

THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR



ON PENINSULA - Two untied generals faced each other across the swamps of the Chickahominy river on the Virginia peninsula in June, 1862 - George B. McClellan for the Union, and Robert E. Lee for the Confederacy. Not only did the Civil War itself hang in the balance, the swampy strip of land, McClellan had a bigger army. It was better fed, better equipped, and better uniformed. He outgunned Lee. Yet he was edgy and kept bombarding Washington

Generals Make Battle Plans

By MERTON T. AKERS
United Press International

Two untied generals faced each other across the swamps of the Chickahominy river in the peninsula of Virginia in June 1862 - George B. McClellan for the Union and Robert E. Lee for the Confederacy.

Both were West Pointers, both had served in the Mexican War, both were competent engineers, both commanded the biggest armies of their countries, but neither was blooded yet in the Civil War. The career of each hung in the balance those humid June days.

What happened in the bog east of Richmond, the Confederate capital, in the next few weeks might decide the outcome of the Civil War.

A decisive victory by the Union Army of the Potomac would lay Richmond open to capture. And if McClellan could crush Lee's army in addition, the blow to the young Confederacy might well be mortal. If Lee could repulse McClellan's army and strike it a heavy blow, the South might well go on to independence.

Not Evenly Matched

McClellan, the 35-year old son of a Pennsylvania physician, seemed to have the edge on Lee, the 35-year old Virginia aristocrat, in the struggle to come.

His army was slightly bigger - about 100,000 men to 85,000 men. It was better equipped, better fed, better uniformed. He outgunned Lee. He had been a year putting his army together, welding the fragments that had retreated from Bull Run with new troops into an organized, well-drilled force complete to spare wheels for the ammunition wagons.

What remained now for McClellan was to put this army into action.

All the North waited and watched. It had been waiting a year for this moment. Newspaper dispatches which told of forward Union troops being within four and a half miles of the Richmond city limits, the church spires in sight, whetted the anticipation. To a layman, Richmond seemed as good as won.

Faulty Information

McClellan was edgy as the climax came nearer. He bombarded Washington with telegrams demanding more troops. He thought the Confederates had 200,000 men and were bringing up more. This information he was getting from detective Allan Pinkerton, his intelligence chief, who could find three Confederates where only one existed.

The general was particularly upset when the Federal corps of about 40,000, commanded by Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, the loser at Bull Run, was held in northern Virginia against the threat of Maj. Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson toward Washington via the Shenandoah Valley. This corps, McClellan complained, was to have been his right wing.

McClellan was more confident in letters to his wife than he was to Washington.

On June 14 he wrote to her: "As soon as I gain possession of 'Old Tavern' I will push them in upon Richmond and behind their works; then I will bring up my heavy

guns, shell the city and carry it by assault. I speak very confidently but if you could see the faces of the troops as I ride among them, you would share my confidence. They will do anything I tell them to do. I could not help laughing when, on the day of the last battle, I was riding along in front, a man jumped out in an interval of cheering and addressed me quite familiarly, saying 'Halloo George! How are you? You are the only one of the whole crowd of generals that is worth a --'

Lee Watches

Behind the Richmond trenches, Lee, like the North, also was waiting and watching McClellan. He had taken command of the gray army on June 1, the day after Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had been wounded at the stand-off battle of Fair Oaks (Seven Pines). The first move he made was to give the army a name - the Army of Northern Virginia - a name that he and his men would make famous in the next three years. The second move was to entrench, reviving his "King of Spades" nickname.

Then he sent Brig. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry around McClellan's army on a reconnaissance - and confirmed his suspicion that McClellan's right wing north of the Chickahominy river was lightly held.

Lee determined to strike the Federal right, turn it and threaten the Union supply line. This plan was something like Johnston had attempted at Fair Oaks on the south side of the river.

Lee had a weapon that Johnston had lacked - Stonewall Jackson and his army from the Shenandoah Valley, a unit which had just defeated three Federal armies, and shined off Federal troops intended for McClellan.

The Southern commander outlined his plan to Jackson on June 11.

