




Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

Excerpts from newspapers and
other sources illuminating
aspects of this most well-known
Presidential speech

References to

Special Guests

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
(Formerly described as: Binder 1, p. 40-52)



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
State of Indiana through the Indiana State Library

<http://archive.org/details/lincolnsg00linc>

THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY DEDICATION**The Governor's Special Excursion Train.**

HARRISBURG, Nov. 18.—The special excursion train of the Governor left here at half past one o'clock for Gettysburg. Among the principal dignitaries as passengers are Governors Curtin, Seymour, Pierpont and Brough; Gen. Vanderpool, of New York; Col. Anderson, a brother of Gen. Anderson; Governors Todd, Dennison, Bourman, of West Virginia, and their respective staffs; Generals Doubleday, Stoneman and Stahl; ex-Governor Dennison; ex-Secretary Cameron; Clement C. Barclay, of Philadelphia; also the following officers of the Governor's staff—Adjutant General Russell; Commissary General Irwin; Surgeon General King; Quartermaster General Reynolds; Col. J. H. Raleston; Col. Roberts; Lieut. Col. Thomas; Lieut. Col. J. A. Wright; Col. Quay, private secretary; George H. Thorgan, acting chief of transportation and telegraph.

The train will connect with the President's train at Hanover Junction, where the President will be received with becoming honors, and the whole party proceed to Gettysburg.

The trip will be enlivened by Birgfeld's band.

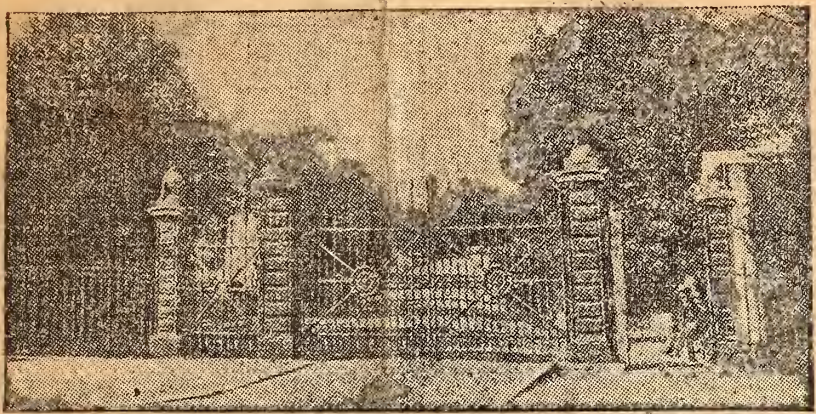
The attendance at the ceremonies will no doubt be very large. Numbers left here this morning in wagons and ambulances. On the road all the trains are crowded.

Selleck
W. Yates

sat on platform and to Lamon

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG; TOLD BY AN EYE WITNESS.

Former Milwaukeean Relates the Story of the Dedicatory Ceremonies on the Historic Battlefield, When the Immortal President Spoke.



Entrance to National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

Three years ago, when Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, Illinois, published his interesting book, "Lincoln at Gettysburg," the erroneous statement was made that he was the only surviving member of the original commission in charge of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. There is another survivor of that commission, who was more intimately identified with its work than Col. Carr. He is a former Milwaukeean, now a resident of Philadelphia, W. Yates Selleck. Col. Selleck has written for the Evening Wisconsin a straightforward narrative of the ceremony on the site of the historic battlefield, which will be read with especial interest in view of the near approach of the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

Col. Selleck's father, Isaac Selleck, came to Milwaukee with his family in 1842 and lived here till his death in 1875. The family is well remembered by old settlers. One of his daughters was the late Mrs. Isaac P. Rogers. W. Yates Selleck was personally and politically on friendly terms with Congressman John Fox Potter. During the Civil War he was military agent of the state of Wisconsin, stationed at Washington. On August 3, 1863, within one month after the battle of Gettysburg, Gov. Salomon appointed him to represent Wisconsin in consultation with David Wills, the representative of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, for the purpose of establishing a national cemetery there. Two days after the battle—that is, on July 6, 1863—Col. Selleck had been on the field to look after wounded Wisconsin soldiers. As Gettysburg commissioner he was again on the field on August 8, planning with Mr. Wills and others the establishment of the soldiers' cemetery. He was a member of the Board of Commissioners having charge of the construction of the cemetery from the inception of the undertaking till it was completed and turned over to the United States government in 1872, and during the whole of that time was a member of the executive committee of the Board of Commissioners, of which committee he is today the sole survivor.

Col. Selleck looked in on his old Milwaukee friends for a week or so in the summer of 1907. His daughter, Miss Adelaide Selleck, is at present in this city, at the residence of L. P. Rogers.



W. YATES SELLECK.

At the dedication of the cemetery when President Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg address, Col. Selleck was an aid of Col. Ward H. Lamon, the marshal-in-chief, and was one of the small group that sat on the platform from which President Lincoln spoke.

The narrative of Col. Selleck is as follows:

On the 17th of November, 1863, Col. Ward H. Lamon, United States marshal of the District of Columbia, who had been selected to act as marshal-in-chief to conduct the ceremonies of the dedication of the "Soldiers' National Cemetery" at Gettysburg, left Washington, accompanied by nine gentlemen to act as his aides and to arrange plans for conducting the dedication ceremonies and for the reception of President Lincoln and his party.

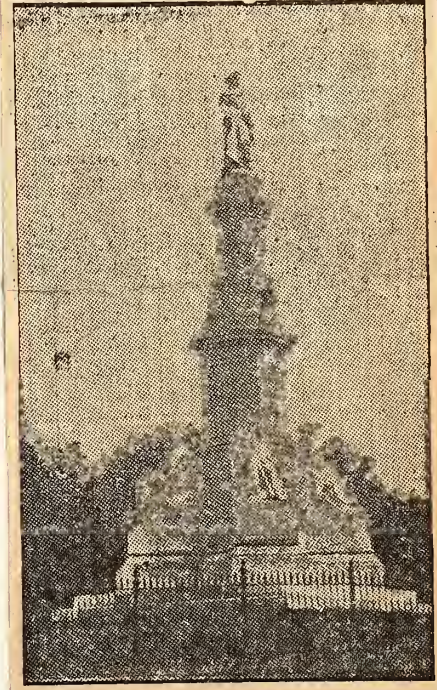
The train bearing President Lincoln and those who accompanied him arrived at Gettysburg shortly after dark on the evening of the 18th, and the President was met by Col. Lamon, Col. John Hay and others of the marshal's aides, and conducted to the residence of David Wills, a little over a block from the railroad station. The members of the President's cabinet who were present, and other distinguished guests were conducted to the homes of residents of Gettysburg who had volunteered to entertain them.

As the evening advanced, quite a number of men assembled in front of McClelland's hotel and were addressed by Secretary Seward, Edward McPherson and others. At length Mr. Lincoln was serenaded and called upon for a speech. He replied by saying:

"I appear before you, fellow citizens, merely to thank you for this compliment. The inference is a very fair one that you should hear me for a little while, at least, were I to commence to make a speech. I do not appear before you for the purpose of doing so; and for several substantial reasons. The most substantial of these is that I have no speech to make. In my position it is somewhat important that I should not say any foolish things. [A voice: "If you can help it!"] It very often happens that the only way to help it is to say nothing at all. Believing that is my condition this evening, I must beg of you to excuse me from addressing you further."

Later in the evening, Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by David Wills, went to the house where Secretary Seward was a guest to show him the manuscript of the address that he intended to deliver the next day. He shortly after returned to Mr. Wills' house, and the rest of the night was quietly passed.

The morning of the 19th opened cloudy and chilly. There were about fifty thousand people in and around Gettysburg, including several thousand troops in the commands of Gens. Schenck, Stoneman and Stahel, the whole under the command of Gen. Couch. There was some delay in forming the procession and in getting it started to the cemetery. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when President Lincoln appeared at the door of Mr. Wills' house. Horses had been provided for him and his party, and for several other distinguished personages. The procession was delayed



Monument in National Cemetery.

for a time by people pressing forward to shake hands with the President after he was mounted on his horse, which continued until stopped by the marshal-in-chief and his aides. After those already mentioned came the military and civic organizations on foot, followed by the people at large.

On reaching the stand in the cemetery on which seats had been reserved for the President, members of his cabinet, foreign ministers, governors of states, commissioners and a few invited guests, all were soon seated.

At the east end of the stand was a tent, and from it, a short time after all were seated on the stand, came forth Edward Everett, the orator of the day, conducted to his seat on the stand by Gov. Seymour of New York and Mr. David Wills.

41
41
2-18
Carr
to show

CONGR

accompanied by the party which had attended him from Washington and the marshal-in-chief and his aides.

