

The Oregon Statesman

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

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School Opens for Voters, too

Whether they go "gaily tripping, with bright and shining faces" or, as Shakespeare had it, "creeping like snail, unwilling," Salem's children will go back to school tomorrow, as they and their predecessors have been doing on a Monday morning in September for a century. Apparently to a greater degree in Salem than in some other communities, the opening of the school year marks a seasonal change in adult activities as well. Here it seems that during the period when children have their vacation from school, everyone takes a vacation from "extra-curricular" activities if not from daily labor. Now with the reopening of school, organizations which have been in recess during the summer resume regular meetings, everything takes on a livelier tempo and oddly, even though there is more work to be done, people also find more time for outside activities.

And this September that is especially fortunate for, from all indications, there is urgent need for adults, as voters, as well as their children, to go back to school. We cannot recall a time when the voters of the nation in general and those of Salem and Marion county in particular, were faced with so many issues in which an intelligent vote has required such intensive study.

Presidential elections come every four years, in spite of bad weather, crisis, depression or war; but this year, we are earnestly advised from both camps so there is no good reason to doubt it, there is more at issue and more at stake than ever before. A really intelligent presidential vote is going to require more than the usual amount of study because, for only one of several reasons, there are finer shades of difference between the philosophies and policies of the rival candidates than may be apparent in their utterances or in their parties' platforms.

Oregon and its various counties likewise hold their general elections in November and the fact that local races may be overshadowed by the presidential contest, does not excuse the voter from learning all that he can about the candidates for state and county offices. His heavier study, however, involves the numerous measures which are up for acceptance or rejection at his hands. On the state ballot there are three initiative measures. One of these proposes scrapping of the liquor control law, another seeks to legalize almost all varieties of commercial gambling. If the public merely understands their real purposes, there should be no doubt about their fate. But the third bill calls for some solid, intensive and judicious study. It is the proposal to eliminate milk control, and anyone who has a glib, ready answer for that question has either done a lot of studying or, more likely, none at all.

There is nothing especially abstruse about the two 1939 laws referred by popular referendum; changing the primary date from May to September and regulating sale of liquor in night clubs and hotels. But the four constitutional amendments referred by the legislature include at least two sticklers; repealing double liability of bank stockholders, one which failed two years ago due perhaps to lack of understanding, and the proposed change in computing tax bases. Increasing legislators' pay is not a complicated issue, yet it merits more than superficial thinking. The fourth amendment has to do with the "third term" limitation upon tenure of the secretary of state and state treasurer.

On top of these numerous if not all complicated problems, the voters in Marion county are now, since Friday, faced with a decision which affects their own well-being more directly than any of the others; the question of public ownership of power through creation of a PUD. They have once rejected such a program; re-examination of the issue involves, among other things, a study of the manner in which the PUD law has been amended and investigation of the results, to date, of PUD operation elsewhere—principally in Washington, for no Oregon PUD has progressed to the point at which it will offer any light upon the subject. Every citizen of the county should, in addition, study the hydroelectric commission's report on the feasibility of a PUD in this county.

Depending upon the city council's decision Monday night, Salem voters may also face a decision for or against introduction of the city manager system; and this too is a matter requiring conscientious study. Everything considered, the Marion county voter has a lot of "home work" lined up for him, to be completed in the next seven weeks.

More Music, More Listeners

It has been properly remarked that in the last decade more music and better music has been enjoyed by more people than ever before in the history of the musical art. This has been due, in part, to radio, and to an equal extent, to great technical improvements in the manufacture of phonographic recordings.

The consequence of this broader appreciation of superior music, from Mozart to Rudolph Friml, has been a constantly broadening interest in the making of music by individuals themselves. To play an instrument, to sing with facility and some command is an ambition now more frequently satisfied than ever before, and in a more perfect way.

From this desire the next logical step has been the establishment of local musical organizations which not only afford musicians themselves much enjoyment, but also contribute a grace and affability to the community itself which formerly was lacking. In this category is the Salem Philharmonic Orchestra society.

The Philharmonic, ably conducted by Edouard Hurliman, is now entering a new season, its eighth. In the past it has proved its worth to the people of Salem and of this community; and there can now be no question of its value as an educational or as an artistic organization. For that reason its pre-season campaign for support should be well received by local citizens, and its future winter concerts as well patronized as in the past.

