

# The Oregon Statesman

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

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## Much Ado About Dies

The Dies committee in the last week has set something of a record for obvious conclusions elaborately arrived at. On Thursday a certain General Walter G. Krivitsky, "who identified himself as a former high official of the soviet military intelligence," informed the committee that the Red army doubtless had agents working in the American armed forces, both naval and military. More recently the committee has made headlines with the astounding bit of information that there are Americans working for the Russian version of the Gestapo, the OGPU of bloody memory.

Whether the newspapers are to be blamed for devoting a considerable amount of space to such "findings," or whether the blame for believing banalities to be new discoveries lies with the congressmen themselves is not entirely clear. The newspapers are doubtless partly at fault; but ultimately the Dies committee itself must be responsible for most of the shallow thinking which marks its ponderous "evidence."

If one examines closely the committee findings reported with so much pomp in the past week, there is little to be found which a sixth-grader could not guess at with an excellent possibility of having his words taken seriously by persons much more experienced than himself. What is so wonderful about knowing that the Russians are trying to find out American military plans, even if a self-identified ex-Russian general makes the assertion? Why should anyone be surprised to know that Americans are working for a foreign government against their own nation? Such being the advanced state of western civilization, surely no one much out of the cradle has ever believed that sovereign nations, including the United States, adhere closely to the Boy Scout law when it comes to knowing about other peoples' armies. And certainly only the most uninstructed in the ways of the world expects all the 130,000,000 persons who legally call themselves "American citizens" to be paragons of civic virtue. That is a great many people; and that would be a great deal of civic virtue.

The Dies committee, like a number of other much-publicized congressional committees of "investigation," is chiefly a product of its times. A certain variety of rather crude nationalism is now rife in the United States, and a committee which does almost nothing to further a reasoned interpretation of what constitutes the democratic process, but which plays games of cops and robbers and through the headlines is quite in the contemporary spirit of gaudy and sentimental patriotism. If one eliminated the Dies committee one would end a good portion of pseudo-sensationalism; but one would in no way diminish the protective forces which now prop up the republican system of government in America.

## Eugene Expansion Defeated

After all the discussion extending over the last year, the remnant of Eugene's "territorial expansion" program went down to defeat in Friday's special election. Previously annexation of Springfield had been abandoned and the issue was limited to inclusion of the Glenwood community within the city limits. The proposal was defeated not only in Glenwood but in Eugene. Too bad the Russians and the nazis don't see things that way.

The primary reason for the proposal's defeat appears to be that, strange as it seems, it would have increased taxes temporarily both for Glenwood people and for Eugene property owners in general. Unincorporated Glenwood now escapes municipal taxation; whereas if it had been taken into the city, the cost of expanding various municipal services such as police and fire protection, sewers and street lighting to the new territory would have raised general municipal expenses for the entire city more than the taxing of Glenwood property would have offset.

This problem of suburbs which are to all intents part of the city they border, yet remain outside the city limits, is becoming a serious one throughout the nation—and it is as serious in Salem as in most other cities. At present Salem's suburbs lack police protection but, as a result of municipal policy, they receive fire protection without cost.

Nationally it is constantly becoming a more aggravated problem because with the declining birth rate and the decrease in immigration, the cities are losing population and taxable property. This condition does not yet obtain in Salem. But it is a condition that is forcing municipalities to ponder the future and it will be a major topic of discussion at the realtors' national convention in Los Angeles.

There is one other circumstance relative to the Eugene merger election that is worthy of note. The city recorder was required by law to have 20,404 ballots printed, half of them sample ballots. There were 10,202 eligible voters; exactly 332 went to the polls. It is an extreme example of the lethargy of the voters in connection with important issues which involve no personalities.

## Community Chest Near Goal

Though still several thousand dollars shy, the Community Chest fund reached a figure on the scheduled closing day of the campaign which entitled the program to be labeled a success for another year. The "cleanup" early this week will bring it up to the desired amount, or very close to it; and thus the Chest will have survived this "critical" year in its existence.

