The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, President
Member of The Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this newspaper.

Freeways

As far as Oregon is concerned it's a brand new idea and we just hope nobody starts shooting until they see for sure whether it has forked horns. Senate bill No. 5 provides for the creation of "freeways" and a definition is in order. The definition in the bill is hardly translucent. It says a freeway is:

> . . . a public highway over, from and to which abutting land owners have no right of ingress or egress to and from their land and over and across which such abutting land owners have no right to the free and uninterrupted flow of light and air.

Actually, a freeway is a highway to which access is limited; there are only a limited number of intersections and a motorist may bowl along for miles secure in the knowledge that nobody is going to pull in from a side road, or across from the opposite side to leave the highway. The few intersections are plainly marked so that motorists may exercise caution in approaching them though they are "stop" intersections, putting the chief burden of caution upon the motorist entering or leaving the highway.

That part about light and air had us stumped at first, but apparently it is just a legal phrase protecting the highway department's right to install low barriers to prevent ingress and egree at unauthorized points.

There is another important detail. Since a freeway is a highway upon which motorists are expected to keep going, though a shoulder is provided for their use in case they break down or run out of gas, there is no use building roadside stands and service stations except at the intersections.

Obviously the freeway concept is in the interests of safety. There needs be no further discussion of that point.

But it may occur to some legislators and other citizens that the freeway method is a somewhat strenuous and possibly awkward one in which to achieve safety. The idea that a broad, smooth, straight highway may run past a farmhouse but that the farmer can't drive onto it at will, is a bit new and startling in Oregon.

Thus it is well to state at the outset that the freeway principle is well established in many states which have progressed farther than Oregon in their solutions of mass transportation problems, and the apparent awkwardness is all ironed out.

For one thing, the highway department is not likely to establish many freeways. They will be established mostly as new highways and only where there is a peculiar problem in moving heavy traffic rapidly, as on a portion of the Wolf Creek highway, the Tigard-Aurora section now under construction and the Troutdale-Bonneville section of the Columbia River highway; sections over which mass transportation is infinitely more important to the public interest, than the convenience of individuals living alongside.

And in the light of the experiences of other states, the bill which would authorize establishment of freeways is so drafted as to provide for every contingency. If existence of the freeway injures the value of property, there is provision for damages. Where justified, "service" roads will be built so that nearby residents are not inconvenienced. If the freeway happens to bisect a unit of real property, provision for crossing must be made. Where a freeway passes through a municipality, local rights are safeguarded.

It does sound a bit revolutionary, but yet it is not an experiment. Other states are finding it a solution for difficult problems involving heavy traffic flow, and the Oregon legislature will approve the bill if it wants this state to keep up with the procession.

This Waiting World

Whenever the duce and the fuehrer get together, their meeting has something of the air of Bugs Moran, Dutch Fleigenheimer or some similar worthy meeting with "the boys" in a back room at Joe's Place or at Ike's Cheese and Crackers. The mood of menacing sententiousness is well preserved, and the whole affair takes place in well-advertised secrecy.

As for the current meeting of the two great ones, it is exactly as fruitless as usual to speculate on what they talked about, which is to say that it is fruitless to the fullest degree. They may have discussed the relative merits of the German and the Italian opera—if they had, they might have talked some sense—or they may have exchanged notes on how to cheat at solitaire. Even if the official reports were correct, and they discussed "military subjects," they may only have gone into the intricacies of Goering's latest uniforms.

The fact of the matter is that after Hitler and Mussolini have a chat together, the outcome is usually known in terms of deeds and not announcements in the official gazette. Hitler fancies that this is the manner of Beowulf, Siegfried and other heroes of his fancy, and Mussolini does it because Hitler tells him to. The important thing is that it happens.

That leaves the bored but persistent observer of the European scene with the option of deciding in which of the several theatres of war or of diplomatic conflict the next axis stroke will fall. The most likely guess is the Balkans, where the Germans have a significant army massed for action; the second most likely guess is Africa, where the Italians are living up to their national military tradition; and the third guess, which is not very good but which may improve suddenly, is Britain, where the invasion mortgage has not been foreclosed despite months of German promises.

The blow may fall in any one of the areas cited, it may fall on any two of them, or, conceivably, on all three at once. Or it may never fall at all. Only the last-named possibility would be out of keeping with the axis tradition.

Moran and Fiegenheimer and Capone were never wont to inform their victims in advance of the ride in Westchester county or up Michigan boulevard. It merely happened late one afternoon, or at the culminating hour of revelry in some wayside joint far removed from the haunts of honest men. The victims, until they saw their fate and could cry out with Dr. Faustus that they had but "one bare hour to live," could only sit in their boots and wonder where and when it would happen. And that is, briefly, the position of the world since March, 1938, and that is the position of the world at the latter end of January, 1941. It still waits; but now more confidently.

Guy Compton, rancher of the Antelope community, was acquitted of a murder charge in the circuit court at Bend last week. Compton's wife had been living with Nicholas E. Hippert at Terrebonne. Compton went to get his wife and take her home and in the course of subsequent events he shot and killed Hippert. Compton's counsel pleaded self-defense, but the "not guilty" verdict may have involved some degree of recognition of the "unwritten law." If so, this may have been the first instance in which it was applied in Oregon by a jury, a majority of whose members were women. There were seven women and five men on the jury.

The state bar proposes that the state supreme court members elect their chief justice, rather than following a rotation plan in which length of service on their current terms is the deciding factor. Supreme court justices are unusual men but even so, in a body of that size, intimately associated as the court members are, they probably are glad to let a formula determine the choice of presiding officer, thus avoiding competition for the honor.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Oregon had a state legislature before she was a state, and it chose first United States senators: 1-22-41

(Concluding from yesterday:) Still quoting the Carey History: "The regulars nominated L. F. Grover for congress, John Whiteaker for governor, Lucien Heath for secretary of state, J. D. Boon for treasurer, and Asahel Bush for state printer.

"The National Democrats put forward for congress James K. Kelly, an able and rising young lawyer who had been a member of the territorial code commission of 1853 and who had figured prominently in the Indian wars, and E. M. Barnum (Salem) for governor.

"The Republicans nominated John R. McBride for congress and John Denny for governor.

"The regular Democrats were successful in electing their ticket as usual; and as the constitution adopted by the voters in the preceding November provided that the first state legislature should meet on the first Monday in July, 1858, and SHOULD CHOOSE TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS, that body proceeded to do as directed and elected Joseph Lane and Delazon Smith to the places.

"Subsequently, in drawing for choice, Lane won the longer term, ending in 1861, and Smith the short one, ending March 4, 1850.

"John Whiteaker was formally sworn in as governor, July 8, 1858.

"Lane was already in Washington, and Smith, his prospective colleague in the senate, and Grover, his successor in the house, soon proceeded to Washington. (The last named statement, "his successor in the house," is not strictly correct. While Lane was "in the house," he was not a full member; he was a delegate from Oregon Territory, with some of the prerogatives of a representative in that body from a state, but by no means all of them.)

"Oregon was now in a condition of confusion and uncertainty, which was not ameliorated by the delay of the House of Representatives at Washington to pass the statehood bill after it had been passed by the senate by a vote of practically two to one.

"The Oregon (state) legislature adjourned in July until September, but neglected to reconvene at that time in view of continued doubt as to its status.

"The contingency of delay had not been entirely unforeseen, however, and at the same time that the state officers had been chosen a territorial emergency ticket had been elected.

"The state legislators now retired to the background while the territorial body resumed the reins of government in December, 1858, and received a message from Governor Curry, who, notwithstanding Whiteaker's inauguration, now came to be regarded once more as governor.

"Curry was in a peculiar position, since, though a governor appointed for the territory, he himself ARGUED THAT BY ADOPTING A STATE CONSTITUTION THE PEOPLE HAD MADE OREGON A STATE, even though Congress had not admitted it to the Union, so that if his contentions had been generally accepted Whiteaker should have been the one to address the legislature.

"Nothing much was done by the law makers, however, in view of these uncertainties, and the territory marked time until news of its promotion to statehood was received, near the end of March, 1859.

"Notwithstanding the turbulent state of political affairs, the territory made some industrial progress in the closing days. Immigration, WHICH HAD BEEN INTERRUPTED BY THE INDIAN WARS (beginning with 1855), was resumed, and the number of arrivals in 1859 was considerably larger than for several years." (Larger than since 1854.)

Still quoting the Carey history: "Large shipments of potatoes from Scottsburg to San Francisco . . . gave encouragement to settlers in the Umpqua region. . . Between February 1 and June 16, 1857, . . 28,000 head of cattle were driven through the Umpqua valley to markets in the mining regions of southern Oregon and California. . . The need most felt . . . was for means of transportation. . . A beginning was made by opening the way from the Willamette valley to Scottsburg." (That was a military road, constructed under the direction of "Fighting Joe Hooker," his headquarters in the Holman building, Salem, still standing, at the northwest corner of Ferry and Commercial streets, opposite the present Statesman building.)

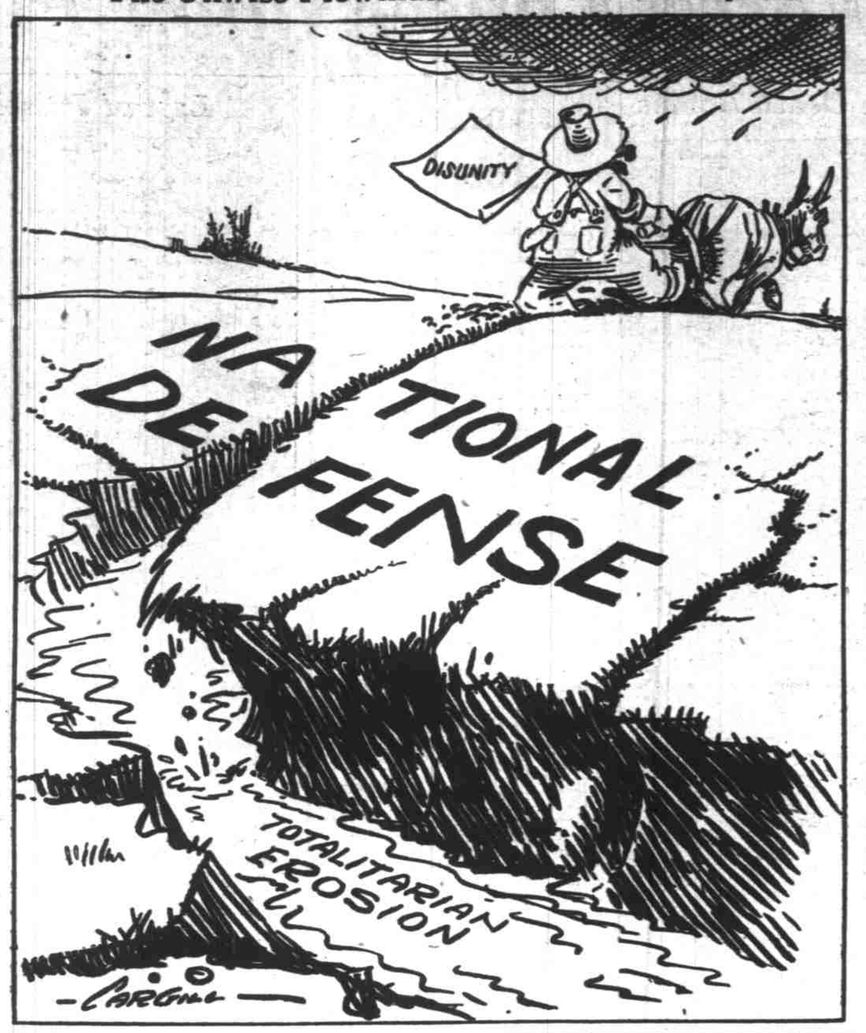
"Travel was usually by horseback throughout the territory, but in the 1850s stage coach lines were established.

"At the end of that decade, the stage between Portlan dand Salem was making the trip in a day, and a weekly stage service between Salem and Jacksonville was begun in 1859.

"The mail service between the settlements was primitive and unsatisfactory, however, and was a favorite topic of complaint until some time after statehood had been established."

So, Oregon was probably unique in having had a state legislature before she was a state, and that legislature elected senators who took their seats in the upper branch of congress the day Oregon became a state.

The Unwise Plowman—not Here We Hope



Wotan's Wedge

By Francis Gerard

A Prelude to Blitzkrieg

CHAPTER 10

"Streuth," said Beef. "Pore Bert. Tell me," he said, "was he lyin' down when he shot himself?"

The other shook his head. "I dunno. I think he was supposed to 'ave been sittin' in a chair when he done it."

"Pore bloke," said Beef. "All right. Wrap 'im up. That's Bert all right."

"Pore bloke," snorted the mortuary attendant. "'E done himself in, didn't 'e?"

Ex Sergeant Beef stared. "Wot of it?" he asked.

"Wot of it?" echoed the other. "It's written in the good book as 'ow no man shall lay violent hands upon 'imself. This ove did, so he done wrong, see? I'm a God fearing man, I am, and I know that it's written in the good book as no man shall lay violent 'hands upon 'imself."

Beef eyed the mortuary attendant uncharitably.

"You mind your words, young feller m'lad, or I'll lay violent hands on you. You're talking about me sister's son, so you mind your words."

It was sometime later during the giving of Mrs. Slatter's tearful evidence that the coroner turned to her and said, "And now, Mrs. Slatter, can you think of any reason which would have prompted your son to take his life?"

"'E never done it," maintained Amelia stoutly. "'E was a good boy, my Bert was, and' he would never demean 'imself by doin' such a thing. Why should 'e, sir." He'd just been given a raise, they was that pleased with him at the power station and Bert never 'ad no enemies. He was a good boy, though I say it."

"Yes, yes, Mrs. Slatter," replied the coroner gently. "I am sure everyone here deeply sympathizes with you in your loss, but if you are quite sure that the deceased had no motive to prompt him to suicide, then it must have been an accident."

"Accident!" cried Beef's sister. "That it never was. Why my Bert couldn't 'ave 'ad an accident with one of them revolvers. He knew all about 'em."

"But it was not a revolver, Mrs. Slatter," the coroner pointed out. "It was an automatic pistol."

Mrs. Slatter sniffed. "Pistol or revolver, what difference would it have made to my Bert? He worked in a small-arms factory and those things was 'is particular line. I tell you, sir, he did know everythin' about pistols or revolvers."

The coroner looked bewildered. He referred to his notes and then, looking over the top of his spectacles at the witness, said, "I don't quite follow Mrs. Slatter."

"Well 'e was what you might call an expert."

"Yes, yes," said the coroner. "That was not what I was referring to. A moment ago, in your evidence, you informed the court that your son had received an increase of salary from the power station. That is so, is it not?"

"That's right," said Mrs. Slatter.

"Am I to take it, therefore, that deceased was employed in the power station near here, the South London Power Station?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"But you have just told us that he worked in a small-arms factory."

"So he did."

"I take it," said the coroner, "that that was a previous employment?"

"Not at all," said Mrs. Slatter. "My Bert was a worker, 'e was. He often described 'imself as one of the workers of the world and in one respect that 'e was, though of course, he meant somethin' different."

The coroner stared at her owlishly and said quietly, "Mrs. Slatter, am I to take it that your cousin worked in a small arms factory and also at the power station here at one and the same time?"

"Of course not. 'Ow could 'e? 'E was a good boy but 'e wasn't no magician. You see,' she went on leaning forward, "my Bert wanted to get married. Set 'is 'eart on it 'e did and the young lady was particular, so to speak. Come from a good 'ome she did and was particular. Quite right too, same as I was when I married Slatter. So yer see Bert done his job at the arms factory during the day and at night he was took on reg'lar at the South London Power Station as a watchman, a sort of doorkeeper, I think it was."

"Then he was doing two jobs," commented the coroner. "Rather difficult wouldn't you think?"

"Ah, that it was," nodded Amelia. "But Bert was proper set on his marryin' and he reckoned that 'e could save up enough in a year workin' so hard to provide for his young lady in the manner she expected."

"I see." The coroner picked up his pen and drew meaningless little figures on his blotting paper. Then he looked up at the witness and said, "I put it to you, Mrs. Slatter, that it is possible that your son was suffering from overwork and therefore possibly in a mood which might induce suicidal tendencies?"

"If you mean my Bert done for 'imself, that's all nonsense. 'E was perfectly 'appy and was hinting at further money to come from somewhere. 'E was ambitious, my boy was and a good boy save for all that nonsense of 'is with all 'em Community-ists."

"You mean he was a Communist?"

"Somethin' like that, sir. He'd joined a kind of lodge which called itself the Fellowship of the New Day. Pore lad, he won't never see any more new days!"

(To be continued)

"WOTAN'S WEDGE"

WOTAN—A pagan god of war and victory from Nordic mythology, prominent since the rise of Hitler as an inspiration of the new Germany. WEDGE—A flight of geese in V-shaped formation. "WOTAN'S WEDGE"—The heavenly insignia of Wotan, and the symbol of the famous Wallenfels family in this novel; the wedge was tatooed on the forearms of all its males.

Editorial Comment

From Other Papers

THE RAID BEGINS

Already several bills have made their appearance in the legislature to change the unemployment compensation law in order to eliminate experience ratings, to decrease waiting time, lengthen the period of payment and increase the payments. They savor strongly of an attempt to raid the reserve fund which has been built up since the inception of the law.

It was our own joint representative, Manley Wilson, who introduced the bill to do away with the experience rating, and the bill is said to emanate from the CIO. When the original bill was enacted, it provided for a 3 per cent tax on payrolls, all but one-tenth of which went to the state, the balance going to the federal government. It was provided, however, that on July 1, 1941 the subsequent tax should be based upon an employer's experience with an increased tax being paid by those who had a big labor turnover and a reduced tax by those who had laid off few employes and consequently had had but little drain upon the reserve built up by their contributions. The purpose of this, of course, was to stimulate employers to stabilize their employment, and, acting in good faith, many employers kept employes on the job in slack times in order to earn this reduced rate. Now it is proposed that, regardless of the effort, the promised benefits are to be withheld from them. The bill would shift the penalty, earned by employers who have laid off men and women to whom could be chargeable the major payments from the fund, to those who have been building up the fund.

The specious plea for this amendment to the original act is that a reduction of the tax on those whose experience has earned it, would endanger the fund. The fact that it has been built up to $10,000,000, well beyond the estimated amount necessary as a reserve, is indication enough that many have been paying in more than was necessary to meet normal demands.

However, the other bills are designed to take care of the overplus. They would shorten the waiting period for benefits from three weeks to one and increase the benefits from $15 for 16 weeks to $24 for 20 weeks. These bills are sponsored by the AFOL.

Such changes would only stimulate the abuses already apparent. With the possibility of drawing a maximum of $480 for not working, there will be many who will make little effort to find employment during the 20-week period of benefits, for already this tendency has been manifest with the lesser benefits. The result will be a raid of the fund against the certain time when unemployment will increase and the need of benefits for many develop.

The bills constitute a breach of faith with employers, many of whom joined in support of the original bill to provide for unemployment insurance. They are, too, against the expressed recommendation of the interim committee which has been studying the subject and of Governor Sprague in his address to the legislature.—Astorian Budget.

News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—This government is firmly stepping out now upon an economic roller coaster—and knows it. Mr. Roosevelt glanced briefly at dizzy ascents, screaming curves, and chutes in his messages laying out the $28,000,000,000 program.

Paul Mallon

The violence this is likely to do to our economic ways is clear when you consider the inflationary awe with which the $49,000,000,000 debt is now viewed in many quarters. The defense expenditures now contemplated may shoot it up 50 per cent. With the shortages of materials and labor already creating a price inflation problem—and the peak of the program a year off—the prospects are obvious. Alf Landon has said the program is putting the capitalistic system through the wringer, and he wonders if the republic will go through the rock crusher at all. The possibility of socialism as the outgrowth in England is well advertised.

But I have an idea the obvious never happens in these matters. The soup never tastes exactly as the cook book orders it.

As I see the new deal administration beginning to move now toward more controls, it seems to me what we are going to get on the ascent is control, control, control. Prices, credits, production, distribution, money—every corpuscle of the economic lifeblood—is apt to feel increasingly the hand of the centralized state.

As bigger doses of the same thing are already being talked to ward off the post-war descent, it seems to me you are apt to wind up in this thing—not necessarily with inflation, deflation and the other natural consequences—but more probably with a distinctly new kind of democratic state, a form of economic democratic absolutism creeping up by the necessity of warding off consequences.

— —

To start with the government men (mind you, business does not yet concede these things will be necessary) are.. talking.. about aluminum. They see the time coming when housewives will have to get along with less and pay much more for what they can get. This will be the first instance in which the general public may notice that we are getting off the ground.

Next is likely to be autos. By July the defense experts suspect some steps will be necessary to curtail private car production. They would not be surprised if the cut amounts to a third by December.

These limitations will undoubtedly have to be extended as the program develops to most of the other necessities and luxuries of everyday living. But the administration is likely to hold back and apply controls piecemeal in order to avoid any more dislocation than necessary.

— —

To keep inflation from floating off with the ascending spiral, five or more steps are being considered by defense commission economists. One primary problem is to prevent the greater circulation of money from causing a bidding up of prices for materials which are only limitedly available, a situation which will cause a depreciation of the value of money.

First remedy all the new dealers favor is taxes. They look on higher taxes not particularly as a means of paying the defense program but as an economic suction pump to draw money away from consumers which might otherwise be spent for consumers goods and thus clog the defense program. (Impartial Bookings Institute has recommended draining one-fourth of the national income to pay-as-you-go for defense.)

A campaign will undoubtedly be started to promote cash payments for all goods and less installment buying.

A system of forced savings is likely to be set up. A certain amount of a worker's earnings might be required for investment in government bonds. A new kind of liberty bond campaign will be started (Mr. Morgenthau has already promised this much) to sell baby bonds and thrift stamps.

But the main over-all control will be priorities. This means the government will tell each factory how much consumers goods it can produce, how much defense goods, and either directly or indirectly what can be charged for it.

— —

This will be accompanied by controls over money and banking along lines suggested in the Eccles plan. But all these and the other controls that have been mentioned are not likely to be sufficient. They are merely mild brakes which can be arranged in advance. The full force of centralized restraints will have to be determined as situations arise. Arbitrary price fixing, for example, might be required.

— —

The assurance is plain that we are in all this entering upon an era of expanding democratic absolutism, single-headed direction of all life by government, not through choice but by necessity.

Strangely enough exactly the same line of strategy will be required in the descent after the war defense era. These will be considered in this column tomorrow.

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

R. S. W.—The true mint used for flavoring is said to be mentha spicata. It is also reported that a number of other mints are sold for this purpose. But a southern mint julep specialist will tell you never to use any other than mentha spicata. I do not have at hand the recipes for the mint juleps for which you ask. I believe you can obtain them from your library, however.

A. T.—I imagine your primrose has been in too dry an atmosphere. Do you keep it well watered? Do you keep a certain amount of moisture in your room or is it very dry? On days that are not too windy or cold, give it a breath of fresh air, but do not let it stand in a draft.

R. S.—The Scots Bell heather is a fine little shrub for massing and will grow in a poor soil. This comes in both a rosey color and a white.

It isn't necessary or even advisable to prune the rose bushes until February.

Radio Programs

These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice to this newspaper.

KALM—WEDNESDAY—1360 Kc.

6:30—Sunrise Salute.
7:00—County Farm Agent.
7:15—Popular Music.
7:30—News.
7:45—Hits and Encores.
8:00—popular Variety.
8:30—News.
8:45—Tune Tabloid.
9:00—Pastor's Call.
9:15—Popular Music.
9:45—Food Notes.
10:00—The World This Morning.
10:15—Sing Song Time.
10:30—Hits of Seasons Past.
10:45—Dr. R. Franklin Thompson.
11:00—Melodic Moods.
11:30—Popular Music.
11:45—Value Parade.
12:15—Mid-day News.
12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
12:35—Willamette Valley Opinions.
12:50—Popular Music.
1:15—Isle of Paradise.
1:30—Western Serenade.
2:00—US Marines.
2:15—Popular Music.
2:45—Grandma Travels.
3:00—Crossroads Troubador.
3:15—Concert Gems.
4:15—News.
4:30—Teatime Tunes.
4:45—Milady's Melody.
5:00—Popularity Row.
5:30—Dinner Hour Melodies.
6:00—Tonight's Headlines.
6:15—War News Commentary.
6:30—Popular Music.
6:45—Musical College.
7:15—Interesting Facts.
7:30—Popular Music.
8:00—News.
8:15—March of Dimes—Mrs. George Moorehead.
8:30—Legislature News—Ralph C. Curtis.
8:45—Bob Marr and Accordion.
9:00—News Tabloid.
9:15—Popular Concert.
10:00—Hits of the Day.
10:30—Tomorrow's News Tonight.
10:45—Let's Dance.
11:15—Dream Time.

KEX—WEDNESDAY—1180 Kc.

6:30—Musical Clock.
7:00—Western Agriculture.
7:15—Financial Service.
7:30—Breakfast Club.
8:30—Just Between Friends.
9:30—National Farm and Home.
10:00—News.
10:30—Charmingly We Live.
10:45—Associated Press News.
11:00—Nature Trails.
11:15—Our Half Hour.
11:30—US Navy Band.
12:00—Orphans of Divorce.
12:15—Amanda of Honeymoon Hill.
12:30—John's Other Wife.
12:45—Just Plain Bill.
1:00—Mother of Mine.
1:15—News.
1:30—Market Reports.
1:45—Curbstone Quiz.
2:00—The Quiet Hour.
2:15—Irene Wicker.
2:30—Associated Press News.
2:45—Sport Page.
3:00—European News.
3:15—It's a Woman's World.
3:45—Tune Mix.
5:30—Manhattan at Midnight.
6:00—Ray Shield's Revue.
6:30—John B. Kennedy.
7:45—News.
8:00—Quiz Kids.
8:30—Easy Aces.
9:15—Mr. Keen, Tracer of Lost Persons.
9:30—Dress Rehearsal.
10:30—Ray Herrington's Music.
11:00—This Moving World.
11:15—Paul Carson, Organist.
11:45—Portland Police Reports.
12:00—War News Roundup.

KGW—WEDNESDAY—620 Kc.

6:00—Sunrise Serenade.
6:30—Trail Blazers.
7:00—News.
7:15—Sam Hayes.
8:00—Stars of Today.
8:15—Against the Storm.
8:30—Arthur Godfrey.
9:30—Voice of Experience.
9:45—Modern Meals.
10:15—Between the Bookends.
10:45—Dr. Kate.
11:00—Betty Crocker.
11:30—Valiant Lady.
11:45—Light of the World.
12:00—Story of Mary Marlin.
12:15—Ma Perkins.
12:30—Pepper Young's Family.
12:45—Vic and Sade.
1:00—Backstage Wife.
1:15—Stella Dallas.
1:30—Lorenzo Jones.
1:45—Young Widder Brown.
2:00—Girl Alone.
2:15—Lone Journey.
2:30—The Guiding Light.
2:45—Life Can Be Beautiful.
3:00—Kate Smith Speaks.
3:15—News.
4:00—Fred Waring Pleasure Time.
4:15—Stars of Today.
4:30—Hollywood News Flashes.
4:15—Jack Armstrong.
5:30—Stars of Today.
5:45—Lowell Thomas.
6:00—Paul Martin's Music.
6:30—Cavalcade of America.
7:00—Kay Kyser's Kollege.
8:00—Tony Martin.
8:30—Plantation Party.
9:00—Eddie Cantor.
9:30—Mr. District Attorney.
10:00—News Flashes.
10:30—Hotel St. Francis Orchestra.
11:30—News.
11:15—Palace Hotel Orchestra.

KOAC—WEDNESDAY—550 Kc.

9:00—News.
9:15—The Homemakers' Hour.
10:00—Weather Forecast.
10:15—Cavalcade of Drama.
11:00—School of the Air.
11:30—Music of the Masters.
12:00—News.
12:15—Farm Hour.
2:00—AAUW Study Club.
2:45—Montior Views the News.
3:15—Book of the Week.
3:45—News.
4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls.
5:00—On the Campuses.
5:15—Vespers.
5:45—News.
6:30—Farm Hour.
7:30—Business Hour.
8:00—School of Music.
9:15—Dean Victor P. Morris.
9:30—School of Engineering.
9:30—Department of Music.
9:45—School of Engineering.

KOIN—WEDNESDAY—940 Kc.

8:00—Market Reports.
9:05—KOIN Klock.
7:15—News.
8:15—Consumer News.
8:30—The Goldbergs.
8:45—By Kathleen Norris.
9:00—Kate Smith Speaks.
9:15—When a Girl Marries.
9:30—Romance of Helen Trent.
9:45—Our Gal Sunday.
10:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
10:15—Women in White.
10:30—Right to Happiness.
11:00—Big Sister.
11:15—Aunt Jenny.
11:30—Fletcher Wiley.
11:45—Home of the Brave.
12:30—Martha Webster.
13:15—News.
13:30—Kate Hopkins.
13:45—Woman of Courage.
1:00—Portia Blake.
1:15—Myrt and Marge.
1:30—Hilltop House.
1:45—Stepmother.
2:00—American School.
2:30—Hello Again.
2:45—Shattergood Baines.
3:00—Young Dr. Malone.
3:15—Hedda Hopper's Hollywood
3:30—Joyce Jordan.
4:00—Second Wife.
4:15—We the Abbotts.
4:30—News.
4:30—The World Today.
5:45—News.
6:00—Sensational Quiz.
6:30—Big Town.
7:00—Glen Miller Orchestra.
7:15—Public Affairs.
7:30—Adventures of Mr. Meek.
8:00—Amos 'n' Andy.
8:15—Lanny Ross.
8:30—Dr. Christian.
8:55—News.
9:00—Fred Allen.
10:00—Pick Star Final.
10:15—Nightcap Yarns.
10:30—Raid Tanner Orchestra.
11:55—News.

KALE—WEDNESDAY—1300 Kc.

6:30—Memory Timekeeper.
7:00—News.
8:00—Haven of Rest.
8:30—News.
8:45—Breyer's Parade.
9:00—This and That.
9:30—Women's Side of the News.
9:45—Keep Fit to Music.
10:00—John B. Hughes.
10:15—BBC News.
10:45—Scholler's Children.
11:00—Friendly Neighbors.
11:30—Concert Gems.
13:45—News.
1:00—Know Your America.
2:00—Sunshine Express.
2:30—News.
2:45—Secrets of Happiness.
3:00—News.
3:30—We, the Women.
5:15—News.
5:30—Shafter Parker.
4:00—Symphony Hall.
5:45—Captain Midnight.
6:00—Walter Lewis, jr.
6:15—Mario Russelo.
6:30—John B. Hughes.
6:45—Answer Man.
7:15—Jimmy Allen.
7:30—Lone Ranger.
8:00—Show of the Week.
8:30—Adventures in Rhythm.
9:00—News.
9:15—Today's Top Tunes.
10:00—Melvin Dale Orchestra.
10:30—News.
10:45—Phil Harris Orchestra.
11:15—Tod Fio Rito Orchestra.