CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS
[BINDER 5, p. 1-12]

DRAWER 6

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS :
AFTERMATH

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

The aftermath

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

Congressional Records

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection
(Formerly described as: Binder 5, p. 1-12)

February 12

submit that part to the Committee on Printing, and they in turn will ask the Committee on Foreign Relations if there is any objection to its being printed. If there is no objection, there will not be any question about the printing.

Mr. LEWIS. And there is no need of its coming back to the Senate?

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, yes. Then the Committee on Printing will report as to whether it should be printed or whether it should not be printed.

Mr. LEWIS. I am willing to submit to that course, and yield to the suggestion of the Senator from Utah.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The matter when received will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

REPUBLIC COAL CO., OF MONTANA.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I wish to make a motion and to state my object in doing it. It will take but a minute.

I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 41) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease certain public lands to the Republic Coal Co., a corporation.

My object in making the motion is simply to get the joint resolution before the Senate, and then if any Members of the Senate wish to proceed with other business I am perfectly willing to have it laid aside. I want to have it made the unfinished business, so that it will come up to-morrow when we get to the point where it would come before the Senate as unfinished business. I do not wish to press it this afternoon, and if my motion carries and anyone wishes I will ask to have it laid aside.

Mr. KENYON. I wish to state, for my own part, that I shall feel under the necessity of calling for a quorum. There should be a full Senate when the joint resolution is considered.

Mr. MYERS. I expressly stated that if the motion should prevail and anybody wishes, I will ask to have it laid aside.

Mr. SMOOT. I hope the Senator from Montana will not try to make the joint resolution the unfinished business to-day. I will say to the Senator that a number of Senators were called out of the city upon this particular day, it being President Lincoln's birthday, and I am quite sure that if the Senator from Iowa should ask for a quorum it would be very difficult to secure one.

Mr. MYERS. I have just stated that I have no desire to consider it this afternoon.

Mr. SMOOT. I will state to the Senator that he will not lose anything by letting it go over until to-morrow, because immediately at the close of the morning business to-morrow he can move to take it up. He will lose nothing by letting it go over to-day.

Mr. KENYON. I wish to state to the Senator from Montana that there are a number of Senators who are interested in opposition to the joint resolution who are not present here to-day. I really think the Senator will gain nothing by trying to push it to-day.

Mr. MYERS. I have expressly stated several times that it was my intention immediately, if the motion should carry, to ask that the joint resolution be laid aside for the day, but as that does not seem to satisfy some Senators, I will withdraw the motion.

READING OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, it has seemed to some of us that on this day, the birthday of the great emancipator, it would not be out of place for the Senate to pause a moment to pay some tribute to his memory.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BRADLEY] may read at this time Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the Senator from Kentucky may read at this time Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Kentucky will proceed.

Mr. BRADLEY read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, delivered at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863, as follows:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on 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 battle field 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 that 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 this 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 here highly resolve 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."

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn in honor of the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, February 13, 1914, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Mr. FLETCHER and Mr. SMITH of Michigan addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, some comment has been made about a public meeting at Faneuil Hall, and I desire to have read a telegram with reference to that meeting, also another telegram from the Marianna Commercial Club of Arkansas, and also a news item in this morning's Post, headed "Plan to seize trade." They are all very brief, and I should like to have them read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and the Secretary will read.

The Secreary read as follows:

[Telegram.]

BOSTON, MASS., *February 4, 1915.*

WM. J. BRYAN,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

At public meeting in Faneuil Hall to-day resolution introduced to protest against shipping bill was declared by Mayor Curley unanimously carried. Resolution strongly denounced from floor. Nay vote not called. Much indignation among citizens. I believe sense of meeting was in favor of bill and against protesting resolutions.

WM. H. MCMASTERS.
WHITFIELD TUCK.

[Telegram.]

MARIANNA, ARK., *February 11, 1915.*

Hon. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

We indorse the shipping bill and the determined stand of the Democratic Senators. It is in our judgment the greatest step that has been attempted to rehabilitate the American merchant marine as well as a measure of vital necessity to the United States. It is an opportunity that should not be lost. We urge the bill be enacted in preference to any legislation, regardless of whether such action may necessitate an extra session.

MARIANNA COMMERCIAL CLUB OF ARKANSAS.