But it has been a hard struggle and there were moments in the past week when leaders in the Chest organization were fearful that the program of combining solicitation for seven welfare agencies was going to be a flop in its third year in Salem, as it has in many other cities. And though the fund may "go over the top" this week, it will be because some civic-minded people will have done more than their share—an inevitable result in view of the fact that a good many others did less than their share.

Chest solicitors bumped into two major difficulties; a tendency on the part of many who were willing to participate, to think in terms of the donations they made to individual agencies in the past and to give a dollar or less, rather than a day's pay; and a tendency to decline altogether because of objection to one agency, regardless of the merits of the other six. The answer to this latter argument—when it was sincere, which was not true in all cases—is that some other contributor doubtless considered that "objectionable" agency the most meritorious of the group, and thus the donations would balance each other and both go for the desired purposes.

The proper viewpoint is that the Community Chest's existence has improved the processes of financing and conducting the necessary welfare programs in the community, and that it merits the support which will assure its continued existence.

## Forgotten WPA Purgees

Wartime is a time of forgotten men even in lands where the battles aren't raging. How many readers, for instance, have given more than passing thought in recent weeks to the fate of the 703,400 persons dropped from the WPA rolls since the "purge" began July 1? For the most part they have dropped into such obscurity that even the various relief agencies have no record of them.

Thanks in part to the increase in private employment, no great percentage of this group has sought direct relief—though another explanation is their knowledge that no relief is available, according to *Survey* *Midmonthly*. Still another explanation, in communities where relief would be forth-

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

"The unfriendly Hudson 10-15-39 Bay Company" was helpful to the early missionaries here; at no time unfriendly:

In the article of Charles A. Butts, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., associate editor of the Adult Bible Class Quarterly, applying to the lesson for Sunday, October 8, 1939, used in the Sunday Schools of the Congregational church throughout the world, these words appear:

"Religion produces pioneers because it gives men faith in God and man that right will triumph."

"Pioneers are not half-way men. They stake their all in the cause which they represent. When Marcus Whitman began his missionary work in Oregon in 1835, he was faced with an array of opposition which would have brought despair and defeat to a man of lesser faith."

"There were the hostile Indians to contend with, the opposition of political foes, the unfriendly Hudson Bay Company, the great distance from the established centers of life, the impassable Rocky Mountains, the snows of winter, the droughts of summer. But, as Walter C. Erdman has said, 'Dr. Whitman had God in his life. He had always wanted to be a minister of the gospel, and as a missionary doctor he carried out his purpose.' Whitman College in the Columbia River is a monument to the faith of this pioneer."

That is good, excepting for a few mistakes.

In the first place, Marcus Whitman did not begin his missionary work in Oregon in 1835. He started in Oregon in 1835, in company with Rev. Samuel Parker, but turned back at Green river, while Parker went on to Oregon, did some scouting work, and departed for home by water. Dr. Whitman returned, from the site of the Jim Bridger fort on the Black Fork of Green river to Pratsburg, New York, taking with him two Indian boys, John and Richard. There Miss Narcissa Prentiss, daughter of Judge Prentiss of that town in Steuben county, became filled with the zeal of a missionary spirit, and was married to Dr. Whitman. They started west in March, 1836, with the two Indian boys; added at Pittsburg Rev. H. H. Spalding and wife, newly married; the having been a farmer's daughter, Eliza Hart, of Oneida county, New York. At Liberty, Mo., they picked up W. H. Gray, from Utica, N. Y., a mechanic, and, before leaving the frontier, took on Miles Good-year, 16, from Iowa, as servant and herder, who remained with the party as far as Wyeth's Fort Hall, where he joined a trapping expedition.

The party thus constituted accompanied one of the fur companies, led by Fitzpatrick, experienced American mountain man, taking a small wagon, soon reduced to a cart, as far as Fort Boise—thence all on horseback, to the Fort Walla Walla of the Hudson's Bay company, where they were treated most royally; thence in that company's boats to Fort Vancouver, where Dr. McLoughlin entertained them for weeks, as his great company's welcome and honored guests, and was sorry to see them finally depart, for stations selected in advance by Rev. Parky, who did not remain to personally direct them, nor to share their labors, dangers, martyrdoms.

Mistake number 2. The name was (and is) Hudson's Bay company, not Hudson Bay company. The geographical name is Hudson Bay, the concern of the Hudson's Bay company, established in 1682, 270 years ago, one of the oldest business organizations under its original form in the world.

Mistake number 3 is the most important and most deserving of correction. Dr. John McLoughlin, head of that great concern during Oregon's early pioneer days, welcomed cordially and treated liberally all missionaries. It was so with Jason Lee and his companions in 1834; it was so with their first and second reinforcements in the parties of 1837; it was so with the Lausanne party arriving in Oregon's early pioneer days, welcomed cordially and treated liberally all missionaries. It was so with Jason Lee and his companions in 1834; it was so with their first and second reinforcements in the parties of 1837; it was so with the Lausanne party arriving in Oregon's early pioneer days, welcomed cordially and treated liberally all missionaries.

When the Whitmans and Spaldings and Gray arrived at Fort Vancouver in late 1835, he warned them against going to the interior, as far as Wallatpu (Walla Walla) or farther, as he had warned Jason Lee, who had been sent as missionary to the Flatheads.

There is more reverence for Jim Farley around here lately. It is not only the postmasters convention here, although it gave an inkling of how many friends he has. A wholly impartial analyst recently surveyed 35 of the 48 states personally and returned here with the conclusion that more than a majority of the delegates to the next democratic convention will be very good friends of Farley—not necessarily pledged to his nomination, but boys he knows by their front names.

Any way (and this is still merely recounting the most sensible sounding arguments you hear from the political masters) whoever indicated Mr. Roosevelt wanted a third term, except Ickes? The president's friends and most of the news observers think he does not want one, but that he might be persuaded to take it, if pressed. That means he probably would not get it as the situation obviously requires open ardent work on his part. The nomination will not come to him on a platter.

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coming if they applied for it, is that "apparently their long WPA employment has given them a little cushioning."

Thus throughout the nation the picture is mixed; social workers in the south report that some of the purgees are "undergoing a process of slow starvation with no means of making themselves heard." In other centers those cast adrift have found other employment, gotten onto the relief rolls or tried to do so—in some cases not because of immediate need but in the hope of being reinstated on WPA.

In Salem and Marion county, for the most part their lot to date has apparently been more fortunate; seasonal employment and other increased employment has kept them away from the welfare agencies and the county relief load has dropped rather than increased. But wherever they are and whatever their fate, it is certain that the public is not worrying much about them to date. For that, they have to thank the WPA strikes of last summer, which caused a general withdrawal of the sympathy they had previously enjoyed.

## "Nazi Offensive"



## News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Smoke does not necessarily mean there is fire in Washington. Manufacture of synthetic clouds is the leading industry of the capital.

Latest formidable fleecy vapor to gather on the horizon is the authoritative suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt might ask Mr. Garner to join him in seeking a third term. This one came out a chimney other than that of the White House or the Washington hotel (where Mr. G. lives). Some say it came out of an accordion. The weird instrument upon which Mr. Roosevelt's banisher Thomas Corcoran relaxes from his daily toll of working the White House basement bellows. In any event there will be no rain from that one.

Mr. Garner would not run for a third term with George Washington. He is self-constitutionally opposed to third terms.

A lot of political clouds are going to be dissipated soon, including that thunderhead about the war making Mr. Roosevelt's renomination and re-election a foregone conclusion.

Nothing inside confirms that supposition. The situation seems to be that the democratic party is reunited on foreign policy. Current congressional debate naturally puts accent upon that happy state of affairs. But as soon as the pending ship bill is out of the way, the country will have to get back to domestic issues. The January session will bring such issues to the foreground. That is where harmony stops.

Possibility that this country will enter the war before the nominating conventions next June is too remote for anyone to see. If the country is neutral and agreed on foreign policy, the basic reasoning upon which third term conclusions now are being offered, will not exist.

