

# When Lincoln Spoke at Gettysburg "Three Score and 15 Years Ago"

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON  
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THREE score and fifteen years ago a tall, gaunt, sad-eyed man stood upon a platform overlooking the scene of one of the world's decisive battles and began to speak. His voice was thin, shrill, high-pitched in striking contrast to the rich, full tones of the trained orator who had preceded him.

At first that previous speaker had held his audience spellbound with his eloquence. But as his speech went on and on and on—for an hour and 57 minutes, in fact, people began to weary. So it was something of a relief when he finished and there was a certain revival of interest when the next speaker arose and drew himself to his full height.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in Lib-

*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 nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.*

*But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate we can not consecrate we can not hallow the ground, the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far, so nobly advanced. It is, rather, for us to be here dedicated 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 are here highly resolved that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.*



EDWARD EVERETT

If the Gettysburg Address helped make Lincoln immortal, it is one of the ironies of fate that it also helped thrust into obscurity Edward Everett, the man who had been cast in the role of "chief orator" at the dedication of the battlefield, so that he is now something of a "forgotten man" and he lives in memory mainly as "the other man who spoke at Gettysburg."

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 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 a sound currency in the panic of 1837 and the establishment of the first board of education in the United States. No mean record of accomplishment, this, and to it should be added the fact that he was considered the greatest orator in the country at that time. He had staked out his claim to that distinction early in life. In 1824, while he was teaching at Harvard, he was chosen to address the Phi Beta Kappa society at Cambridge on the progress of literature in the United States.

### Tribute to Lafayette.

Everyone expected him to deliver the usual scholarly address for scholarly men. But one circumstance helped change that. In the audience was Marquis de Lafayette, now an old man, who had come back to America to receive the tribute of the people for whose liberties he had fought nearly a half century earlier.

Near the end of Everett's speech, he turned to the old soldier and launched into a tribute to him with such fervor and eloquence that his audience was held spellbound, silent, for several minutes. Then it burst into a roar of handclapping and cheering. Everett had said what every American felt in his heart about Lafayette and he had done it so graciously and expressively that his speech became the sensation of the hour, not only in this country but in France as well.

### Helped Save Mt. Vernon.

In 1853 he used his eloquence in a cause which helped spread his fame. He became interested in the effort to raise \$200,000 to purchase Mount Vernon and preserve it as a national shrine. He prepared an address on the character of Washington and delivered this address more than 120 times in various cities all over the country. People came from afar to hear him—not because there was anything new in what he had to tell them about the Father of His Country but because of the grace and style of the orator's presentation of his subject. As a result Everett turned over to the women who were trying to save Mount Vernon nearly \$70,000 and did more, perhaps, than any other individual in accomplishing their purpose.

### Tributes From England.

But if the greatness of the Gettysburg speech was not appreciated at the time it was uttered, recognition was not long in coming. Nor has that recognition been confined to his fellow-countrymen. It was Lord Charnwood of England who characterized the speech as "a classic which will endure as long as the English language is spoken." And another Englishman, Lord Curzon, in a lecture at the University of Cambridge paid it this tribute: "I escape the task of deciding which is the masterpiece of modern English eloquence by awarding the prize to an American. The Gettysburg Address is far more than a pleasing piece of occasional oratory. It is a marvelous piece of English composition. It is a pure well of English undefiled. Lincoln's words are among the glories and treasures of mankind."

### Lincoln Overlooked.

One of the most interesting examples of failure of the editors to appreciate the speech was that of the New York Times. The



LINCOLN SPEAKING AT GETTYSBURG (From a contemporary drawing).

erty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," the shrill voice proclaimed.

People leaned forward to listen, for it was difficult for some of them to hear. A minute passed . . . two minutes . . . then:

... That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

With those words the speaker sat down. His audience looked at each other in amazement. Why, he had stopped just when they thought he was beginning! Who ever heard of a man making such a short speech!

They were right. For there were exactly 272 words in that speech.

As he sat down there was but very little applause and that was apparently for the speaker, because he was the President of the United States, and not for the words he had uttered. But in that they were wrong. For the speech to which they had just listened was Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, that has been called "a classic which will endure so long as the English language is spoken."

