

Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888

BERNARD MAINWARING (1897-1957)
Editor and Publisher, 1953-1957

E. A. BROWN, Publisher
GLENN CUSHMAN, Managing Editor
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor Emeritus

Published every afternoon except Sunday at 280 North Church St. Phone EM-46811

Should Be Unanimous

Sentimentally speaking, Thursday of this week, St. Valentine's Day, would be an appropriate time for someone to introduce in the Oregon Legislature the bill calling for a celebration of the state's centennial in 1959. And when the bill is voted on it should get 60 votes in the House and 30 in the Senate.

Oregon is the Valentine state, so called because it was admitted to the Union on St. Valentine's Day, February 14, 1859. Governor Holmes, in his message at the beginning of the session, asked that provision be made for a suitable celebration of Oregon's centennial year. He asked for, and should have, "the full assistance of the Oregon Historical Society and other organizations in this field in coordinating all phases of the celebration to produce a program worthy of Oregon's rich historical heritage."

It will take some money, of course. But even at a time when the lawmakers have to use all their legislative wits to find financial sources, the practical program needs to be seasoned with something sentimental. And the centennial celebration proposal isn't all sentiment by any means. It will have great practical value to the schools, and to all the people of the state as an occasion stressing Oregon's historic and political importance. In both is much that is outstanding. It is beyond reason that the centennial should not be celebrated, and adequately so.

As was true of only half a dozen other states, Oregon's method of getting into the union was clever and effective. It began functioning like a state before its admission, even to electing a congressional delegation. Members of the delegation, Delazon Smith and Joseph Lane as senators, and Lafayette Grover as representative, lobbied for admission in Washington and expedited statehood. This bit of history will no doubt have a part in the centennial celebration in 1959.

Centennial dates of two of the preliminary events will fall this year—the constitutional convention held in August and September, 1857, and the ratification of the constitution by the people November 9 of that year. These dates emphasize the need of early action toward the celebration two years from now.

Panama Canal Trouble Looms

The Egyptian seizure of the Suez Canal has evidently inspired Panama to follow somewhat similar tactics towards the United States on the Panama Canal and serves as a warning against "complacency," says Fortune in its February issue.

The Panamanians, according to Fortune, have made it clear to Washington that they do not regard the status of the Panama Canal as a "closed issue" and that they see in the Egyptian situation some "fundamental analogies" to their own situation. Although Panama can be expected to press the sovereignty issue, Fortune sees no "immediate threat of a rabble rousing Nasser" coming into power on the isthmus.

"Wounded pride instigated the first Panamanian repercussion from Nasser's seizure of the canal, came last August when Panama failed to get a bid to the London Conference on Suez. The Panamanians' natural interest in international canals, coupled with the fact that the world's ninth-largest merchant fleet flies Panama's flag and is a heavy user of the Suez, made them feel they were entitled to an invitation. When they were "rather pointedly ignored," Panamanian officials bitterly blamed the U. S. This fleet is owned by non-resident foreigners evading taxation.

Another grievance was the failure of Secretary Dulles at a press conference explaining the difference in status between the two canals, restating the historical U. S. claims to sovereignty over the Canal Zone, which has always been disputed by Panama, which claims the U. S. has only limited right over the zone. There is talk among Panamanians of "Carrying their case to the World Court." Besides the problem of growing resentment among Panamanians, the U. S. also must contend with the fact that the canal is "rapidly shrinking in usefulness as the world builds bigger and better ships," the magazine says.

"While the U. S. is considering lending millions for enlarging and improving the Suez Canal, it must face the fact that its own canal is no longer big enough and in a few years will not be able to handle the increasing traffic (up nearly 50 per cent from pre-war) without expensive improvements. It must likewise face the fact that Russia and nuclear weapons have changed the military thinking about the defense of the canal. The canal has now a low military importance. It is over 6000 miles from Russia and even if it were attacked, it would virtually be impossible to defend."

Panama has virtually lived off the canal and done nothing to develop it, and through it enjoys one of the highest annual per capita incomes in Latin America. But there is a growing move of nationalism to take over the canal some day.—G.P.

Neighborly North Dakota

North Dakota, which has the reputation of being the coldest and most blizzardly of any of our states, did a neighborly thing during New York State's recent arctic spell, when the thermometer fell to record levels of 31 to 43 below zero in spots. The North Dakota legislature passed a concurrent resolution expressing sympathy to New York and offering the use of North Dakota's snow removal equipment and sanctuary to any "weather refugees."

