

# The Oregon Statesman

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

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## Elliott and the Third Term

Politically speaking, the important thing about the Elliott Roosevelt incident was not the initial degree and extent of public resentment, but its course. Would it flare up and be forgotten, or would it grow? The latter seems to be the case. The blasts of criticism grow more bitter and more frequent. There seems no question now but that it will have a noticeable bearing upon the outcome of the presidential election.

Persons who think the presidential race should be decided strictly upon merits involving the capacity and the public-spiritedness of the candidates may be disposed to deplore this. Admitting that Elliott Roosevelt isn't qualified in any sense for an army captaincy, what has that got to do with his father's qualifications for the presidency? What has it got to do with the third term issue?

Well, on second thought it might have a great deal to do with it. A great deal of President Roosevelt's popularity has been based upon the assumption that he is "the friend of the people." Now, if we were electing a ward alderman the people would know whether a given candidate was their friend. They would remember whether he used to speak to them, whether he took an interest in their welfare—before he became a candidate! They would remember whether he did his share when community effort was on foot, or devoted all his energies to the furtherance of his own selfish interests. They would know whether he was content merely with his just share, when the good things were being handed out, or was always trying to get the biggest piece of cake. By the little things that came up from day to day they would know, when he promised to serve all the people, whether or not he was sincere.

Right here in Salem there are a couple of fellows running now for public offices as liberals—"friends of the people"—but this writer doesn't believe it. Oh yes, they're all smiles and friendliness when they meet a newspaper editor—but they didn't have the foresight to be decent to a humble sports writer a few years ago.

About presidential candidates, there are things most of us can't know. We can know that one candidate attended public schools, worked with his hands and when war broke out, enlisted as a private and took his chances with the rest of the boys. We can know that the other candidate attended Groton, the most exclusive boys' school in the country, whose graduates all go to Harvard where, tradition has it, they "speak only to God." We can know that on the basis of qualifications which are somewhat hazy in our minds, he served in the last war as assistant secretary of the navy. We can know that he inherited wealth—that's not his fault. And finally, we can know that his sons have consistently grabbed for the biggest piece of cake and usually have gotten it, often with his active or passive assistance, as in the captaincy incident.

Knowing these things helps us to evaluate Mr. Roosevelt's pose as the "friend of the people." Nor is the incident entirely unrelated to the third term issue. William Allen White discusses it in part as follows:

New the evil thing about this enlistment is not chiefly that it shows young Roosevelt a job-father. The most glaring evil of it is not that it reveals his father as rather lacking in the finer feelings of a spartan patriot. . . . But the thing that bothers this affiant is that the American people take it. They take it lying down. They take it with a shrug of the shoulders and say: Oh well, that's politics.

This same policy which confers special privilege upon the president's son is the same kind of politics that is back of the alliance with Frank Hague, the New Jersey boss, and the same politics is back of the alliance in Louisiana in which a dirty "New Deal" brought the Long machine marching under the president's banner. And the whole mess—Louisiana, New Jersey, Chicago and Elliott Roosevelt—is accepted with a cynical shrug. . . . Add that, ladies and gentlemen, is the hell of it—literally the crackling, cackling, sulphurous, hopeless black hell of it. Once this nation was capable of moral indignation. Now it witnesses a million jobs created to bribe an electorate and says: Oh well, that's politics.

The dulling of public morality in the last eight years is deserving of separate treatment. But, we submit, if in this particular case as Editor White suggests there is too little indignation, it is too much moral indignation, it must largely be due to the psychology which has created a "privileged" family, above censure for violations of the ordinary rules of fair play and justice; a "royal" family if you please. And that is just one of the things that the anti-third term tradition is designed to prevent. "Special privilege" is always an evil. Creation of a "privileged" family is an evil. It isn't good for a democracy. It isn't even good for the family.

