

THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR

By MERTON T. AKERS
UPI Correspondent

Not until July 3, 1862, did the North learn that its Army of the Potomac had been defeated on the Virginia Peninsula and lay pinned up and in peril, licking its wounds at Harrison's Landing on the James River.

The North recoiled. Columns of casualty figures in the newspapers hammered home the bad tidings to Northerners who had forgotten—for the moment, at least—that war meant battles and that battles meant death and maiming.

The last vestiges of hope for a "quick war" died and in its place grew slowly but surely, the cold realization: sacrifice, more taxes and more

calls for troops if the South was to be subdued.

And with defeat came renewed clamor to make this Civil War a war to free the slaves and use them to speed victory rather than a crusade solely to maintain the Union.

Seizes Opportunity

Sen. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, a dedicated radical Republican and anti-slavery man, seized this opportunity to press his case. He visited the White House twice on July 4, urging President Lincoln to rededicate the holiday to the emancipation of the slaves.

Lincoln was still not convinced that the time was at hand. He told Sumner that

it's "too big a lick now." He still feared the impact on the border states if he freed the slaves as a war measure. Yet he also knew that if he delayed much longer, Congress would take the issue out of his hands.

Sumner quoted Lincoln as saying on that Fourth of July: "I would do it if I were not afraid that half the officers would fling down their arms and three more states would rise."

At the time Congress had before it the Confiscation and Emancipation bill, Republican governors were pressing for its enactment. Gov. Richard Yates of Illinois was typical. "Blows must be struck at the vital parts of the rebellion," he wrote to Lincoln. The bill passed July 12 and Lincoln telegraphed his Illinois friend: "Dick, hold still and see the salvation of God."

Enthusiasm Lacking

Lincoln signed the bill July 17 without enthusiasm. The act provided that slaves of all rebels wherever reached were free, but loyal slave-owners were not affected. No escaped slaves were to be returned.

But military questions pressed in as the full story of the Peninsula defeat filtered in with arrival of officers from the Army of the Potomac.

Lincoln had read part of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan's frantic telegram of defeat, dated June 28 from the Seven Days' battlefield. The telegram ended with the bitter paragraph:

"If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you (Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton) or any other person in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army."

Stanton and Lincoln did not see those words. Col. E.S. Stanford, supervisor of telegraph, struck them out on his own responsibility. But they saw plenty to warn them that all was not well on the Peninsula.

Fortunately for Northern morale the telegraph was not made public for seven months. It would be two years before the last two sentences were published in McClellan's battle report.

Lincoln now began to pick up the pieces and try to fit

Bad Tidings for the North



NORTH RECOILS — On July 3, 1862 the North recoiled at the news that its Army of the Potomac had been defeated, and the casualty lists hammered home the bad tidings. The last vestiges of hope for a "quick war" died, and in its place grew the realization that the Union faced more sacrifice, more taxes and more calls for troops. Lincoln, center, was pressured by politicians on the slavery issue. Sen. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, upper left, urged Lincoln to emancipate the slaves. Lincoln was not convinced the time was right. He feared the resignation of some of the Army's officers and the revolt of three more states. Gov. Richard Yates of Illinois, lower left, was one of the state leaders pressing for the enactment of the Confiscation and Emancipation bill then before Congress. Lincoln, although opposed to the measure, signed it. He now began to piece together the parts of the shattered military situation. He appointed Maj. Gen. John Pope, upper right, to head a new force, called the Army of Virginia. Then, on July 11, Lincoln named Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, lower right, as commander of all the Union Armies. The pieces would now begin to fit. (UPI)

this Chinese puzzle into a successful military pattern.

First he united the scattered forces in the Shenandoah Valley — which Rebel Maj. Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson had left befuddled — with other Union troops in northern Virginia. Instead of naming Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont, Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks or Maj. Gen. Irwin McDowell, he decreed that Lincoln reached into the West and came up with Maj. Gen. John Pope to head this new force, called the Army of Virginia. The appointment was made June 26, the day Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee launched the Seven Days' battle, which resulted in the retreat of the Army of the Potomac, breaking the siege of Richmond.

Pope was a West Pointer, Mexican War veteran and in 1862 just turned 40. He had

won a measure of success in the West by capturing New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10 in the Mississippi. He had commanded one wing of the Union army which occupied Corinth, Miss., in the spring of '62 after the battle of Shiloh.

Then Lincoln began looking around for a man to head all the armies. Late in June he made a hasty trip to West Point and spent a day talking with old Gen. Winfield Scott, living there in retirement.

Close-Mouthed

Lincoln was close-mouthed about the conversations.

Whatever Lincoln and Scott talked about, the President on July 11 named Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck as commander of all the Union armies. Halleck had simply demonstrated his incompetence in the field. Yet he was an able,

although unpopular, administrator. His value as commander lay largely in taking over the paper work which Stanton and Lincoln had been handling since McClellan had started for the Peninsula.

Obviously the Union must have more troops. How to raise them now with a Union downcast by McClellan's defeat was the biggest military question.

Stanton had suspended recruiting when the Peninsula campaign started. The North read into this the implication that the Union had enough men to see the war through.

