

Seventy Years Since the Gettysburg Address

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether these notions, or any notions so conceived, can so dedicate, can long endure. We have come to dedicate a portion of this field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can dedicate this ground, the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Manuscript of the Gettysburg Address in Lincoln's Own Hand



Photograph of Lincoln taken at Gettysburg Nov. 11, 1863



Edward Everett



Lincoln Speaking at Gettysburg



Where Lincoln Spoke

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

IT WAS just 70 years ago that Abraham Lincoln, standing on the battlefield of Gettysburg, made a speech of exactly 272 words that has been called "a classic which will endure as long as the English language is spoken." And that is one of the mildest tributes amid the shower of extravagant praise which has been lavished upon a speech in which the speaker himself said "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here," thereby proving himself a poor prophet indeed, no matter how great he was in nearly every other respect.

So much has been said about Lincoln's Gettysburg address and so much has been written about it (including a 254-page book about a 272-word speech!) it would seem that we Americans, who are proud to claim this masterpiece of modern English eloquence as the product of one of our own kind, would know everything about it even down to the minutest detail. But it is probable that most of us know little more about it than the fact that Lincoln did deliver an immortal speech at Gettysburg a few months after the battle, and we have a more or less clear remembrance of some of the phraseology of the speech, beginning with the sonorous "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" and continuing to the magnificent climax of "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." But beyond those things, the average American knows very little about some of the facts connected with the speech which make it one of the most amazing paradoxes in history.

Most Americans know that Lincoln was something of an "also ran" so far as the choice of the committee in charge of the celebration at Gettysburg that day was concerned. They remember that the honor of being the "orator of the day" fell to Edward Everett and that his one-hour-and-fifty-minute speech has been forgotten, while the three-minute speech of Lincoln seems destined to immortality. But even though Everett's speech has been forgotten, how many of his fellow-countrymen know that the man himself was important enough in American history to deserve escaping the oblivion that has engulfed his speech? So it seems worth while to devote a little space to him before continuing the narrative of the event in which he played a leading part even though the honors of the day went to another man.

Everett was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794, a member of one of the leading families of New England. After several years of travel in Germany and England he returned to this country to occupy the chair of Greek literature at Harvard and to become the editor of the North American Review. One of the earliest examples of the "scholar in politics," Everett became successively congressman, governor of Massachusetts, minister plenipotentiary to England and, after a brief interim as president of Harvard, secretary of state in President Fillmore's cabinet.

But his chief claim to fame lies in his being a vigorous champion of American institutions when it was the fashion in Europe to sneer at our democracy, and an equally vigorous champion of honesty in public affairs and of social justice. He was a resolute opponent of white occupation of Indian lands without the consent of the red man. To him also was due the preservation of the sound currency in the panic of 1857 and the establishment of the first board of education in the United States. No mean record of accomplishment, this, and when there is added to them the fact that at the time he was the greatest ora-

tor in the country, it is easy to understand why those in charge of the dedication of the Gettysburg battlefield cemetery should have invited him to deliver the oration at the dedicatory ceremonies.

So important was Everett that when, in reply to the committee's invitation to be present on the date which they had set (October 23, 1863), he wrote that it would be impossible for him to be prepared in such a short time, the dedication, to suit his convenience, was postponed nearly a month, to November 19.

Perhaps it should be explained that at this time Gettysburg was not the national cemetery which it later became, even though the corporation which controlled it was called "The National Soldiers' Cemetery." This corporation had a board of trustees, made up of representatives appointed by the governors of northern states, 18 in number, from which had come the Union dead at Gettysburg. Although these trustees had general charge of laying out the cemetery, of the work of removal and reinterment of the bodies of the Union dead and of making the plans for imposing dedicatory ceremonies, the directing force in all of it was David Wills, a citizen of Gettysburg and the representative from Pennsylvania on the board of trustees.

After the date for the dedication ceremonies had been finally set, formal invitations to attend the ceremonies were sent to President Lincoln, to the members of his cabinet, of both houses of congress and of the diplomatic corps, to Generals Meade and Scott and to many other prominent citizens. "President Lincoln's invitation to be present was not a written individual request such as had been sent to Edward Everett and others," says Doctor Barton in his book, "Lincoln at Gettysburg." "It did not occur to any member of the commission that such a missive should be addressed to him. What was sent to him was a printed circular of which many hundreds were mailed and was in no respect different from that sent to the most obscure congressman from Minnesota or a consul from Patagonia. The sending of it to the President was a mere formality. When Mr. Wills informed his fellow officials of Mr. Lincoln's acceptance, that group was very greatly surprised, and they cannot be said to have been overjoyed."