Education Abroad

Not very long ago Lord Halifax, the British foreign minister, made a speech at the University of Oxford in which he expressed deep concern that youth in western Europe is growing up under two widely divergent and wholly opposite intellectual systems. If ever again in the western world there is to be lasting comity of mind and spirit, he said, the now impenetrable barriers between these two groups of young men must be broken down and their remnants destroyed. Otherwise, there can be only perpetual conflict as the premises of the one intellectual system inevitably jar against those of the other.

The foreign minister spoke, of course, of the total contradictions existing in the educational systems of the free democracies and the totalitarian states, particularly Germany. In the former learning is done for learning's sake; in the latter, for the state's sake; and there can be no common ground.

This has been well recognized of late. Yet while the educational system—and the educational ideals—of the democratic nations have been clear, at least to ourselves, the peculiar mixture of medievalism, *realpolitik* and Platonic utopianism which has made up the German educational system, particularly for leaders, has been strange, and a little terrifying.

Of late more information has been circulated with respect to the German educational method and system, and particularly with regard to the *Ordensburgen*, or schools for leaders, in which the future German political and cultural

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

9-15-36

Which was the first grist mill in Oregon? More historical facts for place of beginning?

(Continuing from yesterday.) Still quoting the Barry letter: "The tax roll for 1844 shows that Beers had cattle taxed at \$1,250, making him among the about 20 largest cattle owners at that time. His farm, like Garrison's, had many fenced fields, yet his blacksmith business prevented his raising wheat to much extent, so most of his fields were 'pastured' or 'bushy.' One surveyor said they had grown up in bushes. The other Old Mission farm, called 'Dr. White's claim,' by Applegate had fields. The abundance of labor seems to have enabled the Mission to fence off fields. Single settlers were only able to fence one or two.

"I think that Wilkes did a great injustice to the missionaries in his criticism of the threshing machine. It must have been shipped by sea, 'knocked down.' Then the parts transported by canoe, with portages at the falls and the rapids. There were no wagons then, only clumsy carts. The farmers on the upper prairie would have desired to use the threshing machine. A good place for it would have been near the gravel deposit where the Wheatland ferry now is, where there was an easy and convenient beach, with gravel slope up the bank. While steamboat landings were where deep water was close to a high bank, canoes needed different.

"Wheat could be carried a short distance and loaded on canoes for Fort Vancouver. OR ELSE TAKEN A SHORT DISTANCE TO JOSEPH GERVAIS' GRIST MILL ON MILL CREEK. The fork of the road near the 'usual place for crossing the river' would have been a good place to assemble the threshing machine. It would need no covering during the dry season. Wet weather would not begin until after the harvests had been threshed.

"Admiral Wilkes said that it was 'the first thing he saw,' and that it was 'in the middle of the road.' Roads then were merely tracks. If an obstruction were a usual track, it would be a detour, and bracken and weeds quickly grow. Soon it would be ALONGSIDE of the track.

"Admiral Wilkes went from the Catholic mission past Gervais house and down into Mission Bottom, and across Mill creek and NEAR THE GERVAIS MILL on his way to see the 'huts' at the gravel crossing place. He would have passed the threshing machine FIRST.

On his way to the Old Mission he would again have passed the machine, but on the other side, and might have felt that it was 'in the middle of the road.' He then visited the shops at the cluster of buildings near the Granary. A mile beyond he saw Dr. Babcock and Abernethy at the cluster of three buildings on what Applegate termed 'Dr. White's claim.'

"After Wilkes had been where Salem now is he returned and saw Abernethy, then past the granary to the gravel crossing place, which he described in detail. The river was then cutting the channel which engineers have now recently closed. "Wilkes spelled carnal in a wrong way. Chalcedony is the class name; if red it is carnelian; if red and white striped it is agate. Black and white is onyx. The ancients supposed different colors were different kinds of gem. "Agate" is our provincial term.

"He gives a good description. Both his Journal and his Narrative should be read. He spent the night across the river because he feared that there were fleas in the log 'huts' which the Lees had first built at that 'usual crossing place.' One can follow his horse's hoof prints in an automobile, and pick up 'agate' where he did.

"Everything is entirely cleared up now; although it probably would be interesting as to what relinquishment was made by the Mission of the farm Garrison got, which many fenced fields and three buildings. But the other farm with six fields and three buildings, which Applegate called 'Dr. White's claim,' probably has a story of far more interest.

"The Beers' farm of the same size was valued at \$2,651.06. There may be a most interesting story."

