

City Millages Adjusted

Since first the Pendleton East Oregonian and then The Statesman discussed some days ago the comparative tax millages of the 17 principal cities of Oregon the analysis has come in for comment from the daily papers of a considerable number of those cities. Some which were listed in the higher brackets pointed out that the millages compared included not only city but county, school district and other levies, which would involve considerable variance, as well as the state property levy which is spread uniformly—on a basis of actual valuations as nearly as they can be estimated and not upon actual assessed valuations where the assessment ratio varies.

The further point was appropriately made that an adjustment of millages in accordance with the assessment ratio would show a different lineup. This department had it in mind to hunt up these assessment ratios and work the problem out along those lines—but the bureau of municipal research at the state university has saved us the trouble. Its calculations deal only with municipal taxes and taking the view that total property taxes are at least of equal interest, we have gone to the trouble of applying the assessment ratio to the total millages. The results follow, the cities being listed in the order of their ascending tax rates in each column:

Total Act. Mil.	City Mil. 50 pct. Bas.	Tot. Mil. 50 pct. Bas.
Pendleton 36.0	Pendleton 17.6	Pendleton 48.2
Roseburg 43.3	Oregon City 17.9	Roseburg 55.3
Medford 48.5	Corvallis 19.9	Medford 62.9
Corvallis 51.2	Albany 20.3	Eugene 59.4
Eugene 55.0	Eugene 20.3	Albany 60.4
The Dalles 57.5	Roseburg 22.6	Salem 60.8
Albany 59.1	Salem 23.9	Portland 67.3
Baker 59.1	The Dalles 24.0	Medford 67.8
LaGrande 60.3	Portland 25.2	Oregon City 70.2
Portland 62.1	Medford 26.3	The Dalles 71.3
Salem 62.4	LaGrande 26.5	LaGrande 73.6
Marshallfield 63.8	Bend 27.1	Bend 73.8
Astoria 72.8	Marshallfield 27.2	Klamath Falls 74.8
Oregon City 73.3	Klamath Falls 28.6	Baker 79.2
Klamath Falls 74.4	Astoria 30.4	Medford 80.2
Bend 78.5	Baker 31.4	Grants Pass 90.8
Grants Pass 78.8	Grants Pass 36.4	Astoria 101.9

There is still some fault to be found with this adjusted analysis; assessment ratios are merely the best analyses the state tax commission can make of the relation of assessed to true valuation—though its methods are extremely thorough—and city assessment ratios differ somewhat from the ratios for the same entire counties. Grading the cities on a per capita tax basis has a different significance, no more authentic because it reflects a different ratio of property values to population. On such a basis the cities would rank as follows, taking into account municipal taxes only:

Bend, LaGrande, Pendleton, Oregon City, Corvallis, Eugene, Albany, Astoria, Salem, Baker, The Dalles, Marshallfield, Medford, Roseburg, Grants Pass, Klamath Falls, Portland. Thus Bend which has the highest total actual millage has the lowest per capita municipal tax. So what does it all prove?

Well, primarily it's an excuse to talk about taxes. Nobody knows which city's taxes are the most burdensome; everybody knows that every city's taxes are high enough. But the more we keep thinking about them, the better chance there is that something will be done to reduce them or to keep them from going higher.

High Blood Pressure

Believe it or not—and no doubt, now that it's called to your attention, you believe it readily—the selection of topics for discussion in this column is quite a problem. More than once in considering this problem we have felt that one "sin of omission" has been failure to discuss often enough some phase of the problem of health. The importance of good health cannot be overstated. Give a man, woman or child continued good health and there isn't much that can hurt him or her—war in Europe or the national debt or what not—though of course three square meals a day are important to health and some of these other problems affect their supply.

The American College of Physicians announced on Tuesday that high blood pressure had come to be "the most serious disease in American life," having passed heart disease as the No. 1 killer—taking about 375,000 American lives annually.

The immediate cause of high blood pressure, they explained, is an increase in resistance to the blood flow through the tips that branch out from the arteries; but the reasons behind the development of this condition are not known—except that heredity is an important factor. If father died of high blood pressure, chances are son will die of it at an earlier age and grandson still earlier.

