

THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR Air of Anxiety at White House

By MERTON T. AKERS
United Press International

There was an air of anxiety around the White House early in November 1863.

Off-year elections were being held and President Lincoln, who never forgot that he was a politician as well as Chief Executive, was watching the returns closely as straws in the wind blowing towards the big political battle to come in '64 when the country would choose a president. He was saying nothing but hoping the choice would fall to him.

John Hay, the President's young secretary, caught some of the tension at the White House in his diary.

"Passed the evening in the telegraph office reading the returns," he wrote on Nov. 3. "Found on arriving there that (Secretary of War Edwin M.) Stanton and (Custavus M.) Fox (assistant secretary of Navy) and (the President were a little dubious about the result."

On Nov. 4 he wrote: "Very anxious all day about Maryland."

On Nov. 5: "Maryland all right."

The Maryland election was a sort of cross section of the year's voting.

Administration candidates had won and Maryland remained safely in Union hands politically, thanks to Federal bayonets. Soldiers patrolled the polls. Any voter suspected of being a Democrat was forced to take a loyalty oath and many Democrats were arrested.

Political Heat

The Lincoln administration had turned on the political heat all year. (In those days elections were held at different times all during the year rather than all in November as now. In the spring of '63 Republicans elected governors in New

Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island and won re-election for Gov. William A. Buckingham in Connecticut where a large amount of money was thrown into the campaign and munitions makers were ordered by the War Department to force their workers to vote Republican.

Kentucky posed a tough problem for the administration. There was no Republican party, so the administration threw its support to a Union Democrat, Thomas E. Bramlette, who was unpopular with the people. His opponent, Charles A. Wyckliffe, a states rights man, ran on a "peace" platform. The army declared martial law, jailed some Wyckliffe voters and candidates and, in August, Bramlette was elected, 6,800 to 1,800.

Rousing Campaign

In Iowa the Republicans won in November without the aid of Federal troops but it was a rousing campaign with some violence.

Republican Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood backed Col. William M. Stone, a judge who had quit the bench for the army and who had been wounded at Shiloh. Gen. James M. Tuttle ran as a Democrat on a platform which denounced the war as "unconstitutional and oppressive."

Democrats wearing the Liberty emblem of the Copperheads campaigned vigorously for him. In Keokuk County George C. Tally, a Baptist minister, was killed by a mob after he had refused to remove his Copperhead pin.

His party friends swore vengeance. Kirkwood moved in with militia and quieted the situation.

Colonel Stone won in November by about 65,000 votes, thanks to Kirkwood's vigorous action.

The Republicans easily elected governors in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Big Ones

The two big elections came in October in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In Ohio Clement L. Vallandigham, the Copperhead Lincoln had banished to the South, was nominated for governor by the Democrats although by that time he was in Canada. The Republicans nominated John Brough, a railroad president and a former Democrat, after an intraparty fight.

Brough won the governorship by 101,000 votes but not until the administration had thrown its weight into the fight and furloughed Ohio government clerks to go back home to vote and Secretary of Treasury Salmon P. Chase, an Ohioan, had gone back on a speaking tour and Stanton, also a native of Ohio had done what he could with the soldier vote.

Lincoln watched the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections more closely and more anxiously than his own election in 1860. Secretary of Navy Gideon Welles recorded.

Early on election night Lincoln called Brough to the telegraph wire.

"Brough, what is your majority now?" he asked.

"Over 30,000," Brough answered.

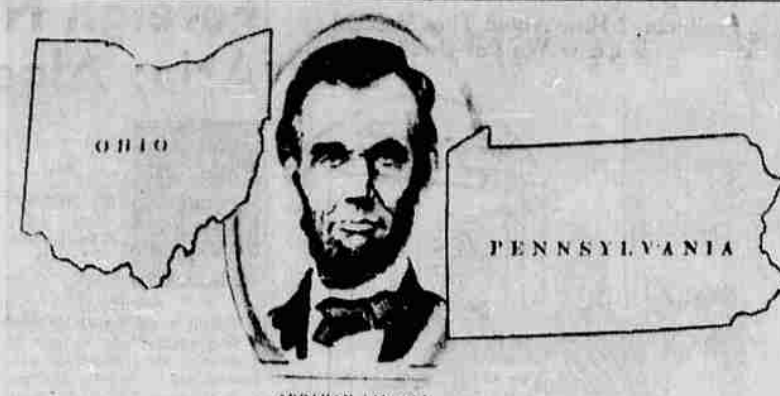
At midnight he answered another query from Lincoln: "Over 50,000."

