

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN PROPHET OF FREEDOM

Report Of Stirring Address Of Dr. J. Walter Morris At Methodist Church Sunday Evening

The stirring address delivered at the Methodist church Sunday evening in Alliance by Dr. J. Walter Morris brought to the minds and hearts of the many who crowded the church new thoughts and facts. For the information of many who were unable to attend we re-produce the address in full herewith:

"God moves 'n mysterious ways his wonders to perform, but he always moves along the line of human needs and towards human destinies. From the call of Abraham Lincoln, God has always chosen certain times and conditions and men in which and through which to work out his all-wise purposes.

In the older times God chose men like Abraham and Moses and Gideon and David and others to be leaders and lawgivers and empire builders, but are we to suppose that when the last of the old testament prophets was dead and the divine book was sealed that God ceased to work among men? I believe that Abraham Lincoln was chosen of God for his task just as much as Abraham or Moses or Gideon or any other of the old testament heroes.

Abraham Lincoln stands out as the one colossal figure of the nineteenth century and one of the greatest men since the beginning of time but it is difficult to analyze his character or compare him with other men. He stands in a class all by himself. He is unique, he is a sui-generis in the highest sense of the term. If we would compare him he has the genius of Caesar, the statesmanship of a Webster or Gladstone, the somnety wit of a Franklin, the eloquence of a Cicero, the guiding faith of Elijah. He had a will as inflexible as the decrees of the Almighty but a heart as tender as that of a little child. He is more like that man Moses who stands alone among the thunder-cleft rocks of Sinai where the lightnings play and pleads with Jehovah for an emancipated race. He was rock and steel tempered in the flames of Almighty love. He climbed to the highest pinnacles of fame and yet stooped to the lowliest that he might dry a tear or alleviate human suffering. No man, I think, ever began life so low and climbed so high in the scale of human greatness. He was born in a manger of poverty and rocked in the cradle of adversity. Melancholy marked his early path and sorrow crowned his sunniest day. From youth to age his face bore the marks of a heavy burden for others and anyone looking upon that sad face would be reminded of those words of Holy Writ spoken of the Mightiest of the Holy as "a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief." I believe that if God were writing another Bible or adding a new chapter to the old, he would never seal that book until the of Abraham Lincoln was inscribed in letters of gold, not because he was ideally perfect, but because he was called of God to heroic service and filled his mission.

Lincoln's early training for his task is a romance of history. His upward climb from jungles of political slavery sublimely heretic. His whole curriculum of education was encompassed by a few months in a backwoods school and yet he was educated. He graduated from the university of hard knocks and took first degree as "Honest Old Abe." His first library consisted of four volumes namely the Holy Bible, Bunyon's Progress, Aesop's Fables and the Life of Washington, but he studied those books until it mastered him, and thus he became master of men. Notwithstanding his humble training he became a master of the purest English as well as a master of assemblies. His Cooper Institute speech places him among the world's greatest orators. His Gettysburg speech is one of the purest gems of pure English. The University of London, in securing specimens of the best English, selected but one example this side of the Atlantic and that was Lincoln's Gettysburg speech.

What a picture history presents to us of this ungainly youth of the western frontiers. I can see him in my fancy sprawled out before the fire at night with a wooden shovel for a slat, and charcoal for pencil working out his simple sums in arithmetic. Who would ever thought that that same hand would one day write that immortal proclamation that struck the shackles from four million slaves. I see him out yonder in the primeval forests of Illinois felling the trees and splitting rails to fence the little farm in the woods. Who would ever have thought that that same ungainly youth bending over a knotty log with maul in one hand and wedge in the other would one day drive the wedge of abolition so deep into the heads and hearts of his fellow man to split up old political parties and build up a fence of freedom around this country over which a dusky slave would never climb. Such was the real Lincoln.

The chief elements of Lincoln's character are simple. He was a common man grown uncommonly great but he never ceased to be common.

He never grew away from the heart of the common people. One of his trite sayings was that 'God must have thought a great deal of the common people or he would not have made so many of them.' He was honest therefore the people could trust him. That sobriquet of "Honest Old Abe" won him friends everywhere and at the National Republican Convention in Chicago in 1860, it swept away all barriers and bore him above all opponents and carried the Convention that nominated him for President. Lincoln was a philosopher of the homely type but none the less a philosopher. Many of his sayings would place him among the sages of the world. He lived fifty years in advance of his day, therefore many wise men could not understand him. Thus it has always been with the prophets of God.

But the one thing that made Abraham Lincoln immortal was his destruction of the institution of slavery. To this end was he born and to this work was he called and to this cause he gave the full measure of his manhood. He was but a young man when, walking down by the old slavery market in New Orleans, he saw for the first time those dusky human beings put up for sale to the highest bidder and the old Southern planters with their broad-rimmed hats standing around and bidding off mothers and children. Lincoln turned from that scene with a sad expression and fists clenched until his nails cut into the flesh. Turning to a friend he said, 'If I ever get a chance to hit that thing, I will hit it hard.' In the providence of God that day came."