Whether high blood pressure is actually on the increase or is merely being recognized more often as a cause of death where heretofore kidney trouble, hemorrhage of the brain or heart disease got the blame, is not absolutely clear. Heart disease develops in some cases, but not in all, from high blood pressure.

Normal blood pressure is from 100 to 130; if it rises 30 points above normal the death rate doubles; if it rises 60 points the death rate multiplies eight times.

The medical profession does not yet have much that it can offer in the way of cure. There is a new surgical treatment but its application is limited to a small percentage of cases and in those the benefits are mostly temporary though some of the unpleasant symptoms such as headaches, pain in the chest and fatigue, are eliminated for long periods after the blood pressure rises again. The treatment consists of severing two of the sympathetic nerves leading to the abdominal region, thus relieving tension.

On the other hand more can be done in the way of prevention if a tendency toward high blood pressure is recognized early enough; adequate rest, recreation, maintaining normal weight, avoiding nervous strain, acquiring a calm mental attitude and, with the advice of a physician, the use of sedatives and drugs such as potassium sulphocyanate. In general, avoidance of high blood pressure appears to depend chiefly upon observance of the general rules for maintaining good health and resistance to disease.

Newspaper Criticism of the Courts

Circuit Judge Thomas J. Rowe of St. Louis, Mo., has fined the Post-Dispatch \$2000, and has fined and sentenced to jail its chief editorial writer and its cartoonist, finding them guilty of contempt of court for criticizing his rulings in a case involving alleged extortion and racketeering.

The circumstances are that another judge in a civil case involving the same persons and the same alleged events, had found that \$10,000 had changed hands illegally and secretly. When the criminal case came up Judge Rowe ruled that the two principals must be tried separately. Then after one had been tried he ordered a directed verdict of acquittal, and dismissed the case as to the other principal.

The Post-Dispatch, carrying on its editorial policy in the tradition that made famous its founder, the elder Joseph Pulitzer, "hit hard" at these developments. The younger Joseph Pulitzer now plans to carry the contempt case to higher courts and, in case the verdict is sustained, to the state legislature in an effort to have the law so changed that a newspaper may comment upon judicial proceedings after they are concluded. It appears that Judge Rowe had precedent for his ruling, in past Missouri supreme court decisions, but that judges in other states had refused to accept that precedent.

Meaneance on the bench is a rarity, as we had occasion to remark in connection with the conviction of Judge Manton; but the Manton case is by the same token a reminder that

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Meanest man in Oregon, 4-4-40 candidate, the fence in the stealing of the bronze markers by boys, paying them a pittance:

The Oregon state penitentiary houses some scurvy scrubs; men who, almost, in backwoods pioneer parlance, "would steal the pennies from their dead grandmothers' eyes."

But this writer has a candidate for a lower place in the scale of decency, "lower than the whales," in the person of the stinking scrub who bought the bronze marker stolen from the Salem public library. The scurvy scrub in the state prison would refuse to associate with this skunk, and have reason on his side.

The bronze marker in question was worth, engraved and put in place, around \$40 to \$50. It had to be there. It was a "condition of the bond."

When the late Mrs. A. N. Bush solicited the Andrew Carnegie foundation for money to erect a public library building in Salem, she agreed that the city would bind itself for all time to maintain the library, and to put in a conspicuous place a marker on the building showing the name of Carnegie, indicating that the money of the great Scottish financier and philanthropist had been used in paying for the erection of the building. The city agreed, going through all the necessary legal forms, and the building was erected, and the marker so placed.

The good women of Salem, assisted by public spirited men, had furnished the money to buy the lot—conspicuous among them the late Mrs. William Brown and other Breyman estate heirs. Salem men, assisted by some Salem men, had contributed the first \$3000 or more of the books, including among them the theretofore maintained Masonic and Odd Fellows' libraries.

Well, some months ago, the bronze Carnegie marker was missing. At first it was supposed to be the result of a hoodlum prank, and that it would be returned, or show up in some way. But the loss was not made good, and the police force was notified.

The police investigators think two certain boys stole the marker, and that they sold it to a certain junk dealer for \$1.50, and that before or after the fence had taken the money to buy the lot—conspicuous among them the late Mrs. William Brown and other Breyman estate heirs. The marker was broken up. In either case, the fence must have known the brass was stolen. If not broken, the lettering would show the origin. If broken when taken to the fence, the lettering would be proven by the fact that it was reduced to small pieces, to obliterate the lettering.

In either case, the dealer was the main thief in the transaction. He accepted stolen goods, and bought the stolen goods at a very small fraction of what he knew was the true value. Thus he showed himself an unfair scrub, even though he had not known he was acting the part of a fence. Worse than that, he committed a lower crime against society, in that he encouraged boys to become criminals—placed them on the road toward the reform school or the state prison; put them in the way of becoming expensive liabilities to society in general—for crime in this country costs the people of the United States more than 15 billions of dollars each year, not counting the unrecovered stolen property, or the eternally lost human lives.

A certain Oregon family has cost the people of this state over \$100,000, in court and prison expenses. Perhaps a pioneer "fence" started that family on the road to crime; though pioneer fences were mighty few in number.

The boys who stole the library marker, members of the police say, are defended stoutly by their parents, who protest that they are innocents. Who is there to blame the parents? What parent who deserves to be such a man or woman, would not wish to protect his or her son or daughter against the likelihood of going to reform school or penitentiary, by whatever name?

The guilty party, the guiltiest of all, is the fence. Every honest junk dealer in Oregon ought to demand that the case be prosecuted—that the big thief be sent to prison, where he belongs—if one can be found that his presence will not disgrace.

The honest dealer in junk does not want to be considered the possible fence in this case. So the honest ones ought to unite and see that justice is done. If nothing more, the fence ought to be put under bond, if allowed to remain in business, against a repetition of the crime named.

A bronze marker has been stolen, in the past few days, from the site of the Lyle school, first school in Polk county—or was it the first in Oregon? Maybe the same boys stole that marker; sold it for a pittance to the same fence.

There are ways to so attach markers that they may not be pried off. Future markers will probably, in Oregon, be so placed.

But, it is not a disgrace to the name of Oregon that such a precaution should be necessary? Might the matter not be arranged by new laws against such crimes, and stricter rules regarding future fences? In any covered wagon train among all of them which brought \$50,000 people over the Old Oregon Trail, what would they have done, what did they do, with fences? They halted just long enough to be the matter, and then quickly hung the fence. And most of them were against capital punishment—except for fences!

the bench can go wrong. So long as such a possibility exists, it is in the public interest that free public discussion of judicial acts be permitted the press, subject only to the usual safeguards which the law accords to other public officials. mbined etainmmn shrdiuuuuu emfwyppppppp

Play Star Roles in White Book Charge



"Self Made Girl"

By Hazel Livingston

Chapter 23 Continued

Linda put down the letter. She might have known it. There was always something to take the joy out of life. Every time she got a few dollars ahead she had another baby. This made four, not counting Junior, and the three that breathed and died, when she (Linda) was almost too young to remember. Seven! No wonder poor Junior objected! Somebody ought to object.

Well, that wouldn't help her. She'd have to send the money, and that would mean going back to living on \$100 a month, and it wouldn't be easy, with her new standards of dress and grooming. She'd have to start washing her own things again, and doing her own hair and nails.

When Mr. Deaming fell into the habit of taking her to dinner three or four nights a week, whether they worked or not, she told herself that it was one way to get a free meal—and a chance to see a man with a family and friends should choose to take her, wasn't so easy to understand, but he did. And she went with him, night after night.

Like Hester, and nearly every one else in the organization, Linda knew that the general manager was married. That Mrs. Deaming and the children lived in Connecticut, and that he spent his week-ends with them. Now that she was his secretary she frequently spoke to Mrs. Deaming on the telephone, knew that she made occasional shopping trips to New York, and stayed with her husband, when she did, at his hotel.

Sometimes he ordered tickets for Linda and Hester, for a Saturday matinee, or a Sunday concert. Frequently he spoke of Mrs. Deaming and the children, and always in the pleasantest terms. Linda began to like him better and better, and to resent the amused gossip that followed them everywhere. For Robert Deaming never spoke of anything he did was right out in the open. He even called for her, and escorted her home, to the club.

It was a surprise, when he said, out of a perfectly clear sky: "Linda, I wish you'd move out of that damn woman's hotel where you live. The old girls are beginning to get on my hair. Get yourself an apartment. That's the only way to live."

I was going to go in with another girl. But I decided I couldn't afford it. "Of course you can afford it!" he said, irritably.

"Then," he said, "I'll pay for it. I'm damned if I'll hang around this hall like a stage-door Johnny any more. I'm sick of it!"

Linda stood by the window in her small, safe room in the club, and wished she'd never left Bottling's office. Hester was right. They were all alike. It had been easy to skip over Deaming's angry words—"I'd rather pay for an apartment for you than have you stay in the club any longer." It had been easy for them both to pretend he hadn't said them, or hadn't meant anything by saying them.

But it was just pretending. Sooner or later the words would come again and then they'd have to be faced on.

Isn't his wife enough for him, she thought angrily? If he doesn't

like commuting why doesn't he move his family into town? And why did he pick on me? I was happy where I was—I didn't want his old job. He had no right to think I'd be another Mrs. Breen!

Hadn't he? She thought of the nights he'd seen her at hotels, at party gardens. He'd been with a party, entertaining one or two of the company's out of town managers. And she? Well, it had been pretty obvious the sort she'd been with. Good time "boys."

None of them had dared to suggest an apartment for her! There'd been nothing wrong! But how does it look when an office girl goes, expensively dressed, to the sort of places she'd gone night after night, with Hester and Hester's out of town friends?

I suppose he's justified in thinking what he thinks, she thought dejectedly. I suppose I've brought it on myself. She took the hand mirror and studied her face, carefully, from every angle. No, there was nothing common or fast about her appearance. She looked like any other nice girl—like the young fashion writer with whom she once planned to share an apartment, like Constance looked in her wedding picture.

She dumped half a bottle of her best bath salts into the tub, and turned on the hot water. Then she went off to bed, and slept. (To be continued)

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Out of Season



HURRY UP!—Imagine the indignation of Andrew Farr Marshall, 2, who took his suit and shovel along, to watch the New York Easter parade that shivered in 21-degree temperatures. He probably prayed for summer to come soon.

Welles With French Premier



This excellent picture of Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and new French Premier Paul Reynaud was taken during Welles' visit with the French leader in Paris. Welles has returned to the United States from his fact-finding tour and reported to the president. Reynaud has just returned from London where the Allied powers lightened their ties for war and peace.

also looked like any other nice, well-bred girl. Oh, I wish I'd stayed in Bottling's office, she thought, close to tears. I was doing well enough there, and Mrs. Bottling and the girls were so nice to me. I'd have gotten ahead fast enough there!

But would she? How would she pay for Claudine's housekeeper out of her old salary?

Oh, what was the use of worrying about it? What was the use of struggling? Plans Orchestra. 10:15—Calling All Stamp Collectors. 11:00—Stars of Tomorrow. 11:15—Golden Melodrama. 11:30—Dol Brisset Orchestra. 12:00—New. 12:15—Carmen Capra. 12:30—KSTP Presents. 12:45—New. 1:00—Musical Caba Orchestra. 1:15—Associated Press News. 1:30—Religion in the News. 1:45—Southwestern. 2:00—Betty Barrett, Singer. 2:15—Herald. 2:30—Art for Your Sale. 2:45—H. V. Kallenbach. 3:00—Yacht Club. 3:15—Music and American Youth.

News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MAILON

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Treasury tax extractors are chiseling up an assessment of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, \$253,000 to be exact, against a prominent Indiana politician, friend of the Roosevelt cabinet member, Paul McNutt. Mr. McNutt is not involved but two other of his friends may be.

If the politics takes it, the settlement will be hushed. But the pursued gentleman has informed his friends here that he has hired an attorney to dispute the government claim openly in the board of tax appeals. The matter may break within a week.

When and if it does the whole skein of cross and counter innuendos about the McNutt state organization and its taxes will be pulled out in public.

Metalurgy: The state department received an apparently innocent inquiry from a New York exporter asking if the strategic materials control board had any objections to selling pewter and babbit metal abroad. To be pleasant and cooperative the department replied it had none. Tin, rubber, etc., were on the blacklist, but not pewter and babbit metal.

Immediately thereafter dozens of letters started pouring in asking permission to ship these two obscure compounds. Interest of the department was aroused. Investigation showed the pewter to be shipped contained about 95 per cent tin and the babbit metal was 65 to 90 per cent tin. Russian buying agent Amtorg was taking it all.

The ban was immediately widened to include the two metals. Soothing Syrup: British-American disputes have practically disappeared from the headlines the past few weeks, due mainly to the

quiet inside job of unravelling done here by the allied good will mission (Ashton-Gwatkin, Rist) with Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berenson. Individual friendly statements are to be issued within a week. Whether they will contain much concrete action is doubtful. At least a British control panel to be established in Canada for trans-Atlantic shipping and the US may promise to ration exports to neutral surrounding Germany.

It was probably in these conferences that the suggestion of the British paying the war debt with transfer of West Indian islands was mentioned informally by the British, but any important action along this or other lines is apt to await later separate negotiation.

Tightening: Satisfactory deal has been made between the state department and the commodity exchanges to restrict exports of strategic defense materials without getting the exchanges involved in the anti-trust law. The Russian buying had already been bent out to practically nothing. T. A. buying (Amtorg) in February amounted to only 440 tons.

Horre-Trading: War department is arranging to get what it can out of the allies in return for releasing its best planes. The original price list has been quietly withdrawn and the British and French will be required to pay for returns the same to accelerate the new production.

Blinders: Mr. Ashton-Gwatkin delivered an entire address before employees of a New York brokerage house this week with his eyes closed. This feat has inspired rumors that he will be appointed to the British cabinet.

The cabinet changes already made inspired no interest here. They were nowhere near the reorganization forecast in this spot December 16, but only a mild makeshift effort to avoid more emphatic action. Wider changes will follow.

Crowe-Figuring: Mr. Roosevelt's lightning calculators on spending have worked out some figures based on the March 15 income tax return claiming these showed receipts would be one half billion dollars more than the budget estimates for the calendar year. This was the gasoline that got the fresh spending blaze going in congress. It was passed along to members of the appropriations committee and encouraged them to abandon their economy efforts.

The treasury is covering all its figures with an official hand in order not to encourage the spenders. It has announced only that first quarter revenue was higher than expected, not saying how much. Some of its figures suggest revenue will only be \$300,000,000 to \$350,000,000 more than the budget. (Discussed by King Features Syndicate, Inc. Reproduction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.)

Radio Program

KELM-SATURDAY-1900 Kc.
6:30—Mikmas Melodias.
7:30—News.
7:45—Sing Song Time.
8:30—Model Airplane Club.
8:15—This Wonderful World.
8:30—Virginia Spencer, Pianist.
9:45—News.
9:50—Pastor's Call.
9:15—News for Seamen.
9:30—Children's Scrapbook.
10:00—Let's Dance.
10:15—News.
10:30—Hits of Season's Past.
10:45—Weekend Jambores.
11:15—Overlun on the Air.
11:30—Jan. Bartel Orchestra.
11:45—Value Parade.
12:15—News.
12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
12:45—Willmetts' Melody Opinions.
1:00—Popular Salute.
1:05—Musical Interlude.
1:15—Interesting Facts.
1:30—Bradley Tish Church.
2:00—Sammy Kaye Orchestra.
2:15—News.
2:30—Jerry Livingston Orchestra.
2:45—Dramas of Youth.
3:00—Trotter House.
3:15—Cats 'n' Jammers.
3:30—Hits and Encores.
3:45—Stimulants.
4:00—Ed Fitzpatrick Orchestra.
4:15—Vocal Varieties.
4:30—Hawaii Calls.
4:45—Tonight's Headlines.
5:00—Dinner Hour Melodies.
5:15—News and Views.
5:30—Composed Performance.
5:45—Army Day Address—Major Coney.
7:30—Address—Senator London.
7:45—Hollywood Whispers.
8:00—News.
8:15—Auction Sale.
8:30—Fandango Orchestra.
9:00—News.
9:15—Saturday Night Party—Olen Gray, Richard Humber, Jimmy Dorsey Orchestra; Stu Wilson and Jim Burton.
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1:00—Popular Salute.
1:05—Musical Interlude.
1:15—Interesting Facts.
1:30—Bradley Tish Church.
2:00—Sammy Kaye Orchestra.
2:15—News.
2:30—Jerry Livingston Orchestra.
2:45—Dramas of Youth.
3:00—Trotter House.
3:15—Cats 'n' Jammers.
3:30—Hits and Encores.
3:45—Stimulants.
4:00—Ed Fitzpatrick Orchestra.
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