Any way (and this is still merely recounting the most sensible sounding arguments you hear from the political masters) whoever indicated Mr. Roosevelt wanted a third term, except Ickes? The president's friends and most of the news observers think he does not want one, but that he might be persuaded to take it, if pressed. That means he probably would not get it as the situation obviously requires open ardent work on his part. The nomination will not come to him on a platter.

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but officials who are usually in pitch with the White House are now humming the suggestion that Mr. Morgenthau wants to advance \$50,000,000 in gold to help stabilize Brazilian currency. Legislation would be needed, and the treasury secretary is expected to recommend it at the January session. Brazil would pay back with her own gold production in a number of years.

In the warming oven also is a \$4,000,000 credit deal with Uruguay through the Export-Import bank. It will be announced soon.

A Harvard classmate, returned from South America, has relayed privately to the president a story about certain German merchant ships being armed with giant booms to carry and launch 6 or 8 one hundred ton pocket submarines. The president investigates everything. Navy is looking into this one.

As a state department official put it: "The blitzpeace of Herr Hitler was not successful; now we will see what his blitzkrieg will do." (Distributed by King Features Syndicate. In reproduction in whole or in part prohibited.)

## On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

EUROPE CRIES TO GERMANY  
When George Bernard Shaw taunts the British government for having been unwilling to bomb Berlin on behalf of Poland, he presents a dilemma but contributes nothing to its solution.

It is not only the fear of reprisals that restrains the hands of the French and the British from a horror war. The same thing restrains them that prevented any pact with Russia which would give the Russian Army carte blanche to march into Europe.

Every military consideration favored acceptance of the Russian terms by the Allies. But more than military considerations are at stake. For the object of this war is not to destroy Germany, which, with the aid of Russia, might not have been difficult—but to save Germany for Western civilization against her own leadership.

This war, which Mr. Ford called a "phony" war, that perplexes so many minds, some of them in our Congress, is bewildering at all to the average French poilu or to the simplest Englishman.

He knows that this is not a war to maintain the status quo of Versailles or British imperialism. It was he would not fight it. He knows that this is the great European civil war, the object of which is to determine what sort of Europe he is going to live in.

It is the war of the European spirit against an alien spirit. And because it is this sort of war, the Allies fight it with profound inhibition and fight it only because all means of communication between the rest of Europe and Germany have been closed for years by Adolf Hitler. This is the tragedy of this most tragic war—that communication among peoples has been suspended by the leaders of Germany. This is the reason for the seemingly futile bombing with pamphlets in a heartbreaking attempt at communication of Europeans with one another.

In 1933 Germany seceded from Western civilization. In 1939, with complete consequentiality, Germany opened Europe to Asia. This war is a civil war to force Germany back into western civilization and then reorganize and strengthen that civilization by cooperative effort, letting bygones be bygones. Like our own Civil War, it is a war to enforce unity.

The peace terms cannot be written, because the peace terms cannot be dictated. They must be created, together, as a peace for a new and united Europe. In order to make that peace one must have Germany back in the body of Western civilization.

This war is a fight for the living body of Germany. What is Western civilization? It is not democracy, not parliamentary government, and certainly not capitalism. All of these are merely manifestations of something else—temporary forms to express a more permanent content.

It is the world's greatest and most creative civilization, although it has not the most numerous population by any means. It has produced almost the whole of modern science and technology; it has made the greatest conquest of nature; it has liberated the human mind as it has never been liberated; it has created the most secure societies in all history; it has produced the highest standard of living—material and cultural—that mankind has ever known.

It is the only thing worth fighting for, worth dying for. Against this, unity Germany rebelled—for a thousand reasons for which the whole civilization bears the guilt. But into that unity Germany must return.

For the gifts and power and genius of Germany are essential to that civilization. The West cannot live without her.

Long before the politicians woke up to the realization on the tragedy of the German secession—while the politicians were refusing to believe in the secession—the scholars, scientists, poets, artists, religious leaders and philosophers of law were aware—aware and dismayed.

