

# THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR

By MERTON T. AKERS  
United Press International  
To those looking for signs and portents it seemed symbolic when on a keenly cold day in December 1863 the bronze head and shoulders of Armed Liberty were placed on its metallic body atop the dome of the Capitol in Washington.

President Lincoln was criticized for continuing work on the Capitol. Extravagance in wartime, many said. But Lincoln thought not. He told John Eaton of Toledo, Ohio, that "if people see the Capitol going up, it is a sign we intend the Union shall go on."

The 19½ foot goddess had lain in pieces on the Capitol grounds for years while the dome was being built. Rain, snow, sleet and the summer sun had beaten against the prostrate goddess.



THINGS GOING BETTER — In late December, 1863, "Mr. Lincoln was in excellent spirits." The war was going better, and for the first time since the death of their sons some 20 months ago Mrs. Lincoln had laid aside her mourning dress. But Lincoln was worried about re-election in 1864. Most people thought that Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase was the front-runner for the nomination should it not go to Lincoln. Yet another name which gave Lincoln pause was Gen. U. S. Grant, conqueror of Vicksburg. Several times during the month, Grant had said in the press that he was not a candidate for the Presidency. The anti-administration newspapers took up the Grant-for-President cry, and Lincoln had to listen. This photo, from the Library of Congress collection, is of Grant, made several years later. (UPI)

**Your Money's Worth**  
By SYLVIA PORTER  
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**IMPACT OF ENGLAND'S TAX CUTS**  
Now that passage of the \$11 billion tax reduction bill is a virtual certainty in the next 60 to 90 days, the urgent question many of you are asking is: will this massive effort to expand spending by us and U.S. businessmen really stimulate our economy as predicted?

For vital clues to what we can expect, I submit the experience of England — which this year put through a tax cut roughly equivalent to what we're planning under economic-financial circumstances strikingly similar to ours. To be specific:

The United Kingdom budget of April, 1963, reduced taxes in England by around \$1.7 billion on a full-year basis, equal to an \$11.7 billion tax cut here. This is almost the total of our annual tax cut when the reductions become fully effective in 1965. Both individual and corporation income taxes were cut to boost consumer spending and to give businessmen direct incentives to invest more in plants and equipment. This is what we are going to do. Some of the cuts went into effect immediately, some went into effect July 1, others became effective still later. This step-by-step approach is ours too.

At the same time, the United Kingdom budget increased spending for her fiscal year 1964 by 7½ per cent. The increase in federal government spending here will be much smaller but the trend is the same.

Britain's budget deficit for her fiscal year 1964 is estimated at about \$1.9 billion, which is almost \$14 billion in U.S. terms. Our budget deficit will be nowhere near this but we're also in the red.

Finally, she cut taxes in spite of the fact that she was spending far more abroad than she was earning abroad — in short, running a precarious deficit in her balance of payments just as we are running a deficit in our balance of payments.

The parallel is close indeed — and this goes for the size and the type of the tax reductions, the conditions under which the move was made and the objectives.

What, then, has happened in England since April? What has happened is that her economy has been gaining strength almost from the day the tax cuts were announced. Once more, to be specific:

Industrial production in England has climbed. Her output of steel is 31 per cent above the level of a year ago. Her index of industrial production (1938 equals 100) is up to 121.5 against an index sticking at 115 during all of 1962.

Her industrial plants are now operating at around 81 per cent of capacity, up from 70 per cent a year ago.

Her unemployment rate has dropped from 2.7 per cent in April to 2.1 per cent now. Between June and November, the number of wholly unemployed in England fell 10 per cent, from 483,000 to 443,000. Meanwhile, job vacancies in England have risen from 162,000 to 217,000.

Retail sales have increased after a year of stagnation. Her index of retail sales (1961 equals 100) is up to 109 compared with an average of 106 during the first six months of this year. Most important, leading the rise are sales of durable goods. Britain is in a spectacular automobile boom of her own, with sales of cars in September 48 per cent above sales of a year ago.

Building has turned up and the signs are that British companies are about to respond to the direct investment incentives by hiking their spending on new plants and modern equipment.

This is no class-room, theoretical analysis of the impact of tax cuts for individuals and corporations on a nation's economy. This is real-life stuff, what has actually been happening in England.

On Wednesday our economy enters its 35th month of sustained advance, making this expansion the second longest peacetime upturn in the 110 years we have been recording business cycles in the United States.

If this advance is to continue and is to be powerful enough to create the jobs needed by our rapidly rising labor force, we must give it new stimulants, and tax cuts on the greatest scale in our history are what we're going to try. Will they achieve what we hope?

England's experience gives us the impressive answer "they will."

## Grant Boomed for Presidency

back into its home state. Vicksburg and Port Hudson had fallen and the Mississippi River now was a Union stream. The federal defeat at Chattanooga had been canceled by Chickamauga and the sting of Missionary Ridge.

One editor, J. T. Fields of Atlantic Monthly, saw the dawn of '64 as "the beginning of the end."

"Our improved condition should be attributed to the true case," he wrote. "We have been saved by the mighty hand of God! Whether we had the right to expect Heaven's aid, we cannot undertake to say; but we know we should have not deserved it had we shed blood and expended gold in order to store the system of slavery and the sway of slaveholders."

Then too, Republican and Union candidates had won decisively in the '63 elections. The political front seemed safe, until the '64 elections at least.

**Worried About Relection**  
But Lincoln was worried about relection in '64. Secretary of Treasury Salmon P. Chase seemed to be the front runner. He attended the New Year's reception and seemed "perplexed, balancing chances, for the next presidency," Poore wrote.

Another name which had given Lincoln pause was that of Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, conqueror of Vicksburg. Immediately after the fall of Vicksburg politicians began to pepper Grant with requests to let his name be used in the '64 conventions. Grant was assumed to be a Democrat, his only known presidential vote having been cast for James Buchanan in 1856.

Grant brushed aside all offers. The Ohio Democratic Central Committee Chairman, B. Burns wrote to Grant Dec. 7 that the general was "the man to whom the affairs of this great nation should be committed at the close of the present incumbent's term of office."

Grant replied Dec. 17: "...I am not a candidate for any office nor for any favors of any party..."

To a friend in St. Louis the general repeated that he was not a candidate and added "but I would like to be mayor of Galena (Galena, Ill., his home town) long enough to fix the sidewalks, especially the one leading to my house."

**Grant for President**  
Anti-administration newspapers took up the Grant-for-President cry, especially the New York Herald. By New Year's Grant copy was appearing every day.

The question of Grant's candidacy was giving Lincoln no trouble. He already had run it down. In the summer he had sum-

## 225,000 Rural Phones Added

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Agriculture Department says that \$331.1 million in new Rural Electrification Administration (REA) loans in the first 11 months of 1963 made possible modern electric and telephone facilities in the homes of an additional 225,000 rural persons.

The department said the new loans brought to more than \$6 billion the cumulative total of loans in both programs. The cumulative loans enabled rural electric systems to serve an estimated 5.7 million consumers, and help telephone systems provide all-dial service to 1.8 million subscribers.

REA electric loans during the first 11 months of 1963 totaled \$254.5 million. Telephone loans

## News About Servicemen

**PROMOTED**  
David R. Spangler, son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Spangler, Route 1, Talent, has been promoted to first lieutenant in Korea where he is serving with the 13th Engineer Battalion.

Lieutenant Spangler, commander of the battalion's Company C at Camp Casey, entered the Army in June, 1962. He is a 1958 graduate of Talent High School and a 1962 graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

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## Englishman Fails To See the Joke

BROMLEY, England (UPI) — Firemen worked for an hour Sunday to free Charles Ashby, 71, after he caught his hand in a neighbor's chimney while trying to improve the draft.

"Dad didn't think it was very funny," Ashby's daughter, Marjorie, said.

## AIR TAXI GAIN

NEW YORK (UPI) — Air taxi traffic in the United States in 1963 ran 10 to 15 per cent ahead of last year when the country's 180 air taxi operators carried 56,499 passengers to and from airports, the National Air Taxi Conference reports.

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