

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Swags Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 25, 1851

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - Editor and Publisher

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## "Seeing Eye"

RICHARD Haliburton has traveled far over the world, and set down his experiences in books so fascinating that he has made the reading world his companions. He is to lecture here tonight, under the auspices of the Twenty-Third club. But his record of adventure is no more thrilling than that of the cause which the lecture is designed to aid: the Seeing Eye. For the club is using its share of the proceeds to obtain from the Seeing Eye of Morristown, N. J. a dog trained to guide the sightless.

The story of the Seeing Eye deserves telling and retelling. Alexander Woolcott told it on his radio hour some years ago. The May Scotian has an article on the subject. It seems that Mrs. Dorothy Harrison Eustis, a descendant of Martha Washington, residing near Vevey, Switzerland, was engaged in training German shepherd dogs for use in the customs patrol on the Swiss border. Another American, Elliot S. Humphrey, a geneticist and animal trainer, cooperated with her. In 1928 Mrs. Eustis had an article in the Saturday Evening Post describing her work and mentioning the use of the trained dogs as guides to blinded German soldiers. A blind young man of Nashville, Morris Frank, wrote her and suggested that he come to Switzerland to test the practical use of the dogs. He was urged to come; he went; found the dogs admirably helpful; brought one to this country; used it to move safely in thick traffic, proved the value of the trained dogs as eyes to the blind.

Frank and Mrs. Eustis then started a training place for dogs at Nashville, as a philanthropic enterprise. It succeeded, and later was moved to Morristown where it is maintained on an estate owned by Mrs. Eustis with Mr. Humphrey actively in charge. By a system of commands and by signals on the leash the trained dog guides the blind person about the city. The dog quickly learns when streets may be crossed in safety. Not only is the dog helpful as a guide, but with him the blind gain a feeling of independence and self-confidence.

There are now only about 225 dogs trained by the Seeing Eye in service. It is estimated there are 10,000 blind persons who could use such a dog. It is clear that it will be a long time before the need is filled; but the success to date makes it certain that the number of the blind guided by trained dogs will be rapidly increased.

## Trailers on the Road

THE dogwood blooms again and migratory birds have returned for nesting. Simultaneously the trailers are on the move. Of many styles and combinations the trailers will weave on all the roads this summer. Some people swear by them; others swear at them. Still they come.

Konrad Bercovici, an author who succumbed to the lure of the trailer, says in an article in May Harpers: "Trailer travel is no longer a fad. Most of these trailers are not temporary affairs. They are homes on wheels. It is a new day of life—a new way of life which will eventually change our architecture, our morals, our laws, our individual system, and our system of taxation."

Bercovici in his trailer gypsying found all sorts of folk who had taken to the same mode of travel, and of living. One homemade trailer was occupied by a watchmaker and wife. When they got to a town the wife canvassed the homes for work and the husband did the watch repairing (strange the residents would trust their watches to some unknown person). For two years they had followed the life and covered much of the country. Another man had cashed his insurance and bought a trailer. He said: "I do a little upholstery here and there. I paint a house, a chicken coop. Not much. We live."

How enduring will the novelty be? Despite Bercovici's confidence, we doubt if trailer living becomes as universal as he seems to predict. The homing instinct is still strong; and there are still some steady jobs for steady men. The trailer habit will live, and it will bring alterations in our customs (perhaps force sales taxes to catch the transients); but after all the human race can't live on watch repairing and intermittent jobs at upholstery. Besides, there must be some permanent residents to supply the patronage.

## "Common Trust"

NEW YORK state has recently enacted a law to permit banks to set up what are called "common trust funds." This enables the banks which have trust funds in their care to make a pool for the investment of the sums. In this way it is expected that banks can handle small estates, now unprofitable business for banks.

At present the bank as trustee has to make specific investment of the trust funds in each state. Often the sums are too small to permit purchase of mortgages or bonds; about all that can be done is to let the money lie in savings departments or checking account. Under the new powers the bank can assemble the funds of several trusts and then invest the whole. Each trust estate then is entitled to a pro rata share of the whole income and of the whole investment.

Arguments advanced on behalf of the plan are that now banks can take care of the small estates, and that investments may be diversified. The New York act limits the amount from any one estate to \$25,000. The investments may be made only in those forms eligible for savings bank investments. New Jersey has passed a similar law except that approval of the court is required for commingling of funds for investment.

