

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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Penalties on Corporate Farms

FOES of corporation farming have torn a leaf from the book of the chain store tax people and in some states have secured imposition of extra taxes on big scale farming. Minnesota taxes owners of more than one farm, ranging from \$10 for the second to \$50 for the fourth. Iowa has a graduated tax. The first 80 acres in one ownership (above 640 acres) pays two per cent additional, and this increases to 100 per cent additional on the fifteenth 80 acres in addition to 640. Both Carolina and Missouri are said to have some form of extra penalty for the individual or corporation which gets "too much land."

Western Oregon is a land of small ranches, but eastern Oregon a land of large ranches. There are fewer wheat farms and fewer residents in the rural regions of the wheat belt of eastern Oregon than 25 years ago. Steadily the size of the farms has increased, made possible by the introduction of big-powered machinery. The trend is still going on.

Stock ranches have to be large. The policy of the administration of the grazing act is to squeeze out the small stockman who owns little base acreage. Eventually the publicly owned range will be parcelled out among the stockmen, with fewer in the business than there have been, a condition enforced by the necessity of protecting the range from overgrazing.

At first glance the restrictive taxes on large-scale farm operations looks like putting another hobble on free enterprise. But all history shows the danger of letting land ownership fall into the hands of a very limited group. The eventual result has been that the masses lived like serfs while the few large landlords lived in luxury. Revolutions have been the customary means of correcting such maladjustment. Hungary and Poland and East Prussia suffer today from the persistence of large estates. The cry of the peasants has always been for land; and one reason this country has had no peasant class has been the wide distribution of land ownership.

There is considerable in theory to justify corporation farming. It permits long-time planning with due regard for preserving soil fertility. It permits efficient use of power equipment. The corporation is usually better financed, and its executive is a stronger figure in bargaining for the sale of his crops. On the other hand it has elements of weakness. Every bit of labor has to be paid for, with wages higher than those of the small farmer. Hired men from managers down will not take the same interest and apply the same effort as the individual and his family who are working for themselves to earn a living and found a home.

Ray Gill, state grangemaster, in his address yesterday at the state grange meeting endorses a plan of "classified taxation" to stop corporation farming. He says: "Assessments upon farms should be classified and stepped up in accordance with the size of the farm in much the same way that we do with income taxes. This would require some method of defining a family sized farm. . . . Federal financing should be withdrawn from corporation farm units."

Whether this plan is the best one to preserve diffusion of ownership of land is one to be debated thoroughly before being adopted. It might be better just to set arbitrary limits of land ownership. Or it may be that nature will work its own cure, corporate farming failing in the stiff competition with individual farming.

Russia's answer is collective farming; but that is altogether foreign to the American conception of individual ownership of the soil. This country will have to work out its own solution; and steps to prevent concentration of land ownership are much wiser than revolutions to force a cutting up of the land.

Fresh Inquisition

PERHAPS because the purpose was so obvious the reaction has not been very enthusiastic about the president's message to congress calling for an inquisition on the minority of ultra rich who have used tortuous means of escaping income taxes. It is clear that the law is now ample to reach cases of fraud, and the government in the past has not hesitated to put in prison men who tried to defraud the government of its tax toll. If the law is not clear in certain particulars it is an easy matter to secure amendments, because the congress is eager to let no rich man escape. It is further apparent that if the incomes of all the limited number who used such tricks as incorporating pleasure yachts or shifting citizenship to the Bahamas were confiscated the proceeds would reduce the deficit very, very little.

But we are to have another Roman holiday with some fresh malefactors of great wealth thrown to the lions. The raw meat will again excite the populace; and Gladiator FDR will bask again in public favor. It is generally understood of course that a person who goes before a congressional investigating committee is put on the pillory without the usual protection accorded witnesses in a trial in civil court. He is assumed guilty; and it is there to furnish a fresh victim for the senatorial head (line)-hunters.

Walter Lippman, newspaper columnist, offered the following comment on the proceedings which are planned:

"These individuals are to be tried not in a court of law before an independent judge by a jury of their peers and with the protection of counsel and the rules of evidence, but by a drumhead court martial of politicians enforcing, not the law of the land but their own ideas of what is ethical and patriotic and in accord with the spirit of the law."

