

# WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

Governor Bilbo, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation urging the people of that state to observe one meatless and flourless day each week during the war.

A decree is promulgated in the official journal of Paris prohibiting the use of maize, rye, barley or buckwheat flours for any other purpose than bread-making.

The U. S. Marine Corps now contains 18,951 men. Its authorized strength of 17,400 was passed May 1. A bill to authorize a strength of 30,000 is pending in congress.

Casualties among the Canadian expeditionary forces from the time the war began up to May 10 had reached a total of 89,843 killed, wounded and missing, according to a report by the War Records office.

Word has been received that Liberia has severed diplomatic relations with Germany. The break will aid the entente allies by removing from German control the wireless telegraph and cable facilities of Liberia.

Through some cause as yet unknown, the engine of a Northern Pacific train blew up at the station of Kennedy, Wash., and instantly killed Frank Thompson, of Tacoma, engineer. Two firemen were badly injured.

Canada has a large stock of tannage and other supplies on which the United States can draw, if necessary, for the equipment of its armies, says Thomas Hilliard, secretary of the Canadian quartermaster's department.

The First Presbyterian church of Seattle, which has a membership of 8500 and is said to be the largest congregation of this denomination in the world, is taking steps to organize a home guard regiment of its men who are exempt from conscription.

Announcement of the engagement of Rear Admiral Peary's daughter, Marie Anighito, is made. Miss Peary was born far north in the Arctic on one of her father's exploration trips at a point where no other white child ever had been, and was named Anighito, meaning "snow baby."

An energetic campaign to persuade Americans in the United Kingdom to tender immediately to the United States government their services for such war duties as they are capable of performing has been undertaken by the American Society of London. There are thousands of American citizens in Great Britain.

The Underwood Typewriter company has ordered all its branches to start a mobilization move of stenographers for government service. While in government employ the salary will probably range from \$75 to \$100 a month, and the applicant must be willing to serve in any part of the United States at the call of the government.

The Stars and Stripes appeared on the streets of Paris as the battle flag of an armed force Thursday morning, when the flag and 50 men of the American field service on their way to the railroad station to entrain for the front were acclaimed enthusiastically by early risers. Thirty-one members of the contingent are from Cornell University, and a graduate of Cornell, Edward Tinkhaff, of Montclair, N. J., is in command, with R. T. Scully, a Princeton man from Pittsburg, as his assistant. This is the first detachment of the American field service to bear arms and it is detailed for transportation of munitions to the front.

Premier Lloyd George and his colleagues who have been attending a war conference of the entente allies in France have returned safely to London.

The interned German freight steamer Serapia was formally taken over by the government, according to an announcement by Captain John Bulger, supervising inspector of steamships for the San Francisco district.

Members of the French mission to the United States were warmly shaken up but otherwise uninjured when the special train aboard which they were returning East from their Middle-Western tour was derailed at Arcola, Ill.

An increase of from 8 to 9 per cent for British government war risk insurance on cargoes carried on neutral steamers to the United Kingdom was announced Wednesday.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who was in Cleveland recently on personal business, indicated that the War department is making preparations for a three-year war at least.

After deliberating 40 minutes the jury in the case against Howard De Weese, charged with the murder of his wife at Salt Lake City, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Several persons have been killed and about 100 injured as the result of a sham battle in Mexico City, in which 14,000 schoolboys took part. The battle was the closing act of the week's festivities in honor of the inauguration of President Carranza.

What is considered in Brownsville, Tex., a further indication of the revival of Mexican friendship for the United States was seen at the Cino de Mayo banquet in Salt Lake City, Wednesday night, when American flags were used profusely in the decoration of the banquet-room.

## U. S. CROP CONDITION

Oregon and Washington Wheat is Far Short of May 1 for Last Year—Planting Conditions Low.

Washington, D. C.—A summary of the May crop report for the states of Oregon and Washington, and for the United States, as compiled by the bureau of crop estimates (and transmitted through the weather bureau), U. S. department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Winter wheat—Oregon—May 1 forecast, 8,500,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 13,340,000; two years ago, 16,200,000; 1910-14 average, 15,827,000 bushels.

Washington—May 1 forecast, 11,500,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 18,285,000 bushels; two years ago, 35,880,000; 1910-14 average, 25,534,000 bushels.

