

# THE FIRST CANNON BOOM! Exploration Is Main Oil Question, Says Hatfield

## Secessionists Repel Vessel For Ft. Sumter

By PHILIP VAN DOREN STERN  
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One hundred years ago this country was in the midst of the most serious crisis in its history. After many threats, South Carolina had seceded from the Union on Dec. 20, 1860 to declare herself — temporarily — an independent republic. She expected other Southern states to join her in forming a new nation.

Things were stirring in Charleston, where the state legislature had voted for secession. As soon as the decision reached the people outside the convention hall, an eyewitness reported:

"The whole city was wild with excitement as the news spread like wildfire through its streets. Business was suspended everywhere; the peals of the church bells mingling with salvos of artillery from the Citadel. Old men ran shouting down the street.

"Everyone entitled to it appeared at once in uniform.

"In less than 15 minutes after its passage, the principal newspaper of Charleston had placed in the hands of the eager multitude a copy of the Ordinance of Secession. Private residences were illuminated, while military organizations marched in every direction, the music of their bands loud amid the shouts of the people."

The city kept boiling with excitement for days. Charleston was news—world news—and its people knew it. It was there, rather than any other place in the South, that trouble could be expected, for the four forts guarding the harbor were federal property. That is, the federal government had built them, but South Carolina now regarded them as hers. And she wanted to be rid of the little garrison of U.S. Army troops headed by Maj. Robert Anderson which was occupying old Fort Moultrie on the north side of the harbor. Moultrie was half-drowned over with sand which had piled so high against its walls that anyone could walk up them and gain access to the fort.

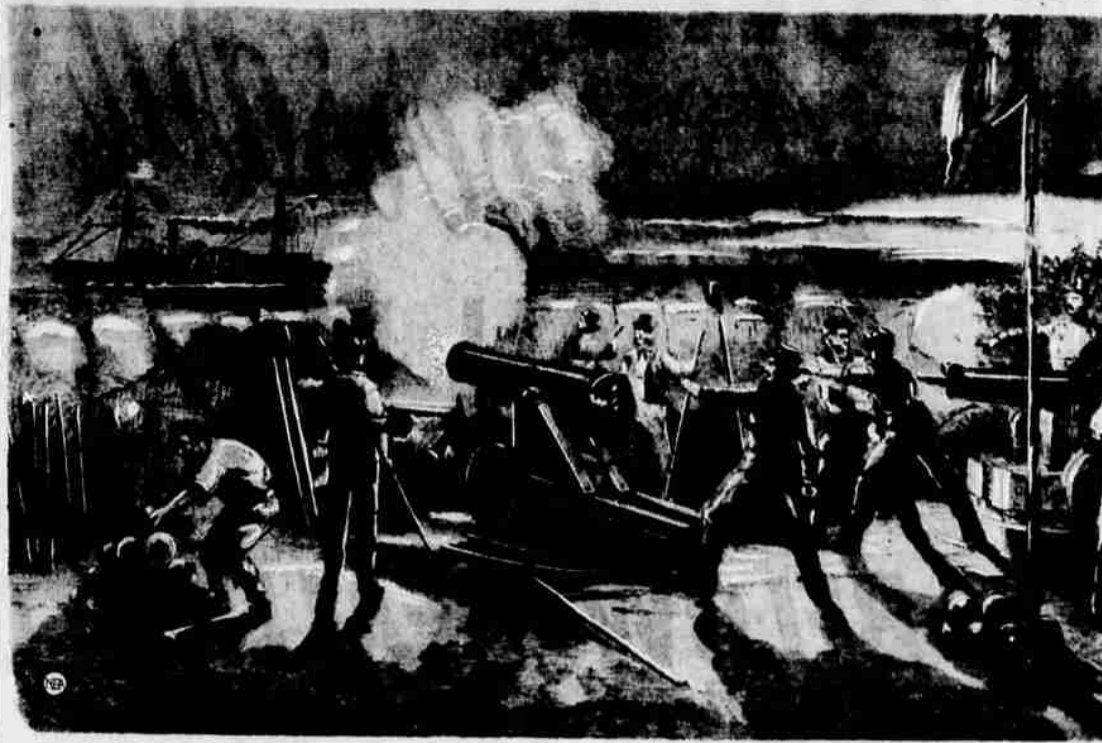
A mile southwest of Moultrie was Fort Sumter, a huge stone structure which was still unfinished although men had been working on it for more than 30 years. It stood in the entrance of the harbor completely surrounded by water, and it was so strong—as four years of war were to show—that if it had all its guns it could have defended Charleston by itself. It made the other three forts obsolete.