PLAN TO SEIZE TRADE—ALLIES WILL INVADE GERMAN MARKETS IN SOUTH AMERICA—CHARTER SHIP FOR MISSION—ENGLISH AND FRENCH MERCHANTS TO TAKE SAMPLES OF WARES TO EXHIBIT AT PRINCIPAL LATIN-AMERICAN PORTS ON NINETY-DAY CRUISE—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO MAKE TRIP.

LONDON, *February 11, 1915.*

An aggressive step in the direction of capturing trade heretofore held by Germany will be made at the beginning of April, when about 150 leaders of industry in England and France will proceed on a commercial mission to South America, taking with them a vast number of samples. The journey, which is to extend over 90 days, is being arranged by the Kelly Trading Co. A French vessel is being chartered and will start from Southampton.

SHIP TO CARRY WARES.

One of the organizers of the mission said:

"We mean to show Latin America the goods, and not merely talk to them. It is no use going out and telling the people there that we can give them as good articles as those made by Germans. We want to take the articles and show them and convince the people that the articles are not only good value but better for the money.

"The chambers of commerce and municipalities of South America will be visited and public meetings and receptions arranged. We have had applications from all sorts of industries for representatives to be sent on this voyage and have even had an inquiry about starting a new line of freight steamers. There will be about 100 Englishmen and 50 Frenchmen on the mission."

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. President, I desire to send to the Secretary's desk a very instructive editorial from the Detroit Free Press—it is not long—on the question now pending before the Senate.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Will the Senator permit a suggestion at this point, before the editorial to which he refers is read? It will only take a moment.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, this is the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and I think we might with propriety suspend our functions for a brief moment while one of our colleagues reads his Gettysburg speech. The Hon. BLAIR LEE, the Senator from Maryland, I think will be glad to perform that service. I ask, if there is no objection, that the Senator from Maryland be invited to read the address.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Maryland will read the address.

Mr. LEE of Maryland. Mr. President, the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN] has suggested that, as the representative of a Southern State, it would be appropriate for me to read Lincoln's Gettysburg address. It is as follows:

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on 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 battle field 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 that 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 this 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 here highly resolve 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.

point of view, by the atmosphere which centralized power always creates. Rules, regulations, edicts will be promulgated by it having the force of law, and their enforcement in all the States will produce that deadly and paralyzing uniformity to which I have referred.

Mr. President, back of this measure lurks the spirit which is hostile to personal independence, to local self-government, to the preservation of the States, and to the development of that condition of freedom which must persist if this Republic endures. I am opposed to this bill because I believe in education and desire to preserve the forces and spirit which will give to the people knowledge and a genuine system of education, and also because I wish to see preserved the integrity of the States, their sovereign powers, their fundamental rights, which must persist if this Government survives.

I am opposed to this bill because I believe in our form of government and regard this bill as an assault upon the rights of the States and upon the Constitution itself.

The American people realize the importance of education, and in every part of the land there is an irresistible movement in favor of education. We can not, of course, secure all of the advantages that flow from society in a day. As stated, the progress of this Republic has been remarkable. Every American should be proud of what has been done by the States of this Union. I ask Senators to look at the new commonwealths carved out of territory some of which was acquired as late as the treaty of Gudalupe-Hidalgo. The great desert wastes beyond the Mississippi Valley which Daniel Webster denounced as of no value, now possess mighty commonwealths. There the seats of learning are found, civilization flourishes, peace and prosperity abound, and millions of strong, progressive, Christian people are devoting themselves to the economic, social, and political problems with which they are confronted. They are solving these problems, and in their solution they are developing character, strength, manhood, and womanhood, and those virtues which come from God himself. Measures like this and similar ones operate as an injustice to this vigorous and mighty people. It is a declaration of their lack of competence to govern themselves and to discharge the high responsibility resting upon them as sovereigns in sovereign States.

Mr. President, in these Commonwealths, as well as in all parts of this Republic, schoolhouses are being built and improved plans formulated for educational development. The tree does not grow overnight, and it is not developed by binding around its trunk strips of wood though similar in structure or gathered in forests of other lands.