## The Ottomans Object

It is morally refreshing to hear that the Turks have come out flat-footedly and told the Germans that if they try to cross the Anatolian plateau they will do so over two million bayonets. So long have we been surfeited on the meaty-mouthed pettifoggery of grade C potatoes in other countries, that when finally a state openly flouts the will of the axis new order makers, the result is both pleasing and stimulating.

Nor is such a flouting of Italo-Teutonic authority necessarily empty, if one consults Ottoman history. The Germans, hero-folk though they are, have not forgotten the wild forays of Suleiman the Magnificent up the Danube when Charles V was emperor; and the people of Lower Austria still honor the Polish hero who turned back the Turkish hordes before their capital in 1681. Semi-barbarians and enemies of Christendom the Turks were then, and their defeat preserved western Europe from Asiatic domination; but the victory was hard-won, and not without proof of the valor of both sides.

Since then the Turks have been less fortunate, in that their sultans became a line of weaklings living in the seraglio, and their grand viziers were models of depravity and corruption. Yet until 70 years ago the lands of Rumania and Bulgaria and all of the lower Danube was ruled from the sublime Porte of Constantinople; and the Turks did not give up their domain to Russia in 1878 without a hard struggle. In the World War the Ottomans were poorly led and badly equipped; but the myriads of young Australians and New Zealanders who sought to breach the Dardanelles at Gallipoli will testify that they were good fighters.

Now the Turks fear the Germans on the Danube, because their presence there is a constant threat to the jealously guarded Straits of the Dardanelles and to the independence of Turkey herself. The Turks are certain of British assistance if they follow an anti-axis course with resolution and determination. They are also, though few would admit it above a whisper, reasonable candidates for Russian support should the Muscovites finally recognize the danger to their own flank implicit in a German-dominated southeastern Europe.

At best they may hope to defend themselves and their territories against the incursions of the axis powers; and at worst they will lose with a struggle the territorial independence which they would lose anyway if they adopted a passive course. The Turkish future is not bright, even with their willingness to offer two million bayonets as sacrifice; but with good fortune and a measure of valor they may hope at least to preserve what they have.

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

"This is a small 10-13-40 world, after all," you have often heard; some historic cases of the truth:

General P. H. Sheridan told in his Personal Memoirs of his first days in Oregon; rather dangerous duty. He had graduated from West Point with the 1853 class, at the age of 23, and had served on the American side of the Mexican border as a brevet 2nd lieutenant.

He received his promotion as a full second lieutenant in November, 1854, and was ordered to join his company of the old 4th Infantry which was stationed in California and Oregon. He had to go to New York as a starting point. Arriving there in May, 1855, he was placed in command of a detachment of recruits on San Pedro's Island, intended for assignment to the Pacific coast regiments; about 300 recruits on that island, which is now occupied by the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. For a time young Sheridan was the only officer with them.

They embarked for the Pacific coast in July, 1855, via the Letimous of Panama, in due time landing at Benicia Barracks, above San Francisco, and from that point Sheridan proceeded to join his company at Fort Reading, and on reaching that post found orders directing him to relieve Lieutenant John B. Hood, who was to become the famous general on the Confederate side.

Sheridan found that Hood was in command of the personal mounted escort of Lieut. R. S. Williamson, who was charged with the duty of making such reconnaissances and surveys as would determine the practicability of connecting, by railroad, the Sacramento valley, California, with the Columbia river in Oregon Territory. "either through the Willamette valley, or (if this route should prove to be impracticable) by the valley of the Deschutes river near the foot slopes of the Cascade chain."

The survey was being made in accordance with an act of congress which provided both for ascertaining the most practical and economical route for a railroad between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, and for making topographical surveys west of the Mississippi river. Sheridan wrote:

"Fort Reading was the starting point for this exploring expedition, and there I arrived some four or five days after the party under Lieutenant Williamson had begun its march. His personal escort numbered about 60 mounted men, made up of detachments from companies of the 1st Dragoons under Lieutenant Hood, together with about 100 men belonging to the 4th Infantry and 3rd Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Horatio Gates Gibson, the present and former colonel of the 3d U. S. Artillery. Lieut. George Crook (now major general) was the quartermaster and commissary of subsistence of the expedition.

