

The Oregon Statesman

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

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Navy Day

War is no respecter of anniversaries. It chances that just prior to the twenty first annual Navy day, which falls upon this date, our nation's sea fighting arm has suffered some substantial losses and has chosen to publicize others which occurred less recently. This letter circumstance serves to bolster the assumption that such announcements have not been timed with any other consideration than avoidance of "giving aid to the enemy." It chances further that almost on the eve of Navy day, a shakeup in the naval command for the Solomon Islands vicinity has been announced, giving rise to inevitable speculation upon the wisdom of strategy recently employed there; speculation which has been fed by critical discussion in the press.

Thus, all things considered, the navy has not enjoyed a "favorable press" in recent days nor, for that matter, a great share of the time since the morning of last December 7. Yet it is true that for the first time in this century, the United States navy is fulfilling a major wartime role. In World War I the navy's role though highly essential and almost perfectly performed, was unspectacular and in a sense secondary. The navy "took them over and brought them back" without the loss of a single soldier from a transport under navy convoy. But it did little actual fighting. Its fatal casualties were less than one thousand.

From the moment that hostilities began in this war, all that was changed. Pearl Harbor was a naval disaster. Even before that, though we are in danger of forgetting it now, our naval forces had been attacked in the Atlantic by undersea raiders of a Nazi Germany, and had fought back. But for the most part our active share in this war to date has been in the Pacific—and in the nature of things, largely naval warfare.

And on the whole, considering the terrible blow it suffered at Pearl Harbor—full extent of which we have not yet been told—the navy has given an excellent account of itself. In its initial offensive thrust at the Marshall and Gilbert islands, in Macassar strait, in the Coral Sea battle, and outstandingly in the battle of Midway, the navy has lived up to its traditions and has struck telling blows. The valor of its men has been brilliantly attested in each of these engagements. And in the Coral Sea, Midway and Solomons battles the tide of Japanese conquest was definitely checked and turned back.

Yet actually, it has been within the slightly less than eleven months of our participation in the war, that the revolution which has occurred in the nature of sea warfare has been clearly manifested. Warships still engage in combat—but the fleet's principal arm of attack no longer is the battleship with its great fire power, but the air arm.

Recognition that this revolution has occurred, has involved costly experience—and there is some evidence that even yet the lesson has not been fully learned. Adjustment to the conditions of any revolution is bound to be costly and to involve some confusion. The cost, and the confusion, may and must be curtailed by placing in command men who are alert to its implications, capable of making the adjustments required.

But for the navy and its men, participation in this new type of sea warfare is a great and thrilling adventure. As has abundantly been demonstrated here now, young Americans do not shrink from its hazards. On this Navy day there is need for more young Americans to volunteer for this service. Along with its hazards and its thrills, the navy offers opportunity for utilization of skills already acquired and for the acquisition of new skills, together with the advancements in rating which their mastery warrants. With the emphasis now upon the contribution which young men may make to the nation's cause, today's slogan may well be: "Join the navy and free the world."

To Forgive, Divine

Under existing provision of the Oregon constitution, a person once convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, forever loses the right to vote—unless given a full pardon. On the November 3 ballot it is a constitutional amendment which, while it does not of itself eliminate this provision, would make it possible for the legislature to modify or remove it.

If any voter, clinging to the "eye for an eye" principle of retribution, thinks this lifetime penalty for wrongdoing is just and proper, we can only call attention to its inequity; for in practice, there is no way of enforcing it uniformly. A person convicted of a crime, returning to his former home where he and his record are known, may be refused registration and the ballot. Perhaps a conscientious convict, if you may conceive of one, will not seek the privilege.

But a released convict, making his home in a part of the state where he was not previously known, is free to register and vote—there is no machinery for preventing it.

For our part, we are convinced that it is no part of enlightened justice to invoke a lifetime penalty for an offense which does not call for lifetime incarceration; that when a convict is released, his morals and thereafter his prospects of resuming a normal existence will be improved if the slate is wiped entirely clear.

City of Coos Bay

When the ill-starred state known as Czechoslovakia was created by the 1919 "peacemakers" it was written Czechoslovakia. But the Czechs, having had more freedom previously and being therefore more literate and intellectually aggressive, tactlessly started writing it without the capital "S" and thereby alienated to some extent the Slovaks. That situation contributed somewhat to the nation's disaster, though we can see now that it would have done so anyway.

From some folk in Marshfield and North Bend who are interested in the consolidation of those cities, already virtually one geographically, we have received a sheaf of material de-

signed for our study in determining whether or not, in our opinion, the political consolidation should take place.

The material remains unopened. Without looking at it, we are ready to say offhand that the cities should be united, creating a municipality with around 10,000 population. Obviously, it would entail the advantage of recognition for its actual size; and there would be substantial economies in government.

It is our guess—and not altogether a guess—that that natural civic pride of the people in the two cities is one of the chief deterrents to consolidation. The people of Marshfield want to be Marshfieldians, or whatever they call themselves, and the people of North Bend want to be North Benders.

Fortunately in this case there is another name, not related to either, by which the joint community already is known. Coos Bay. Its adoption would involve no concession of one to the other. There would be no quarrel over a hyphen and a capital letter.

"Jeffers tire program picks up speed," is the headline. Not over 35 miles per, we trust.

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—The mail laid out on my desk seems to me to furnish a more interesting cross section of public opinion than a national poll. All shades of opinion are expressed there on every subject.

A Salem, Oregon, auto dealer, Paul B. Wallace, for example, sent me a clipping of a reader's letter in one paper out there, protesting sharply against my advocacy of a profits system. This reader took the view that the profits system had broken down in the depression, that it was corrupt, unequal, unfair, and that we were going to have a new and better system of some kind after the war. Mr. Wallace was exasperated about the matter and asked me to answer.

A single attempt at conscientious thought by that reader, or anyone else, would convince him that we all live by profits—laborer, farmer, clerk and business man. I think it is the communists who attempt to convince such people that profits are ugly and immoral.

Of course, there are not enough communists in this country to make any substantial political difference, except in one respect—the extent to which they induce good Americans to distrust democracy and our capitalistic system.

It is unfortunate that many established leaders express beliefs, not thoroughly clarified, which inadvertently put water on the wheel of the communist theory. Many good advocates of democracy have in the past publicly espoused causes which lead people to believe that profits are repugnant.

They did so for their own purposes, of course, political and otherwise—and they did not espouse communist purposes—but they did leave in the minds of some people, perhaps in the mind of the reader who wrote that letter, that there is something distasteful in profits.

Only unfair profits are immoral, as everyone knows. Only cheating and gouging are vicious problems. Fair profits are the life-blood of all democratic systems, and the indispensable sustenance of democracy.

Another reader in Jacksonville, Fla., H. A. Hanson, took the position that may also be accepted by some other people that this is "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight."

He is wrong. The rich are actually being abolished, both in Britain and the United States. No new rich class is being created by it, or can be created, in view of the taxes.

I think the war is a fight of each citizen of every class except one—those who would prefer to live under the Japs and Hitler than Roosevelt.

Many readers have protested my campaign against taxes, that is domestic taxes against ourselves. Mr. D. H. Butler, of the H. J. Heinz company, Pittsburgh, however, wrote:

"If you could demonstrate to people that there are only two possible ways for men to think, either idealistically, the belief in freedom as the basis for creating the greatest wealth for the greatest number; or materialistically, the belief that wealth can be divided among the people, then you will have started these thinking people on the path of constructive thought."

There is no wealth in division. Wealth today is the ability to produce, to earn. Divide the Ford factory and General Motors or otherwise destroy their ability to produce and what have you except brick and machines for scrap sales?

Each man then could get a brick from them, or a piece of a machine, or the pittance their sale would bring at junk yard prices.

Their ability to produce is their only wealth, and the only wealth of you or me. And I think ambitious private management can make them produce better than political management by the government.

My effort to bring some constructive realism into the hotly divided problem of the Negro met an approving response from all except one Negro reader, who thought it proved me "a biased, senseless, mechanical parrot."

Obviously, she is thinking along the familiar theory that the way to improve the economic and social status of the Negro is to break down law barriers.

There is bitterness on both sides of this question, the white and the Negro, and not without some justification.

But the problem will never be solved until the bitterness is dropped and Negro leaders can set an excellent example to their people, and the white leaders to theirs, by fair and straight thinking.

There are good and bad on both sides, which causes each to look at the other as a whole with unjustified suspicion.

Best solution would be to meet on a new common ground of realism, shedding both bitterness and politics, for the institution of a program which would give the negro the fullest opportunity to advance himself socially and economically—and end political handling of the problem.



'Eat, Drink and Be Merry, for Tomorrow You Die!'

Radio Programs

- These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice to this newspaper. All radio stations may be cut from the air at any time in the interests of national defense.
- KSLM—TUESDAY—1280 Kc.**
 7:30—Rise 'n' Shine.
 7:35—Rise 'n' Shine.
 7:45—Your Gospel Program.
 8:00—Bert Hirsch Novelty Band.
 8:20—News Briefings.
 8:25—Singing Street.
 8:30—Pastor's Call.
 8:35—Music a La Carter.
 8:40—Popular Music.
 8:45—Henry King Orchestra.
 8:50—World in Review.
 8:55—Jimmie Cash, Tenor.
 9:00—Women in the News.
 9:05—Williamette Chapel.
 9:10—Organalities.
 9:15—Hillbilly Serenade.
 9:20—Williamette Valley Opinions.
 9:25—Interlude.
 9:30—Lum 'n' Abner.
 9:35—Johnny Long Orchestra.
 9:40—Yeady's Melody Station.
 9:45—Spotlight on Rhythm.
 9:50—Isle of Paradise.
 9:55—Sincerely Yours.
 10:00—Salem Art & Recreation Center.
 10:05—Sing Song Time.
 10:10—Old Opera House.
 10:15—Harry Owens Orchestra.
 10:20—News.
 10:25—Melodic Mood.
 10:30—American Folk Singers.
 10:35—Let's Reminisce.
 10:40—Golden Melodies.
 10:45—Today's Headlines.
 10:50—War Commentary.
 10:55—Sunset Trio.
 11:00—Popcorn Music.
 11:05—News in Brief.
 11:10—Shep Fields Orchestra.
 11:15—Williamette Valley Opinions.
 11:20—Alvin Karp & Buddy Cole.
 11:25—War Fronts in Review.
 11:30—Sincerely Yours.
 11:35—You Can't Do Business With Hitler.
 11:40—Donohugh's Orchestra.
 11:45—News.
 11:50—Oleander's Quartette.
 11:55—Yeady's Melody Station.
 12:00—Carl Ledel and His Alpine Troubadours.
 12:05—Let's Dance.
- KOIN—CBS—TUESDAY—870 Kc.**
 6:30—Northwest Farm Reporter.
 6:35—Breakfast Bulletin.
 6:40—Texas Rangers.
 6:45—Victory Front.
 6:50—John Klock.
 7:00—News.
 7:05—News, Dick Joy.
 7:10—Neison Frings News.
 7:15—Consumer News.
 7:20—Volces in Song.
 7:25—Valent & Sade.
 7:30—Stories America Loves.
 7:35—Kate Smith Speaks.
 7:40—Big Sister.
 7:45—Romance of Union Trent.
 7:50—Our Gal Sunday.
 7:55—Life Can Be Beautiful.
 8:00—Ma Perkins.
 8:05—The Goldbergs.
 8:10—Young Dr. Malone.
 8:15—Second Lady.
 8:20—We Love & Learn.
 8:25—News.
 8:30—Caronation Bouquet.
 8:35—News.
 8:40—Joyce Jordan.
 8:45—Bachelors' Children.
 8:50—Galen Drake.
 8:55—San Hayes.
 9:00—School of the Air.
 9:05—News.
 9:10—William Winter.
 9:15—Best Bernie.
 9:20—Troubadours.
 9:25—Small Songs.
 9:30—News.
 9:35—Yeady's Melody Station.
 9:40—Wm Wardle.
 9:45—American Burlesque Hour.
 9:50—Organist.
- KEK—NBC—TUESDAY—1190 Kc.**
 6:30—Moments of Melody.
 6:35—National Farm and Home.
 6:40—Western Agriculture.
 6:45—Freedom on the Land.
 6:50—Breakfast club.
 6:55—Remember.
 7:00—Texas Jim Robertson.
 7:05—Keep Fit Club.
 7:10—Children's War Time.
 7:15—Clark Dennis.
 7:20—Breakfast with Sardi's.
 7:25—Bankage Talking.
 7:30—Little Jack Little.
 7:35—Benny Walker's Varieties.
 7:40—War-time Periscope.
 7:45—Geographical Travelogue.
 7:50—Stars of Today.
 7:55—Keep Fit Club.
 8:00—News.
 8:05—Livestock Reporter.
 8:10—Golden Gate Quartet.
 8:15—Market Reports.
 8:20—Sovieties.
 8:25—News.
 8:30—Club Matinee.
 8:35—The Quiet Hour.
 8:40—Singing Strings.
 8:45—Sing Me A Song.
 8:50—Labor News.
 8:55—Stars of Today.
 9:00—Keep With Us News.
 9:05—Gospel Singer.
 9:10—Stringtime.
 9:15—Easy Aces the News.
 9:20—Mr. Keen, Tracer.
 9:25—Hank Lawson's Knights.
 9:30—News.
 9:35—Don Winslow.
 9:40—See Hound.
 9:45—Jack Armstrong.
 9:50—Captain Midnight.
 9:55—Top Harmon.
 10:00—James Abbe News.
 10:05—Spotlight Bands.
 10:10—Grace Fields.
 10:15—Raymond Van Swine.
 10:20—Songs by Sontz.
 10:25—Evelyn's News.
 10:30—Spotlight Bands.
 10:35—Grace Fields.
 10:40—Raymond Van Swine.
 10:45—Songs by Sontz.
 10:50—Evelyn's News.
 10:55—Spotlight Bands.
 11:00—Lum and Abner.
 11:05—Evelyn's News.
 11:10—Duffy's Tavern.
 11:15—News Headlines and Highlights.
 11:20—Down Memory Lane.
 11:25—This Nation at War.
 11:30—Mary Blouck, Pianist.
 11:35—Broadway Serenade.
 11:40—Ambassador Hotel Orchestra.
 11:45—This Moving World.
 11:50—Organ Concert.
 11:55—War News Roundup.
- KGW—Tuesday—830 Kc.**
 6:30—Down Patrol.
 6:35—Shoppers Without A Name.
 6:40—News.
 6:45—Shoppers Without A Name.
 6:50—News.
 6:55—Sam Hayes.
 7:00—Stars of Today.
 7:05—Down Memory Lane.
 7:10—Symphonic Serenade.
 7:15—Leta Koyen.
 7:20—Down Memory Lane.
 7:25—The O'Neills.
 7:30—News and Music.
 7:35—Mary Lee Taylor.
 7:40—News.
 7:45—Air Breaks.
 7:50—News.
 7:55—Homekeeper's Calendar.
 8:00—Dr. Kate.
 8:05—Bye Bye the World.
 8:10—Lansy Women.
 8:15—Gladys Light.
 8:20—Rymos of St. Chourban.
 8:25—Story of Mary Moran.
 8:30—Ma Perkins.
 8:35—Peggy Young's Family.
 8:40—Right to Happiness.
 8:45—Reminiscence.
 8:50—Della.
 8:55—Luzeno Jones.
 9:00—Young Widder Brown.
 9:05—When a Girl Marries.
 9:10—Portia Fane Life.
 9:15—Don't Praise Him.
 9:20—Fred MacCree & Farrell.
 9:25—Road of Life.
 9:30—The A. S. S. S.
 9:35—Auntie and Storm.
 9:40—Joy and Jane.
 9:45—News.
 9:50—The Personality Hour.
 9:55—H. V. Kallenborn.
 10:00—Stars of Today.
 10:05—Lette Concert.
 10:10—News Chat.
 10:15—Meridian Chorus.
 10:20—Bill Henry News.
 10:25—Battle of the Seas.
 10:30—Fibber MacFee and Molly.
 10:35—Bob Hope.
 10:40—Red Station.
 10:45—Fred Warner's Pleasure Time.
 10:50—Johnny Sisters.
 10:55—Johnny Presents.
 11:00—Advances of This Man.
 11:05—Horace Holdt's Treasure Chest.
 11:10—News Flash.
 11:15—Labor News.
 11:20—Moonlight Sonata.
 11:25—Famous Hotel Orchestra.
 11:30—News.
 11:35—Home Town News.

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

"JOKER" IN AMENDMENT
To the Editor: I hope you will pardon my presumption in thus, at this eleventh hour, injecting a new issue into the argument against the proposed constitutional amendment freezing gasoline taxes and motor vehicle registration fees for highway purposes. Not that I am opposed to the plan to prevent diversion of these revenues. On the contrary I am in entire sympathy with the idea, although I agree with Governor Sprague that there is no necessity for cluttering up the state constitution with such an amendment since there has never been any serious threat of diversion of these highway funds.

But this innocent appearing amendment goes much further than would appear on the surface. In fact it contains what I regard as a very vicious "joker." The fact that a number of state officials with whom I have discussed this "joker" did not know of its presence in the proposed amendment leads me to believe that the voters generally are ignorant of its existence. Hence this letter, the only purpose of which is to call this "joker" to your attention, and through you, if you agree with me, to the attention of the voters of the state before it is too late to avert a serious mistake.

The "joker" to which I refer would preclude the possibility of any future levy against motor vehicles for general governmental purposes. This is not the unsupported opinion of a mere layman. It is the considered opinion of some of the state's most highly placed legal experts with whom I have discussed this provision.

The provision in question, which is to be found near the middle of the proposed amendment reads as follows: "and the proceeds from any tax or excise levied on the ownership, operation or use of motor vehicles shall . . . be used exclusively for the construction, reconstruction . . . of public highways, roads,"

Members of the state emergency board meeting here Friday—state senators and representatives—to whom I called attention to this provision expressed surprise and declared emphatically that the legislature had no intention of going as far as this proposal does.

It is entirely conceivable that Oregon might at some future date desire to tax motor vehicles, especially trucks and buses, for the support of general governmental activities to which they now contribute nothing.

Washington has such a tax which last year yielded \$1,088,914 for the support of its common schools.

California also levies an excise tax against motor vehicles. Last year this levy produced approximately \$14,500,000. After deducting administrative expenses and certain interest payments this revenue was distributed as follows: 20 percent to the state's general fund; 40 percent to the cities and 40 percent to the counties.

Oregon even now has an interim committee, created by the last legislature, at work on the problem of "an ad valorem atx for general state purposes on vehicles used in motor transportation for hire." The efforts of this committee, should it recommend such a tax, would be effectively nullified by the proposed constitutional amendment which not only freezes gasoline taxes and registration fees but "any tax or excise" which might be levied against motor vehicles, for highway purposes.

I am presenting these facts to you only for what they may be worth. If it is the desire of the people of Oregon to write such a restriction into the state constitution that is their privilege but I feel that they should be forewarned and not permitted to swallow a sugar-coated pill only to find out, when it is too late, that it contained poison.

A. L. LINDBECK,
Salem, Ore.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

What is communism? 10-27-42
Russia is in the family of nations, presumably to remain throughout the ages:

(Concluding from yesterday:) The attorney for the colony in the bill in equity of the U. S. court was W. H. Keffinger in Portland, Oregon, whose fee was \$5000, and well earned, by an able lawyer.

It was shown that there was ample for paying all debts and REPAYING ORIGINALLY CONTRIBUTED FUNDS, with a balance left over to be divided as asked. It was shown that the bill in equity had been read in the presence of all members of the community, and explained to them. (Not a single objection was urged.) The decree declared that Dr. Kell had held all real and personal property in trust "for the sole use, benefit and behoof" of the two communities, also that no charge would be made against the Bethel community for their portion of the costs of the court proceedings, the Aurora community assuming the whole thereof, it being the richer and larger.

There were three decrees, by Judge Dedy. First, the settlement or adjustment was declared a just and equitable one and was ratified and confirmed. Dr. Kell was declared to have held all the property in trust for the sole benefit, use and behoof of all the members of the two communities; the same applied to all the property in whatever name, of whatever kind. The first decree was dated July 27, 1881.

The second decree was dated September 19, 1881, accepting and approving the report of the trustees and managers, John Giesy, George Kraus, William Fry, E. H. Ehlen, Israel Snyder, Stephen Smith and Henry Will, and they were directed to divide the surplus funds "in such manner as in their judgment will tend to equalize the shares of each—having regard to . . . and also the loss and depreciation of any shares, or from failures of crops or any other cause whatever . . . Emanuel and Frederick Kell to receive any residue or balance of any land, by virtue of being heirs of Wm. Kell; the shares now allotted to them being only such as they are authorized to take in right of their membership.

The third and final decree, made on January 22, 1883, declared that the report of the committee or trustees was in all things ratified, confirmed and approved, and the distribu-

tion of the assets of the Aurora community "declared to be a just and final settlement of the affairs of said community."
In the museum of the Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon, is a handsome sterling silver bowl, beautifully engraved: "Wise in counsel, just in judgment and fearless in administration. To Hon. Matthew P. Dedy, from the Aurora Community, September 17, 1881, Aurora, Oregon." The reader will note that this was after the first decree and notice of the dissolution. The bowl was given by Dr. Henderson P. Dedy, a son of Judge Dedy, to the judge, on November 23, 1932.

In effect, the gift is now owned by the people of the state of Oregon.

It is a fitting symbol of the breaking of new ground in judicial procedure in America, if not in the world, by a man capable of thus setting a precedent that may in the fullness of time prove epochal.

It is important that the truth be well known concerning the history of that colony, called a communistic colony—especially because Russia, often called a communistic nation, is now in the family of nations, with the countries which adhere to honest government—to the rights of individuals in carrying on their public affairs.

After this war is over, the history of that colony will be of deep interest to every civilized man and woman on earth.

This is more especially true for the reason that two or more monumental fars got into print and were allowed to have more or less numerous hearings by members of the public in this country.

A careful reading of the whole proceedings of that suit in equity in the United States court, by a great and honorable judge, prepared by an outstanding lawyer who was honest to a fault, will straighten out the whole matter and make of no effect the two or three packs of lies that were told in print.

Even up to this day there are a few living men and women who know the truth of what was told in the proceedings in equity and put in plain and irrefutable print.

It was a pity that some of the leading actors in the great drama of the life of that colony could not have lived longer.

If for nothing else, to treat to the punishment they deserved the few malicious liars who unfortunately got slight hearings in print.

Random Harvest

By JAMES HILTON

Chapter 49 (Continued)
"I know, I'm dropping it. Now I'm not a touring-company actress, I don't have to talk like one. I can impersonate anybody, you know—even the wife of a writer on a secret errand to an editor in Liverpool. . . ." The train began to move. "Oh, darling—come back soon!"
"I will! Good-bye!"

He reached Liverpool in the early morning. It was raining, and in hurrying across a slippery street he stumbled and fell.

Rainier began to tell me most of this during the drive back from Melbury that night; a few minor details obtained afterwards from other sources, I have since fitted in. We drove to his club, because Mrs. Rainier was at Stourton; after perfunctory greetings to a few members in the lobby he ordered drinks to be sent up to the suite he usually lived in when Kenmore was not in use.

He had talked rapidly during the car journey, but now, in quieter surroundings, he seemed to accept more calmly the fact that there was much to tell that he could at last quite easily recall. Once, when I thought he was growing tired and might remember more if he rested for a while, he brushed the suggestion aside. "You see I want to tell you all I can in case I ever forget it again, and if I do, you must remind me—you must understand?" I promised, and he continued: "Not that I think I shall—it's too clear in my mind ever to be lost again. I could find Blampied's old house in Vale street now if I tried—Number 73, I think it was—or maybe 75—that much I have forgotten, but I suppose I can't expect memory to come back without the normal wear-and-tear of years. Or can it? Has it been in a sort of cold storage, with every detail kept fresh?"

We laughed, glad of an excuse to do so, and I said it raised an interesting point which I wasn't expert enough to decide. He then resumed: "Because I actually feel as if it all happened only the other day, instead of 20 years ago. That house of Blampied's for instance—it had four dreadful bay windows, one on each side of the front door and two others immediately above in the room that wasn't occupied—the attic hadn't got any bay windows. There was a pretty grim sort of basement, too, where the housekeeper lived—she didn't have to, she chose it because she

was crazy enough to like it. She was a queer woman altogether—Lord knows where Blampied picked her up or how long she'd been with him, but he cried when she died, and looked after her cat—which was also a queer animal, an enormous tabby—spent most of its life sleeping, probably because of its weight—it had won a prize as the biggest cat north of the Thames."
(To be continued)

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

Mrs. O. S. asks for information on frezias: when they should be planted? Should they be left in the ground the year around?

Answer: These are not considered an outdoor bulb in this section of the state. If bloom is desired throughout the winter months, the bulbs should be planted in succession from August until late December—there is still time to have some. The bulbs should be spaced approximately 2 inches apart each way. The potting soil itself should consist of 2 parts garden loam, one part leafmold and one part sand.

The pot should be left in a cool, dark place until the leaves appear. As soon as leaf growth has started the pots may be brought into the light. A night temperature ranging in the 50 degrees is satisfactory.

Question: "I want some paper white Narcissus in bloom Christmas. When should they be planted? How should I fix them?"
O. S.

Answer: The paper whites may be forced in either soil or water. If they are to be grown in pots, the soil should be composed of two-thirds garden loam and one-third leaf-mold with a mixture of sand. The pots should be well drained and the soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, leaving the tips just visible. Allow 1/2 inch of space between the top of the soil and the top of the pot. Keep them in a shaded spot until growth starts. They need to develop a good root system. It will take from four to six weeks for forcing them into bloom.

If they are to be grown in water, the bulbs should be placed in a shallow jardineer with clean white pebbles around them to keep them in position and to hold them up. The jardineers or containers, should be kept supplied with water sufficient to keep the roots submerged.

Radio Programs Continued
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