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Sugar Hearts for Matt

By CLEWLEY CLIFFORD

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EVERYBODY in the little Vermont village had hustled for weeks, tapping the snow-clad maples, boiling sap and shipping the sirup. Now only the sugaring-off remained. The regular sugaring-off party would take place in the town hall with nearly a hundred people present, but Eileen Maynard and Matt Thorpe were having one of their own in the Maynard kitchen. The boiling mass of sugar required constant stirring, yet the two found time to pay more or less attention to each other. While Matt stirred he watched Eileen trot back and forth between pantry and kitchen getting the pans and molds.

"See the new ones," she called, holding up two heart-shaped tins with crinkly edges.

Matt looked at them. "Sweetheart molds," he said. Looking at the girl, he whispered, "Sweetheart," and Eileen was in his arms.

Eileen felt as though she must be dreaming during the days that followed. Everything seemed touched by magic.

At four o'clock one afternoon she suddenly dropped her work and started down the road to meet Matt. Soon she heard his sly, low, mistaking the rattle. But he was not alone. Beside him sat an attractive girl. The car passed so quickly that Eileen was unnoticed but she had time to see the girl's light wavy hair, blowing, almost touching Matt's cheek.

It was several days before she met the stranger. In the post office she looked up to see Mr. Waite coming in with her.

"Eileen," he said, "this is my niece, Helen Danby, who will make her home with you for a year at least."

"So glad to meet you. Yes, I am stopping here while my parents are abroad," the girl blushed.

"I hope you'll like it," Eileen said, trying desperately to make her words sound sincere.

Both girls saw Matt enter at this moment.

"Oh, I love it already," said Helen gaily, lifting her eyes to send a welcoming smile to the young man.

Matt worked for Mr. Waite, so it was easy for him to find excuses to go to the store often and soon it was rumored that she and Matt were often seen together. Eileen's brother burst out at the supper table. "Saf, what do you know, Matt's got a girl. That new one. She's a peach." Mrs. Maynard looked quickly at her daughter and saw her draw a quick breath.

Matt laughed when Eileen complained; called her a goose and said there was nothing to it. But Helen demanded much of his time so that he and Eileen saw each other less and less. And the times they were together were disturbed by misunderstanding and quarrels. At first Matt was flattered by Helen's attention and by Eileen's jealousy but now he became irritated by a situation that somehow he was unable to change. His anger flared when Eileen demanded that he promise not to see Helen again.

"That's unreasonable, Eileen," he said with a scowl, "and I can't do it." Eileen's eyes widened with fear, and in a slow voice she said, "You can, but you won't, you mean." "Matter" manner was defiant as he blazed, "All right, let it go that I can, but I won't."

Eileen took off his ring and passed it to him without a word. He dropped it into his pocket. He waited a moment at the door but she said nothing. Then he was gone.

He went to town to work. Summer and winter passed with no word from him and Eileen's pride kept her from writing the message she longed to send him. Then one day came, bringing the memory of last year's happy quarrels, thought Eileen. It was the sight of Helen Danby herself mailing a package that suggested to Eileen the way to recall Matt. She would send him maple sugar molded in the "sweetheart tins." There would be just time to do it so he could get back for the sugaring-off party.

To her daughter Mrs. Maynard replied, "Those heart-shaped tins? Oh, I remember, Helen Danby borrowed them day before yesterday and hasn't returned them yet." So she had given the plan up.

She went to the party to avoid explanations. As she was slipping out of the hall to return home early she found herself in Matt's arms, listening to all the things she wanted most to hear.

Later she asked, "How did you happen to come, Matt?" "Trying to jolly me? As if you didn't know I would come the minute I got those sugar hearts. I knew you remembered and wanted me."

"Poor Helen," Eileen thought, "she must have sent them." Matt continued, "I didn't even stop to read the letter. Had just time to here."

"Oh, Matt, promise me the letter won't make any difference between us." He grinned. "I should say not."

Seeks Ancient Temple
Believing that somewhere beneath the hills of Catalina island there is buried the temple of the Sun god, Chingichuck, Prof. Ralph Glidden, curator of the Museum of the Channel Island Indiana, has begun a third search for the sacred edifice.

