The White Cliffs—Can They Be Climbed?

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

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Centennial

When is a government?

Oregon-history-minded citizens have for a long period made annual pilgrimage on May 2 or on the Saturday nearest that date, to Champoeg for the purpose of celebrating Oregon "Founders' Day." The event they chose to commemorate had occurred, according to tradition if not to history, in 1843 and many of these persons looked forward to 1943 and a special observance of its centennial.

Naturally and perhaps even justifiedly, these serious and sincere folk are somewhat irritated by the belated declaration, which comes too late for anything suitable to be done about it, that the actual centennial of self-government or American government in Oregon, is not two years hence but-today!

As to the facts there can be little argument. It seems that Ewing Young, an outstanding if not always upstanding character of the period, died February 15, 1841. He was the first propertied inhabitant of the region to pass away. Theretofore settlers had managed to mind their own business to the extent that government had not seemed so urgent a necessity that anyone took the initiative to establish it. But there was need to probate Ewing Young's estate. So government in Oregon, much as our present-day liberals may deplore it, came into being through one of the sordid details of commercialism and capitalism.

Now the question is, when is a government? Jason Lee had a notion that there was a need of government. He called a group together on February 7, 1841; they met again around Ewing Young's grave on the 17th, and again on the 18th, at which time they established all the government that seemed necessary. One official, called a judge; no laws except a few they borrowed, and no taxes. Tell it not to the legislative ways and means committee.

Subsequently at Champoeg on May 2, 1843, settlers met and in effect authorized-this may be important—the drafting of a constitution. There were later meetings at which this task was carried forward and finally concluded and ratified and put into execution, and there was the first meeting of the provisional government's assembly and a second meeting at which all that had gone before was challenged by Jesse Applegate, and then confirmed by ballot. When, out of all this succession of interesting events, did government actually come into ex-

Two points need to be made. The Willamette valley settlement whose people gathered for Ewing Young's funeral was the only settlement in the Oregon country of white people who did not owe definite allegiance to the crown of Britain. That takes care of the question of inclusiveness. Secondly, formal records were kept and at each of these meetings there was recognition of what had gone before. That takes care of the question of continuity.

So it becomes necessary to recognize that the provisional government, or steps toward its_ creation, began in 1841. Yet it must be conceded that it was a progressive movement, that the action of February 18 was not complete and final, and that there were some later meetings and decisions and events that were important

-perhaps equally important. If on the contrary February 18, 1841, is the only important date, then we must be forced to the conclusion - which for two cents we would willingly reach in any case—that the historians of Oregon have been a bungling lot and that responsibility for the oversight cannot

be avoided even by the current crop. But it is our further conclusion that Oregon's provisional government was a significant and colorful and somewhat unique historical episode, worthy of commemoration; that any one of several dates may with propriety be selected as its centennial-May 2, 1943, will serve as well as any other. The quarreling historians have served a purpose in clarifying the exact nature and relation to the whole episode, of each of these incidents. But it is about time they ceased to quarrel and got together on plans for a suitable centennial observance. And obviously, it is too late to do much about it if today is the one and only centennial.

Boulogne

Anyone who ever took the channel boat from Folkestone in England and landed an hour and a half later at Boulogne on the French shore knows what the English channel is like and also what one of the "invasion ports" is like. Anyone, likewise, who perhaps as a soldier has made the trip to Boulogne, Calais, Ostende or one of the other French ports now held by the British has doubtless wondered by this time how any one of them can be much more than a mass of gritty, pulverized ruins by this late season in the conflict abroad.

Boulogne looks a little like the head of Puget Sound at Olympia, so far as shape is concerned, or vaguely like Depoe Bay built about four times larger and with a channel mouth big enough to accommodate channel boats of two or three thousand tons. It comprises a harbor a little over a mile long and perhaps three hundred yards wide, with the government customs pier on the south side, across some locks from the town.

The city itself is about the size of Salem, and is chiefly set on a steep hill which rises from the north bank of the bay. There is the usual waterside quay of French towns, and above on the hilltop is the village square, the hotelde-ville, the postoffice and the roccoco cathedral, most of which date from about the 1840's.

The residential part is spread over the hilltop and around the head of the bay, near which sses the north-south road from Calais down to Le Touquet and the Seine mouth, and extends out to the head of a bluff overlooking the channel. On the bluff it is possible on any clear day to look across at the shining white cliffs of Kent; there, too, in 1804 Napoleon drilled the troops he had collected for the invasion of

logne and a fleet of vest pocket submarines lying in the harbor picked out for especial attention. For all its fury, this was no more than the hundredth odd attack made on Boulogne since the swastika flag was raised on the city hall there last May; and it is by no means the last if present signs are any indication.

That being the case, one wonders if the town is more than a pile of rubble and fire-eaten beams, just as Salem would be if bombs rained down upon it almost daily for nine long months, and if the occupants of the city, newcomers, had no interest in keeping it habitable except for barracks and loading equipment along the Willamette. The poor citizens of Boulogne, when they do go home, if ever they do, will find little to admire and nothing to live in.

Apologies

In accordance with the wholesome practice of Oregon newspapers designed to promote a "community of opinion," the Astorian-Budget reprinted an editorial from the Salem Capital Journal. It was one "sounding the alarm" that the "highway fund raiders" were back again. It objected to bills which would give cities a share of gasoline tax funds and to Speaker Farrell's bill to reduce that tax.

The "credit line" got lost somewhere in the shuffle. And now the Astorian-Budget finds it necessary to make three apologies. It has supported the League of Oregon Cities effort to get a share of gasoline tax funds for city streets. It had no quarrel with Speaker Farrell. And it had used another paper's editorial without

So the Astoria paper apologized to the league, to Farrell and to the Capital Journal. It owed another apology-to itself. The fundamental offense was that of saying, inadvertently as has been explained, that which it did not believe.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 17-The American Farm Bureau federation, which frequently has served as advance agent for the prospective Roosevelt farm policies, has been advocating a new higherloan, stricter-control plan. The

impression has been created that this is the usual early echo of what the president will one day say. The idea is merely something

Mr. Roosevelt mentioned to Ed O'Neal, AFBF president, in a conference last fall. FDR's own farm planners insist their spring program is fairly well settled and probably will be the same as last year. Mr. Roosevelt has asked congress for the same amounts. Fall loans,

therefore, cannot be much higher. Paul Mallon Furthermore, the agriculture department has set higher quotas than originally intended, to oblige the defense commission, which has been afraid war necessities might cause shortages, if production is held down too much.

Whatever new program is jelling upstairs, therefore, will not be put into effect before 1942. The powers-that-be here are obviously delaying until some of the war uncertainties have cleared.

As matter now stand, it looks like the AFBF plan has the best chance of ultimate adoption perhaps sometime next fall. The income certificate or processing tax plan has been advocated, but the treasury is opposed. As a result, AFBF apparently has dropped it. Milo Perkins, chief of surplus marketing, is urging expansion of the food stamp plan as the answer, but agriculture department doubts its sufficiency.

The AFBF plan would drastically increase penalties on farmers, perhaps double them, in an effort to keep production down to consumption needs. Then it would increase loans from around 52 per cent of parity (where they are now) to possibly 85 per cent in those years in which the crop was below normal. Non-cooperating farmers would be brought into line with the lure of the high loans. Jointly, a large export subsidy would be paid to keep the world price low and encourage exports.

