

Capital Journal

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Solving Easter Island Mystery

Thor Heyerdahl, Norwegian anthropologist, who won fame by sailing the Pacific on the raft Kon Tiki to prove his theory that the Polynesian Islands were first settled by Inca and pre-Inca Indians from Peru, has returned from another Pacific expedition more convinced than ever of the correctness of his theory.

This trip was made with 26 scientific associates, lasted 11 months in a 450-ton converted fishing trawler. The most important discoveries were made at Rapaui and Easter Islands, 2300 miles west of Chile. It has been generally held that Easter Island was first populated by people from Asia and was the last to be so populated.

Now the explorer states, in an interview in the New York Times, that he has evidence that it was probably the first of the Pacific islands to be populated. This date depends on the final radio-carbon analysis of charcoal found on the island. Excavations by the expedition dug up carved out stone blocks on Easter Island done in a manner found only in masonry of ancient Peru. Previous blocks found were of a more primitive type, probably by lower civilizations, perhaps invaders from Tahiti and Polynesia several hundred years before Europeans went into the Pacific.

The 600 huge stone statues of a style seen nowhere else in the world, for which Easter Island is famous, Heyerdahl thinks, had been erected by invaders of the later civilization. He states:

"When we started digging, we discovered a dozen statues which differed completely from those found before on the island. They formed a missing link with ancient statues found in the Andes Mountains of Peru."

"When we unearthed one of the statues, we found engraved on the stomach a crescent-shaped, three-masted sailing vessel. Small types of such vessels, made of reeds lashed together, are still in use on Lake Titicaca in Peru."

The Heyerdahl expedition was the first to get into island secret caves, known only to the natives. They were full of "fabulous stone sculptures of ancestors, three masted ships, fish, lobsters, whales, monsters," etc., and represented work through years that ended a few generations ago. It will take a year and a half of analysis to make a decision on discoveries. Easter Island is a typical volcanic island, triangular in shape with a total area of 55 square miles. Climate is subtropical. It was discovered Easter Sunday, 1722, by the Dutch.

Most of the inhabitants were taken to Tahiti in 1870, breaking their culture. It was annexed to Chile in 1888. The island was supposed to have been settled in the 12th century by migrants from the Marquesas. Its fame is due to the strange colossal statues, now overthrown by earthquakes.

It is to be hoped that Heyerdahl solves the mystery of who made these gigantic caricatures of humanity and why they were made.—G. P.

Truman in the Spotlight

Whether Harry Truman has committed the worst blunder in his long career or whether he has successfully reasserted his mastery of the Democratic party hangs in the balance as this is written Monday morning, and it may hang there for three more days—or longer.

But whatever the ultimate effect, the old maestro from Independence, Mo., is right where he loves to be, under the big spotlight in the center of the stage. He has made the 1956 convention a for and against Truman fight, something hardly anyone foresaw. Convention observers today report him as using every trick he knows, working harder than he has ever been known to work before to put Harriman over as nominee.

Probably Adlai Stevenson will win anyway, but those whose memories reach back to 1948 know better than to sell old Harry short. He has a philosophy, if his south of the tracks thinking can be given such a long, erudite name. It is to "get up on your hind legs and give 'em hell." Put on a whistle stop show, hurl every charge the mind can concoct, keep on the offensive, as Jack Dempsey used to fight in the prize ring. Keep hitting so hard and so fast the other fellow will be so busy defending himself he won't be able to hit back effectively.

Against this Adlai Stevenson would like to be a gentleman. When he indulges in alley fighting it is obviously forced. He doesn't like it and his attitude shows it. Truman believes this type of candidate doesn't offer enough contrast with President Eisenhower and he is probably right.

Anyway, right or wrong, win or lose, credit old Harry with the courage of his convictions and with as much color as a rainbow can muster. He has assured the country a great show this week, and his party a terrific workout for the fall campaign. And what he does may make history. It'll be a different campaign because of him.

A Poll on Nixon in Minnesota

Harold Stassen claims to have taken a mysterious poll that reveals the weakness of Dick Nixon as a running mate for President Eisenhower. He has not furnished the public details as to how, where or by whom this sounding of popular sentiment was made.

It evidently wasn't made in Stassen's former home state of Minnesota where the Minneapolis Star-Journal and Tribune have just made a survey on Nixon. They have been doing this sort of thing for years, checking their findings against subsequent elections, acquiring a high degree of proficiency.

Their sounding reveals that 78 percent of Minnesota Republicans are for Nixon, 12 percent opposed and 10 percent noncommittal. Curiously 32 percent of the Democratic and Farmer-Labor voters favor Nixon's renomination, 51 percent are opposed and 17 percent noncommittal. Among independents 49 percent are for Nixon, 33 percent opposed and 18 express no opinion.

A further question was asked: "Do you think Nixon has the ability to be a good president?" Here 74 percent of the Republicans said yes, 12 percent said no and 14 percent were noncommittal. Among independents 40 percent said yes, 30 percent no and 30 percent expressed no opinion.

Naturally Nixon, like any other political leader, does not command the support of everyone, even within his own party. Neither does Eisenhower. Nor did F.D.R. at the peak of his popularity. But he has a surprisingly large support in Minnesota, particularly in view of the continuous propaganda barages fired at him ever since he lowered the boom on Alger Hiss. The poll offers no encouragement for Stassen's claim that Nixon should be dumped in favor of a candidate who could muster only a small fraction of Nixon's support.

Welcome Kiwanians

Hundreds of Kiwanians and their wives are in Salem today and tomorrow for the Northwest district's annual convention. The district includes Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and northern Idaho, a large, populous region that includes its full share of Kiwanians.

Kiwanis is a twentieth century movement that started in Detroit with the motto "We Build." It confines itself to two countries, the United States and Canada, where it has been extremely well received, with clubs functioning in most towns of more than two or three thousand.

Kiwanians do build, particularly better communities. No where will one find a community undertaking without Kiwanians in it, unless it is confined to members of some other organization. They've made a tremendous contribution to a finer North America and particularly to closer, even friendlier relations between Canada and the United States. Salem is proud to have them here as its guests.

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

Stevenson 'in,' Democratic Problem Is a V.P. Candidate

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON—With Adlai Stevenson assured of the Democratic Presidential nomination, the 1956 election will face a hard choice in selection of a running mate in a year when the voters may pay more attention to the vice-presidential candidates than ever before. They must decide whether to try to capture the farm states or the urban centers, or to make a play for the South and Border electoral vote.

Stevenson's statement favoring incorporation of the Supreme Court integration ruling in a civil rights plank could, but probably will not, upset the southern picture. It is sure that the Republicans will take an even stronger stand on this issue.

Here is their precise dilemma at the Chicago convention: It is obvious that a combination of the south, border and farm states would give them the electoral ballots necessary to elect. Likewise, a coalition of the Dixie total and several of the great industrial and electorally decisive commonwealths would land their man in the White House.

In short, although they surrender in advance no territory to the GOP, they must decide whether to direct their principal appeal to the rural or urban population. It is generally conceded that both Stevenson and President Eisenhower are weaker among the farmers than elsewhere.

Stevenson's Strength With City Bosses The Democrats must start with that premise concerning the Chicago lawyer. He did not carry a single farm state in 1952. He virtually bypassed them in his primary campaigning. He was defeated badly by Senator Estes Kefauver in the Minnesota test. His strength lies chiefly with the city bosses and their allies.

Stevenson just does not appeal to farmers, according to all soundings of sentiment. His speeches and mannerisms, especially his airy witlessness, associate him in their minds with the "city slicker" type. He does not impress them as a warm, sympathetic, down-to-earth being. He does not "talk our language." The new Stevenson may be able to overcome these handicaps, but there remains a doubt in the politicians' minds.

Kefauver, Harriman Popular in Farm Areas. Strangely, Senator Kefauver and Governor Averell Harriman ap-

Harry Enjoys His Last Fling As a Convention Big Shot

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON—Former President Truman, who calls himself a living politician rather than an elder statesman, is playing the political role in the grand manner but perhaps for the last time. He's 72, retired, and still loved by millions, and like a fire horse hearing the bell once more, he swept into Chicago yesterday for the Democratic convention which opens Monday. He was the center of attraction all day.

One reason: because he was the colorful Harry Truman. Another: because he has whetted political appetites by steadfastly refusing to name the Democratic he'd like to see get the party presidential nomination next week.

Then he boosted the suspense—and interest in himself—by announcing he'd state his preference by Sunday. Thus he maintains an appearance of political importance which may be all out of keeping with his power in the party.

He has far less influence than he did in 1952 when he was leaving the presidency and helped make Adlai Stevenson the Democratic candidate. He should have even less by the next convention in 1960, if he lives that long.

For what isn't clear is this: How much difference does it make who his preference is?

If he prefers Gov. Averell Harriman of New York over Stevenson—and some reports say he does—delegates who like Stevenson or are committed to be swayed by Truman.

After this election, if Stevenson wins, he's the one who can repay delegate votes with favors, not Truman. Truman, by keeping his choice to himself until Sunday, has a chance to check the box office.

He's a good Democrat and party man. If he prefers Harriman but finds Stevenson has the nomination sewed up, Truman will probably come out for Stevenson. He wouldn't want to wreck the party's chances by sowing discontent uselessly.

Reports about Truman's liking for Harriman seem based on the idea that he thinks Stevenson is some kind of political softy and that Harriman would make a better, rip-roaring campaign.

But one of the myths of the 1956 political year—and it's been deliberately built up by Harriman himself—is that he's a give-'em-hell Democrat who has no time for Stevenson's kind of "moderation."

Harriman has lambasted the Republicans all right. That's been his strong point. But his weak point is that he has offered practically nothing as a substitute for what Stevenson stands for or as an antidote to the Republicans.

Aside from 90 per cent of parity price supports for farmers and a proposal that federal funds for education be withheld from segregated public schools, he's offered practically nothing in the way of a program.

Stevenson's for 90 per cent supports too, and sees eye to eye with Harriman on handling the school segregation problem ex-

cept that he wouldn't withhold federal funds for education. Truman seems to have more fire than either Stevenson or Harriman. He can't get either of them to bounce up and down like he does.

The few governors and state chairmen openly backing Harriman hail from the farm, cattle and mineral country. More than one-third of his claimed total of 346 delegates represent the wide open spaces. Leaders from six wheat, corn and dairy states, where Kefauver has shown strength, want him as Stevenson's associate.

Stevenson has developed considerable bitterness toward both men because of their charges against him, especially Harriman's taunting of his demand for "segregation." But he will not permit his feelings to interfere with the second-place selection, if his advisers differ from him.

Men with Urban Vote Appeal Senator John F. Kennedy's and Mayor Robert F. Wagner's assets consist largely of their supposed appeal to the great mass of urban voters, especially the so-called "Catholic vote," but also to labor and racial blocs.

If this premise is sound, and many Democratic strategists believe that it is, the nomination of the Bostonian or New Yorker might tip over many of the states where the outcome usually determines the election—all New England—save Maine and Vermont—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, California, and a few others.

Stevenson deplors a selection based on religious factors or personalities. He says that he will not be guided by such considerations. Despite his commendable attitude, he may be forced to give weight to them when he huddles with his advisers over the identity of his No. 2 man.

If Clear-cut Choice Is Avoided Should the Democrats deem it advisable to avoid a clear-cut choice, as embodied in the philosophies and personalities of this quartet, the result will be a meaningless and colorless compromise among Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, Senator Albert C. Gore of Tennessee, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota or Governor Frank G. Clement of Tennessee.

Stevenson's margin over Symington is a comparatively thin one of about 4-to-3.

Among independent voters, both Harriman and Symington poll a higher vote than they do among regular Democratic voters, but they still come off second best against the front-running Stevenson.

The question put by Institute interviewers to a representative sample of Democratic voters in all sections of the country: "Suppose the choice were narrowed down to Stevenson and Harriman. Which one would you prefer to have the Democratic convention select?" (The same question was asked using Senator Symington's name.)

The vote of Democrats: STEVENSON or HARRIMAN? (Democratic Voters Only)

Stevenson 70%
Harriman 24
No preference, no opin. 6

This represents a slight gain for Stevenson since an identical poll in mid-July. At that time Stevenson was the choice of 66 per cent of Democratic voters, while Harriman was preferred by 28 per cent and the remaining 6 per cent expressed no preference or no opinion.

Among rank-and-file party members, Stevenson runs somewhat stronger against Senator Symington, as follows: STEVENSON or SYMINGTON? (Democratic Voters Only)

Stevenson 75%
Symington 17
No preference, no opin. 8

Here is the way the 1,513 Democratic county chairmen who took part in the Institute's special poll voted in a "show-down" choice between Stevenson and Harriman: STEVENSON or HARRIMAN? (Democratic County Leaders)

Stevenson 66%
Harriman 31
No preference, no opin. 3

The Democratic "grass roots" leaders show considerably more sentiment for Symington than do regular party members, as the following table shows: STEVENSON or SYMINGTON? (Democratic County Leaders)

Stevenson 54%
Symington 42
No preference, no opin. 4

Among voters who regard themselves as Independents, and who hold the balance of power in all U. S. elections, Harriman runs stronger against Stevenson than Symington does. Their sentiments divide as follows: STEVENSON or HARRIMAN? (Independent Voters Only)

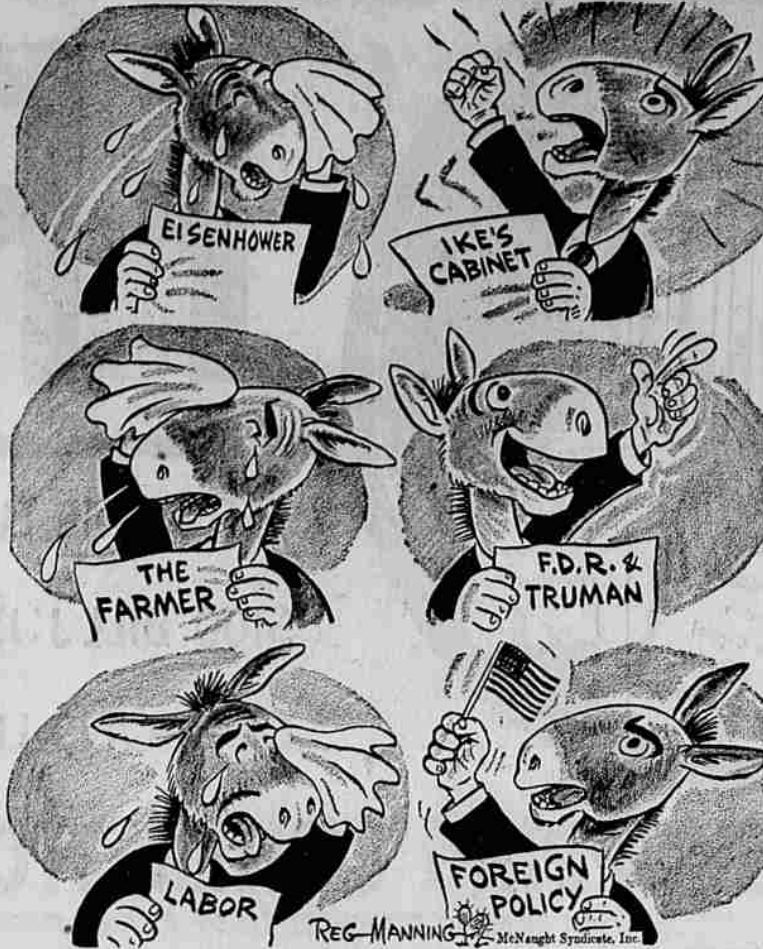
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Harriman 37
No preference, no opin. 13

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As reported this last week, Ste-

Sample Script for Chicago Speech



Democratic Voters 3-1 for Stevenson Over Harriman

By GEORGE GALLUP

(Director, American Institute of Public Opinion)
PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 11.—The Institute's final pre-convention surveys on the popularity of Democratic presidential candidates show the following highlights:

1. If the convention choice is narrowed down to the two leading contenders at present, Adlai Stevenson and Averell Harriman, regular Democratic voters would pick Stevenson by almost a 3-to-1 margin.

2. If for any reason the Harriman drive for the nomination fails to gain momentum and a choice between Stevenson and Missouri's Stuart Symington should develop, Democratic voters would pick Stevenson by a margin of better than 4-to-1.

3. A final tabulation of returns from 1,513 Democratic county chairmen in a special poll of that group showed Stevenson preferred over Harriman by 2-to-1. Stevenson's margin over Symington is a comparatively thin one of about 4-to-3.

4. Among independent voters, both Harriman and Symington poll a higher vote than they do among regular Democratic voters, but they still come off second best against the front-running Stevenson.

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As reported this last week, Ste-

Salem 14 Yrs. Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

August 13, 1942

Mrs. E. Phillips, local chairman of civilian defense at Scio, had emphasized need for serious preparation for possible enemy attacks in that vicinity when Scio would be called upon to feed and shelter its own war victims.

Secretary of Interior Ickes had taken steps to avert a threatening coal and wood fuel emergency in Oregon and Washington.

During the first year of war building volume for 194 Western cities had declined 54.1 per cent. Oregon State college had announced that ammonium sulphate to be a most likely and effective killer for poison oak.

Hop pickers were strongly in demand and growers large and small were offering a picking price of \$2.50 a hundred. (A number of years have passed since hops in Marion county were last picked by hand.)

What might have been a major disaster had been averted at Lebanon when a woman's bucket brigade stopped a fire in the wood pile at the Assembly of God church.

They Say Today
Quotes From The News (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
By UNITED PRESS
DALLAS: Vice President Richard M. Nixon on Republican chances for victory in the November election:

"No matter who the Democrats name, President Eisenhower is going to win in November."

WASHINGTON: Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) on whether the Democratic could write a platform without some direct reference to the Supreme Court decision on school segregation:

"That's something like writing about baseball and not mentioning Babe Ruth."

CAIRO: Dennis Brody, a 13-year-old Mississippian, N.Y., youth, on sighting in Cairo where he is the personal guest of Egyptian President Abdel Gamal Nasser:

"I feel like I'm living in the Arabian Nights."

GLENDAL, Ore.: One of the three Stumbo brothers, who piled up traffic on Highway 99 Sunday for 30 minutes with a roadblock because they claim ownership to a 16½-foot section of highway:

"We've been thinking of building a drainage ditch through here somewhere."

CHICAGO: Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, dark horse contender at the Democratic national convention, on his chances for winning the nomination:

"Five months ago, I thought my chances were nil. When Sen. Kefauver withdrew, I felt they were less than nil. When Mr. Truman declared for Governor Harriman, I became an optimist and felt my chances were negligible."

CHOOSE YOUR SIZE
Sherman County Journal
There are less restraints in a small town than in a large one. Any American can find a town with just the right amount of them.

WHY THEY SPEND
Sherman County Journal
Maybe the reason people spend more and save less is that they can't imagine wanting anything more in the future than they do now.

More than 2,000 gallons of paint were used to prepare Monmouth Park for the 1956 racing season.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Hal Comes Up With a Lot of Miscellaneous Information

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK—Odd things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:

That warm weather addicts who complain this has been too cool a summer might be happier if they lived on the sun. The temperature there ranges from 10,000 degrees on the surface to 36,000,000 degrees in the center.

That it takes the sun about 27 days to rotate on its axis.

That the popular impression tuberculosis has been whipped just isn't so. In the United States one person died every 27 minutes of this disease in 1955.

That nine ounces of beef a day will provide all the protein you need, and—goody, goody—there are 917 million cattle in the world.

That singer Frances Langford, who had been a lyric soprano, earned fame and fortune with her voice after a tonsilectomy changed her into a contralto.

That most people have no idea how busy their bodies really are. Every second—even when you're sleeping—three million of your red blood cells die, three million new ones are born.

That some nerve impulses travel up to 300 miles an hour. (Well, we always knew it doesn't take long for a woman to feel hurt.)

That tornadoes took 1,766 lives in America between 1945 and 1955. That if the ticking of a clock in your bedroom keeps you from sleeping, you can silence it by covering it with a glass bowl.

That the Leningrad radio has announced many schools in the Soviet Union won't hold their usual history examinations this year. Wonder why?

That songbird Teresa Brewer, whose records sell in the millions, doesn't own a piano and never sings a note at home.

That mighty Mickey Mantle has a long way to go if he wants to catch up with Ty Cobb, who hit 300 or more for 23 straight seasons and was still a star at 40. That Hollywood has lost its monopoly of private swimming pools. Americans all over the country bought 26,500 backyard pools last year at a cost of 78 million dollars.

That Robert Q. Lewis, the bespectacled television humorist, has received proposals from 224 leap year lovers. Some 22 per cent of the girls confided they were horn-rimmed glasses, too.

That (while we're on the subject of love) a poll of 3,000 ladies showed 65 per cent believed men who smoke pipes are more attractive than those who don't. (But one girl—bless her honest heart—wrote: "Any man is attractive no matter what he is doing.")

That actor Walter Slezak gives this definition of blood money: "When you have to hire your brother-in-law."

Not only that, but carriers have votes and are not likely to look kindly on candidates of persons who complicate their delivery job for them, or have it done by others.

Everyone Shares In Tidewater Flying "A" "Hospitality Time"

Visit Your Neighborhood Flying "A" Dealer This Week
Shure-Gloss Manufacturing Company

SHUR WONDER WASH
SHUR LEATHER-BRYTE
SHUR WONDER-WHYTE

SEE TIDEWATER FLYING "A" AD SEC. IV, PAGE 4

Judge for Yourself!
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY on DIAMONDS at
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Unset Diamonds \$100 to \$300

Because of an extremely advantageous purchase, we are able to offer, at this time, the best values in unset diamonds. The color is exceptional—the quality is that in which we take pride—and the prices are less than you would ordinarily pay. If you plan on purchasing a diamond, buy it as the experts do: unset and have it mounted to your individual selection in our own shop.

Prices include Federal tax Charge or budget
NO INTEREST OR CARRYING CHARGES
Illustrations slightly enlarged
Stevens & Son
JEWELERS - SILVERSMITHS
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGIST
REGISTERED JEWELERS — AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY