The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Member of The Associated Press

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Not a 20 per Cent Tax

The headlines' necessary brevity and even some incomplete statements in the text of news matter have misled some fraction of the public as to the effect of the new tax bill which belatedly seems near to enactment. The phrase "20 per cent withholding tax" has left its impression; a substantial percentage of the public has assumed that it means 20 per cent will be whacked off total weekly wages or salaries. It does not.

Even a more careful reading of most news dispatches will disclose that the 20 per cent deduction is to be made "after specified exemptions reflecting family status." These exemptions are \$624 a year for a single person, \$1248 for married couples, plus \$312 for each depend-

Determining those exemptions will be the task of the already over-burdened paymaster or payroll clerk but the employe impatient to know what he will have left may figure it out for himself. The single person may subtract \$12, the married person \$24 plus \$6 for each dependent from his weekly wage; the remainder is the taxable income and the worker will know that 20 per cent of that, he will not find in the pay envelope.

Thus if five employes of different status have each a \$40 a week income, the single person after July 1 will find \$5.60 deducted, the married person without children \$3,20, the married person with one child \$2, the one with two children 40 cents, the one with three children nothing for income tax. But at this point it becomes a bit more complicated. The worker who owes no income tax may still owe a victory tax, of 3 per cent rather than the present 5 per cent. This particular \$40-a-week employe with a wife and three children will find 84 cents deducted for victory tax.

Now for the bad news. The deduction of income tax from regular pay does not complete the transaction. Next March 15, or on the 15th of the third month following the close of the taxable year, the usual income tax return will have to be filed, the taxpayer taking credit for amounts deducted and settling with Uncle Sam for the difference.

All this applies to wage or salary earners except members of the armed forces, ministers of the gospele farm workers, domestic servants, casual workers and a few others in unusual categories. As for persons whose incomes are from sources other than wages or salaries or whose salaries run above the withholding level, theywith the exception of farmers-will estimate their incomes and pay quarterly for the current year. Farmers will file estimates by December 15 and pay the full estimated tax at that time. But all these person will file final returns at the usual time after the end of the taxable year, and settle up. If their estimates were 20 per cent too low-331/2 per cent in the case of a farmer-they will owe 6 per cent interest on

All persons who paid one-quarter of the tax on their 1942 incomes by March 15, are required to pay the second quarter by June 15; in the final settling-up process these payments will be credited on their 1943 taxes. Persons whose total tax for 1942 exceeded \$50 will still owe 25 per cent of the tax on their 1942 or 1943 incomes, whichever is smaller, to be paid in two installments March 15, 1944 and March 15, 1945.

The foregoing explanation is perhaps too complicated and yet some details have been omitted. Two points should be understood: (1) The 20 per cent withholding tax on 1942 incomes of equal amount, upon which the taxpayer has been paying this year. The whole purpose is to make taxpaying "current." (2) Nevertheless, the settling-up time on 1943 incomes is, as in the past, the 15th day of the third month after the taxable year ends.

Tribute to AP

The Statesman is one of the oldest members of the Associated Press, having been a member of the old Pacific Associated Press, one of the predecessors of the present AP. So naturally we are interested in the pending case in which the government is attacking the Associated Press as a monopoly in news-gathering and distribution, and hence a violator of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Whether it is a law-violator or not is a question now demanding the attention of high-powered lawyers and a panel of judges, and nothing a member paper can say or do will have much consequence. But it is significant that the government indictment and briefs are most eloquent and convincing testimony of the position the Associated Press occupies and the work it performs. Let us quote from the motion made by attorneys of the department of justice:

"It further stands admitted on the pleadings that the Associated Press ranks first among the three named news agencies in public reputation and esteem: that the character of the organization as a mbership corporation is an invaluable guarantee that the news which it furnishes will be presented without any political or sectional bias, and that it as the advantage of the good will resulting from the fact that in the mind of the general public the clated Press' has long been regarded s synonomous with the highest standards of accurate, non-partisan and comprehensive news report-

