

Dry Weather Seen For Election Day

Washington - AP - The Weather Bureau predicts generally dry and cold weather for most of the nation Tuesday.

In a special election day forecast, the bureau said it will be unusually cold in the north central part of the country. Temperatures will dip below normal for this time of the year.

Scattered light rain mixed with snow is predicted for the east central plains, mid-Mississippi valley and Montana while snow flurries are predicted in the Great Lakes region and in the northern and central Appalachian area. A few showers are likely in the northern sections of Arizona and New Mexico as well as in the central plateau region of the West.

Partly cloudy skies will dominate the rest of the country.

Politician To Give Silent Treatment

Battle Creek, Mich. - AP - The Ray Turner for State Senate committee believes the public has had its fill of political advertising by now.

So the committee has purchased 10-second spot commercials on Battle Creek radio station WBCK. The commercials provide 10 seconds of silence.

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THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR



A BITTER CAMPAIGN—It was near midnight on Nov. 6, 1860, when Abraham Lincoln learned that he had taken New York state and was assured election as president. The campaign had been bitter, with four candidates in the race. The Democrats were split, with Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois leading the moderates, and Vice President John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky leading the Southern wing of the

party. The Constitutional Union Party nominated President John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky and Edward Everett for vice president. Lincoln had been nominated by the Republicans in Chicago. While others stumped the country, Lincoln never left Springfield. Below are campaign ribbons used by supporters of the candidates, from left, Breckinridge, Lincoln, Bell and Everett, and Douglas. (UPI Telephoto)

Civil War Became Inevitable On Night Lincoln Was Elected

By MERTON T. AKERS UPI Correspondent

Election news filtered into Springfield, Ill., slowly on the night of Nov. 6, 1860. In the early evening, Abraham Lincoln, the Republican presidential candidate reading the telegraphic dispatches with political friends, first learned he had lost his own county, Sangamon. Other early news was better - he had won his home district.

Around midnight the party broke up on a jubilant note with receipt of this telegram: "Hon. A. Lincoln: Pennsylvania 70,000 for you. New York safe. Glory enough, S. Cameron."

Lincoln then walked through celebrating party workers in the streets to his white clapboard house on Eighth st., and told a beaming Mary Todd Lincoln: "Mary, we're elected."

That night, 100 years ago this week, the American Civil War became inevitable. But no one, not even Lincoln, was conscious of this.

The "S. Cameron" who signed the telegram was Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, an ex-Democrat, now a Republi-

can, who would be Lincoln's first secretary of war until quietly removed and sent to Russia as U. S. ambassador.

Campaign Was Bitter

The presidential campaign ending that November night was the bitterest in memory. Four candidates made the race. The Democratic party, which had held the presidency except for a few intervals since Thomas Jefferson, split two ways. The wedge which shattered the party was the extension of slavery.

U. S. Sen. Stephen A. Douglas, "Little Giant" of Illinois, led the moderate Democrats.

Nominated in Baltimore June 23 by the northern wing of the party, Douglas undertook to reweild the Democrats and stave off strife by running on the platform of Popular Sovereignty, which would leave any extension of slavery to voters in the territories which were clamoring to join the Union. Popular Sovereignty had been blooded in Kansas in the middle '50s.

Five days later in Baltimore the southern wing of the party - the fire eaters who sensed the South was

losing its grip on the government - nominated Vice President John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. His platform in essence was that slavery was legal anywhere in the nation.

Earlier - on May 9, also in Baltimore - the Constitutional Union party, a hodgepodge of splinter groups, nominated John Bell of Tennessee, a former Whig, on a platform that evaded the slavery issue. Bell's running mate was Edward Everett, the eloquent orator who would precede Lincoln at Gettysburg three years after the election.

Douglas Senses Crisis

Lincoln was nominated by the new Republican party on May 18 in Chicago. He went into the convention running second to William H. Seward, a former governor of New York and a favorite of the party which was entering only its second presidential campaign. A stute Lincoln floor manager, who bargained right and left, won his nomination on the third ballot.

Douglas sensed the crisis and went to work early. Until 1860 no presidential candidate ever had stumped the country, following the precedent set by George Washington. But by July Douglas was on the hustings on the pretense that he was going to visit his mother in New York state.

Breckinridge and Bell followed Douglas to the stump. Lincoln never stirred from Springfield. He issued no statements. Questioners were referred to his previous utterances.

Douglas stumped New England, the East coast into the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana - at least a speech a day, sometimes more. But it was in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in early October that he faced the political realities. There he learned the Republicans had elected a governor in Pennsylvania. A little later came word from Indiana that the Republicans were victorious there, too. The Pennsylvania victory was impressive, a majority of 32,000. That day Douglas told his secretary: "Mr. Lincoln is the next president. We must try to save the Union. I will go South."