United States—May 1 forecast 366,000,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 481,744,000; two years ago, 673,947,000; 1910-14 average, 494,654,000 bushels.

Rye—Oregon—May 1 forecast, 508,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 510,000; two years ago, 414,000 bushels.

Washington—May 1 forecast, 131,000 bushels; production last year, final estimate, 102,000; two years ago, 146,000 bushels.

United States—May 1 forecast, 60,700,000; production last year, final estimate, 47,383,000; two years ago, 54,050,000 bushels.

Meadows—Oregon—May condition 91, compared with the ten-year average of 95.

Washington—May 1 condition 91, compared with the ten-year average of 94.

United States—May 1 condition 88.7, compared with the ten-year average of 87.9.

Pasture—Oregon—May 1 condition 79, compared with the ten-year average of 94.

Washington—May 1 condition 80, compared with the ten-year average of 92.

United States—May 1 condition 81.9, compared with the ten-year average of 85.2.

Spring plowing—Oregon—Per cent done to May 1, 1917, estimated 63 per cent, compared with 89 May 1 last year and 85, the ten-year average.

Washington—Per cent done to May 1, 1917, estimated 60 per cent, compared with 74 May 1 last year and 80, the ten-year average.

United States—Per cent done to May 1, 1917, estimated 72.4 per cent, compared with 70.4 per cent on May 1 last year and 69.3, the ten-year average.

Spring planting—Oregon—Per cent done to May 1, 1917, estimated 51 per cent, compared with 65 May 1 last year and 78, the ten-year average.

Washington—Per cent done to May 1, 1917, estimated 50 per cent, compared with 65 May 1 last year and 78, the ten-year average.

United States—Per cent done to May 1, 1917, estimated 58.7 per cent, compared with 56.7 per cent on May 1 last year and 56.3, the ten-year average.

Hay—Oregon—Old crop on farms May 1, estimated 65,000 tons, compared with 86,000 a year ago and 138,000 two years ago.

Washington—Old crop on farms May 1 estimated 102,000 tons; compared with 152,000 a year ago and 149,000 two years ago.

United States—Old crops on farms May 1, estimated 12,500,000 tons, compared with 14,452,000 a year ago and 10,797,000 two years ago.

Prices—The first price given below is the average on May 1 this year, and the second the average on May 1 last year.

Oregon—Wheat, 210.0 and 87 cents per bushel. Corn, 105.0 and 85 cents. Oats, 68 and 39 cents. Potatoes, 232.0 and 77 cents. Hay, \$16.70 and \$13.10 per ton. Eggs, 31 and 20 cents per dozen.

Washington—Wheat, 225 and 86 cents per bushel. Corn, — and 136, Oats, 70 and 40. Potatoes, 213 and 76. Hay, \$19.60 and \$17.40 per ton. Eggs, 33 and 20 cents per dozen.

United States—Wheat, 245.9 and 102.5 cents per bushel. Corn, 150.6 and 72.3 cents. Oats, 71.0 and 42.6 cents. Potatoes, 279.6 and 94.8 cents. Hay, \$14.44 and \$12.22 per ton. Eggs, 30.0 and 18.1 cents per dozen.

## Meat Problem Serious.

Washington, D. C.—If the United States is effectively to solve the food problem presented by the war, in the opinion of Senator Borah, it must not only greatly increase the production of farm crops, but must augment its meat supply. One of the first essentials is that the government, for the period of the war, shall take over the packing houses and operate them in a way that the stockman may be sure of a reasonable price for his product, at the same time guaranteeing an adequate meat supply to the consuming public.

## Thirty Million Are Planting.

Washington, D. C.—Two months of campaigning for a million gardens in the United States are estimated to have turned the attention of more than 30,000,000 people to the task of producing food. "The people not only are endeavoring to produce food for themselves," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the emergency garden commission, "but they are learning the value of land as never before." Mr. Pack said hundreds of organizations were co-operating with the commission.

## Canada Wheat Crop Cut.

Ottawa, Can.—A serious shortage in the winter wheat crop of Canada is revealed by a report by the census and statistics office. The acreage estimated to have been sown last fall was 813,400 and the estimated destruction through winter killing was 187,000 acres, or 23 per cent, leaving 626,400 acres to be harvested. The estimated condition of the crop on April 30 was 69 per cent, which is lower than in any previous year since 1909 at that date.