At 5 a.m. Brough messaged that his majority then was "over 100,000."

"Glory be to God in the highest," Lincoln messaged back. "Ohio has saved the nation."

Administration Wins

The same night Lincoln learned, too, that Gov. Andrew G. Curtin had been re-elected in



OFF-YEAR ELECTIONS — In October, 1863, President Lincoln was watching closely results of the off-year elections being held around the country. Never did the President forget that he was a politician as well as Chief Executive. In that year, states held elections at different times — not all in November as now. The two big ones came in October — in Pennsylvania and in Ohio. The Administration pulled out all stops to win those states. Government clerks

some local victories in Indiana and New York where Democratic Gov. Horatio Seymour was temporizing in supporting the War and faced a Republican legislature the next year as a result of the election.

While Lincoln was pleased with the results of the off-year elections he was not taking '64 for granted and that was the big prize now that the '63 poll was finished.

Soon afterwards he added the indicated electoral vote for '64. He put down the states he felt he could carry in one column, the others in another with the electoral votes after each.

His states added up to 117, the other to 114.

The race would be close, he reckoned.

CHARGED TO RELATIVES

SYRACUSE, N.Y. (UPI)—Police today sought an unknown suitor for charging 45 bouquets of flowers to the relatives of the 19-year-old girl in nearby Solway who received the flowers Sunday.

from Ohio and Pennsylvania were given leave and free transportation to go home and vote—Republican, of course. Men in high office stumped both states to convince the people to back the Republicans and the Administration. Both states went Republican and stayed safely in the fold. Lincoln, shown in this original drawing, was pleased with the results and looked to 1864 and his own second term election. (UPI)

Foreign Aid Debate Enters Second Week

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate moved into its second week of debate today on the foreign aid bill with a vote expected on a proposal to chop \$385 million from the delayed \$4.2 billion measure.

To forestall a growing demand for further reductions, the Senate leadership has proposed a single cut of \$385 million in authorization recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in its own bill. President Kennedy had asked for \$4.5 billion for another year of military and economic aid overseas. The House trimmed this by \$1 billion.

Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, Mont., said he hoped a vote on the proposal would speed the Senate toward a final vote on the bill by the end of the week. However, more than 40 amendments have been proposed and some aid opponents have warned that they are prepared for a long debate.

Court Case Shows Status Of Law in Suit by Child

Editor's Note: This column was written by a Willamette law school professor to present a principle of law enunciated by a particular court. It should not be taken as legal advice. Slight changes in the facts often change the outcome of any particular case.

A father and his small son got into the family car and went for a pleasure drive. On the trip an accident happened, as a result of careless driving by the father. The little boy was seriously injured. May the boy sue his father and recover damages?

The Court Held: In most states an unmarried child who has not yet reached his majority and is still living with his parents cannot recover damages from either of his parents for an injury caused by the negligence of the parent. The courts which follow this rule reason that the rule is necessary to keep family peace and to preserve both the family and parental authority. In more recent years, and with liability insurance being more widely carried, it has been argued that to allow an unemancipated child to recover damages from his parent for personal injuries caused by the parent would tempt families to defraud insurance companies.

More and more writers and judges now argue, however, that it is unfair to prevent a child from recovering damages from his parent for injuries caused by the parent. These writers and judges argue that the fact is that most people do carry insurance, and that where insurance is carried there is no disturbance of family peace, no undermining of parental authority in allowing a child to recover damages which will be paid not by the parent but by an insurance company.

Some states have changed the rule to allow the child to recover from the parent for injuries intentionally inflicted on the child by the parent. Some states now allow the child to recover where the parent has caused the injury by conduct which while not intended to injure is characterized as wilful or wanton or malicious.