"The resolution was passed unanimously. It states that North Dakota "has during the present and past winter seasons enjoyed mild temperatures, sunshine filled days and only occasional snowfall to paint the traditional winter scene."

The weather records give North Dakota a range of 124 degrees in summer to 60 below zero in winter, and report "sudden blinding, isolated blizzards, with killing frosts in early autumn." Only four states suffer greater hail damage. On July 26, 1949, hailstones as large as 2 1/2 inches in diameter hit Bismarck for a loss of \$1,000,000, and in July, 1952, another hailstorm measured 2 1/2 inches in depth. At Niagara Falls, hailstones as large as baseballs fell on August 16, 1952.

There was quite an agitation not long ago in North Dakota for changing the name of the state, for its winter blizzard reputation was said to be scaring settlers and tourists from the state. This reputation is of long standing. When the territory of Dakota was admitted to the Union as two states, the 39th and 40th, in 1890, there was a question as to what names the two new states would take, and it was suggested in Congress that they be given the names of Kocwa and Over Kocwa.

North Dakota had a population of 619,636 in 1950 and since oil was discovered in 1951 with over 400 producing wells, will be able to keep warm in winter, though in politics it always has been somewhat balmy.—G.P.

Mysterious Money

Economic Intelligence, publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, says that "Money is a mystery." Truer words were never written.

Take a dollar bill. It comes to you bedraggled, weary and worn, as from a long and arduous journey, timidly begging for rest and sustenance.

You stroke it and fondle it. With heart full of compassion you give it a place of repose in your wallet, and pull the zipper so its privacy may not be violated by profane hands.

Then you get a surprise. Tenderly watchful of its well-being you risk a peek. It's gone.

No Houdini ever had greater skill at breaking the confines of lock and shackle. No fugitive was ever more cunning at stealing away unseen.

Yes, money is mysterious. Why is it so fearful of sanctity? What is it running from? It's hard to figure.

RAY TUCKER

GOP Given Lion's Share of Contributions From 'Wealth'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 — No drastic revision of the Corrupt Practices Act to prevent excessive election expenditures is anticipated at the current or future sessions of Congress. There is no serious or evident desire for such a far-reaching reform in these days of rising costs for everything.

Any limitation on the amount of money that can be spent in connection with the election of the Republican Party, in view of the fact that the nation's leading corporations and wealthiest families generally contribute most heavily to the GOP in national and state campaigns. They give only small change to the Democrats.

In their resistance to any basic alteration, the Republicans would have the support of many Southern Democrats. They frequently need generous gifts in their contests in primaries, for a victory in them is usually tantamount to election in Dixie. And the Federal statutes do not now require reports on primary finances, although the revisionists demand such a provision in any new law.

CLEAVAGE IN CONTRIBUTIONS — The most amazing feature of 1956 political spending, and one which has generally escaped comment, is its evidence of a spectacularly sharp economic and class division among the American people. The cleavage has become even wider than it was in the bitter depression days of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Here are a few striking examples of this growing gulf between the politico-economic "haves" and "have nots."

Officers of the nation's 100 largest industrial firms gave \$536,397 to the Republicans and only \$6,500 to the Democrats. Owners of the 25 largest transportation

companies — railroads, airlines, maritime — poured \$360,962 into the Republican treasury, and slipped only \$7,475 to the Stevenson-Kefauver forces.

WEALTH FLOODS GOP — The 25 largest life insurance firms kicked in \$186,250 and \$4,500 on the same basis of Party allegiance. For the private utilities, it was \$71,200 and \$1,500. The great trading corporations — food, department, mail order — preferred like by \$116,050 to \$14,500.

The 12 wealthiest families — du Ponts, Fieds, Fords, Harriman, Lehman, Rockefeller, Vanderbilt, Mellon, Whitney, etc. — flooded the GOP with \$1,040,520, as against \$107,109 for the Democrats. One branch of the Lehman family and the Reynolds clan, which profited from aluminum contracts during and since World War II, accounted for most of the Democratic money.

The 88 companies engaged in atomic energy work showed their appreciation — \$397,342 for Ike, \$54,700 for Stevenson. So did the 100 largest military prime contractors, with contrasting contributions of \$1,133,882 and \$40,975.

AGENCIES ALL LIKED IKE — The 29 largest oil companies were also generous — \$344,997 against \$14,650. The 10 leading radio and TV licensees expressed their gratitude with \$37,800 and \$1,000. The 17 certified airlines bet \$132,150 on Ike, and only \$31,609 on Stevenson.