The statement, made earlier in this article, that Lincoln was an "also-ran" at the Gettysburg dedication is based upon both verbal and written statements of the late Clark E. Carr, member of the board of trustees from Illinois. It was Carr who suggested to the other members of the committee that the President be invited to speak and we have his word for it that his suggestion was not received with any great enthusiasm by some of the other members. In his book, "Lincoln at Gettysburg," Carr says:

"The proposition to ask Mr. Lincoln to speak at the Gettysburg ceremonies was an afterthought. The President of the United States had, like the other distinguished personages, been invited to be present, but Mr. Lincoln was not, at that time, invited to speak. In fact, it did not seem to occur to any one that he could speak on such an occasion.

"Scarcely any member of the board, excepting the member representing Illinois, had ever heard him speak at all, and no other member had ever heard, or read from him, anything except political discussions. When the suggestion was made that he be invited to speak, while all expressed high appreciation of his great abilities as a political speaker, as shown in his debate with Stephen A. Douglas, and in his Cooper Institute address, the question was raised as to his ability to speak upon such a grave and solemn occasion as that of the memorial service. Besides, it was said that, with his important duties and responsibilities, he could not possibly have the leisure to prepare an address for such an occasion. In an-

swer to this, it was urged that he himself, better than anyone else, could determine as to these questions, and that, if he were invited to speak, he was sure to do what, under the circumstances, would be right and proper.

"It was finally decided to ask President Lincoln 'after the oration' (that is to say, after Mr. Everett's oration) as Chief Executive of the nation, 'to set apart formally these grounds to their sacred use by a few appropriate remarks.' This was done in the name of the governors of the states, as was the case with others, by Mr. Wills; but the invitation was not settled upon and sent to Mr. Lincoln until the second of November, more than six weeks after Mr. Everett had been invited to speak, and but a little more than two weeks before the exercises were held."

So Abraham Lincoln, accepting this tardy invitation, went to Gettysburg to make his "few remarks" which the dubious members of the committee hoped, although they were not sure, would be "appropriate." Even Lincoln himself was probably a bit dubious about it for, as Doctor Barton says, "he was painfully aware that on the next morning he must make a speech from the same platform that was to be occupied by a scholarly and eloquent orator."

There was only one hotel in Gettysburg and it was so crowded that there was no room in it for the President of the United States. So he became a guest in the home of David Wills. In his room that night he made a first draft of the speech which he proposed to give and the next morning he made a few alterations and copied it over.

The next day he rode on horseback to the battlefield, alight on a horse which was too small, so that he was far from being an impressive figure. So, all in all, it would seem that the fates were bent upon making one of the greatest events in American history a veritable comedy of errors. And then when he did arrive at the cemetery it was discovered that Mr. Everett had not yet arrived. So the exercises began an hour late.

But eventually they were under way and at last the great moment for which the crowd had been waiting arrived. Edward Everett stood before them and the thrilling voice of a trained orator began: "Standing beneath this serene sky, overlooking these broad fields now reposing from the labors of the broadening year, the mighty Alleghenies dimly towering before us, the graves of our brethren beneath our feet, it is with hesitation that I raise my poor voice to break the eloquent silence of God and Nature."

But there seemed to be no hesitation as the rich voice of the eloquent New Englander went on and on, breaking the "eloquent silence of God and Nature" for a matter of one hour and 57 minutes, at the end of which his listeners, if we are to believe the statements of some who were there, were somewhat wearied of the flow of oratory. There was a certain revival of interest when the President arose to speak.

"Four score and seven years ago"—the high-pitched voice thrilled out over the crowd and before his hearers could become accustomed to it, he "stopped just as they thought he was beginning. . . . After Everett's oration the President's speech seemed almost no speech at all. People were disappointed."

Everett, a great man himself, could recognize greatness in another. "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes," he said. But not even this tribute could cheer the Man of Sorrows. He went back to Washington depressed in mind as he was sick in body. For he thought he had failed. He did not know, and he could not know, any more than the hundreds who heard his words but failed to grasp their significance, that those "few appropriate remarks" of his would go ringing down the years to deathless glory.

(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

CHANCE TO GO "BACK TO SOIL"

Uncle Sam Disposing of His Back Yard.

If the people are going back to the soil, it can also be said that Uncle Sam is giving the public domain back to the people. All fences are being removed and his back yard is open again.

A new effort is being made to redistribute overabundance of population in industrial centers.

One of the largest sections of vacant acreage is in the Golden state—15,712,567 acres.

Nevada seems to have the largest open territory—51,221,634. Utah still has 25,197,820 acres. Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Wyoming and other western states still have vast areas of unpossessed soil. Florida is the only eastern state with any possibilities for the homesteader—32,303 acres.

There need be no great hurry about packing up and rushing off to seize this land either in the West or East, however. A great deal of it is

without water other than rainfall—and the rains are apt to be scarce. A lot is in the form of mountain and desert and some is swamp land. Most of the desirable territory is taken.

Uncle Sam has already disposed of 250,000,000 acres to homesteaders, 400,000,000 acres in sales and about 140,000,000 to railroads, highways and canals. And his grants to states cover 181,000,000 acres.