Some courts have held that a child can recover for injuries in a suit brought against the executor or administrator of a deceased parent.

In a recent case the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has flatly done away with the parental immunity rule in that state and now allows a child to recover damages from his parent for injuries negligently inflicted on the child by the parent. The court argued that since children are allowed to sue their parents in cases involving property and contract rights, that they should be allowed to do so for personal injuries negligently caused. The court also argued that since most people carry insurance that there would actually be little disruption of family harmony and discipline.

The Wisconsin court carefully stated that parents in that state would still be immune from suit by a child where the claimed negligent act involves an exercise of parental authority over the child and where the alleged negligent act involves an exercise of ordinary parental discretion with respect to the provision of food, clothing, housing, medical and dental services, and other care. Goller v. White, — Wis. —, 122 N.W. 2d 193 (1963).

DIPLOMATS LEAVE
NEW YORK (UPI) — Three Soviet diplomats, linked to an alleged espionage ring that tried to gather top secret defense documents, left the country with their families Friday night.



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Norblad Pushes Columbia Ports

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Rep. Walter Norblad, R-Ore., has requested the Department of Commerce to use ports on the Columbia River in the routing of wheat bound for Russia.

Norblad made the request in a letter to Commerce Secretary Luther Hodges. The Oregon Republican stressed the facilities available at river ports and the experience of longshoremen in the handling of grain shipments.

"Wheat and wheat products account for a major portion of the Northwest's agricultural output," he said in the letter.

"And it would be of advantage to all concerned if a substantial portion of the wheat being sold to the Soviet Union is routed through the Columbia River ports of Astoria and Portland and Longview and Vancouver, Wash.," he wrote.

Portland Liquor Hours Shortened

PORTLAND (UPI) — The Oregon Liquor Control Commission has blown the whistle on Portland outlets which have been staying open until midnight.

OLCC Chairman Hugh R. Kirkpatrick said three state liquor stores here will open at noon and close at 10 p.m. effective Dec. 2.

The stores are located at NE Union Avenue and Fremont Street, SW 10th Avenue and Salmon Street and E. Burnside Street and 6th Avenue.

Kirkpatrick said the reduction in hours of operation is an economy measure.

ANNOUNCES SUPPORT

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Rep. Robert Taft Jr., R-Ohio, says he will support Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller or Sen. Barry Goldwater for the 1964 Republican presidential nomination.

Milk Shortage in Russia Indicated

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A report issued today by the Agriculture Department indicates that the Soviet bloc is running into a milk shortage.

The Soviets already have admitted a shortage of wheat and are trying to buy huge quantities of grain from the United States to add to the large volume purchased from Canada.

The apparent milk shortage in the bloc is more acute in Russia than in any of the Eastern European satellites. Milk production in the U.S.S.R. for 1963 has been forecast at 105 billion pounds, off 10 per cent from the 116.4 billion pounds produced in 1962. Average production of milk in the Soviet Union for 1956-60 was 111.6 billion pounds.

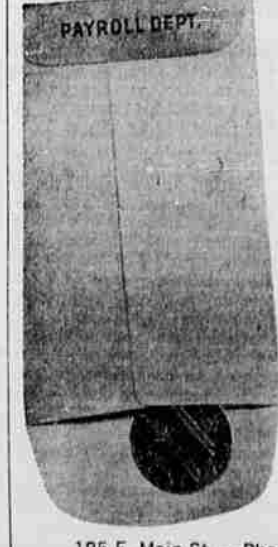
Moderates Short of Majority in Greece

ATHENS (UPI) — The moderate Center Union party, which charged that Greece's last elections were fraudulent, defeated former Premier Constantine Caramanlis' comeback bid today but apparently fell short of enough votes to govern alone.

With more than four-fifths of the votes in, the Center Union had 1,844,475, or 42 per cent, and Caramanlis' National Radical Union had 1,170,008, or 39 per cent. The United Democratic Left had 627,568, 14 per cent and the other votes were spread among splinter groups.

Both leading parties are strongly pro-Western and whatever the composition of the next government, Greece's links with NATO and its present foreign policy alignment were expected to continue.

Only the Communist-front United Democratic Left campaigned on an anti-American platform.



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