Plans Laid

"Leave your entangled troops to watch the country," Lee wrote, "and with your main body, move rapidly to Ashland (about 15 miles north of Richmond) on the Richmond & Fredericksburg railroad by rail or otherwise - and sweep down between the Chickahominy and Pamunkey, cutting the enemy's communications, etc., while this army attacks General McClellan in front. He will thus, I think, be forced to come out of his entrenchments."

In another message, he wrote: "To be efficacious, the movement must be secret." The admonition hardly was needed. Jackson never even told his preacher-chief of staff about his plans. But a deserter knew the plans, and promptly tipped off the Union headquarters.

Lee went over his plans with his generals - James Longstreet, A. P. Hill, Jackson and D. H. Hill - and left the leaders to discuss the details.

Timing was important if Lee's plan was to succeed. The position of Jackson's troops at the start was the key.

Longstreet turned to Jackson:

"You have distance to overcome, and in all probability obstacles will be thrown in the way of your march by the

enemy. . . You should appoint

He could be ready for battle June 25.

Longstreet suggested he take another day.

Jackson agreed to June 26.

Then Lee reappeared and accepted the schedule.

Jackson found the head of his 18,500-man army at Beaver Dam, 26 miles from the point where he was to start the battle.

Normally 26 miles was a day's march for Jackson's men. Normally Jackson would have pressed his men through that June 24. But that day Jackson lost his drive and his army straggled.

On June 25, Jackson was back in form. He rode along the lines pressing his men.

But the mud was deep, the streams swollen, and the famous "foot cavalry" slowed to a slogging pace.

By dark Jackson was six miles short of his jump-off position.

He advised Lee of the delay, ordered the army to move at 2:30 a.m. and tried to get some sleep.

But it was 8 a.m. - not 2:30 a.m. - the next day when the army moved. Also the element of surprise was gone because of the desertion.

The stage was set for the Seven Days' battle and Jackson was late.

Government Property Sale Set in Seattle

Bids for items in a government property sale will be opened at the business service center, 909 First ave., Seattle 4, Wash., at 9:30 a.m. (PDT) June 26.

Offered for sale from this area are a 1951 Ford dump truck, a motorized Caterpillar road grader, and a Bitum heater. The equipment may be inspected by contacting Basil G. Curtis, National Park Service, Crater Lake National park.

Inspections may be made between June 18 and June 22.

ROSE WINS

Salem - Mrs. Bernard Leonard, Portland, won the Gov. Mark Hatfield Trophy at the 17th annual Salem Rose Show here Friday.

Dennis the Menace



"What's cookin', baby?"

Labor Continues To Seek Shorter Week at Same Pay

By WILLIAM J. EATON
United Press International
Washington - Americans are working less and enjoying it more.

Peter Henle, special assistant to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, has calculated that in 1960 the average worker had about 155 hours more paid leisure time a year than he did 20 years earlier.

About half of this - 75 hours - represented a gradual decline of 1.5 hours in the average work week. The rest was made up by an additional six days paid vacation and four more paid holidays.

Henle, writing in the Monthly Labor Review, said the future trend probably would stress an increase in the number of days off rather than further reductions in the hours spent each day at work.

The revolutionary reduction in the working week was pointed up last winter in New York City where 9,000 electricians won a five-hour day, 25-hour week.

With that precedent set, two New York construction unions representing nearly 20,000 workers now are seeking something similar.

Seek Short Week

The city's labor commissioner, Harold A. Felix, said 6,000 members of a plumbers and pipefitters union are asking a 25-hour work week.

A 12,000-man bricklayers, masons and plasterers union is seeking a six-hour day. Both unions now have a seven-hour day.

In his report, Henle said that for the economy as a whole there has been an increase of more than 10 billion hours in additional leisure time since the 1940's.

This, in turn, has shifted family living patterns and stimulated more widespread travel, sports and recreation activity.

The new Steelworkers' contract may influence other unions to seek more leisure time for their members. The steel contract set up a fund to provide an additional week of vacation for each two years worked after 1960.

