

# THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR

## New Orleans Harasses Federals

By MERTON T. AKERS  
UPI Correspondent

The Union commander who took over New Orleans after its capture - Maj. Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler - inherited a mansion, full time job with trouble at every turn, some ready-made, some of his own making.

New Orleans, captured in April 1862 by Flag Officer David Glasgow Farragut whose fleet had run the forts and batteries on the Mississippi River: below the city, was far from conquered when Butler and his 18,000 blue-coats took over. In fact, the cosmopolitan Crescent City, largest and richest in the Confederacy, never was conquered - it did not even surrender.

Butler was a criminal lawyer and Democratic politician of Lowell, Mass. He was 44 at the time he became administrator of the city with a background of politics which included an effort to nominate Jefferson Davis for the presidency and the backing of John C. Breckinridge, the pro-slavery Democrat who had run against Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in the election of 1860. He had attained sufficient political stature in 1861 to cause Lincoln to commission him as a major general although he had no military experience.

After a variegated career during the Civil War he would become a congressman from Massachusetts, a governor of that state and would make a try for the presidency.

**Surrender Try Fails**  
Before Butler arrived in New Orleans Farragut had attempted without success to force the city to surrender. The Confederate army had abandoned the city and the mayor, John T. Monroe, refused to surrender. "You have the force, take possession," he told Farragut, in effect, Farragut's fleet lay along the New Orleans waterfront its guns trained on the city.

Farragut had hoisted a Federal flag over the U.S.

Mint, a mob promptly tore it down, William B. Mumford, head of a gambling ring, making the actual removal. The mob shredded the flag and flung some of the pieces into a window of the City Hall where Farragut's officers were negotiating with the mayor. One piece Mumford wore as a boutonniere.

Next Farragut determined to fly the Stars and Stripes above the Custom House, which with the Mint, had been seized by the Confederates at the start of the war. Capt. H. H. Bell and Lt. Albert Kautz wrote the fleet were delegated to do the job.

With a detachment of sailors, two howitzers and a battalion of marines, Bell and Kautz from the fleet were Canal Street and marched to the Custom House on the morning of April 29. A mob awaited them.

The marines were drawn up in line with loaded pieces, and flanked by the howitzers loaded with shrapnel. Kautz wrote, "The people made no demonstration, but looked on in silent silence."

**Received Cordially**  
"Captain Bell and I, with a boatswain's mate carrying the ensign, entered the Custom House, where the postmaster received us cordially, remarking, 'Thank God you are here. I have been a Union man all the time. I was appointed by Buchanan, not by Jeff Davis; he only allowed me to remain. The postmaster showed us to the roof, where we found a flag staff with halyards. The boatswain's mate bent on the flag and I reported all ready, when Captain Bell gave the order, 'Hoist away!' and the boatswain's mate and I put our hands to the halyards, and the Stars and Stripes rose into the sky and swelled on the breeze."

Next Bell and Kautz went to City Hall to remove Louisiana state flag flying there. An immense crowd gathered, "silent but angry and threatening," Marion A. Baker, the

mayor's private secretary wrote.

"Many people openly displayed their arms," Baker went on. "An open way was left in front of the hall, and their force being stationed, Captain Bell and Lieutenant Kautz passed across the street, mounted the hall steps and entered the mayor's parlor."

"Approaching the mayor, Captain Bell said: 'I have come in obedience to haul down the state flag from this building.'"

"Mr. Monroe replied, his voice trembling with restrained emotion, 'Very well, Sir, you can do it; but I wish to say that there is not in my entire constituency so wretched a renegade as would be willing to exchange places with you.'"

**Speech Emphasized**  
"He emphasized his speech in a manner which must have been very offensive to the officers. Captain Bell visibly restrained himself from replying, asked at once that he might be shown the way to the roof. The mayor replied by referring him to the janitor, whom he would find outside."

"As soon as the two officers left the room, Mr. Monroe also went out and placed himself immediately in front of the howitzer pointing down St. Charles street. There folding his arms, he fixed his eyes upon the gunner who stood lurching in hand ready for action. Here he remained until the flag had been hauled down and Lieutenant Kautz and Captain Bell reappeared."

The crowd cheered the mayor when the Federal officers marched their men away and delivered the flag to Farragut. The state flag 13 stripes, 4 blue, 6 white and 3 red. The field was blue, seven stripes wide. In the center of the field was a pale yellow star.