The following persons were on the stand (12 feet wide and 18 feet long) with President Lincoln when he delivered his address:

William H. Seward, secretary of state; Montgomery Blair, postmaster-general; John P. Usher, secretary of the interior; Edward Everett; the French minister, M. Mercier; the Italian minister, Sig. Bertinatti; Gov. Seymour of New York; Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania; Gov. Todd of Ohio; Gov. Morton of Indiana; David Wills of Gettysburg; Rev. Dr. Stockton; Rev. Dr. Baugher; B. B. French; Col. Clarke E. Carr; Col. Gordon Lofland; Edward McPherson; Mr. McKnight; Wayne McVeagh; Col. John W. Forney; Capt. H. A. Wise, U. S. N., and Mrs. Wise; Ben. Perley Poore; Henry Edwards; George W. Bond; Charles Hale; J. G. Rosengarten; the two Misses Gilbert of Philadelphia; Col. Ward H. Lammon, marshal-in-chief; Col. John Hay; Silas Casey, chief justice United States court of claims; Judge Abarim Olin; Judge George P. Fisher; Judge James Hughes, Dr. Hanscomb; Charles Kent; Benjamin Snyder; W. Yates Selleck. The last nine were aides to the marshal-in-chief. There were a few others on the stand, whose names are not remembered by the writer.

See in the ...

The exercises were opened with an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Stockton; after which Mr. Everett commenced his oration. The stand was near the outline of the semi-circle where the graves of the soldiers were placed, and faced the northwest, where the crowd in attendance listened to what took place. The oration of Mr. Everett was listened to with close attention. He was nearly two hours in delivering the address, and but little applause was given.

After Mr. Everett had finished, a hymn composed by B. B. French of Washington, D. C., was sung, following which President Lincoln arose, and, standing erect, with a manuscript in his hand, but without looking at it, delivered his address as follows:

"Fourscore 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 that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of 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 cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our 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 that they have thus far so nobly carried on. 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 the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we are highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

It has been repeatedly published that the address was received by the assembled multitude with loud demonstrations of approval. Such was not the case. The immense throng which had stood for two hours in the chilly atmosphere did not seem to comprehend the fullness, force and logic of President Lincoln's address; and the same may be truly said of those who were on the stand. It was not until afterwards, when the address had been read and re-read, that it was appreciated by those who heard it and the public at large.

After President Lincoln's address a dirge was sung by a choir selected for the occasion. Then a benediction was pronounced by the Rev. H. L. Baugher of Gettysburg.

Immediately after the ceremonies a battery of artillery stationed on the high ridge in the cemetery fired a national salute, during which the President and those who accompanied him mounted their horses, and a procession was formed which returned to Gettysburg, escorted by the marshal-in-chief and his aides.

Shortly after (in the afternoon) the clouds cleared away and the sun shone bright and warm. The remainder of the day was pleasant. At about 2 o'clock the President, in company with Mr. Wills, went to where Secretary Seward was stopping, and shortly thereafter John Burns, "the hero of Gettysburg," was brought in and introduced to them.

A few minutes later the President, Secretary Seward and others issued from the residence, and Mr. Lincoln, taking Mr. Burns' right arm while Mr. Seward took his left, followed by an impromptu procession, moved out on the Baltimore pike to the Presbyterian church, a little over a square distant, to listen to an address by the lieutenant-governor of Ohio.

At the close of the address the President returned to Mr. Wills' house, and before dark left Gettysburg by train, ac-

The Evening ...

214/07

He Heard Lincoln at Gettysburg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On a recent visit to my native town, Gallon, Ohio, I called on a gentleman named Dr. Samuel Wagner, a retired dentist, who heard Lincoln deliver his famous Gettysburg address. I learned that he did stand near enough to Lincoln to hear everything he said. Dr. Wagner at that time was a young boy living near Frederick, Md., and, of course, is quite familiar with the Barbara Fritchie home in that town.

Dr. Wagner says that Lincoln rode at the head of the procession on a beautiful light bay horse with aids riding on either side. He says that Chaplain Thomas Stockton of the Senate opened the exercises with prayer and that the principal address was delivered by Edward Everett. He says that Lincoln read his speech and that the crowd was estimated at from 75,000 to 125,000 people.

Dr. Wagner is now 85 years old.
H. M. JAMES.
New York, Feb. 18, 1923.

MRS. JAMES LAVERTY.

GRAND FORKS, N. D. (AP).—

Mrs. James Laverty, who, it is said, heard Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address and shook hands with him afterward, died today. She was born eighty-six years ago in Carroll County, Md.

Other obituary news on the preceding page.

N.Y. Times

5-7-33

Mrs. Sarah C. Myers Marks 93d Birthday

Mrs. Sarah Cook Myers, mother of Albert Cook Myers, historian, today celebrated her ninety-third birthday at the home of her son in Moylan, Delaware County.

Mrs. Myers, born near Gettysburg, heard President Lincoln deliver his Gettysburg address. She had a seat on the speakers' platform and at the close of the ceremonies shook hands with Lincoln.

Mrs. Myers' husband, John T. Myers, died May 12. They celebrated their sixty-third wedding anniversary last December. She is in good health and is active. Reading and automobile rides are her chief interests.

Ev. Ledger 2-9-37

When Lincoln Spoke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in THE TIMES reference to the silence which greeted the delivery of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in a report of the exercises commemorating the seventieth anniversary. I had a very old friend who was present seventy years ago, and I asked him whether it was true there was no applause. He answered, "Why, Robert, you would just as soon think of applauding a fine prayer in church." He told me that everybody was awed by the speech.

ROBERT BRIDGES.

New York, Nov. 24, 1933.

MRS. CARRIE L. BUCK

Oldest Missionary and Witness of Battle of Gettysburg

New York, April 14—(AP)—Mrs. Carrie Louisa McMillan Buck, the oldest missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India and a witness of the Battle of Gettysburg, died Sunday in Cawnpore in her 88th year, the Board of Foreign Missions was informed yesterday.

Mrs. Buck had been in India since 1871 and had been on the retired list since 1922.

Known through India as "Mother" Buck, she was buried in Mussoopie, scene of her most recent work, the Board learned, and laid in a plot at the side of her husband.

She was born in Gettysburg, Pa., in 1844 and was educated in the then Gettysburg Female Seminary. During the Battle of Gettysburg she crouched in her home while 19 shots struck the building, and escaped unscathed. She sat on the speaker's platform and heard Abraham Lincoln deliver his famous address. 1932

Gettysburg Address Heard in Silence

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was made before an assemblage that did not think enough of it to applaud, Mrs. John T. Myers, 92, of Moylan said today. Mrs. Myers, who is the mother of Albert Cook Myers, secretary of the State Historical Commission, was on the platform from which Lincoln made the famous speech, and remembers that there was no applause when the President finished speaking.

Mrs. Myers is in perfect health and in such complete possession of her faculties that she is often consulted by writers seeking accurate information on former times in Pennsylvania. Her husband, John T. Myers, 87, is also in good health.

WOMAN KNEW LINCOLN

Moylan Resident, 92, Says She Sat Near President at Gettysburg

Mrs. John T. Myers, of Moylan, Delaware county, who was present when Lincoln delivered his famous Gettysburg address said that the crowd stood in silent reverence at its conclusion without a sound of applause.

Mrs. Myers, is the 92-year-old mother of Dr. Albert Cook Myers, the historian of William Penn and for many years secretary of the State Historical Commission.

Today despite her age she wrote a letter without the use of her glasses and sent thanks to Elsie Singmaster, the author, whose home is in Gettysburg, and thanked Miss Singmaster for a book in which Mrs. Myers family is mentioned. Mrs. Myers met Lincoln at the home of Judge David Wills before the address on the battlefield and later had a seat close to him when the address was delivered.

State Bulletin

2-12-36

MRS. S. GOODMAN SUCCUMBS AT 93

Heard Lincoln at Gettysburg and Saw Gold Rush of '49.

Mrs. Sarah A. Goodman died yesterday at her home, 140 Bethlehem pike.

She was 93—and her romantic life story sketched in the details of nearly a century of the most eventful history of her country.

She was born the daughter of an army officer at the remote frontier post of Fort Crawford, Iowa, in 1842.

As a girl she played among Western-bound Conestoga wagons and watched the California gold rush.

Heard Lincoln at Gettysburg.

She saw her father, Brigadier General John Joseph Abercrombie, supervising the defenses of Washington during the Civil War.

She sat directly behind Abraham Lincoln while he made his address at Gettysburg—her thoughts less on the President's speech than on the handsome young Army lieutenant whom she first met that day and whom she later married.

Phila Record 4-25-35

LAST OF AUDIENCE AT GETTYSBURG DIES

SAYRE, Nov. 26 (UP).—Mrs. Amelia Viola Shoop, 77, believed the last surviving member of the audience that heard Abraham Lincoln deliver his Gettysburg address, died today.

Mrs. Shoop was 3 years old when an uncle took her to the Gettysburg battlefield dedication ceremonies. At the close of the exercises, she was lifted to the platform and Lincoln, learning that she was the orphan of a Union soldier, took her hand and said, "God bless you, little girl."