"The commanding officer at Fort Reading seemed reluctant to let me go on to relieve Lieutenant Hood, as the country to be passed would be infested by Flat River Indians, known to be hostile to white people and especially to small parties. I was very anxious to proceed, however, and willing to take the chances; so, after except blankets and a few articles of clothing, I started with corporal and two mounted men, through a wild and uninhabited region, to overtake if possible Lieutenant Williamson.

"Being on horseback, and unaccompanied by luggage of any kind except blankets and a few hard bread, coffee and smoking tobacco, which were all carried on our trusty animals, we were sanguine of succeeding, for we traveled in one day fully the distance made in three days by Lieutenant Williamson's party on foot.

"The first day we reached the base of the Blue Mountains, where determined to spend the night near an isolated cabin, or dug-out, that had been recently constructed by a hardy pioneer. The wind was blowing a disagreeable rain, which made it desirable to locate our camp under the best cover we could find. . . . Nothing better offered than a large fallen tree, which lay in such a direction that by encamping on its lee side we would be protected from the fury of the storm. This spot was therefore fixed upon, and preparation made for spending the night as comfortably as the circumstances would permit.

"After we had unsaddled I visited the cabin to inquire about the country ahead, and there found at first only a soldier of Williamson's party, later the proprietor of the ranch appeared.

"The soldier had been left behind on the surveying party on account of illness, with instructions to make his way back to Fort Reading as best he could when he recovered. His condition having greatly improved, however, since he had been left, he now begged me in beseeching terms to take him along with my party, which I finally consented to do, providing he became unable to keep up with me, and I should be obliged to abandon him, the responsibility would be his, not mine.

"This increased my number to five, and was quite a reinforcement, should we encounter any hostile Indians; but it was also certain to prove an embarrassment should the man again fall ill. During the night, notwithstanding the continuance of the storm, I had a very sound and refreshing sleep, and the protecting log where we made our camp, and at daylight the next morning we resumed our journey, fortified by a breakfast of coffee and hard bread."

(Continued on Tuesday.)