### A Disappointed Audience.

In the light of that statement—with which few, if any, will dissent—it seems strange indeed that the people who heard it uttered 75 years ago were so little impressed by it. Yet such was the case. Dr. William E. Barton in his book, "Lincoln at Gettysburg" (a 254-page book about a 272-word speech!) says:

"People were disappointed. After Everett's oration, the President's speech seemed almost no speech at all. . . . That night they told of hearing Everett and of seeing the President. Incidentally some of them mentioned the President had uttered a few remarks; yes, they had heard the President. But while they were glad to have heard him, not many

of them at the time said very much about the President's speech.

"A few remarks" indeed! Yet, the people who heard him were not the only ones who felt that way about it. Another of Lincoln's biographers, Ward H. Lamon, has recorded Lincoln's own dissatisfaction with his speech . . . how he himself called it "a flat failure" and added, after he returned to Washington, "I tell you, that speech fell on the audience like a wet blanket. I am distressed about it. I ought to have prepared it with more care."

But he was wrong about that, just as he was wrong when, in the speech itself, he said "the world will little note nor long remember what we say here." Perhaps the world "little noted" at the time what he said there. But certainly it seems destined to "long remember."

However, Lincoln wasn't the "world's worst prophet" in this respect. That title must go to the editor of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot and Union who wrote an editorial in which he said: "The President succeeded on this occasion because he acted without sense and without constraint in a panorama that was gotten up more for the benefit of his party than for the glory of the nation and the honor of the dead . . . We pass over the silly remarks of the President; for the credit of the nation we are willing that the veil of oblivion shall be dropped over them and that they shall no more be repeated or thought of."

Of course, that was the fulminant of a bitterly partisan newspaper. But the Harrisburg editor wasn't alone in his attitude. For, as Barton records, "The Chicago Times and the Register in Lincoln's own home town of Springfield and other partisan newspapers were equally caustic and equally unjust."

## Reserve Corps Is Army's Backbone

### 5,000,000 Can Be Recruited In 18 Months for War Of Defense.

WASHINGTON.—An army of a million American men can be mobilized for service within a few days for the defense of the nation.

Within 18 months 5,000,000 men can be placed under arms and, in the event of a prolonged war, thrice that number could be recruited.

These estimates of the vast man power of the nation were made by military authorities close to high War department officials.

### Preparations Speeded.

Preparation of the nation for war began almost as the World war closed and has been accelerated in recent months by the threatening situation in Europe and the Far East.

The nation's first line of defense, when mobilization begins, is the regular army, composed of 12,760 officers and 165,000 enlisted men, and the national guard, whose trained personnel are available for service in a few hours, brings the total to 400,000.

Another 600,000 men can be placed under arms within a few days. In this category are the organized reserve officers—veterans of the World war, retired regular and national guard officers, graduates from the reserve officers training corps and citizens' military training camps—and enlisted men with previous military training.

### Draft if Invaded.

A selective draft similar to that used during the World war would be placed in effect upon any invasion of the nation or declaration of war. Officers and enlisted personnel from the regular army, national guard and organized reserve would be used for the training of drafted men.

While preparing the machinery for a quick mobilization of men, the War department has redoubled its efforts to modernize the army's equipment.

Emphasizing speed, the army has streamlined its services. Mechanization of several cavalry regiments has been completed. The tank corps has been given greatly improved tanks of all sizes. Artillery has been motorized and the motor equipment of the signal and quartermaster corps improved.

New arms of the nation include .50 and .30 caliber machine guns, the former an anti-tank weapon; an .81 millimeter trench mortar, and a light semi-automatic infantry rifle.

The air force, with 1,378 modern planes, and 961 under construction, includes the world's fastest fighting, observation and bombing ships.

### 1,000 on a Side Chess Match to Run Until 1941

CHICAGO.—The world's greatest chess match, that between 1,000 British players and 1,000 in the United States, is still on and is not expected to be finished until 1941. Since it began in January, 1936, more than 20 players have died. According to the normal death rate another 20 may die before play ends.