Mr. President, let the States alone. Let the people in happy rivalry discharge the duties of American citizens. Do not destroy State pride; rather let us cultivate it and encourage it. Already there is splendid and progressive rivalry between the States to see which can do the most for education, for public health, and for those enterprises and movements which are indicative of social progress. The records of some States are superior in one line, but not in all lines; but the success of one Commonwealth in any social or educational movement becomes an inspiration for all other States. The spirit of competition makes for progress and growth. Individuals compete, States compete, and we should not adopt a course that will emasculate or weaken the spirit of independence which should be the crown of glory of all Commonwealths in this Republic.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, it is not my intention to take part in this discussion. I do not regard the present subject as one that is at all pertinent to the business now before the Senate; but I comfort myself with the reflection that whatever calamities may be in store for us at this session of Congress, the calamity of the enactment of the educational bill will not be one of them.

My purpose in rising is to direct the attention of the Senate to the fact that this is the anniversary of the birth of the greatest American, Abraham Lincoln, and that we should not permit our business affairs and our business discussions to interfere with our custom of reading into the RECORD the immortal declaration of the immortal Lincoln at Gettysburg. With the permission of the Chair, therefore, I will read that address:

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

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field 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 that 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—this 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 here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that, government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

RELIEF OF DISTRESS ABROAD.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD:

To the Senate:

In further reference to Senate resolution No. 416, I transmit a report by the Secretary of State, inclosing additional information on the subject of "actual conditions and the needs and necessities of the women and children of various distressed nations, countries, or foreign dependencies," as contained in copies of a telegram from the American commissioner at Constantinople dated February 2, and dispatches from the American ambassador at Paris, the American minister at Warsaw, and the American commissioner at Vienna, dated January 21, January 18, and January 17, respectively.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
12 February, 1921.

1926

TERMINATION OF COAL STRIKE

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make an announcement, which he knows will be of great interest to the House. The Chair was informed a short time ago officially by the Secretary of Labor that the coal strike is finally settled. [Applause.] And that the parties have entered into a five-year contract. [Applause.]

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

The SPEAKER. Under order of the House, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address will be read by the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TIMBERLAKE], and the Chair will ask the gentleman to take his place at the Clerk's desk. [Applause.]

Mr. TIMBERLAKE (reading)—

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on 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 battle field 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 that 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—this 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 here highly resolve 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.

[Applause.]

PENSIONS

Mr. KOPP. Mr. Speaker, in the absence of the chairman of the Pensions Committee, and at his request, I call up the bill (H. R. 7906) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and so forth, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

Kunz	Morrow	Sirovich	Thompson
Langley	Nelson, Wis.	Snell	Treadway
Larsen	Newton	Somers, N. Y.	Tucker
Leatherwood	O'Connor, N. Y.	Sproul, Kans.	Wainwright
McFadden	Palmer	Steagall	Welsh, Pa.
Maas	Pratt	Stedman	White, Colo.
Magrady	Rathbone	Stobbs	Williams, Ill
Manlove	Reed, Ark.	Strong, Kans.	Williamson
Michaelson	Robsion, Ky.	Strong, Pa.	Wilson, Miss.
Monast	Romjue	Strother	Wingo
Moore, N. J.	Sabath	Sullivan	Wood
Moorman	Schneider	Sweet	Woodrum
Morin	Sears, Fla.	Taber	

So the motion of Mr. MADDEN was agreed to.

The following pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. Snell with Mr. Carew.
Mr. Begg with Mr. Woodrum.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota with Mr. Romjue.
Mr. Welsh of Pennsylvania with Mr. Bland.
Mr. Treadway with Mr. Gallivan.
Mr. Beck of Pennsylvania with Mr. Tucker.
Mr. Kendall with Mr. Wingo.
Mr. Maas with Mr. Sears of Florida.
Mr. Britten with Mr. Morrow.
Mr. Doutrich with Mr. Black of New York.
Mr. Manlove with Mr. Steagall.
Mr. Dowell with Mr. Boylan.
Mr. Rathbone with Mr. Stedman.
Mr. Bacon with Mr. Celler.
Mr. Stobbs with Mr. Doyle.
Mr. Foss with Mr. Kent.
Mr. Pratt with Mr. Griffin.
Mr. Graham with Mr. Jones.
Mr. Fort with Mr. Connery.
Mr. Palmer with Mr. Carley.
Mr. Morin with Mr. Combs.
Mr. Curry with Mr. Edwards.
Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Goldsborough.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania with Mr. Dickstein.
Mr. Hudson with Mr. Crosser.
Mr. Sweet with Mr. O'Connor of New York.
Mr. Taber with Mr. Wilson of Mississippi.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin with Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Frear with Mr. Moorman.
Mr. Wood with Mr. Douglas of Arizona.
Mr. Williams of Illinois with Mr. Sullivan.
Mr. Anthony with Mr. White of Colorado.
Mr. Wainwright with Mr. Kindred.
Mr. Johnson of Washington with Mr. Harrison.
Mr. Chase with Mr. Somers of New York.
Mr. Golder with Mr. Larsen.
Mr. Hoch with Mr. Moore of New Jersey.
Mr. Houston of Delaware with Mr. Igoe.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky with Mr. Reed of Arkansas.
Mr. Newton with Mr. Sirovich.
Mr. King with Mr. Sabath.
Mr. Thompson with Mr. Berger.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TILSON). Before announcing the result of the vote the Chair would like to state that he has requested five minutes of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], in order that the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HAWLEY] may now read Lincoln's Gettysburg address before we begin consideration of the bill. Immediately after the reading the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] will discuss and explain the bill.