## 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 in this newspaper.
- KSLM—SUWDAY—1360 Kc.**
    - 8:00—Melodic Moods.
    - 8:30—Popular Music.
    - 9:00—Pastor's Call.
    - 9:15—Waltzing Job.
    - 9:30—Musical Memories.
    - 10:00—Morning Reveries.
    - 10:30—American Lutheran Church.
    - 11:00—Hawaiian Paradise.
    - 11:30—Symphony Orchestra.
    - 12:45—The Continentals.
    - 1:00—Young People's Church.
    - 1:30—Catholic Church.
    - 2:00—Popularity Row.
    - 2:30—Symphony Hour.
    - 3:00—Vocal Varieties.
    - 3:15—Hills and Valleys.
    - 3:30—Vocal Music Orchestra.
    - 4:00—Tonight.
    - 4:45—News.
    - 5:00—Old Fashioned Revival.
    - 7:00—Popular Concert.
    - 8:00—News.
    - 8:15—Strings Serenade.
    - 8:30—News.
    - 9:15—Teddy Williams Quartet.
    - 9:30—Back Home Hour.
    - 10:00—Hits of the Day.
  - KGW—SUWDAY—690 Kc.**
    - 8:00—Melodic Moods.
    - 8:30—Words and Music.
    - 9:00—Wings Over America.
    - 9:15—Waltzing Job.
    - 11:00—Stars of Today.
    - 11:30—Chicago Round Table.
    - 12:00—Gateway to Musical Highways.
    - 12:30—H. V. Kaitera.
    - 1:00—Buckner Dog Chorus.
    - 1:30—Hawthorne Club Orchestra.
    - 1:45—Radio Comments.
    - 2:00—Old Time Revue.
    - 2:15—Three Cheers.
    - 2:30—Way Down South.
    - 2:45—News.
    - 3:15—Campus Alumni Reporter.
    - 3:30—Beat the Band.
    - 3:45—Prof. Kaitera.
    - 4:30—Bandwagon.
    - 4:45—Hobby Hobbies.
    - 5:30—One Man's Family.
    - 6:00—Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
    - 6:30—American Album Familiar Music.
    - 7:00—Hour of Charm.
    - 7:15—Hobby Hobbies.
    - 7:30—Night Editor.
    - 7:45—Hobby Hobbies.
    - 8:30—Jack Benny.
    - 9:00—Walter Winchell.
    - 9:15—The Park Family.
    - 9:30—Sherlock Holmes.
    - 10:00—News Flash.
    - 10:30—Lowdown.
    - 11:00—Bal Tabarin Cafe Orchestra.
  - KEX—SUWDAY—1160 Kc.**
    - 8:00—Associated Press News.
    - 8:05—Alice Ramsey.
    - 8:15—Lynnes Singers.
    - 8:30—Dr. Brock.
    - 8:45—Radio City Music Hall.
    - 9:00—The Quail Hour.
    - 9:15—A. J. Lee Editor.
    - 9:30—Hobby Hobbies.
    - 9:45—Tapestry Musicals.
    - 10:00—Hobby Hobbies.
    - 10:15—Foreign Policy Association.
    - 10:30—Reveries in Melody.
    - 1:00—Sunday Vespers.
    - 1:30—Fun with the News.
    - 2:00—Edgewood Beach Hotel Orchestra.
    - 2:30—Catholic Hour.
    - 4:15—News from Europe.
    - 4:30—Special to America.
    - 5:00—Parade of Years.
    - 5:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
    - 6:00—Major House.
    - 6:30—Bookman's Notebook.
    - 7:00—Good Will Hour.
    - 8:00—Bill Stern Sports Newscast.
    - 8:15—Everybody Sing.
    - 8:30—Hobby Hobbies.
    - 8:45—Victor Hugo Restaurant Orchestra.
    - 9:00—University Explorer.
    - 9:15—Hobby Hobbies.
    - 9:30—Family After Hour.
    - 9:45—Walter Winchell.
    - 10:00—Portland Police Reports.
    - 10:30—War News Roundup.
  - KOIN—SUWDAY—940 Kc.**
    - 8:00—West Coast Church.
    - 8:30—Major House.
    - 9:00—Tulsa Valley.
    - 9:30—Salt Lake Tabernacle.
    - 10:00—Church of the Air.
    - 10:30—March of Games.
    - 11:00—United We Stand.
    - 11:30—News.
    - 12:00—New York Philharmonic.
    - 1:30—News.
    - 2:00—Special to Learning.
    - 2:30—Design for Happiness.
    - 3:00—Old Songs of the Church.
    - 3:30—Patrol Heritage.
    - 4:00—Melody Ranch.
    - 4:30—Dr. Knowledge.
    - 5:00—Adventures of Dr. Hunt.
    - 5:30—Hobby Hobbies.
    - 6:00—Sunday Evening Hour.
    - 7:00—Take It or Leave It.
    - 7:30—The Crime Doctor.
    - 8:00—Patrol Heritage.
    - 8:30—Leon F. Drews, Organist.
    - 9:00—News.
    - 10:00—Five Star Final.
    - 10:30—Ray Herbeck Orchestra.
    - 10:45—News.
    - 11:00—Martha Mearns.
    - 11:30—Hawaiian Paradise.
    - 11:45—News.
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    - 11:45—News.

## News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Hitler's air-attack against Britain failed to hit because he personally chose the wrong method of attack. Over-confident after his conquests accomplished by breaking the morale of France, he neglected the possibility of picking out British airplane factories, for instance, and devoting two weeks of methodical attack if necessary for their destruction one by one. He chose to conduct an air-fright campaign designed primarily to incite the people of London to change its government for peace. It was the first mistake he has made.

Only two airplane factories in England have been put out of commission by the Germans since the start of the war, and these were out only three to four weeks. You may accept the most authoritative word possible here for that.

The first campaign could not succeed (it appears clear now) until the British had been reduced as long as the British factories continued to supply British plane losses.

Recently published London figures suggesting that the German and British air forces are now near equality, are apparently far from correct. The ratio in favor of the British is still now nearly three or four to one. But this superiority is useless to Hitler if he cannot break the back of the British air force.

His losses are running three or four times as high as his own. He cut the ratio down to one and a half to one during small intervals, but it has come right back up again. Fighting over hostile territory with mechanically inferior planes, he cannot hope to beat the ratio much. Nor can he switch now to methodical bombing of British plane factories. The closing in of winter fog makes that work impractical.

So he struck with a wrong-guess. His air force is still intact. He has probably 16,000 planes which is just what he started the war with. But the British have between 5000 and 6000 and also are as strong as at the start.

The British method of warfare against Germany has become much more effective, although less sensational. They picked out all depots and factories in the beginning and have bombarded them systematically, avoiding the kind of wasted effort, from a military standpoint, in which Hitler has indulged in London. This edge can be pressed by the British through the winter as Germany is not protected by the fog which usually enshrouds England during that season.

By April British plane production has exceeded to the point which should completely free her from the danger of invasion.

The new democratic high command has tried to get its old general, Jim Farley, to make one of his customary election predictions publicly about a week or ten days before the balloting. Farley's outstanding reputation as a prophet would have tremendous popular effect. Farley declined. He may issue a statement supporting "the ticket" but not the third term.

It was Ed Flynn, the new democratic national chairman, who trimmed the newly sprouted political wings of Mr. Roosevelt's ex-ghost, Thomas Corcoran. Flynn headed the inside complaints from democratic state leaders and took a strong position against allowing the independent Neard-Norris group in New York to take over the campaign.

The matter is understood to have been carried to the president.

The private democratic polls do not show anything like the Roosevelt majority collected by Dr. Gallup, the eminent pollster. The democratic polls show Roosevelt winning but indicate the election could be very close if the Roosevelt workers decided to take things easy and coast in.

Such heavy majorities as forecast by the public pollist cut two ways. They attract a bandwagon rush but they also diminish the enthusiasm of the top-party workers. The working politicians are not quite sure which slice is the larger.

A morale alarm is being sounded down through the democratic organization.

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## Log Truckers Denied Permit

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—(AP)—The state highway commission awarded a permit to log truckers, \$27,774, reaffirmed its policy of barring logging trucks from semi-recreational areas in the state. It turned down another request for Saturday afternoon and Sunday log hauling permit on the coast highway.

The following contracts were awarded: Clatsop county—North Marshfield and Marshfield-Bunker hill sections of Oregon Coast highway, 1.25 miles grading and paving; referred to engineer with power to award to Roy L. Hauck, Salem, \$101,375.

Douglas—Mud Hollow-Oak Creek section of North Umpqua county road, 1.25 miles grading and 1.65 miles surfacing and oiling. Estimated cost, \$112,774. Gilliam-Bialock-Lang Canyon section of Columbia river highway, 2.8 miles grading, surfacing and macadam. Roy L. Hauck, Salem, \$118,530.

Grant—Construction of maintenance patrolmen's headquarters on John Day highway at Seneca. Fife & Co., Nyssa, \$19,537.

Harney—Burns section of central Oregon highway, .46 mile grade widening and surfacing. Chester T. Lackey, Ontario, \$9168.

Jefferson—Wasco county line—Madras rock production project. M. L. O'Neill & Son, Canyon City, \$10,539.

Malheur—Ironides-Brogan rock production project, referred to engineer with power to award to M. L. O'Neill and Son, Canyon City, \$11,714.