Phila Record 11-27-37

Celebrates Ninety-third

Birthday Anniversary

Laura Lee, feature writer of the Evening Bulletin, devoted a column last Saturday to Mrs. Loretta Frey, who lives with her daughter, Mrs. George McGrath, of 749 Garland street, and who celebrated her ninety-third birthday on Washington's Birthday, February 22nd. Mrs. Frey received 121 greeting cards, a stack of letters and five birthday cakes. At her birthday party she entertained her three children, seven grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren, besides a host of friends.

Mrs. Frey considers the most thrilling event of her life shaking hands with Abraham Lincoln. Born in Adams county, near Gettysburg, she later moved to Upton, in Franklin county. Her doctor at Upton had a two-horse surrey and he took his wife and Mrs. Frey to Gettysburg to hear Lincoln's famous address, November 19, 1863.

It is still a vivid memory.

"My! such a crowd as there was that day," she said. "I never saw anything like it. And everyone was eager to see Lincoln. We got there very early and found a place toward the front within a few yards of the President."

He seemed sad, Mrs. Frey said. The crowd was very still when he finished, she added, and did not applaud. She believes they were much moved.

Lincoln spoke neither fast nor slow and did not raise his voice or use many gestures, though such things were then considered a part of good oratory.

He looked exactly like his pictures, Mrs. Frey declared, only he had such a wonderful expression that it made him good-looking.

"He shook hands with everyone after the ceremonies. When my turn came, he clasped my hand and smiled his wonderful, kind smile, but he did not say anything. . . . Now if I can only shake hands with President Roosevelt I will be happy."

3-9-34

Presentation of a Standard and Speech by Governor Seymour.

THE CEREMONIES OF YESTERDAY.
GETTYSBURG, Nov. 19.

The ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Cemetery commenced this morning by a grand military and civic display, under command of Major Gen. Couch. The line of march was taken up at 10 o'clock, and the procession marched through the principal streets to the cemetery, where military formed in line and saluted the President. At a quarter past eleven the head of the procession arrived at the main stand. The President and members of the Cabinet, together with the chief military and civic dignitaries, took positions on the stand. The President seated himself between Mr. Seward and Mr. Everett, after a reception marked with the respect and perfect silence due to the solemnity of the occasion, every man in the immense gathering uncovering on his appearance.

The military then formed in line, extending around the stand, the area between the stand and military being occupied by civilians, comprising about fifteen thousand people, and including men, women, and children. The attendance of ladies was quite large. The military escort comprised one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and a regiment of infantry, which constitutes the regular funeral escort of honor for the highest officer in the service.

After the performance of a funeral dirge by Birgfield by the band, an eloquent prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Stockton.

Mr. Everett then commenced the delivery of his oration, which was listened to with marked attention throughout.

Although a heavy fog clouded the heavens in the morning during the procession, the sun broke out in all its brilliancy during the Rev. Mr. Stockton's prayer, and shone upon the magnificent spectacle. The assemblage was of great magnitude, and was gathered within a circle of great extent around the stand, which was located on the highest point of ground on which the battle was fought. A long line of military surrounded the position taken by the immense multitude of people.

The marshal took up a position on the left of the stand. Numerous flags and banners, suitably draped, were exhibited on the stand and among the audience. The entire scene was one of grandeur due to the importance of the occasion. So quiet were the people that every word uttered by the orator of the day must have been heard by them all, notwithstanding the immensity of the concourse.

DEDICATORY SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President then delivered the following dedicatory speech:—

Oh, Massa
LINCOLN
vaign son,
of stanzas of

Three cheers were here given for the President and the Governors of the States.

After the delivery of this address, the dirge and the benediction closed the exercises, and the immense assemblage separated at about 2 o'clock.

REVIEW BY GOV. SEYMOUR.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Fifth New York regiment of heavy artillery, Col. Murray, were marched to the temporary residence of Gov. Seymour, where they passed in review before the Governor, presenting a handsome spectacle. Upon the conclusion of this ceremony, which attracted quite a crowd of sight-seers, Gov. Seymour presented a handsome silk regimental standard to the regiment, accompanying the gift with the following speech:—

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

SOLDIERS OF NEW YORK—We love our whole country without reservation. But while we do so, it is not inconsistent with that perfect and generous loyalty to love and to be proud of our own State. This day, when I took part in the celebration that was to consecrate your battle-field, while I felt as an American citizen, proud of my country, and proud of the gallant services of her citizens in every State, nevertheless my eye did involuntarily wander to that field where lie the glorious dead of our good and great State; and when I returned, to see marching before me your manly and sturdy columns, not knowing you belonged to New York, my heart did quicken and my pulses tingle to learn that you were acting under commissions issued by myself; and I am most proud and most happy that I have this opportunity, on behalf of the merchants of the great commercial city of New York, to present to you this glorious banner, which has been sent as a token of their confidence in your loyalty and your courage, and your fidelity in the hour of danger. Sergeant, I place these colors in your hands, in the firm confidence that they will be borne through every field of triumph, of toil, and of danger, in a way that will do honor to yourselves, to the great State which you represent, and the still greater country to which we all belong. May God bless you as you serve your country in the distant field of danger. We find in those glorious fields you left behind you are not indifferent to this conflict, you are not indifferent to the welfare of the whole Union. Do not doubt, therefore, that when you shall return from your dangerous fields of duty you shall bring back this standard to place among the archives of our state with honorable mention of the services your sons have performed. I do not doubt that though it may, perhaps, be returned torn and stained, yet it will be still more glorious, and with glorious recollections clustering around it. In concluding these remarks, I ask in return of the men of New York, to give three cheers for the Union of our country, and three cheers for the flag of our land.

The President's party arrived last evening; but the train which conveyed the Governors was delayed by a slight accident until near midnight, so that they were not able to participate in the proceedings of the night, which were of a marked character.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT—HIS SPEECH.

After supper the President was serenaded by the excellent band of the Fifth New York Artillery. After repeated calls Mr. Lincoln at length presented himself, when he was loudly cheered. He said:—

I appear before you, fellow-citizens, merely to thank you for this compliment. The inference is a very fair one that you would hear me for a little while at least were I to com-

mence to make a speech. I do not appear before you for the purpose of doing so, and for several substantial reasons. The most substantial of these is that I have no speech to make. [Laughter] In my position it is somewhat important that I should not say any foolish thing.

A voice—If you can help it.

Mr. Lincoln: It very often happens that the only way to help it is to say nothing at all. [Laughter.] Believing that it is my present condition this evening, I must beg of you to excuse me from addressing you further.

The President retired amid loud cheers. The band then proceeded to where Mr. Seward was staying, and paid him the compliment of a serenade. He obeyed a call for a speech, and said:—

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am now sixty years old and upward; I have been in public life practically forty years of that time, and yet this is the first time that ever any people or community so near to the border of Maryland was found willing to listen to my voice; and the reason was that I said forty years ago that Slavery was opening before this people a graveyard that was to be filled with brothers falling in mutual political combat.

I knew that the cause that was hurrying the Union into this dreadful strife was slavery, and when I did elevate my voice it was to warn the people to remove that cause when they could by constitutional means, and so avert the catastrophe of civil war that now unhappily has fallen upon the nation, deluging it in blood. That crisis came and we see the result. I am thankful that you are willing to hear me at last. I thank my God that I believe this strife is going to end in the removal of that evil which ought to have been removed by peaceful means and deliberate councils. [God.] I thank my God for the hopes that this is the last fratricidal war which will fall upon the

country—a country vouchsafed by Heaven—the richest, the broadest, most beautiful, most magnificent and capacious ever bestowed upon a people, that has ever been given to any part of the human race. [Applause.]

And I thank God for the hope that when that cause is removed, simply the operation of abolishing it, as the origin of the great treason that is without justification and without parallel, we shall thenceforth be united, be only one country, having only one hope, one ambition, and one destiny. [Applause.] Then we shall know that we are not enemies, but that we are friends and brothers; that this Union is a reality; and we shall mourn together for the evil wrought by this rebellion. We are now near the graves of the misguided, whom we have consigned to their last resting-place with pity for their errors, and with the same heart full of grief with which we mourn over the brother by whose hand, raised in defence of his government that misguided brother perished.

When we part to-morrow night, let us remember that we owe it to our country and to mankind that this war shall have for its conclusion the establishing of the principle of Democratic Government—the simple principle that whatever party, whatever portion of the Union prevails by constitutional suffrage in an election, that party is to be respected and maintained in power until it shall give place, on another trial and another verdict, to a different portion of the people. [Good.] If you do not do that, you are drifting at once and irresistibly to the very verge of the destruction of your Government. But with that principle this Government—the freest, the best, the wisest, and the happiest in the world—must be, and so far as we are concerned, practically will be, immortal. [Applause.]

Abraham Lincoln

At the annual National Cemetery.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 30.—The annual

1878

President Hayes
Address.

The ceremonies were opened by an eloquent prayer by Rev. McLeod, followed by a beautiful hymn.

General Slayton, with a neat address, introduced Hon. B. F. Butler. Umbrellas were lowered to gain sight of the orator, and the crowd increased despite the rain.

THE ADDRESS.