## ESPIONAGE MEASURE PASSED BY SENATE

Prohibition and News Censorship Sections Eliminated.

BILL IS MOST DRASTIC

Embargo Provision to Stand—Postal Department to Censor All Mail, Seditious or Anarchistic.

Washington, D. C.—After nearly three weeks of debate, ranging over innumerable problems of the war, the senate, by a vote of 77 to 6, Monday night passed the administration espionage bill, pronounced one of the most drastic and all-inclusive measures in American congressional history.

A similar bill has passed the house, but virtual redrafting of many of the most important provisions is expected in the forthcoming conference.

During final consideration, the senate stripped the measure entirely of provisions for newspaper censorship and restrictions on manufacture of grain into intoxicating liquors, and rejected an amendment designed to curb speculation in food products, although sentiment obviously was overwhelmingly in favor of such legislation later.

As completed, the senate bill's principal sections provide: Authority for the President to embargo exports when he finds that "the public safety and welfare so require." (Not in the house measure).

Authority for the Postoffice department to censor mails and exclude mail matter deemed seditious, anarchistic or treasonable and making its mailing punishable under heavy penalties. (Not in house bill).

For punishment of espionage, defined in more detailed terms, including wrongful use of military information. For the control of merchant vessels in American waters.

Punishment for conveyance of false reports which interfere with military operations, willful attempts to cause disaffection in the military or naval forces or obstruction of recruiting.

For the seizure of arms and munitions and prohibition of their exportation under certain conditions.

For penalizing conspiracies designed to harm American foreign relations or for destruction of property within the United States.

For increased restrictions upon issuance of passports with penalties for their forgery or false procurement, and

For material extension of the power to issue search warrants for the inspection of premises.

The clause giving the President power to embargo exports was retained in the bill virtually as drafted by administration officials.

On the question of prohibition and foodstuff conservation the senate, by a vote of 47 to 37, reversed its action of Saturday in accepting Senator Cummins' amendment providing that during the war manufacture of cereals, grain, sugar and syrup into intoxicating liquors should be prohibited. By this vote it struck the Cummins amendment, offered as a food conservation measure, but attacked as really a prohibition move.

An amendment by Senator Thomas to suspend during the war exchanges and boards of trade permitting "future" trading in foodstuffs, was rejected, 49 to 24, after three hours' stormy debate.

## TURKS OFFER RUSSIA PEACE

Opening of Dardanelles Straits is One of Principal Concessions.

Rome, via Paris.—The Idea Nazionale, the organ of the Nationalist party, prints a report from diplomatic quarters that Turkey has made overtures to Russia, through a neutral source, for a separate peace on the basis of the complete opening of the Straits to Russian navigation both for war vessels and merchant ships.

According to this report Turkey also declares herself disposed to give friendly consideration to the Armenian questions and suitable recognition to the principle of nationalities.

## 12,000 Are Disappointed.

Chicago—More than 12,000 men certified as suitable were not admitted to the four Central Department Officers' Reserve corps training camps because of lack of accommodations, it was announced at department headquarters.

The combined capacity of the camps at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Fort Snelling, Minn., Fort Riley, Kan., and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is 15,000 men, and a total of 27,397 were certified. Examinations have ceased.

## Navy Bill Now Up.

Washington, D. C.—The bill to increase the enlisted strength of the navy to 150,000 men and the Marine corps to 30,000 was taken up in the senate and will be pressed for passage. A similar measure has passed the house.

## Morgan's Son in Navy.

New York—Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, has joined the Naval Reserve as an ensign and has been assigned to the station at Newport, R. I.

## 20-Cent Loan in Sight.

Chicago—With the 15-cent loan already on the market, Chicago is facing a possible further increase in bread prices.

Charles A. Paesch, president of the Illinois Master Bakers' association, said that even 20 cents is not too much to charge for a loaf.

## War Order Sent Indians.

Helena, Mont.—Orders have come from Secretary of War Baker to register the Indians living on Montana reservations for war duty.