"It is surprising that throughout the country there exists already a deep suspicion that the objective is not law enforcement and revenue but political propaganda designed to create popular prejudice and strengthen the administration's weakened political position."

"Let no guilty man escape" is a good slogan; but even the law-breakers are entitled to "trial by jury". Government lawyers ought to be able to determine if any particular article is legal or not. If there be a question submit it to the civil courts; if not, and the method seems iniquitous, procure a strengthening amendment.

More Debts Than Credits

IN ALBERTA the social credit party which swept a Bible institute teacher into the premiership at the last provincial elections is running into more debts than credits. Under Premier Aherhard the province has defaulted on its debts, has arbitrarily repudiated payment of half of the interest pledge. The premier's velocity money, or scrip, failed to develop any velocity in circulation. Now the social credit party is split and the insurgent bloc says it has enough votes to kill the Aherhard budget.

The parliament failed to agree on a budget once before this year and adopted a three-months supply bill. The legislature is about to reconvene, and the prospects of the government getting its budget adopted appear slim.

Sooner or later people will learn that they can't create incomes by passing a law, even though they may create "money" which will circulate as long as there are takers. Mass pressures in this country seem to have overcome this law, and appear actually to be producing "incomes" for large classes of recipients. In the end however spending will end because the public credit is exhausted.

Each generation must learn anew the folly of creating utopias by political hocus-pocus.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Letter from the Luckiamute valley in 1846; one could name his pay, if from \$1 to \$1.50:

(Continuing from Saturday last): Still quoting from the 1846 letter from the Luckiamute valley:

Those that went to the old road got through six weeks before us, with no sickness at all. Upwards of fifty died on the new route. The Indians did not disturb us any, except stealing our horses. We have made a claim on the Luckiamute, a western branch of the Willamette, not a day's ride from the ocean and 100 miles south of the Columbia river. It is a beautiful country as far as I have seen. Every person eighteen years old holds a section by making improvements and living on it five years. They sow wheat here from October till June, and the best wheat I ever saw and plenty of it at 75 cents and \$1.00 per bushel; potatoes 25c, peas \$1.00 per bushel, corn 50c, beef 6c and 8c, pork 10c, sugar 12 1/2c, molasses 50c, tea 75c, sheeting from 16 to 25c, calico from 10c to 50c, and salt is 1c a pound, and other things accordingly. Mills are plenty, no trouble about getting grinding. The water is all soft as it is in Massachusetts. Soda springs are common and fresh water springs without number. It is now the 1st of April and not a particle of snow has fallen in the valley, neither have I seen a bit of ice a half inch thick this winter, but this does not hinder them from plowing and sowing wheat. We have the most frost in the spring. They don't make garden until the last of April or the 1st of May, but it comes good when it does come. There are thousands of strawberries, also, gooseberries, blackberries, whiteberries, currants and other wild fruits but no nuts except filberts and a few chestnuts. The timber is principally fir and oak.

You perhaps wish to know how I like the country. I like it well. It is an easy place to make a living. You can raise as much cattle as you please and not cost you a cent, for the grass is green the whole winter and cattle are as fat as if they had been stall fed the whole year round. Wheat is fetched anything the same or cash. A wagon from \$100 to \$150, 100 dollars for a yoke of oxen, \$50 for a cow. And work will fetch anything you want at from \$1 to \$1.50 a day, a dollar a hundred for the grass and so on. And although was much opposed to coming as anyone could be, if I were back there and know what I know now, I should be perfectly willing to come.

The land you get is sufficient to pay for your trouble and it was here and John and Warren each of them and yourself had a claim. I should like to live there. We have all got claims joining. I cannot tell you I know more about that than I do. The Indians appear to be very friendly, like to have the "Boston" come, as they call them. You think it is a long road and so it is, but the worst is over when you get started. Be sure and have plenty of flour, that is the main object; start with at least 175 or 200 pounds, and 75 pounds of bacon to the person. Fetch no more beds than you want to use, start with clothing a plenty to last you one year after you get here if you have nothing to buy with. After that you will raise a lot of money. Start with at least four or five yoke of cattle to the wagon, young cattle four or five years old are the best; fetch what coffee, sugar and such things you like, if you should be sick you need them. I write to you as it is expected I write to come. I need not do that as I know of, although I wish you were here.