The question is one which was debated at the San Francisco convention of the American Bankers association, trust department. Some favored the plan; others opposed it. A layman inclines to the opinion that the plan is a good one because it will give a haven for the small trust estate and will permit the trustee to diversify the investment and probably to obtain more income with adequate safety of principal.

This is announced as life insurance week. But every week is life insurance week all over the country. Last year insurance companies paid to policyholders and beneficiaries nearly three billion dollars. Every working day checks were distributed, averaging thirty million dollars every day. The money went to pay funeral expenses, to care for widows and dependents, or as annuities for those in old age, or for disabilities, or other causes. The distribution fills a great personal and social need. Sometimes criticisms are made about the big life companies, but on the whole they are probably as well run as any branch of industry, and as efficiently, or more so, than the government itself. Every young man and woman as they start out in life, should take out an insurance policy. It is valuable for protection, and has proven worth while to thousands as an investment.

A British destroyer suffered from an explosion in Spanish waters Thursday, which came either from a torpedo or a mine. The incident will probably not be the first to start shooting in reprisal, but several such incidents might cause such a result. It is dangerous business even to patrol the seas to maintain the fiction of non-intervention.

The count of Covadonga, son of Alfonso, ex-king of Spain, tells the authorities in Cuba he may have to leave any moment now to return to Spain to become king. If he is waiting on General Franco to capture Madrid he can get there in time if he sails on a slow cattle freighter, wind power.

The Young Democrats are going to have another banquet. If they don't look out they will eat themselves to death. Banquets win no votes. That was one trouble with the republicans; they had too many banquets where they shook hands with themselves.

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

A few more words about the murder of Jesse V. Boone by Engel, queer character of old days.

A few more words are appropriate concerning the queer character, Jacob Engel, who murdered a famous Oregon pioneer, Jesse V. Boone, a descendant of Daniel Boone, in 1872, as told in the Oregonian, Friday, May 7, in this column, and about the murdered man.

E. M. Croisan, Portland, former U. S. collector of customs, sheriff of Marion county, state senator, superintendent of the Oregon state reform school, etc., was in Salem during last week. In fact, Mr. Croisan spends a goodly portion of his time in Salem and feels as much at home here as in the metropolis.

He remembers very well hearing some of the circumstances of the trouble that led to the killing of Boone, a cold blooded murder that had no reasonable excuse.

Henry Croisan, father of E. M. Croisan, was in the 1846 covered wagon immigration. On the Flat River, away out on the plains, he married Mary Ann Hall. The minister performing the nuptial ceremony was Rev. J. A. Corwall.

The part of that immigration in which were the Hall family and Henry Croisan was the part that at Fort Hall took the "southern" or Applegate route, and, for various causes, being delayed, arrived in the then wilderness of southern Oregon late, and suffered great hardships and losses on account of early rains and snows.

Most of their wagons having been abandoned, together with their oxen and their goods, including food supplies, the struggling argonauts were soon on short rations, and in the terrible Umpqua (South Umpqua) canyon, above present Canyonville, suffered from cold and hunger, approaching complete starvation.

Henry Croisan, Jesse V. Boone and H. D. Hall, brother of Croisan's wife, hurried on ahead with their oxen and some pack horses, and, in forest day and night marches soon reached Fort Vancouver. There they asked Dr. McLoughlin, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay company, for flour in order to relieve the starving immigrants trudging through the Umpqua canyon toward the Willamette valley. How much flour? As much as their pack horses could carry. And they had no money to pay for the flour. But they gave their words that their people would pay for it, as soon as they could reach the valley and raise wheat. Which, by the way, they did, in full.

Dr. McLoughlin would take their words for that, and he had flour, but there were many other demands of the kind, and he would be obliged to make their loads a little lighter, than full ones. So the men started back with their flour.

They made no delay for sleep. They took turns in sleeping as they rode, knowing that if all three dozed to unconsciousness an Indian approached, their horse would make a fuss and wake one or all of them, in time to protect themselves.

Any way, the tired men and horses made wonderful time for the day in getting relief to the starving men, women and children. And there was soon help from a group of settlers and others who had heard the dread news of starvation and near starvation.

They often told his people, as Mr. Croisan well remembers, that during his service there he never felt like he would welcome an attempted breach from any man other than Engel.

But, in Engel's case, he admitted that some days, when he thought of the cruel and untimely death of Jesse Boone, he actually wished the fellow with Jesse Boone's innocent blood on his hands might make a break for freedom and thus give him the necessity of aiming a fatal shot at the fleeing convict.