The persecution of the Jews was not a crisis of Jewry. It was a crisis of Christianity, a declaration of war against the Christian ethic. The first to see its profound threat to one of the three pillars of Western civilization were German pastors and priests.

The universities of the West took up arms against Nazism because the states did—by a spontaneous and immediate reaction that another pillar was tottering. And the learned law journals (Continued on Page 9)

## On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Western civilization is, nevertheless, definable. It is the synthesis of three things: the Christian ethic; the scientific spirit; and the rule of law.

The essence of the Christian ethic is that the weak have rights as well as the strong and that the strong must set limitations upon their own power.

The essence of the scientific spirit is that the search for truth transcends the State and may not be limited or suppressed by the State. It presumes the separation of state and culture, i.e., the separation of culture from force.

The essence of the rule of law is that contract is superior to arbitrary force; it presumes a continuity of relationships, constantly being modified but of permanent application at each moment, and from whose sovereignty no one is exempt, not the King, not the President, not the powerful, not the weak.

These are the standards of Western civilization, and it is no answer to say that the Christian ethic is not practiced, that science and literature are corrupted, or that the law is made by the powerful in their own interests and evaded when it is not. The perennial struggle of Western civilization, the continual revolution in Western culture, is not a struggle of a more Christian, more scientific and juster society.

That adultery flourishes is no argument for the abolition of marriage. That capitalism has abused the institution of property is no argument against private property; that Western civilization is a fluid, never static, and in constant change and reform is an argument in its favor and a sign of the organic life that is in it.

This trinity of concepts is unique to the West. Russia, Asia and Africa have never produced a society which is a synthesis of the Christian ethic, free science and the rule of law. The Mahometan world does not know it. China, Japan and India do not know it. They know other things, but not these things.

The synthesis is the unique contribution of Europe, and only those areas of the earth settled, colonized, ruled and lived in by Europeans or the children of Europeans—the Americas, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa—belong to Western civilization.

These countries are ruled by one kind of spirit, the Western spirit, and inhabited by one kind of man, the Western man. We belong together. We have one God, one university, one science, one ethic, a common literature and a common concept of law.

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## Radio Programs

- 9:00—Mr. District Attorney, 9:30—Orchestra, 10:30—Jolly Martin, Guitariast, 8:45—Vernon Crane Story Book, 8:50—Arlington Time Signal, 9:00—Walter Logan's Musical, 9:30—On Your Job, 10:00—Sunday Symphonette, 10:30—Ranger's Serenade, 11:00—Stars of Today, 11:30—Chicago Round Habie, 12:00—Roy Shield Recus, 12:30—Alice Joy, 12:45—Bob Becker Dog Chats, 1:00—I Want a Divorce, 1:30—Stars of Tomorrow, 2:00—Melodias, 2:30—News, 3:00—Campus Alumni Reporter, 3:30—Radio Comments, 3:45—Eyes of the World, 4:00—Jack Benny, 4:00—Professor Puzzlewit, 4:30—Band Wagon, 4:30—Charlie McCarthy, 6:30—Manhattan Merry-Go-Round, 6:30—American Album of Familiar Music, 7:00—Champions, 7:10—Armadillo Croises, 7:30—Night Editor, 8:00—Night Editor, 8:15—Irene Rich, 8:30—Jack Benny, 9:00—Walter Winchell, 9:15—Parker Family, 9:30—Use A's Family, 10:00—News Flashes, 10:45—European Bridge to Dreamland, 11:00—Orchestra, 11:30—Piano Quiz, 11:45—Women in the News, 12:15—News, 12:30—Hillbillies Serenade, 12:36—Willamette Opinions, 12:45—Musical Salutes, 1:00—Fed Housing, 1:15—Interesting Facts, 1:30—Wayne West, 1:45—Gordon County Choir, 2:00—Old Fashioned Girl, 2:15—Johnson Family, 2:30—News, 2:45—Manhattan Mother, 3:00—Feminine Fancies, 3:30—Jean Tighe Girls, 4:00—Fulton Lewis Jr., 4:15—The Continental, 4:45—Dinner Hour Concert, 6:00—Tonight's Headlines, 6:15—Introduce, 6:30—News, 6:45—Morton Gould Orchestra, 7:00—The Continentals, 7:15—News Behind the News, 7:30—The Lone Ranger, 8:00—News, 8:15—Chamber of Commerce Forum Discussing "Centennial for Salem," 9:00—Newspaper of the Air, 9:15—Swingtime, 9:30—Johnny Davis Orchestra, 10:00—Paul Martin's Music, 10:00—Tommy Tucker Orchestra, 10:00—Skiway Ennis Orchestra, 10:00—Tommy Tucker Orchestra, 11:15—Hil Grayson Orchestra, 11:30—Openu Hawaiiana, 11:45—Midnight Melody, 6:15—Market Report, 6:45—KOIN Clock, 7:30—News, 7:45—News, 8:00—This and That, 8:30—Consumer News, 8:45—My Children, 9:00—Sammy Sparks, 9:15—When a Girl Marries, 9:30—Romance of Helen Trent, 9:45—Beatles Jamboree, 10:00—Goldbergs, 10:15—Life Can Be Beautiful, 10:30—Tens and Tens, 10:45—Lanny Ross, Songs, 11:00—Big Sister, 11:15—Real Life Stories, 11:30—Brenda Curtis, 12:45—My Son and I, 12:45—Joyce Jordan, 12:15—Society Girl, 12:30—Beatles Jamboree, 12:45—Singin' Sam, 1:00—Pretty Kitty Kelly, 1:15—Mrt and Mrs. G., 1:30—Hilltop House, 1:45—Stepmother, 2:00—By Kathleen Norris, 2:15—Dr. Susan, 2:30—It Happened in Hollywood, 2:45—Scattergood Dines, 3:00—Newspaper of the Air, 3:30—H. V. Kallenborn, 3:45—Vesper, 4:00—Newspaper of the Air, 4:15—Richard's Chats, 4:45—Orchestra, 5:00—Hello, Again, 5:15—Melodias, 5:30—Shadows, 5:45—News, 6:00—Radio Theatre, 7:00—Orchestra, 7:30—Blondie, 8:00—Amos 'n' Andy, 8:15—Lum and Abner, 8:30—Milton, 9:00—Tune Up Time, 9:30—Beatles Players, "This Is Tomorrow," 10:00—Five Star Final, 10:15—Sons of the Sea, 10:30—Key Board Concert, 10:45—Nightcap Yarns, 11:00—Lewia Yeo, 11:15—Songs, 11:30—Orchestra, 9:00—Today's Programs, 9:03—Homemakers Hour, 9:15—The Power Hour, 10:15—Story Hour for Adults, 10:45—Musical Salutes, 11:30—Music of the Masters, 12:00—News, 12:15—Farm Hour, 12:30—Variety, 2:00—Family Dollars and Cents, 2:30—Guard Your Health, 3:15—People of Other Lands, 3:45—Views of the News, 4:00—Symphonette Half Hour, 4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls, 5:00—On the Campus, 5:15—Vesper, 6:15—News, 6:30—Farm Hour, 7:30—4H Club Meeting, 8:00—School of Music, 8:15—The World in Review, 8:30—School of Music, 8:45—Ninety Years of Oregon Journalism, 9:00—UNC Round Table—"The New Enterprise of Cattle and Lamb Feeding in Western Oregon," 9:30—School of Music, 9:45—Reading Without Thinking.

## "Knight Errant"

By JACK McDONALD

Chapter 10 and succeeding chapters of Knight Errant, strapping serial story of the race tracks, will appear in The Statesman, an early date. Their present omission is due to mailing delays.



NEW COAST-TO-COAST BROADCAST OF "I WANT A DIVORCE" TUNE IN! 1900 AFTERNOON KGW

MELLOW'D COFFEE