I can't help but believe you would be suited, not that it will do my dear mother any good to see her children well fixed to get a living. That is if congress ever does anything for Oregon. It is not like any other new country—a farm to pay for—it is already paid for when you get here. You don't know how I never to see you, and if I am never to see you, let me hear from you as often as possible. I want to know how you are all getting along and what you are doing. Give my love and respects to all.

We have had two weddings in our family. Rose and Amos King and Melinda Fuller. Young men have to pay five dollars a year if they don't live on their claim. The people all look hale and hearty here. We are looking for Moses Moon and Herman Hallcock this fall.

Write the first opportunity, and every one. It has been so long since I have heard from you.

From your affectionate children,
Stephen and Mariah King.
(Concluded tomorrow.)

Lebanon Sawmill Closed by Strike

LEBANON, June 7.—The Sewell and Wynn sawmill, formerly the Gleason mill, a plant of a large daily capacity of finished lumber, has had to suspend operations because of a strike of its employees. Sewell and Wynn could not meet the wage demands of the strikers, who were recently organized as a union, and the only way to get the mill run into approximately 40 men out of work. Mr. Sewell has gone to Washington to do construction work for a firm which has given him a contract. By consent of the striking employees Mr. Wynn will dispose of lumber in the yard to meet outstanding obligations.

Further, this board of five men would fix different standards for different industries, and for different processes of an industry. The exceptions to the standards, for example, would run into thousands. But all would be made by the five men at Washington. If a business man in Iowa wanted an exception, he would have to apply to Washington for it. If the whole state of Iowa wanted a different standard, it could not fix the standard

Gone Sour?



Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, June 7.—New York has enacted a child labor bill, forbidding the sale in that state of goods made by the labor of children under 16. Other states have enacted, or are in process of enacting similar laws, forbidding the sale of goods made by child labor, or goods made by labor paid less than a minimum wage or by labor working more than maximum hours.

At the same time, President Roosevelt has recommended a committee of congress is holding hearings, on a bill covering the same points and having the same effect.

This situation raises a question of the highest importance. Under recent supreme court decisions, laws of this kind can be enacted, and enforced by either the federal government or the several states. The question is, which way is best, which will the country prefer when it understands the difference between the two methods, and understands all the implications of the present situation.

Congress, if it chooses, can confine its legislation to merely supplementing the laws of the states. With respect to New York for example, congress can merely say that there shall not be shipped into New York, from any other state, goods made by children under 16. By such a law, New York is perfectly protected. As respects factories within the state, it is protected by its own law. As respects factories in other states, it is protected by the federal law. And the same as to minimum wages and maximum hours. And the same as to every other state.

Every state can have its own standards of child labor, of minimum wages, and of maximum hours. And every state will be protected in the standards it sets, by the federal law. But the pressure of the administration at Washington is for a different kind of federal law. It is for a law which ignores the states, which indeed makes it impossible for the states to have their own laws and their own standards. If the proposed federal law is passed, the New York law is superseded, and so are all other state laws about labor, present or future. The federal measure that is now to the front would set up a single, uniform standard for the whole country, with enforcement from Washington.

The administration recognizes, as does everybody, that there ought not to be one standard for the whole country. They recognize that a mainly manufacturing state, like New York for example, needs one standard, while a mainly agricultural state, like Iowa for example, needs a different standard. The proponents of the federal law recognize this—but still insist on a universal federal law. To take care of the variation, the proposed federal law would set up a board of five men. The five men would have absolute control over every standard everywhere. They would fix one standard, for New York, another for Iowa, another for Virginia, and so on throughout the whole country.

Further, this board of five men would fix different standards for different industries, and for different processes of an industry. The exceptions to the standards, for example, would run into thousands. But all would be made by the five men at Washington. If a business man in Iowa wanted an exception, he would have to apply to Washington for it. If the whole state of Iowa wanted a different standard, it could not fix the standard

through its own legislature—it would have to go to Washington and ask the five men. Why should the administration prefer one standard for the whole country, and all power to make exceptions centralized at Washington until recently, there were some legal and constitutional reasons for preferring one uniform federal law. But since decisions of the supreme court, these reasons have disappeared.