Mr. Croisan remembers Hall telling of conversations with Engel, in which the convict was asked why he killed Jesse Boone. He always defended his cruel act by telling how the Boone children set their dogs on his (Engel's) sheep, and how the dogs tore them and killed them, many times.

And Engel always ended with the words quoted in the series heretofore mentioned, that he "would give his life for his sheep." In fact, Engel was evidently a queer character, not wholly sane. That is likely the reason the jury gave him a verdict drawing a life sentence, instead of one that would have taken him to the gallows.

Readers of this column will recall that Rev. J. A. Corwall, the minister in the 1846 covered wagon immigration who performed the marriage ceremony of E. M. Croisan's father and mother, did not come through to the Willamette valley, but stopped in the Umpqua valley, near the site of what became Oakland, and remained there, giving what aid he could to stragglers, during the whole winter; in fact, sharing his meager crusts with them.

A monument very appropriately marks the spot where the Rev. Corwall established his camp and provided the rude shelter that protected himself, family and all comers.

## Playing No Favorites



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## Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, May 17—What is going on since President Roosevelt returned to Washington, is the fixing of a new boundary line between the president and congress, between their respective powers. The boundary between the two always fluctuates. Is the present re-fixing merely like others that have often happened? Or is it something new and portentous?

The present re-fixing might not seem novel, but for the attending condition. For four years congress has been surrendering more and more power to the president. Recently the president has asked for still more, vastly more. He has made the request formally, in the shape of his plan for executive reorganization, which he sent to congress January 13. This plan has been lost sight of in the concentration of interest on Mr. Roosevelt's other reorganization plan, the court one, which he sent to congress a little later.

A few days after Mr. Roosevelt sent his executive reorganization plan to congress, there appeared in the New York Times a despatch from Germany. It dealt with Mr. Roosevelt's plan, and with the German equivalent of our congress, the reichstag. It began:

"Berlin, January 15—The German press and radio are giving a surprising amount of attention to President Roosevelt's proposal for administrative reorganization. Such interest in American affairs is unusual, but may be attributed to preparation now being made here for changes in the reich government... the most influential and the largest number of Chancellor Hitler's advisers propose that the reichstag be abolished as unnecessary. It is probably it may vote itself out of existence or be dismissed forever."

What has been done about the German reichstag since that despatch I have not followed. Nearly every well informed observer, I think, expects that sooner or later the German reichstag will disappear. It began to abdicate five years ago, when Hitler came to power and took over many reichstag functions. The German reichstag will disappear as did the Italian parliament, and for the same reason. The Italian parliament, like the German reichstag, began by relinquishing its power and functions gradually, to Mussolini. After ten years of that it voted itself out of existence at Mussolini's command. In the authoritarian form of society and government a parliament or reichstag (that is, a congress) has no place. The new form is personal government, one man government.

Now what justification is there for asking the American congress to take notice of what is happening to the German reichstag? That Germans think there is a relation between the two is evident from the despatch I have quoted. There is plenty of American authority which thinks that what is happening about the German reichstag may happen about the American congress. But it consists mainly of scholars. These scholars either are not heard by the American people, or, if they are heard, they are not believed. What they say strikes the average man as too fantastic for belief. "Congress disappear? That's the bunk!"

What we need is authority that will convince the American people. Perhaps it is not possible for anyone to convince the people of

their peril until the peril has become actuality. I once followed a conversation between an American statesman and a German one. It was in 1932, just when Hitler was overthrowing the German democracy. The American asked the German, "Why don't you warn the people?" The German replied, "A democracy can never see this kind of disaster until it is over the brink." This profound and disturbing truth is recognized by Dorothy Thompson: "No people ever recognize their dictator in advance."

Now just what is this peril? What is it we would make Americans see, if we could?

To put it in an inadequate few sentences: There is in the world a new conception of society and government. It is one man government, personal government, commonly called dictatorship. In country after country of Europe, this new conception has driven out parliamentary and democratic government. Since 1917, democratic and parliamentary government has been losing ground everywhere.

