

The Oregon Statesman

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

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\$56,000,000 Mistake

When the question of appropriating \$725,000,000 or \$875,000,000 for the WPA was before the United States senate last week, Senator Adams of Colorado, in arguing for the lower figure, charged that Col. F. C. Harrington, who succeeded Harry Hopkins as WPA administrator, had made an error of \$56,000,000 in computing the amount necessary to operate this agency until the end of June, based upon already established figures as to payment, overhead and personnel.

It is interesting to note that the entire revenue of the United States was, in round numbers, \$56,000,000 in the year 1860. Expenditures were a trifle more, \$63,000,000. Every year since, it has taken nine, ten, sometimes 11 figures to represent either of these amounts. Of course, the United States was much smaller in population and wealth in 1860. But the government revenue in that year was \$1.78 per capita. In 1938 it was \$47.89.

Think what a furor there would have been in 1860 if someone had remarked in the senate, in rather offhand fashion, that there was a \$56,000,000 discrepancy in the national accounts—in other words that the nation's entire income had been unaccountably mislaid! Now, \$56,000,000 represents slightly less than one per cent.

Appropriately, the senate spent almost an entire legislative day discussing this alleged error and other matters involved in the varying estimates of WPA need. The debate fills 30 of the large, fine-type pages of the Congressional Record. But the senate never came to unanimous agreement about this discrepancy. According to Senator Adams, it was a fairly simple matter; Harrington admitted having funds to carry the WPA to February 7, but he figured from February 1 in his estimate of needed funds. That accounted for \$45,000,000, and the remainder was accounted for in an allocation of WPA funds for 90,000 relief workers employed under other federal departments, up to March 1.

Incontrovertible facts that the day's discussion did bring forth were that in the dead of winter, 1937-38, at the low point of the "recession," there were only 1,900,000 persons on WPA, as compared to 3,245,000 on the Saturday nine days before the general election last November, despite the fact that there had been a marked improvement in business, industry and employment since July. There had been a similar increase in the comparatively prosperous year 1936—also an election year.

Court Protection now Desirable

Two years ago the most vigorous proponents of President Roosevelt's court packing bill were declaring that the power of judicial review of legislative action had been usurped by the supreme court. The same group inferred that a law as made by the majority, whether in congress or by direct vote, constituted the expressed will of the nation and should in no instance be invalidated by a little group of nine old men.

It is a bit amusing in the light of such reasoning, unsound though it was, to note how fervently the opposition to the anti-picketing measure in Oregon is appealing to the courts for relief. The arguments will be that the measure, despite a 50,000 majority secured at a popular vote, violates certain inalienable constitutional privileges including the right of free speech. Either the Oregon supreme court or the federal supreme court, or both, ultimately will have before them the question of laying the law alongside the constitutions and determining whether fundamental statutes have been violated. If they have been, the courts will be asked to administer judicial lethal gas to the initiative measure, no matter how large was the majority in its support.

We do not infer that organized labor, as a class, was uniformly for the court packing proposal of Mr. Roosevelt and all the implications of that legislation. Many union men were. The argument was made that the courts had grown stale, that they were unprogressive, that judges looked with jaundiced eyes at what was new and modern and necessary in legislation. The will of the people, whether expressed by congress in a hastily drawn NRA or AAA act, must prevail.

Now all that "new thought" goes out the window. The courts are again constituted as the last barrier of defense against allegedly coercive legislation. No antagonists of the anti-picketing act in Oregon are going to question the right of judicial review of legislation and its invalidation by the courts, if the legislation is found unconstitutional.

In the face of what happened in Oregon last November, the opportunity to protest to the courts now appears a sacred privilege. That privilege would be sterilized if any governor had power to pack the state supreme court; if any president had power to make a hurried house-cleaning of the highest United States tribunal.

Merit Rewarded

Felix Frankfurter is now an associate justice of the supreme court, filling the place made vacant by the late Justice Cardozo. A tribute to his ability was the unanimous vote received in the United States senate. Often criticized in that body as the leader who sent so many young attorneys into government service, when the test came on his confirmation, no senator was willing to say that he was not a fit member for the highest judicial body in the country.