(The speaker dwelled at some length on Lincoln's growing convictions and his debate with Steven A. Douglas and his keen foresight of coming events.)

"Lincoln was a man of remarkable faith. I am not speaking of creeds but of faith in God and the right. He never belonged to any church for reasons that could not be given here. His wife belonged to one church and his choice was evidently that of another but he did say to a confidential friend that he believed in God and that he himself had a saving faith in that Divine Being and when a suitable opportunity came he intended to make a public profession of that faith. As early as 1837 when Lincoln was a young and rising lawyer in Springfield he went out one Sunday morning in company with seven other friends, lawyers and doctors, about ten miles in the country to hear old Peter Akers preach at a camp meeting. Akers was then in the full strength of his powers and one of the greatest preachers in America. In his sermon soon after the death of Lovejoy at Alton, Illinois, he dwelled on the problem of slavery and in that sermon propounded a Civil War which he thought would come some time in the sixties, and closed during a great tumult of excitement. In his last words, pointing down towards where Lincoln stood not thirty feet away, the preacher said, 'Who knows but that the man who is to be the leader—uncer God in that great struggle when slavery must go down stands in this audience today! Lincoln spoke of that to his friends on the way home and told his law partner the next morning, and as it were, with tears in his voice, he said, 'Gentlemen, you may think it strange but I am utterly unable to shake off the conviction that that man spoke as a prophet and that I am to bear no insignificant part in that awful struggle that I see coming.' In all of Lincoln's state papers and public utterances and private intercourse with his friends, he gave the strongest proofs of his faith in Almighty God. When he presented his Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet, he drew his chair up to the table, opened the Bible and after reading a chapter from the Divine Book, he said, 'Gentlemen, I have a very important proposition to lay before you. I am not asking your advice whether I shall issue this Proclamation or not for that I have settled on my knees before God, but if you have any suggestions to offer I shall be glad to hear them,' and then read to them the Emancipation Proclamation which was afterwards issued."

(The speaker here gave at length observations and proofs of Lincoln's faith in Jesus Christ and his plan of salvation, and how he exemplified that faith in all he said and all he did.)

"He continued but the time is all too short. I must close. Lincoln stands out as the greatest man in American history measured by all the highest standards. Among his fellow men he is like some great Pike's Peak of the mountains which, as you stand near, seems all but obscured by others of equal greatness, but as you pass on this one rises higher and higher, towering above them all, while the others have sunk to their level or passed out of sight. So Lincoln had his political rivals who for a time disputed honors with him but, as we have passed on down the course of time, these have all dropped to the level while Lincoln towers above the greatest and, after fifty years he marches up and takes his seat among the immortals.

Charlie Snow well known ranchman, was in the city Monday on his way home from Bridgeport where he has been on the jury panel for a couple of weeks. He attended to business in the city Monday.

## Exchanges

### HOME GUARD COMPANY FOR BRIDGEPORT SOON

Bridgeport News-Blade:

A strong home guard company will soon be organized in Bridgeport. The adjutant general at Lincoln has taken the matter up with W. H. Willis and has suggested that a company be organized as soon as possible. Mr. Willis had three years' experience with the Omaha guards, a crack regiment that made a national record in drilling and discipline about the time of the Spanish American war, and also had several years' experience in military schools and state militia companies. His record was what brought him to the attention of the adjutant general, and he will go ahead and raise the company here with the assistance of several other men who are also experienced in military drill, and at least fifty active members will be sought. Any man can join, regardless of age, but only those who are physically fit will take part in drilling. Each man must buy his own arms and equipment, as there is no provision for these to be bought by the state or Government. A mass meeting will be called soon, and there will be no trouble, we think, in organizing a full company quickly.

### POTASH FOUND ON J. JAS. FLORIAN FARM

MULLEN, Feb. 8.—James Florian was down from his ranch near Wier Tuesday and related to a Tribune reporter that he has a rich alkali lake on his farm. Mr. Florian owns 640 acres along the west line of this county, and now that the potash deposit has been discovered on his land, he is arranging to develop a commercial outlet for his new-found source of income. This part of Nebraska is in the infancy of its development and before another year rolls around we look for a wonderful stride forward along the line of this new industry. Already the west part of our great state has in a general way commenced to take its place among the important wealth-producing districts, since vast areas until a short time ago thought to be worthless and unfit for habitation are now producing millions annually that go into the trade channels of the world. Mr. Florian's discovery makes the second bed of potash in this county. —Mullen Co. Tribune.

## SAVE AND SERVE WITH NONE SUCH WAR PIE

No Top Crust

Satisfactory—Economical

Ask your men-folks if they can think of anything better than a good, healthy, man-sized piece of mince pie.

The kind that tempted them as boys more than any other one thing that cooled on the kitchen table—and that tempts them today.

Then think how easy it is with NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT to make this pie that your men-folks like—easy to make on short notice and so economical. Good, too, for puddings, cakes, and cookies.

It is condensed and so prevents waste. You add the water yourself. It is sealed in paraffin wrapping; no hand touches it but your own; it keeps and ripens like fruit cake in the package; costs but a few cents.

Bake a NONE SUCH War Pie—no top crust. Saves flour, shortening, labor, money—saves half the crust. Good, too.

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT makes it easy and economical to give your men-folks the pie they want.

### SOLDIERS RECEIVE \$100,000,000 A MONTH

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vice, provided that such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent.

The pay of a brigadier general is \$6,000 per year; major general \$8,000; lieutenant general, \$9,000; and a general, \$10,000. These officers receive no increase for continuous service.

All officers are entitled to be furnished public quarters, with fuel and light, but if these can not be provided the officers receive a commuted money value of the same. The allowance for quarters for a second lieutenant is 2 rooms, or \$24 per month; for first lieutenant, 3 rooms or commutation of \$36 per month; a captain, 4 rooms or commutation of \$48 per month; major, 5 rooms or commutation of \$72 per month; colonel; 8 rooms or commutation of \$84; brigadier general, 8 rooms or commutation of \$96; major general, 9 rooms or commutation of \$108; lieutenant general 10 rooms of commutation of \$120; general 10 rooms or commutation of \$132. All receive a suitable allowance for heat and light, dependent upon the locality of their stations and the season.

While on foreign service officers receive an increase of 10 per cent of their base pay and longevity pay.

Aviation officers of the Signal Corps, or officers attached to the

Signal Corps, while on duty which requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights are entitled to an increase in the pay of their grade, under their commissions, as follows: Aviation officers, 25 per cent; junior military aviators, 50 per cent; military aviators, 75 per cent. Each junior military aviator and each military aviator duly qualified and serving has the rank, pay, and allowances of one grade higher than that held by them under their commission, provided that the ranks under their commission are not higher than that of captain.

For deeds of valor, recognized by acts of Congress, officers and enlisted men receive certificates of merit which entitle them to an additional compensation of \$2 per month. Enlisted men can apply for retirement after 30 years of service. They are retired on 75 per cent of the monthly pay drawn at the time of retirement, and \$15.75 a month additional in lieu of allowances. Officers are retired for disability or after 64 years of age, and receive 75 per cent of the pay of the grade held at date of retirement.

An enlisted man in active service has no necessary personal expenses except for barber and laundry. Uniforms, underclothing, shoes, hats, quarters, medical attention, and subsistence are supplied them at Government expense. Such materials as tobacco, postage, confectionery, and incidentals of individuals taste may be purchased at the post exchange at cost.

Officers, while in hospital, are charged \$1 per day for subsistence. They are not entitled to clothing or equipment and are required to subsidize themselves, purchasing their supplies either from the quartermaster or through the ordinary channels of trade.

### COURSEY SALE DATES

Charles Bauer Jr. Tuesday, Feb. 19th. 50 head of horses general farm sale.

Wednesday, Feb. 20th. Ed. Kerig, 5 miles east of Alliance, 125 head of cattle, general farm sale.

Monday, Feb. 25th. Mrs. John Vogel, 9 miles west, head of horses, 40 head cattle, general farm sale.

### A HINT TO THE AGED

If people past sixty years of age could be persuaded to go to bed as soon as they take cold and remain in bed for one or two days, they would recover much more quickly, especially if they take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There would also be less danger of the cold being followed by any of the more serious diseases.

WHEN IN OMAHA VISIT THE Gayety "Omaha's Fun Centre" Musical Extravaganza  
Clean, Glorious Entertainment. Everybody Goes! Ask Ladies Ourselves. DAILY. DON'T GO HOME SAYING: I DIDN'T VISIT THE GAYETY

## Well "Armed"!



When company comes there is no time to waste—no chances to be taken—so mother sees that there is always a can of

## CALUMET BAKING POWDER

on hand. Cakes, pies, doughnuts, muffins and all good things to eat must be dressed up in their best taste and looks.

Then, too, her reputation as a cook must be upheld—and she "stakes" it on Calumet every time. She knows it will not disappoint her.

Order a can and have the "company" kind of bakings every day. Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.

You save when you buy it. You save when you use it.

HIGHEST QUALITY AWARDS

Use this pure oil from corn for economy and quality in deep frying, sautéing, shortening

# MAZOLA

THE Food Administration's plans for saving butter, lard and suet—the housewife's desire to get the most and the best out of every dollar—these are the main reasons for using Mazola, the pure and wholesome vegetable oil.

Mazola makes fried food deliciously crisp and easy to digest—free from greasiness or sogginess.

And it is so much more economical than butter, lard or compounds as it can be used over and over again—does not transmit taste or odor from one food to another.

You can be sure of the purity of Mazola since it comes from an edible source—golden American corn.

Use Mazola for deep frying, sautéing or shortening and you will find that foods retain all of their natural flavor.

And if you want an especially delicious French dressing or mayonnaise, make it with Mazola.

Get Mazola from your grocer in pint, quart, half-gallon or gallon tins. The large sizes give greatest economy. Also ask for the free Mazola Book of Recipes or write us direct.

Your money refunded if Mazola does not give entire satisfaction.

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