Secretary of State William

H. Seward undertook the task of breaking the news to selected governors that the nation needed more troops — 300,000 more. Then the governors were to "request" the President to call the new levies. He went first to see Govs. Edward Morgan of New York and Andrew Curtin of Pennsylvania, carrying a letter from Lincoln which said in part:

"I expect to maintain this contest until successful or till I die, or am conquered, or my term expires, or Congress or the country forsakes me; and I would publicly appeal to the country for the new force, were it not that I fear a general panic and stampede would follow."

The governors made the request and the troops came.

The victorious Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee had about as many problems in winning as Lincoln had in defeat.

His army of about 75,000 men — in high spirits after their Seven Days' success despite heavy casualties — still guarded Richmond and watched the beleaguered Army of the Potomac.

Not Satisfied

Lee was not satisfied with the way his army had performed. It had been put together hastily in the face of invaders. It had not functioned smoothly. Lee diagnosed the trouble as too many independent commanders with

inadequate coordination. Basic Confederate military law provided only for units up to and including divisions. Lee saw the need for an organization by corps. While waiting for the law to be amended, Lee designated two "commands" which later would become the 1st and 2nd corps.

Maj. Gen. James (Old Pete) Longstreet was given the first "command" and Jackson the second.

Organization of the new Union army of Virginia under Pope posed a threat. He sent Jackson with the 2nd "command" north to watch Pope. Longstreet's troops were kept around Richmond to watch the army of the Potomac, also still a threat.

Small Worlds Around Us

By LYNN M. WATKINS

(Register and Tribune Syndicate 1962)

Crayfish Doesn't Know Why He Swallows Sand

Whether you call them crayfish or crayfish, . . . whether you use a small one for fishbait or a large one to eat . . . alters not at all the strange facts about this member of the crab family to which the lobster also belongs.

Of course, the crayfish has not the faintest idea why it is forced by an exacting nature to swallow a quantity of sand from time to time, or why the creature's inner mechanism directs some of this sand in a specific direction and deposits it in a certain internal sac.

This is all taken care of without the crayfish's conscious knowledge, but without that sand the crayfish would not know whether he was going or coming; whether he was bottomsides up or upside down.

It is the sand grains pressing against certain nerve ends that give the crayfish his sense of position; keep his senses from misinforming him as to his balance or position. Inside the crayfish's body is a tiny statocyst, a little sac which encloses a series of nerves. The sand grains press against the nerves, imparting to the creature its body position.

It's a lucky crayfish that

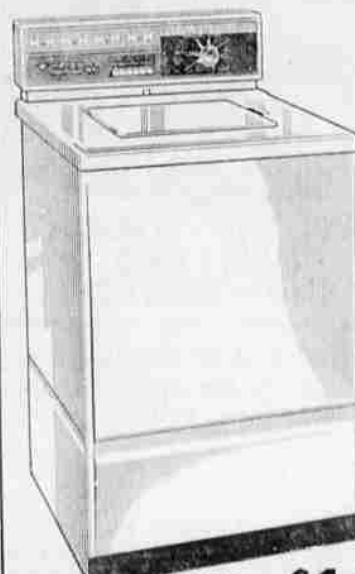
reaches maturity, a time lapse of several years. In the environment in which he lives he must combat many enemies; dangers of many kinds threaten constantly.

Even weather conditions are hazards. A falling water period may end his struggle long before he reaches adulthood. Evidently falling water triggers a peculiar activity, for he begins to dig himself a hole. It's really a little well which he constantly deepens as the water level falls. He even begins building a little round dike around the hole by depositing marble-sized pellets of dirt about the entrance.

Another effective ruse the crayfish uses, mainly to escape an enemy, is the tail-flip. The fan-shaped tail is brought under the body with a violent sweep. This propels the crayfish backwards and at the same time stirs up a cloud of mud in which the creature can hide.

The crayfish has four pairs of legs and a pair of pincers in front. These are really modified forelegs or should we say fifth legs. These pincers are very powerful, strong enough to crush weak shells which, along with aquatic worms, furnish the crayfish with a varied and adequate diet.

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Petersons Visit Friends in Area

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene K. Peterson, Washington, D. C., formerly of Medford, have been visiting here for several days with family and friends.

"Pete" Peterson formerly was head of the district office of the bureau of land management, and since then has served in both the state office in Portland and in Washington.

He recently was named chief of the new branch of recreation for the BLM, which is charged with the responsibility of inventorying the recreational potential of the many millions of acres of BLM administered lands throughout the nation, and then preparing plans for their recreation. He also works cooperatively with state and county recreational agencies.

He worked with the new bureau of outdoor recreation for a few months after it was first created, and then was named head of the other new agency. Both are in the Department of the Interior.

He is now en route to Seattle, Wash., to attend the first World Conference on National Parks starting today, and later will proceed to Alaska and Montana before returning to Washington.

Mrs. Peterson, the former "A" Latham, is the sister of Mrs. Mark Taylor and of Gerald Latham, both Medford.

Five Area Students Get Scholarships

The Oregon State Scholarship commission, Eugene, recently awarded scholarships to five Jackson county students. Recipients are Judith Eberhart and Peggy Parsons, graduates of Ashland High school; James Nelson and Jeffrey Amborn, Crater High school; and James Tungate, Medford High school.

The scholarships may be used at any public or private college in Oregon or other schools approved by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher schools. They are renewable for up to four years if the student remains eligible.

Santa Monica, Calif. — Actress Pamela Mason has filed a separate maintenance suit against her husband, actor James Mason, and asked \$14,000 monthly support from the British-born star.



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