He started out with 1,442,200,320 acres of uncultivated land in the beginning. This has shrunk to 173,318,246 acres. This does not include 35,184,712 acres withdrawn for various purposes and 135,952,948 acres in national forests. National parks and monuments take up 6,231,186 acres more, and 56,676,535 acres are still in Indian reservations.—Los Angeles Times.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 60 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Disillusionment

The honeymoon is over when she begins to realize that instead of Santa Claus he'll be as big a flop as father at money-making and life will be the same old battle to make ends meet.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MEDICAL ADVICE

If you want to

- ... keep the bowel action regular and comfortable
- ... make constipated spells as rare as colds
- ... avoid danger of bowel strain

—use a liquid laxative

Can constipation be overcome? "Yes!" say medical men. "Yes!" declare thousands who have followed their advice and know.

You are not apt to cure your constipation with salts, pills and tablets, or any habit-forming cathartic. But you can overcome this condition just by gentle regulation with a suitable liquid laxative.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has the average person's bowels just as regular as clockwork in a few weeks' time.

Why Hospitals use a liquid laxative

The dose of a liquid laxative can be measured. The action can be controlled. It forms no habit; you need not take a "double dose" a day or two later. Nor will it irritate the kidneys.

The right liquid laxative will bring a perfect movement, with no discomfort at the time, or afterward.

The wrong cathartic may keep you constipated as long as you keep on using it!

In buying any laxative, read the label. If it contains a doubtful drug, don't take it. If you

don't know what is in it, don't chance it. The contents of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is stated plainly on the label; fresh herbs, pure pepsin, active senna. Its very taste tells you syrup pepsin is wholesome. A delightful taste, and delightful action. Safe for expectant mothers, and children. Drugstores have it ready for use, in big bottles.

THE TEST:

This test has proved to many men and women that their trouble was not "weak bowels," but strong cathartics!

First: select a properly prepared liquid laxative. Second: Take the dose you find suited to your system. Third: gradually reduce the dose until bowels are moving of their own accord.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has the highest standing among liquid laxatives, and is the one generally used.

DIZZY, WEAK, NERVOUS?

"I had frequent dizzy spells and was nervous and run-down," said Mrs. Emma Long of 4 Miltonburg St., Cumberland, Md. "But after taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription my nerves became quiet. I regained my strength and the headaches and dizzy spells disappeared." All druggists.

Write to Dr. Pierce's Clinic, Buffalo, N. Y. New size, tablets 50c; liquid \$1.00. Large size, tabs. or liquid, \$1.35. "We Do Our Part."

Worms cause much distress to children and anxiety to parents. Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" removes the cause with a single dose. 50c. All Druggists.

Dr. Peery's
Dead Shot for WORMS
Vermifuge

Wrights Pill Co., 100 Gold Street, N. Y. City

Deafness
HEAD NOISES
Leonard
EAR OIL

USE IN BACK OF EAR—INSERT IN NOSTRILS—

\$1.25 All Druggists. Descriptive folder on request. Also excellent for Temporary Deafness and Head Noises due to congestion caused by colds, flu and sinusitis.

A. O. LEONARD, Inc.
70 Fifth Ave., New York City

New
HOTEL EDISON
47th ST.
JUST WEST OF 5th AVE.
NEW YORK

1000 ROOMS
EACH WITH BATH AND SHOWER
Circulating Ice Water... Radio...
Large Closets... Full Length Mirrors

OTHER UNUSUAL FEATURES
SUN-RAY HEALTH LAMPS
Roof Solarium... Air-Cooled Restaurant

ROOMS \$250 SUITES \$600
from from

IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Imports Color and
Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
Sells at 25c at Druggists.
Hilcox Chem. Works, Patuxent, N. Y.

LORESON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hilcox Chemical Works, Patuxent, N. Y.

From
2.50
A DAY SINGLE
\$4 DOUBLE

These are the NEW low rates now in effect at the HOTEL VICTORIA, NEW YORK.

Again under the popular management of Roy Moulton, the NEW HOTEL VICTORIA assumes first importance as the perfect headquarters for visitors to New York. The word "WELCOME" takes on a new meaning here.

1000 ROOMS
All newly decorated. Each room equipped with a PRIVATE BATH, SHOWER, RADIO, CIRCULATING ICE WATER, A "BEAUTY REST" MATTRESS, FULL LENGTH MIRROR, SPACIOUS CLOSET, WRITING DESK and other modern features.

2 minutes to theatres and shops. R. R. terminals and steamship pier quickly reached.

Suites and Sample Rooms Available. Varied Facilities for Meetings, Banquets and Conventions.

The NEW HOTEL VICTORIA
51st STREET
AT 7th AVENUE, NEW YORK
ROY MOULTON
Executive Vice-President and Managing Director.