Mr. MADDEN. It will be a little more comprehensive than that, Mr. Speaker, for I am going to talk about the finances of the Government as they now exist and call attention to the obligations we are about to create.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. MICHENER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, of which the Clerk will read the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10625) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, and for other purposes.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. HAWLEY] to read Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, yesterday was the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln. On November 19, 1863, on the occasion of the dedication of the Gettysburg battle field as a national cemetery President Lincoln said:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on 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 battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a 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 can not dedicate, we can not consecrate, we can not hallow this 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 here highly resolve 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.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, in presenting this bill to the House I will take occasion to discuss the general financial situation of the Government as it now exists. As a preface, I want to say a word about the duties and responsibilities of the Committee on Appropriations, so far as the chairman is concerned.

It is not a sinecure to be placed in a position where your duty and responsibility demands that you say "no" in many cases where you might, under the circumstances, like to say "yes." I find myself unpopular at times because I am frank to express my opinion on the cost of various measures and my opposition to them on account of the cost. I conceive it to be my duty to be frank, courageous, and combative when increased cost of the Government is concerned, particularly in cases where the full facts do not seem to justify it. If I did not act in this manner, I have the feeling that the House would judge me unfit for my position, and for that reason I am willing to incur whatever criticism I may inherit by what I believe to be a conscientious discharge of duty. [Applause.]

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The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MOORE]. [Applause.]

Mr. MOORE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it will be remembered that Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was delivered at Gettysburg, Pa., on the occasion of the dedication of the national cemetery, November 19, 1863, and is admitted to be one of the greatest orations of all time. [Reading:]

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on 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 battle field 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 that 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—this 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 [illegible]

they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

[Applause.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker and fellow Members, the following was taken from the Sunday's Washington Post:

There are two reasons why Congress doesn't give the people what they want: (1) It doesn't know what they want, and (2) the people don't know what they want.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is recognized for 15 minutes.

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS—EIGHTY YEARS AFTER THE ENDURING WORDS OF LINCOLN

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, fourscore years ago today Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, stood on a crude platform in the midst of new-made graves at Gettysburg and delivered an address which has not "perished from the earth."

In July 1863 it took 175,000 men in Blue and Grey, at a cost of 10,000 lives, in 3 days of battle, to elevate the little Pennsylvania town of Gettysburg to historic fame. Four months later it took 1 man 2 minutes in 270 words to make it a spot of double historic interest which the world will always note and long remember. Thereafter it had a second claim to immortality.

Eighty years have passed since Lincoln stood in the crisp air of a November afternoon in response to an invitation to "make a few appropriate remarks" at the dedication of a national cemetery at Gettysburg. It is quite evident that he was not invited because of his ability as an orator, nor for what he might say, but only because he was the President of the United States. He was to be there as a figurehead to draw a crowd. The committee in charge came very near not inviting the President, feeling that he might make a political speech or otherwise mar the dignity of the occasion.

Lincoln did not use that modern, much-abused word "democracy," but he did mention "the Government of the people"; declared that it should not perish from the earth and that it should have a new birth of freedom. He was not sure that it would not perish, but he did ask the people to highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain. We are the stewards of that trust.

The beauty and the eloquence of the Gettysburg Address remain undimmed with the passage of time. Rarely, if ever, has any man said so much in so few words. Its brevity, modesty, and simplicity, its charm and power, mark it a masterpiece of the purest English; and it still stands as the oration of the age. The cadence of its words makes it as beautiful as a Psalm.

The address, however, was not regarded highly when it was new. Bitterness clouded reason and true appreciation of an address, wholly devoid of bitterness. While there were those who heard the address and appreciated it, there were also those who criticized it. Lincoln himself told his friend, Ward Lamon, on the platform after he concluded, "That speech won't scour," and the President was depressed. One newspaper characterized the speech as the President's "silly remarks." The Chicago Times referred to it as a "silly, flat, and dishwatery utterance," while the London Times commented by saying, "Anything more dull and commonplace would not be easy to produce."

The heartaches and grief, the hopes and prayers, the aspirations and faith of a liberty-loving people were expressed by this Uncommon Commoner in 20 lines. Simple words they were, but packed with so much meaning as to become engraved in the minds of men for all time. They reflected the simplicity of the man who uttered them.

We might well contemplate Lincoln as we wage a Second World War and, at home, face problems of a magnitude which he knew. It should profit our current leaders, it should curb any reckless ambitions which they may have, to realize that Lincoln's greatness came in retrospect and therefore is enduring. This man neither sought nor experienced the acclaim of the multitude while he lived. His strength lay in the knowledge of his

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United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 90 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1944 No. 158

Senate

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou that hearest prayer, to Thee shall all flesh come. Before ever our yearning has broken into speech Thou hearest us. Thou knowest us altogether. As far apart as noontide and midnight, glorious gleams and darkest shadows chase across our strangely divided hearts. Shunning shadows, may we follow the gleam.

Thou hearest the sobs of wounded hearts across all our embattled land. Thou knowest the bitterness of shattering loss and the stabbing sadness of farewell as song is ceased when just begun. By the still forms of the valiant fallen in alien lands facing the withering fire of the foe with a courage that shames and humbles us, by the long days and longer nights when those who wait keep their anxious vigil, hanging in windows of longing the lamps of faith, by the dreaded word so final that turns wistful hopes into ashes of despair, God of pity and of love, of comfort and of healing, we solemnly swear that these dead shall not have died in vain. May the weeping pride that still holds high its head never be cheated and mocked by selfish schemes robbing tomorrow of the promise which today faintly flames in the reddening east. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, November 14, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved:

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States, submitting nominations, were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. McLeod, one of its clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. HAMPTON P. FULMER, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SMITH W. BROOKHART

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I know that the Members of this body who have served here for some time will with me regret the necessity for the announcement at this time of the passing of a former Senator, who served here for about 8 years, the Honorable Smith W. Brookhart, of Washington, Iowa, who passed away yesterday at Prescott, Ariz. At this time I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, in connection with my remarks, an article which appeared in the Washington Post this morning referring to the unfortunate passing of former Senator Brookhart.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SMITH BROOKHART, EX-SENATOR, DIES IN ARIZONA HOSPITAL

Smith W. Brookhart, 75, veteran of two wars and former Republican Senator from Iowa, died yesterday at the United States Veterans' Hospital in Prescott, Ariz.

Mr. Brookhart went to Arizona in September 1943 because of failing health and took up residence in Prescott, where a daughter, Dr. Florence B. Yount, a physician, lives.

He became a patient of the veterans' hospital shortly after the death of his wife, last December 30.

Mr. Brookhart was born in a log cabin on a farm in Scotland County, Mo., February 2, 1869.

In a varied career, he farmed, taught school, was a lawyer and a soldier.

FARM-BLOC LEADER

He was first elected to the United States Senate in 1922, to fill an unexpired term, and became a colorful farm-bloc leader. Defeated in a contested election in 1924, Mr. Brookhart won his seat again in 1926 and served until 1932. At that time he became a special trade adviser to Russia for Vice President WALLACE, then Secretary of Agriculture. He was an early advocate of Russian recognition.

After campaigning unsuccessfully for the Republican senatorial nomination in 1936, he began the practice of law here. At one time he maintained an office at 1001 Fifteenth Street NW.

Mr. Brookhart came into national prominence in 1924 as chairman of the Senate committee which conducted an investigation of the Department of Justice that led to the resignation of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty.

ACTIVE IN OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

He had a notable record with the Iowa National Guard and the Officers' Reserve Corps, beginning in 1894. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War and World War No. 1, advancing to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the latter.

The late Senator's chief hobby was marksmanship. During the last war he served as chief instructor in marksmanship at Camp Perry, Ohio.

BURIAL IN IOWA

Funeral arrangements were incomplete Wednesday night, but it was announced that Mr. Brookhart will be buried at Washington, Iowa.

The Senator is survived by four sons, Lt. Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Jr., of 3204 Klingle Road NW.; Charles E. Brookhart, American Consul in Calcutta, India; John R. Brookhart, Duluth, Minn.; and Capt. Joseph W. Brookhart, U. S. A., A. B., Clovis, N. Mex.; and a daughter, Mrs. Edith A. Millard, of Philadelphia.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, November 21 will be the eighty-first anniversary of the delivery of what has been and is perhaps today America's most beloved state paper, the Gettysburg dedication address by President Abraham Lincoln. It seems to me it is highly proper on this present occasion, when our country is torn with the emotions of war, that this address should be read before the Senate. I am not asking that this be done, Mr. President, with the intention of establishing a custom, but ask only that it be read today at this hour in anticipation of the anniversary of its original delivery.

Mr. President, I now send a copy of the Gettysburg Address to the desk and ask unanimous consent that it may be read, because I believe it gives utterance to the sentiment which is appealing to the hearts and emotions of all people of America, and especially to Members of the Senate, that we in this day of our Nation's supreme struggle be dedicated to the cause for which so many brave men have given the last full measure of devotion, and that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, and that freedom shall live among the nations of the earth.

entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial appearing in the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in three instances; in one, to include a set of resolutions adopted by the Golden Blue Star Mothers of Lithuanian descent, October 11; second, to include an article entitled "Polish Priests Protest Red Influence in Poland"; third, to include an article which appeared in the Worcester Gazette entitled "Czechs Will Not Abandon Democracy."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article which appeared in the Idaho Statesman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. LEA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Mr. Justice Byrnes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include the text of a resolution I have introduced.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a patriotic organization that was founded on the day of Abraham Lincoln's death, has proposed the establishment of an annual custom of having President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address read in both branches of Congress on the anniversary of the delivery of that great address or on the nearest approximate date when the legislative bodies are in session. The idea which was first proposed by the Indiana commandery, has met with favor among all of the commanderies of the Loyal Legion and among patriotic societies generally throughout the Nation. The consensus of opinion is that it would be a beautiful custom, inspiring and meaningful in its influence and implications. The Gettysburg address was delivered on November 19, 1863, 81 years ago next Sunday. In accordance with the wishes of the Loyal Legion and by unanimous consent of the House I shall read this address, the outstanding literary classic of the ages, as follows:

Fourscore and 7 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 have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we 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 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 here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that, government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

By request of the Loyal Legion, I have introduced a resolution designating the anniversary of the famous address as Dedication Day. This resolution is pending before the Committee on the Judiciary and I sincerely hope that it will pass and become a law before the end of the present Congress. The resolution is as follows:

House Joint Resolution 194

Joint resolution designating November 19, the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as Dedication Day

Whereas the Gettysburg Address of President Abraham Lincoln is the outstanding classic of the ages; and

Whereas it will touch the hearts of men and inspire them with faith in our matchless democracy as long as time endures; and

Whereas in that address Mr. Lincoln adjured his fellow countrymen to dedicate themselves to the principles of democracy in order that government "of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth": Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That November 19, the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, be, and hereby is, designated in our calendar of special days as Dedication Day.

That the President of the United States is requested to proclaim November 19 as Dedication Day and to suggest that the address be read on that day in public assemblages throughout the United States and its possessions, on our ships at sea, and wherever the American flag flies.

RATIFICATION OF TREATIES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. MERROW] is recognized for 2 minutes.

(Mr. MERROW asked and received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, with our superiority in men and materials it is only a matter of time before our enemies will be completely defeated on every battlefront in the world. The complex and intricate problems of the post-war period are already upon us. I wish we were as certain of winning the peace as we are of winning the war. We should begin at once to construct governmental machinery to insure the peace of the future.

The Constitution of the United States places the treaty-making power with the President and the Senate. Article 2, section 2, reads as follows: "He (the President) shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. * * *" The House of Representatives is thus excluded from participating in the making of treaties. A third of the Senate may reject treaties. This method is obviously undemocratic. The procedure is antiquated and often results in unexcusable obstruction.

At the moment there are several joint resolutions before the Committee on the Judiciary which propose changing the Constitution in regard to the method of treaty ratification. I hope that these proposals will soon be considered and that a resolution will be presented to the House proposing a constitutional amendment which will give the President the power by and with the advice and consent of the Congress to make treaties provided a majority of the Members present in each House concur. I hope that two-thirds of the Members of the House and the Senate will immediately adopt the resolution and that the country will soon have an opportunity to act upon this much-needed constitutional reform.

A majority of both Houses of Congress is sufficient to take this great Nation into war. Certainly a majority is sufficient to make the peace. By amending the Constitution to permit a majority of the Members present in each House to approve a treaty we would make an inestimable contribution to the construction of a peaceful world. This is a reform that should be made at the earliest possible

DEDICATION DAY, 1946

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS November 19, 1946, marks the eighty-third anniversary of the delivery by Abraham Lincoln of the immortal Gettysburg Address; and

WHEREAS those classic lines are enshrined forever in the hearts of all Americans; and

WHEREAS President Lincoln's closing resolve "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" has a special and solemn connotation in world affairs at the present moment; and

WHEREAS the Congress by a joint resolution approved August 7, 1946 (Public Law 645, 79th Congress), has designated, and has requested the President to proclaim, November 19, 1946, as Dedication Day:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, do proclaim November 19, 1946, the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, as Dedication Day, and I urge the people of the United States to observe that day by reading the address in public assemblages throughout the United States and its possessions, on our ships at sea, and wherever the American flag flies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-first.

(S E A L)

By the President: HARRY S. TRUMAN

JAMES F. BYRNES

Secretary of State

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 158

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 20, 1947

Mr. MYERS introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Civil Service

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the eighty-fifth anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to prepare for issuance on November 19, 1948, a special series of 3-cent postage stamps, of such design as he shall prescribe, in commemoration of the eighty-fifth anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Highway

12

Pending Plan For Gettysburg Memorial Highway Through County Opposed By Goldsborough And Zihlman

Frederick-Rockville Opposition Starts Partisan War On Tydings Resolution

Virginia Enjoys All The Federal Improvements Costing Nearly $30,000,000.00, While Maryland Divides Strength To Fight

Will Montgomery County Continue 14-Year Period Of No Federal Help From Congress?

Fine Arts Commission, American Institute Of Architects, Montgomery County Civic Federation, Cities Of Cumberland And Annapolis, Senators Grundy And Reed, And Governor Fisher Have All Endorsed The Proposed Highway

The proposed Gettysburg-Washington Memorial Highway, if it had been helped into being, would have resulted in the expenditure of a large amount of Federal money for the construction of an arterial boulevard through Montgomery County and Western Maryland, into and through the Gettysburg and Harrisburg sections of the adjacent state of Pennsylvania, and ultimately into and through the Buffalo section of New York State.

This project, as set forth in the Tydings Resolution, had the unqualified support of Governor Fisher, Senators Grundy and Reed, and State Treasurer Martin of Pennsylvania. The support of the Pennsylvania Delegation of the House of Representatives was also indicated.

President Heads Tydings Commission

The Tydings resolution authorized the appointment of a commission "to be composed of ten commissioners, as follows: The President of the United States, Presiding Officer of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the president of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, ex officio; two persons to be appointed by the President of the United States; one Senator from Maryland and one Senator from the State of Pennsylvania, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate; and one Representative from the State of Maryland and one from the State of Pennsylvania, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Commissioners shall serve without compensation and shall elect a chairman from among their number."

If passed by the present session of Congress, this resolution would result in a commission of which at least nine out of the ten members would be Republicans and none of which would be residents of Montgomery County.

Section 3 of the Tydings resolution provided "That it shall be the duty of the commission to prepare a plan or plans to further commemorate the public services of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln by the construction of a boulevard or highway connecting the present Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument in the City of Washington with the Gettysburg battlefield in the State of Pennsylvania; and to give due and proper consideration to any plan or plans which may be submitted to it."

Section 6 directed the commission to report to Congress "that enabling legislation may be enacted."

The resolution carried a $10,000 appropriation and authorized the employment of "expert advisers."

BETHESDA (Maryland) NEWS
Wednesday, January 29, 1930

CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS
[BINDER 5, p. 1-12]

DRAWER 6

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS:
AFTERMATH