Every move is sent by postcard, and about 80,000 of these will have crossed the Atlantic by the time the last move is made. The total cost of the correspondence will be near \$2,500. London's latest report showed that England led by 174 games to 151, while 37 games had been drawn. W. Ritson Morry, an attorney of Warwickshire, England, who organized the match, said: "By the time the match ends some warm friendships will have been made."

### Apple Tree Bears Fruit

Second Time This Year CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.—A 45-year-old transplanted apple tree, in the yard at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy L. Miller, in West Wabash avenue, bore apples for the second time this year.

Earlier in the year, the tree bore its usual number of apples and just recently the fruit appeared again which is just as tasty as that which ripened earlier in the season.

Never before, according to Mr. Miller, has fruit appeared twice the same season.

### Lemon Grove Distinguished

BABSON PARK, FLA.—This ridge city of Florida boasts the largest lemon grove in the world.

### Plans to Cross Sea

#### In Sailing Barrel

BATH, N. Y.—Ernest Biegajski plans to make a trip from New York to London in a barrel. Biegajski made a voyage between Cleveland and Buffalo two years ago in a barrel of the same design he plans to use for his transoceanic voyage. He estimates the ocean trip will take 40 to 60 days.

The barrel, he said, will be six feet in diameter and 10 feet in length, specially reinforced. It will have a telescopic mast carrying 320 square feet of sail with an 18-foot jib.

Biegajski plans to take along an auxiliary motor to be used when sailing conditions become adverse.

## Lights of New York

by L. L. STEVENSON

Scattered over the lower East Side are numerous small restaurants which are far more than mere eating places. As a matter of fact, they are really neighborhood clubs.

Neighbors gather in them to discuss pushcart business and other weighty affairs, over cups of coffee. Then there are the card players. In some instances, the games have been going for years. Some players in the same places. On occasions, wives come in and yank husbands home. Usually, however, there is peace except for such arguments as arise in the course of a game. There are chess and checker players also with appreciative galleries. The older generation favors such quiet games. For the youngsters, who may have gray in their hair, there is stuss. Numerous efforts have been made to break up the East Side stuss games but they have come to naught. The gambling is for small stakes but the playing is in earnest.

Evenings, whole families gather in restaurants. After all, space in tenements is limited. Also tenements are lonely. So at tables there is company, if not large space since the tables are packed as closely together as possible. But bumping by hurried waiters doesn't affect the general camaraderie in the slightest. The patrons know the proprietor. In fact they know all employees. There are no rules barring conversations with waiters. So there is exchange of news and views along with coffee, beer and wine. Generally each table has its blue siphon of seltzer. Wine and seltzer is a favorite East Side drink. When the seltzer bottle is empty, it is quietly replaced. But when the wine bottle is empty, the party usually breaks up.

In some of the establishments, patrons furnish their own entertainment. In others, musicians, usually an accordion player, wander about playing the popular airs of the day, their rewards pennies, nickels and dimes contributed when they pass the hat. Some places have floor shows. The performers are either youngsters or old-timers. The youngsters of course are full of ambition. The old-timers are those who have had their day and returned to the East Side where they started. On the other hand, there are numerous old-timers who have never appeared anywhere else save in the neighborhood. For the security of steady work among friends, they closed their eyes to the glitter of the lights of Broadway. They have their reward. The East Side is loyal indeed to old friends.

Youngsters give freely of their talents in their performances. In fact, they give everything they have. Far harder do they work than performers in the night spots uptown. Ambition is the cause. Hidden in the chattering crowd of downtown dwellers may be talent scouts. Thus the chance of the big time with its heavy rewards. As records show, the lower East Side has made its full share of contributions to the stage and screen, many now well known having spent their early years down there. So star dust in the eyes of the boys and girls in home-made costumes.

It strikes me that the patrons of those unpretentious establishments away downtown have more fun than do patrons of the fashionable clubs with cover charges and high priced entertainers. If pleased, they applaud loudly. They laugh at jokes. They sway with the music and sing if the notion strikes them. It's a bit noisy. But it's colorful and natural. Also inexpensive. A proprietor who dared to put on a cover charge would soon find himself out of business. A dollar and a quarter for a heavy table d'hote dinner is high. And the best steak I've eaten in New York was served with one of those \$1.25 dinners.