Frankfurter's advancement is a case of merit. Forty four years ago he was an immigrant from Austria, unable to speak a word of English. By intellectual force and through the drive of a splendid character, Frankfurter achieved national recognition as a lawyer and a scholar of law. The close friendship he held with the late Justice Holmes as well as with his immediate predecessor on the bench were strong forces in molding the character of the new judge. He will be liberal within the constitution but he will not be a judge who forsakes the complete right and duty of the supreme court to pass upon the constitutionality of laws.

The elevation of the Harvard professor to the bench is proof anew that the United States recognizes merit. The senate could have argued that his appointment was unwise because the court was left with no western members. It could have argued that it was unwise to provoke the Jewish issue. None of these attacks were made on the new justice. Throughout the nation the bar as well as the public recognized superior ability in the latest nominee of the president. That ability makes Mr. Frankfurter a worthy successor to his mentors, Justices Holmes and Cardozo.

Perennial Pinball Games

Representative Greenwood's pinball and punchboard game bill should be given scant attention by the legislature and quickly interred. Two years ago the Carney and the Martin bills, each banning these gambling enterprises from Oregon, passed both houses and were signed by the governor. The referendum was invoked against the measures and the people sustained them last November by substantial votes. Oregon has thus spoken through its elected representatives and by direct vote on the operation of these devices to suck money from people who can ill-afford the loss.

The state does not want the pinball games and the arguments that they are revenue producers and will help the old people and distressed tax-levying bodies fall on deaf ears, Mr.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

When a mob raged against the danger of Salem stealing the Santiam river, back in '50!

(Concluding from yesterday.)

The men who organized the company which erected and operated in Salem the first woolen mill on this coast were big men. George H. Williams was a supreme judge, became United States senator, attorney general of the United States, etc.; Joseph G. Wilson was elected to congress; John D. Bown was at the time territorial treasurer, became first state treasurer; L. F. Grover became member of congress, governor, U. S. senator, etc. Joseph Watt brought the first band of sheep across the plains, in 1848, and was the main enthusiast for the erection of the mill; Joseph Holman was one of Salem's very first town boosters; in 1840, coming from Peoria party of 1839. Wm. H. Rector erected one of Salem's first town halls; E. M. Barnum was a pioneer attorney and orator; Alfred Stanton was a public spirited pioneer resident.

The reader has noted that the mill was erected in North Salem. That was right. North Salem did not get into the city limits until many years thereafter.

The first building by whites in what is now Salem was for the Jason Lee mission mill, saw and grist, under one roof; across the street from present 960 Broadway. That building stood where the south Larmer warehouse is now. The mission mill passed into private hands. These were the men who in 1850 started to dig the ditch to the Santiam, and were stopped by the mob.

The machinery of the mission mill was sold and moved away, and when the woolen mills building was erected, the same site was available, and acquired, and used, and the same water power employed, though much increased after the Santiam was tapped at the site of Stayton for a greater summer flow.

The officers of the woolen mill company in 1871 were: Daniel Waldo, president; John F. Miller, vice-president; Wm. S. Leadd, treasurer; L. F. Grover, John F. Miller and Daniel Waldo, directors; L. F. Grover, managing agent, and Joseph Hoyt, superintendent of the mill. In 1874, they were using 400,000 pounds of wool a year, making 50,000 yards of blankets, 129,000 yards of tweeds or cassimeres, and 120,000 yards of flannels, and the goods were being sold "in every town and hamlet on the Pacific coast."

Then what happened? The mill burned to the ground on the night of August 2, 1876. That was the greatest blow ever dealt to pioneer Salem. For a dozen years, the town languished because of the loss.

The grand ball of dedication of the mill had been held on the night of November 17, 1877. All Oregon officials and high society were present, and all military dignitaries. Among the named was young 2nd Lieutenant P. H. Sheridan, who danced with the most beautiful of Oregon's belles. Eight years later he was the world's greatest cavalry leader. He was one of the three general present at Appomattox to receive Lee's sword. The other two, Grant and Ord, who also had fought and handled Indians in Oregon and Washington.

The Thomas Kay Woolen mills in Salem now use only about 400,000 pounds of wool a year, and their is a four set mill, while the Directory reported the original mill as a six set mill. But the Directory gave the payroll of the pioneer Williamette mill at \$3000 a month, while that of the Kay mills runs above \$12,000 a month. Last year, the total was over \$15,000. The senior Thomas Kay, who established this mill and was the leading woolen mill man on this coast in the early days, worked for a time installing machinery for the Williamette mill, soon after his arrival in America.

