

The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

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Income Tax Grab

There are times when one may learn more from observing a debater's phraseology and the thought patterns he unconsciously reveals, than by paying close attention to his "case in chief."

In a communication appearing elsewhere on this page, an official of the League of Oregon Cities challenges the Statesman's contention that a proposal made by Mayor Elisha Large for distribution of "surplus" state income tax funds to the cities, is unconstitutional. Though that is a matter covered several times previously in this column and discussion now must be merely repetition, we will get around to it presently. But there are two peculiarities in the communication.

It refers to the "106 per cent limitation" rather than the "6 per cent limitation" which has for years been the universal designation of the state constitution's provision. We suspect there is an "educational" alias propaganda purpose behind the change.

For a second point, the letter avers that the constitutional limitation involves "simply the amount of money that can be levied by local units of government." Conveniently for our purpose in examining this contention, the letter quotes the section of the constitution at issue. Clearly, it includes the state in the prohibition: "neither the state nor any county, municipality, district, or body to which the power to levy a tax shall have been delegated . . ."

Apparently the writer wants to steer away from discussion of the limitation as it relates to the state's tax-levying powers—or else, as an advocate of what he conceives to be the cities' interests, he is blind to any consideration of the state's interests and obligations.

That may explain why he argues that the limitation relates only to local units' levying powers—and thus would not bar cities from accepting "surplus" tax funds from the state. That may be true—if you are thinking only from the cities' viewpoint.

But what about the state's tax-levying powers and obligations? If the state is going to turn tax money over to the cities, it must levy taxes. Now for a review of the income tax laws' relation to the 6 per cent limitation amendment. Though obviously the income tax is a tax, no one has determined through court action whether "taxes" in that constitutional amendment covers the income tax. The constitution makes no mention of an income tax.

But—the income tax law was enacted by the people. The statute is described, in its title, as the "property tax relief" act. It specifically provides that income tax funds shall be used for no purpose other than offsetting property taxes. That provision has been observed to the letter—and that is precisely why a "surplus" exists, if it does exist, today. Income tax money has offset the last penny of state property tax, and there the process has stopped.

Now if Mayor Large or the League of Oregon Cities should come in and ask the legislature to enact a simple law turning over income tax funds to the cities without making such receipts an offset of property taxes, the legislature in complying would act unconstitutionally. If the legislature should instead amend the income tax law to permit such a grant of funds, that also would be unconstitutional. Why? Because those words "property tax relief" are in the title of the income tax act. An amendment inconsistent with the title of the act is unconstitutional. And any distribution of income tax funds collected under the existing statute, other than for relief of property taxes, would be unconstitutional.

True, it is merely a statute and could be replaced by a new statute—one letting down the bars to discriminate and unlimited distribution of income tax funds to local government which could, and might, spend them with all the abandon of a "remittance man" whose check from a rich relative came in the Saturday night mail.

So, you see, whether such a grab—of future income tax funds—would be constitutional or not would depend upon the manner in which it was attempted. But no matter. There are bigger fish to fry.

Here is the League of Cities, frankly grabbing for that income tax "surplus." And over here are the underpaid teachers, doing the same in a bill which is on the November ballot.

The Statesman has been receptive to the idea that income tax rates should be kept at their present level and the receipts applied, after wiping out all state property taxes, to the relief of county, school district, perhaps city taxpayers on an equitable basis—always offsetting taxes, not supplementing them. This would have the advantage that income levies would still be adequate for state purposes when and if incomes are deflated after the war.

But—these grabs reveal the danger. The only safe solution is to reduce the income tax rates and eliminate that tempting "surplus."

Pappy O'Daniel Triumphs

Because "Pass the Biscuits, Pappy" O'Daniel campaigned successfully for the Texas governorship by crooning over the radio and affecting the role of "an old clodhopper," some Pacific Northwest editors have consistently deplored the ascendancy of his political star as evidence that Texans and by inference, voters in general, are frivolous in their likes and dislikes.

It is true that O'Daniel also made some personal promises that couldn't be fulfilled but otherwise, as far as we have been able to observe, he served satisfactorily as governor. Regardless of his campaign pose, he was a successful business man before he went into politics.

His service to date in the United States senate has been too brief to afford the basis for definite conclusions. Prior to Pearl Harbor he voted on only two major foreign policy issues and his batting average was .500. He opposed extension of selective service beyond a year, but voted for repeal of the neutrality act.

over former Governor Allred in his race for renomination, parallels that of the Bennett-Farley triumph in the New York gubernatorial nomination tussle. Allred, like Senator Mead, was backed by the White House. O'Daniel never has been a new deal yes-man. Texas democrats like New York democrats have declared their independence of White House political leadership, which obviously is distinct from the presidency and its national leadership.

In the New York case, the president was justified in taking a hand; he is a citizen of New York. Particularly in wartime when he has more governmental tasks on his hands than he can possibly give adequate attention, interference in the Texas primary was decidedly out of order.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale proposes a "tax on spending." Just how it would differ from a sales tax we are not prepared to say offhand. He also urges repeal or gradual reduction of all taxes on "that part of income, personal or corporate, which is saved." It sounds well, and a great deal like the biblical "To him who hath shall be given. . ." Nothing will come of it, but it's just another sign of the revolution which has occurred since as recently as 1939, when thrift was looked upon as old-fashioned if not a social evil.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Lost point in most current discussions of the surprise commando raid on Dieppe is that it was not a surprise.

That kind of an attack relies for full success, not on overwhelming numbers or superior ferocity, but on catching the defenses

unaware. The advantages of carefully placed defending guns, protected by concrete, steel and sandbags, generally can be offset only if the defenders are off guard.

In the light of the fact that the expedition was unfortunately disclosed offshore by four anti-aircraft gunships (flakships), and the nazis at Dieppe were fully forewarned and in their places ready to receive a storm, the fact of arms becoming doubly remarkable for accomplishing as much as it did.

But that same light casts speculative beams on how much more would have been accomplished with less loss, had our ships not stumbled upon the nazis unexpectedly in the darkness.

Also this was almost entirely a Canadian show. Our participation was restricted to experimental cooperation.

Incidentally, the London reports have conveyed an impression that our participants are returning to the United States to act as instructors, suggesting that their experience may not be used again immediately in commando action.

Only a portion are returning for teaching. The others will lead more raids in which US forces will participate in greater numbers—and with greater secrecy assured.

No more stray flakships will be allowed to discover our purposes and spread an alarm.

It was truly a daring commando-like feat of politics when General Jim Farley took control of the president's party in the largest state of the union—although it was not a surprise and may not have the wide repercussions which are commonly forecast.

Overlooked and controlling point of Farley's raid was that everyone expects the republican Dewey to win the state in November.

Dewey has long seemed to be an odds-on favorite to most politicians here, no matter whether the democrats split, whether Mead or Bennett was nominated, no matter the American Labor party.

The popular Lehman only beat him by 64,396 votes in 1938 (out of nearly 4,700,000 votes cast.) The odds would have been against Lehman if he had run again.

Thus Mr. Farley is apt to wind up with a democratic party control in the state, weakened by lack of any kind of pap to sustain it. He cannot get any federal or New York City patronage, and if Bennett loses he will be without state patronage.

Faced with such difficulties, it would be difficult for him to build up any kind of a formidable machine, even though he is the most astute politico in the business.

Mr. Farley fought for what he thought was right and got nearly even for what was done to him in Washington, but you can see, if you sift the facts further, that his power for the 1944 presidential contest is more uncertain than popular comment suggests.

If Mr. Roosevelt wants a fourth term and the war is won or being successfully prosecuted in 1944, any bookmaker would favor White House chances of getting the New York delegation to the next convention. However, Farley could probably swing the delegation against any other person Mr. Roosevelt would try to name as his successor.

No one can see so far ahead these days with any clarity but as democratic matters stand today, anyone except Mr. Roosevelt would have a very hard time getting that democratic nomination nationally.

How broke are the republicans can best be gauged by considering that they chose a democrat (a capable anti-Roosevelt democrat, Sam Pettigill, of Indiana) to head their money-raising finance committee.

How pressed and unorganized they are can best be judged by two other observations: The rich CIO bought the well placed building which republicans rented for headquarters, less than half a block from the White House, and chased them out, farther up Connecticut avenue.

Republican senators and representatives are almost unanimous in the opinion that the titular head of the party, Mr. Willkie, could get the democratic party nomination for president today much easier than he could get the republican nomination. His republican organization support around here has almost entirely fallen away. Only the Dewey chances are ascending on the nether political horizon.



Just a Sample

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

"It takes all kinds 8-25-42 of people to make up a world," of course you yourself have often heard:

If you have read any of the nine books or the serials in magazines and newspapers that would fill more than as many more, of Will Allen, you have not read anything by Will G. Allen, Salem, pioneer grower and packer of Oregon fruits, longest living man in those lines in the capital city, and his father reaching back in that field still longer.

Will Allen, popular writer of books and magazine and newspaper articles, is not a man. He (or rather she) is a woman. Her real name is Dromgoole. It is this way, as you may find in volume 8, on page 258 of the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, the most extensive work of its kind published:

"Dromgoole, Will Allen, author, was born at Murfreesboro, and received county, Tenn., and further a masculine name because her parents had no son, and she was the sixth daughter. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Dromgoole, born in Silgo, Ireland, about the year 1750, came to North America prior to the Revolution, and traveled extensively in eastern Virginia and North Carolina, as an itinerant minister of the Methodist church. He was a member of the first Methodist conference in this country, held in Baltimore in 1784. His son, Thomas, also a Methodist minister, settled in Brunswick county, Va., where he brought up a large family. The youngest son of Thomas, George C., was a member of the legislature of Virginia for 12 years, sat in the senate nine years, and for three years was its presiding officer. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1829-30. At the age of 38 he was elected to congress, and six times reelected. He was the best parliamentarian in that body, and Van Buren declared him to be one of its ablest debaters, although he seldom spoke. The

Dromgooles intermarried with the Sims family of North Carolina and Virginia. Miss Dromgoole's great-grandfather on her mother's side, whose surname was Blanch, was a native of Denmark, who settled in Virginia, and married a lady of English descent. Hence she is, in a certain sense, of mixed blood, but the Irish strain is the one that tells in her temperament and her writings.

"She made her debut as an author in a brilliant manner by taking a prize of \$250 offered by the Youth's Companion for the best story for boys.

"This was in 1886, and a little later, after she had served for several terms as engrossing clerk of the state senate, she was removed from office by some of the members of that body who had been assured by a tricky politician that she 'writ agin the mountins.'"

"She soon found a ready market for everything she wrote, and by 1894 had published enough short stories to fill nine volumes, and had enough serials for as many more.

"With her first earnings she bought a little cottage in the Cumberland foothills, in which she spends the greater part of the year, usually visiting eastern cities in winter.

"Her income is earned solely by her pen, and her writings relate exclusively to her native state, to which she is passionately devoted.

"Her stories are either humorous or strikingly pathetic, but she excels, perhaps, in pathetic descriptions.

"Miss Dromgoole is a lover of the woods and mountains, and from childhood has been expert in the use of rod and gun."

So ends the rather strange story of Will Allen, writer of good books and readable newspaper and magazine articles, who is really Miss Dromgoole, granddaughter of Thomas Dromgoole, daughter of George C.

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

INCOME TAX SURPLUS

To the Editor: In an editorial appearing in the Salem Statesman of August 5, 1942, appears the following statement:

"It appears that Mayor Large's proposal contemplates an effort to obtain for 'emergency' use some share in the state income tax surplus, in line with the League of Oregon Cities appeal. Coming up in just this shape, the appeal seems inescapably to involve some distribution of tax funds in disregard of the 6 per cent limitation—a solution both dangerous and unconstitutional. Any such movement deserves to be resisted."

I wish to inquire what legal basis the Statesman has for the statement that a distribution of state income tax collections to local units of government would be in disregard of the 106 per cent constitutional limitation.

The view that is taken by the League in this matter is that the 106 per cent limitation amendment to the Oregon constitution involves simply the amount of money that can be levied by local units of government. In actual practice this is our view and we believe the view of those

who work with local units of government throughout the state that the limitation amendment has no effect whatever on the distribution and use of tax collections.

In support of the league's contentions I quote the following from Article 11, Section 11, of the Oregon Constitution, which is the section referred to as the 106 per cent limitation amendment:

"Unless specifically authorized by a majority of the legal voters voting upon the question, neither the state nor any county, municipality, district, or body to which the power to levy a tax shall have been delegated shall in any year so exercise that power as to raise a greater amount of revenue for purposes other than the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon than the total amount levied by it in any one of the three years immediately preceding."

Where in this amendment is there found anything other than the limitation upon the power to levy taxes?

VIRGIL H. LANGTRY,
Field Consultant,
League of Oregon Cities.

Random Harvest

By JAMES HILTON

Chapter 25 Continued

"And I suppose if he did draw the dole and couldn't run a car, that would be prosaic!" Charles queried, when she told him.

"You still think I'm a snob, don't you? But I'm not—it isn't that at all—I'm just lost in amazement, because he always dresses well and goes to the best restaurants, and has a sweet little studio off Ebury street—I don't know where he gets the money from, but I do wish you could find him something to do."

"But I don't want any scenarios today, thank you."

"Not that, of course, but he can do all kinds of other things—write and paint, for instance—he does marvelous frescoes, at least they say the one he did was marvelous, but most of it came off during the damp weather. He can paint machinery, too."

"Unfortunately we don't paint our machinery."

"Pictures of machinery, I mean—he did one for an exhibition, symbolizing something—but I'm sure he could do a serious one, if you wanted it. Don't you ever have illustrated catalogues?"

Charles smiled. "Suppose you bring him to lunch?"

"They met at the Savoy grill; Roland Turner proved to be rather tall and thin ('fissom' was almost the word); his clothes were impeccable, with just a faintly artistic note in his silk bow tie; his manners were perfect and his choices of food, delicate; even his talk was sufficiently intelligent and modulated to what Charles felt to be an exactly determined mean between independence and obsequiousness in the presence of big business. Immediately after coffee the youth mentioned an afternoon appointment and decorously bowed himself out, leaving Kitty and Charles together.

Laughing, she said: "He's got no appointment, he's just being tactful—giving me a chance to do the 'don't you think he's wonderful' stuff." She paused for a few seconds, then added: "Well, don't you?"

"He's a very personable young man, and if you like him, that's the main thing."

"Personable? What exactly do you mean by that?"

"Are you sure it's not something nice to say about someone you don't care for?"

"Not at all. I like him all right, and if there's anything he could do that I wanted done, I'd be glad to give him the job."

He was wondering about Stourton—do you think I could take him down there to see Uncle Chett?"

"With what in mind?"

"You're so suspicious, aren't you? Well, he has ideas about landscape gardening. Of course he knows Chet and you aren't my real uncles."

"I don't see how he knows that, unless you told him, and I don't see that it matters, anyway."

"I had to tell him—indirectly. You see, mother discovered him first of all—in Mentone. He was staying with somebody there and they danced a lot, Mother and him. I mean, I think she rather fell for him, because when he came on to London she had him to stay at the house with me as a sort of chaperon. We weren't attracted at all in the beginning, but I began to be awfully sorry for him when I saw how bored he was with mother. He has nice feelings, you know—I don't think he'd have found it easy to switch over if she'd really been my mother."

(To be continued)

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

E. E. T. reports that she has heard much of the "big money" to be made in growing herbs. She wants to know what to grow and how, which herbs are the most marketable, which grow the easier and which will bring in the most money.

Answer—It is a very big order of questions and one which I wouldn't even attempt to fill as far as complete answers go. I would advise her to study the question very fully before she invests much in seeds—if she can obtain seeds. After all there are herbs and herbs, including everything from onions, lavender, thyme, caraway to sage and so on. Caraway seed is almost impossible to obtain now. Sage is plentiful. But there is much to growing of herbs besides planting them. Harvest methods are various and frequently intricate. I suggest getting a number of herb books from the state library, also government herb bulletins should give some information.

Mrs. A. S. writes she has some fall blooming crocus and wants to know when to plant them.

Answer—At once if she wants them to bloom out of doors in the Willamette valley this autumn.

Radio Programs

KELM—TUESDAY—1200 Kc.
6:45—Rise 'n' Shine.
7:00—Music in Brief.
7:30—Rise 'n' Shine Cont'd.
8:00—Henry King's Orchestra.
7:45—Your Gospel Program.
8:30—Bert Hirsch Novelty Band.
8:45—Clare Brewster.
8:35—Mahlen Merrick String Ensemble.
9:00—Patricia Call.
9:15—Music & La Carter.
9:30—Popular Music.
9:45—Henry King's Orchestra.
9:55—To the Ladies.
10:00—World in Review.
10:00—Tentative Times.
10:30—Women in the News.
10:35—Langworth Hillbillies.
11:00—Music to Remember.
11:30—Hits of Yesterday.
12:00—Organalities.
12:15—News.
12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
12:35—Willamette Valley Options.
12:45—Interlude.
1:00—Lum 'n' Abner.
1:15—Johnny Long's Orchestra.
1:30—Clare Brewster.
1:45—Spotlight on Rhythm.
2:00—Life of Paradise.
2:15—Sales Art & Recreation Center.
2:30—Old Song Time.
2:45—News.
2:50—Old Opera House.
3:00—Music.
3:05—Announcer's Choice.
3:10—Harry Owens Orchestra.
3:15—News.
3:20—Melodic Moods.
3:30—American Folk Singers.
3:45—Hillbilly Serenade.
3:50—Market Melodies.
4:00—Tonight's Headlines.
4:15—Market Reports.
4:30—Amstel Trio.
4:45—Popular Music.
4:50—News in Brief.
4:55—Employment.
5:10—Shap Films Orchestra.
5:15—Willamette Valley Options.
5:20—Northwest Farm Reports.
5:25—Chaplain Jim, USA.
5:30—Stars of Today.
5:35—Women in the News.
5:40—Stella Unger.
5:45—Bill Hertz Trio.
5:50—War-time Tricope.
6:00—Easy Act.
6:15—Mr. Keene, Tracer.
6:20—Earl Wrightson, Singer.
6:25—Saxophone.
6:30—Flying Patrol.
6:35—Society News.
6:40—Clete Roberts, News.
6:45—Dr. H. H. Chang, Commentator.
6:50—Sing for Dough.
6:55—James Abbe Covers the News.
7:00—Novelty.
7:05—Glasses 'n' January.
7:10—Air Base Hi Jinks.
7:15—Roy Foxley, News.
7:20—Lum 'n' Abner.
7:25—Information Please.
7:30—Down Memory Lane.
7:35—News Headlines and Highlights.
7:40—Mary Bullock, Pianist.
7:45—Cab Calloway's Quintet.
7:50—Broadway Bandwagon.
7:55—Ambassador Hotel Orchestra.
8:00—This Moving World.
8:05—Organ Concert.
8:10—War News Roundup.
8:15—News.
8:20—King & Panell Orchestra.
8:25—Johnny Richards Orchestra.
8:30—Count Basie Orchestra.
8:35—Lionel Hampton Orchestra.
8:40—News.
8:45—King & Panell Orchestra.
8:50—Johnny Richards Orchestra.
8:55—Count Basie Orchestra.
9:00—Lionel Hampton Orchestra.
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11:55—Lionel Hampton Orchestra.
12:00—News.