With the government itself making such an ndorsement of the Associated Press little remains to be said in its defense. The AP has been ice, with even more rigid limitations on admissions to membership, for virtually the entire life of the Sherman act. It operates as a cooperative, one of the first and most successful cooperatives ever established in this country. And to it in very large measure is due credit for the superior news service the newspapers of America are able to render. The public has been in the long run the great beneficiary of the AP. It is unique in legal history that an institution which by its methods of operation and thods of operation and

Gen. DeWitt

Secretary Stimson brands as nonsense the statement of Congressman Welch of California that Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt was being relieved of command of the Fourth army, which has charge of defense of the Pacific Coast. Welch claimed he was being relieved because the war department disagred with his refusal to permit the Japanese to return to the coast. The Welch statement sounded like nonsense when uttered, because the war department would have prevented the issuance of the evacuation order if it had thought it was unnecessary. It could not now bounce Gen. DeWitt on this ground, because it must share the initial responsibility.

General DeWitt has had to carry a heavy responsibility-the defense of the most exposed portion of continental United States. After Pearl Harbor he lacked naval strength for offshore support. He did not have any adequate military establishment. Great cities and war industries were exposed, close to the sea. There was a considerable Japanese population, many of whom were loyal to Japan.

Gen. DeWitt, starting almost from scratch, had to organize his defense. Evacuating the Japanese was only one phase of his duty. He ordered the coastal dimout, fixed restrictions on movement of aliens, set up the military protection for the coast as rapidly as possible. That "nothing has happened" is not proof that these measures were unnecessary. In view of the military weakness on this coast right after Pearl Harbor he would have been notoriously delinquent if he had not taken all reasonable precautions to anticipate attack and be ready to meet it if it came anywhere along the long exposed coastline. It was prudent, remembering Pearl Harbor, to err on the side of caution than on the side of "it won't happen here."

As far as the Japs are concerned, they have been evacuated, and should not be returned until the military command is willing. There is plenty of country open to loyal Japs without their coming back while this remains a target

News Behind The News By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, May 27-The new compromise substitute for the Ruml plan was advertised as a tax "abatement" and "forgiveness"-at least to the



More to the point, it is a tax increase. It will increase the taxes of nearly everyone making over \$30 a week by at least 121/2 per cent next year, and 121/2 per cent more the year following (1944 and 1945).

The government expects to collect \$3,000,000,000 more from the taxpayers of the nation up to then, than if this "abatement" and "forgiveness" had not been Paul Mallon provided. And the increase may be more than \$3,000,000,000 in the end.

Figure it out for yourself. A man with an \$1800 a year income pays \$103.20 (married, no dependents, and not including the victory tax). Under the "abatement," he will pay \$116.20 next year and the same the year after, and he will continue to pay this year exactly the same as usual-\$103.20 (plus the victory tax).

This increase of \$12.90 is compulsory, and is taken in cash, dollars and cents, coin of the realm. The forgiveness part of it is back debt which does not abate actual payments from now until the end of 1945 when the war will be over, we all presume At that time, you will be even with the govern-

ment. Thereafter, wou will have to pay only on what you earn as you earn it.

If this is a rich man's bill, every single person earning over \$15 a week is to be considered rich, (and every married man earning over \$30) because a full back-debt abatement is provided only for those owing the government less than \$50 taxes (meaning a single person earning less than \$800 a year, or a married person earning less than \$1500). The increase is apt to be even greater for most of us than is above represented, because we are "abated" only on whichever one of the last two years we had the smaller income.

If perchance your income is smaller this year than last—a rare case—you must continue payments the rest of this year on last year's taxes—the higher

If your income is larger this year than last, you must revise your current payments upward on September 15, and pay more than you otherwise would for the September 15 and December 15 payments. This so-called "abatement" plan is supposed to be a compromise substitute for the Ruml plan. Yet

it does not meet the problems the Ruml plan was

intended to solve. The Ruml plan was brought forward solely on the theory that taxes already were too high to collect fully, or that the end of the war would find the taxpayer unable to pay the government his back tax bill. It proposed full back-debt abatement with-

out increasing payments. This plan or any compromise requiring any pay-ment on the back debt in addition to payments on current income, is primarily a tax increase, and if the war ends anytime within the next two and a half years, you will still be owing the government

some back taxes. Naturally this side of the matter has not been stressed much to the taxpayer, who has been pre-sented generally with the good features of the plan —the points that it will help to hold down inflation, that the accompanying 20 per cent withholding tax will soon enable the government to get its war money currently at the source (preventing evasions by

workers shifting about) and so on.