What has happened to the water power over the introduction of which the mob raged back in 1850?

It is still in use. The Oregon penitentiary uses over 150 horse power of it. That is the reason why, when you pass that institution, you see the grounds so well lighted. This water power makes these lights. But there are times when more electric power is used than is furnished by this power—especially when the flax machinery is in full tilt.

The Kay woolen mill uses about 112 horse power. The city of Salem used to develop, from the same stream, 150 horse power, but that has been transferred to the Portland General Electric company, and is used largely for stand-by purposes; that is, surplus when other sources for any reasons fail.

Then the Oregon Pulp and Paper company, Salem's greatest industrial institution, uses some water power, from the same source. But the amount is insignificant, compared with the whole "load" employed by this plant, when all parts of it are operating at full capacity.

No power is now being taken from North Mill creek, though originally, when the first woolen mill was erected, none other was used. The stranger should be told that the main Mill creek is divided near the state prison, and one branch becomes South Mill creek and the other North Mill creek in

Greenwood has indicated the new bill was introduced at the behest of the "mama and papa" independent stores which need the additional revenues pinball games provide. That argument has been well considered by the state which has decided emphatically that the money squeezed from suckers who punch the boards and play the games is taken from weak persons who need their dimes and dollars more than do the operators of the gambling devices. The bill should die in committee.

Right at Home Where Snow Flies in Quebec



SOUTHERN CLIMATE COULDN'T TEMPT THESE Siberian hunkies who rule Quebec in the snowy kingdom. Mrs. Harry Wheeler of St. Jovite, Quebec, finds them gentle pets.

their courses to the Willamette through Salem. The amount of water power that was available in dry seasons for the use of the mission mills, erected in 1840, coming from North Mill creek, was very small. In some periods, the mills were idle, for want of adequate power. The original race was where North Liberty and Broadway streets meet, in the old days it was necessary to maintain a second bridge there—across the race.

Of course, some water power is going to waste, at several points along North Mill creek.

The present Statesman building was used, in the closing sixties and early seventies, the basement and part of the ground floor of it, for downtown headquarters of the woolen mill; the second floor for the offices of the governor of Oregon and his private secretary, the supreme court and state library rooms, and the office of state superintendent of public instruction.

10 Years Ago

February 1, 1929
The will of the late Eric Hauser who died in Portland recently includes \$100,000 to Willamette university according to announcement made by President Carl G. Doney.

Capital City Cooperative creamery organized here in 1916 has been taken over by Greenwood dairy and two institutions will be conducted as one at 1230 State as announced by D. B. McKenzie, manager.

Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, former superintendent of public instruction in Washington, has been named in Salem and is on a lecture tour of country.

20 Years Ago

February 1, 1919
Secretary of State Otlett is badly in need of services of James B. Young, chief auditor in secretary's office, who has enlisted for army service and government has not released him. Otlett has sent telegram to Senator Chamberlain asking for release.

Charles A. Johns Jr., son of Judge and Mrs. C. A. Johns, was a member of the 65th coast artillery which landed at Philadelphia Tuesday.

With a score of 25 to 14 the Salem high school quizzette defeated the McMinnville basketball team in the local gymnasium. Gill and Latham were high scorers for Salem.

January Shipping Augurs big Year

PORTLAND, Jan. 31.—(AP)—Steamship men, reflecting upon January's outward bound shipping from the Portland area, believed today the year would recede a steady trade increase. Eleven cargoes of wheat totaling 3,300,000 bushels and valued at \$2,300,000 have been loaded for England, China and Mexico. Flour exports to China and the Philippines reached 150,000 barrels. The movement to other foreign and domestic markets was estimated at 100,000 barrels. The value to the export trade was about \$1,000,000.

Scrap iron shipments to Japan in January reached \$100,000.

Californian Head Of Pro-Americans

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—(AP)—Mrs. A. C. Mattet of San Francisco was elected president of the National Association of Pro-Americans today at the annual convention of the republican women's organization.

Other officers elected to the national board included: vice president, Mrs. Harry Carpenter, Billings, Mont.; Caroline Usander, Vancouver, Wash.

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Relief and Employment
What we need is not a cut in appropriations for relief but an analysis of why the relief rolls remain so enormous at all points of the business cycle.

The center of interest has been the appropriation. The center of interest ought to be how to produce greater productive employment.

I suspect that our continued huge unemployment is not an act of God but the result of policies. If it is the result of policies, then by all means let us reconsider them.

The WPA is an attempt to create jobs for workers at subsistence wages. A real national employment policy would concentrate on creating an economic situation in which jobs for workers at normal wages would naturally occur.

It is just this economic situation which has not, after six years of reform an recovery, materialized.

We have a stagnant economy. It has become stabilized and rigid within, of course, a certain area of high and low.

This is, no doubt partly due to the relative stability, at long last, of our population.

It is also due, as Mr. Lippman pointed out the other day, to the effort to stabilize all prices at a high level, whether they be prices of farm and industrial products or prices of labor.

The area in which the worker can survive, employed, therefore becomes smaller.

Above and beyond that, we have adopted anti-employment policies. And we shall never radically reduce the relief rolls until we abandon these policies and remove the obstacles to the functioning of the economic process.

One such anti-employment policy is government competition with private industry.

From the viewpoint of obtaining the largest possible use of capital and labor, a case can be made for private industry. But not case can be made for competition between them, as we at present have in the utility industry.

In our economy there is ten to twenty times as much private capital invested in the utilities as there is government capital and government competition therefore prevents far more reemployment than it can possibly substitute.

By subsidies and gifts for duplication of existing facilities by municipalities and other agencies, it prevents the release and expansion of existing utilities.

Nor is the answer for the government to buy out part of the utilities—whether at a high price or a low price. The latter question is not of the essence of the matter.

If the government wants to prevent a coagulation of the blood of the utility industry it must either buy them all out or buy out none, and stop competing.

For if it buys out some of them, all the others will be affected.

As far as technological unemployment is concerned, numerous government policies add to it.

For instance, it has been proved that the development of electric power by water uses far less man power than the development of electric power by steam.

Ninety-two per cent of the cost of hydro-electric power is capital charges and amortization. Capital charges for steam power

are hardly more than 34 per cent.

Our taxation policies also ought to be reconsidered for their effect on employment.

I have always been convinced that the financing of unemployment insurance and old-age pensions out of general taxation, definitely contributes to technological unemployment.

It puts a premium on the use of machines.

Some labor-saving devices actually mean a greater use of labor. The whole economy—other means less.

But a policy bent on increasing employment would not tax pay rolls.

It would do the exact opposite. It would grant tax reductions or increased payrolls. It would use the tax power to create employment incentives.

The liberalization of our taxation structure would also put incentives to capital employment. Actually, both government budgets and corporation taxes ought to be planned over a business cycle.

British corporations are allowed to average their taxes over a certain number of years—six I believe. They can therefore afford to spend money even on the downgrade of the cycle, because they get credit on the upgrade. Our industries, because of the tax system, cannot do this.

Britain actually has a higher rate of corporation tax, but because the industries can average it they really pay this rate whereas in this country, over a period of several years in which years of loss predominate, it is possible, that with a rate of 15 per cent, an industry may actually pay in taxes 50 per cent of its average earnings.

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If, for instance, we should go into a great housing expansion the effect would not be, under present conditions, a vast expansion of employment.

The effect would be to raise the pay of a limited labor monopoly. Trade-union policy at present makes it difficult for the unemployed to shift workers from depressed industries to reviving trades.

In Great Britain the unemployment assistance boards constant employment workers from depressed industries to the expanding building trades, and the result was that, despite an enormous housing boom, wages were kept relatively stable, while employment was immensely augmented.

An unemployed worker cannot take a job in the building trades here without paying his back dues, and these may be more than he can earn in months of work, and certainly he will not have them on hand.

Such union restrictions are anti-employment measures and a way whereby a privileged oligarchy of workers condemn their brothers to the WPA.

We might also consider, in the place of some of our WPA expenditures, giving grants-in-aid to industries for the training of apprentices, including, of course, safeguards that workers passing certain tests would be retained by the industries and the subsidies for them stopped.

The present system of work relief is expending thousands of the skills they possess, and with very few exceptions, producing no new skills for those who come on the rolls without equipment for modern industrial life.

Henry S. Dennison, Lincoln Fiene, Ralph E. Flanders and Morris E. Leeds have done extremely constructive thinking on this matter of unemployment in a book which has been recently published by the McGraw-Hill Book company, and which is called "Toward Full Employment."

Written by liberals who are, at the same time, practical businessmen, it certainly does not support our present means of dealing with unemployment—nor does the result.

It would seem advisable for the competent committees of congress to equip themselves with an expert commission to draw up a report and recommendations on the whole subject, which is easily the most vital one in American life.

If the experience of Europe is any criterion, free democracies stand or fall largely by their competence to deal with this complex problem.

Cutting \$15,000,000 off the relief appropriations is not dealing with it one way or another. Copyright, 1939, New York Tribune, Inc.

Radio Programs

- 7:30—News.
- 7:45—Time O' Day.
- 8:00—Morning Meditations.
- 8:15—Eight O'Clock Clipper.
- 8:30—Haven of Rest.
- 8:45—News.
- 9:00—Jazzier's Call.
- 9:15—Home Town.
- 9:30—Hits and Escapes.
- 9:45—Friendly Circle.
- 10:15—News.
- 10:30—Professor Thompson.
- 10:45—Voice of Experience.
- 11:00—Tele-Topics.
- 11:15—"Man I Wouldn't Give Up."
- 11:30—Willamette University Chapel.
- 11:45—Music and Music.
- 12:00—Jazz Parade.
- 12:15—News.
- 12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
- 12:45—Mandarin.
- 1:00—Interesting Facts.
- 1:15—Midstream.
- 1:30—The Air.
- 1:45—Book a Week.
- 2:00—Spice of Life.
- 2:15—Johnson Family.
- 2:30—American Legion Talk on Americanism.
- 2:45—Helene Daniels, Blues.
- 3:00—Feminine Fancies.
- 3:15—Public Health Forum.
- 3:30—Merry Hour for Adults.
- 3:45—Jack McLean's Orchestra.
- 4:00—Box Office.
- 4:15—College of Music.
- 4:30—John Lawrence Club.
- 4:45—Dinner Hour Melodies.
- 5:00—Legislative Roundup—Statehood of the Air.
- 5:15—Tonight's Headlines.
- 5:30—Waits Time.
- 5:45—Shelter Ranger.
- 6:00—News.
- 6:15—Betty Jane Rhodes, Chico's.
- 6:30—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.
- 6:45—Newspaper of the Air.
- 7:00—Merry Hour for Adults.
- 7:15—Crystal Gardens Ballroom.
- 7:30—Pair-O-Dice Band.
- 7:45—Sherry Fields' Orchestra.
- 8:00—Jimmy Grier's Orchestra.
- 8:15—Jack McLean's Orchestra.
- 8:30—Orchestra.
- 8:45—Vesper.
- 9:00—Homesteaders' Hour.
- 9:15—Neighbor Reynolds.
- 9:30—Merry Hour for Adults.
- 9:45—Today's News.
- 10:00—Trip to France.
- 10:15—Olden Oregon.
- 10:30—Your Sports IQ.
- 10:45—News.
- 11:00—Safety Talk.
- 11:15—Market, Crop Reports.
- 11:30—Variety.
- 11:45—AUW Study Club.
- 12:00—Guard Your Health.
- 12:15—Paris and Affairs.
- 12:30—Monitor Views the News.
- 12:45—Symphonic Half Hour.
- 1:00—Series for Boys and Girls.
