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4—Salem, Oregon, Thursday, September 22, 1949

Swiping Capitol Functions

The Capital Journal is in receipt of a communication
from L. H. Bramwell, Union, Oregon, reading as follows:
"The enclosed newspaper clipping indicates that the State
Board of Control has purchased property in Portland, on which
will be erected a state office building costing two and one-half
million dollars.

"This brings to my recollection a proposed attempt, a num-
ber of years ago, by one of the state departments to establish
a branch office in Portland. Vigorous opposition at this time
came from one George Putnam, publisher. His contention was
that since Salem was the capital of the state, all state offices
should be kept in Salem, and that any such change might
eventually be an inducement to other departments to do like-
wise and may in the end create state offices in Portland.
"Without animosity, bias or prejudice, I am interested to
know just what the present reaction might be in regard to this
matter at this time."

The above refers to an attempt made by the late Frank
C. Bramwell, then state superintendent of banks, to move
the office to Portland. A temporary injunction was se-
cured by the Capital Journal to prevent the removal on
April 29, 1925. The restraining order was made permanent
by Circuit Judge G. F. Skipworth of the First Judicial
district of Eugene, the local circuit judges of the Third
Judicial district having disqualified themselves. Mr.
Bramwell had to return to Salem.

The removal of Bramwell's office was contested as a
violation of Article XIV of the Constitution which pro-
vides in Section 1 that the seat of government, Salem
as selected by popular vote in 1864, is the "permanent
seat of government." Section 3 reads:

"Seat of Government, How Removed—Public Institutions,
Location Of. The seat of government, when established as
provided in section 1, shall not be removed for a term of
twenty (20) years from the time of such establishment, nor
in any other manner than as provided in the first section of
this article. All the public institutions of the state not located
elsewhere prior to January 1, 1907, shall be located in the
county where the seat of government is, excepting when other-
wise ordered by an act of the legislative assembly and is rat-
ified by the electors of the state at the next general election
following such act, by a majority of all the votes cast on the
question of whether or not such act shall be ratified.

"Note—the above section was proposed by the legislative
assembly (S. J. R. No. 1), filed February 13, 1907, and adopted
by vote of the people, 41,975 for and 40,868 against, June 1,
1908."

Mr. Bramwell did not plan to establish a branch office
in Portland, but to move the main office and for his
personal convenience. There is no prohibition against
establishing branch administration offices elsewhere than
in Marion county, and it is to house, for the convenience
of the public, these branch offices that the legislature
authorized the proposed \$2.5 million office building at
Portland.

Last year Major General E. Thomas Rilea as adjutant
general of the Oregon National Guard announced his in-
tention of moving his main office to his Portland branch
office. The Capital Journal immediately served notice of
court action to restrain him and General Rilea hastily
changed his mind and Salem remains ONG legal head-
quarters.

The Capital Journal long has fought to keep the capitol
in Salem and there is no "animosity, bias or prejudice"
in its efforts to keep the seat of government where the
Constitution puts it and has consistently fought devious
and clandestine piece-meal efforts of Portland and its big
legislative delegation and persistent lobby from swiping
it—and will continue to do so.

There is another constitutional provision which the
courts have never construed because the issue has never
been raised, but is openly violated today as it has always
been.

Article VI, Section 5, dealing with the administrative
department reads:

"Office and records of Executive Officers. The governor
and the secretary and treasurer of state shall severally keep
the public records, books, and papers, in any manner relating
to their respective offices, at the seat of government, at which
place also the secretary of state shall reside."

These state records by the way are being scattered all
over Oregon as revealed by the recent establishment of
branch offices in 20 major cities of state by Secretary of
State Earl T. Newbry.

The mushroom growth of bureaucracy perhaps made
necessary this wholesale scattering of state records, but
it certainly does not conform to the letter of the Constitu-
tion if it means what it says. That is up to the courts,
not the newspapers.

Why Shouldn't County Ask for Road Funds?

Chairman Banfield of the state highway commission
was curt and swift when it came to disposing of the pro-
posed construction of the Mehama-Mill City highway. He
said Marion county was getting millions for the Baldock
traffic plan for Salem and so further funds could not be
spent in the county. He contended, furthermore, that the
Mehama-Mill City highway was a federal matter just as
much as the dam itself. He said that passage of construc-
tion trucks over the proposed road to the dam site was
evidence enough that the suggested road was a federal
responsibility. This position of his was taken at the Tues-
day meeting of the highway commission.