His speech on "The Private Soldier in the War of the Rebellion" was in substance as follows:

In the past the tribute of a nation's sorrow has idolized the chieftain alone. Monuments have been raised only to the prince and noble. Today the American Republic decorates the graves of her private soldiers with emblems of a people's great free love; not with ceremonies of sorrow and mourning, but rather as a holy festival; not with the cold monuments of marble, but rather with beautiful tokens of love. The grandest monument over a soldier's grave is the flag for which he gave his life. It has been reserved to us—a republic—to be the first, as an epoch in time, to honor as precious her common dead. It is said, to the eternal honor of the private soldier, that when, in the dark days of the republic, in the time of her dire need, when officers educated and honored by the nation became traitors, he remained loyal; and, without any expectation of reward save that of well doing, he nobly came to his country's rescue, sacrificing home and loved ones to the call of duty. Their exalted sacrifice, which gave us our grand liberties, also lays upon us the great obligation to preserve those institutions in their native purity and strength, and this Decoration day should ever be the time of revivifying our patriotism and teaching our children the cost at which our present blessings were purchased by their fathers. Their death makes it a duty to remember not only our rights but our wrongs. Let it never be forgotten that the aid of another nation was lent to destroy the cause for which these men died, and if a time of recompense should come let it be improved, that our Government may hold its proper place among nations, on both sea and land. Nor must we, in mourning the dead, forget their living though scarcely more fortunate surviving comrades. While our sympathies cluster around the tombs of those who died for the Union, our watch-word should be that of the martyr Lincoln: "With charity toward all, with malice toward none." [Hearty cheers.]

Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, was next presented, and spoke eloquently for a few minutes, eliciting much applause.

As Hon. Edward McPherson introduced the President, ringing cheers arose. He spoke as follows:

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Fellow-citizens: The battle of Gettysburg will probably always be regarded as the battle which did more than any other to determine the result of the great civil war in the United States. The honored dead who fought and perished here will therefore be forever held in special and grateful remembrance. The great martyr of the conflict was Abraham Lincoln. He, by his immortal words spoken here, has indissolubly linked his name, fame and memory with the battle of Gettysburg. Lincoln gave his life and the brave men who responded to his call gave their lives for the Union, for Liberty and for a stable Constitutional Government. They believed that our institutions were equal to any emergency and that they ought to be maintained at the loss of property or of life. If our assembling in this place shall fitly honor the men we now wish remembered with gratitude it will be because, beholding these scenes and contemplating the example of the heroes who made Gettysburg illustrious, we shall be able to estimate more wisely the value of our country and of her institutions, and be better prepared for the duties which under Providence have devolved upon us. Let us here give heed to the words of Abraham Lincoln; let us here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that a Government of the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth. [Enthusiastic applause from the crowd standing in the rain.]

TAFT AT GETTYSBURG PRAISES REGULARS

Dedicating Granite Shaft Voted
by Congress, Says They Have
Served Nation Well.

MISS TAFT PULLS THE CORD

Secretary Dickinson, a Southerner, on
Behalf of Nation Hands Over Monu-
ment to Gettysburg Commission.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., May 31.—Standing on the battlefield where the sanguinary conflict between the North and South was virtually decided, Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson, a Southern man by birth, to-day turned over to the Gettysburg National Park Association, on behalf of the people of the United States, the handsome monument erected here by Congress to commemorate the men of the Regular Army of the United States who in 1863 fought—and many of them lost their lives—on this spot, that the Union might be preserved.

The monument, a granite shaft, one of the most conspicuous on the storied field, stands close to the bloody angle where the hottest action of the battle occurred. The silken cord which unvelled it was pulled by Miss Helen H. Taft, and President Taft delivered the principal speech, paying a high tribute to the services of the regular army, testifying to its necessity as a nucleus for a greater armed force in case of need, and asserting that the present standing army had barely kept pace with the increase in population of the country since the early days of the Republic, and should by no means be decreased.

The little town of Gettysburg was gayly decorated for the event, and the streets were thronged with people. A great crowd surrounded the station when President Taft arrived, shortly before 10 o'clock, after an all-night ride from Pittsburg. Arrangements for the President's reception were perfect, the United States regulars, who arrived here yesterday, assisting the local authorities in keeping back the crowd.

The Presidential party was met by Col. John P. Nicholson, Major Charles A. Richardson, and General L. L. Lomax, the members of the Gettysburg National Park Commission, and was conveyed in automobiles to the battlefield.

President Taft's Address.

The President said:

"We are gathered at this historic spot to-day to dedicate a monument to the memory of officers and the enlisted men of the regular army who gave up their lives for their country in the three-days' battle. It is but a tardy recognition of the Nation's debt to its brave defenders whose allegiance was purely to the Nation, without local color or strengthening of State or municipal pride.

"The danger of a standing army, entertained by our ancestors, is seen in the constitutional restrictions and the complaints registered in the Declaration of Independence. It has always been easy to awaken prejudice against the possible aggressions of a regular army and a professional soldiery, and correspondingly difficult to create among the people that love and pride in the army which we find to-day and frequently in the history of the country aroused on behalf of the navy. This has led to a varied and changeable policy in respect to the regular army. At times it has been reduced to almost nothing. In 1874 there



MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG IN HONOR OF THE 137TH REGIMENT
OF VOLUNTEERS, WHICH WAS RECRUITED IN BINGHAMTON.

CONGRER

were but eighty men who constituted the regular army of the United States, and of these Battery F of the Fourth Artillery were 55. But generally the absolute necessities in the defense of the country in the small wars which embrace so large a part of our history have included the maintenance of a regular force, small, to be sure, but one so well trained and effective as always to reflect credit upon the Nation.

"In the war of 1812 had we had a regular army of 10,000 men, trained as such an army would have been, we should have been spared the humiliation of the numerous levies of untrained troops and the enormous expense of raising an army on paper of 400,000 or 500,000 men, because with an effective force of 10,000 men we might have promptly captured Canada and ended the war.

"The service rendered by the regular army in the Mexican war was far greater in proportion than that which it rendered in the civil war, and the success which attended the campaigns of Taylor and of Scott were largely due to that body of men.

"To the little army of 25,000 men that survived the civil war we owe the opening up of the entire Western country. The hardships and the trials of frontier Indian campaigns, which made possible the construction of the Pacific railroads, have never been fully recognized by our people. And the bravery and courage and economy of force compared with the task performed shown by our regular troops have never been adequately commemorated by Congress or the Nation.

"To-day as a result of the Spanish war the added responsibilities of our new dependencies in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and for some time in Cuba, together with a sense of the importance of our position as a world power, have led to the increase in our regular army to a larger force than ever before in the history of the country, but not larger in proportion to the increase in the population and wealth than in the early years of the Republic. It should not be reduced.

Purpose of the Regular Army.

"The profession of arms has always been an honorable one, and under conditions of modern warfare it has become highly technical and requires years of experience and study to adapt the officers and men to its requirements. The general purpose of Congress and the American people, if one can say there is a plan or purpose, is to have such a nucleus as a regular army that it may furnish a skeleton for rapid enlargement in times of war to a force ten or twenty times its size, and at the same time be an appropriate instrument for accomplishing the purpose of the Government in crises likely to arise other than a war.

"At West Point we have been able to prepare a body of professional soldiers, well trained, to officer an army, and numerous enough at the opening of the civil war to give able commanders to both sides of that internecine strife.

"Upon the side of the North many of the officers were drafted to command the volunteer troops from States, while the regular army, aggregating about 10,000 at the opening of the war, was increased to about 25,000 during its first year. More than half this army was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg.

"Time does not permit me to mention the names of the heroes of the regular army, whose blood stained this historic field, and whose sacrifices made the Union victory possible. With my intimate knowledge of the regular army, their high standard of duty, their efficiency as soldiers, their high character as men, I

have seized this opportunity to come here to testify to the pride which the Nation should have in its regular army, and to dedicate this movement to the predecessors of the present regular army, on a field on which they won undying glory and perpetual gratitude from the Nation which they served. They had not the local associations, they had not the friends and neighbors of the volunteer forces to see to it that their deeds of valor were properly recorded and the value of their services suitably noted in the official records by legislative and Congressional action, and they have now to depend upon the truth of history to the cold, calm retrospect of war as it was to secure from Congress this suitable memorial of the work in the saving of the country which they wrought here.

"All honor to the regular army of the United States. Never in its history has it had a stain upon its escutcheon. With no one to blow its trumpets, with no local feeling or pride to bring forth its merits, quietly and as befits a force organized to maintain civil institutions and subject always to the civil control, it has gone on doing the duty which it was its to do, accepting without a murmur the dangers of war whether upon the trackless stretches of our Western frontier, exposed to arrows and the bullets of the Indians, or in the jungles and the rice paddies of the Philippines, on the hills and in the valleys about Santiago in Cuba, or in the tremendous campaigns of the civil war itself, and it has never failed to make a record of duty done that should satisfy the most exacting lover of his country.

"It now becomes my pleasant duty to dedicate this monument to the memory of the regular soldiers of the Republic who gave up their lives at Gettysburg and who contributed in a large degree to the victory of those three fateful days in the country's history."