There is another good feature which also has not been mentioned much. Passage of the bill is accompanied by a common understanding among congressmen that no attempt will be made to increase income tax rates until the end of 1945. Corpo taxes may be increased, a sales tax levied, etc., in response to Mr. Roosevelt's appeal for \$16,000,000,-000 more taxes, but income rates will be left as they are, if everyone remembers the unwritten

Obviously, however, it is far more accurate to its management has made itself outstanding require increased tax payments for two and a half authorities rate it the only dedescription of mounting adversity and imperiod of its guilt!

call the plan a "pay-ax-you-go" scheme which will great Japanese victory. Some casts. There is also the legacy require increased tax payments for two and a half authorities rate it the only dedescription of its guilt!

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Kentucky Derby

Today's Radio Programs

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KSLM—PRIDAY—1390 Kc, 7:00—News in Srief. 7:05—Rise 'n' Shine.	Next day's programs appea
7:05—Rise 'n' Shine.	comics page.
7:00—Rise n Shine. 7:30—News. 7:45—Morning Moods. 8:00—Rhythm Five. 8:30—News Brevities. 8:35—Tango Time. 9:00—Pastor's Call.	2:15-Texas Rangers
8:00—Rhythm Five.	2:30—All Star Dance Parade. 2:45—Pat Neal and the News.
8:30—News Brevities.	2:45—Pat Neal and the News.
9:00—Pastor's Call.	3:15—Wartime Women.
9:15-Uncle Sam.	3:00—Phillip Keyne-Gordon. 3:15—Wartime Women. 3:20—Hello Again. 3:45—Stars of Today. 4:00—Fulton Lewis.
9:30—Lest We Forget	3:45-Stars of Today.
0:00—World in Review.	4:30—Johnson Family.
0:05-A Song and A Dance.	4:30—Johnson Family. 4:45—News.
0:30—Langworth String Quartet	5:00—Music. 5:15—Superman.
1:30—Hits of Yestervear.	5:30—Hi-way Patrol.
2:00—Organalities.	5:45-Norman Nesbitt.
2:15—News.	5:45—Norman Nesbitt, 6:00—Gabriel Heatter, 6:15—News,
2:35—Matinee.	6:30-Movie Parade.
1:00-Lum 'n' Abner.	7:00—John B Hughes, 7:30—Lone Ranger,
1:15—Rollo Hudson's Orchestra.	7:30—Lone Ranger.
1:45—Spotlight on Rhythm.	8:00 Music Depreciation. 8:45 Music Without Words.
2:00—Isle of Paradise.	9:00-News.
2:15—US Navy 2:30—State Safety Program	9:00—News. 9:15—Speaking of Sports. 9:30—General Barrows.
2:45-Broadway Band Wagon.	9:30—General Barrows.
3:00-KSLM Concert Hour.	9:45—Fulton Lewis, 10:00—Night Patrol.
4:08—Charles Magnante.	10:15—Treasury Star Parade.
4:30—Teatime Tunes.	10:30—News. 11:00—Shady Valley Folks.
5:00-Merrick's Vocal Group.	7 - 7 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
5:30—Records of Reminiscence.	KEX-BN-FRIDAY-1190 Re.
6:00-Tonight's Headlines	6:00-We're Up Too.