These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice in newspaper editions. All radio stations may be cut from the air at any time in the interests of national defense.

3:15—Against the Storm.
3:20—The Personality Hour.
4:30—Punny Money Man.
4:45—H. V. Kahlenborn.
5:00—Society News of Today.
5:15—Clarinade.
5:25—Navy Chat.
5:30—News.
6:00—Battle of the Sexes.
6:30—News-Novelty.
6:35—A Date with Judy.
7:20—Tommy Dorsey Orchestra.
8:30—Fred Waring in Pleasure Time.
8:45—Story Drama by Ormstead.
8:50—Johnny Farrow.
9:00—Adventures of Thin Man.
9:30—Horace Heidt's Treasure Chest.
10:00—News Flash.
10:15—Your Home Town News.
10:25—Musical Interlude.
10:30—Moonlight Sonata.
10:45—Swing Your Partner.
11:15—Billboard Hotel Orchestra.
11:30—News.
12:00—3:00 a. m.—Swing Shift.

KALE—MEMO—TUESDAY—1200 Kc.
6:30—Memory Timeskeeper.
7:00—News.
7:15—Memory Timeskeeper.
8:00—Haven of Rest.
8:30—News.
8:45—Old Time Songs.
9:00—Boake Carter.
9:15—Woman's Side of the News.
9:25—Sweet and Sentimental.
9:30—News.
9:45—Dance Time.
10:00—News.
10:15—Women Today.
10:30—Parade.
10:45—Great Dance Bands.
11:15—Miss Meade's Children.
11:30—Concert Gems.
11:45—Luncheon Concert.
12:30—News.
12:45—Luncheon Concert.
1:00—Music in the Comp. Room.
1:15—Baseball Roundup.
1:20—Victory Quartette.
1:30—New York Racing Season.
1:45—Sweet and Sentimental.
2:00—President's Press Conference.
2:05—Two Keyboarders.
2:15—A Man With a Band.
2:30—News.
2:45—Bookworm.
2:50—Philip Byrne-Gordon.
3:15—Baseball Roundup.
3:30—Helen Hayes.
3:45—Bill Hertz Trio.
3:50—Helen Hayes.
4:15—Johnson Family.
4:30—Constitutional News.
4:45—Bob Crosby Orchestra.
4:50—Jerry Sear.
5:00—News.
5:30—Federal Act.
6:00—Treasury Star Parade.
6:15—Fun American.
6:30—Jimmy Allen, USN.
6:45—Music Parade.
7:00—John B. Hedges.
7:15—Brad Hunt.
7:30—Music for America.
7:45—George Jessel Orchestra.
8:15—Dick Kuhn Orchestra.
8:30—Chuck Foster Orchestra.
8:45—News.
9:15—Tom Thumb Theatre.
9:30—John B. Hedges.
9:45—Helen Hayes.
10:00—Helen Hayes Orchestra.
10:15—News Magic.
10:30—News.
10:45—King & Panell Orchestra.
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12:45—Luncheon Concert.
1:00—Music in the Comp. Room.
1:15—Baseball Roundup.
1:20—Victory Quartette.
1:30—New York Racing Season.
1:45—Sweet and Sentimental.
2:00—President's Press Conference.
2:05—Two Keyboarders.
2:15—A Man With a