As the President finished, his daughter, Miss Helen Taft, pulled the cords and the monument was revealed as the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," the troops surrounding it presented arms, and the guns of Battery D, Third Field Artillery thundered out a salute.

In falling one of the flags draped about the monument caught on a bronze eagle decorating one of the inscribed tablets. A trooper gave the flag a tug, but it could not be released until a hole had been torn in a fold of the stripes.

The address transferring the monument from the National Government to the Gettysburg National Park Commission was delivered by Secretary of War Dickinson.

Secretary Dickinson's Speech.

"The overthrow of the South, as always happens after a fierce war, when the defeated are helpless and the more conservative of the victors are for a while dominated by the fiercest and most aggressive leaders," said Mr. Dickinson, "was immediately followed by sufferings and humiliations that for a long time admitted of nothing but lamentation over a result that could bring such woes. Keen and bitter as they were, time and a manifestation of a more generous sentiment brought a mitigation of sorrow and a clearer vision of the tremendous evils to all the States, which would certainly and immediately have followed upon the establishment of the Southern Confederacy.

"Its very cornerstone was of laminæ preordained to disintegration. Commercial and other conditions would as sure as fate have brought about a dissolving Confederacy. What would have come from this we can only conjecture, but it is well within the bounds of reason to assert that the good would have been dwarfed in comparison with the evil.

"There would have been a hate and rivalry between North and South as intense as that between France and Germany, with a border line far more extended, people less amenable to control, and causes for friction more numerous. A cord of forts would have stretched from the Atlantic to the western border of Texas. Army and naval establishments would have devoured the substance of the people, and militarism would have dominated civil government. The civilization of all the States would have developed on different and more critical lines. It may be that in the logic of events the war had to come—that it was the fierce, cruel, and inevitable crucible which was to fulfill a destiny—that of making us, as it did, a stronger and harmonious people, united with a solid front to meet the great problems that now confront our race.

"We are no wiser nor more patriotic than were the men who were conspicuous in that great drama. We look backward, our vision is not obscured by the tempestuous atmosphere which surrounded them, and we stand upon a different pinnacle in the march of history. They passed through the valley of the shadow of death, and we by their trials have attained to a mount of wider vision than was permitted to them.

"God grant that in the great National drama which, act by act, a blend of mirth and sadness, comedy and tragedy, is always in progress, developing day by day those things which will shape the destiny of our country, we may enact our part with the grandeur, heroism, and patriotism which they illustrated."

"At this day there are but few, if any, dispassionate thinkers in the North who question the patriotism of those of the South, who, on this stricken field, gave an example of American valor that will forever thrill the minds and hearts of

mankind in all countries, and it all ages. And at this day there are in the South but few, if any, who would not turn swiftly with sentiments of abhorrence from any suggestion that it would have been better for the South if it had succeeded in establishing an independent Government. And this is true, even of the survivors of those who, on this very ground—

"Saw a gray gigantic ghost
Receding through the battle cloud,
And heard across the tempest loud
The death cry of a nation lost.

"With one mind and heart the people of this great country," said Mr. Dickinson in conclusion, "looking to the future with no rivalry, but in generous patriotism and cherishing no hate, but only the glorious memories of this bloody field, can with hearty accord proclaim in the language of a Southern poet commemorative of this very struggle

"Fold up the banners. Smelt the guns:
Love rules. Her gentler purpose runs,
A mighty mother turns in tears
The pages of her battle years,
Lamenting all her fallen ones."

Col. Nicholson, Chairman of the Gettysburg Park Commission, then formally accepted the monument and laurel wreaths were placed at the base of the shaft by the oldest surviving regimental commander present, after which taps were sounded by the trumpeters, and the President reviewed the troops.

LINCOLN'S IDEALS URGED ON US NOW

Families of Civil War Leaders
Represented at Celebra-
tion at Gettysburg.

'MUCKRAKERS' HELD PERIL

Dr. H. W. A. Hanson Denounces
New Histories—Impersonator
Repeats Famous Address.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—At
the historic spot where Abraham
Lincoln seventy years ago today
delivered his Gettysburg address, the
nation was called upon anew today
to preserve a government "of the
people, by the people and for the
people."

Eight thousand persons, spread
before the rostrum on the rolling
ground of the national cemetery
which President Lincoln dedicated,
listened to appeals to fit his words
to the conditions of the present.

Colonel Ulysses S. Grant, a grand-
son of President Grant, pleaded for
an "intelligent and faithful exercise
of the ballot," and the re-establish-
ment of the "old-fashioned basic
principles of honesty, good faith
and loyalty on which the greatness
of our country in the past was
founded."

"If bad laws are passed," he
said, "or the management of the
government has been faulty, it is
because we have not elected the
proper kind of officials. The fault
is ours, not that of the form of our
government."

Other Families Represented.

Three other representatives of the
families of noted Civil War figures
were seated on the rostrum as
Colonel Grant spoke. They were
Robert Lincoln Beckwith of Wash-
ington, a great-grandson of Presi-
dent Lincoln; Dr. George Bolling
Lee of New York, grandson of Gen-
eral Robert E. Lee, and George
Gordon Meade 3d, of Philadelphia,
grandson of General George G.
Meade.

With them was Mrs. M. O.
Smith, of Hanover, now 92 years
old, the last member of the choir
which sang the dirge at the dedi-
catory exercises of Nov. 19, 1863.
Twenty or more Civil War veterans
and others who attended those ex-
ercises were on the platform.

Dr. Henry W. A. Hanson, presi-
dent of Gettysburg College, pre-
sided.

"America is tired and anxious,"
Dr. Hanson said. "We have felt
the pinch of world confusion. It is
entirely fitting that we should join
with our fellow citizens in appre-
ciating the present day significance
of Lincoln's immortal address."

"A part of our trouble has been
the tendency to tear down our
noblest figures, or worse yet, per-
mit literary garbage vendors to be-
smirch them in our best sellers."

'Muck-Rakers' Are Deplored.

"It is a serious thing for any peo-
ple when they permit sordid-minded
muck-rakers to hold up to ridicule
the heroes of their history. It is
even more serious when a people
permit themselves to be blinded
into following such false prophets."

"This service of sacred remem-
brance will not reach its highest
objective if it does not inspire us
to address ourselves with new cour-
age and new faith to lifting America
out of the mire in which it is
bogged, to set it again on the path-
way to that high destiny to which
God calls our country."

The crowd watched in silence as
Dr. Lincoln Caswell of New York,
impersonator of the Civil War
President, stepped forward in black
homespun clothing and stovepipe
hat. After he had finished reciting
the words of "four-score and seven
years ago," the crowd hesitated a
moment and then burst into thun-
derous applause.

Persons who had attended the
exercises of seventy years ago re-
called the silence that greeted Pres-
ident Lincoln's words on that occa-
sion, leading him to feel that his
brief address had been a failure.

The exercises in the cemetery fol-
lowed a parade over the route tra-
versed by the marchers on Nov. 19,
1863. A half dozen bands and drum
corps were in line.

Earlier in the afternoon, Theo-
dore C. Cazeau of Rochester, N. Y.,
Past Commander-in-Chief of the
Sons of Union Veterans, presented
a Lincoln speech memorial tablet
to Gettysburg. The tablet was
placed on the former home of
Judge David Wills, where Lincoln
spent the night of Nov. 18, 1863. It
was unveiled by Captain Calvin
Gilbert, 85-year-old veteran of the
Civil War, and was accepted by Mr.
Beckwith on behalf of the commu-
nity.

