

# The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.  
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, President

Member of The Associated Press

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## Income Tax Diversion

"Referendum" measures are those which have been approved by the legislature and thereafter attacked by petition. "Initiative" measures are those proposed by individuals, or more often, groups outside the legislature; they have not endured that body's critical and more or less practiced scrutiny. This is a distinction pointed out here in the past; to what degree it is recognized by the voters, we have no way of knowing. Our point is that initiative measures deserve, for this reason, closer study on the part of the "layman-legislators" who seal their fate at the polls.

On the November 3 ballot there is only one initiative measure: "Bill distributing surplus funds to school districts, reducing taxes there-in." It provides that all money received from state income taxes in excess of \$7,750,000 "shall be distributed to public school districts and union high school districts in proportion to the number of days of actual school attendance in public schools by pupils residing in each of said districts and to non-high school districts upon the same basis for all pupils for whom they pay tuition to standard public high schools; requiring that money received by any such school district from this source shall be fully applied to reduce the taxes to be levied by such district."

As in the case of the fish bill, there are some things about this measure—as you will presently see—on which we lack sufficient information; but on this bill we are ready to express our individual opinion without waiting to have those cleared up. Our opinion was in fact expressed many weeks ago. The bill should be defeated.

If for no other reason, it should be defeated because the legislature is quite likely, at the 1943 session or at any subsequent session, to reduce or otherwise alter the income tax rates. Furthermore, predicting for any given year the income tax revenue is largely a matter of guesswork. It fluctuates radically. School districts' receipts from this source would fluctuate still more radically since they would get only the surplus, if any. Next year they might receive ten million dollars; five years hence, not a dime. It would be that uncertain; thus though it is desirable that new sources for school revenue other than property taxes be provided, this source under this formula is not a sensible solution.

And though school districts' property taxes may, if the ballot title is to be trusted, be reduced under this bill, it will necessitate a return to the levying of a state property tax—for the income tax has eliminated state property taxes in excess of nine million dollars; if the state is "cut off at the pockets" at \$7,750,000, there is no alternative except to levy the difference against property.

But—there seems to be endless difference of opinion as to whether the bill does guarantee, as the ballot title declares, that "money received by any such school district from this source shall be fully applied to reduce the taxes levied by such district."

Oregon Voter insists that "it at once increase property tax by re-loading all of the 2-mill elementary school levy onto property as an added burden, and in addition authorizes every school district to budget the expected additional revenue without reducing property tax."

Bend Bulletin and some other newspapers hold the same view, basing it upon the last sentence in the measure which provides that receipts from income tax surplus revenue "shall not impair the basis already established for computing the levies permitted under the limitation imposed by the constitution."

That language refers to the constitutional 6 per cent limitation. But there is another interpretation, though it isn't much more complimentary to the bill. Oregon Business & Tax Research recently quoted the opinion of Carl Davidson, former tax commission attorney, that "the receipts need not be, under the terms of the bill, applied to reduce the amount which may be lawfully levied under the 6 per cent limitation..." But OB&TR on its own hook asserts that on the contrary, this language merely proposes to preserve a school district's tax base over an indefinite period even though that base was not used—but in so proposing, it also proposes to amend, by simple statute, the state constitution. That of course is unconstitutional.

If the bill permits districts to levy the usual amount of taxes regardless of the income tax "windfall," there's a new burden on taxpayers. If it doesn't, districts will get no relief through property taxpayers may. This issue ought by all means to be cleared up before the election. But either way, it is a bad bill and should be defeated.

## Milk Subsidy

It was just a local story in New York; the press wires didn't carry it out here; anyway we didn't see it. But it's highly significant just the same. Briefly, the federal government through the Commodity Credit Corporation proposed to buy New York City's entire fluid milk supply from the wholesale distributors at \$3.30 a hundred-weight and then sell it to the distributors at \$3.10. The government's loss of 20 cents would amount to about \$15,000 a day. But it would enable the distributors to resell the milk to the public at 12 cents a quart, cash and carry—handling it at one cent a quart, since the wholesale price would be 11 cents.