## NO GRAIN FOR LIQUOR

Senate Takes Step Toward Dry Nation in Conserving Food—Press Censorship Amendment Lost.

Washington, D. C.—The first legislative step toward conservation of the nation's food resources and a long advance toward an absolutely dry United States was taken Saturday night by the senate in approving, 38 to 32, an amendment to the administration espionage bill forbidding during the war the use of cereals or grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

By a majority of one vote the senate also threw out of the bill the administration's express censorship section, as was done in the house. This action is expected to throw the censorship fight into conference, where the influence of the administration can be brought to bear more directly. What will be the outcome no senator would predict with confidence.

The prohibition amendment was adopted under a rule limiting debate sharply, and there were only brief speeches on each side. Just previously the senate had voted down, 47 to 25, a proposal to forbid sale of intoxicants during the war.

Effective September 1, the amendment is calculated to confine sale and consumption to whiskey and other grain liquors already in stock, and to wines, brandies or other drinks that depend upon other materials for their main constituents.

Another opportunity to vote upon it will be offered when the senate takes the bill with the amendment from the committee of the whole, but opponents of the prohibitory provision are not confident that they will be able to overturn Saturday's action.

Estimates during the debate were that at least \$200,000,000 in annual internal revenue would be lost if the amendment stands.

Elimination of the press censorship section ended a long and bitter fight. The vote was 39 to 38.

## AGREE TO ROOSEVELT ARMY

Way Cleared in Congress for Plan if Administration Agrees.

Washington, D. C.—The way was cleared in congress Saturday for Colonel Roosevelt, if authorization is given him by the administration, to raise a division of volunteers for service in France.

Reversing its previous action and overriding the conference committee on the army draft bill, the house voted 215 to 178, to empower the President to extend authority for recruiting such a division. This sent the army bill back to conference, but the senate already had adopted a similar authorization during original consideration of the measure and its conferees are expected to agree quickly to it now.

Whether the necessary authority will be given Colonel Roosevelt by the administration is problematical. The army general staff, whose advice President Wilson has followed closely in the conduct of the war, is strongly opposed to such a plan, declaring volunteer units of that character have no place in the great war army.

## Pit Amazed at Rapid Rise in Wheat.

Chicago—At the close Monday of a day such as the Chicago Board of Trade never saw before, traders were asking what measure would be taken, if any, to check the sensational upward flight of wheat prices. And in other markets—Winnipeg, Kansas City, St. Louis and lesser bourses—the same query was being put. There was no answer, save in the resolutions of such bodies as the Illinois Council of Defense, which urged congress to take rigid control of the whole food and basic commodity situation.

May wheat was legislated out of existence by a board of directors as a "patriotic duty," and because its skyrocketing course might inspire a runaway market.

As an arrester of advances the move failed signally. At the opening, prices for July and September options heaved a few cents below the previous close. The strip of blackboard where the May wheat ordinarily was quoted was blank, but in a short time the adjoining columns began to boom.

## Diaz Reported Killed.

El Paso, Tex.—A Mexican who arrived here Sunday from Southern Mexico reported to the Mexican government secret service officials that General Felix Diaz, nephew of the late General Porfirio Diaz, co-president of Mexico, had been shot and killed by General Calimayor, a former Zapata commander, following a dispute as to the supreme command of the revolutionists in the state of Oaxaca. This statement was made officially by Andres Garcia, inspector of Mexican consulates.

## German Coal is Limited.

Copenhagen, via London.—Germany's fuel difficulties did not end with the unusually severe winter. On the contrary, Germans are even now being warned that during the rest of the war and in the period immediately following, it will not be possible to supply the individual consumer with all the coal he desires.

It will be necessary for him to put up with discomfort, he is told, although the Lokal Anzeiger comments, "with the coming of winter we shall at least not freeze."

## More U-Boats Destroyed.

Paris—Both French and British statements on submarine sinking during the last week show a certain improvement in the situation, says Marcel Hutin, a usually well-informed writer on the subject. He adds: "I understand that our means of fighting submarines is increasing daily, and without giving details I can say that the number of submarines put out of action in the last few days has risen in a very satisfactory manner."

## Steel Ships Gain Favor.

Washington, D. C.—The wooden-ship program of the Shipping Board continues to dwindle. General Goethals, after conference with big steel men Tuesday, said that probably more than 100 wooden ships will be contracted for.

# SHEEP'S CLOTHING

LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE  
AUTHOR OF "THE LONE WOLF," "THE BRASS BOWL," ETC.  
COPYRIGHT BY LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

## LUCY CARTERET ADMITS THAT SHE IS LYDIA CRAVENS AND THAT HER FATHER DOESN'T KNOW SHE IS GOING TO AMERICA TO LIVE WITH HIM

A well-bred young Englishwoman, nervous and suspicious, finds when she boards the steamer Alsatia, bound from Liverpool to New York, that her stateroom mate is Mrs. Amelia Beggarrstaff, a fascinating, wealthy American widow of sixty years. The girl introduces herself as Lucy Carteret and explains that she is going to make her home with her father in America. Something about the girl's behavior puzzles the widow, and she is much surprised to find that Lucy owns a magnificent necklace which had been stolen from a museum collection some time previously, and informs her friend, Mr. Quoin, a private detective. Lucy, dressing in the dark in her stateroom, hears a mysterious conversation between men just outside her window and recognizes one of them.

## CHAPTER III—Continued.

Two minutes later the stewardess, hastening to answer a series of impatient rings from B75, found that stateroom bright with light and tenanted by a pale but animated young woman frantically struggling into a haphazard selection of garments, with the evident intention of making immediate appearance in public.

"Winant, do you think you could find me a passenger list?" "Oh, surely, miss."

"I want very much to see one. Please fetch it at once."

Gravely Winant shrugged and went her way, shrewdly guessing close to the cause of the passenger's excitement. "Some sweetart, likely," she reflected with the indulgent pity of a self-supporting married woman not obliged to live continuously with her husband, "found out some 'ow 'er's on board, 'wich she wasn't expectin'."

So instead of summoning the ship's doctor to pass upon the advisability of allowing the convalescent to go on deck, Winant serenely carried out her instructions, returning to find Miss Carteret all dressed save for hooks and shoebuckles.

"You've been in since I went to sleep this afternoon, Winant?" the girl demanded as Winant entered.

"Yes, miss, tidyin' up a bit."

"You didn't notice a brooch anywhere—on top this chest of drawers?" "A cameo brooch? Yes, miss, I did, and left it 'ere I saw it."

"Really? But it's not there now. What can have become of it? Oh, is that the passenger list?"

In her excitement, almost snatching from Winant's grasp the printed list of first-cabin passengers, the girl promptly forgot the missing brooch.

"You're sure, miss," the stewardess pursued, first examining the chest and then kneeling to paw the carpet beneath it, "you're sure you didn't by any chance knock it off while dressing?"

"What?" the girl murmured abstractedly, her gaze racing down the dense columns of small type.

"The brooch, miss."

"Oh, bother that! It's surely somewhere about. I'll find it later. Oh, Winant!" she broke off with a cry of delight. "It is true! I knew I couldn't be mistaken! He is on the ship!"

Her trembling forehead indicated midway down the column headed "C" the entry, "Craven, Thaddeus—New York."

"The gentleman as you're engaged to, miss?" Winant hazarded impersonally; and having noted the name stepped behind the girl to hook up her frock.

"Engaged to? Oh, no, Winant! Why, he's my father!"

"Mr. Craven, miss? But I thought as 'ow your name was Carteret, miss."

"Oh!" the girl gasped in transient dismay. Then she laughed. "To be sure, that is the name I sailed under. But my real name's Lydia Craven—not Lucy Carteret at all. You see, I didn't want—well—somebody in England—to know I was sailing."

"Your father, miss?" Winant hazarded dispassionately, kneeling again to attend to the girl's shoes.

"No; someone else. I—I didn't know my father was in England, you see," Craven's daughter faltered in a faint, child-like doubt. "He—he must have made a hurried trip on business—he's a very busy man—and didn't have time to notify me. But that, 'er spirits dictated on the rebound, 'only makes it more strange and wonderful—that we should meet this way! He'll be surprised."

"I warrant!" Winant commented with an ambiguity lost upon Lydia, who accepted the response as one of simple concurrence, whereas the woman at her feet was hiding an ironic smile.