So ends the timely letter of J. Neilson Barry.

If Hon. John Minto of the 1844 Minto covered wagon train were alive, he could give the clues to straightening out the original titles to the Old Mission land claims, before the first donation claim law was enacted; so could Jesse Applegate of the 1843 covered wagon immigration. As the reader has noted, Mr. Applegate surveyed the Old Mission lands, in the fall of 1843. That must have been about the first work of the kind he did in Oregon, and very soon after his arrival.

leaders are trained for their tasks in what is presumed to be the future of the Third Reich.

The training itself is modeled after the intensive regimen of Sparta, or of the Republic of Plato, wherein the most worthy youth of the state are given intensive instruction for years at a time in great military camps. Germanized, however, the program is modeled more or less ostensibly on the ancient Teutonic Knights of East Prussia, from whence comes the name *Ordensburgen*, or castles belonging to the order of knights. There is the final and most essential component of the system: the Prussian barrack-room tradition in which spontaneous spirit is hammered out and replaced by a mechanical, metallic efficiency.

From these schools will come the German youth of the future, young helots, devoid of liberality or a desire for liberality in vision or understanding. In the words of their song, Germany is over all; and they will strive to that end unconscious of any values, past or present, which interfere with it. With them the youth now reared in the democratic, liberal tradition of Britain and this country states will be required to cope; and between the two camps the order of the future will be worked out, but not in peace or happiness.

Whither Are We Drifting?



"Flying Blinds" by VERA BROWN

Chapter 35
It was almost dawn when the party finally broke up. When Judith said her goodbyes to their hostess, Mrs. Van Mathas asked her to come to see her.

"My son is fond of you. Won't you come to see an old lady?" "I'll come to see a very charming one," Judith promised. "You've been good to my boy."

"We're terribly fond of Dick, Mrs. Van Mathas."

"Then that's settled. You must come to stay with me this summer. It's lovely here. You can swim and sun bathe."

As Judith came downstairs, Tex was in earnest conversation with Sonia. He turned quickly to Judith when she came down the hall. "The whole thing was quite a strain on Judith. She wondered how long she could keep going. Sonia monopolized Tex. Only once did she notice Judith. It was when the men proposed a toast: 'To the future!'"

Sonia smiled at Judith fixedly. "To your success," Judith murmured with sarcasm. "Sonia kept her voice low. 'That's dangerous—a challenge.' 'I like danger.' Judith's tongue could be sharp.

"What are you two talking about?" Tex asked. Judith was quite reckless. It amused his wife to see him squirm just a little.

Finally goodnights were said. Sonia had a few words with Tex.

rival in the Willamette valley. The three historic Applegate families spent the winter of 1843-4 in the Old Mission buildings, as did the historic Shaw families during the 1844-5 winter. John Minto and Henry Williamson, the last named also a historical character, owned some of the Old Mission lands, in the late 1840s.

In the foregoing columns of this series, it has been shown, to the satisfaction of most readers, that two early day grist mills were, one on the Gervais place, the other on the Old Mission land—and the two were not more than three miles apart. It is likely that the Gervais mill was built somewhat earlier than the Old Mission mill. The latter could not have been erected before 1835, and may have been built in 1836 or 1837, or even earlier in 1833.

The only original note of the Etienne Luder grist mill is in the record of Navy Purser William A. Slacum. It must have been 16 to 20 miles below the other two. It may have been erected as early as the Gervais mill for Gervais and Luder both arrived in 1815, with the Astor overlancers—in the Wilson Price Hunt party.

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as he said goodbye to her. Later in the cab Tex mentioned Sonia. "What a girl!" He squeezed his wife's hand. "You were swell to be such a sport."

"Why not? I'm not afraid of her any more."

"And you needn't be. I wouldn't trade you for anybody in the world."

Yes, it was going to be a happy New Year. When they arrived home, her heart was still full of love for it. Her house she walked up the steps and felt she would have liked to kiss the door itself!

"Happy New Year, house!" she murmured.

Next morning they slept late and Tex awoke with a terrific headache. "Never again will I drink champagne. Never!"

Judith had been up some time. The door bell had awakened her early. It was a cable from Nice—a Happy New Year from Michael.

He showed the message to Tex when he came downstairs.

"The old boy must be having a time for himself. Imagine New Year's in Nice! Some day when we get some cash, we'll really travel, pet." Then he added, "Sonia's going to Europe very soon. That's why she's east."