One reason why the administration should prefer one uniform law, and all the power at Washington, would be for the sake of the power. General Hugh Johnson, who was head of NRA and knows this field thoroughly, says the proposed federal measure contains very great powers. He says "It is a shot gun bill full of adroit obscurities." He says it contains undisclosed effects, as the president's court measure does. The reduction in the powers and functions of the states, which this federal bill would bring about, some directly, others later, and in connection with other new deal measures, would leave the states mere shells, little more than geographical terms ultimately becoming obsolete. It is desirable that the proposed federal measure regulating industry should be kept before the country as long as the court measure has been in order to permit understanding of just what the measure would do.

Floyd Baxters Visit
BRUSH CREEK, June 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Baxter arrived here Saturday and will spend part of the summer with Mrs. Baxter's mother, Mrs. G. L. Hatteberg. Mrs. Baxter has been teaching at LaGrande and Mr. Baxter at Burns, where he will teach again. Mrs. Baxter does not plan to teach next year. She will attend summer school at the University of Oregon.

Ten Years Ago
June 8, 1927
Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will receive the highest honor ever accorded a private citizen in his native land, the Hubbard medal of the National Geographic society.

Twenty Years Ago
June 8, 1917
State Treasurer T. B. Kay challenged Attorney Grant Corby to public debate when Kay took the floor at the Commercial club meeting last night in defense of three proposed amendments to the city charter of Salem.

Fred W. Stenslof was unanimously elected president of the Salem Commercial club for January and Kenneth Burket, Peggy Ann Stone, Charles Gillanders, Betty Stange, Charlotte Mae Livey, Millicent Evenden, Pearl Porter, Neida Trullinger, Annette Lytle, Jean Simmons, Lucinda Homann and Marybelle Adams of Portland, formerly of Woodburn, Mrs. Ralph G. Kleen assisted with vocal numbers.

Dallas Travelers Finish Journeys

DALLAS, June 7.—Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Foster of Dallas arrived home this week from a months motor trip through the United States. They went to New York and then south to Washington, D. C., and on to Knoxville, Tennessee. Dr. Foster's old home. They then went south to New Orleans and came west through Texas. They called on a number of friends in California on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Dalton also returned home Tuesday from an auto trip to Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico and return through Utah.

Mrs. H. D. Peterson, president of the Dallas Woman's club, and state chairman of the Junior Women's club, returned this week from the general federation meeting held in Tulsa, Okla. Mrs. Peterson had spent some time on her way home visiting with friends and relatives in California. She was accompanied home by her cousin, Mrs. K. A. Humphreys, prominent club woman of Glendale, California.

Thomas President Of O.N.S. Alumni

MONMOUTH, June 7.—Lyle Thomas of West Salem is the newly elected president of the O.N.S. alumni association.

At the annual meeting here Saturday, Miss Agnes Campbell Monmouth, presented a portrait of her late father, Thomas Campbell, which will hang in the newly dedicated Campbell hall. Mr. Campbell was president for 13 years of the Christian college, as the school was known before it became Oregon Normal.

The picture formerly hung in the auditorium, but had been removed. Its formal presentation to Campbell hall was a feature of the formal dedicatory service. B. F. Irvine, editor of the Portland Journal, was the dedicatory speaker. Professor William Jones of Willamette university also spoke. President J. A. Churchill greeted the alumni and other guests. C. L. Starr, formerly of the state board of education, was another speaker.

