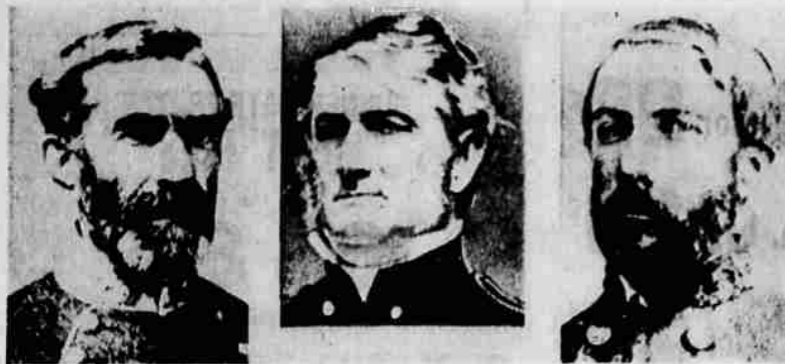


THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR



SCAPEGOATS SOUGHT—Gen. Braxton Bragg won a handsome victory for the South and himself at Chickamauga, but failed to press his advantage, despite the advice and even the insistence of his generals. After the battle, the Federal Army fell back into Chattanooga. Instead of hitting them while they were in confusion, Bragg did nothing except to lay siege to the city. He made no military moves, but tried to make scapegoats out of several of his

Bragg's Generals Protest Stand

By MERTON T. AKERS

UPI Correspondent
Shooting at the battle of Chickamauga ended the night of Sept. 20, 1863 but the fighting lingered on for weeks behind the lines.

Heads rolled in this "second battle of Chickamauga."

Gen. Braxton Bragg, having won a handsome victory on Chickamauga creek on Sept. 19-20 by routing part of the Federal Army of the Cumberland under Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans and by driving the rest back into Chattanooga, Tenn., failed to press his advantage despite the advice, even insistence of his generals.

After the battle the Federal army fell back into the city, disorganized but still a fighting force, and began to strengthen the defense which Bragg and his army had built before abandoning the city.

Instead of pursuing the Federals and striking them while they were in confusion, Bragg merely began to lay siege to Chattanooga. His generals protested.

One of them, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, who had brought his corps from the Army of Northern Virginia, advocated crossing the Tennessee river above the city, forcing Rosecrans out and into battle while his army still was tending its wounds. Longstreet spoke glowingly of driving on to Nashville and even to the Ohio river.

No Military Moves
Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, an Episcopal bishop as well as a soldier, also favored exploiting the victory and doing so rapidly.

But Bragg made no military moves other than to establish siege lines and send his cavalry on a long raid against Rosecrans' supply lines.

He did make, however, some moves against several of his subordinates. He picked three for scapegoats.
The first victim was Polk. Bragg demanded an explanation of Polk's tardy attacks on the morning of Sept. 20. Polk did not reply promptly and Bragg prodded him. Polk replied eight days later that he had ordered Lt. Gen. D. H. Hill to attack that morning but that the courier carrying the orders could not find Hill.

Bragg said the answer was

unsatisfactory and promptly relieved Polk from command. He sent the bishop to Atlanta, along with Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Hindman. Bragg accused Hindman of failing to attack the Federals in McLemore's Cove on Sept. 10 during preliminary maneuvering before the battle.

Polk fought back. He wrote a personal letter to President Jefferson Davis protesting his dismissal. To his wife, Polk wrote "the truth is, General Bragg has made a failure, notwithstanding the success of the battle, and he wants a scapegoat."

Despite Davis' effort to smooth out the quarrel, Bragg brought charges against Polk which the war department dismissed. Polk was reinstated later but refused to serve under Bragg and was given another command.

Court of Inquiry Refused
Hill fared less well. Bragg said Hill "greatly demoralized the troops he commanded, and sacrificed thousands at Chickamauga." Hill demanded a court of inquiry but it was refused. He sat out the rest of the war until nearly the end.

Part of Bragg's resentment stemmed from a meeting on Sept. 26 of Longstreet, Hill and Polk when they discussed Bragg's "palatable weakness and mismanagement" of the army. Longstreet wrote to Secretary of War James A. Seddon and Polk to Davis in that vein.

Then on Oct. 4 another indignation meeting was held, attended by most of the superior officers of Bragg's army. This meeting drew up and sent to Richmond a round robin letter, an astonishing document in many ways.

"Two weeks ago this army, elated by a great victory which promised to be the most fruitful of the war, was in readiness to pursue a defeated enemy..." the round robin read. "Today, after having been 12 days in line of battle in the enemy's front..."

When Davis arrived at Bragg's headquarters he had Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton with him. He proposed to give Pemberton command of Polk's corps. Pemberton had surrendered Vicksburg about two months before and the outcries still had not died down.