"How nice," Judith managed to make her voice sound natural.

All New Year's day people kept dropping in. Some of them stayed on for a pick-up supper. Tex had been drinking since noon. When Judith tried to stop him, he glared at her. No use trying to control him when he was in that mood.

It was long after 10 p.m. when the telephone rang. Judith answered. It was the airport. She called Tex and went back to their guests. Shortly she saw him in the hall with his coat over his arm. She went to him.

"I've got to go over to the airport for a while. Won't be gone long."

"Flying!" Judith's voice held panic.

That made Tex furious. "Of course not!" he snapped. "It's Royce. Some mechanical trouble. All I have to do to those ships is to speak to 'em and they behave."

He was at the door. "Call a cab. Tex. Don't try to drive."

"OK." He threw her a kiss. "Tell the mob I'll be right back."

She stood there at the door, his feet on the start. He was driving himself.

The clock ticked loudly in the living room. Finally she determined not to wait any longer. If he were all right, he would be furious to find her wide-eyed and terrified. Her nerves were in no shape to risk a quarrel. She left one light on downstairs and went on up to the bedroom.

Judith tried to sleep. It was no use. Finally the windows greyed. It was getting daylight. Another car was coming. . . . It stopped. Then she heard the garage doors close.

He had come home. Determined she lay down, composed herself, closed her eyes. Tex came in after a struggle with the key in the front door lock, turned off the light downstairs, and came tip-toeing up the stairs.

She tried to keep her breathing natural. Tex undressed in the dark, fell into his bed. Judith clenched her hands, waiting. Soon he was breathing regularly. She was shaking so great was the reaction. He was some, permanent.

In the morning Judith did not awaken until Tex called her from the kitchen: "I'm hungry. How about breakfast?"

(To be continued.)

News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—While some of his friends and all of his enemies thought William's opposition to the first industrial confiscation proposal was a political mistake, it is now just as un-avoidable as the fact that the most beneficial error of the campaign so far.

Here is what happened after his lone-voiced protest:

Paul Mallon. When he spoke out the senate was adopting the Overton-Russell provision allowing the government to take ownership of any plant or "facility" if the owner did not accept a government contract. The word "facility" was so broad it seemed to cover everything including the implements of free speech—press and radio. The unfortunate language furthermore would have given the government permanent ownership of seized plants.

Business might not have been hurt as much as has been popularly supposed. In fact business was not interested. None of the legislative representatives of business here backed Wilkie. An owner of seized property would get full value under the law.

The real defects lay in other directions. First there was a prospect the government would have to assume permanent ownership of plants it did not know how to operate and didn't really want. A whole new vista of possible state socialism was opened up merely to get at the problem of handling unpatriotic recalcitrants.

The language was so loose and faulty, further, as to lay open a way for a political-minded suzerain to punish his enemies and reward his friends. Possibility of the government taking over losing plants of friends at a cost to the taxpayers was not eliminated. The door of graft was not sealed.

It was soon realized in the house that the senate had done a bad job of legislating. It had gone in over its head. Rep. Smith, Connecticut, hit upon the much better plan provided in the 1916 law. Plants could be commandeered for five years. This eliminated the permanent state socialization vista. Then the conference of both houses further modified the change and required that the secretaries of navy and war must certify before a plant is taken over that the cir-

cumstances require the exercise of that power. This put a damper on the prospects of political abuse by widening the responsibility for them.

The final result was what seems to be a fairly good plan to handle the terms without taking up the flooring of the business structure. It is satisfactory all around, both to new dealers and republicans—largely because Wilkie spoke over the heads of his party henchmen.

The ex-lawyer in the White House himself was responsible for eliminating the republican amendment which would have required a state of "immediate public necessity" before the confiscation processes could be operative. The amendment was pushed into the bill by republican Senator Austin Hill to the congressmen who let it slip by but Mr. Roosevelt apparently thought it would require him to declare a state of national emergency and he did not want to be so hampered.

Word was so passed to democratic conferees, and Senator Minton forced the amendment out of the bill. Now FDR can console himself with the thought that the objects of the draft bill. He is given broader powers than anyone previously thought he had.

Radio Program

- These schedules are supplied by the radio stations. Any variations by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice to this newspaper.
- WELM—SUNDAY—1240 Kc.**
 - 8:00—Patterson, N. C. Chorus.
 - 8:00—Morning Meditation.
 - 8:15—Just Mary.
 - 8:30—American Wildlife.
 - 8:45—Popular Music.
 - 9:00—Musical Festivities.
 - 9:15—Symphony of the Highway.
 - 9:30—Palmer House Orchestra.
 - 9:45—American Lutheran Church.
 - 10:00—Goldman Band Concert.
 - 10:15—Noble's Children.
 - 10:30—People's Church.
 - 10:45—Popular Music.
 - 11:00—Tropical Serenade.
 - 11:15—Wesley Park Orchestra.
 - 11:30—Glen Gray Orchestra.
 - 11:45—Bandstand.
 - 12:00—Musical Interlude.
 - 12:15—Songs for Sunday.
 - 12:30—Musical Association.
 - 12:45—Old Fashioned Festival Hour.
 - 1:00—Symphony.
 - 1:15—The Answer Man.
 - 1:30—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 1:45—Popular Music.
 - 2:00—Tonight's Headlines.
 - 2:15—Musical Festivities.
 - 2:30—Command Performance.
 - 2:45—Command Performance.
 - 3:00—Popular Music.
 - 3:15—Back Home Hour.
 - 3:30—Freddy Vogel Orchestra.
 - 3:45—News.
 - 4:00—Serpio and His Music.
 - WELM—MONDAY—1240 Kc.**
 - 8:00—Milkman Melodist.
 - 8:15—Melody Lament.
 - 8:30—Breakfast Club.
 - 8:45—News.
 - 9:00—Pastor's Call.
 - 9:15—Yocal Varieties.
 - 9:30—John Agnew, Organist.
 - 9:45—Keep Fit to Music.
 - 10:00—News.
 - 10:15—I'll Never Forget.
 - 10:30—Hills of Heaven Park.
 - 10:45—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 11:00—Our Friendly Neighbors.
 - 11:15—Popular Music.
 - 11:30—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 11:45—Yocal Varieties.
 - 12:00—News.
 - 12:15—Hillbilly Serenade.
 - 12:30—Willamette Valley Opinions.
 - 12:45—News and Music.
 - 1:00—Sam Kohl Hawaiian.
 - 1:15—Norman Thomas Interview.
 - 1:30—Freddy Vogel Orchestra.
 - 1:45—Address—Wendell Wilkie.
 - 2:00—Five Men of Fame.
 - 2:15—News of the Week.
 - 2:30—Madison Family and Home.
 - 2:45—Ma Perkins.
 - 3:00—Crescent and the East.
 - 3:15—Carol Leighton, Ballade.
 - 3:30—Madison Family and Home.
 - 3:45—News.
 - 4:00—Popular Music.
 - 4:15—News.
 - 4:30—Clear-Up Gang.
 - 4:45—Raymond Gram Swing.
 - 5:00—Dinner Hour Melodist.
 - 5:15—News and Views—John R. Hughes.
 - 5:30—Diamond Orchestra.
 - 5:45—Elliott Roosevelt.
 - 6:00—One of the Best.
 - 6:15—News.
 - 6:30—Popular Music.
 - 6:45—Melody Lament with Elbert Lashinsky.
 - 7:00—Newspaper of the Air.
 - 7:15—World Series Preview.
 - 7:30—Popular Music.
 - 7:45—Woke Up America.
 - 8:00—Jimmie Joy Orchestra.
 - 8:15—Yaghead's Trail.
 - 8:30—Melody Lament.
 - KGW—SUNDAY—620 Kc.**
 - 8:00—Sunday Sunrise Program.
 - 8:15—Wings Over America.
 - 8:30—Harvest String.
 - 8:45—Southwestern Serenade.
 - 9:00—Chicago Round Table.
 - 9:15—Stars of the O'Neil.
 - 9:30—Madrigal Singers.
 - 9:45—H. V. Kallenbach.
 - 10:00—Gateway to Musical Highways.
 - 10:15—News.
 - 10:30—Yvette, Singer.
 - 10:45—The Command.
 - 11:00—Stars of Tomorrow.
 - 11:15—Catholic Hour.
 - 11:30—Best of the Best.
 - 11:45—Professor Puzzlewitz.
 - 12:00—Band Wagon.
 - 12:15—Charlie McCarthy.
 - 12:30—One Man's Family.
 - 12:45—Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
 - 1:00—Hour of Familiar Music.
 - 1:15—Hour of Charm.
 - 1:30—Caravan.
 - 1:45—The Rich.
 - 2:00—Walter Winchell.
 - 2:15—Parker Family.
 - 2:30—Night Club.
 - 2:45—Savoy Orchestra.
 - 3:00—Hanscock Park Orchestra.
 - 3:15—Faithful Strangers.
 - 3:30—University Explorer.
 - 3:45—News Flash.
 - 4:00—Bridges Dreamland.
 - 4:15—Bal Tabarin Orchestra.