Thus the dairyman would get more for his milk but the public would pay no more. Slick. Of course it would cost Uncle Sam a lot of money if he put the same plan into operation wherever there was a similar problem, which would certainly include western Oregon. For that matter, why limit it to milk? Why not extend it to every necessary commodity on which there is a tight pinch between production cost and the selling price?

Because it is just a local story in New York, we'll have to watch the New York papers for progress reports; but the day after it was announced, the distributors seemed all against it because at the same time it offered them no

relief, it would tie them up more tightly to the ceiling price. And the Herald Tribune pointed out that a milk price relief plan, curtailing distribution costs by making deliveries only once in two days, was proposed months ago—and blocked by the teamsters' union. So, you see, all the possible alternatives haven't been tried.

This is a subsidy, even though the problem sought to be solved is a bit different from those for which subsidies usually are proposed. But getting back to first principles, what is the problem? The high cost of living—inflation. This would hold down one item of the cost of living, in so far as the consumer's pocket was concerned. But the difference would just come out of Uncle Sam's pocket—and where's the gain?

Only six cents out of the government's expended dollar goes for non-war purposes, the president reports. But if we'd spent six cents. Back in 1935 we spent about seven cents on national defense and more than 40 cents on "recovery and relief." If those figures had just been reversed the immediate benefits would have been about the same and we'd be a lot better off now.

## News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The inflation represser, Justice Jimmy Byrnes, is going about his job quietly, without much of a staff.

He says all he needs is a place to hang his hat. The White House has given him a rack for it, and the other departments lend him what help he calls for.

The technique he is applying against salaries has taken somewhat the same easy form. His hold-down step against salaries is aimed to stop collective increases, but to allow individual advances.

While he went beneath the surface of his law from congress to prevent collective increases in even the smallest salaries, the rules he set will allow increases for practically any purpose the employer seeks to set.

So also with the restriction of big incomes to \$25,000 net a year. The only way the order can be enforced is to prevent corporations from taking tax deductions on salaries paid to executives above that figure. If the corporation chooses to pay the tax, apparently it can also pay the salary.

Thus, Justice Byrnes seems to be working up a formula which is a little easier than those considered in the public debate, certainly much easier than an arbitrary freezing, and no one can yet safely predict its overall effect upon wages, although it must be assumed the average will slowly rise.

Mr. Wendell Willkie seems to be running some place fast, but the pondering politicians here are wondering where.

Naturally, in view of the general direction he is traveling, there has been speculation that he may wind up in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet, some say as secretary of state, some as war secretary, when and if Judge Patterson, the heir apparent there, is appointed to the supreme bench.

In such talk, the seriousness of the recent pointed international conversations between Messrs. Willkie and Roosevelt are discounted. The second front dispute certainly served no permanent evil. It must have made Stalin happy and caused Churchill to remember the idea.

Beyond this, Mr. Willkie's destination defies speculation, even though the publicity velocity he has engendered must cause any observer to feel the breeze.

One thing he has continuously done since the last campaign is to correct the apprehensions of the New York radicals, who thought him a barefoot boy of Wall Street, instead of Rushville. Along that line his progress has been continuous, but in that progress he has lost republican support and ceased, in fact, to be the leader of any party.

The only safe prediction is that the breeze will grow before it diminishes.

Some people suspect this is a corporation tax bill. True, it proposes to collect only \$1,300,000,000 more from corporations and more than three times as much, or \$4,900,000,000 from individuals.

But its top average corporation rate, (which will hit the big corporations like US Steel and General Motors) is 80 per cent, and, as they are generally operating under government orders, restricting their profits supposedly to 6 per cent, the bill means roughly that they will be allowed to earn 20 per cent of 6 per cent.

Consequently, while the stock market has been shaking off its chronic despair as a result of the bill, and the market men are saying the bill means business is going to have profits which will continue to increase slightly as production swings into its highest gear, there are no reasons for corporate cheers.

The market reaction is probably a result of changes in the capital gains tax more than the corporation rate.

As for what it does to the individual taxpayer, the most extreme statement yet printed is not exaggerated.

One of the old stories now going around, with a new war twist, is that the government is letting the banks issue paper money against nothing more than government bonds. The inference is that money is being inflated artificially, as well as through price-wage increases.

Under the present system of issuing money, the treasury deposits a gold certificate in the federal reserve banks and money is issued against that certificate. The federal reserve banks may, upon the approval of the treasury and the federal reserve board, issue other money up to 60 cents on the dollar with bond backing.

But today the amount of gold held by the treasury is far above the value of outstanding currency, so there has been no direct inflation from that source.

The real value of the dollar today is fixed by Mr. Henderson, not by bookkeeping devices, but by increasing the price to be paid for the food we eat and the wage we receive for our work. We have gone far beyond currency manipulation into a completely managed economy.



## 'Big Sacrifice for Victory'

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

What is communism? 10-21-42 Russia is in the family of nations, presumably to remain throughout the ages:

(Continuing from yesterday:) Copying further from the "Bethel and Aurora" book: "Now it is quite conceivable that a republican form of government might operate under a socialist system of distribution of wealth.

"And it is quite conceivable that such a change in our economic system might be brought about through peaceful alteration of the Constitution. Government must naturally protect itself against overthrow; but there is no justification for government to extend its sanction over our economic system and protect the capitalist economy.

"What government should do and does do is to protect the person in his property, so long as the Constitution upholds the right of private property, against violence, theft or fraud.

"And private property under our form of government may be held cooperatively, by all sorts of business and social organizations, such as lodges, foundations, trusts, churches which have brotherhoods and sisterhoods that are communistic in their living; communistic colonies having all property and the usufruct of it in common, which may or may not increase amazingly in size and numbers—and so on through a long and lengthening list.

"This idea was recently expressed by Vice Chancellor John

## Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

R.C. asks what to do about his roses which are mellowing badly. Says they are also suffering from blackspot. Wonders if it is too late in the year to spray.

Answer: As long as the roses has foliage on them, it is not too late to spray. A good spraying program throughout the growing year, does so much to start the bushes off at a good start in spring. Pick up all diseased leaves which are falling off and destroy these. Keep the air circulating through the rose bushes by preventing too many branches from growing. Stir the soil occasionally beneath the bushes. Take off the withered flowers as soon as they are withered.

Notice the varieties which mellow least and if you are planting more roses select such. Visit other gardens and notice the same thing. Our nights are longer now, there is more dampness and yet we have rather warm weather for fall, all this contributes to mellow.

Mrs. A.N.T. writes that she planted her Easter lily in a corner of her shrub border which she seldom visits and now finds that the lily is ready to bloom. She wonders what to do.

Answer: My suggestion would be to let it bloom. There is little else to do about it. Lilies which have been forced for Easter frequently do take a notion to bloom again in autumn. Sometimes forced Easter lilies turn out to be good flowering blubs out of doors and will bloom for years. Other times the bulb does not withstand the forcing and may only bloom again in autumn and then die permanently.

However, as a rule you may expect it to bloom again next year out of doors. It does not do well for forcing again.

O. Bigelow of New Jersey, who declared:

"A man has as much right to be a communist as a Democrat, and a communist ought to have as much freedom as a Democrat. I say, however mistaken in his views, a communist might be, he should have an equal right to persuade others as long as it is done peacefully."

"Commenting on the above, the editor of the Oregon Statesman, Salem, Oregon, recently said: "This is sound judicial doctrine; and should be learned by the people. The form of government should not be tied up with an economic system; and the right to work or plead for changes by constitutional means either in our government or economic system should not be molested. The country makes a serious mistake to try to ruthlessly bottle up or root out those whose political or economic ideas may be at variance with those of the majority."

"The sanctions of law protect such a form of property holding and community living as brought the Keil colony together and under which it achieved remarkable success in material and other ways.