Upon retirement, a worker would get one extra week of vacation pay for each five years of service through 1960, so long as funds are available.

The aim is to encourage earlier retirements and longer vacations to open up more job opportunities in the industry. It may provide a "breakthrough" that other unions will follow.

Board Rulings

Henle said the increase in vacation and holiday time stems partly from War Labor board rulings during World War II. The board held that as many as six paid holidays could be granted within wage stabilization regulations.

Now, Henle said, the average in major American industries is about seven holidays a year, with up to 11 granted by banks and financial institutions.

According to Henle, the trend has been to make arbitrary "holidays" around Christmas and Thanksgiving to provide longer weekends away from jobs.

As far as vacations are concerned, Henle said practically all office and plant workers in big city areas now receive paid vacations. This compares to one out of four unionized workers who received paid vacations in 1940, he said.

SUCCESSFUL BIDDER

Salem - J. H. Allstate Insurance Co. is the successful bidder to insure state vehicles in the 1962-63 fiscal year starting July 1, Oregon Finance Director Freeman Holner announced.

APPETITE TEMPTERS

FOR HOT WEATHER..... AT C.O.O.O.L PRICES!

COFFEE	Famous Foods—Premium Quality Drip or Regular.....	1-lb. tin	39^c
EGGS AA LARGE	Farm Fresh		33^c
PEPSI-COLA	Quarts	8 FOR 99^c	Plus Deposit
SUGAR SPRECKLES...		10 LBS 89^c	

FROZEN FOOD SALE

FRENCH FRIES Super Mk't.....	9-oz.	2/25^c
BROCCOLI SPEARS Super Mk't.....	10-oz.	7/99^c
CAULIFLOWER Super Mk't.....	10-oz.	7/99^c
MIXED VEGETABLES Super Mk't.....	10-oz.	7/99^c
CUT GREEN BEANS Super Mk't.....	9-oz.	7/99^c
FRENCH CUT GREEN BEANS Super Mk't.....	9-oz.	7/99^c
PEAS Super Mk't.....	10-oz.	7/99^c
PEAS & CARROTS Super Mk't.....	10-oz.	7/99^c
CUT CORN Super Mk't.....	10-oz.	7/99^c
LEAF SPINACH Super Mk't.....	10-oz.	7/99^c
CHOPPED SPINACH Super Mk't.....	10-oz.	7/99^c
CRINKLE CUT POTATOES Super Mk't.....	9-oz.	7/99^c
BABY LIMAS Super Mk't.....	10-oz.	7/99^c
BRUSSEL SPROUTS Super Mk't.....	10-oz.	7/99^c

VALUABLE COUPON

BISQUICK 19^c

BIG 40-OZ. PACKAGE

With Coupon • Limit One Per Family

VALUABLE COUPON

SALAD OIL 33^c

BEST FOODS ONE QUART

With Coupon • Limit One Per Family

TENDER, LEAN PORK STEAKS Only the Nice Center Cuts	49^c lb.
Country Style Pork Sausage	3 lbs. 1.15
LEAN, YOUNG, PICNIC STYLE PORK ROASTS	35^c lb.
Sharp Cheddar Cheese	59c lb.
ARMOUR'S SLICED Bacon Ends & Pieces...	5 lbs. 97^c
Center Cut Ham Slices	89c lb.

Watermelons	lb.	5^c
Potatoes Klamath No. 1	25 lbs.	89^c
Apples Crisp, Fancy Washington Delicious	3 lbs.	29^c
Cucumbers Women's Salad Dream	3 for	25^c

Shop and Save at Westgate THRIFT DEPARTMENT

Anchor Hocking Glass Ware

Ice Tea Glasses	6 for	1.00
Water or Juice Glasses	10c each	
Juice Chillers	39c each	
Iced Tea Pitchers, 85-oz.		79c

Prices Effective Through Wednesday - Medford Stores Only
WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITY

OREGON FOOD STORES

WESTGATE SHOPPING CENTER
OUT WEST MAIN AT ROSS LANE

13TH and CENTRAL

We Give—



Plus Savings!