Crowds Are Hostile

He did, by way of St. Louis, Memphis, and on into the Deep South where the newspapers breathed editorial fire and the crowds were hostile but willing to listen.

Election night found the Little Giant in Mobile, Ala. He sat with an editor reading election dispatches. By midnight he, too, knew the result.

As George Fort Milton put it in The Eve of Conflict, "that night secession was born."

When all the returns were in the result read like this: Lincoln 17 states, 180 electoral votes, 1,866,352 popular votes; Breckinridge 11, 72, 845,763; Douglas 2, 12, 1-375,157; Bell 3, 39, 589,581*. Lincoln had won a clear

majority of the electoral vote, the figure which elects, but in popular vote he would be a minority president by nearly a million. Republican victories in many states were by slim margins. Lincoln's own state, Illinois, gave him a margin of only 12,000 over Douglas, California only a few more than 500. Bell carried Tennessee, his home state; Kentucky, Breckinridge's home state, and Virginia. Douglas carried Missouri and New Jersey. Breckinridge carried the South, Lincoln the rest.

Faces Divided Country

Politically, Lincoln faced a divided country. The Republicans carried neither the Senate nor the House. But what Lincoln could not know then was that by the time the Congress elected with him met on July 4, 1861, in special session, enough states, all Democratic, would have seceded and that the Republicans would control both houses.

No president, before or since, faced anything similar. South Carolina was reading the action which would lead into civil war five months hence.

The day before election, William H. Gist, South Carolina governor, recommended leaving the Union. Before the week was out a committee of the South Carolina legislature had recommended a bill for a convention to consider secession; the state's two U. S. senators had resigned, a federal grand jury had refused to act, a federal district judge had closed his court and quit. The secession parade was gathering in the side streets.

Quotes From the News

BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

London—British astronomer Patric Moore, discounting the possibility of increased danger to astronauts because of suspected gas pocket activity on the moon: "The first men on the moon will have faced so many dangers. I don't think one more will make much difference."

Paris—Congo President Joseph Kasavubu, on the nature of his forthcoming visit to the United Nations in New York: "I am going to New York to speak before the United Nations General Assembly and to make known the true problems facing the Congo."

Hollywood—Movie executive Howard Strickling, giving one good reason why he expects his good friend and expectant father Clark Gable to recuperate from a heart attack: "He certainly plans to be around when that baby arrives."

Moscow — Defense Minister Rodion Malinovsky, saberrattling on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution: "If the leaders of imperialism lose their senses and violate the peaceful labor of the Soviet people they will be dealt a crushing retaliatory blow such as no other aggressor had ever experienced."

ASKS WRONG QUESTION

Woodford, England - AP - A high school girl was reprimanded last week because she asked her teacher, "read any good books lately?" The unappreciative teacher was among the jurors who had just decided "Lady Chatterley's Lover" was not obscene.

NEW CAR FAILS

Brighton, England - AP - A total of 223 cars, each more than 50 years old, Sunday successfully completed the annual 50-mile London-to-Brighton vintage car run. The brand new escort car didn't.

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Dallas, Tex. - AP - Ward Bond, 55, husky, white-haired star of motion pictures and the television show "Wagon Train," collapsed in a motel bathroom Saturday and died of a heart attack.

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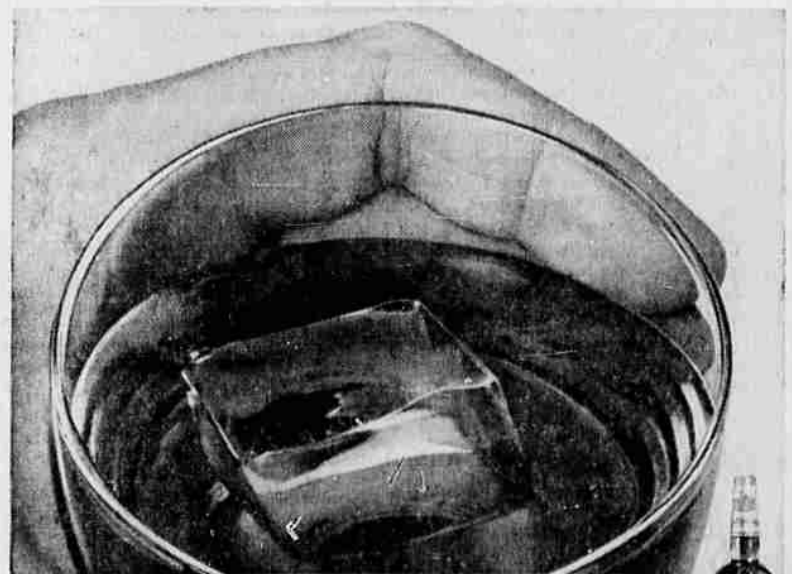
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