Subway eavesdropping: "If he ain't a phoney, then a dime store gold ring won't turn green."

### British Civil Air Corps To Train Pilot Reserve

LONDON.—The formation in Great Britain of a civil air guard, the members of which will be able to fly for half a crown an hour, has been announced by Sir Kingsley Wood, air minister. The idea is to create a huge reserve of pilots, and others trained to assist the Royal Air force in time of emergency.

There are no restrictions—other than the automatic qualifications of physical fitness and British nationality—and the scheme is open to men and women between the ages of 18 and 50. In an emergency the members of the air guard would not be used exclusively as pilots, and may be employed in any useful way in aerodromes. It is also proposed to form a civil air guard section of the gliding movement.

At present it costs about \$150 to learn to fly, even at those clubs which enjoy a government subsidy.

### Ox Cart Relic Sold

CLINTON, N. Y.—A 144-year-old ox cart seat sold for \$11 at a public auction here. The seat was an heirloom of the Jennings family, which settled in the town of Salisbury in 1794.

## Fashions for Daytime That Are Flattering

EACH of these good-looking new designs is just as comfortable and practical as it is becoming, and each is accompanied by a detailed sew chart that assures you no difficulty at all in the making.

### Dirndl-Style Jumper.

High neckline, to cover up her collar bones, with a little round collar to soften. High-puffed sleeves and very full skirt to fill her out. Shirred waistline, to make her look soft and small



at waist. Make the jumper of flannel, jersey or wool plaid, for every day, with linen, batiste or flat crepe blouse. Repeat it, for parties, of velveteen, with organ-dy or chiffon blouse.

### Large Woman's House Dress.

Plenty of leeway for reaching up, down and under, is promised you by the ample armholes, slight blouse above the belt, and easy waistline of this practical home dress. And it looks very trim and tailored, because the long lines, the darts around the middle, scalloped closing and narrow collar are just as slenderizing as they can be. You will enjoy having a jersey or challis version of this dress for cold weather, as well as several in calico, gingham or percale. It's a diagram design that you can make in no time.

### The Patterns.

No. 1621 is designed for sizes 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 10 requires 1 1/2 yards of 54-inch material for the skirt and 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch material for the blouse.

No. 1624 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 58-inch material. Contrasting collar takes 1/2 yard; 3 yards braid.

Fall and Winter Fashion Book. The new 32-page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book—25 cents.) You can order the book separately for 15 cents.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

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## A Three Days' Cough Is Your Danger Signal

No matter how many medicines you have tried for your common cough, chest cold, or bronchial irritation, you may get relief now with Creomulsion. Serious trouble may be brewing and you cannot afford to take a chance with any remedy less potent than Creomulsion, which goes right to the seat of the trouble and aids nature to soothe and heal the inflamed mucous membranes and to loosen and expel germs.

Even if other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged, try Creomulsion. Your druggist is authorized to refund your money if you are not thoroughly satisfied with the benefits obtained. Creomulsion is one word, ask for it plainly, see that the name on the bottle is Creomulsion, and you'll get the genuine product and the relief you want. (Adv.)

### With a Purpose

Be not simply good, be good for something.

## Don't Aggravate Gas Bloating

If your GAS BLOATING is caused by constipation don't expect to get relief by just doctoring your stomach. What you need is the DOUBLE ACTION of Adierika. This 32-year-old remedy is BOTH carminative and cathartic. Carminative that warms and soothes the stomach and expels GAS. Cathartic that acts gently and gently, clearing the bowels of wastes that may have caused GAS BLOATING, headaches, indigestion, sour stomach, and nerve pressure for months. Adierika does not grip—is not habit forming. Adierika acts on the stomach and BOTH bowels. It relieves STOMACH GAS almost at once, and often removes bowels wastes in less than two hours. Adierika has been recommended by many doctors for 32 years. Get the genuine Adierika today.

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## GUIDE BOOK TO GOOD VALUES

When you plan a trip abroad, you can take a guide book, and figure out exactly where you want to go, how long you can stay, and what it will cost you. The advertisements in this paper are really a guide book to good values. If you make a habit of reading them carefully, you can plan your shopping trips and save yourself time, energy and money.