CANDIDATE IS IN JAIL



William Z. Foster.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The New York State Communist party has nominated William Z. Foster for governor. Foster is serving a sentence in the New York county jail in connection with the Communist demonstrations on March 6.

HOUSE PASSES BILL TO LEASE M. SHOALS

Measure Goes to Conference; Final Action in Doubt.

Washington.—The house of representatives reversed its attitude of two years ago which it favored government operation of the Muscle Shoals power and fertilizer production project, by voting 196 to 114 to lease the site under certain conditions to private interests.

The vote in effect placed the house on record as opposing the bill passed by the senate under the leadership of Senator Norris, insurgent Republican of Nebraska, providing for government operation. It sent the bill back to the senate. It is expected that the senate, which adopted the Norris bill by a vote of 42 to 21, will disapprove of the house plan and send the bill to conference.

With two such widely divergent opinions before them, it is believed unlikely that conferees will be able to reach an agreement, killing the bill for another session of congress at least, if not, as charged in the house debate, for "another ten years."

Technically, the action of the house was on an amendment to the Norris bill, the amendment providing that the Norris bill provisions be stricken out and the so-called Revere plan, drawn by a committee of the house military affairs committee headed by Representative Revere, Republican of Tennessee, be substituted.

The final vote taken on the bill as amended included members who would prefer government operation, but above all want something to be done with the great project. A previous vote, on this amendment itself, showed 187 in favor of private operation and 135 opposed. Another vote, on an auxiliary affairs committee for reconsideration, resulted 92 to 210 against, was interpreted as a decisive indication that the house wants no further delay in disposing of the project.

Spanish War Veterans' Pension Bill Vetoed

Washington.—President Hoover vetoed the Spanish war veterans' pension bill, finding in the legislation certain principles "opposed to the interest both of war veterans and of the public." Senator Connally, Democrat of Texas, moved in the senate, immediately after the President's action, that the veto be overridden and the \$11,000,000 measure be enacted.

President Hoover in his message to the senate objected that the bill breaks down the exclusion of disabilities arising from vicious habits, lowers the minimum service period from 90 to 70 days, and that a constant irritation is bound to be felt against a pension system that permits these unwarranted and unnecessary payments.

Von Porat Knocks Out Gagnon in Sixth Round

Chicago.—Otto Von Porat's right-handed attack stopped Jack Gagnon in the sixth round of their fight at the stadium. The Norwegian's sledge-hive blows to the jaw sent the Boston heavyweight to the floor twice in the final round before he crashed his tottering opponent for the knockout.

Miami in 100,000 Class
Washington.—Miami, metropolis of southern Florida, has entered the 100,000 population class. It was disclosed when the census total of 110,025 was announced, an increase of 272.1 per cent since 1920.

Bank Embezzlements Total \$3,694,266
Flint, Mich.—The total shortage due to embezzlements by former officers and employees of the Union Industrial Bank here amounted to \$3,694,266, auditors reported.

WILL STUDY SECRET NAVAL PACT CABLES

Foreign Relations Committee Ends Hearing.

Washington.—The senate foreign relations committee is delving into the messages exchanged during the recent London naval conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Following this series of secret sessions a report is to be prepared and submitted to the senate, and upon this report will be based the final action to be taken.

The latter part of the past week the committee announced the close of the public hearings on the treaty. The opposition case had been completed and two more naval officers had been summoned to testify, presumably in rebuttal. They were asked to file statements with the committee.

The decision was a surprise to most of the committee members who were notified by telephone from Senator Borah's office. It was considered doubtful that the treaty would be reported out to the senate before the week of June 8.

In the absence of any response to the committee's written request for the correspondence between the three powers, it was learned that the State department is hesitating as to how much of it the administration would be justified in producing.

It became clear that in no case would the administration supply the actual text of the cablesgrams for fear of disclosing the secret code of the government. Moreover, Henry L. Stinson, secretary of state, while prepared to co-operate, was expected to stipulate that the correspondence could not be turned over to the committee without the permission of J. Ramsay MacDonald, prime minister of Great Britain, if there was any chance of publication.

A majority of the committee, friendly to ratification, is said to be prepared to oppose any attempt to include the Hoover-MacDonald correspondence in the public record.