We think there is danger that this may happen in America. We think it possible for this to happen here as a result of infection, like a contagious disease. Mr. Sinclair Lewis has described the danger vividly in novel called, ironically, "It Can't Happen Here"—describing just how it could happen here. Mr. Lewis' wife, Dorothy Thompson, is able to recognize the danger because she was in Germany when Hitler came to power. Speaking of President Roosevelt's proposal about the supreme court, Miss Thompson says: "This is the beginning of pure personal government." Senator Borah had this danger in mind when, in his philippic on May 8th, he said that in our own land, "men seriously debate whether democracy is worth saving" and expressed eloquent alarm about "where we are drifting when we waver in our fight for democratic principles." Mr. Walter Lippman has come to recognize the danger. He says: "He (President Roosevelt) has come to think that the sole function of congress is to supply him

with the means of power... personally, he wishes to make the laws, either openly and boldly as in NRA, or indirectly by compelling congress to ratify what he proposes. Personally, he wishes to fix and control public expenditures. Personally, he wishes to fix the powers of all government departments. Personally, he wishes to dominate the courts and to interpret the constitution."

That describes the danger in terms of actions taken by the president. Without questioning that way of putting it, I am willing, if I can thus avoid personalities, to charge any individual from the charge of trying to bring about the new order in America. That such things are contagious, every historian knows.

If a contagion, what are the symptoms? We identify the symptoms when we find in America parallels to what has gone on in countries where the infection has taken. Several symptoms are pointed out in the passage I have quoted from Mr. Lippman. There are many others. For several that a portentous interest attaches to the outcome of the present disposition of congress to resist further encroachment on its powers.

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## Mt. Angel Woman Claimed by Death

MT. ANGEL, May 17—Mrs. J. E. Webb, wife of Dr. J. E. Webb, for many years mayor here and local physician for more than 30 years, was found dead in bed Sunday morning, having apparently died sometime during the early morning hours. The doctor was not at home. For several months past he has been in Idaho, company doctor at a CCC camp. Funeral arrangements will not be announced until after his arrival. Clough and Barrick mortuary of Salem in charge.

Amy Kinsler Webb was born in Soldier, Iowa, in 1873. Sometime later her family moved to Silverton, where in 1895 she was married to Dr. J. E. Webb. They remained in Silverton for a short time, then for the next few years lived at various places in eastern Oregon. In 1900 they came to Mt. Angel and have lived here ever since, with the exception of two years at Tacoma, Wash.

She is survived by her husband; one son, Arden of Salem; a daughter, Miss Georgia Webb of Mt. Angel; and two grandsons, James and Danny Webb; also two sisters, Mrs. Nettie Myers of Salem and Mrs. Winnie Brown of Eugene; and two brothers, Jack H. Kinsler of Scotts Mills and James T. Kinsler of New York City. Mrs. Webb was a member of the local American Legion auxiliary.

## Death Claims two Silverton People

SILVERTON, May 17 — Ruth Evelyn Mann, age 5, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Mann of the Abiqua district, died Sunday after a short illness. Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 2 p.m. at the Larson and Son mortuary with Rev. Frank Zook officiating. Interment will be in the Miller cemetery.

Surviving besides the parents are a sister, Edna, and two brothers, Paul and Glenn.

James Gibson, Silverton, May 17 — James Gibson, about 70, a resident here for many years, died this afternoon. He made his home with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Jennie Gibson of West Main street. He was prominent in Odd Fellow activities. Funeral arrangements are in charge of Larson & Son.

## Third District Institute Held

60 Club Women Attend Meet; Mrs. Dunbar Is Main Speaker

DALLAS, May 17—About 60 clubwomen were present for an all-day institute in the third district of the Oregon Federation of Women's clubs which was held at the First Christian church in Dallas Friday.

Mrs. Guy McLeod of Wheeler, president of the third district, presided at the sessions. Rev. A. B. Cromwell of the First Christian church gave the invocation and Mrs. Jack Eakin led in the flag salute. Community singing was led by Mrs. Ivan E. Warner with Mrs. A. B. Cromwell at the piano. Mrs. Paul Bollman, first vice-president of the Dallas Woman's club, welcomed the guests to Dallas and Mrs. Clifton Mudd of Salem responded.

The following clubs gave reports: Nehalem neighborhood club; Oregon City club given by Mrs. Estelle Salisbury; Oswego Woman's club by Mrs. G. Howard Pettinger; Polk County Federation of Rural Women's club, Mrs. Van Santen; Portland Woman's club, Mrs. Saldie Orr Dunbar; Salem Woman's club, Mrs. J. M. Schanney; Salem Junior Woman's club, Mrs. Ronald Craven, and McMinnville Woman's club, Mrs. Watt.