Anderson had arrived in Charleston during the previous month. Few people there knew him, but his record showed that he was a Kentuckian who had married a girl from Georgia. The record also showed that he had a long and honorable career and could be depended on to do his duty. The only question was: what was his duty as a Southern-born officer of the United States Army?

That question was answered with dramatic suddenness on the day after Christmas, when Anderson moved his garrison from Moultrie to Sumter, spiked the guns he left behind and burned their wooden carriages.

Charleston people were incensed by what he did—especially since a Southerner had done it. Sober second thought, however, made them realize that Anderson and his small band of men could do very little in the enormous fort which had only a few guns mounted. The garrison would be isolated there and would soon be starved out.

South Carolina troops promptly seized the other forts; then a new battery was built on the ocean shore east of Sumter where



FIRING ON the Star of the West from the sandhill battery on Morris Island.



its guns could command the ship channel leading into the harbor. Cadets from the Charleston Citadel were called upon to construct this battery in the sand hills and man its guns.

It was hardly finished when information leaked out from Washington that the federal government was sending a chartered steamship, the Star of the West, to Charleston with troops to reinforce Anderson's garrison. Supplies and ammunition would obviously come with them.

The night of Jan. 8-9 was a tense one in Charleston. The city was swarming with soldiers and recruiting posters were urging all able-bodied men to join the Army of the Republic of South Carolina. Guard-boats patrolled the dark waters of the harbor; except for a small light on Fort Sumter, all buoys and navigational aids had been removed; and since it was the dark of the moon the night was unusually black.

Sentinels on Morris Island, where the cadets from the Citadel stood ready to use their newly mounted guns, kept looking out to sea, eager to spot the relief ship from the North. The steamship Governor Clinch had run outside in order to announce the arrival of the Star of the West by firing rockets.

The federal relief ship had arrived off the harbor at 1:30 a.m., Jan. 9, but since she carried no lights no one saw her in the dark night. She waited until the sky began to lighten; then she turned toward the entrance to the harbor. The Governor Clinch ran in ahead of her, displaying one blue and two red signal lights and sending up rockets as she went.

Bugles blew in the cadets' camp at Morris Island, and a red palmetto flag was run up to greet the dawn. The young cadets grimly took their places at their guns and watched the Star of the West come up the channel with her big twin paddlewheels making the water foam.

As she came within range, a cannon cracked angrily in the dawn light, smoke drifted over the sand dunes and a solid shot went bounding across the water in front of the rapidly advancing steamer. She did not slow down at the warning, but displayed a huge American flag.

The cadets kept firing. One of their shots hit the steamer's hull, a glancing blow just below the fore-chains, where a sailor was heaving a lead to test the depth of water. Another passed between



MAJOR ANDERSON secretly moves his garrison to Fort Sumter on the night of Dec. 26, 1860.

**CHARLESTON MERCURY EXTRA:**

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ONLY ABOUT six of these Charleston "secession" posters are known to exist. A good one is worth more than \$1,000.

## Filibuster Fight Holds Spotlight

WASHINGTON (AP)—The perennial fight to devise means of choking off filibusters holds center-stage in the Senate.

In the wings, activity mounts as bushels of bills are introduced, some of them considered top priority by the incoming administration of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

A lull in the filibuster fight occurs today when the House and Senate meet in joint session. They will count the votes cast by presidential electors in their state capitols on Dec. 19.

To no one's surprise, Kennedy will be proclaimed the winner. The announcement will be made by the man he defeated, Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

On the filibuster front, the Senate agreed Thursday by voice vote to take up the proposed rules changes.

Senators proposing a clamp on filibusters maintained at a news conference that there was no danger the issue itself could bog down the Senate past Kennedy's Jan. 20 inauguration.