Government economists are not much interested in the nervous breakdown of the stock market , . . Jittery lot of people in Wall street, they say . . . Their market last collapsed when the Germans invaded Holland but this caused the biggest do-

mestic business expansion in history . . . The dark, long-range future is what has appalled the financial marts at a time when American business is reaching unprecedented heights. Half the horizon is clouded with the possibility of an early (six months) end of the war through collapse of the Hitler invasion of England and consequent stoppage of rearmament, installation of labor governments, and a world new deal. The other half is heavy with forebodings of a Hitler victory. In front of all is the evidence that such firms as General Motors, making large earnings with unprecedented activity, is being taxed so much its dividend cannot be increased. And a further increase in taxes is in the making here.

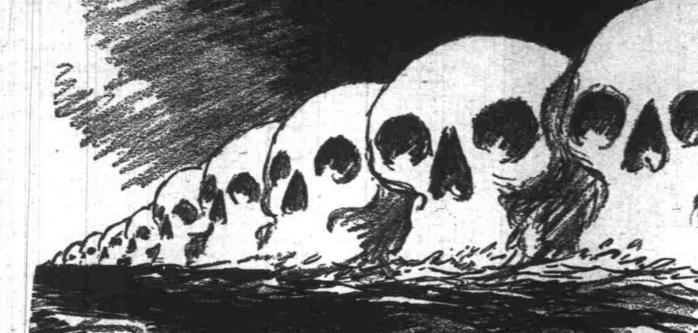
The new dealers are unworried, however, because they feel these jitters cannot go much further. Many stocks are now selling for much less than ten times their earnings (General Motors is selling for just about ten times, which is considered a very conservative ratio). They know that taxes will eat up most or all the new profits, but this is what they intended. Meanwhile they will continue to ride the investment pankers and other financial interests without the slightest relaxation of pressure.

Wall street will not even get a cold towel out of Washington now.

Don't get too excited over what you may shortly see and hear developing in the far east. This is not "it." Such is the advice quietly passed around the toprung here.

Japan may be conducting diplomatic soundings to see how far she may go, and there may be some to expect war.

Last week the RAF reported a particularly here just before the German invasion of Poland and the outbreak of the European



Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

to be called the father of American government in the Oregon Country: before '41: 5 5 5

Prof. Cornelius J. Brosnan, professor of American history at the University of Idaho, in his splendid book of 1932, titled "Jason Lee, Prophet of the New Oregon," wrote: "When Jason Lee . . . first

(1834) journeyed to the Far Northwest, the Oregon Country was under . . . the joint occupancy agreement . . . between Great Britain and the United a statesman's part in concentrating the nation's concern upon the northwestern empire. As early as 1837 an American Oregon was to him a vital, burning matter. . . . When Lieutenant Slacum left Oregon in January, 1837, he soon began the preparation of his Memorial, and on December 18, 1837, presented a full report of his Oregon expedition to the United States Congress. . . . Lee was the central figure in furnishing Slacum with first hand information, . . . and was the EARLIEST RESIDENT to cooperate with an official of the federal government in a program for the Americanization of

"But even more effective than this memorial as a plea for the extension of American jurisdiction over Oregon was the Settlers' Petition drawn at the little log mission house on the

Willamette on March 16, 1838. "This famous pioneer document was inspired by Jason Lee and drafted by Philip L. Edwards, a member of Lee's first mission party. It was signed by EVERY MEMBER OF THE MIS-SION, by 17 other American citizens, nearly the total number in the country, and by nine

Foday's Garden By LILLIE L. MADSEN

W.J.V .- Asks for "rose cultivation as given by a commercial grower.' This is direct quotation from a commercial grower:

"Select a place that has not less than one-half the day's sun, more or full sun is better. Dig the soil to a good depth to know that the plant will have good root room and that a layer of hard pan or tight earth does not exist just below the plant to hold water and injure the plants during the winter months. Enrich the soil with well rotted cow manure and sand if necessary to create a friable condition. Some clay in the soil is desirable for its mineral content, provided enough sand or humus are added to make the soil workable.