Mrs. Dunbar Honored Mrs. William Fordyce Fargo of Salem, program chairman, extended greetings and congratulations to Mrs. Saldie Orr Dunbar, recently nominated for president of the General Federation of Women's clubs.

Mrs. Clarence Gildea of Oregon City, chairman of the Doernbecher hospital fund, told something of the history of that institution and the part played by Oregon clubwomen in aiding in the fine work being carried on there. It was suggested that one county chairman be appointed from each of the nine counties in this district to aid in this work. Mrs. C. W. Stacey of Salem, chairman of the foundation fund, explained the new plan of paying to the State and General federation endowment fund.

Oregon Products Work Told Mrs. Pettinger gave a brief summary of the work of the Oregon Products committee. Mrs. Clifton Mudd of Salem presented the work of the "Club Woman," the official publication of the state organization.

Mrs. Robert Fisher of Dallas, accompanied by Mrs. A. B. Cromwell and two vocal solos by Mrs. Spangston, accompanied by Mrs. Cromwell.

Mrs. Bilyeu Speaks Mrs. Charles Bilyeu of Dallas, a former state president, gave a brief talk. Mrs. I. N. Schanney of Salem, state chairman of the American citizenship committee, explained the provisions of the neutrality bill passed recently by congress.

Mrs. J. M. Devers of Salem, state legislative chairman, urged club women to familiarize themselves with pending legislation. She cited the need for more comprehensive drug and cosmetic law.

Tentative date for the fall institute at St. Helens was set for October 11. Mrs. A. L. Godfrey, chairman of the American home department, wrote a paper on "Budgeting Time," which was read by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. C. Stewart.

Explains Club Work The principal speaker at the institute was Mrs. Saldie Orr Dunbar who gave a paper in which she explained the content of the nine departments of the club work.

She said the department of American citizenship and law obstructs the policy of restricted immigration and of speedy deportation of illegal entrants. They protest against the use of American school buildings by groups who are opposed to the U. S. form of government. She stated that the education-

## Judge Stabbed



Judge John F. O'Neil is near death in a New York hospital as a result of being stabbed by an unknown assailant as he was on his way to preside at court.

al program of women's clubs calls for improved methods in adult education, conservation of natural resources, better library service, protection of roadside beauty, etc.

Mrs. Dunbar spoke of the department of juniors in the Women's club work and told how greatly membership in this organization had increased during the past year. Under the department of public welfare she stressed the necessity of club women being informed on social security legislation.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Dunbar's address, Mrs. Josephine Albert Spaulding sang three songs accompanied by Joseph C. Hartley.

## Percy Judd Home Destroyed by Fire

Small Amount of Furniture Is Saved; Some of Loss Covered

LIBERTY, May 17—The home of the Percy J. Judd family was completely destroyed by fire here Sunday afternoon. Only a portion of the household effects were saved.

The fire was discovered about 3 p.m. by Mrs. Judd who heard the crackling. Upon going to the kitchen to investigate she saw the fire through a floor ventilator in a bedroom above the kitchen. Only Mr. and Mrs. Judd and a granddaughter, Jacqueline Judd, were in the house. Upon discovery the whole roof and part of the top floor were afire and burning too hard to do anything in trying to put it out. Neighbors, called by phone, carried out household goods.

The Salem fire department was called and a fire engine arrived at the scene of the conflagration in 18 minutes which included stopping to inquire the way. The fire engine was unable to check the blaze, but constantly had to put out blazes in the surrounding area and the woodshed in order to save the barn.

Nearly all the contents of the living room were saved, some of the clothing and bedding from one downstairs bedroom. Only the bedding of one upstairs room could be saved. Harlan Judd was away at Silver Creek Falls with friends. The house was a frame dwelling and built long ago. The Judds bought the farm and home in 1919, built an addition to the hay storey and modernized it throughout.

The Judds are as yet undecided as to future plans, but will make their home for a time with a son, Frank Judd and family. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

## Radio Programs

- 9:45—Summer symphony.
- 10:15—Musical moments.
- 10:30—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
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- 3:15—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 3:30—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 3:45—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 4:00—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 4:15—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 4:30—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 4:45—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 5:00—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 5:15—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 5:30—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 5:45—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 6:00—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 6:15—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 6:30—Melody in 2 1/2 time.
- 6: