

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor awaits Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 29, 1851

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Liberalism and Law

Behind every argument is someone's ignorance.—Louis D. Brandeis.

"Conflict of opposing theories" is almost universally accepted as the core of the controversy waged within and without the United States supreme court throughout the first six years of the Roosevelt administration and to a lesser extent prior thereto and since. Some of the justices—too many, according to the president and his partisans—were conservatives and some were liberals, and they decided cases involving the constitutionality of new social and economic enactments upon that basis. Such were the accusations, and from repetition most of the public came to believe them.

Yet right at the heart of the controversy was Justice Louis D. Brandeis, who with Chief Justice Hughes formed the original "liberal" dissenting bloc—and Justice Brandeis ever insisted that there was no validity to a doctrine of "opposing theories," but instead a basic truth which, if fully revealed, automatically would resolve any dispute. Faced with all of the pertinent truth, he further insisted, the litigant in the wrong would drop the case.

In living up to his belief in the non-relativity of truth, Justice Brandeis was an indefatigable student and investigator. As far as we know, he never visited Oregon; yet he must have known much about this state, for prior to his elevation to the bench he participated in the presentation of two notable cases, one involving this state's law limiting women's hours of work, the other prescribing minimum wages; and in each case his briefs were voluminous and loaded to the covers with facts, facts, facts.

Whatever is exceptional is worthy of notice; Brandeis being a minority dissenter, his dissents in support of new deal enactments are best remembered. In the early new deal period he dissented in support of the AAA, the Guffey coal act, the railroad retirement law and the municipal bankruptcy statute.

Less readily remembered is the fact that he concurred in the invalidation of the NRA, the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium bill, the building and loan conversion act, the processing tax refund, and the president's assumption of power to remove a member of the federal trade commission.

In seeking an explanation of his votes in rebuff of the new deal it is helpful to recall that the Bill of Rights, embraced in the first ten amendments to the constitution, bulked large in his conception of the nation's basic law. He believed in individual rights and did not subscribe to the popular conception of a conflict between property rights and human rights where none existed.

At some future time, less strenuous on the international front, the liberal-conservative clash will be revived, probably with unprecedented ideological violence. If in that time something of the clear-sightedness of Louis D. Brandeis, today mourned by conservative and liberal alike, is permitted to dominate thinking on both sides, the nation may succeed in struggling through it without too serious dislocation. If everyone saw all the facts straight, there never would be an argument.

Coordinator Needed

Virtual certainty that an army cantonment would be established in the portions of Polk and Benton counties where a large crew of army engineers has been busy with surveys for many weeks, was expressed in this column recently. The forecast is as valid today as it was then and, we are sorry to say, no more definite. About two days later a high-ranking army officer was quoted in a news story as advising farmers of the region to proceed as usual with their plans for next year's operations—except that they should build no new, permanent improvements.

That was good advice, for even if the army moves in, it may not require vacation of all the land next year; and in any case it will compensate the owners for any work done toward raising crops they will not be permitted to harvest. If on the contrary the farmers neglected their plowing and seeding and then the entire project collapsed, they would be "out of luck."

It just goes to illustrate that in a matter of business, one requires a greater degree of certainty than is necessary for purposes of a cracker-barrel discussion.

Now the inter-county coordinating committee, working in anticipation of the cantonment's establishment, has considered the desirability of employing a paid coordinator. The Albany Democrat-Herald objects that it is too soon to do anything definite, and on the basis of the foregoing illustration, we agree. The D-H objects further, however, that nearly every specific thing that will have to be done in cooperating with the government will devolve upon one local governmental unit, whether it be a county, city or school district, there will be slight need for a coordinator and little that he might effectively accomplish.

In considering this latter contention, it should be noted that four counties, three cities of considerable size and at least three smaller incorporated towns, and a number of school districts are involved. Taking into account the reported insistence that Willamette river pollution be abated, still other municipalities are involved in the picture. The number of local governments to be affected strikes us as an argument pointing to the need for a full-time coordinator, his salary to be divided equitably among them, at least during the period in which the cantonment is being built and the various items of local cooperation instituted.

Someone owing his services to the counties and communities should make it a business to understand the problem as a whole and thus be in position to advise these local governments. It strikes us that an unpaid committee of county and city officials, each member busy with his regular duties, would not be able to perform this service satisfactorily. There is need for a coordinator—after the cantonment's construction is fully assured.