9:00—Pastor's Call. 9:15—Uncle Sam. 9:30—Lest We Forget. 9:45—Round-up Time. 0:00—World in Review. 0:05—A Song and A Dance. 0:20—Langworth String Quartet. 1:00—Maxine Buren. 1:20—Hitis of Yesteryear. 2:00—Organalities. 2:15—News. 2:35—Matinee. 1:00—Lum 'n' Abner. 1:15—Rollo Hudson's Orchestra. 1:30—Miladies Melodies. 1:45—Spotlight on Rhythm. 2:00—Isle of Paradise. 2:15—US Navy 2:20—State Safety Program. 2:45—Broadway Band Wagon. 3:00—KSLM Concert Hour. 4:00—Charles Magnante. 4:15—News. 4:30—Teatime Tuns. 5:00—Merrick's Vocal Group. 5:15—Records of Reminiscence. 5:30—Gypsy Orchestra. 6:00—Tonight's Headlines. 6:15—War News Commentary. 6:20—Evening Serenade. 6:45—Popular Music. 7:00—News in Brief. 7:05—Clyde Lucas' Orchestra. 7:30—Keystone Karavan. 8:00—War Fronts in Review. 8:10—Music.	6:15—National Farm and flom 6:45—Western Agriculture. 7:00—Smilin Ed McConnell. 7:05—Home Demonstration Age 7:15—Music of Vienna.
6:20—Evening Serenade.	7:00-Smilin' Ed McConnell.
7:00—News in Brief.	7:05—Home Demonstration Age
7:05—Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.	7:30—News.
9-00-Was Frants in Davisor	8:00—Breakfast Club.
8:00—War Fronts in Review. 8:10—Music. 8:30—Treasury Star Parade. 8:45—Modern Choir. 9:00—News. 9:30—Guest Night. 0:00—Serenade.	9:00 Meet Your Neighbor. 9:30 Breakfast at Sardi's. 10:00 Baukhage Talking. 10:15 The Gospel Singer.
8:30-Treasury Star Parade.	10:00—Baukhage Talking
8:45—Modern Choir.	10:15-The Gospel Singer,
9:30-Guest Night.	10:30—Andy and Virginia.
0:00 Serenade.	11:00-Woman's World.
0:30—News	11:15-Current Events
	11:30—Lawson's Knights.
EALE—MHS—FRIDAY—1330 Rc. 6:45—Uncle Sam	12:15—News Headlines.
7:00-Around the Clock.	12:30-Organ Concert.
6:45—Uncle Sam 7:00—Around the Clock. 7:15—Texas Rangers. 7:30—Memory Timekeeper. 8:00—Cheer Up Gang. 8:30—News.	10:15—The Gospel Singer. 10:30—Andy and Virginia. 10:45—Funny Money Man. 11:00—Woman's World. 11:15—Current Events 11:30—Lawson's Knights. 11:48—Your Hollywood News. 12:15—News Headlines. 12:30—Organ Concert. 12:45—News Headlines, 1:00—Blue Newsroom Review. 2:00—What's Doing, Ladies? 2:30—Uncle Sam.
8:00-Cheer Un Gang	2:00—Blue Newsroom Review.
8:30—News.	2:30—Uncle Sam.
8:45—What's New.	2:35—Labor News. 3:00—Music.
9:15-Woman's Side of the News	3:15_Knesss with the News
9:30—Edgewater Arsenal Band.	3:15—Knesss with the News, 3:30—Club Matinee, 4:00—My True Story.
0:00-News.	4:00-My True Story.
8:35—News. 9:30—Boake Carter. 9:15—Woman's Side of the News. 9:30—Edgewater Arsenal Band. 6:30—News. 0:15—Curtain Calls. 0:30—This and That.	9:30—IVeWS.
1:00-Buyer's Parade.	5:00—The Sea Hound.
1:00—Buyer's Parade. 1:15—Bill Hay Reads the Bible 1:30—Concert Gems.	5:15—Dick Tracy.
1:45—Rose Room.	5:15—Dick Tracy. 5:30—Jack Armstrong. 5:45—Captain Midnight.
2:00-Music	6:00—Hop Harrigan
2:30—News	6:15-News.
2:45 On the Farm Front.	6:30—Spotlight Bands.
1:35—Rose Room. 2:06—Music 2:30—News 2:45—On the Farm Front. 1:00—News. 1:15—Music.	6:00—Hop Harrigan. 6:15—News. 6:30—Spotlight Bands. 6:55—Little Known Facts. 7:00—John Gunther. 7:15—Gracie Fields.
1:30—Music.	7:15 Gracie Fields

Interpreting The War News

2:00—Sheelah Carter.

By GLENN BABB AP War Analyist for The Statesman



Japan observed navy day Thursday but apparently her fleets remained well away from the spots where they might have gained fresh glory in battle. There is an American naval force somewhere off Attu, in the westernmost Aleutians. where a dwindling Japanese garrison fights grimly on, des-pairing of the help that does not come. We know that the American ships are there because Tuesday they contributed an off shore bombardment. They would be glad to oblige any Japanese sea force but this challenge goes unanswered although it is 17 days since the Americans landed

Instead his imperial Japanese majesty's navy celebrated its holiday by fighting a doughty sages of fratenity and solidarity with its German and Itaian allies - also safe in their

Japan's navy day is the anversary of the 1905 battle of ushima in which Togo's fleet nihilated the Russians under odjestvensky in the narrow sea between Kores and Japan. The Bussians fought under every disadvantage, Bound for Vladivostok, they had come all the way from the Baltic, around Africa and Asia; their skips badly needed overhaul; men were

heless Tsushima was a

tury, ruling out Jutland as indecisive and the various battles of this war as involving lesser units, task forces mixed with land-based aircraft. At any rate it gained Japan admission to the select circle of great maritime

7:15-Gracie Fleirs 7:30-Close Your Eyes.

From Tsushima and the legends which grew up around it sprang the ambitions which led the admirals who were fledgling ensigns in 1905 to believe themselves possessed of sufficient power to challenge the combined navies of America and the British empire. There were a few weeks or months when they may have had reason to believe they had not miscalculated, but that period is gone.

One of those ensigns at Tsusma was Isoroku Yamamo who a generation later was comander in chief of the grand fleet, the great Togo's own post. le died last month-in air combat, according to Tokyo's some-what mysterious account — and his death threw a pall over the navy day observance. His body lies in state in Tokyo, with his funeral—a great state funeral like that given Togo and only ten other of the Mikado's subects in modern Japanese his-ory—scheduled for next week. But this mourning is not suffi-cient to account for the somberness of the navy day procee reflected in Tokyo's own broad0-This M

KOIN-CBS-FRIDAY-970 Ke. 6:00—Northwest Farm Reporter 6:15—Breakfast Bulletin. 20—Texas Rangers.
245—Kon Klock.
215—Wake Up News.
230—Dick Joy, News.
245—Nelson Pringle, News.
250—Consumer News.
255—Valiant Lady.
250—Stories America Loves.
245—Aunt Jeney. 45—Aunt Jenny.
30—Kate Smith Speaks.
15—Big Sister.
30—Romance of Helen Trent.
15—Our Gal Sunday.
30—Life Can Be Beautiful. 11:00—Young Dr Walone. 11:15—Joyce Jordan. 1:30—We Love and Learn. 11:45—News
12:15—Bob Anderson, News.
12:30—Wm Winter, News.
12:45—Bachelor's Children.
1:00—Home Front Reporter.
1:30—Uncle Sam. 2:00-Newspaper of the Air. -News. -Raffles.

0—Easy Aces. 5—Tracer of Lost Persons 5:00 Music.
5:30 Harry Plannery.
5:45 News.
5:55 Cecil Brown, News.
6:15 Oregon at War.
6:30 That Brewster Boy.
7:00 Caravan.
7:65 Elmer Davis.
8:00 I Love A Mystery.
8:15 Secret Weapon.
8:30 Playhouse.
9:00 Kate Smith Hour.
9:30 Adventures of the Thin Man.
10:00 Five Star Final.
10:15 Wartime Women.
10:20 The World Today. 10:30-News. 10:35-Air-Flo of the Air. 10 45 Orchestra. 11:30 Manny Strand Orchestra. 11:35 News. nt to 6:00 a m .- Music & News. EGW-NBC-FRIDAY-220 Ec. 4:00-Dawn Patrol. 5:55-Labor News. 6:00-Everything Goes. News.

-Labor News.

-Labor News.

-News Healines and Highlights.