Julia LeGrand, a New Orleans girl of French descent whose father had lost his fortune, saw the City Hall scene



**CURTAIN RAISER**—In early May, 1862, the armies of the North and the South fought the battle of Williamsburg as a sort of curtain raiser to the maneuvers which would come to be known as the Peninsular Campaign. Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan and 100,000 Union troops had started up the Tidewater Peninsula, between the York and James rivers, in early April, and despite a memorable "acting" performance by Confederate Maj. Gen. John Magruder, "look" Yorktown. His forces pursued the

Confederates and caught up with them near Williamsburg, one-time capital of Virginia where Thomas Jefferson, George Washington and Patrick Henry served in the House of Burgesses. The South needed time to regroup its forces, so they fought at Williamsburg to delay the Union army. They succeeded, and the army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had time to move out of danger—to fight another day. This drawing, from the Library of Congress collection, depicts the battle of Williamsburg. (UPI)

of the Mint where the offense had occurred. A Southern historian, Edward A. Pollard, editor of the Richmond Examiner, recorded Mumford's last words as: "I consider that the manner of my death will be a disgrace to my wife and child; my country will honor them."

**School To Hold Annual Open House**  
Central Point—Jewett Elementary school will hold its annual open house on Thursday, May 3. All classrooms will be open and samples of typical class work and activities will be displayed.

Colored slides of the spring music programs will be shown. Prints of these slides may be purchased by parents. In the cafeteria, refreshments will be sold by the Parent-Teacher association.

First and second grade art work will be exhibited. Open house hours will be 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.

For that Butler got the name of "Beast," Confederate Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, a native of New Orleans, reprinted the order as a rallying cry for his soldiers, adding, "Men of the South shall be our mothers, our wives, our daughters and our sister, be thus outraged by the ruffianly soldiers of the North, to whom is given the right to treat, at their pleasure, the ladies of the South as common harlots?"

**Flair For Dramatic**  
As for Mumford, the man who tore down the U.S. flag from the Mint, Butler hanged him. With his flair for the dramatic, Butler staged the execution from a window

## Capital Good Place For Morse To Get Campaign Money

By A. ROBERT SMITH  
Mail Tribune Washington Correspondent

Washington (Special) — If a member of Congress is a special friend



of the nation's capital is a good place to pass the hat for his reelection campaign, no matter how far away his constituency may be. Sen. Wayne Morse demonstrated this proposition last week when he added some \$15,000 to his campaign kitty from a \$50 per plate luncheon which was dominated by labor officials.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, sat at the head table next to Morse. Joseph D. Keenan, one of Meany's subordinates, was master of ceremonies and chairman of the sponsoring committee. Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers Union, was vice chairman. John T. O'Brien, who heads the Machinists Union's political committee, was the workhorse who organized the fund-raising campaign which drew 402 paying customers.

This city is the best place in the country for such an affair, for in recent years it has seen a multitude of new marble structures rise up as the national headquarters of most of the nation's labor organizations. If Manhattan is the country's financial or big business home base, Washington serves the unions as operational command post.

**Became Acquainted**  
Morse became acquainted with labor officials here during the early '40s when he served on the War Labor Board. During his subsequent 18 years in the Senate, he has been on the Senate Labor Committee about 15 years. O'Brien seemed sensitive to a reporter's inquiry about how many labor officials were involved. The program listed many, including Al Hartung of the Woodworkers, Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers,

Peter Schiemann of the Plumbers, Al Hayes of the Machinists, George Harrison of the Railway Clerks, Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, David McDonald of the Steelworkers, David Dubinsky of the Garment Workers, James Carey of the Electrical Workers, Joe Carran of the Maritime Union, William Doherty of the Postal Workers, M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, C. J. Haggerty of the Building Trades.

Nevertheless, O'Brien candidly explained that in persuading his colleagues in the labor movement to buy tickets for the Morse luncheon he reminded them of the senator's vigorous dissent from the efforts of a majority in Congress to penalize labor during the investigations of corruption in a number of unions, notably the Teamsters. O'Brien said many of those who helped make this testimonial luncheon successful were active "Morse for President" supporters in the senator's abortive 1960 primary campaign here in the District of Columbia.

**Aided Effort**  
The Teamsters aided that presidential effort, but none of their officials participated in the testimonial, according to the printed list of sponsors.

Citizens from all walks of life — teachers, lawyers, ministers, businessmen — joined in making the Morse luncheon successful. Many of them admire the senator's long efforts in behalf of D. C. home rule and other local affairs administered by Congress, but neglected by most other senators. Their tributes, coupled with one from Interior

## Servicemen PROMOTED

Four members of the 9417th Air Force Reserve squadron, Medford, have received promotions. It was announced by W. G. Beard, squadron commander.

Officers receiving promotions to major are: Ota D. Binegar Jr., Medford, state tax accountant; L. L. Dover, White City, assistant domiciliary officer-registrar; Robert N. Latay, Ft. Klamath, U. S. forest service; and Robert P. Kyle, Medford, manager First Federal Savings and Loan association.

Secretary Stewart Udall in praise of Morse's congressional record, gave variety to the testimonials.

But the sponsorship of the nation's top labor leaders gave body and strength of number to the occasion, for Wayne Morse is one of their special friends.



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