"Dig large holes, spaced at least 18-24 inches apart. Spread out the roots and fill in with loose earth. Run water in the holes while filling in to bring the soil in better and closer contact to the roots. Cut back tops to about 6 or 8 inches. Do not plant too deep. Plant only to the depth the plant originally

"Spray the plants regularly. Dry sulphur, containing about one-fifth arsenate of lead, to keep down the mildew. A nicotine or pyrethrum spray for aphis on the young shoots." F.F.-Wants the names of

three roses "new since 1930." He fails to mention color or kind. Brazien is a 1936 intro-(1935), a deep rose pink; and Rome Glory (1937), a longmed, deep red rose.

Jason Lee is entitled 2-18-41 French Canadians who desired ducts, in exchange for produce to become American citizens. of their own labor. * * * * * *

" 'Should Take Speedy Posses-

sion.-We have thus briefly al-

luded to the natural resources

of the country and to its exter-

nal relations. They are, in our

"'Dependence upon Hudson's

Bay Company .- Our social in-

tercourse has thus far been pro-

secuted with reference to feel-

ings of honor, to the feeling of

dependence on the Hudson's Bay

Company, and to their moral

influence. Under this state of

things, we have thus far pros-

pered; but we cannot hope that

it will continue. The agricultur-

al and other resources of the

country cannot fail to induce im-

migration and commerce. As our

settlement begins to draw its

supplies through other channels,

the feeling of dependence upon

all legal restraint, and superior

to that moral influence which

has hitherto been the pledge of

(Continued tomorrow.)

LOSSES FROM CASUALTIES,

THEFT. AND WAGERS

from "fires, storms, shipwrecks,

or other casualty" need not be

connected with the taxpayer's

trade or business. If his home or

his automobile is destroyed by

fire, or his summer bungalow

damaged by flood or storm, he

may claim a deduction for the

burglary is an allowable deduc-

tion, and need not be incurred

In trade or business. Hence, the

loss occasioned by the theft of

jewelry or an automobile used

for pleasure and convenience is

deductible. It must be establish-

ed, however, that the property

actually was stolen. Should cir-

cumstances attending the loss

leave the owner in doubt as to

whether it was stolen or lost,

the claim would not be allowed.

actions are allowable only to the

extent of the gains from such

Losses from wagering trans-

Loss of property by theft or

Te be deductible, a loss arising

Your Federal

Income Tax

our safety."

loss sustained:

"Lee carried this petition on horseback from Oregon to the Missouri frontier in a little trunk strapped to his horse's side. From Missouri to Washington, D. C., it was borne in safety over rivers, around the Great Lakes, over canals, and along the primitive stage routes of 100 years "In late December, 1838, when

Lee was meeting his missionary appointments at the federal caphe transmitted the memorial to Senator Linn, who in turn presented it to the Senate on January 28, 1839, when it was ordered printed. Thus was accomplished Lee's second important political service to Oregon. This memorial was a clear, well written statement of the value of the Oregon country. This memorable pioneer document is deemed of sufficient interest and importance to justify its presentation in full: 5 5 5

"'To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America: The undersigned, settlers south of the Columbia river, beg leave to represent to your honorable body:

"'Fertile and Attractive Region.-That our settlement began in the year 1832, and has prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The products of our fields have amply justified the most flattering descriptions of the fertility of the soil, while the facilities which it affords for rearing cattle are, perhaps, exceeded by those of no country in North America. The people of the United States, we believe, are not generally apprised of the extent of valuable country west of the Rocky mountains. A large portion of the territory from the Columbia river south, to the boundary line between the United States and the Mexican republic (now California's north line), and extending from the coast of the Pacific about 250 or 300 miles to the interior, is either well supplied with timber or adapted to pasturage or agriculture.

"'The fertile valleys of the Willamette and Umpqua are varied with prairies and woodland, and intersected by abundant lateral streams, presenting facilities for machinery. Perhaps no country of the same latitude is favored with a climate so mild. The winter rains, it is true. are an objection; but they are generally preferred to the snows and intense cold which prevail in the northern parts of the United States. The ground is seldom covered with snow, nor does it ever remain but a few

transactions. "'Commercial Advantages.-A loss is deductible only in We need hardly allude to the the year in which it is sustained, commercial advantages of the even though, as in the case of a territory. Its happy position for theft or casualty, it may not be discovered until a later year. trade with China, India and the Losses compensated for by inwestern coasts of America will surance or otherwise, of course, readily be recognized. The growing importange, however, of the are not deductible. However, in islands of the Pacific is not so the event the amount of insurgenerally known and appreciatance is not sufficient to recomed. As these islands progress in pense for the loss sustained, the civilization, their demand for excess of the loss over the the produce of more northern amount of the insurance is declimates will increase. Nor can any country supply them with In general, losses for which beef, flour, etc., on terms so advantageous as this. A very an amount may be deducted for income tax purposes must be evisuccessful effort has been made denced by closed and completed duction, with long pointed buds at the Sandwich Islands, in the transactions, fixed by identifi- shall, for income tax purposes,

Wotan's Wedge By FRANCIS GERARD Chapter 21 Continued Max von Wallenfels leaned back in his chair, regarding the

other shrewdly. His next question was unexpected and sent a tremor of anxiety along the other's spine.

"How long have you been a member of the nazi party, Klof-

The man's dark eyes flashed to his general's face and away again. "About four years I think it is now. I joined in Vienna." "You were, then, one of the original members of the party in Austria before she became incorporated in the reich?"

"Certainly, Herr General. All my papers, which you have filed in the records of the brigade, will confirm that." "Doubtless, doubtless," replied the general absently.

"Why do you ask, Herr General?" queried Kloffer, and waited with his heart in his mouth for the reply. When it came it did little to alleviate his an-

"Only," said von Wallenfels slowly, "that you are an unusual type." Siegfried regarded the other

steadily behind his impassive features, his brain working fast. There might be nothing ulterior in the general's questions, but if there were, he must do his best at once to kill any dawning sus-

His brain worked frenziedly recalled certain rumors concerning General von Wallenfels and a reputed dislike for the national socialism, how he served the party only because the party was Germany. Siegfried decided to

Leaning forward and glancing sideways to the door as though apprehensive of a possible eavesdropper, Kloffer said in a low voice: "Herr General, I serve-Germany and her peo-

Von Wallenfels features remained expressionless. His eyes rested, with no trace of curiosity or speculation, upon the olive skinned face opposite him. The

former prince did not commit himself . . , no man could say who was a spy or not. The Gestapo had ears everywhere and

mouths to whisper to them. "I trust, Herr Kloffer, that your discretion is greater in England than it is here,' observed Prince Max with dignified dis-

"I trust so, Herr General," replied the other man with suitable humility beneath the reproof, but satisfied that he had dispelled any small suspicion in the other's mind.

After a moment or so, von Wallenfels stood up and walked across to a huge table on, which was spread an enormous map of Great Britain. Stuck into it, here and there, were a number of tiny flags, some scarlet, some blue. He invited Kloffer to joinhim. "The red flags," explained the general, "mark the points of attack, the blue, the distributing depots. I have not, as yet, received your report on the road to be used."

Kloffer replied, "That is not fully worked out yet." "But your system of distribution is settled?"

"Practically." Kloffer then went on, "I have a suggestion to make, Herr General." "Your suggestions are welcome," responded Wallenfels ap-

provingly. "What is it?" "That the commencement of operations be timed differently." Von Wallenfels stared at him. frowning severely.

"How is that possible?" the General asked. "Zero hour depends entirely upon movements in the rest of Europe. Berlin is not concerned alone. We have our glorious allies in the south to consider." He paused on that sentence which had the sound almost of a sneer. "And things are said to look more rosy for us in the east."

Then he asked quietly. "Your reasons for wishing to alter the time?"

"The I. R. A." replied Kloffer simply. (To be continued)

Radio Programs

opinion, strong inducements for KSLM-TUESDAY-1360 Kc. KSLM—TUESDAY—1360 Kc.
6:30—Sunrise Salute.
7:30—News.
7:45—Popular Music.
8:30—News.
8:45—Tune Tabloid.
9:00—Pastor's Call.
9:15—Popular Music.
9:45—Melody Mart.
10:00—The World This Morning.
10:15—Sing Song Time.
10:30—Top o' the Mornin'. the Government of the United States to take formal and speedy possession. We urge this step, as promising to the general interests of the nation; but the advantages it may confer upon us, and the evils it may avert from our posterity, are incalcul-

10:45-Popular Music. 11:09-Musical Horoscope 11:39-Willamette U Chapel. 1:45-Value Parade. -Noontime News -Hillbilly Serena 12:35—Willamette Valley Opinions

2:50-Popular Music. 1:45-Western Serenade 2:15-Salem Art Center.

2:45—Grandma Travels. 3:00—Crossroad Troubador. 3:15—Concert Gems. 4:30--Teatime Tunes 4:45-Milady's Melody

5:00—Popularity Row. 5:30—Dinner Hour Melodies. 6:05—Tonight's Headlines. 6:15—News. 6:20—Popular Music. :30-Harry Owens Orchestra.

the Hudson's Bay Company, to which we have alluded as one :45-Interesting Facts. of the safeguards of our social intercourse, will begin to dimin-9:15-News. ish. We are anxious when we

9:30-Popular Music. 10:00-Hits of the Day. imagine what will be - what 10.30-News. must be-the condition of so 10:45-Let's Dance 11:15-Dream Time. mixed a community, free from

KGW-Tuesday-620 Kc. 6:00—Sunrise Serenade. 6:30—Trail Blazers. 8:00-Stars of Today 8:15—Against the Storm. 9:45—Me and My Shadow

9:45—Me and My Shadow.
10:15—Between the Bookends.
10:45—Dr. Kate.
11:00—Hymns of All Churches.
11:15—Arnold Grimm's Daughter.
11:30—Valiant Lady.
11:45—Light of the World.
12:00—Story of Mary Marlin.
12:15—Ma Perkins
12:20—Penner Young's Family.

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.

:45-Life Can Be :15-News. -Ricardo and His Violin. —Jack Armstrons 5:30—Horace Heidt's Treasure Chest, 6:30—Hill Cadets on Parade. 6:30—Fibber McGee and Molly.

7:00—Bob Hope. 7:30—Uncle Walter's Doghou 8:00—Fred Waring Plasure Time. 8:15—Armchair Cruises. 8:30—Johnny Presents.
9:30—Palladium Ballroom Orchest
9:39—Battle of the Sexes.
10:03—Bal Tabarin Cafe Orchestra.

6:30-Musical Clock.
7:00-Western Agriculture,
7:15-Financial Service,
7:45-Breakfast Club.
9:00-Amen Corner.
9:30-National Farm and Home. 10:00—News. 10:30—Charmingly We Live. 10:39—Charmingly We Live.
10:45—Associated Press News.
11:39—Us Army Band.
12:09—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.
1:13—News.

stock of a corporation cannot deduct from gross income any amount claimed as a loss merely on account of shrinkage in value of such stock through fluctuation of the market or otherwise. In the case of an individual the loss allowable in such cases is that actually suffered when the stock is disposed of. If any securities (that is, shares of stock in a corporation and rights to subscribe for or to such shares) become worthless during the taxable year and are capital assets, of dark orange; Pink Dawn cultivation of coffee and the able events, bona fide and ac- be considered as a loss from the sugar cane. A colony here will, in tually sustained during the tax- sale or exchange, on the last time, thence easily derive these able period for which claimed. day of such taxable year of articles and other tropical pro- For instance, a person possessing capital assets.

:70-Market Reports. 1:45—Curbstone Quiz. 2:00—The Quiet Hour. 3:00—Nova Time. 3:15—Bud Barton. 3:25—Associated Press News. 3:30—The Munros. 3:45—Wife Saver. 6:30-John B. Kennedy. 6:35-The Inner Sanctum. 7:15—News.

7:30—Question Bee, 8:30—Grand Central Station, 8:30—Ben Berhie Musical Quiz, 9:00—Easy Aces, 9:15—Mr. Keen, Tracer of Lost Persons. 10:00—Sir Francis Drake Orchestra. 11:00—This Moving World. 11:15—Florentine Gardens Orchestra. 11:45-Portland Police Reports. -War News Roung

KOIN-TUESDAY-940 Ke. 6:00—NW Farm Reporter. 6:15—KOIN Klock. 7:15—News. 8:15—Consumer News. 8:30—The Goldbergs. 8:45—By Kathleen Norris. 9:00—Kata Swith Consultation 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.

10:30—Right to Happiness. 10:45—Mary Lee Taylor. 11:00—Big Sister.
11:15—Aunt Jenny.
11:30—Fletcher Wiley.
11:45—My Son and I.
12:00—Martha Webster.
12:15—News. 12 30-Kate Hopkins. 12:45-Woman of Courage. 1:00-Portia Blal

1:15—Myrt and Marge. 1:30—Hilltop House. 1:45—Stepmother. 2 00—American School. 2:30—Hello Again. 2:30 Hello Again.
2:45 Scattergood Baines.
3:00 Young Dr. Malone.
3:30 Joyce Jordan.
4:00 The Second Mrs. Burton.
4:35 We the Abbotts.
4:30 Second Husband.
5:00 Newspaper of the Air.
5:36 First Nighter.
5:35 Elmer Davis, News.
6:00 The World Today.
6:30 Professor Quiz.
7:00 Glen Miller Orchestra.
7:15 Invitation to Learning.

7:00—Glen Miller Orchestra.
7:15—Invitation to Learning.
7:45—News of the War.
8:00—Amos 'à' Andy.
8:15—Lanny Ross.
8:30—Court of Missing Heirs.
9:00—We, the People.
9:30—Baker Theatre Players.
10:00—Five Star Final.
10:30—Nightcap Yarns. 10:30—Nightcap Yarns. 10:45—Hal Howard Orchestra.

11:30 Manny 11:55 News. nny Strand Orchestra KALE-TUESDAY-1300 Kc. 6:30—Memory Timekeeper. 7:00—News. 8:00—Good Morning Neighbor. 8:30—News

10:30 News.
10:30 News.
10:45 Henry King Orchestra.
11:00 Duke Ellington Orchestra.

akers' Hour.

8:30—News 8
8:45—Buyer's Parade.
9:00—This and That.
9:20—The Woman's Side of the Ne
9:45—Keep Fit to Music.
10:20—Voice of American Women.
10:45—Bachelor's Children.
11:30—Friendly Neighbors.
11:30—Concert Gems.
12:45—News.
1:00—Classics in Literature.
2:00—Sunstine Express.
2:30—News. om Orchestra. 11:15-St. Francis Hotel Orchestra. KEX-TUESDAY-1160 Kc. 2:30—News-2:45—Secrets of Happiness.

2:45—Secrets of Happine
3:00—News.
4:00—PHA Talk.
4:30—Sands of Time.
5:13—News.
5:30—Shafter Parker.
5:45—Captain Midnight.
6:00—Fulton Lewis. Jr.
6:30—John B: Hughes.
7:00—Ray Gram Swing.
7:15—Jimmy Allen.
7:30—Wythe Williams.
8:30—Laff 'n' Swing Che
9:00—News. in Black and White, 9:30—Freddy Martin Orchestra. 0:00—Fchoes From Opera.

9:00 News. 9:13 The Homemakers' Ho 10:00 Weather Forecast. 10:15 Cavalcade of Drama. 11:00 School of the Air.