Red Tape

From the United States department of the interior, Bonneville power administration, the business office of The Dalles Chronicle recently received an order. It was labeled Order No. 25134 and carried in addition to the date, these cryptic symbols: Reg. S-2 Pro 19920, H1-895.22, Appropriation 14X1225.001. There followed instructions for delivery of the "article or service named below." The "article or service" was itemized as follows:

Item No. 1. Quantity, 1. Article or Service, The Dalles Chronicle, Sept. 26, 1941. Unit price, ea. Unit, .05. Amt., .05. Terms: Net F. O. B. Box 3537, Portland, Ore.

The newspaper will spend 3 cents billing the Bonneville administration and some day it will get 5 cents back. That's how a government agency goes about buying one copy of a newspaper.

The proposal mentioned here several weeks ago, building cargo ships with zippers to facilitate loading and unloading, has not yet been put into execution. But in the east some progress has been made in a comparable solution of the loading problem for overland transport. Big loaded trailers are being transported by rail on flatcars, thus saving extra handling as compared to ordinary rail hauling, and saving on motor fuel and highway congestion in relation to truck hauling.

In our file of source material we ran across a clipping headed "US Unemployment: Who Has the Answer?" Of course it bore a date prior to 1940. Anyone who might have given the true, though temporary, answer at that time would have been reproved for flippancy. The answer was: "Adolf Hitler."

Stewart Views Washington Scene

By CHARLES P. STEWART

Due to Paul Mallon's illness, the Washington column of Charles P. Stewart, widely-recognized news analyst, is being substituted temporarily. The Statesman is pleased to offer Mr. Stewart's authoritative observations to its readers, but hopes soon to be able to announce resumption of the Mallon column.

Beginning as terms of military service start expiring, about 1,000,000 army, navy and marine corps men yearly are going to want civilian re-employment or just plain employment, if they weren't employed before.

Colonel Lewis Sanders will superintend the gigantic task of reintegrating 'em as they're released. He's had experience at it. In 1919 he managed the re-employment service for members of the 77th army division on their return from the last World War. He was so successful at it that this time he was conscripted for chieftainship of the re-employment division at national selective service headquarters. It's an enormously bigger chore than 1919's, but the colonel handled that one so competently that selective service promptly grabbed him from his consulting engineer's New York city office to take charge in the present emergency.

He goes at his assignment scientifically. "This kind of re-employment," he says, "can't be accomplished by flag waving or other emotional appeals. Careful study and detailed planning are required."

"Our division's a service organization—service to individuals. It functions for the personal benefit and voluntary use of each and every man who's served faithfully in the nation's armed forces. We're his servant; not his boss."

"We're striving to keep the human relations element uppermost. Each chap, back from military service, has his own separate problems and interests to be considered. They're best appreciated by his neighbors. That's why our program is decentralized. We don't depend on serial numbers in a vast filing system. Our staff consists primarily of re-employment committeemen, affiliated with the approximately 6500 selective service local boards throughout the country, in cooperation with local business, labor, civic and social groups and state employment offices."

Merchants of Men

"We're wholesale merchants of men—with proper emphasis on the fact that we're dealing in human welfare; not sales of goods."

"Realizing that the first essential for successful merchandising is to know precisely the character and specifications of the goods to be marketed, the selective service system, in cooperation with the war department, has been conducting pilot tests on the gathering, recording and distribution of data concerning each man it must return from military to civil life. This includes educational background, industrial skill and training, military record and personal character."

"We're constantly seeking to supplement this data. One of our objectives is to give each man a detailed, accurate and certified statement of his abilities and quality, that will make him a blue-ribbon prospect for employment in industry, commerce or agriculture."

"Returning soldiers are instructed to get in immediate touch with their various local boards' re-employment committee. These committeemen will have received advance information concerning each man."

"To cooperate with them, 'clearing committees,' composed of business, labor and civil leaders, are being formed in each community."

"If an ex-service man was unemployed when inducted, or if he desires a new job, he'll be referred to his state employment office, with which employers are being urged to list their employment needs and to express a preference for former soldiers."

"If the state employment office hasn't an opening immediately available, a local 'clearing committee' will take up the candidate's case."

"The suitable 'clearing committee' likewise will investigate objections, by any employer, to re-employ a worker previously on his payroll. If it's found that his objection is unjustified, the committee will try to convince him of his error."

Coercion Frowned on

The chap could be reinstated, in such an instance, by court action—unless the recalcitrant boss could show that changed conditions, beyond his control, would make reinstatement an undue business hardship for him."

However, Colonel Sanders isn't favorable to coercion, if it can be avoided. "A job, to be a real service to a man," he explains, "ought to be with a willing employer. We don't feel that we'd be doing him a real service by reinstating him compulsorily."

"Still, for the few who may try to ride upon the sacrifices to others, there remain the law and the United States district attorney's office."



"The United (Against) States of Europe"

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Who can tell Missouri 10-7-41
cousin of her relatives
who were Oregon pioneers;
was near site of West Salem?

Mrs. Mabel Miller, Box 19, Liberal, Missouri, under date of September 28, 1941, writes a letter to The Statesman, and it has landed on the desk of this columnist. The letter reads:

"While going through my mother's papers the other day, I came across the enclosed letter written by her cousin and uncle who had gone to Salem, Oregon. This was written August 8, 1869.

"I would like to know if there is a possibility of this cousin or any of the immediate family being alive. As this was written a year before my mother was married, I know the aunt and uncle are gone, but a friend who used to live in Salem, whose parents and brother and sister live there now (Mr. Chas. Swigart) suggested you might be glad to publish the letter, it being so old, and you might be able to give me trace of our people."

"My mother is still living and was 92 years old last June 18. She is the cousin of A. L. Chitwood and a niece of Joshua and Nancy Chitwood. She was the eldest child of David M. Cohe-nour. She is making her home with me, and I am held young-est child. I would like for you to return the letter, as I wish it as a keepsake. If you can give me any trace of my relatives, I will be more than thankful."

The old letter referred to in the above is dated Eugene (Oregon), August 8, 1869, and is addressed to M. Maria Wilson. It reads:

"Dear Cousin: With pleasure I seat myself to write to you. We are all in tolerable good health. Father and Mother have both been sick, but they are able to be up now."

"We are living three-fourths

A "Sweetheart"



Miss Dorothy Mae Condon

Protector of the sweethearts of soldiers at Camp Lee, Virginia, is Miss Dorothy Mae Condon, 19-year-old stenographer of Jancoville, Wis. She was selected for the honor from among 250 girls who were entered in the contest, sponsored by a camp newspaper. Corporal Robert W. Carr, 23, of Madison, Wis. (backy man), entered Miss Condon in the contest.

of a mile from Salem on the west side of the Willamette river. We have a very good home. We had not heard from any of you for a long time. You never write to us, but we cannot blame you, for we have not written to you. I hope we will both do better in the future. Sarah, I want you to write and tell all about the children. It has been so long since I have seen or even heard from you that I have forgotten nearly all of their names.

"Tell Laura that Mother says she wants her to get on the cars and come and live with her. All-sa named her baby Laura Irene. She can run and throw her Grandma's dried plums out of doors. Father says he wants to serve in this letter. I remain your loving cousin. Write soon to A. L. Chitwood."

"August 8th, 1869. Dear Brother and Sister: I asked Waneey what she wanted me to write to you. She said tell them that she wants to hear how you all get along; how you all have your health. How do you prosper in

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

ABANDONED DOG

To the Editor:

Yesterday someone dropped a young dog out here. He was frightened and confused, likely it was his first experience with the "wide open spaces." He could not understand how the folks who had been his friends should treat him thus. I could not decide how anyone could do it either. He looked well fed and his coat was glossy, when I went out to make friends with him he was down the highway, a very frightened little fellow. I looked for him later but he did not come back. Today coming home from Salem I saw him again about six miles from town, looking very tired but still brave in the hope that some kind soul would give him a home and a bit to eat.

This makes nine dogs that have been dropped along the road here. I wonder why people who so gladly take a little puppy when it is in the cute stage ever do it for when they don't intend to keep them? A dog is not able to rustle its food as well as a cat but must depend on people to feed it or if it goes hungry too long it will turn killer, and attack sheep or goats or anything that means food. Therefore it is much more humane not to accept a pet at all.

Last year a beautiful cocker spaniel was dropped. It was so frightened when it saw stock or people it fairly ran its little short legs off trying to get away if we tried to make friends with it. After a week I didn't see it anymore; it likely died of starvation.

If for any reason people can't keep their pets it is much kinder to advertise for a home to be given them and that way they can get care and shelter they need. How anyone can look into a dog's trusting eyes and then drive it out into the country and abandon it is beyond me. I can't help but feel they will get "theirs" some day for doing anything so heartless and unkind. Hilda Storck, Route 5, Salem

your Missouri homes? Do you like it as well as Kansas?

"We are well satisfied with Oregon, although we have not located in the best part of Oregon for farming, but we have a slightly place on the hills in fair view of Salem; surrounded with fir trees, so that we call our home Evergreen. We sold the improved part of the land to meet the payments to secure a home. We now have 80 acres of land, which we can easily make the last payment on it next year. We built a new house last spring. When finished it will be good enough for us or you or anybody."

"We have not got the kitchen and porches and portico done yet, but we will improve to our notion when we get the land paid for. We have good schools convenient, and two Institutes in Salem. We can send to city or country schools, and society is good both in the country or city. We have our membership in the country on this side of the river. We live in Polk county, but Salem is in Marion county. Direct your letters to Salem, Oregon."

"Nancy says she wants you to write to us; all of you. She doesn't care who writes so she hears from you. We send our love to Bro. Peters. We received his letter of March last which was thankfully received, although we have neglected to answer it, but I will soon. Peter said you had a young daughter that you had not named; call it Nancy. Now write soon to Joshua and Nancy Chitwood."

(Concluded tomorrow.)

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

Mrs. E.L.S. asks if heather will thrive and bloom in the north where there is very little sun, but lots of light and air.

Answer—Heathers need all the sun they can get. They will not bloom much in a shady location.

R.F.S. writes that she noted in a Portland garden paper that an editor said foxgloves were not native of this state but were run-aways from home gardens. She wants to know what his opinion is on this matter. She is of the opinion that the Portland garden writer made a mistake.

Answer—I thought at first she must have made a mistake too, as one sees the foxgloves in so very many different locations and so far away from home gardens, but I wrote Prof. Arthur Peck, Oregon State college, and he tells me that the statement is correct; that the foxglove is not a native of western Oregon and that it is a run-away from home gardens. It certainly naturalizes beautifully.

P.O. writes that she has been told that nerium grow very well out of doors here the entire year around. She wants to plant a couple of them if this is correct.

Answer—The nerium, or oleander, as most of us call it, does not stand the frosts we usually have. Oleanders must be grown in tubs which can be moved indoors or given some protection during the winter. When danger of frost is past they may be plunged out-of-doors in the ground level with tops of the container where they will bloom all summer long.

BARRED SEVENS

By MARYSE RUTLEDGE

Chapter 26 Continued
Garrison was talking again. "Pull yourself together. The woman must have found you in the telephone book, because, in the note she left in that room, she said she was going to look up one of Carrie's friends. That means you—or me. Get it, Fan? Get it?"

"Yes," Fan said. "If she turns up before you leave, Fan, bring her over here. Understand?" Garrison was pleading with her to clear her mind. He added as a master-stroke, "Farland says he's sure you'll help. Have your maid stay there, and have her telephone you or me, if she comes after you leave. Tell her to have the woman wait."

"Yes," Fan said again, and rang off. One more little nipple, and she'd feel better. Dick hadn't said a word as to where Mat was. Why should this Sweitzer woman come here? And the police—Fan shivered. Suppose they questioned her about Mat. Ridiculous. They had no right—

The front door bell whirled. Fan could hear Selinda's high heels tapping on the hardwood floor. Whoever it was—Then Selinda cried out, "Miss Rubley—oh Lawdy, come quick!"

It wasn't the police. A woman had half-staggered, half-fallen inside the narrow white lobby. Her silly hat flopped to one side. Her imitation mink coat was open on a silk dress. Her eyes were puffy with crying.

The fog lifted from Fan's brain.

"Whiskey, Selinda." So this was Mrs. Sweitzer! She remembered the woman's face now, though it had been smug when last she saw it.

She took the poor creature by the arm, leading her into the living room off the hall.

"I hoped you'd remember me, Mrs. Rubley," Anna Sweitzer

said pitifully. "My husband tried to kill me this afternoon. I didn't know where to hide!"

Fan spoke before she thought. "The police are after your husband, Mrs. Sweitzer. They found your note. A friend just telephoned me."

"The police!" Mrs. Sweitzer whispered. "But I swear we had nothing to do with it. I—" Her teeth were chattering.

Where the devil was Selinda? Fan needed a drink, herself. Her red velvet gown flowed in folds from her waist, as she hurried to the kitchen. Selinda was taking her time, muttering. Fan poured herself a spot of whiskey; drank it, and snatched the bottle and another glass from the tray Selinda was preparing. "Don't bother now, Selinda. I'll take this."

But when she got back into the room, Mrs. Sweitzer was gone.

Chapter 27

Matilda Breanu's manner was perfect when he called to take Jane to the party. He looked well in evening clothes.

Jane shyly invited him into the cluttered Greenwich Village apartment where, on this unusual occasion, her mother had permitted her to spend the night with a girl she knew. Madge Bryan had often urged Jane to come for a visit, after that wonderful summer of special courses at Columbia. Now everything was changed in Jane's life. But Madge still had her job and her boy friend, with whom she had gone to the movies this Saturday night.

Of course, Madge had asked, "Whatever happened to that redhead who was so crazy about you?" Jane had answered, "I don't see him any more."

(To be continued)

Radio Programs

KSLM—TUESDAY—1190 Kc.

6:30—Sunrise Salute.
7:30—News in Brief.
7:55—Old Favorites.
8:00—The Day.
7:45—Campus Freshmen.
8:30—News.
8:45—Mid-Morning Salute.
9:00—Pastor's Call.
9:15—Popular Music.
9:45—Melodrama.
10:00—The World This Morning.
10:15—Prescription for Happiness.
10:30—World News.
10:35—Latin-American Music.
11:00—Melodic Moods.
11:30—Lullaby Serenade.
11:45—Lull and Abner.
12:00—Ivan Dittmars, Organist.
12:15—Noontime News.
12:30—Lullaby Serenade.
12:35—Song Shop.
1:15—Lull of Paradise.
1:30—Old Time Music.
2:00—News in Brief.
2:05—Musical Miniatures.
2:15—Salem Art Center.
2:30—John Kirby's Orchestra.
2:45—The Moon Boys.
3:00—Concert Gems.
4:00—Gene Krupa's Orchestra.
4:15—News.
4:30—Feature Tunes.
5:00—Popularity Row.
5:30—Dinner Hour Melodies.
6:00—Tonight's Headlines.
6:15—War Commentary.
6:30—String Serenade.
6:45—The World This Morning.
7:05—Interesting Facts.
7:15—Vincent Story.
7:30—Honey Allen.
7:45—Brass Hats.
8:00—Daily Headlines.
8:30—Popular Music.
8:45—Broadway Bandwagon.
9:00—News Tabloid.
9:15—Marion County Defense.
9:30—Oldtime Music.
9:45—The Dance.
10:00—News.
10:45—Music to Remember.

KOIN—CBS—TUESDAY—970 Kc.

6:30—Northwest Farm Reporter.
7:00—Emma's Radio Bulletin.
7:30—Koin Clock.
7:45—Headlines.
8:00—Bob Grant Reporting.
8:30—Stories America Loves.
8:45—Kate Smith Speaks.
9:15—Big Sister.
9:30—Romance of Helen Trent.
9:45—Our Gal Patsy.
10:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
10:15—Woman in White.
10:30—Night in Happiness.
10:45—Mary Lee Taylor.
11:00—Bright Horizon.
11:15—Aunt Jenny.
11:30—Fletcher Wiley.
11:45—Kate Hopkins.
12:00—The World This Morning.
12:15—Knox Manning, News.
12:30—Rembo Valley Folks.
12:45—Woman of Courage.
1:00—Stepmother.
1:15—Myrt and Marge.
1:30—Sam.
1:45—News.
2:00—Songs in the Wind.
2:15—Hello Again, News.
2:30—The O'Neill's.
2:45—Ben Bernie.
3:00—Laurie Ross.
3:15—Voice of Broadway.
3:30—Bob Hannon.
3:45—News.
4:00—Newspaper of the Air.
4:15—Young Dr. Malone.
4:30—Secord.
4:45—Newspaper of the Air.
5:00—News.
5:15—William Winters, News.
5:30—Elmer Davis.
5:45—Lud Gluskin Orch.
6:00—Report to the Nation.
6:30—Glenn Miller.
6:45—Public Affairs.
7:00—Leon F. Drews.
7:15—Bill Henry.
7:30—Amos 'n' Andy.
7:45—Are You a Missing Heir?
8:00—We, the People.
8:15—Organ.
8:30—Five Star Final.
8:45—The World Today.
9:00—Defense Today.
9:15—Wilbur Hatch Orch.
9:30—Manny Strand Orch.
9:45—News.
10:00—News.

KOAC—TUESDAY—455 Kc.

10:00—Weather Forecast.
10:30—News.
10:45—The Homemaker's Hour.
11:00—School of the Air.
12:30—News.
12:45—Farm Hour.
1:15—Variety Half Hour.
2:00—Science News of the Week.
2:15—Afternoon Review.
2:30—Women and Defense.
2:45—News.
3:00—Stories for Boys and Girls.
3:15—Production for Defense.
3:45—Evening Vesper Service.
4:15—News.
4:30—Farm Hour.
4:45—Music of Czechoslovakia.
5:00—Higher Education Speaks.
5:15—College Spotlight.
5:30—10:30—Music.
6:00—The Quack of Daws.
6:30—Western Agriculture.
7:00—Ames Corner Program.
7:30—Clark Club.
8:15—Clark Dennis, Tenor.
8:45—Keep Fit Club with Patty Jean.
9:00—Betty Randall's Party.
9:30—National Farm and Home.
10:00—Toby and Glenn.
10:30—News.
11:30—Geographical Travelogue.

KEX—NBC—TUESDAY—1150 Kc.

6:30—The Quack of Daws.
7:00—Western Agriculture.
7:30—Ames Corner Program.
7:30—Clark Club.
8:15—Clark Dennis, Tenor.
8:45—Keep Fit Club with Patty Jean.
9:00—Betty Randall's Party.
9:30—National Farm and Home.
10:00—Toby and Glenn.
10:30—News.
11:30—Geographical Travelogue.

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

11:15—Singing School.
12:00—Orphans of Divorce.
12:15—Annals of Honeymoon Hill.
12:30—John's Radio Wife.
12:45—Just Plain Bill.
1:00—Your Livestock Reporter.
1:15—News Headlines and Highlights.
1:30—Market Reports.
1:45—Household Hints.
2:00—News.
2:30—Keep Fit Club with Patty Jean.
2:45—Curtain Quiz.
3:00—The Quiet Hour.
3:30—Between the Bookends.
3:45—News.
4:00—Prescott Presents.
4:30—Count Your Blessings.
4:45—Mr. Keen, Tracer.
5:00—Start of the Week.
5:30—Adventure Stories.
5:45—Wings on Watch.
6:00—News of the World.
6:15—Tom Mix Radio Shooter.
6:30—The Bartons.
6:45—Clark Dennis, Tenor.
7:00—Symphony.
7:30—Millions for Defense.
7:45—Information Please.
8:00—Easy Aces.
8:15—News Headlines and Highlights.
8:30—Moonlight Sonata.
8:45—Broadway Bandwagon.
9:00—This Moving World.
9:15—War News Roundup.

KGW—NBC—TUESDAY—520 Kc.

6:30—Sunrise Serenade.
6:45—Early Bards.
7:00—News Headlines and Highlights.
7:15—Music of Vienna.
7:30—Sam Hayes.
7:45—Stars of Today.
8:00—David Baran.
8:30—Words and Music.
8:45—Women's World.
9:00—The Bride Julia.
9:15—News.
9:30—News.
9:45—Sketch Henderson.
10:00—Emma's Radio Singer.
10:15—Sam Johnson.
10:30—Bachelor's Children.
10:45—Dr. Karp.
11:00—The Light of the World.
11:15—The Mystery Man.
11:30—The World This Morning.
11:45—Arnold Grimm's Daughter.
12:00—Against the Storm.
12:15—Ma Perkins.
12:30—The Guiding Light.
12:45—Vic and Sade.
1:00—Backstage.
1:15—Stella Dallas.
1:30—Lorenzo Jones.
1:45—Young Wilder Brown.
2:00—When a Girl Marries