Eclectic Contest Won

By Mrs. Wayne B. Gill
Over Woodburn Course

WOODBURN, June 7.—Mrs. Wayne B. Gill was winner of the eclectic contest for the month of May, held at the Woodburn Golf club. Her score for low gross was a score of 40 and Mrs. M. D. Hastings low net with 42-15-27. Other scores were Dorothy Austin, 50-23-27; Mrs. H. M. Austin 42-14-28; Mrs. Frank Proctor 46-18-28; Mrs. Sumner Stevens 47-17-30; Mrs. Gerald B. Smith 52-24-35; Mrs. C. M. Cannard 45-19-30; Mrs. J. F. Lacey 56-25-31; Mrs. Clyde Cuthforth 50-18-32; Mrs. L. H. Shorey 48-16-32; Mrs. George Jones 49-16-33; Mrs. Burton Wilford 56-22-34; Mrs. F. G. Evenden 45-11-34; Mrs. Walter Miller 50-25-35; Mrs. A. J. Beck 59-24-35; Mrs. L. Verne Ojken 57-25-42; Mrs. Rodney Alden 73-25-47; Mrs. Henry Miller, 78-25-53; Mrs. Sidney Johnson 81-25-56; Mrs. L. C. Buchner, 87-25-62; Mrs. J. W. Richards, 97-25-72.

Randall Buell Elected

Head of K. of P. Lodge
Installation Next Month

DALLAS, June 7.—Randall Buell was chosen chancellor commander of the Marmion lodge No. 96, Knights of Pythias at the mid-year election. Other officers elected include: H. L. McMurphy, vice commander; Ben Helms, trustee; Merritt Hart, master of work; Harry Robinson, master at arms; Arthur Woods, inner guard; Johnny Bengo, outer guard; C. W. Henkle, grand lodge delegate and T. B. Hooker, alternate.

The new officers will be installed at the first meeting in July.

Radio Programs

- KOIN—TUESDAY—940 Kc.
 - 6:30—Clock, 8—News.
 - 8:05—Sunday, vocal.
 - 8:15—Rhythm and Romance.
 - 8:30—Romance of Helen Trent, drama.
 - 8:45—Our Gal Sunday.
 - 9:00—Betty and Bob, serial.
 - 9:15—Hymns of all churches.
 - 9:30—Betty Carter.
 - 9:45—Modern Cinderella.
 - 10:00—Frosty Kiddy Kelly.
 - 10:10—Big Sister, serial.
 - 10:15—Anat Jenny's stories.
 - 10:20—Edwin C. Sewal.
 - 11:15—Cooking for fun.
 - 11:45—This and that.
 - 12:00—Home town sketches.
 - 12:30—Home town sketches.
 - 1:15—Mary O'Brien.
 - 1:30—St. Louis Syncope.
 - 2:45—Neighbors.
 - 4:00—Hammerstein Music Hall, varied.
 - 8:00—Romantic songs.
 - 8:30—Casandra.
 - 9:00—Jack O'Brien college, variety.
 - 9:45—Leaves in the Wind.
 - 10:00—Scattered seeds, drama.
 - 7:15—Arabian orch.
 - 7:30—Al Jolson.
 - 8:00—Flea and his gang.
 - 8:30—Alexander Woolcott.
 - 8:45—McGraw orch.
 - 9:30—Drews orch.
 - 10:00—Night Riders, drama.
 - 10:30—Studio orch.
 - 11:15—Studio.
 - 11:30-12—Pontrell orch.
- KOW—TUESDAY—620 Kc.
 - 7:00—Morning melodies.
 - 10:20—11's a Woman's World.
 - 8:15—Story of Maria, serial.
 - 9:00—Mystery Chef, hints.
 - 9:15—Wiggs Cabbage Patch, serial.
 - 9:30—John's Other Wife, drama.
 - 9:45—Fun in the Sun.
 - 11:00—Poppo Young's Family, drama.
 - 11:15—Ma Perkins, drama.
 - 11:45—O'Neill, drama.
 - 12:15—News.
 - 12:30—Follow the Moon, drama.
 - 12:45—Guiding Light, serial.
 - 1:00—Hollywood in person.
 - 2:00—Gaming, serial.
 - 3:00—Easy Aces (KT).
 - 3:15—Ray Harrington, saxophone.
- 3:30—Oh, Susannah.
- 3:45—Parching parade.
- 4:00—Fiction vocal.
- 4:30—Ships and flats.
- 5:00—Stars of today.
- 5:30—Fred Astaire, varied.
- 6:00—Jimmy Fidler, comments.
- 6:45—Vic and Sade, comedy.
- 7:00—Public speaking.
- 7:30—Playland Casino orch.
- 8:00—Good Morning Tonight, music.
- 9:00—Thrill, drama.
- 9:30—Songs at Eventide.
- 10:00—Edwin C. Sewal.
- 10:15—Fitzpatrick orch.
- 10:45—Ambassador orch.
- 11:00—Bal Tabarin orch.
- 11:30—Uptown orch.
- 12—Complete weather reports.

