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ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S INTUITION AND LOGIC
Editor Statesman
is philosophy teaching by example," then the study of th
sayings of great men should be one of the most profitabl
employments of one's time. In this respect the studied speeche and state papers of Abraham Lincoln are a rich gold mine.
At the assembly of the G. A. R. at the State fair on Friday
September 30 , some quotations from Mr. Lincoln's first inaug September 30, some quotations from Mr. Lincoln's first inaug-
ural address and his first message to congress were read which
will never lose their value to Americans who seek the sources of demoeratie policies in popular government.
From the first message, delivered July 5,1861 , at the opening of the special session of congress, called by the presidential
proelamation of April 15, 1861 : "Our popurir government has
been called an experiment. Two points in it the people have already settled-the suecessful establishing, and the successful administering of it. One still remains-itts successful mainten
ance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it ance against a formidable internal
it is now for them to demonstrate to can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; ; that
ballots are the xightful and peaceful successors of bullets; that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided ther can be no suceessful appeal back to bullets, that thered can be
no suecessful appeal except to ballots at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men that what
they cannot take by an election neither can they take by war. "Mueh is said about the sovereignty of the state
word, even, is not in the national constitution, nor in the political sense of the term $\dagger$ Would it be far wrong $t$
define it as a political community without a political superior? ver a sovereignty, and even Texas gave up the character wa coming into the Union, by which aet she acknowledged th
constitution of the United States and the laws and treatie of the United States made in pursuance of the constitution "The states have their status yo other leggal status. If they break from this they ean onl
do so against law, and by revolution. The Union and no
themselves separately procured their inctependence and thei hemoelves separately procured their inctependence and the libenty. By conquest or purchase, the Union gave each of then
whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union whatever of independence and liberty it has, The States. Originally some dependent colonies made the Union,
and, in turn, the Union threw off their old dependence for the and made them states, sueh as they are. Not one of them ever
had a state constitution independent of the Union. Havin had a state constitution independent of the Union. Having
hever been states either in substance or in name outside of the Union, whenee this omnipotence of state rights as
of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ In his first inaugural address, March 4, 186 liscussed the secession movement as follows: held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinion and sentiments, is the only true sovereign
ple. Whoever rejects it, does, of neessity fly as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible ; so tha rejecting the majority principle, anarehy, or despotism in som
form, is that is left." In the first message he said: "Th constitution provides and all the states have aceepted
the provision, that "The United States shall guatantee to every tate a republican form of governments"' But if a state may
wfolly go out of the Union, having done so, it may also dis. eard the republiean form of government; ; so that to prevent its
going out is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining going out is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining
the guaranty mentioned; and when an end is lawful and oblig.
atory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and oblig. This briefly stated prineiple of constitutional law has never been questioned, and bry it Mr. Lineoln justified his action in
raising within ten weeks an army of 200,000 men, creating a navy, and establishing a bloekade of the Atlantic and gul coasts for none of which did he have clear statutcry authority. Congress subsequently ratified all these aets.
Character of the Union Army

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { "So large an arn } \\
& \text { as the government } \\
& \text { without a soldier in }
\end{aligned}
$$

a soldier in it who has not taken his place there of
wants whose members, more than this; there are many single reg
cnowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions
whether useful or elegent, is known in the world, and erse sent, a cabinet, a congress, and perhaps a
a
competent to administer the government itse competent to administer the government itself.
(In the regiments referred to there were nen who after the war became presidents, and many hundreds of others who became governers, ,tembers of congress, senators, legisiators, judges of local, state and national courts, college
and university professors, foreign diplomats, masters of busi-


Union it is a struggle to maintain in the
substance of government whose lead
condition of men;
condition of government whose leading object is to to lift artifievate the
coial weights from and to clear the paths of laudable pursuit
fair chanee in the race of life. Yielding
fair chanee in the race of life. Yielding to palrtial and temporary
departures, from neeessity, this is the leading all a ernment for whose existence we contend. I am most happy believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this." of trial large numbers of those who have been favored with offiees have resigned and proved false to the hand that pam-
pered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers
who remained true despite the example of the who remained true, despite the example of their treacherous
associates; but the greatest honor, and the' most important fac-
tor of all, is the un common sailors. To the last man, so far as is known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose e 0 is the patriotic instinet of plain people",

- The full meaning of Mr, Lincoln's words will be better
 rebellion, and that 61 others who had held commissions
in the regular army entered hostile ranks; 387 in all, of whom
181 beeame general officers. This does not ince.ade 322 men
who had held commissions in the U. S. navy, 669 officers in all who proved themselves disployal while the common soldiers and
sailors "to the last man, stood true to their flae.
In Vol. II, Battles and Leaders of the War, is an article on
the battle of Glendale or Frayser's Farm by Gieneral Jame
 of thinking and observation the world applauds these words of
an enemy leader.
Mr. Lincoln's definition of "a sovereignty" is commended to the attention of those who declare our country to be "a
sovereign nation composed of sovereign states." The U.
Supeme Court has defined it as "an indestructible Union of
Suprestructible states." This merely condenses into a brief
inder indestructible states." This merely condenses into a brief
phrase Mr. Lincoln's argument in his first inaugural address
"State sovereignty" was shot to death by the Union army and
was buried at Appomattox. The sovereign Union still lives and has saved civilization from destruction. Its principles, as
defined by Mr. Lincoln, are the aspiration and hope of the
world.
-ALBERT LOUGHRIDGE.


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