During fifteen days of hearing by the committee only one naval officer, Admiral William V. Pratt, chief adviser at London, has indulged the pact. All others have assailed it as weakening national defense.

Supreme Court Upholds Labor in Railroad Case

Washington.—Labor won a victory when the United States Supreme court, in a unanimous opinion delivered by Chief Justice Hughes, upheld an injunction restraining the Texas and New Orleans railroad, a Southern Pacific subsidiary, from organizing a so-called "company union" or interfering with the activities of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks among its employees.

Under the injunction the road was not only compelled to uphold the "company union" but also ordered to reinstate employees discharged for refusing to join the company organization. In the opinion the Supreme court established the principle that the right of employees, under the 1923 railway labor act, to select their own representatives to bargain with employers in relation to contracts of service is a property right or interest to be protected by injunction if necessary.

Contracts Are Awarded for 1,250 Mile Gas Line

Chicago.—Contracts for the construction of a \$40,000,000 natural gas pipeline, 1,250 miles in length, the largest gas system in the United States, have been released by the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line company and work has already started.

The new line, which will bring natural gas to important industrial communities in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky, will run from the Panhandle field in Texas to Indiana, via Kansas City, Springfield, Ill., Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Ind., and connect with the company's Kentucky pipe line system at a point near Evansville, Ind.

Kansas Grain Men Urge Marketing Act Repeal

Hutchinson, Kan.—Represent of the federal agricultural marketing act and criticism of state agricultural college officials, who urge co-operative grain marketing, were high points in resolutions adopted at the annual convention of Kansas Grain Dealers' association. One resolution declared that the extension department of the college was supporting the federal farm board program.

Recognizes Sharkey Bout

Los Angeles.—The California Athletic commission decided that it would recognize the Sharkey-Schmeling bout as a heavyweight championship match.

Lost 35 Years in Poor House

Brown City, Mich.—Lost 35 years ago when he wandered away from the family farm, Thomas Murray, sixty-one, was found less than 40 miles away in the Tuscola county poorhouse.

7,500 Homeless in Louisiana Floods
Shreveport, La.—An appeal for Red Cross aid was made when advices indicated that 7,500 persons were homeless in recent floods of central and northwestern Louisiana.

RESTORING OF "IRONSIDES" ASSURED BY APPROPRIATION

Congress Votes Money Necessary for Completion of Work on Famous Warship.

Washington.—Old Ironsides has finally been assured of a fresh lease on life by the signature of President Hoover on a bill appropriating \$300,000 for completing the work of her restoration. Previous contributions had already assured the reconduction of her hull.

The Constitution, which was launched from Hart's Yard, Boston, on October 21, 1777, underwent repairs at the Boston Navy Yard, from which she was launched recently with a restored hull. During this period of repair she rested upon a specially devised cradle which prevented her ancient timbers from crumbling. It was found that, while many of her timbers had been disintegrated by time and weather, much of the original wood was still sound.

Supplies of white oak, long leaf yellow pine and Douglas fir were bought for the restoration, and last year in April the West Coast Lumbermen's association gave about 75,000 feet of timber for masts and spars. Eight of these pieces were more than 100 feet long.

In addition to this lumber a considerable quantity of live oak which had been submerged for preservation in the Pensacola navy yard under the fresh water by Commodore Pond in 1778 was made available for use in the restoration. This stored oak was a legacy from the days of the wooden navy. Before being put to its present use, pieces of the wood were tested and were found to be in excellent condition. The test pieces when subjected to pressure parallel to the grain showed a maximum crushing strength of 5,590 pounds per square inch. The submerged wood was thus proved desirable for use for keels, keelsons, knees and deck planking.

The original oak of the historic frigate won't, the name of Old Ironsides in the battle with the British on August 19, 1812, when the crew of the Constitution saw the British cannon balls turned off the sturdy sides of the ship.

In comparison with the enormous fighting ships of today the size of the Constitution is relatively small, although she was rated as a monster of the deep in her own time. Her length over all is 204 feet and her tonnage 1,835. Besides the thirty 24 pounders which she carried on her main deck she had other guns, totaling fifty-nine. For a frigate she was much more heavily built than other ships of her size and time. The British navy she was known as a "battleship in disguise."