1:30—News.
1:30—Reveille Roundup.
1:45—Sam Hay:s.
1:00—Stars of Today.
1:15—James Abbe Covers the News.
1:30—Rose Room.
1:5—David Harum.
1:5—David Harum.
1:5—Louis P. Lochner.
1:5—Music. 10 Benny Walker's Kitchen
15 Women and Warpower,
45 Honnekeeper's Calendar,
00 Light of the World,
15 Lonely Women,
20 The Guiding Light,
45 Betty Crocker,
100 Story of Mary Martin,
115 Ma Perkins,
230 Pepper Young's Family
145 Right to Happiness,
100 Backstage Wife,
115 Stella Dallas,
130 Lorenzo Jones, any Walker's Kitchen.

45—Talk.
.00—Fred Waring in Pleasure Time.
15—Fleetwood Lawton.
25—Your All-Tyme Hit Parade.
26—Purlough Fun.
26—Hollywood Theatre.
26—News Flashes.
15—Your Home Town News.
25—Labor News.
25—Labor News.
26—Gardening for Food.
26—Uncle Sam.
15—Hotes Billmore Orchestra.

AC-FRIDAY-350 Ko.

'American Bred' By FRANK MELONEY in fact, he was already installed Chapter 14, Continued

"It hurts," he admitted through pale lips. "But it's more than worth it."

ething to do. While she was

waiting for the water to buil she and a strange impulse to tele-phone Helen. It was as if she

wanted to gather about her those who were close to her, wanted to share the well-being and hap-

eas that was suddenly hers.

She put the call through from

the pantry extension. There was the rapid relay of hollow ope-rators' voices through to New London, to Boston and then

"Myles calling Mrs. Huston in

A brief pause, followed by Helen's reserved voice: "Hello? Mrs. Huston speaking." "Hullo! Mrs. Huston's sister

"What's wrong, Ann?" Helen quickened with her usual con-

"Nothing's wrong. Why should there be?"

Well, I'm sure I don't know.

Where are you? It gave me a

start hearing from you, when I wasn't expecting to." Same old Helen, Ann thought;

same old conventional fuss-bud-

"I'm in Myles." Ann avoided

a discussion of giving Helen a

start, "And I want to tell you

that I've rented the place to a

very nice man who raises dogs.

And I've got a Great Dane of

my own, and that probably puts

me in the dog business, too, in

which everybody loses their

shirt, but it's fun anyway. And

so everything's all right, and

I'm not going to sell the place

after all-and oh, I fired the

farmer, he was drunk-And the

new tenant really is a very nice

man, and I'm awfully lucky to

Helen was some minutes get-

ting straightened out on the sto-

ry. But after she did grasp it

she had quite a lot to say. Ann

rolled her eyes and prayed for

patience. No, she didn't know

anything about Mr. Wain, ex-

cept that he raised dogs. . . . No, she didn't think he could be any

of the Wains Helen met at St.

Moritz years ago. he didn't

somehow look the part . . . Well,

you didn't have to know a man

all your life to rent him your

farm, did you? . . . Yes, she had

been introduced to him at a ken-

nel ... Well, you had to meet people somewhere: Helen had met her husband at a flower sx-

hibit, so what? . . . No, she was-

n't bringing that up again -but

nevertheless- . . . Yes, he was

taking the place right away,

there wouldn't be any slip-ups;

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

beans and peas. Reports this is

her first year of gardening and

wants to know how close the

fertilizer can be put without dan-

ANSWAR: O. T. McWhorter,

extension horticulturist of Ore-

gon State college, suggests put-ting it in bands two inches on

each side and two inches below

the level of the seed. In this way

it gets to the roots through which

the plants feed. Prof. McWhorter

reports that fertilizer placed on

the surface of the ground along

the plants after they are up, does very little good. However, if it

is watered down it does benefit

O. K. A. asks what fertilizer

ANSWER: I imagine the ques-

was suggested in this column

a year ago to break up the clods

tioner refers to one of the potas-

siums. I used to use potassium

sulphate, especially for the roses as mine are planted in a very

heavy clay. Last year I was un-

able to obtain the potassium sul-phate and instead used the po-

tassium muriate and found that

it worked almost equally well. I believe that the sulphate will also help control the blackspot on

Safety Valve

TIRED OF "OLD JUDGE"

Dear Editor: People are get-ting pretty tired of the "Old

Judge." Will you please tell

him to take his "Booze" to the

top of some high mountain and

enjoy it. Our boys won't need

Tell him also that our govern-

ment receives annually \$1,000,-

00,000 annually from the sale of

to keep up prisons, hospitals and

educts of the liquor traffic.