Griddler to Wed

One of the events of commencement week at Ohio State university will be the wedding of William "Tippy" Dye, star quarterback of the Buckeyes and captain of the baseball and basketball teams, whose charming bride will be Mary Russell, a classmate and prominent sorority leader.

Mrs. H. D. Peterson, president of the Dallas Woman's club, and state chairman of the Junior Women's club, returned this week from the general federation meeting held in Tulsa, Okla. Mrs. Peterson had spent some time on her way home visiting with friends and relatives in California. She was accompanied home by her cousin, Mrs. K. A. Humphreys, prominent club woman of Glendale, California.

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Brosseau Leases Will-Snyder Mart

AURORA, June 7.—The Aurora meat market has changed hands and after June 15 Eldon Brosseau will be in charge, having leased the market from the Will Snyder company. Until that time the Ebners of Woodburn will have charge. Brosseau is well known in this community, having worked with the Donald market for some time.

Guests at the N. E. Manock home have been Mrs. Manock's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Van Nortwick and Leon Van Nortwick and Mrs. Everett Powell and daughter, Pearl of Cottage Grove.

Traffic Violations and Drunkenness Bring Five Men Before City Judge

SILVERTON, June 7.—Fines of \$3.50 each were collected Saturday from John Hanna, Joseph McCracken, F. W. Riggs all for falling to stop at stop signs. Peter C. Sonnesay paid \$3.50 parking in front of an alley and C. F. Wortenberg paid \$10 on a drunken charge.

All cases were heard before Judge George Custer and C. E. Hartford made the arrests.

Hills, Minnesota Folks To Hold Annual Picnic

EVENS VALLEY, June 7.—The annual Hills, Minnesota, picnic will be held at the Evens Valley school June 13. As a rule more than 100 persons attend this event. There are many residents in Oregon who formerly lived at Hills, Minnesota. Many come out from Portland for the occasion. Albert Nerison is president.

Radio Programs

- KEX—TUESDAY—1180 Kc.
 - 6:30—Clock (KT).
 - 7:30—Vic and Sade.
 - 7:45—Gospel singer.
 - 8:00—Musical.
 - 8:15—Breakfast club.
 - 8:30—Home institute.
 - 8:45—Public speaking (KT).
 - 9:30—Dr. Brock.
 - 10:00—News.
 - 10:45—Total Eclipse of the sun. In a lecture and Western and Home.
 - 12:30—Hansen and Williams (KT).
 - 12:45—Markets.
 - 1:00—Classmate.
 - 1:00—Story of Mary Martin, drama.
 - 1:15—Escorts and Betty.
 - 1:30—Gentlemen of Elythium.
 - 1:45—King's men.
 - 2:00—News.
 - 2:35—Better speech.
 - 3:00—Elythium.
 - 3:15—Benny and Gillum, piano duo.
 - 3:30—Benny Rabinoff, violin.
 - 3:45—Public speaking.
 - 4:00—Husbands and Wives, varied.
 - 4:30—Melody in 3-4 time.
 - 4:45—Classmate.
 - 5:00—Ben Bernie, variety.
 - 5:15—Law and Order, comedy.
 - 5:45—Baritone Balladier.
 - 6:00—Speaking of sports.
 - 6:30—Law and Order, comedy.
 - 6:45—Sun eclipse program.
 - 7:00—Back Seat Driver, drama.
 - 7:15—Law and Order, comedy.
 - 7:30—New Festival program.
 - 8:00—News.
 - 8:15—Guest of the evening.
 - 9:00—Baseball, Portland-Seattle.
 - 11:00—News.
 - 11:15—Haven of Rest.
 - 11:30—Charles Huron.
 - 12—Weather and police reports.