Hat Is Useful to Him; Carries His Fish Hooks

Baltimore.—Hats are worn for many purposes. Policemen use their head gear to carry notebooks and clear some men wear theirs so they can take them off to women, but one man in Baltimore carries fish hooks in his hat. He not only carries a bunch of hooks concealed in the sweatband of his hat, but in his car, when he goes to the office each day, is a fresh batch of worms and a collapsible steel fishing rod.

The owner of all this ichthyological equipment is Kenneth C. Watson of Stensholt. Mr. Watson—Hess' fresh fish for dinner and enjoys catching them.

So, when he leaves his downtown office of an evening, he goes out into the valley and seeks pools which lie in that direction.

Arriving at one, he assembles his rod, reel and line, removes his hat, selects a hook and attaches a worm. In a few moments he has a bite, and soon he is on his way homeward with his dinner.

"Why only the other day," he said, "I left the office at 5 and was home by 7:50 with five of the prettiest brook trout you ever saw."

Doctor Stops Shaving Until Oil Is Found

Helena, Mont.—Unless a gusher comes in on the Porcupine dome in Rosebud county, Dr. Wendell Cotton of Forsyth, Mont., will never again exhibit a clean-shaven face.

Eight years ago Doctor Cotton desired to emphasize his faith in the oil structure. "Why, I'll let my whiskers grow until they find oil," he declared.

Years passed, but the other day the persistent oil company discovered an unmistakable trace. It was oil, all right, and Doctor Cotton felt he had the right to trim his long beard down to Van Dyke size, where it will remain until the well comes in or is dry.

Raising Kittens to War on Squirrels

Patience, Wash.—Another war has started. The allies are granges and eastern Washington grain growers. The central powers are ground squirrels destroying this year's new wheat crop by eating the roots.

The Spokane County Sportsmen's association has offered to pay five cents each for tails of ground squirrels brought into its office as well as a special cash prize to the wheat farmer who kills the largest number of destructive ground squirrels. Some growers are raising hordes of kittens this spring to assist in the squirrel warfare.

ORDERS TARIFF BILL BACK TO CONFERENCE

Curtis O.K.'s Point of Order on Flexible Clause.

Washington.—Striking another rock in the form of a point of order, the tariff bill was thrown back into conference and final action upon it was still further delayed.

The point of order was raised by Senator Barkley, (Dem., Ky.) and was to the effect that the senate and house conferees had exceeded their power in making the compromise arrangement on the flexible provision.

After a debate over the point of order, Vice President Curtis ruled that the conferees had put into their compromise new matter not found in either the house or the senate flexible propositions, and that this was particularly true as to the sixty-day limitation on the time for the President to act on recommendations of the tariff commission.

In making this ruling, Vice President Curtis was in full accord with President Hoover, who, it is declared on good authority, did not like the sixty-day limitation.

Effect of the ruling, which had to do with the second part of the conference report, was to throw this section back to the conferees. This means that the bill, as far as that part of it embraced in the second part of the report is concerned, is out of the hands of the senate or house and back in conference. The second part of the report covers the flexible tariff, debenture, the provisions relating to make-up of the tariff commission and several rate items such as lumber, cement and silver.

It is now certain to be about the middle of June and perhaps later before the tariff measure is passed.

In view of the ruling of the Vice President against insertion of new matter by the conferees, it was declared by Senator Watson, Republican leader, that it would be almost impossible to adjust the differences between the two houses on the flexible question except by taking practically the language of the house flexible clause.

This would give the President broader power than provided in the present law or the compromise provision and would enable him, on finding of fact by the tariff commission, to raise or lower rates on the basis of differences in competitive conditions.

President Hoover, it is generally understood, is well satisfied with the house flexible provisions.

Liquor Buying No Crime, Supreme Court Decides

Washington.—Bootleggers' patrons, the United States Supreme court ruled in an unanimous opinion, are "guilty of no offense."

The court, in an important test case brought by the government, held that congress not only "deliberately and designedly" exempted purchasers in the Volstead act, but for ten years "has significantly left the law in its original form."

The question of the equal liability of a purchaser with a bootlegger was presented to the court in the government's appeal from an order of a Boston (Mass.) Federal District court dismissing an indictment against James E. Farrar, charged with "unlawfully and knowingly having purchased intoxicating liquors in violation of the national prohibition act." The opinion upheld the lower court, which punished the indictment on the ground that an "ordinary purchaser does not come within the purview of the act."