The Madison Avenue advertising agencies showed their faith in the Party product they have been selling — \$51,600 for the GOP, not a nickel for the Democrats. And 47 leading investment houses showed that they know where their bonds are buttered — \$237,800 for Administration candidates, only \$2,000 for the opposition.

Not since the McKinley-Bryan "full-dinner-pail" campaign of 1896, perhaps, has there been such a political, social and economic collision in a Presidential election.

DAVID LAWRENCE

Press Has No More Right To Defy Rules Than Others

WASHINGTON — Many officials here are frankly disturbed about the attitude of those few newspapers which are withholding the three American newsmen who defied a restriction imposed by the government in 1950 to prevent Communist China from their passports when their passports were not validated for that purpose.

To defy the government's passport rules is not to defy the press. It is not customary for the state department to issue passports for travel to countries with which a state of war exists. It is true that the congress was not specifically asked by President Truman in 1950 to declare war on Korea, but the subsequent appropriations made by congress for military purposes and the sanction given to military measures which the United States carried out in accordance with directives from the security council of the U.N. testify to the actual state of war.

Policy in Background — In the background, of course, is the policy question. The newsmen invited to China are not permitted by the Red China government to go where they please. They are fed propaganda and, with the best intentions in the world, they see only what they see or what they are told. Newsmen from other countries who have entered Red China in recent months have come out with nothing but what the Red Chinese let them learn. Hence, the Red Chinese get their propaganda distributed, and the world doesn't get the whole truth.

Related to the dispute is a persistent drive in various quarters here and abroad to compel recognition of the Red China government and its admission to the U.N. Yet Chou En-Lai, Red China's foreign minister, has never withdrawn his bid to join the U.N. made at Geneva in 1954 when he refused to agree to allow a U.N. commission to consider terms of peace in Korea as provided by the armistice itself. Red China has repeatedly declined to give up American prisoners still held in violation of the Korean armistice. There has been a hint from Red China that these prisoners might be bartered if the newsman came in, but the Washington government rightly refuses to be a party to such an attempt at blackmail.

Quick Reading — You think this isn't a pretty silly game we're living in? A young woman I know recently enrolled her little 2 1/2-year-old daughter in nursery school. But the child was expelled within a week.

And the reason the school gave — really! — is that she was "emotionally immature."

—Art Ryan in Los Angeles Times.

Restrictions Violated — The argument has been advanced by certain members of the press that, while the department of state has a right to prohibit some citizens from entering Red China — such as businessmen who would engage in transactions prohibited by the laws of congress — gathering stands in a different category and really isn't "business." The department of state said

Abe's a Likeable Lad



BEN MAXWELL

Gals Used To Line Up For Nylons

OPA office of price administration in event you have forgotten) had set its goal of six pair of nylon hose for every woman in the country come July.

(April 11, 1946 this writer photographed a nylon line at Miller's store nearly one half block in length.)

On this day 11 years ago Sch. BEN MAXWELL, lesingers' advertised womens suits — basque jackets atop full skirts, bolero beauties; tunic suits with never deeper armholes. All beau catching and so fashion fresh for spring.

Every AF of L labor union in Salem with a combined membership of 4,000 was urging rent control for the city. Newly formed American Legion organization, Salem Post No. 136, had also taken unanimous action against rent gouging.

Richard L. Neuberger, Portland writer (now Senator Neuberger), had criticized the state board of control for going to "the remote past" to select a figure for the state's Statuary hall. Neuberger had said that Former Governor Oswald West, Senator Harry Lane, Senator George Chamberlain or Editor Harvey Scott, among others, were more appropriate names than either Jason Lee or John McLoughlin for Statuary hall.

Albert Adolphson, Salem resident for 20 years and proprietor of the Klasic Photo shop most of the time, had died at a Salem hospital.

The Episcopal bishop of Colorado had told an audience of church dignitaries in Portland that the world is suffering from an overdose of individualism and that Americans are arrogant, lordly, smug and smirk and "must learn humility in order to bring about world peace."

Cordially yours, E. M. Pettycrew 1028 S. 12th St. Salem

MIGHT BE OBSOLETE — In these days of mechanization and of atomic weapons the national guard could easily be obsolete because it does not provide that kind of training.—Sherman County Journal.

"We Felt We Wanted the Best" — We were not disappointed when we chose Howell-Edwards Funeral Home

Needham's RUBBER STAMPS — NOTARY & CORPORATE SEALS made to order in our shop

A Smile or Two — A small boy was dolefully practicing his piano lessons when a salesman knocked on the door. "Son, is your mother home?" "What do you think?" answered the boy.

—Texas Public Employee.