 - 4:30—Kentucky, Band Man.
 - KGW—MONDAY—620 Kc.**
 - 7:00—News.
 - 7:15—Wife Saver.
 - 7:30—News.
 - 7:45—Woman in White.
 - 8:00—Stars of the O'Neil.
 - 8:15—Stars of Today.
 - 8:30—Me and My Shadow.
 - 8:45—By Kathleen Norris.
 - 9:00—Light of the World.
 - 9:15—Melody Lament with Elbert Lashinsky.
 - 9:30—Yvette, Singer.
 - 9:45—Yvette, Singer.
 - 10:00—Stars of Tomorrow.
 - 10:15—Catholic Hour.
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 - 2:30—University Explorer.
 - 2:45—News Flash.
 - 3:00—Bridges Dreamland.
 - 3:15—Bal Tabarin Orchestra.
 - 3:30—Kentucky, Band Man.
 - KGW—SUNDAY—940 Kc.**
 - 8:00—Ball Lake Tabernacle.
 - 8:15—Church of the Air.
 - 8:30—March of Games.
 - 8:45—News.
 - 9:00—Columbia Concert.
 - 9:15—Invitation to Learning.
 - 9:30—Temple of Religion.
 - 9:45—News.
 - 10:00—Song of the Church.
 - 10:15—Melody Ranch.
 - 10:30—News of the World.
 - 10:45—William Weaver in Recital.
 - 11:00—Dr. Knowledge.
 - 11:15—Columbia Workshop.
 - 11:30—News.
 - 11:45—Summer Hour.
 - 12:00—Take It or Leave It.
 - 12:15—Crime Detector.
 - 12:30—Leon F. Drews, Organ.
 - 12:45—Kavelin Orchestra.
 - 1:00—News.
 - 1:15—Ray Herbert Orchestra.
 - 1:30—Eugene Loncford Orchestra.
 - 1:45—Five Star Final.
 - KGW—MONDAY—940 Kc.**
 - 6:00—Market Reports.
 - 6:15—Headlines.
 - 6:30—Bob Garrard Reporting.
 - 6:45—Kate Smith Speaks.
 - 7:00—Then a Girl Marries.
 - 7:15—News of the Week.
 - 7:30—Our Gal Sunday.
 - 7:45—Life of Goldbugs.
 - 8:00—Night to Happiness.
 - 8:15—News.
 - 8:30—Fletcher W. L.
 - 8:45—Marilyn Kerr.
 - 9:00—Society Girl.
 - 9:15—Martha Webster.
 - 9:30—Pretti Kitty Kelly.
 - 9:45—Merry and Marge.
 - 10:00—Stepmother.
 - 10:15—By Kathleen Norris.
 - 10:30—Hanscock Park Valley.
 - 10:45—Stella Dallas.
 - 11:00—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 11:15—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 11:30—Joyce Jordan.
 - 11:45—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 12:00—News.
 - 12:15—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 12:30—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 12:45—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 1:00—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 1:15—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 1:30—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 1:45—Hanscock Park Band.
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 - 3:45—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 4:00—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 4:15—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 4:30—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 4:45—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 5:00—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 5:15—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 5:30—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 5:45—Hanscock Park Band.
 - 6:00—Hanscock Park Band.
 - KGW—MONDAY—1100 Kc.**
 - 8:00—Today's Program.
 - 8:15—The Homebaker's Hour.
 - 8:30—Monitor Views the News.
 - 8:45—Smiling the American.
 - 9:00—News of the East.
 - 9:15—Farm Hour.
 - 9:30—The Concert.
 - 9:45—Farm Hour.
 - 10:00—Waltz with the Masters.
 - 10:15—Oregon on Parade.
 - Methodist Hospital Hit**
CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 14.—Two American-operated Methodist hospitals were damaged slightly in heavy Japanese air raids on this Chinese provincial capital last night, according to reports. The hospitals damaged were the Methodist Union and the Methodist Chuchin school.