

Congressional Mail Shows Slight Pro-Economy Trend

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Congressional mail indicated today President Eisenhower has failed to whip up strong "grass roots" pressure on the lawmakers to hold the line on government spending.

Key legislators, with a few exceptions, reported they are getting only a light-to-moderate volume of mail urging Congress to economize.

They said "balance-the-budget" letters from back home have

SIMPLE AS ABC

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—The triplets were named Janet A., Jo Anne B. and Jean C.—the A, B and C standing for nothing more than the order in which they were born. "Thinking up first names was enough," said Earl B. Weatherly, the father, speaking for himself and wife.

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picked up noticeably in recent weeks in the wake of the President's repeated public pleas for economy.

But congressmen agreed that the current volume just doesn't compare with the flood of anti-spending mail generated two years ago by George M. Humphrey, then secretary of the Treasury.

In a thinly-veiled attack on the President's own budget, Humphrey said in January, 1957, that unless federal spending were cut, there would be a depression "that will curl your hair." Soon thereafter, the folks back home took pen in hand to demand economy.

Although a survey showed that Congress isn't getting any such deluge of anti-spending letters this year, Republican House Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) has assured the President that his balance-the-budget campaign is catching fire in the grass roots.

Halleck wrote the President Monday that he has received thousands of letters from all over the nation pledging "all out support" for the President's balanced budget. He sent a few sample letters to Eisenhower "to encourage you to keep up the good fight for thrift in government."

But House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack's office said he has received only five letters this year urging a balanced budget.

RETALIATION

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Ward Schlacter, 25, disturbed a raccoon when he ran wiring through a crawl space under his house to rig up a hi-fi radio set. A few days later the raccoon apparently retaliated by ripping out those and other wires and plunging the house into darkness.



WHITE AREAS are the 17 states and territories making up the United States when Lincoln was born in 1809.

House Was Divided When Lincoln Was Born

By TOM HENSHAW
AP Newsfeatures Writer

The Young United States was faced with the painful prospect of a divided nation.

Business and political leaders of a whole section of the country were threatening loudly to take their states out of the union. Their cry was: "Repeal or secession!"

But the threat did not come from the slave-holding South; it came from New England.

And it was not 1861; it was 1809, the birthyear of Abraham Lincoln, who was to deal later with a more serious secession threat.

At Lincoln's birth, 150 years ago, the United States was a young, growing land of some six million people, 90 per cent of them living on farms and most of them thinking themselves Virginians or New Yorkers rather than Americans.

The chief political parties were the Republican-Democratic, gaining in strength as the population began shifting to the West, and the Federalist, dying for the want of progressive leadership.

Already the Republican-Democratic party, ancestor to the Democratic Party of today, was showing signs of splitting, with rival factions forming around personalities and economic issues.

Thomas Jefferson, disillusioned by party bickering, was the lame-duck president. He had chosen not to run for a third term.

Little James Madison would be sworn in as president a month after Lincoln was born.

Foreign affairs provided the basis for the big political issue of the day; an issue that would reach a climax in the War of 1812, a war that no one in Britain or America really wanted.

Across the Atlantic in 1809, Britain and Napoleon were at each other's throats. Each had set up a "paper" blockade of the other's ports. Neutral American ships and seamen were the chief sufferers.

In retaliation, Jefferson had engineered the Embargo Acts of 1807-08 under which all American vessels were forbidden to leave for

original 13. West Virginia was part of Virginia. The whole state of Maine was York County, Mass.

Indians roamed the forests of the Appalachian Mountains. The downfall of the tribal confederacy organized by that amazing Indian leader, Tecumseh, was two years off at the battle of Tippecanoe in Indiana.

The American flag had 15 stars and 13 stripes. It would be nine years before Tennessee and Ohio would get their stars and the number of stripes would be cut back to 13, honoring the original states.

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Slavery, the great American issue of the 19th Century, was spoken of only in hushed tones. But, a contemporary gifted with foresight, already could discern the forces building toward the irrepressible conflict.

Eli Whitney's cotton gin had been in use for 18 years, vastly increasing the South's capacity for producing cotton and, incidentally, boosting the demand for Negro slaves to harvest King Cotton.

The North was taking its first steps toward becoming an industrial giant—again thanks to Whitney, whose manufacturing system enabled unskilled workmen to turn out quality products in mass.

The demand for more cotton and extension of slavery would drive the South over the brink in '61 and the North's great industrial advantage would win the Civil War that followed.

And, while Lincoln was arriving February 12, 1809, in a log cabin in what is now Hodgenville, Kentucky, a few miles to the south, another infant had recently passed his eighth month on earth.

He was destined to lead his people in a great war, too. He would

be Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America.

Mercantile New England, the stronghold of the Federalist Party, was struck a hard blow by embargo. Sentiment arose for the formation of an independent Northern Confederacy, sympathetic to the British cause.

The union was preserved, however, when Jefferson in one of his last official acts, signed the embargo repealer, freeing American ships to trade with all nations except Britain and France. Lincoln was a month old at the time.

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AUTHORIZATION GRANTED

DORRIS — The Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors have authorized W. A. Barr, supervisor from Mount Shasta, to appear this week before an ICC meeting in San Francisco, on the discontinuation of the Shasta Daylight. Barr, a 51-year paid-up member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and a former legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has been invited by the organization to attend the meeting.

De Gaulle Calls Cabinet For Discussion On Crisis

PARIS (UPI)—President Charles de Gaulle summoned the French cabinet into session today to discuss the Algerian problem and the new crisis in Franco-Tunisian relations.

The cabinet was called to the presidential palace ostensibly to hear Premier Michel Debre report on his tour of rebellion-wracked Algeria. Rightwing French settlers made plain their discontent with de Gaulle's Algerian policies during Debre's visit.

But the crisis between France and its former protectorate of Tunisia was expected to be given priority by the nation's highest council.

Relations between France and Tunisia have dropped to their lowest point since the French bombing of a Tunisian border village a year ago. The French charged the village of Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef was a staging point for Algerian rebel forces.

On Tuesday, the Tunisian government charged that French mortars in Algeria shelled the frontier village of Khanouga, killing one villager and injuring several others.

It followed up with a charge that the French government was operating widespread spy network in the former protectorate and disclosed that 14 French nationals had been arrested on suspicion of espionage.

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Group Plans To Kill Bill

SALEM (AP)—The House State and Federal Affairs Committee indicated Wednesday it would kill a bill to give the state civil service director power to administer the state's civil service laws. This power now is held by the Civil Service Commission.

The Legislative Interim Committee on Government Reorganization recommended that the powers be transferred to the director.

The proposal ran into opposition at a hearing Wednesday. The opponents included the Oregon State Employees Assn. union, and the Civil Service Commission.

Gov. Mark Hatfield wrote a letter saying the change is "unnecessary."

Under the proposal, the governor would name the civil service director. He now is appointed by the commission.

Charles W. Terry, civil service director who now is on leave, wrote that any civil service director appointed by the governor would be considered to be a political appointee.

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