THE OPEN FORUM

Writer Says Churches Need To Lobby for Social Welfare

Dear Editor:

The older I get the more I realize the public is to blame for most of its troubles. Time and again I listen to a long harangue of complaints about what the city, state or federal governments should, but are not doing for the public welfare. But not one constructive idea how to remedy the situation comes to my ears.

We do get a crook in office once in a while, but if the public didn't get to first base with his schemes, just for instance, how can you expect your city councilman to know what your district wants him to do if you never tell him? The only individuals approaching him are the ones wanting a certain law passed or a license granted that will help them make more money. They put up a very convincing argument that it will be not the least bit injurious to the city welfare. Your councilman is not infallible. He is just as liable to fall victim to a good talker as you frequently do to a good salesman who comes to your door. Who is he going to turn to to find out the public's desires? You have no organization, no lobbyist to speak for you.

I have an idea which may be wrong but it may at least start some constructive thinking. Here it is: Every church in our city should give part of their time to acting as a chamber of commerce for the social welfare of our city. They want our streets kept free of bawdy structures. They want nice parks for their gatherings and for their children to play in, without paying a porkbarrel price for the land. They want, they want, they want. Why not start some constructive activity to get the things they want?

Before the days of prohibition the churches started a crusade against the use of Alcohol—was that meddling in politics?—The country never was so dry as it was before the passing of the prohibition law. If the churches had continued that crusade to this day, instead of ignoring Jesus warning about using force, saloons wouldn't be able to make a living anywhere in the United States.

George H. Holmes 1225 3rd. Salem

Abel's Favor — "O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" That proud spirit has cost the people of Oregon several thousand dollars lately. The members of our Legislature missed the boat completely and we pay them for 10 days preening their proud feathers. It was so useless and unnecessary. Perhaps we can all learn a lesson from the spectacle. Rather let us keep and admire the spirit of Abe and of the man of sorrows who said, "Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

J. W. Peabody Stayton

HIJACKED WAGES — When either the federal government or the state makes a law to check on campaign contributions they should have no limit on contributions reported, high or low. Every man who has his wages hijacked for a candidate should be listed.—Sherman County Journal.

STANDARDIZED EDUCATION — We have our education so standardized there is no variation by which to tell whether it is good or not.—Sherman County Journal.

SMALL BUSINESS IS OUR BIG BUSINESS

2608 Loans Made in 1956

Your Problems Are Not Relayed Beyond Our Walls For Decision

We Invite You to Open an Account and Become Acquainted With Our Services

- CHECKING ACCOUNTS
- THRIFT-CHECK ACCOUNTS
- SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
- TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

The Commercial Bank OF SALEM

CHURCH and OREGON STREETS

DR. L. E. BARRICK

VERA I. BARRICK

DR. DELBERT R. DOWNEY

EM 3-9139

CLOUGH

BARRICK FUNERAL HOME

205 S. CHURCH AT FERRY

HAL BOYLE

Bottom Has Fallen Out of Bahama Ghost Rental Homes

ANDROS TOWN, Bahamas (The bottom has fallen out of the ghost rental industry here.

At the moment every ghost in the stable of Constable Boyd, who has built up a monopoly in the spook renting field, is unemployed.

"Mon, nobody seems to want to pay a fair price for one," cheerfully grumbled the venerable constable. "They expect a ghost to work for nothing but rice and pigeon peas."

Dealing in the renting and selling of guaranteed, grade-A haunting ghosts — just the thing for "the man who has everything" is actually merely a sideline with Constable Boyd.

Black Magic Flourished — But his reported power over spectral spirits — no one knows just when he set up his ghostly employment agency — may explain why for 40 years Constable Boyd has had little trouble carrying out his official duties as a peace officer on this largest island of the Bahamas, where remnants of "black magic" still flourish.

The slender, grizzled-moustached constable, who looks like he could be either 62 or 162, has been known to fly to Nassau with natives under arrest even for murder without bothering to handcuff them. The prisoners realize it would be easy to overpower him. But who could whip his stable of ghosts?

Constable Boyd is a big man in Coakley Town, the native village that lies across Fresh Creek from Andros Town, the multi-million dollar resort colony being built here by Dr. Axel Wenner-Gren, the Swedish industrialist.

Helps Keep the Peace — He helps keep peace among his 350 live souls (and, of course, keeps its innumerable ghosts in line, too). He also is the postman. And on Sunday, as a lay pastor in the native Anglican church, he puts on his ministerial robes and preaches.