"There is no doubt that, in any section of the United States, a body of people similarly associated, and as ably led, might now have as great success. Organized with better rules of permanency, and still as ably led, it might last for many decades, or generations, or even indefinitely, such as the leaders as Bethel and Aurora dreamed, as outlined in these pages and might have made their dreams come true had the founder lived a much longer span of years, and had prepared more carefully for permanency.

"And it is conceivable that the United States might have a multitude of such communities, perhaps pointing the way, quietly and peaceably to the ultimate goal of 'equality of opportunity' and 'economic emancipation.'"

"There are in this country thousands of discouraged rural settlements, with neglected and abandoned farms, that might thus be made highly solvent, prosperous and happy centers, fostering and radiating American ideals, culture and patriotism, and rendering trustworthy and loyal service to every worthy cause. And this would hold true for any like that of the United States."

(Note: The appendices of this book touching the teachings of Saint-Simon Fourier, Babeuf and Cabet were taken largely from 'French and German Socialism in Modern Times,' by Prof. Richard T. Eley of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, published in 1883. 'TO EVERY MAN' was the title first chosen for this book, taken from the fundamental law of colony living, in English, 'From every man according to his capacity to every man according to his needs.') (That it was originally intended to be published under the title, "Bethel and Aurora," is shown at the bottom of page 243.)

Under the heading "Addenda," this is from the concluding chapter in the book, "Bethel and Aurora," which is to soon be re-

published under the name, "TO EVERY MAN."

"Finnish residents of Brooklyn, New York, long maintained a sort of communism in cooperative labor and property holding, with a resultant high degree of well being and prosperity.

"Newly immigrated Jews in Palestine are being formed into like communities, with equally happy results, their cooperative endeavors rendering them soon self contained and presently surplus and able to accumulate surplus holdings above their current necessities."

(Continued tomorrow.)

## Random Harvest

By JAMES HILTON

Chapter 48

Out of the unused fifteen they chose two large attic rooms with a view over two roof tops northward as far as Hampstead and Highgate, and it was fun to begin buying the bare necessities of furniture and utensils, searching for broken-down chairs that could be repaired and reupholstered, discarded shop fittings, usable as bookshelves, an old school desk that showed mahogany under its coating of ink and dirt. Gradually the rooms became a home, and the entirely vacant floor beneath encouraged a kinship with roofs and sky rather than with the walls and pavements of the streets.

Towards the end of September, Blampied received a quarterly payment which he chose to devote to a crusade holiday rather than to paying arrears of his borough council rates. Having invited Smith and Paula to join the expedition, he took them for a week into rural Oxfordshire "making trouble wherever we go," as the parson put it, though that was an exaggeration. The question of country footpaths was, he admitted, his King Charles Head—every man, he added, should have some small matter to which he attaches undue importance. Always provided that he realizes the undue-ness. Realizing it all the time, Blampied would puzzle over ancient maps in bar parlors, inquiring from villagers, whether it was still possible to take the diagonal way across the fields from Plover's End to Marsh Hollow, and generally receiving the answer that no one ever did—it was much quicker to go round by the road, and so on. "I reckon you could if you tried, mister, but you'd 'ave a rare time gettin' through them nettles."

A few more pints of beer would perhaps elicit the information that "I remember when I was a kid I used to go to school that way, but 't wouldn't be no help now not with the new school where it is." Yet those, as the parson emphasized, drinking his beer as copiously as the rest, were the paths their forefathers had trod, the secret short cuts across hill and valley, the ways by which the local man could escape or intercept while the armed stranger tramped along the highroads. All of which failed to carry much weight with the Oxfordshire men of 1919, many of whom, as armed strangers, had tramped the highroads of other countries. They obviously regarded the parson as an oddity, but being country people

they knew that men, like trees and unlike suburban houses, were never exactly the same, and this idea of unsameness as the pattern of life meant that (as Blampied put it) they didn't think there was anything very odd in one being a little odd.

Several times the parson spoke on village greens to small, curious, unenthusiastic audiences, most of whom melted away when he suggested that there and then they should march over the ancient ground, breaking down any barriers that might have been erected during the past century or so; but in one village there was a more active response, due to the fact that the closing of a certain path had been recent and resented. It was then that Blampied showed a certain child-like pugnacity; he clearly derived enormous enjoyment from leading a crowd of perhaps fifty persons, many of them youngsters out for a lark, through Hill-top Farm and up Long Meadow to the gap in the hedge that was now laced with fresh barbed wire, Smith found he could best be useful in preventing the children from destroying crops or tearing their clothes; he thought the whole expedition a trifle silly but pleasingly novel. Actually this particular onslaught had quite an exciting finish; the owner of the property, a certain General Sir Richard Hawkesley Wych-Furlough, suddenly appeared on the scene, backed by a menacing array of servants and gamekeepers. Everything pointed to a battle, but all that finally developed was a long and wordy argument between the General and the parson, culminating in retirement by both sides and a final shout from the General: "What is blazes has this business got to do with you, anyway? You don't live here."

"And that," as Blampied said afterwards, "from a man who used to be governor of so many islands he could only visit a few of them once a year so that any islander might have met his administrative decisions with the same retort—"What's it got to do with you? You don't live here!"

The notion continued to please him as he added: "I was a missionary on one of those islands—till I quarreled with the bosses. I always quarrel with bosses..."

Gradually Smith and Paula began to piece together Blampied's history. Born of a wealthy family who he had long ago given up no less emphatically than they had him, he had originally entered the Church as a respectable and sanctioned form of eccentricity. (Continued on page 11)

## Radio Programs

KELM—WEDNESDAY—1200 Kc.

- 8:45—Rise 'N' Shine.
- 9:00—Four Notes.
- 9:15—Rise n' Shine.
- 9:30—News.
- 9:45—Your Gospel Program.
- 10:00—Country Agent's Talk.
- 10:15—Stan Kenton's Orchestra.
- 10:30—News.
- 10:45—Howard Barlow's Concert Orchestra.
- 11:00—Festive Talk.
- 11:15—Lester's Band.
- 11:30—Popular Music.
- 11:45—Rollo Hudson's Orchestra.
- 12:00—World in Review.
- 12:15—Charlie Hamp, Singer.
- 12:30—Women in the News.
- 12:45—The Oakties.
- 1:00—Musical College.
- 1:15—WFL Chapel.
- 1:30—News.
- 1:45—Hilbilly Serenade.
- 2:00—Willamette Valley Opinions.
- 2:15—Interlude.
- 2:30—Nick Cochran.
- 2:45—Mal Hallett's Orchestra.
- 3:00—Mildred Melodies.
- 3:15—Four Notes.
- 3:30—Isle of Paradise.
- 3:45—US Marines.
- 4:00—Sing Song Time.
- 4:15—Tune Tabloid.
- 4:30—Old Opera House.
- 4:45—The Aristocrats.
- 5:00—News.
- 5:15—Elias Commentaries.
- 5:30—Announcer's Choice.
- 5:45—Modern Melody Trio.
- 6:00—News.
- 6:15—Langworth Choristers.
- 6:30—Tonight's Headlines.
- 6:45—News.
- 7:00—Singling Strings.
- 7:15—Popular Music.
- 7:30—News.
- 7:45—Tommy Reynolds.
- 8:00—Willamette Valley Opinions.
- 8:15—Hatch Vibratory.
- 8:30—War Fronts in Review.
- 8:45—Two Kings and a Queen.
- 9:00—News.
- 9:15—Salem News.
- 9:30—Breakin' Violin & Piano.
- 9:45—American Legion Auxiliary.
- 10:00—Dickson's Melody Mustangs.
- 10:15—Dance.
- 10:30—McFarland Twins.
- 10:45—Alfredo Antonini's Concert.
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- 7:15—News.
- 7:30—News.
- 7:45—News.
- 8:00—News.
- 8:15—News.
- 8:30—News.
- 8:45—News.
- 9:00—News.
- 9:15—News.