Pemberton Unwanted
The Army of Ten see let it be known emphatically to Davis and Bragg that it did not want Pemberton. He and his staff went on their way.

There was trouble in the Federal command after the battle, too. Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, with President Lincoln's approval, suspended and filed charges against three major generals: The Crittenden and Alexander McCook, corps commanders, and James S. Negley, division commander. The charges were that they had left the battlefield and in one case cowardice was charged.

All appeared before courts of inquiry later. Nashville at which Rosecrans testified. All were cleared.

subordinates. Two of the generals he attacked were Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk and Lt. Gen. D. H. Hill. He brought charges against Polk but they were dropped and Polk was reinstated. Hill fared less well. He demanded a court of inquiry, which never convened, and Hill sat out the rest of the war. Above, from the Library of Congress collection, are Bragg, left; Polk, center, and Hill. (UPI)

present position without disaster.
The round robin probably was written by Maj. Gen. Simon Buckner. Hill was among the signers, presumably Polk and Buckner, too.

Receipt of all the letters in Richmond sent Davis to Bragg's headquarters.
He "ad Hill, Longstreet, Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, now commanding Polk's corps, and Buckner to a meeting.

With Bragg present Davis asked each officer to give his views on Polk's fitness as army commander.
Kept on Subject

They tried to turn the conversation into other channels but Davis kept them on the subject. All agreed Bragg should be removed while the general sat there and listened.

About the same time Bragg took a tongue-lashing from Nathan Bedford Forrest, aggressive Confederate cavalry leader, then a brigadier general. Bragg had taken Forrest's troops for a raid without saying why. Forrest lost his temper, wrote a blistering letter to Bragg and followed it up on horseback.

Forrest entered Bragg's headquarters tent, refused to shake hands and rided a tirade against his superior officer.
"You commenced a cowardly and contemptible persecution of me soon after the battle of Shiloh," Forrest said. He went on to accuse Bragg of robbing him of his command because "I would not favor upon you."

There was much more.
"I have stood your meanness as long as I intend to. You have played the part of a damned scoundrel, and are a coward, and if you were any part of a man I would slap your jaws and force you to resent it."

Those were fighting words but Bragg remained silent on his camp stool.
"... I say to you that if you ever again try to interfere with me or cross my path, it will be at the peril of your life," Forrest concluded.

Neither Bragg nor Davis took any notice of the incident.
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A surprise welcome was given



Your Money's Worth

By SYLVIA PORTER
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SAVE MONEY ON READY-TO-SERVE

Contrary to what I suspect 99 out of 100 of you think, it costs you markedly less in terms of dollars as well as time to serve convenience foods today than to home-prepare meals from scratch in your kitchen.

This defies all previous evidence. In 1957, when I last reported on the cost of built-in kitchen service, the story was precisely the opposite, indicated that a typical U.S. family was hiking its food bills hundreds of dollars a year by buying ready-to-serve foods. At the time my defense was that increasing millions of us were willing to pay the extra price because of the great time savings convenience foods permitted and because their development was substantially improving our food standards.

Now the Department of Agriculture has updated its 1957 pilot study, has issued a comprehensive report making available for the first time accurate cost, quality and time-preparation comparisons on a large number of foods in various forms. The findings are an unanticipated comfort to every housewife in the land.

Of 158 convenience foods price, the government found 116 were more expensive than their home-prepared counterparts — suggesting to a bit-and-run reader that the housewife is still boosting her food budget substantially by buying foods in processed rather than unprocessed forms.

But the key point is that the more expensive ready-to-serve foods account for only a tiny volume of our purchase. Our buying of convenience foods costing less than their fresh counterparts is so much heavier that we more than offset the effect on our food budgets of the more expensive items we purchase.

Of every \$100 we spend for food in grocery stores, \$14.03 goes for convenience foods. The cost of an equivalent quantity of the fresh counterparts is \$15.10 — a difference of \$1.07 in favor of ready-to-serve.

Among the big money-savers is frozen orange juice concentrate, for which we spend 68 cents per \$100. The equivalent in fresh oranges comes to \$1.39. Other major cost-decreasing convenience foods are frozen lima beans, canned and frozen peas, canned spaghetti, devil's food cake mix. Of all the convenience foods studied, instant coffee ranks first in sales, accounts for \$1 per \$100 spent for food. Substitution of regular roasted ground coffee would almost double consumer spending for coffee to \$1.96.

Of course, there are cost-increasing convenience foods. Per \$100 spent, ready-to-serve baked products, desserts and candy take \$1.70 against \$1.16 for the home-prepared counterparts — a difference of 46 per cent. Convenience beef, pork, poultry packages take \$4.21 against \$3.63 for the home-prepared equivalents.