Now, about those ghosts — "My price for renting a ghost is \$28 a week, sight unseen," says Constable Boyd. "and I'll sell you a ghost outright for \$1,400. But it's only fair to warn you that you can't take him with you. If you leave Andros, he will remain. He can only haunt where he's lived."

So far no one has bought a \$1,400 ghost, not even an angry tourist's wife anxious to hunt her husband. Few also seem willing to pay out \$28 for a full week.

But the constable resolutely refuses to lower prices or rent his ghosts for part-time work. He feels that no conscientious ghost can do a thorough job of haunting in less than a full week.

It Doesn't Cost Much — "It doesn't cost much to keep them, mon, whether they're rented or not," he points out.

STANDARDIZED EDUCATION — We have our education so standardized there is no variation by which to tell whether it is good or not.—Sherman County Journal.

SMALL BUSINESS IS OUR BIG BUSINESS

2608 Loans Made in 1956

Your Problems Are Not Relayed Beyond Our Walls For Decision

We Invite You to Open an Account and Become Acquainted With Our Services

- CHECKING ACCOUNTS
- THRIFT-CHECK ACCOUNTS
- SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
- TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

The Commercial Bank OF SALEM

CHURCH and OREGON STREETS

DR. L. E. BARRICK

VERA I. BARRICK

DR. DELBERT R. DOWNEY

EM 3-9139

CLOUGH

BARRICK FUNERAL HOME

205 S. CHURCH AT FERRY

DR. L. E. BARRICK

VERA I. BARRICK

DR. DELBERT R. DOWNEY

EM 3-9139

CLOUGH

BARRICK FUNERAL HOME

205 S. CHURCH AT FERRY

HAL BOYLE

Bottom Has Fallen Out of Bahama Ghost Rental Homes

ANDROS TOWN, Bahamas (The bottom has fallen out of the ghost rental industry here.

At the moment every ghost in the stable of Constable Boyd, who has built up a monopoly in the spook renting field, is unemployed.

"Mon, nobody seems to want to pay a fair price for one," cheerfully grumbled the venerable constable. "They expect a ghost to work for nothing but rice and pigeon peas."

Dealing in the renting and selling of guaranteed, grade-A haunting ghosts — just the thing for "the man who has everything" is actually merely a sideline with Constable Boyd.

Black Magic Flourished — But his reported power over spectral spirits — no one knows just when he set up his ghostly employment agency — may explain why for 40 years Constable Boyd has had little trouble carrying out his official duties as a peace officer on this largest island of the Bahamas, where remnants of "black magic" still flourish.

The slender, grizzled-moustached constable, who looks like he could be either 62 or 162, has been known to fly to Nassau with natives under arrest even for murder without bothering to handcuff them. The prisoners realize it would be easy to overpower him. But who could whip his stable of ghosts?

Constable Boyd is a big man in Coakley Town, the native village that lies across Fresh Creek from Andros Town, the multi-million dollar resort colony being built here by Dr. Axel Wenner-Gren, the Swedish industrialist.

Helps Keep the Peace — He helps keep peace among his 350 live souls (and, of course, keeps its innumerable ghosts in line, too). He also is the postman. And on Sunday, as a lay pastor in the native Anglican church, he puts on his ministerial robes and preaches.

Now, about those ghosts — "My price for renting a ghost is \$28 a week, sight unseen," says Constable Boyd. "and I'll sell you a ghost outright for \$1,400. But it's only fair to warn you that you can't take him with you. If you leave Andros, he will remain. He can only haunt where he's lived."

So far no one has bought a \$1,400 ghost, not even an angry tourist's wife anxious to hunt her husband. Few also seem willing to pay out \$28 for a full week.

But the constable resolutely refuses to lower prices or rent his ghosts for part-time work. He feels that no conscientious ghost can do a thorough job of haunting in less than a full week.

It Doesn't Cost Much — "It doesn't cost much to keep them, mon, whether they're rented or not," he points out.

STANDARDIZED EDUCATION — We have our education so standardized there is no variation by which to tell whether it is good or not.—Sherman County Journal.

SMALL BUSINESS IS OUR BIG BUSINESS

2608 Loans Made in 1956

Your Problems Are Not Relayed Beyond Our Walls For Decision

We Invite You to Open an Account and Become Acquainted With Our Services

- CHECKING ACCOUNTS
- THRIFT-CHECK ACCOUNTS
- SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
- TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

The Commercial Bank OF SALEM

CHURCH and OREGON STREETS

DR. L. E. BARRICK

VERA I. BARRICK

DR. DELBERT R. DOWNEY

EM 3-9139

CLOUGH

BARRICK FUNERAL HOME

205 S. CHURCH AT FERRY