1863
76
1933

June 14, 1930

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT

Page Eleven

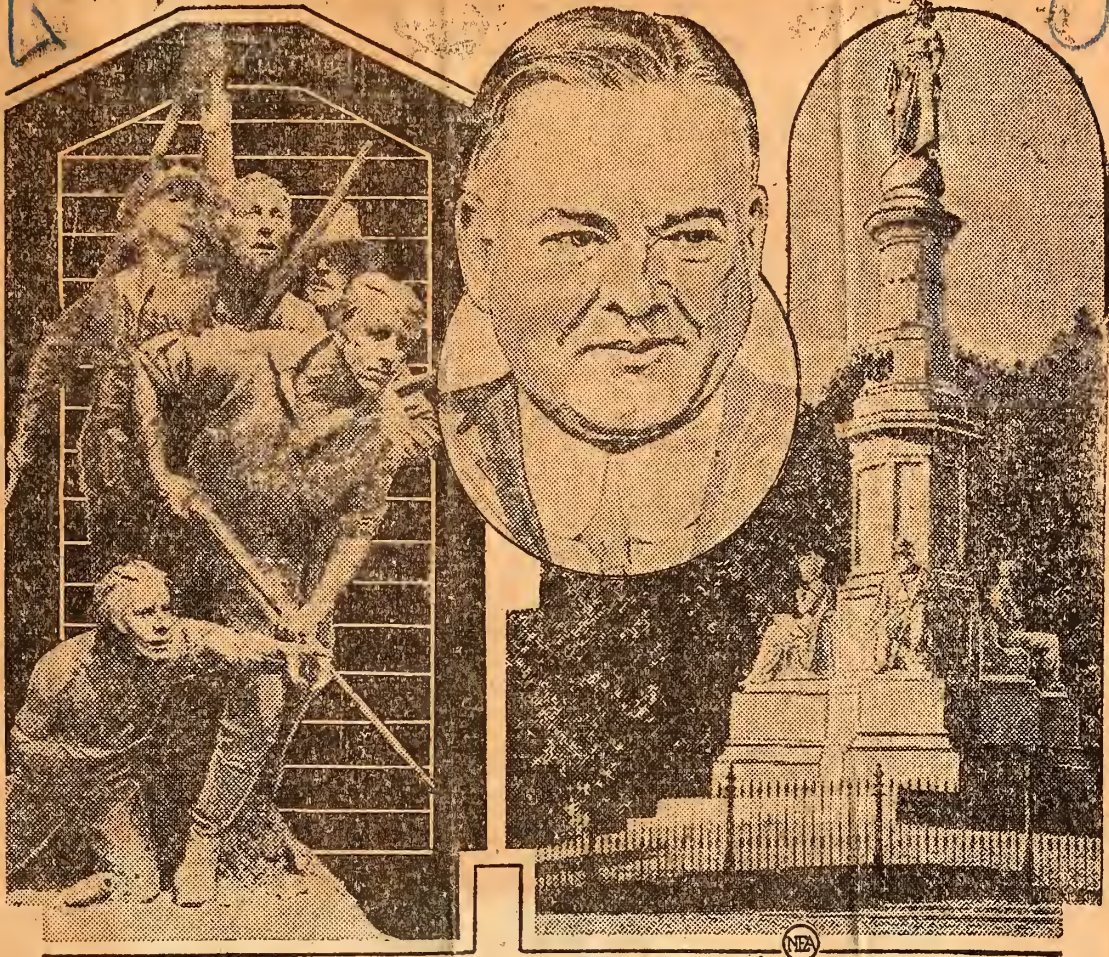


ON THE SPOT MADE FAMOUS BY LINCOLN—Above is President Herbert Hoover, with Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania, arriving at the historic battlefield of Gettysburg for his Memorial Day speech to a crowd of 40,000. At the left, the President lays a wreath on the hallowed spot where Lincoln made the most famous address in American history.

(International News Photos)

Hoboken N.J. Observer

Hoover to Speak at Gettysburg on Memorial Day



Symbolizing the reunion of the North and South like the Confederate and Union monuments that now stand on the historic battlefield that was the turning point of the Civil War, President Hoover (inset) chose Gettysburg for his Memorial Day address on May 30. At the right left is the memorial erected to the Confederate dead by the state of North Carolina; right; the National Soldiers' Monument that stands on the exact spot where Lincoln made his famous Gettysburg address.

MEXIA, TEX., NEWS
 MAY 30, 1939 J12



Text of President's Address

From a Staff Correspondent
GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 30.—The text of President Hoover's address here today follows:

"Fellow countrymen:

"We stand today amidst monuments to the valor and glory of a generation of Americans, North and South, now well-nigh gone. Most of those who bore the burdens of the Civil War have joined their comrades who sleep beneath these mounds. Of a thousand brigades which marched in that great conflict, scarce a score remain.

"To the dead we pay again our tribute of gratitude and devotion. To the living we extend heartfelt wishes for a continuation of peaceful years, serene in contemplation of their glorious youth. The time must come all too soon when these living ties of our generation with the historic past will have passed on. Then we shall have only cherished memories to remind us of those men who heroically died and those women who bravely suffered for great ideals, or who lived on to consummate the reunion of our country, to give stability to its government, and peace to its people.

Tribute Paid to Lincoln

"Every American's thought of this great battlefield of Gettysburg flashes with the instant vision of the lonely figure of Lincoln, whose immortal words dominate this scene. No monument has been or can be erected here so noble and enduring as that simple address which has become a part of this place. Greater than the tribute of granite or bronze remains that memorable message to the American people. That appeal for the unity of our people and the perpetuation of the fundamentals of our democracy is as vital today in our national thinking as it was when Lincoln spoke. Behind him were the seventy years of national experience that had passed between himself and Washington. His words, from their span of the past rang with courage and assurance for the future. Though no President has been so beset, though no time in our history has been so dark, though never have strong men been so affected with doubts, yet in the midst of all that turmoil he found strength to lift his head above the clouds and proclaim that vision which the passing years have so fully confirmed.

"Today nearly seventy years have passed since Lincoln spoke. Ours is a new day and ours new problems of the Republic. There are times when these problems loom ominous and their solution difficult. Yet great as our difficulties may sometimes seem, we would be of little courage if in our concerns we had less of faith than Lincoln had in his far greater task.

"Lincoln's counsels sounded strangely when spoken in the midst of war. His was the call of moderation. Our history would be even brighter than it is if his predecessors and his contemporaries had spoken as temperately as he, if they had been moved by charity toward all, by malice toward none.

Calm Vision Nation's Need

"We shall be wise to ponder here what precious wealth of human life might have been preserved, what rivers of tears might never have flowed, what anguish of souls need never have been, what spiritual division of our people might have been avoided, if only our leadership had always been tempered by the moderation and calm vision of Lincoln. Since his day reason has not always

ruled instead of passion, knowledge has not always been sought instead of reliance upon improvised conjecture, patience has not ever delayed the impetuous feet of reckless ambition, quiet negotiation has not always replaced the clamor of the hustings, prudent common counsel has not invariably overcome the allurements of demagogic folly, good will has not always won the day over cynicism and vainglory. Yet the ideals which he inspired have served to mold our national life and have brought in time great spiritual unity. His words have poured their blessings of restraint and inspiration upon each new generation.

"In the weaving of our destiny the pattern may change, yet the woof and warp of our weaving must be those inspired ideals of unity, of ordered liberty, of equality of opportunity, of popular government and of peace to which this nation was dedicated. Whatever the terms may be in which we enunciate these great ideals, whatever the new conditions to which we apply them, they must be held eternally valid. The common striving for these ideals, our common heritage as Americans, and the infinite web of national sentiment—these are the things that have made us a great nation, that have created a solidarity in a great people unparalleled in all human history.

"The weaving of freedom is and always will be a struggle of law against lawlessness, of individual liberty against domination, of unity against sectionalism, of truth and honesty against demagoguery and misleading, of peace against fear and conflict. In the forming of this pattern the abuse of politics often muddies the stream of constructive thought and dams back the flow of well considered action.

"In the solution of the problems of our times we have some new lamps to guide us. The light of science has revealed to us a new understanding of forces and a myriad of instruments of physical ease and comfort to add to the joy of life. The growth of communications, of education, of the press, have made possible a new unity of thought and purpose. But the light that guides our souls remains the same as that whereby our fathers were led. It is the store of knowledge, the great inspirations of men's souls, the ideals which they carry forward, that have lifted the nation to ever greater heights.

"The Union has become not merely a physical union of states, but rather is a spiritual union in common ideals of our people. Within it is room for every variety of opinion, every possibility of experiment in social progress. Out of such variety comes growth, but only if we preserve and maintain our spiritual solidarity.

"The things of the spirit alone persist. It is in that field that the nation makes its lasting progress. To cherish religious faith and the tolerance of all faiths; to reflect into every aspect of public life the spirit of charity, the practice of forbearance, and the restraint of passion while reason seeks the way; to lay aside blind prejudice and follow knowledge together; to pursue diligently the common welfare and find within its boundaries our private benefit; to enlarge the borders of opportunity for all and find our own within them; to enhance the greatness of the nation and thereby find for ourselves an individual distinction; to face with courage and confident expectation the task set before us—these are the paths of true glory for this nation. They will lead us to a life more abounding, richer in satisfactions, more enduring in its achievements, more precious in its bequests to our children—a life not merely of conflict but filled with the joy of creative action."

Lincoln Ideals

Urged on U. S. By President

Calm Vision, Tolerance of Opinion Safeguard Nation, He Tells 40,000 in Address at Gettysburg

Unity of States Held Unequaled in World

Ovation Awarded Speech, Fifth at Battlefield; Veterans Greet Executive

By John T. Whitaker

A Staff Correspondent

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 30.—President Hoover pleaded today for peace and tolerance, on this famous Civil War battlefield, where sixty-seven years ago Abraham Lincoln delivered his immortal "call to moderation." The fifth President after Lincoln to deliver a Memorial Day address here, he commended to the American people the spiritual union for which the Great Emancipator pleaded.

President Lincoln spoke upon the ideals of government to which the nation was dedicated. "These are the things," said President Hoover today, "that have created a solidarity in a great people unparalleled in all human history."

This message, read under blue skies to a throng of 40,000 crowding around the old-fashioned speakers' rostrum in the Gettysburg National Cemetery, was carried to the American people listening in by radio over two nation-wide networks.

Knowledge Guiding Nation

"In the solution of the problems of our time we have some new lamps to guide us," President Hoover said. "The light of science has revealed to us a new understanding." Thus he gave praise to the new era, but concluded that the spiritual forces remain the same.