Penny Race for Senate Cost J. R. Grundy \$291,000

Washington.—During the investigation of expenditures in the three-cornered Pennsylvania primary race for the Republican nomination for United States senator culminating with the nomination of James J. Davis, secretary of labor, the Nye senate committee was told that Senator Joseph R. Grundy furnished \$291,000 of the \$382,075 spent in his unsuccessful endeavor to be nominated.

Secretary Davis testified that he personally spent \$10,541. Dr. Francis H. Bohlen of Philadelphia swore that he made no personal expenditures or contributions to the \$200,000 campaign fund expended in behalf of the Bohlen-Philippe-Dorrance wet ticket. It was testified that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment contributed \$100,000 cash to this ticket.

Wine Growers to Boycott U. S.

Paris.—The French wine growers' syndicate has pledged its members, it was disclosed here, not to buy any American goods until the United States prohibition laws are repealed.

Yacht Club 100 Years Old

Stockholm.—The annual regatta of the Royal Yacht club of Sweden this year will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the club, which is said to be the oldest yachting association in the world. Seventeen nations will be represented.

Pittsburgh Population

Pittsburgh.—The 1930 population of this city is 644,795, according to census figures. This is a gain of 66,452 over the 1920 population, or 8.75 per cent.

MAY SUCCEED DAVIS



Robe C. White.

Washington.—President Hoover is being urged to appoint Robe C. White, assistant secretary of labor, to succeed James J. Davis as secretary of labor. It was learned here, Davis soon will resign to make his campaign for the senate.

CANADA'S GRAIN DAM HAS BEEN LOOSENED

Heavy Flow to Lakes to Start Within Next Few Days.

Montreal, Quebec.—The dam which has blocked the flow of Canadian wheat into the markets of the world since early last year has broken and the long-awaited grain movement will become a reality in the next few weeks or a month at the outside.

This turn is foreseen in recent developments and receives corroboration from wheat pool officials, who, it is admitted, hold the key to the entire situation.

A start on the movement of grain now in storage in terminal elevators at the head of the Great Lakes will be made within the next few days, and this, it is expected, will develop into a movement of considerable consistency. Practically the entire grain-carrying tonnage of Canadian steamships is now moving to the two principal ports at the lake head and the balance is being rapidly conditioned for service.

This movement, which must start from the lake head, will have a definite reflection in Montreal within a period of time which has been fixed between two weeks and a month.

The dominion bureau of statistics reports that 46,000,000 bushels are now in storage and a large portion of this figure is held in the name of the pools.

No official intimation is offered as to the destination of the grain which will be afloat on the lakes, but English buyers are reported to be the purchasers at this time. Economic developments in England are said to be favorable to the import of grain at present.

Grain Loans for 1930 Put on Percentage Basis

St. Paul, Minn.—According to announced loans on 1930 crops made by the Farmers' National Grain corporation to agricultural co-operatives will be granted on a percentage of value basis to be determined from time to time by the federal farm board.

On the 1929 crop, loans were made on a fixed valuation basis irrespective of the market quotations. The new loan program makes no mention of loans at "pegged" or "fair minimum prices" such as were granted in the emergency period shortly after the farm board began to function.

The federal farm loan board will make changes in the valuation basis for loans on the new crops as market conditions warrant. As heretofore, the grain co-operatives are instructed to obtain primary loans from the intermediate credit banks and commercial or private banks, after which the grain corporation will grant supplementary advances.

Rules governing the making of loans for expanding facilities of the co-operatives and for the handling and merchandising grain are also defined by the grain corporation in its new notices.

Files Protest Against U. S. Immigration Cut

Mexico City.—The Mexico City American Chamber of Commerce has cabled President Hoover urging him to veto the impending Harris measure for the restriction of Mexican immigration into the United States should it pass congress.

Washington C. O. P. Goes Wet

Bellingham, Wash.—By a vote of 456 to 418 the Republican state convention adopted a plank calling for modification of the Volstead act. The convention overrode the recommendations of the committee on resolutions.