Granting of several millions for the Baldock plan was
certainly a great advantage to Salem, and Marion county,
too, for that matter, as the Capital Journal acknowledged in
yesterday's editorial. But certain facts should be remem-
bered by Chairman Banfield and his board as to the step-
child position the county has held since a highway com-
mission was formed.

Here is the way the record looked to the end of 1947:
Of the 36 counties in the state, Marion county ranked
17th in the amount spent for road construction in Ore-
gon. That covered the years since 1917 when the high-
way commission program was started.

County Judge Murphy pinned the highway commission
down with these facts:

"Marion county has been contributing to state highway
funds through gasoline and other channels an average of
\$2,000,000 a year and additional 1-cent tax will run that up
probably to \$2,500,000. We received back an average of about
\$300,000 a year.

"Undoubtedly in the 10-year period from 1939 we have
contributed around \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 into the state high-
way fund. We are not blaming the highway commission for

BY BECK

Animal Life



SIPS FOR SUPPER

Two or One

By DON UPJOHN

Back in St. Louis, Mo., quite a controversy is raging over an
inscription carved on the side of a new county building. In it
the county building is spelled "court house." Somebody peered into
Mr. Webster's dictionary and found he spells such building as
"courthouse," or all in one abrupt word. We've taken a further
glance in Mr.



Don Upjohn

Winston's vocabu-
lary builder,
the abridged
of stenographers
and the like,
and he spells it
"court-house,"
"putting a hy-
phen between
the words. Now
a further glance
at the prelimi-
nary sketches prepared by Mr.
Pietro Belluschi for the new
Marion county building reveals
that he seems to like the two
word idea and where they ap-
pear on the sketches they read
"court house." We're not ad-
vised as to whether these will
appear on any inscription on
the new building here but if
they do, apparently they will
be in two words, rather than
one. Maybe it's a mountain out
of a mole hill but it's an inter-
esting point, at any rate. The
St. Louis architect says he used
the two words because "esthetic
considerations are more impor-
tant than puristic considerations
in style usage." Evidently Mr.
Belluschi also believes in the
esthetic in this particular in-
stance as above the puristic. As
far as Mr. Webster is con-
cerned, he's dead and can't
say anything about it, and as

far as we know, so is Mr. Win-
ston. But we'll take the one
word. It saves banging on the
space bar of the typewriter an
extra time and to a guy who
writes "courthouse" about 20
times a day this is a considera-
tion above either estheticism
or purism.

It Happens Every Time

Columbus, Ga. (AP)—For two
years tall grass had obscured a
fire hydrant. Motorists parked
by the hidden plug with never
a protest from police. Civic-
minded Horace Gordon, who
worked nearby saw his duty and
chopped the grass. Then in an
unguarded moment Gordon
parked his own car by a hydrant.
He was the traffic court's first
customer from the newly ex-
posed plug. He paid a \$6 fine.

We've often commented on
the seeming fact if you want to
get a kick in the pants the sure
way to do it is to render some
public service. Foregoing para-
graph merely is in confirmation.

The prison warden seems to
be slightly skeptical of Mr. Ben-
son's story as to what happened to
Mr. Pinson. But wherever
Mr. Pinson is, dead or alive,
the chances are he isn't enjoy-
ing himself.

LIFE IN THE STONE AGE

4,500-Year-Old Mummy
Unwrapped in New York

By LEO TURNER

New York, Sept. 22 (AP)—A group of scientists today studied
a 4,500-year-old gem, whom they nicknamed Chavin Charlie, in
an attempt to turn back another leaf in American history.
Chavin Charlie was a highly publicized Peruvian mummy, the
first to be permitted to leave Peru, although more than 400 have
been found.

When he was finally unwrapped
under the klieg lights at the
American Museum of Natural
History, he turned out to be
little more than a rag, some
bones and some hanks of hair.

But, according to Dr. Gor-
don F. Ekholm, museum arch-
eologist, the mummy may tell
such things as what made his
fever sufferers sneeze in 2,551
B. C.

"We will analyze everything
about him," Dr. Ekholm said.
"It may be that his wrappings
trapped some pollen, which will
show not only what time of the
year he died, but also something
about the plant life of the
period."

The work of unwrapping
Chavin Charlie began last Thurs-
day. Diplomats, scientists, re-
porters, newscast and television
cameramen crowded around the
operating table yesterday for
the removal of final wrappings.

Two kneecaps appeared in an
eight inch bed of dark brown
dust. Dr. Rebecca Carrion, 45,
small attractive director of
archeology for the Peruvian na-
tional museum who brought the
mummy to this country, im-
mediately took charge.

"I have known 48 other mum-
mies," Dr. Carrion explained.
"The accumulation of dust, she
said, was from ceremonial fab-
rics rotted by liquids from the
body."

"These bones are green!" she
explained. "That is important.
We must find out why. All the
others have been black."

The work was painstaking.
The dust was removed by blow-
ing it off the bones with a
rubber-bulb syringe and catch-

ing it with vacuum cleaner at-
tachments.

After a preliminary investi-
gation, Dr. Carrion decided that
the body was that of a Chavin
priest because a bit of reddish
fur, believed to be either a fox
or a dog, was found outside the
head wrappings. The ceremonial
clothing in which he was
buried also indicated a priestly
person.

She decided that the skele-
ton was approximately 4,500
years old because of the strata
from which it had been taken,
the shape of the head and the
fact that all of the clothing and
wrappings were cotton, some of
it exquisitely embroidered.

"The Chavin dynasty was a
stone age culture that origi-
nated in the Amazon valley," she
said. "There were about 30
Chavin colonies in Peru, the
oldest one at Paracas, north of
Lima, where this mummy was
found."

The later Chavins had high
domed skulls which were form-
ed by binding pillows in front
and behind a baby's head to
make it grow into a long, peak-
ed shape.

The skull had a small gold
plate embedded in the forehead
with a gold band extending
down the nose. There was an-
other gold plate on the upper
lip. The eyes were sealed with
embroidered cotton cloth. The
embroidery carried out a "great
cat" motive, which Dr. Carrion
said was used as an emblem of
protection in the next world.

The Chavins were absorbed
by the Incas about 800 to 500
B. C.

It hasn't been expedient or convenient to do these things until
now and a vast backlog of them has built up.
"The city of Salem evidently is going to reap the harvest
from this backlog but certainly such projects as the North
Santiam highway, Silverton road and South River road should
not be long delayed."

When it came to funds spent on upkeep of roads, Marion
county dropped to 26th place in the state in a listing of
sums spent since 1917.

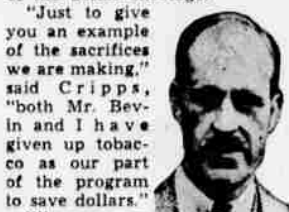
Under the circumstances, the request of the Marion
county delegation for funds over and above those neces-
sary to start the Baldock plan locally, was not out of line.
Therefore, the campaign to bring more highway funds to
the county is backed by the record of improper previous
attention to the needs of Marion county by the highway
commission.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

How Senator Thomas'
Speculating Partner Works

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—British economic czar Sir Stafford Cripps and
Foreign Minister Bevin attended a National Press club luncheon
while in Washington where Cripps, who controls Britain's economy
with a vice-like grip, told in detail of British sacrifices because
of the dollar shortage.



Senator Thomas

"Just to give
you an example
of the sacrifices
we are making,"
said Cripps,
"both Mr. Bevin
and I have
given up tobacco
as our part
of the program
to save dollars."

Where upon
Bevin, turning
to his luncheon
companion, whispered:
"That's not the case at all. The
fact is I gave up smoking be-
cause I couldn't stand the bloody
awful tobacco Cripps has been
buying."

NOTE—In order to save dol-
lars the British have been par-
tially shunning North Carolina to-
bacco and turning to their African
colonies.

CAPITAL NEWS CAPSULES
GOP Blocks Civil Rights—It
wasn't a southern democrat but
a midwest republican who stop-
ped the senate labor committee
from approving the fair employ-
ment practices bill behind closed
doors. This is the most contro-
versial measure in President
Truman's civil rights program.
But the vote was blocked on a
technicality by GOP Senator
Donnell from the president's
home state—Missouri.

Atlantic Defense—The state
department has called a highly
secret meeting of the joint chiefs
of staff of the twelve countries
in the North Atlantic pact. They
will meet in Washington the last
week in September.

Food for Democratic Coun-
tries—The food and agricultural
branch of the United Nations is
setting up an important organi-
zation to sell surplus American
farm products to the underde-
veloped countries of western Eu-
rope and India. The plan should
benefit both American farmers
and democratic countries, and
the experts claim they have
worked out a plan to lick the
toughest problem in internation-
al trade—the dollar shortage.

SENATORIAL SPECULATOR
It looks as if Senator Thom-
as's speculating partner, Dyke
Cullum, has diverse and wide-
spread interests.

Last week it was revealed
that Cullum, who frequently
claims to represent Thomas, had
bought ten carloads of egg fu-
tures at the same time that the
senator from Oklahoma had in-
troduced legislation taking the
support price off of eggs. Sen-
ator Thomas and Cullum have
used a joint trading account on
the commodity exchange in the
past.

Now, in addition to eggs, it
develops that Cullum has been
pulling wires with the agricul-
ture department regarding lard.

Cullum's influence in agricul-
tural matters results from the
fact that Thomas, as chairman of
the senate agriculture commit-
tee, can block or pass most farm
legislation.

Therefore, when Cullum, who
helps the senator write legisla-
tion, demands inside information
from the agriculture department,
agriculture officials can't tell
whether they are giving it for
legislative purposes or for specu-
lative purposes. Naturally, in-
side knowledge of government
purchases and price supports
could be used to make big pro-
fits on the commodity market.

Last month, Cullum began
pestering the agriculture depart-
ment to support lard prices. Nat-
urally, support would cause a
spectacular jump in lard prices.
The agriculture department,
however, has adopted a policy
of supporting only agricultural
products, not by-products. A
support price for a by-product
such as lard, it feels, would not
help farmers, but the meat pack-
ers.

Nevertheless, Cullum phoned
George Parks in the fats and oils
branch in the name of Senator
Thomas and demanded a price
support for lard. Parks promised
a written reply, and when it
didn't come fast enough, Cullum
made two phone calls to
David Pettus in the livestock
branch for information on price
supports. Again he suggested
that the government buy lard.
Each time he represented him-
self as speaking for Senator Thom-
as and the senate agriculture
committee.

As a result of Cullum's activi-
ty, the agriculture department
finally sent an official letter to
Senator Thomas, dated Aug. 24,
in which it made pointed refer-
ence to Cullum's queries.

The letter began:
"This is in reply to a recent
telephone request from Mr.
Dyke Cullum to the fats and oils
branch for information regard-
ing the calculation of a parity
price for lard. As you know, the
parity price concept heretofore
has applied only to direct agricul-
tural commodities sold by
farmers. It has not applied to
products such as fats and oils
which are processed from agri-

cultural products and sold by
processors . . ."

Last year the senate expendi-
tures subcommittee under Fer-
guson of Michigan started to
probe the flagrant speculating of
Senator Thomas and his weird
link with Cullum.

Investigators actually raided
Cullum's office, whereupon Thom-
as threatened to expose some
of Senator Ferguson's connec-
tions in Michigan and the probe
was suddenly dropped.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

President Truman has decid-
ed to name General Walter Bed-
dell Smith as the top American
military representative on the
North Atlantic pact defense
committee. This will bring him
face-to-face again with British
Field Marshal Montgomery, the
man Smith bitterly criticized
during the war for his cautious
tactics against the Germans.

Friends of Secretary of Com-
merce Sawyer say there is a
good reason for his many trips
to Ohio. Sawyer, they say, is
preparing a buildup to oppose
Senator Taft in his re-election
race next year.

Agile young Congressman
Gore of Tennessee is also getting
a buildup to run against Octo-
berian Senator Kenneth Mc-
Kellar.

Captain John Crommelin, who
spoke out of turn against the air
force, has been flooded with job
offers and magazine contracts.
If he is kicked out of the navy,
he intends to go back to the
family farm near Montgomery,
Ala.

Mrs. Lorna Watkins is secre-
tary to Utah's Senator Arthur
Watkins, but the nameplate on
her desk explains: "Not the sen-
ator's wife, ex-wife or niece."
What she doesn't mention, how-
ever, is that she is the senator's
daughter-in-law.

(Copyright 1949)

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Osaka Sam Sees U.S.A.;
Struck by Women's Beauty

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Sam, a cigar-smoking, saki-drinking big wheel
from Osaka, thinks one American product has only a limited
future in Japan.

The product is—falsies.
"If Japanese girl wear European dress," said Sam, "maybe
falsies all right."

"But if she
wear kimono—
no!"

It seems the
Japanese femi-
nine ideal is a
bumless sil-
houette.

"Sam"—
a nickname he
picked up here
—is Isamu Sa-
heki, 47, man-
aging director of
the Keio Nippon
railway, the largest
independently
owned railroad in
the Orient.

The railroad owns a chain of
hotels, department stores and
theaters, and Saheki is visiting
America to drum up some tour-
ist business for the land of
cherry blossoms.

"Business bad now, better
next spring," he said. "How's
stock market doing?"

We had a long talk with Sam
and the interpreter he leaned
on when his own thoughts ex-
ceeded his English—George
Alexander, Tokyo traffic man-
ager for Northwest Airlines.

The Japanese Silk association
asked him to find out why
American women prefer nylon
stockings, and Sam said:

"I feel that silk stockings are
more flattering to women's legs
than nylon."

Thoroughly broadminded as
well as keen-eyed, he gestured
with his hands as if outlining a
barrel, and remarked:

"American women beautiful
—very shapely. All have origi-
nality in dressing."

Sam made a trip on the sub-
way, but it failed to give him
any new ideas on how to sar-
dine more passengers onto his
own railway. It already carries
from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 com-
muters daily. He does plan,
however, to put on some cute
girl hostesses. They'll peddle tea.

A big league baseball game
gave his biggest thrill of the
tour to Sam, who has the yen
to buy a team for himself some-
time. He was disappointed at
the small crowd—only about
40,000.

"In Japan big game draw
100,000," he said.

The thing that impressed him
most was that the crowd got up
voluntarily at the sound of the
national anthem—"nobody had
to give order"—and he was
amazed at the lack of shoving.

"Here one individual doesn't
impose upon another," he said
gravely.

BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



Send your "Odds" questions on any subject to "The Wizard
of Odds," care of the Capital Journal, Salem, Oregon.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

What Will Happen to
Mussolini's Prize Colony?

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

(AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

One of the ticklish problems with which the United Nations
will have to deal in the immediate future is whether to continue
the limited self-rule which has been tentatively established by
the British in the former Italian Mediterranean city of Cyrenaica.
This new government was inaugurated September 16 by Britain

as military occu-
pation au-
thority—apparently
pursuing a
course some-
what similar to
that of the
western powers
in the matter of
the German
government at
Bonn.

The Cyrena-
ca regime is DeWitt MacKenzie
headed by Emir Sayid Moham-
med Idris El Senussi, the prince-
ly personage who long has been

both religious and temporal
leader of his people.

There is a disposition in some
UN quarters to criticize Britain
for making such a positive move
in advance of assembly consid-
eration.

The decision about Cyrenaica
and the other Italian colonies,
by the way, is the only legisla-
tive action which the assembly
thus far has been authorized to
make. Power to decide this im-
portant issue was conferred by
the Italian peace treaty.

Of course, despite any argu-
ment over the timing of the
event, it long has been expected
that Cyrenaica (Mussolini's
prize colonial development)
would be turned over to the
Senussi, who are a Moslem sect
of Arabs. Britain professed them-
selves during the war that they never
again would be returned to Ital-
ian rule.

Britain's chief interest in Cy-
renaica—and it is shared by
America—is that this ex-colony
is an important military base,
dominating the main shipping
route through the Mediterran-
ean.

The harbor of Tobruk—of
evil war memories—and the big
island of Crete to the north,
form a saddle right across the
Mediterranean life-line from the
Strait of Gibraltar to the Suez
Canal.

Back in 1942, when Montgom-
ery had just driven Marshal
Rommel out of Cyrenaica, I
spent some time in that area and
later was given the opportunity
of meeting the Grand Senussi
in Cairo.

I was guided to him by two of
his trusted lieutenants and had
a long talk with him about his
hopes.

He certainly expected that
Cyrenaica would be returned to
his people and, while he ex-
pressed no personal ambitions,
I had no doubt that he believed
he would be their head.

The 61-year-old prince is all
that the most romantic could
wish an Arab shiek to be.

And what Japanese custom
did he think America might fol-
low to its advantage.

Sam thought and thought.
"Well, Japanese men very pa-
tient under bad luck," he said,
and—his face became bland and
innocent—

"Japanese women very, very
faithful to their menfolks."

Portland Punch advertisement with image of a bottle and text: RETRESHING as a mountain pool-tasty, ripe berries-LUSCIOUS-COOL. The Price Thrill! The Taste Thrill! .. of '49. One Bottle makes 6 FULL PINTS! JUST ADD WATER! 3¢ per Glass. LISTEN TO PORTLAND PUNCH'S EXCITING RADIO SHOW! "Meet the Missus" CBS—Every Saturday. Ask for Portland Punch at your Dealer's.