Multnomah county—Troutdale-Oreona section of Columbia river highway, 4.2 miles rock roadbed topping and 2.8 miles rock embankment slope protection; K. L. Goffler, Seattle, \$67,935.

Multnomah and Washington counties—Three culverts. Referred to engineer with power to award to G. L. Fotts, Portland, \$6615.

All bids on a traffic signal system at Klamath Falls were rejected.

A Jackson county delegation thanked the commission for elimination of the Siskiyou mountain corkscrews on the Pacific highway and asked elimination of the Flasa corner bottleneck in Ashland. It also requested work on two secondary roads.

McMinnville chamber of commerce spokesman asked highway improvement between McMinnville and Sheridan.

No Fire Alarms for 13 Days—No Truck Either  
BEND, Oct. 12.—(AP)—Bend county rolled up a record of 13 days without a fire alarm—which was in Portland for repairs.

## Oregon Stations Form Association

PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—(AP)—Representatives of 12 of Oregon's 13 radio stations formed the Oregon association of broadcasters last night.

Delegates named to make plans for future activities were Carey Jennings, KGW-KEX, Portland; George Kincaid, KFJI, Klamath Falls; and Frank Lozano, KERN, Bend.

Harry Spence, station KERO, Astoria, was named president of that independent stations would be "lost" without the National Association of Broadcasters.

## "Flying Blind"

CHAPTER 34  
"Come closer," Tex whispered. Judith bent over him.

"Sonia," he murmured in a semi-coma. "Tell her it's all up with me. Tell her she's got to come."

Judith nodded. "Rest now. We've tried to find her. She's up in her cabin in the mountains. There's no telephone. She doesn't know or she'd be here."

That seemed to satisfy him. And he fell into something which resembled sleep.

Judith went out into the hall where Lee was waiting. "You've got to get Sonia." Lee shook his head, put his arm about Judith. "She won't come. She told me last night."

She's got to! Call her again. Right now!

"I'll try, but it won't do any good. I'm sure."

Judith went with him. It was half an hour before the call went through. Lee did his best, but Sonia would only weep and refuse.

"Let me talk to her."

Judith took the telephone. "He's dring Sonia," she said.

"You? What are you doing there?" Sonia asked.

She's got to! Call her again. Right now!

"I'll try, but it won't do any good. I'm sure."

Judith went with him. It was half an hour before the call went through. Lee did his best, but Sonia would only weep and refuse.

"Let me talk to her."

Judith took the telephone. "He's dring Sonia," she said.

"You? What are you doing there?" Sonia asked.

Sonia's voice was bitter. "Then stay with him. I told him once I'd never see him again. I meant it."

The futile call cost seven dollars. Judith turned to Lee. "I can't tell him. So far as I'm concerned, she's on her way here. That's all we can do for him now."

So Judith and Lee Holt went back to Tex to tell him. Sonia had started out in her ship. She leaned down over him, explaining. "The weather's not good. I

warned her not to take any chances."

Tex smiled feebly. "She should have taken my morning." So that evening Judith heard the long night vigil. Tex was restless when she was out of the room. So she stayed when he was awake, talking to him quietly about Sonia. "She should be in Kansas City by now," he murmured. "Kansas City. Nice airport."

"Sure!" agreed Lee, but there was only feigned hope in his voice.

That second time in two days Judith saw the sun rise over Miami. Tex stirred once more. His voice seemed stronger: "I guess, Judith, I've been flying blind for a long time. Forgive?" He looked at her beseechingly. "Forgotten." Her old reply. There were tears in his eyes. Then suddenly his voice was stronger.

"Sonia! Sonia!" He was calling her name again. It was for the last time. Judith no longer tried to stop her tears. Tex could not see any more. . . . Judith went out into the hall to Lee Holt and the waiting newspaperman, and murmured: "It's over."

(To be continued.)

Important!  
Time Change  
8:00 P. M. News  
Moved to  
5:45 P. M.  
Today!  
8:45 NEWS 5:45  
KSLM - 1360 Kc.