In point of fact, this Tad Craven of Mrs. Beggarrstaff's acquaintance was a conspicuous figure among transatlantic travelers, one who crossed frequently, and, lacking any other title to remember by, would have made himself remembered by his lavish tips. Moreover, Winant read American as well as English newspapers, and knew a vast deal more about Craven than that man would have cared to credit—who, when ails said, wasn't lightly to be termed a man of retiring disposition. Thus the discovery that he had a daughter (and why not a wife living, as well?) was one tremendously titillating; for trade in gossip about notabilities goes on as briskly between docks on fashionable Atlantic steamships as below stairs in fashionable houses on either side of the water.

But Craven's daughter, forgetful of the serving woman, sat with eyes serene in a face radiant with the glow

long you've known I was his daughter, and what made you begin to suspect, and—"

"In pity's name!" the Dowager Dragon interrupted, covering her ears. "One question at a time. Be still, and I'll tell you."

But here, to her open relief, the stewardess knocked and entered, with the effect of rendering Lydia oblivious to all else.

"Yes, Winant? You've found him? Where?"

"One of the stewards tells me, miss, 'e's just seen Mr. Craven abaft the deck 'ouse on the main deck, astern."

"Thank you so much, Winant. Good-by, Mrs. Beggarrstaff!"

Snatching up wrap and scarf, Lydia was off in a breath.

Those she left behind eyed one another oddly—the Dowager Dragon with a twinkling look of inquiry; the stewardess with discreetly tightened lips and half-lowered lids that, hinting at mysteries unutterable, were a plain provocation to any competent catchall.

And the face of Mrs. Beggarrstaff grew bright with the light of battle.

## CHAPTER IV.

Lydia stepped over the high sill of a doorway to open air upon the main deck abaft the superstructure and gained the shadow of the deckhouse wherein the rudder engine clanked and groaned. When she came to the open space between the deckhouse and the taffrail the moon slipped from behind a cloud, drenching the ship with ghostly radiance, and she stopped short. In no other public part of the vessel could one—or two—have found greater privacy.

Two, at least, seemed to have thought of that. In that fan-shaped space behind the deckhouse, close by the singing meter of the log, Craven stood with Mrs. Merritts in his arms. Wholly unaware that they were not alone, these two clung to each other, lips sealing lips in the ecstasy of a long and passionate embrace, moveless save as they yielded to the motion of the ship.

Lydia stood rooted in incredulous embarrassment. In that pitiless wash of naked moonlight she could not fail to recognize the woman. She was Mrs.

of happiness in her heart. Never a doubt troubled her ardent anticipations. That ominous note which had been sounded in the brief conversation outside her window was now forgotten—at worst could not have shaken her faith in his loving kindness. That was something always to be counted upon, something that had never failed her. And if his attitude of late might have seemed inconsistent with truly sympathetic affection, Lydia knew better; her father had not so much opposed her wishes as he had underestimated the sincerity of her mutiny against the rule of Agnes Hicks-Lorrimer.

How could it be otherwise, with a gap of five long years in their association, five years of separation, change and growth?

His thought aroused appreciation of the great changes time had wrought; so great that it wasn't difficult to fancy Craven failing to recognize his daughter, whose memory with him must be that of a hobbledehoy of fifteen, long-legged and awkward, with perpetually freckled snub nose, mouth too wide, and eyes too large for her thin face, and her hair in plaits—two wrist-thick cables of it falling below her waist, curly red, and bound with broad butterfly bows of stiff blue ribbon.

Mrs. Hicks-Lorrimer's idea, that of the butterfly bows—the final touch of ignominy! Lydia dated her hatred of the woman from the hour when she had been compelled to submit to those unspeakable decorations.

But today—Lydia smiled tenderly. No; Craven wouldn't know his girl—not until she told him—unless, to be sure, she had grown somewhat to resemble her mother, who had been a famous beauty—or so Mrs. Grummle of the Bloomsbury lodgings had asserted—and so Craven himself, under pressure of persistent questioning, had once admitted.

Winant, rising from her knees, dispelled reverie. "Is that all, Miss Craven?"

Lydia smiled brilliantly. "That's right," she affirmed with decision. "Do me be Miss Craven from now on. Let me think you could find my father for me, Winant?"

"Oh, surely,