The bipartisan group of liberals claimed they could use a parliamentary device to bring the dispute to a vote if Southern senators should attempt a filibuster.

A spokesman for the Southern bloc, Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., told newsmen the Southerners were "not stalling." He added that as a practical matter he could not see how any vote could be taken before next week.

By then, a compromise move may gain greater backing. This plan would permit a time limit to be imposed on debates by three-fifths of the senators present and voting. Now a two-thirds margin is required.

Among bills introduced in the Senate Thursday were these: A \$389.5-million measure for depressed areas. Sen. Paul H. Douglas, D-Ill., its chief sponsor, said it is a top item on the Kennedy program.

A \$1.9-billion federal aid to education proposal, carrying grants for school construction and teacher salaries, by Sen. Pat McNamara, D-Mich.

Some major cities previously closed to the Russians were reopened. They were San Francisco, Brooklyn, Newark, N.J.; Columbus and Canton, Ohio; St. Paul, Minn.; Seattle, Providence, R.I., and Syracuse, N.Y.

Under the new lineup, 26.57 per cent of this country's territory is forbidden to the Russians, compared with 26.54 per cent of the Soviet Union now closed to Americans.

Among the major changes announced today was the closing to Soviet nationals and officials of the cities of St. Louis, Houston, Phoenix, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Wichita, Kan.

At the same time, the State Department announced changes in the areas of the United States which are closed to the Russians. The aim was to balance off new barriers on U.S. travel imposed by the Soviet Union in August 1959.

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SALEM (AP)—Oregon is going to have to decide whether to permit and encourage oil exploration before other steps are taken, Gov. Mark O. Hatfield said Friday.

Discussing the controversy over the proposed leasing of Oregon's tidelands, Hatfield said: "I am more concerned as to whether we have oil."

"We don't have public funds for exploration," he said. "We have to depend on private companies to do this."

If it is determined that oil is present in Oregon, the public interest would be protected through the proper royalties, he said.

The governor said that if a company comes into Oregon and spends \$1 million on exploration then the state has an obligation to that oil company. But, the governor added, the law must spell out public protection even if that company gets the lease.

Once oil is found in Oregon, Hatfield said, "we can be more demanding."

The key problem facing the Oregon Legislature, he said, is whether it will permit the extension of oil pipelines over the state's beaches for tideland oil development.

As chairman of the state Land Board, which would handle any offshore oil leasing, Hatfield said he was in agreement with the fundamental principles expressed by Francis J. Hortig, executive officer of the California Lands Commission, who said that Oregon should be more concerned with finding oil than with over regulating it at this point.

Secretary of state Howell Appling Jr., a former Texan, said he had lived in an oil producing state 25 years and was aware that under proper regulation oil production and recreation can be completely compatible.

"Our principle interest at this stage of the game," Appling said, "should be to develop our natural resources."

State Treasurer Howard Belton, the third member of the board, said "I have been conscious of the fact that these modern methods of drilling are not as objectionable as they were 30 or 40 years ago."

Hatfield said modern exploration and drilling methods will "not result in the destruction of Oregon's scenic coast line."

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Broccoli Spears 10 oz.	.31	1.55	.31	3.00	.72	5.90	1.54
Chopped Broccoli 10 oz.	.23	1.15	.23	2.20	.56	4.10	1.22
Cauliflower 10 oz.	.31	1.55	.31	3.00	.72	5.90	1.54
Wh. Kernel Corn 10 oz.	2/.49	1.20	.27	2.30	.64	4.50	1.38
Mixed Veg. 10 oz.	.25	1.20	.30	2.30	.70	4.50	1.50
Green Peas 10 oz.	.22	1.10	.22	2.15	.49	4.20	1.08
Peas & Carrots 10 oz.	.22	1.10	.22	2.15	.49	4.20	1.08
Leaf or Chopped Spinach 10 oz.	.21	1.05	.21	2.00	.52	3.90	1.14
Orange Juice Golden Gem 12 oz.	.47	2.35	.47	4.60	1.04	9.10	2.18
Strawberries Super Market 10 oz.	.25	1.25	.25	2.40	.60	4.70	1.30

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