"The Union has become not merely a physical union of states," he said, speaking with slow deliberation, "but a spiritual union in common ideals of our people. Within it is room for every variety of opinion, every possibility of experience in social progress. Out of such variety comes growth, but only if we preserve and maintain our spiritual solidarity."

"The weaving of freedom," the President said, "is and always will be a struggle of law against lawlessness, of individual liberty against domination, of unity against sectionalism, of truth and honesty against demagoguery and misleading, of peace against fear and conflict."

"In the forming of this pattern the abuse of politics often muddies the stream of constructive thought and dams the flow of well considered action."

Counsels Temperate Speech

In referring to Lincoln's historic words, he continued:

"Our history would be brighter than it is if his predecessors and his contemporaries had spoken as temperately as he, if they had been moved by charity toward all, by malice toward none.

"We shall be wise to ponder here what precious wealth of human life might have been preserved, what rivers of tears might never have flowed, what anguish of souls need never have been, what spiritual division of our people might have been avoided, if only our leadership had always been tempered by the moderation and calm vision of Lincoln."

In setting forth his ideal for the nation, President Hoover said:

"To cherish religious faith and the tolerance of all faiths; to reflect into every aspect of public life the spirit of charity, the practice of forbearance, and the restraint of passion, while reason seeks the way; to lay aside blind prejudice and follow knowledge together; to pursue diligently the common welfare and find within its boundaries our private benefit; to enlarge the borders of opportunity for all and find our own within them; to enhance the greatness of the Nation and thereby find for ourselves an individual distinction; to face with courage and confident expectation the task set before us—these are the paths of true glory for this nation."

This nine-minute address was delivered without interruption of applause. At its conclusion there was a "quiet clapping of hands." Not until "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung did the throng truly cheer its President. As he descended the rostrum the crowd rushed forward against the ropes, waving handkerchiefs, cheering him for several minutes. President Hoover paused on the steps to bow first to one side and then another.

The few veterans present crowded around him. He shook their hands, heard their names, smiled his pleasure. Mrs. M. O. Smith, of York, Pa., informed the President she had sung in the choir on the battlefield when Lincoln spoke there. President Hoover was photographed with her, as the aged veterans stood with them.

There was a short parade back through the town. The Presidential party paused at the home of John B. Keith, an attorney, of Gettysburg, where Mr. Hoover changed his formal attire and soon was on the open road again for the fishing lodge beyond Williamsport of Jay Cooke 3d, Philadelphia financier.

John S. Fisher, Governor of Pennsylvania, presented the President to the vast throng. The 104th Cavalry, Pennsylvania National Guard, escorted him through the tree-lined, quaint-housed streets of Gettysburg, and its band played the national anthem in the Civil War Cemetery. Twenty veterans of Post 68, Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic, bent and bearded, shook the hand of the President as he stepped upon the rostrum.

The exercises were opened with an

invocation by the Rev. H. W. Hanson, president of Gettysburg College, and the singing of one verse of "America." D. P. McPherson, of Gettysburg, read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

During the preliminary ceremonies two sons of Ortiz Rubio, President of Mexico, Fernando and Guillermo, were presented to Mr. Hoover. They are students at Gettysburg College.

Entering the cemetery, President Hoover and Governor Fisher, accompanied by Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Italy and Mexico, and Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, paused beside the graves of the unidentified dead. School children from the near-by towns walked between the graves, each marked with a new flag, and strewn flowers over them. Bands played "Nearer, My God to Thee," and the sound of drums muffled in the distance made sadder the slow music of the hymn.

The President laid a wreath. Mr. Hoover in motoring to the Lattlefield where General George Meade turned the tide of the Confederacy July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, passed through the countryside where General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia had fought through four years.

Led by motorcycle policemen of Maryland and Pennsylvania, the President's party rode the eighty miles at a fast pace. They paused only at Catoctin Furnace for luncheon at the fishing camp of Lawrence Richey, one of the President's secretaries.

Before the party left the White House at 10:05 o'clock, the President and Mrs. Hoover, from the north portico, reviewed the parade of Washington veteran and patriotic organizations. Mrs. Hoover, still suffering from a sprained back, was in her wheel chair, dressed in white and smiling.

PRESIDENT AT GETTYSBURG EXTOLS LINCOLN'S IDEALS AS GUIDE FOR NATION NOW

TOLERANT SPIRIT URGED

"Calm Vision of Lincoln"
Held Up as Inspiration
in Time of Trouble.

MODERATION AID TO UNITY

President Deplores "Demagogic
Folly" and "Reckless Ambition"
in National Affairs.

VETERANS SHARE PLATFORM

Lone Confederate in Gray Sits
Among Former Foes—Girls
Strew Flowers on Graves.

From a Staff Correspondent of The New
York Times.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 30.—With the vision of Lincoln before him, President Hoover pointed today to the calm and moderate leadership of the Civil War President as an inspiration to follow in these days, when "problems loom ominous and their solution difficult."

The President's speech, which was only 1,020 words long, was said to be the briefest Presidential address at Gettysburg since that of Lincoln in 1863.

Although the President's address at this historic battleground lacked any personal note, it was interpreted by some as a reflection of his own mental processes and manner of dealing with public questions. He commented incisively that in the years since Lincoln's time "reason has not always ruled," and "quiet negotiation has not always replaced the 'amor of the hustings.'"

Recalling that no President was ever so beset in his work as Lincoln, Mr. Hoover asserted that even if today's difficulties seemed great, "we would be of little courage if in our concerns we had less of faith than Lincoln had in his far greater task."

Further on in his address, delivered as a part of the Memorial Day exercises on the scene of the great struggle of 1863 he spoke of the "abuse of politics" which, he added, "so often muddies the stream of constructive thought and dams back the flow of well-considered action."

The ideals which Lincoln inspired, the President declared, had helped to mold the national life and brought a great spiritual unity, and, no matter how the pattern of the nation changed, it must be held eternally valid by all Americans.

The Union, Mr. Hoover continued, was not merely a physical union of States, but a union of the common ideals of Americans, and one affording opportunity for growth, but only if a spiritual solidarity was preserved.

Maintaining that the things of the spirit alone persist, President Hoover closed his speech with a plea for the high ideals which furnish "the paths of true glory for this nation."

Text of President's Speech.

The President spoke as follows:

Fellow-Countrymen:

We stand today amid monuments to the valor and glory of a generation of Americans, North and South, now well-nigh gone. Most of those who bore the burdens of the Civil War have joined their comrades who sleep beneath these mounds. Of a thousand brigades which marched in that great conflict scarce a score remain.

To the dead we pay again our tribute of gratitude and devotion. To the living we extend heartfelt wishes for a continuation of peaceful years, serene in contemplation of their glorious youth. The time must come, all too soon, when these living ties of our generation with the historic past will have passed on. Then we shall have only cherished memories to remind us of those men who heroically died and those women who bravely suffered for great ideals, or who lived on to consummate the reunion of our country, to give stability to its government and peace to its people.

Every American's thought of this great battlefield of Gettysburg flashes with the instant vision of the lonely figure of Lincoln, whose immortal words dominate this scene. No monument has been or can be erected here so noble and enduring as that simple address which has become a part of this place. Greater than the tribute of granite or bronze remains that memorable message to the American people.

That appeal for the unity of our people and the perpetuation of the fundamentals of our democracy is as vital today in our national

thinking as it was when Lincoln spoke.

Behind him were the seventy years of national experience that had passed between himself and Washington. His words from their span of the past rang with courage and assurance for the future.

Though no President has been so beset, though no time in our history has been so dark, though never have strong men been so affected with doubts, yet in the midst of all that turmoil he found strength to lift his head above the clouds and proclaim that vision which the passing years have so fully confirmed.

New Problems Have Arisen.

Today nearly seventy years have passed since Lincoln spoke. Ours is a new day and ours are new problems of the Republic. There are times when these problems loom ominous and their solution difficult. Yet, great as our difficulties may sometimes seem, we would be of little courage if in our concerns we had less of faith than Lincoln had in his far greater task.

Lincoln's counsels sounded strangely when spoken in the midst of war. His was the call of moderation. Our history would be even brighter than it is if his predecessors and his contemporaries had spoken as temperately as he, if they had been moved by charity toward all, by malice toward none.

We shall be wise to ponder here what precious wealth of human life might have been preserved, what rivers of tears might never have flowed, what anguish of souls need never have been, what spiritual division of our people might have been avoided, if only our leadership had always been tempered by the moderation and calm vision of Lincoln.

Since his day reason has not always ruled instead of passion, knowledge has not always been sought instead of reliance upon unproved conjecture, patience has not ever delayed the impetuous feet of reckless ambition, quiet negotiation has not always replaced the clamor of the hustings, prudent common counsel has not invariably overcome the allurements of demagogic folly, good-will has not always won the day over cynicism and vainglory.

Yet the ideals which he inspired have served to mold our national life and have brought in time great spiritual unity. His words have poured their blessings of restraint and inspiration upon each new generation.