350 Liquor Law Indictments

Chicago.—Three hundred and fifty liquor law indictments, the greatest number at one time on record in the history of prohibition, were returned by the federal grand jury here.

Tommy Couldn't Sing, but...

By JOHN FRANCIS

(Copyright.)

ARE you and Tommy going to the movies tonight, Nora?" asked Helen Calahan, as she and Elnora Thompson awaited their turn at the time clock of the Kingsboro Knitting Mill.

"Not on your life," Elnora answered. "Ellis Raymond is on the air tonight."

"Say," asked Helen scornfully, "are you still ga-ga about that guy?"

"And how!" replied Elnora. "That man sure can sing."

"Maybe so," said Helen, "and maybe he's the handsomest man in the world, but what does Tommy say about your constant raving over this radio warbler?"

"What can he say?" asked Elnora. "Then she answered her own question. 'Nothing.'"

It was true that Tommy Wentworth had not said much about it before, but that night he said several things. For instance, he said quite emphatically that he did not like Ellis Raymond's voice; that he couldn't understand why Elnora was so crazy about it, and that she could be sure of one thing—they would have no radio in their home when they were married.

Elnora did not want to hurt Tommy. She felt that she didn't love him any more, but she didn't want to hurt him. Elnora sincerely believed she was in love with Ellis Raymond, although she never had seen him.

Saturday morning, while Elnora was working, Jessie Crumley came over to her machine.

"Nora," she said, "My brother, Frank, the one who works in the radio store, has got a pass for the studio at WKAG for Tuesday night. That means we can go right in the studio where Ellis Raymond sings. D'you want to go along with us?"

Elnora could hardly wait until Tuesday night. Her chance was coming at last; she was going to meet, or at least see, the man of her dreams. She was sure he was tall, dark and handsome, with nice hands and long, tapering fingers. Elnora tried to suppress her excitement when she told Tommy Sunday night, but she wasn't very successful. Instead of getting angry, as she thought might, Tommy was very calm. He merely turned to her and said:

"Listen, honey, I love you. I thought you loved me, too, but I guess you don't, or you'd never get so excited over just the thought of meeting this radio singer. So I guess we'd better call everything off, you and me. I hope your radio singer is as nice as you think he is."

It was hard for Elnora to realize Tommy was gone. He never had acted that way before. All day Monday her heart felt strange whenever she thought of him. And she thought of him a lot that day. Already she was missing him.

Elnora, Jessie and Frank were ushered into the studio about five minutes before Ellis Raymond's program began Tuesday night. Several men were grouped about a piano, and, after sitting down, Elnora said:

"I wonder which one is Ellis Raymond."

The man sitting at Elnora's right heard her, and said: "Raymond hasn't come in yet. I'll point him out to you when he does."

As the musicians took their places, and the announcer said, "Quiet!" the door opened, and a man about forty, years old walked toward the microphone. The announcer uttered his warning, "On the air," and opened the microphone switch. Indicating the man who had just entered, Elnora's informant whispered: "There's Raymond."

Elnora's heart sank. The singer of her dreams was not tall, dark and handsome. He was about five feet two, his hair was the color of mud, and he weighed about 270 pounds.

Elnora felt ill. She wanted to go home, but no one was allowed to enter or leave the studio during the program. Every minute of that half hour was torture. Each note that Ellis Raymond sang was only another reminder that she had lost Tommy.

She wanted to burst into tears the moment she got out of the studio, but she held them back bravely. She did not want Jessie and Frank to think she was a baby. They wanted her to have a soda, but Elnora insisted on going directly home.

She leaped from Frank's car almost before it had stopped, and, calling her thanks over her shoulder, she ran into the house. She wanted to get to her room, where she could cry as hard as she wanted to.

Elnora did not reach her room until some time later, however, for Tommy arose from theavenport as she entered the living room.

"Oh, Tommy," she sobbed as the tears ran down her cheeks, "I was afraid I'd lost you."

Tommy kissed her. "Nora," he said, "you can't lose me. I'm Charlie Fenton pointed out Raymond to me on the street this afternoon, so I thought I'd come over tonight, and see how you liked him."

"Don't mention him to me, Tommy. He was awful. I never want to hear him again."

Tommy drew her closer to him, as he said:

"I guess maybe we'll have a radio, after all."