MRS. LOUISE REES,

ere they are going.

and loosen the soil.

The

ger to the vegetables.

Mrs. M. A. A. asks how to

have found him."

cern at the unusual.

Chapter 15 Continued

Ann turned away to hide the warm flush that crept up to her cheeks. She hurried down to the kitchen, glad to quiet the sweet turbulence within her by having "Ann Rivers, are you insane? You can't permit him to stay there with you alone!"

"But it's either this house or a hospital." (Ann explained briefly about the dog fight.) "He's safe in bed at this moment in one of your husband's sky-blue pajamas. Se you don't have to be upset."

Helen, however, who was essentially a canary-and-goldfishperson, was more upset than ever at this point. Great Danes, she held forth in agitation, were notoriously feetclous, and Ann must rid-herself of the animal immediately. As for having a strange man there—it was unheard off If he wasn't able to leave, Ann must call in Emma Jeeves at once, who would be glad to look after him at fifty cents an hour, and Ann hould jump in her car and drive elsewhere without delay.

"Promise me!" Helen finished urgently. "Ann, I want you to promise met I'm in the middle of a thousand odds and ends as you can well imagine on a rush trip up here, but I shall stand at this phone until you promise "I promise," Ann meekly said, and finished under her breath, "nothing of the sort!"

Helen, no wiser, and a great deal happier for not having heard the tail-end of the pledge, returned to her thousand and one odds and ends, and Ann returned to the task of preparing supper for two. All in all, she reflected dourly, it hadn't been too smart an impulse to call Hel-en. She should have known bet-

Ann was pleased with the appearance of the tray, and the coffee smelled marvelous. She was about to carry it upstairs when the telephone rang. For a moment she was tempted to ignore it. Ten to one it was Tom; ten to one Helen had lost no time in getting in touch with him. Ten to one Tom was going to personally supervise her safe return to New York. "Not if I know it," she muttered wrathfully, set the tray down and stalked across the room to inform Mr. Tom Barton that she was perfectly capable of man-aging her own affairs. (To be Continued)

TO ME

(Continued from Page 1)

the municipal body is able to place the fertilizer on her garden earn very little on the accumulation. If the project is of much size this accrual must go on over the years, and work deferred until the money is in hand.

When bonds are sold and the proceeds immediately applied to the construction, then the project is completed and can be paid off over the years. It is true there is interest to pay, but the municipality gets the lowest rate of interest; and if the bonds are retired serially, as is proper, the collections may be scheduled so excess funds are not kept on hands. Under this plan the net cost to the community in terms of interest paid may be considerably less than the amount of interest lost to taxpayers where the taxes are levied and funds

There is one other advantage to the bonding method of public financing, and that is, voters as a rule are rather conservative in financial matters, and will hesi-tate longer to authorize bond issues than they, will to authorize accruals from taxes for projects. And blanket levies for general building purposes lead to easy

The main trouble with public borrowing in the past was that provision was not made for retirement of the debt, and often the practice was to renew the debt at maturity, until sometimes the debt was still outstandin though the improvement it originally purchased was gone. But look back at our developing cities and school districts. How could they have provided schoolhouses, townhalls, paved streets without borrowing the money? And all these years the people have been enjoying the use of what the borrowed money provided. In the vast majority of cases the improvement has long outlived the debt and still renliquor, while it spends \$75,000,-000 annually for advertising the stuff. Our government also spends \$23,000,000,000 annually ders good service. While the need for borrowing is reduced as munities mature and wealth mulates, it still is the most convenient and generally the most practical means of meeting the growing capital needs of communities. The provision in the state constitution restricting state and county indebtedness is an anachronism which the people themselves have modified

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