

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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The Betrayal

That Italy, under Mussolini, has been delivered, bound, gagged and half-starved, into the hands of the German dictator has been general knowledge for many months. That, likewise, the country under Mussolini has been going from bad to worse for as long as it has been in the war has also been generally current information. But what has caused this disintegration in fascism—the political monument to endure for the next millennium—and the political social decay in all Italy have not been fully explained; nor, certainly, has the political future of a country so desperately in need of peace, good will and assistance been fully analyzed.

Certain studies have been made, however, and among the best is the series of articles recently published under the general title of "Inside the War" by Saville Davis, European correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor and long a resident in Italy.

Of the presence of the Germans in Italy, he says:

This means that today, for the first time since the war began, the Italian people are being brought face to face with their German overlords. Knowing the depth of their national pride, I have no doubt as to their reaction. From now on, the second great historic struggle for Italian national unity begins.

The earlier struggle—the great Risorgimento which swept down the past century—brought out all the best in the Italian people. It may now serve to renew their heroic past.

This at least is the remaining hope of those Italian patriots whom I left behind in their darkest hours. They need that ray of hope. Their immediate outlook is black indeed.

Davis finds that Mussolini has made the culminating error of his already spotted career by entering the war and surrendering himself to the reich. The fact itself is more important than questioning whether the duce, in doing so, was a militarist from the start, or merely an opportunist; it means that his regime, sooner or later, is doomed because of the very virtues Mussolini has himself aroused.

But the Italian people he finds to have little understanding of the political problem facing them, and little real prospect of finding a solution which will stop the present disintegration.

"It is important to understand, then, that a lot of Italians still have fascism deeply embedded in their mentalities. So much so, that they cannot conceive of an alternative.

"Democracy, so the intellectuals among them have argued with me far into the night, can only grow in a country where liberty has deep roots. In Italy, the government and the established church have done the peoples' thinking for them, and told them how to think, for so long that their intellectual fibre is weak.

"Fascism genuinely tried to improve the physical lot of the people, to be sure; and it accomplished some very remarkable things along this practical line. But it didn't improve the people themselves, merely the physical surroundings, and this was fatal.

"Fascism gave more bread and social services, low-cost housing, and electrified railroads. But it deliberately, for its own political purpose, stultified the ability of the people to think and become self-reliant. By habit, today, the bulk of Italians crave authority, and are compelled merely to hope that next time, the authority will not be militaristic and Germanophile, and undo everything by going to war.

"As for the Italian people, it will take much time for them to work their way through the rest of their modern inferno. Passive resistance against the Germans may be a long, hard road, depending for its degree of success on the outcome of the war. And even after the war, the Italians will have to go right on wrestling with their political salvation, overcoming their political backwardness, undoing the damage of 18 years of 'abusing the mind and all its works.'"

"Those who know the Italians and wish them well can only remember that there was an end to the inferno.

"When Vergil led Dante finally to the end of this symbolic region, 'We mounted up, he first and I second, Till through a round opening I saw some of The beautiful things which Heaven Bears, and thence we came forth to see again the stars.'"

Progress

It has been nearly a year since, during the days of the French and British march to Calvary through northern France, the president sought to calm the awakening fears of this nation by his soothing talk of an army, and a second navy, still "on order." The effect of the speech was not to allay fear, but rather to arouse the nation to a full sense of his sadly depleted defenses; and as surely as anything could be, it was the first impetus given the American effort since to prepare itself for any encounter on the sea, on the land or in the air.

In that eleven months there has been much travail, first in authorizing production, then in organizing it, and finally in getting it started in actual terms of foundries, forges, assembly lines and testing grounds. The problem is not entirely solved by any manner of means; but as the progress of events grows steadily more ominous it is comforting to know that a healthy start, at the very least, has been made.

The United States navy at the very outset last May was 80 per cent prepared for combat with a single enemy, or several enemies grouped in a single ocean. Since that time it has become 100 per cent ready for battle on the surface of the ocean, underneath it and in the air above. The navy now comprises 324 ships of some 1,288,000 tons, in addition to approximately 1750 auxiliaries ranging from fast sea-going tankers to mosquito boats. In the last year 25 destroyers were commissioned, and last week the North

Carolina, the navy's first battleship since 1923, went onto the official navy list.

The army was perhaps 10 per cent prepared for combat; and in the proportion of its accomplishment, it outclasses even the navy. Last May there were 227,000 regulars, and 235,000 officers and men in the national guard, largely without extensive training. The army announced as of April 10, 1941, that it comprised 487,000 enlisted men and officers in the regular army; 288,000 in the national guard; 38,000 in the officers' reserve corps, and 370,000 men called up under the selective service act of last August. The total number of men is now 1,185,600, and the army's preparedness for battle is higher than at any time since the World war.

As to the army's supply, that, too, is well ahead of 1940. The navy has received the bulk of the domestic airplane output reserved for home defenses; the army, however, has 4000 planes as compared with 2800 a year ago, and has 6180 officer pilots to fly them. A year ago the army had 10 light and 18 medium-weight tanks; today the daily production of light tanks is six, and by midsummer will be 15. Five medium tanks per working day will soon be achieved; the quality of the tanks themselves is superior to that of the tanks of any other nation.

The army's supplies of combat cars, Garand rifles, machine guns and powder are now fully assured, either by new productive units brought into use as in the case of powder, or of old weapons rapidly augmented by newly manufactured equipment in the case of machine guns. The major bottleneck, indeed, is artillery, both field and anti-aircraft. Production of both classes of items is still slow, and is not rising as rapidly as might be hoped from the tenor of the daily news.

Production of all kinds of war materials, in brief, is far advanced over a year ago; the army and the navy are both prepared to perform their allotted tasks in case of an actual emergency, and with some fair chance of being successful. Only a breakdown in the people now responsible for production, both factory owners and employees, can now prevent the final creation of the largest military power in the world by this nation.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, April 16—A new defense speed up scheme based on sub-contracting is about to be sprung. Messrs. Knudsen, Biggers and Mehorney slipped off to Boston a few days ago to work out a New England angle. A sub-contracting organization formed by the defense contract service commissioner, Robert L. Mehorney, is nearly completed. His 36 district offices will be opened shortly in federal reserve and branch banks. District managers (local business men all) are being chosen for these salaried jobs to work under 13 coordinators who will receive \$1 a year. The idea is to cut every possible defense contract down by sub-contracts to a point where every critical machine in the country is working 24 hours a day.

It sounds good, yet a number of officials in the defense commission and most of the war department are against it, or but mildly interested. That is, they are against forcing defense contractors to make sub-contracts and believe that unless force is used there will be little sub-contracting. They contend convincingly that forced sub-contracting would break every contract they have, relieving the defense manufacturer of personal responsibility for fulfillment of orders on time. In their view it would promote delay rather than speed.

The new dealers are going to stick to their argument against further increases in steel prices despite wage increases—until public interest dies down at least. They figure this way: Net earnings of the steel industry last year amounted to \$281,000,000. The ten cents an hour increase, applied to the 603,000 employees of the industry on a 40-hour week basis would cost \$125,424,000 a year—not counting overtime. This means roughly the earnings of the steel industry would be cut in half by the wage increases.

The new dealers have an idea the earnings cut will be even less because of expanded operations since the middle of last year. By taking the last half 1940 earnings, they boost their earnings estimates for this year up to \$360,000,000. On that basis they conclude the wage increase will cut earnings only \$48,000,000—roughly one-seventh.

But what the new dealers are overlooking entirely is the tax increase shortly to be enacted by congress. Some new deal senators have said publicly this tax increase should be 100 per cent, in which case steel, coal and all the other industries in which wage increases recently have been negotiated will find themselves again in the red (steel was in it 5 of the last 10 years.)

One manufacturer caught in this vise of increasing wages against an immovable price ceiling, has been complaining the only alternative offered him by the government's course is whether to turn his business over to Hitler or Henderson. Another is insisting Mr. Roosevelt has amended his promise that no one would make a profit out of defense to read: "No one except labor unions, shall profit from defense." Even workers will pay a portion of their increased earnings to the government in increased taxes, but the unions pay no taxes. When defense money reaches them, it sticks.

A dangerous threat to capitalism would be presented by this wage-price squeeze play if the new dealers were permanently serious. But it has always been considered good temporary politics for statesmen to favor wage increases and oppose price increases, just as they favor government expenditures and oppose taxes. The taxes usually come along later, when public attention has been diverted from the cause.

In my opinion an increase in the prices of steel, coal and other wage-increase commodities will be coming before long.



Der Fuehrer Has His Complex—"Me und Zeus!"

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Willamette and Pacific U had common place of origin where Tabitha Brown found she had a capital of one picayune:

(Concluding from yesterday) "One day, after having been comfortably established in the first residence for whites erected on the site of what was to be named Salem, Grandma Tabitha Brown, taking stock of the scanty remnants of her belongings salvaged from the flood waters of the Umpqua canyon, felt something hard in a glove finger.

"This had worried her along the hungry way, and here under the welcome roof of her new home she found the bothersome thing was a picayune, a New Orleans coin, worth about six and a quarter cents.

"That was her sole saved and available capital, and she used it to buy three needles.

"Then she traded some of her old clothes to the Indian women, who, with their tribes, were quite numerous encamped on and around the site of Salem, for buckskin, and began making gloves, for men and women; articles sorely needed.

"Her little industrial and business enterprise thrived. By the spring of 1847, she had earned and saved, over \$30.

"That was her sole capital when she went to the site of Forest Grove, where she opened a boarding school in a log house, that became the nucleus of Tualatin Academy, that grew into Pacific University. Soon she added another house, with the help of friends, and took care of the orphaned and half orphaned children from off the plains. She wrote, in 1854, when she was nearing 75, that she had:

"A white frame house, rented at \$100 a year, eight other lots

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

M.G.—Asks when to divide her chrysanthemums and cultural directions. Divide at once. Take the strong shoots from the outside and plant. They must have rich soil and constant feeding during the growing period.

Use a balanced fertilizer in feeding. A 6-10-4 is considered a good combination for chrysanthemums. That is six parts nitrogen, 10 parts phosphate and four parts potash. Do not fertilize when the plants are dry. Water them thoroughly a little while before applying.

You have to test your soil to be sure you are applying the right amount of fertilizer. Apply regularly to keep in healthy condition. If the plants grow too rank then you are feeding too much. Water a little more and stop feeding for a short time.

M.C.C.—If you will send me a self-addressed envelope I will send you the name of a violet grower. I am not permitted to give the names of commercial growers in this column.

G.P.—Wants to know if her primroses will go to seed and if the seed will grow.

Just leave one of the flower stalks on when the blooms wither. Cut off the others at the base of the plants. Let this seed ripen thoroughly and pick it just as the pods are ready to burst. Then sow the seed at once. You should have plants ready to bloom next spring.

worth \$150 each; eight cows and a number of young cattle; that she rented her cows for their milk and half their increase; that she had over \$1100 cash due her; besides \$400 she had devoted to Pacific University, and \$100 she gave to the Academy three years before." She said:

"This much I have been able to accumulate by my own industry, independent of my children, since I drew six and a four cents from a finger of my glove."

"She was a remarkable woman. Volumes might be added. One more outstanding thing: In 1855, Col. T. B. Cornelius, then a captain, was enlisting Company D, Oregon Volunteers, to join Col. J. W. Nesmith's regiment going to the Yakima Indian war. W. C. Painter, color bearer, wanted a flag. Grandma Brown, with the aid of her girls in her boarding school, made a flag, said to be the first American flag made in Oregon, with 21 stars upon the field, and it was carried in that Indian war, and several more, and was up to a late date the property of the family of Colonel W. C. Painter, Walla Walla, Wash.

"Grandma Brown was the great grandmother of Mrs. A. N. Bush, deceased, Salem, of Frank Hughes and Judge L. H. McMahon of Salem, and former State Senator Mary Strong Kinney of Astoria.

"Pringle creek, Pringle school district, Pringle schoolhouse, Pringle road, are among the

names handed down from the Pringle family here, and this nomenclature extends to other parts of Oregon."

So ends the report of the gist of the talk, about "Grandma" Brown, Pringle Falls, Deschutes county, on the Deschutes river, was named for Octavius M. Pringle, who went from Salem to become a settler there. The falls had been called the Fish Trap, because the Indians from time immemorial fished there, lying on the ground and grasping the fish in the gills as they swam up through the shallow channels.

The Pringle children were Virginia, heretofore mentioned; Albro, who married Mary Owens; Sarella, married to Rev. C. H. Northrup; Ella, married to Judge C. D. Young; Emma, married to John Hughes, Salem, and Octavius, who married E. M. line Craft. Mr. Hughes, at the time of his death, in 1903, who had for many years been a leading grocer and a foremost resident of the capital city, was said to have owned the then oldest business concern in Salem, excepting that of The Statesman newspaper.

Members of the Salem Woman's club started the Salem public library; members of the Breyman families were instrumental in getting the site for the building, but Mrs. A. N. Bush, who had been Lulu Hughes, was largely responsible for getting the money from the Carnegie foundation that paid for the library building, and she gave much aid to many other worthy objects in her home city.

Editorial Comments

From Other Papers

LET SALEM GIVE PROTECTION

From Salem comes the news in a press dispatch that the state board of control has protested to the city of Salem against an oil company's plans to erect a service station at Center and Capitol streets, adjacent to state property. Center street, it may be noted, is the second street north from Court on which the capitol faces while Capitol, running north and south, borders the east side of the block on which the new state building is to be constructed. Putting it another way this service station location is two blocks north and one block east of the capitol.

With that for an introduction let us quote from the second report of the state capitol reconstruction commission as follows: "The commission in its first report made certain recommendations regarding the control of building in the vicinity of the capitol group. That portion of the report is repeated here and the recommendations renewed as follows:

"The new capitol building and the other public buildings in the vicinity, if the group plan goes forward, will create a beautiful public center in the city of Salem. These buildings will be the resort of many visitors to the city and they will house, during the day, large numbers of state employees. Such conditions always lead to the development of business opportunities in the vicinity and it is to be expected that private business will wish to take advantage of such opportunities here. On the other hand, the state should wish to control development in the vicinity of this government headquarters so that the beauty and the dignity of the setting may be preserved and no values created that the

public will have to pay in case further enlargement of the public grounds is desired. There is no reason why private interest should be advantaged by these developments. There is every reason why the state, in the interest of all the people and of the taxpayers whose contributions make these developments possible, should control them. The commission, therefore, recommends the enactment by the legislature, if it is possible, and, if not, by the city of Salem, of regulations severely restricting building development and property use within at least 1500 feet in a northerly direction from Court street, and at least 500 feet to the east and the west of Summer street."

We believe that the legislature has ample authority to enact the building restrictions that were thus proposed. Such, at least is the accepted law in another state of which we have knowledge. If it has failed to exercise its power the Salem city council should give the state the protection it needs. Salem, certainly, should be proud of its capitol group and should want to preserve a proper setting. Senate joint resolution No. 19 of the 1939 legislature proposed city action. It should be taken.—Bend Bulletin.

You cannot realize the efficiency of those panzer divisions till you look at the map and realize that they have threaded their way through the consonants in Zagreb, Kragujavac, Shkodarcv, Skopje, Karvidzvar, and Duvrocnik. The only hope the whites have is that the tractors will bog down and get tangled up when they come to Amphiklorkrhnia and Zakynthorpk.

Note to linotype: If you

"Lover Come Back"

By BARRETT WILLOUGHBY

Chapter 1 Continued

Her small head, held proudly was covered with short silky curls that glistened golden-amber in the sun. Her eyes were the kind Russians call "mermaid eyes"—clear gray-green under dark lashes that turned up a little at the ends. "Go on, lamb."

The Captain, who had turned to look at something out of the window, suddenly reached back for his marine glasses and focused them on the waterfront.

Sondra rose and looked out. There, on the wharf, a group of workmen stood listening to a tall woman whose high-headed air and commanding gestures brought a cry of surprise from Sondra.

"Surely that can't be—" She caught up her own glasses and brought the woman's figure close. White hair, dark arrogant face, rakish felt hat and tweeds in the latest mode. "But it is! Dynamite, it's old Miss Jacqueline Reynall. She must have come in by plane last night. What in the world do you suppose brought her home without a word of warning, after two years in Florida?"

The Captain snapped "No concern of ours!" and shoved the binoculars back on the table. "Come, let's have a look at what you've been writin'. Step lively, confound it! Step lively!"

CHAPTER TWO

Dynamite had a way of turning crusty at the mention of Miss Jacqueline's name that made Sondra lose patience with him. But by the time she returned to the window with the manuscript her temper was gone. She felt again that wondering anticipation of the unknown which the advent of Miss Jacqueline never failed to arouse in her. Something was going to happen. Something always did happen when that proud and arrogant spinster returned from her wanderings to her big white house on Tea Garden Hill.

Sondra realized, obscurely, that what really stirred her was Miss Jacqueline's connection with Jean Reynall, a slim, dark boy who had been the hero of

her childhood. His father was Miss Jacqueline's foster son, adopted in an era when maiden ladies did not go in for that sort of thing. But with her customary disdain of public opinion, Miss Jacqueline had come back from one of her very early cruises carrying the infant in her arms. She had reared him successfully, put him through Annapolis, and when he, a lieutenant commander, died soon after the world war, she had brought home his orphaned son, Jean, 11 years old.

Sondra was only five at the time, yet she remembered vividly everything that had to do with Jean Reynall. Their first meeting occurred one morning on the snowy street in front of the old log cathedral of St. Michael. She was on her way to kindergarten, with the fat Creole housekeeper Polena, going ahead to sweep snow from her path, when the crowd boy had overtaken them, dragging a red sled. "Hello, little girl!" He had a friendly, eager voice. "Won't you let me haul you to school?"

Polena, whirling on him with broom upraised, shouted: "Get away from us, you Reynall rascal! How dare you speak to an O'Moore?"

"Jean!" a crisp voice cut in. And there stood Miss Jacqueline, tall, silver-haired, wrapped in mink furs; her Japanese cook behind her with a market basket. "Come with me, Jean. Let this child proceed." The boy raised his mitted hand saluting authority, but stood his ground. Sondra flung herself flat on the sled clutching its edges. "I won't proceed!" she yelled. "I want to ride with this boy." Indians and whites gathered in a grinning circle about them. With each attempt Polena made to drag her off, Sondra yelled and kicked more vigorously. Finally Miss Jacqueline snarled: "Stubborn brat. Just like her old grandfather." And turning, she swept arrogantly through the spectators, who respectfully made way for her. (To be continued)

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.
- KSJM—THURSDAY—1390 Kc.
 - 6:30—Sunrise Salute.
 - 7:00—News Briefing.
 - 7:05—Oldtime Music.
 - 7:30—News.
 - 7:45—Jerry Sears Orchestra.
 - 8:30—Tabloid.
 - 9:00—Pastor's Call.
 - 9:15—Jimmy Lunceford's Orchestra.
 - 9:45—Melody Mart.
 - 10:00—The Morning Series.
 - 10:15—Today's Tribute.
 - 10:30—Women in the News.
 - 10:45—The Song Shop.
 - 11:00—Musical Horoscope.
 - 11:30—Prof. Robert Wilson.
 - 12:45—Value Parade.
 - 12:50—Market Reports.
 - 12:55—Ivan Dittmar at the Organ.
 - 1:30—Noontime News.
 - 12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
 - 12:35—Willamette Valley Opinions.
 - 12:50—The Song Shop.
 - 1:00—Popular Music.
 - 1:15—Sale of Grades.
 - 1:30—Western Serenade.
 - 2:00—News.
 - 2:15—U.S. Army.
 - 2:30—Henry King's Orchestra.
 - 3:00—Crossroad Troubadour.
 - 3:15—Concert Gems.
 - 4:15—News.
 - 4:30—Teatime Tunes.
 - 4:45—Mildred's Melody.
 - 5:00—Popularity Row.
 - 5:30—Dinner Hour Melodies.
 - 6:00—The Star Line.
 - 6:15—War Commentary.
 - 6:20—Freddy Nage's Orchestra.
 - 6:30—The Star Line.
 - 7:00—News in Brief.
 - 7:05—Interesting Facts.
 - 7:15—Town House Orchestra.
 - 7:30—Talk of the Town.
 - 8:00—The World Tonight.
 - 8:15—The Star Line.
 - 8:45—Harry Owens' Orchestra.
 - 9:00—News Tabloid.
 - 9:15—Johnny Messner's Orchestra.
 - 9:30—Public Forum.
 - 10:00—Hits of the Day.
 - 10:30—News.
 - 10:45—Let's Dance.
 - 11:15—Dream Time.
 - KGW—NBC—THURSDAY—620 Kc.
 - 6:00—Sunrise Serenade.
 - 6:30—Trail Blazers.
 - 7:00—News.
 - 7:15—On the Mail.
 - 7:45—Sam Hayes.
 - 8:00—News of Today.
 - 8:15—Against the Storm.
 - 8:45—David Harum.
 - 9:00—M. and M. Show.
 - 10:15—Between the Bookends.
 - 10:45—Dr. Kate.
 - 11:00—Light of the World.
 - 11:15—Mystery Man.
 - 11:30—Valiant Lady.
 - 11:45—Arnold Grimsan's Daughter.
 - 12:00—Story of Mary Martin.
 - 12:15—Ma Perkins.
 - 12:30—Peppy Young's Family.
 - 12:45—Vic and Sade.
 - 1:00—Backstage Wife.
 - 1:15—Lillian Hellas.
 - 1:30—Lorenzo Jones.
 - 1:45—Young Widder Brown.
 - 2:00—Girl Artists.
 - 2:15—Lone Journey.
 - 2:30—The Guiding Light.
 - 2:45—Life Can Be Beautiful.
 - 3:15—News.
 - 4:15—Stars of Today.
 - 4:30—The Star Line.
 - 5:15—Jack Armstrong.
 - 5:30—The Aldrich Family.
 - 6:00—The Star Line.
 - 7:30—Intercity Quiz.
 - 8:00—Fred Waring Pleasure Time.
 - 8:30—Coffee Time.
 - 9:15—Palladium Ballroom Orchestra.
 - 9:30—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou.
 - 10:00—Music by Woodbury.
 - 11:30—News.
 - 11:45—St. Francis Orchestra.
 - KEE—NBC—THURSDAY—1190 Kc.
 - 6:30—Musical Clock.
 - 7:00—Western Agriculture.
 - 7:15—Financial Service.
 - 7:30—Breakfast Club.
 - 8:00—Atmosphere.
 - 8:15—Christian Science Program.
 - 8:30—National Farm and Home.
 - 9:00—The Star Line.
 - 9:30—Charming We Live.
 - 10:00—The Star Line.
 - 11:00—Current Events.
 - 11:30—U.S. Marine Band.
 - 12:00—Orchestra Divorce.
 - 12:15—Amends of Honeymoon.
 - 12:30—John's Other Wife.
 - 12:45—Just Plain Jane.
 - 1:00—Mother of Mine.
 - 1:15—Market Reports.
 - 1:30—News.
 - 1:45—Curbstone Quiz.
 - 2:00—The Quiet Hour.
 - 2:00—Tresse Wicker.
 - KALE—MBS—THURSDAY—1230 Kc.
 - 6:30—Memory Timekeeper.
 - 6:45—Certain Midnight.
 - 6:50—Good Morning Neighbor.
 - 6:55—News.
 - 7:00—The Star Line.
 - 7:05—Woman's Side of the News.
 - 7:10—The Star Line.
 - 7:15—John B. Hughes.
 - 7:20—Helen Holden.
 - 7:25—The Star Line.
 - 7:30—Friendly Neighbors.
 - 7:35—Concert Gems.
 - 7:40—News.
 - 7:45—We Are Always Young.
 - 7:50—Johnson Family.
 - 7:55—Symphony.
 - 8:00—American School.
 - 8:05—News.
 - 8:10—Woody Wilson Orchestra.
 - 8:15—Sunshine Express.
 - 8:20—Jazz Junior.
 - 8:25—News.
 - 8:30—Shafter Parker Circus.
 - 8:35—Certain Midnight.
 - 8:40—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
 - 8:45—John B. Hughes.
 - 8:50—The Star Line.
 - 8:55—Jimmy Allen.
 - 9:00—Wythe Williams.
 - 9:05—Johnny Hour.
 - 9:10—News.
 - 9:15—Gift of the Orient.
 - 9:20—Freddy Nage's Orchestra.
 - 9:25—Speaking of Sports.
 - 9:30—News.
 - 9:35—Henry King Orchestra.