In the weaving of our destiny, the pattern may change, yet the woof and warp of our weaving must be those inspired ideals of unity, of ordered liberty, of equality of opportunity, of popular government, and of peace to which this nation was dedicated.

Whatever the terms may be in which we enunciate these great ideals, whatever the terms may be in which we apply them, they must be held eternally valid. The common striving for these ideals, our common heritage as Americans, and the infinite web of national sentiment—these are the things that have made us a great nation, that have created a solidarity in a great people unparalleled in all human history.

Freedom's Growth From Struggles.

The weaving of freedom is and always will be a struggle of law against lawlessness, of individual liberty against domination, of unity against sectionalism, of truth and honesty against demagoguery and misleading, of peace against fear and conflict. In the forming of this pattern, the abuse of politics often muddies the stream of constructive thought and dams back the flow of well-considered action.

In the solution of the problems of our times we have some new lamps to guide us. The light of science has revealed to us a new understanding of forces and a myriad of instruments of physical ease and comfort to add to the joy of life.

The growth of communications, of education, of the press, have made possible a new unity of thought and purpose. But the light that guides our soul remains the same as that whereby our fathers were led. It is the store of knowledge, the great inspiration of men's souls, the ideals which they carry forward, that have lifted the nation to ever greater heights.

The Union has become not merely a physical union of States, but rather is a spiritual union in common ideals of our people. Within it is room for every variety of opinion, every possibility of experiment in social progress. Out of such variety comes growth, but only if we preserve and maintain our spiritual solidarity.

The things of the spirit alone persist. It is in that field that the nation makes its lasting progress. To cherish religious faith and the tolerance of all faiths; to reflect into every aspect of public life the spirit of charity, the practice of forbearance, and the restraint of passion while reason seeks the way; to lay aside blind prejudice and follow knowledge together; to pursue diligently the common welfare and find within its boundaries our private benefit; to enlarge the borders of opportunity for all and find our own within them; to enhance the greatness of the nation and thereby find for ourselves an individual distinction; to face with courage and confident expectation the task set before us, these are the paths of true glory for this nation.

They will lead us to a life more abounding, richer in satisfaction, more enduring in its achievements, more precious in its bequests to our children—a life not merely of conflict but filled with the joy of creative action.

Facing Mr. Hoover as he stood on the platform was a group of bent and withered Union veterans. Seated behind Mr. Hoover were other old men garbed in blue, their jackets covered with medals and other insignia of service to the nation.

One gray uniform stood out among them. It was worn by William Haines, aged 93, of Washington, a former Confederate cavalryman. He was the first Southern veteran to sit on the platform at Gettysburg memorial exercises.

On his arrival at Gettysburg the President was met by Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania and Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Italy, a personal friend of Mr. Hoover. As the car carrying the Governor and the President left the highway Mr. Hoover caught a glimpse of hundreds of school children standing on a knoll above the graves of hundreds of unknown soldiers, who fell in the three days of battle.

Children Decorate Graves.

At a designated point the motor procession was halted. A band, hidden behind ancient trees and boxwood, struck up the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee." The children, most of them gaily dressed girls, advanced slowly down the hillside, strewing flowers on the graves.

Mr. Hoover and Governor Fisher walked among the children to the National Soldiers' Monument. The

President placed a wreath at its base. He was surrounded by children as he made his way back to his car.

The platform from which the President spoke stands in a grove of old age and beauty. The trees form the background of a natural amphitheatre. Thousands of men and women were shouting an ovation when the President, surrounded by his military aides and his three secretaries, mounted the stand. Governor Fisher and his cabinet appeared immediately after the President.

Governor Fisher presided at the ceremonies. The Rev. Henry W. A. Hanson, president of Gettysburg College, gave the invocation. As a prelude to the President's address the audience sang "America." Then in tribute to the memory of Lincoln, Judge Donald H. McPherson read the Gettysburg Address.

Governor Fisher, in introducing the President, said that while visiting Mr. Hoover in his California home preceding the Presidential election, he had exacted from Mr. Hoover the promise that if elected he would speak here on Memorial Day.

Fisher Introduces Hoover.

"A few months ago, when I reminded him of his promise," said the Governor, "the President heartily agreed to come here.

"I think this is the proper time and proper place for the President to address the American people. All of us today have turned our thoughts to the things and ideals of patriotism and to the memory of our heroic dead.

"So it is proper that the head of the nation should be here to speak a few steps distant from where Lincoln spoke and give added immortality to this consecrated ground. On every side rise monuments indicating deeds of sacrifice by men who wore the Blue and the Gray.

"It is a solemn occasion, and we appreciate and welcome the presence of President Hoover."

A strong wind was blowing and the sky was overcast when the President started speaking, but the amplifiers carried his words to the outskirts of the crowds. Before he had proceeded many minutes the sun broke through the clouds and glistened on the gay colors of the President's flag, the Governor's flag and the flags of the State and the nation.

The President read his address in nine minutes, and while the audience cheered and sang "The Star Spangled Banner," Mr. Hoover turned to greet the ancient warriors who surrounded him. Many noted figures of the thinning ranks were on the platform.

Hoover Greets Veterans.

John B. Patrick of G. A. R. Post 58 of Harrisburg, formerly State commander, was one of the first to feel the President's handclasp. Many of the veterans were of such advanced age that they could scarcely stand without assistance. Not a few of them had fought at Gettysburg.

It was with deep emotion that Mr. Hoover spoke a word to each of them. Just before he left the grounds surrounding the stand, Mr. Hoover greeted Mrs. M. O. Smith, aged 87, of Hanover, Pa., who had sung in the choir on the occasion of Lincoln's address. Mr. Hoover took her arm, and with a smile of appreciation posed for the photographers.

The President and Governor Fisher departed immediately after the ceremonies ended with a benediction by the Rev. John A. Aberly.

The President and the Governor will spend the week-end at the fishing camp of Jay Cooke 3d, near Williamsport.

The President left the White House at 10 o'clock this morning and drove along Maryland roads thick with motorists off for their various holiday trips. Notwithstanding the crowded highways, the cars moved swiftly and reached Secretary Richey's camp near Catocctin, at 11:20 A. M. There the party enjoyed a picnic lunch and then sped on to Gettysburg.

With Mr. Hoover were Secretary of War Hurley, his own secretaries, Richey and Akerson; Captain Hodges, army aide; Captain Buchanan, naval aide, and Captain Boone, the President's physician. The party left Gettysburg at 3 o'clock with Mr. Hoover for Ogontz Lodge, the camp of Mr. Cooke.

President Reaches Cooke Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 30.—Driving from Gettysburg through a picturesque, rolling country, President Hoover reached here about 7 o'clock this evening and departed almost immediately for the fishing camp of Jay Cook 3d, twenty miles further on in the Pennsylvania Mountains. The President traveled at high speed for most of the 130 miles from Gettysburg, but not too fast for him to observe the scenery along the route.

Most of the journey was along the Susquehanna Trail, affording a view of the broad river, flanked on either side by heavily wooded mountains, upon which the sun cast bright rays, softening into slanting shadows as the day waned.

Lawrence Richey, one of his secretaries; Captain Boone, the President's physician; Secretary of War Hurley and Governor Fisher accompanied the President to the camp.

Mr. Cooke had hoped Mr. Hoover would arrive in time for an hour's fishing, but by the time the camp was reached it was too late and the idea was abandoned. All of the party retired soon after supper to as to be up early for fishing.

Col. Parrott, Friend of Lincoln, Is 100 Today; Recalls Delivery of Gettysburg Address

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 29.—Colonel Edwin A. Parrott, Princeton's oldest resident, who, as Colonel of the First Ohio Infantry during the Civil War, sat on the platform with Lincoln when the latter delivered the Gettysburg address, will observe his 100th birthday tomorrow. The centenarian and his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Parrott, live on Boudinot Street.

Colonel Parrott recalls that other speeches on the Gettysburg program made much better impressions than that of Mr. Lincoln. He was a close friend of the President and also of General Grant.

The Colonel was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1830. He attended Ohio Wesleyan, of which he is the oldest living alumnus, and then went to Harvard Law School. He was 14 years old when he entered college. Before the Civil War, Colonel Parrott was a member of the Ohio Legislature, and

as he happened to be in the Governor's office when the President called for volunteers, he was the first man to enlist. In the last year of the Civil War he was made provost of Ohio. Colonel Parrott is in excellent health, although his hearing and sight are now quite poor. He takes a daily drive in his automobile, and also takes short walks. Twice a day he smokes a mild cigar, and he still drinks coffee. Interested in politics, he has never missed voting for the Republican candidate for President since he came of age. Some years ago the Colonel started a volume of memoirs, but his eyesight weakened and he could not complete the task.

Tomorrow there will be a small tea in his honor. Among those present will be a brother, H. E. Parrott of Dayton, who, although more than 90, has come East to attend the affair. A son, T. M. Parrott, is a professor of English at Princeton University.



Special Guests
[Binder 1, p. 40-52]

DRAWER 6

Geethysburg Address