- 1:15—On the Campus.
- 1:30—Vesper.
- 1:45—News.
- 2:00—Agriculture Viewed by Editors.
- 2:15—Market Review.
- 2:30—Dance.
- 2:45—Arthur Eisenstein.
- 3:00—Student Aid Club.
- 3:15—Consumer Forum.
- 3:30—Music of Czechoslovakia.
- 3:45—Vesper.
- 4:00—News.
- 4:15—Story of the Month.
- 4:30—Trail Blazers.
- 4:45—Newly Wrote.
- 5:00—Ted White.
- 5:15—Virginia Lane.
- 5:30—Stars of Today.
- 5:45—Dan Harding's Wife.
- 6:00—The O'Sullivan.
- 6:15—Dance and Tim.
- 6:30—Jazz and Tim.
- 6:45—Other.
- 7:00—John's Organ Wifa.
- 7:15—Just Plain Bill.
- 7:30—Dangerous Roads.
- 7:45—Dr. Kala.
- 8:00—Valliant Lady.
- 8:15—Betty Crocker.
- 8:30—Story of Mary Marilla.
- 8:45—Ma Perkins.
- 9:00—Peggy Young's Family.
- 9:15—Goulding Light.
- 9:30—Orchestra.
- 9:45—News.
- 10:00—1.15—Stella Dallas.
- 10:15—Vic and Sada.
- 10:30—Girl Alone.
- 10:45—Household Hannah.
- 11:00—Radio Review.
- 11:15—Lee and Ken.
- 11:30—Hollywood Flash.
- 11:45—Charles Sears.
- 12:00—News.
- 12:15—I Love a Mystery.
- 12:30—Women's Magazine.
- 12:45—Easy Aces.
- 1:00—Mr. Keen.
- 1:15—Musical Interlude.
- 1:30—Stars of Today.
- 1:45—Hobby Lobby.
- 2:00—Paul Carson.
- 2:15—Biltmore Trio.
- 2:30—Martin's Music.
- 2:45—Variety Parade.
- 3:00—Kay Kyser's Kollege.
- 3:15—Edwin C. Hill.
- 3:30—Tommy Dorsey.
- 3:45—Town Hall Tonight.
- 4:00—News Flashes.
- 4:15—Kooda Mellow.
- 4:30—Orchestra.
- 4:45—Vesper.
- 5:00—Market Report.
- 5:15—KOIN Klock.
- 5:30—News.
- 5:45—Old Corband.
- 6:00—This and That.
- 6:15—Three Merry Men.
- 6:30—Helen Trent.
- 6:45—Our Gal Sunday.
- 7:00—The Goldbergs.
- 7:15—Life Can Be Beautiful.
- 7:30—Big Sister.
- 7:45—Real Life Stories.
- 8:00—School of the Air.
- 8:15—News.
- 8:30—Sugars' Sam.
- 8:45—Fletcher Wiley.
- 9:00—Kitty Kelly.
- 9:15—Tri and Marge.
- 9:30—Hilltop House.
- 9:45—Scattergood Business.
- 10:00—March of Gamsa.
- 10:15—You Want to Be.
- 10:30—Surprise Your Husband.
- 10:45—Law Weber.
- 11:00—Newspaper of the Air.
- 11:15—Chiquita.
- 11:30—Five O'Clock Flash.
- 11:45—Lorena Wing.
- 12:00—News.
- 12:15—Star Theatre.
- 12:30—Rhythm Rhapsody.
- 12:45—Anti-Ballet.
- 1:00—Little Show.
- 1:15—Lam and Abner.
- 1:30—Orchestra.
- 1:45—Gang Busters.
- 2:00—Sophie Tucker.
- 2:15—Orchestra.
- 2:30—Five Star Band.
- 2:45—Nightcap Terna.
- 3:00—Orchestra.
- 3:15—Musical Clock.
- 3:30—Family Affair Hour.
- 3:45—Financial Service.
- 4:00—Dre-Block.
- 4:15—Market Questions.
- 4:30—Bank Boys.
- 4:45—Originalities.
- 5:00—Alice Corsett.
- 5:15—Show Window.
- 5:30—Farm and Home.
- 5:45—Agriculture Today.
- 6:00—News.
- 6:15—Home Institute.
- 6:30—Natalie Trails.
- 6:45—Melody Time.
- 7:00—Voice of American Women.
- 7:15—Radio Review.
- 7:30—Marion Barst.
- 7:45—Dept. Agriculture.
- 8:00—Orchestra.
- 8:15—News.
- 8:30—Market Reports.
- 8:45—Quiet Hour.
- 9:00—Club Melrose.
- 9:15—Financial and Grain.
- 9:30—Live Five.
- 9:45—Your Navy.
- 10:00—Curstone Quiz.
- 10:15—Jesse Crawford.
- 10:30—Orchestra.
- 10:45—News.
- 11:00—Marlowe and Lyon.

Plenty of Power for 45,000-Pound Pay Load