To achieve lower food costs by use of convenience foods, therefore, you must be selective — and here the significant disclosure by the Agriculture Department is that the individual consumer "usually is."

The startling news is the saving in money. That ready-to-serve foods permit major saving in working time is indisputable. You can save five minutes per serving of French fries against the home-prepared potatoes, seven minutes per serving of frozen apple or cherry pie against the home-made product, etc. On 12 of the 158 convenience foods, the time saved costs no additional cash because the foods are cheaper. On half of the more expensive convenience foods, the time saved costs less than 60 cents per hour — a much more modest price than I believed probable.

On the quality front too, convenience foods are recording important progress. In most instances, the fresh food is still rated "slightly superior" in appearance, taste and desired texture, but the word now is "slightly" and the variations in quality are tremendous.

From zero, the list of partially or entirely prepared foods has swelled to many hundreds in a few decades. Just the 158 convenience items covered in this study account for 14 per cent of the tens of billions of dollars we spend annually on food in grocery stores.

As the news hits home that selective buying of ready-to-serve can save money in addition to time, every percentage will skyrocket.

Children Holding Skill in Reading Being Restricted

By DAVID NYDICK

UPI Education Specialist

Increasing numbers of children who are starting school know how to read to some extent. What do the schools do with these children?

Many systems throughout the nation do not begin a formal reading program in the kindergarten. The teaching of reading in kindergarten has been discouraged by some educators. The children are given a readiness program. This consists of experiences designed to prepare them for learning how to read.

Children arriving at school expect to learn more about reading. They are excited about this prospect. But some schools place them back in a preparatory phase.

Teacher Exercises Skills
Perhaps the answer lies with the teacher. A teacher should be well trained in the teaching of reading skills. This is not always the case. She then relies on the manual instead of feeling secure and using her own creative approach. The good teacher who has learned to recognize problems and who is free to use various methods can often, through her own creative efforts, reach the child who is having difficulty.

Obviously, the typical reading program lacks the flexibility to meet the needs of all children. There is a need for programs which recognize that different children should begin reading at different ages; learn at different rates; have many different interests; need material suited to their level and interest; sometimes have physical or emotional problems which block learning; will have different abilities therefore affecting their total level of achievement.

Since learning to read is fundamental to all learning, these problems become the major concern in education.

Reading programs are usually based on a series of textbooks. There are one or more books and accompanying teacher's manuals for each grade level pre-primer, primer, first

grade, second grade, third, etc. The manual specifically tells the teacher each step to be taken. This organized approach is simple and inviting. The children are placed in groups with each group moving slowly or rapidly as they learn the skills. Why don't they all learn to read?

All of these children are expected to read in the same books and learn by the same methods. If they don't understand at the first attempt the lessons are repeated. The results are that some fourth graders are reading in a second grade book. How can they find interest and enthusiasm in immature stories? It is just as unrealistic for a third grader to read the stories written for a fifth or sixth grader.

4-H NEWS

MILK PAUL WRANGLERS

The Milk Pail Wranglers 4-H club of Wagner valley held their September meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Turpin of Talent and officers were elected.

They are Louise Herzog, president; Eddie White, vice president; Ray Turpin, secretary-treasurer; Leslie Welburn, historian, and Tony White, reporter.

Two new members of the club are Roger Welburn and Tony White.
The group chose Mr. and Mrs. Ray Turpin of Talent as their new assistants to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Walter Herzog, who were unable to continue in the position, according to announcement by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cahal.

A surprise welcome was given

the Turpins at the close of the meeting and a cake was presented by the Cahals. Appreciation of the work of the Herzogs, retiring assistants, was also expressed at the special social hour.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. Turpin.
The next regular meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Welburn at 8 p.m. Oct. 14.

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49¢ lb

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12-oz. Can **3 FOR \$1**

GEBHARDT

CHILI

Con Carne, Big 40-oz. Tin **59¢**

SWIFT'S

BEEF STEW

24-oz. Tin **35¢**

IXL CHICKEN

RAVIOLI

40-oz. Tin **49¢**

CANDY

Giant Bars, Farmington Brand **29¢**

Chiffon Tissue 2 Roll Pack **25c**

Krusteaz Pancake Mix 3 1/2 Lb. **59c**

Hunt's Potatoes 300 Tin **10c**

Crisco 1 Lb. Can **29c**

Bisquick 40 Oz. Pkg. **35c**

Raisins Del Monte 6-1 Oz. Pkgs. **23c**

LOCKER PAPER

18 INCHES WIDE

Reg. \$1.29

98¢

RAY-O VAC FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

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No. 2 Tin **19¢**

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Liquid Detergent

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