

# GERMAN SPIES TIP OFF FLEET SAILING

## Berlin Knew Four Days Before U. S. Destroyers Started.

# WASHINGTON UNEASY

## Three Torpedoes Launched at American Vessels at Mouth of British Harbor—Mines Also Laid.

Washington, D. C.—An extraordinary demonstration of German spy efficiency, aimed at the American destroyers sent to the British isles, has just been furnished the Navy department by Vice Admiral Sims, in command of the flotilla on duty in European waters.

According to Vice Admiral Sims, the Germans knew that the President and his advisers were considering the dispatch of the destroyers at the very moment the proposal was being discussed by these high officials.

Berlin knew four days before the arrival of the ships the date when they would reach their destination.

More than that, Berlin had precise information as to the port selected as the destroyer base.

Promptly the German admiralty acted. Entrances to the harbors were promptly mined by German submarines.

Never before had this been done. Fortunately the vigilance of the British mine-sweeping vessels prevented a catastrophe. Those vessels, in accordance with their instructions, swept the sea, picked up mines and thus made the way safe for the American ships.

But this is not the whole story. German submarines lay under the surface in wait for the American ships just in front of the harbor.

Upon the appearance of the destroyers three torpedoes were launched at them.

The lookouts saw them coming. The helms were turned over and the missiles shot by their targets.

The destroyers promptly swung around to give battle to the enemy, but the submarines did not show themselves.

The search revealing nothing, the destroyers went into the harbor to refuel and resupply themselves.

Thus the first rush with the enemy left both scatheless.

Gratifying as is the failure of the Germans to sink or damage the American destroyers, their advance knowledge that the vessels were coming and the exact destination of the craft is a matter that has caused great alarm in official circles.

# MANY DEAD IN BIG TORNADO

## Kansas Twister Takes Toll of About 30 and Does Other Damage.

Wichita, Kan.—Thirty persons are known to have been killed, more than 50 have sustained injuries from which it is said several will die, and property worth thousands of dollars upon which no valuation has yet been set was destroyed late Saturday, when a tornado swept up through Sedgewick and Harvey counties in the south central part of the state.

Andale, a village of less than 300 inhabitants, bore the brunt of the twister's rage, 18 lives being the toll before the storm which, accompanied by a blinding rain, bore on to the northwest.

The country southeast of Newton furnished the remaining fatalities, three lives being lost from that city.

The country between Andale and Newton was pierced by a path from a quarter to a half mile wide, where the twister ground everything in its path either to death or to inanimate destruction.

Sedgewick, the largest town between Andale and Newton, escaped with small loss. So suddenly did the tornado rise and so well did it do its work that telephone and telegraph lines were broken before word could be sent ahead of the impending danger.

# Army District "Dry."

Fort Bliss, Texas.—The border army district went on the water wagon Monday, when Assistant United States Attorney Crawford announced the provision of the army law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers and officers in uniform would be strictly enforced. The El Paso Country Club bar will close, because it is near a hospital unit. The officers' clubs here and in the different camps will also close. Saloons, hotel bars and cafes in El Paso have been warned not to sell liquor to soldiers.

# Speculation to Be Forbid.

London.—All speculation in foodstuffs is to be prohibited immediately by the ministry of food, Kennedy Jones, director of food economy, informed the Associated Press Monday. Speculation in lard and wheat has already been placed under the ban, and it is now proposed to include meats and other foods in the prohibition. The new order will eliminate from dealings in food those not actually engaged in the distribution of it.

# Censor Clause is In.

Washington, D. C.—Conferees on the Espionage bill have drawn a so-called modified newspaper censorship clause, which will be brought before congress with the influence of the administration for inclusion in the pending bill. The wording of the new section confers prohibited publication and retains the provision that a jury shall decide whether published information is useful to the enemy.

# RUSSIA FACES CRISIS

## Miracle is Only Hope, Says Minister of Finance, of Saving Country From Industrial Disaster.

Petrograd, via London.—The industrial crisis in Russia is so acute that, according to a recent utterance of the minister of finance, M. Shingaroff, only a miracle can save the country from economic ruin. The demands of the workmen were so enormous, he declared, that it seemed impossible to keep the industrial wheels going for any great length of time.

The Socialist ministers at a recent ministerial council said that the only possibility they saw of settling the difficulties was to bring the war to a close.

Neither the coalition cabinet nor the newly appointed commission to regulate the difficulties between capital and labor has yet found a way to settle the industrial crisis. The commission is composed of the minister of finance, trade and industry and labor, but since there is a wide divergence of views between the ministers of finance and the new Socialist minister of labor, it seems probable that this commission will be confronted with the same difficulties that attended previous efforts at reconciliation.

An investigation of factory conditions in Petrograd leads to the alarming but inevitable conclusion that unless the government finds a means of adjusting the present difficulties, most of industrial enterprises working for national defense will be compelled to close within a few months.

The outstanding features of the labor situation are as follows: An investigation shows that virtually the same difficulties prevail in all the big factories in Petrograd, and apparently authenticated reports from the Moscow, Donets and Ural districts indicate general disorganization. In many of the factories demands of the workmen for increased wages are actually greater than the entire profits of the factories under the best conditions of production.

The workmen, through their committees, are virtually in command of the factories and business has to be submitted to them for approval.

# INDUSTRIAL PEACE IS PLAN

## National Council Hopes to Eliminate Strife Among Workers.

Washington, D. C.—Labor strife is to be abolished for the period of the war if a plan under consideration by the labor committee of the Council of National Defense should be adopted.

Up to this time the committee working in conjunction with Secretary of Labor Wilson has arranged disputes between employees and employers. The machinery available is inadequate and cumbersome, however, and it is sure to break down under the stress of the conditions which the war is producing.

If the war is to be won it is apparent there must be industrial peace. Secretary Wilson is understood to be drafting a bill for consideration by congress under which compulsory investigation shall be required. A bill of this kind could not possibly get through congress. The matter, therefore, must be settled in another way.

The plan under consideration contemplates the insertion in every government contract for supplies of a provision under which arbitration must be resorted to in case of industrial differences. The arbitration board would consist of seven members, two representing labor, two representing capital and three representing the public.

It would be the duty of this board to receive and investigate all complaints regarding conditions of labor in the plants having government contracts. The findings of the board would be obligatory upon the employers, and public opinion, it is believed, would have the effect of causing the men to continue work.

# Troops Will Be Amused.

Washington, D. C.—American troops would take rest and recreation centers along with them to France under plans worked out by the training camps activities committee appointed by Secretary Baker. The committee already has received many offers of aid from actors and other entertainers.

Major General Bell, commanding the Eastern department, has urged the committee to lay great stress on singing and an effort will be made to get soldier choruses going in the camps.

# Labor Leader Arrested.

Seattle, Wash.—Hulet M. Wells, ex-president of the Seattle Central Labor Council, and Sam Sadler, formerly connected with the Longshoremen's Union, were arrested Tuesday by a representative of the U. S. secret service, charged with having participated in the circulation of alleged seditious literature, consisting of anti-draft circulars distributed throughout Seattle.

Aaron Fislerman, who was arrested last week, was taken into custody again following the arrest of Wells, who was a surety on Fislerman's bond.

# 150 Engineers Called Out.

San Francisco.—Orders were sent out Tuesday to 150 enlisted men of the Eighth Regiment, reserve engineers, to report next Friday for duty. They are to be sent to American Lake, Wash., for a month of drill and training before going to France.

Lieutenant Colonel James B. Cavanaugh, commander of the regiment, left Tuesday for American Lake to superintend the construction of the training camp.

# Shipyards Strike Called.

Newport News, Va.—Machinists employed by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock company gave notice Tuesday night that they would strike because yard officials rejected demands for wage increases. The plant is building about \$80,000,000 worth of naval ships, including two dreadnaughts.

# Liberty Loan FACTS

## Why Does the Government Sell Bonds?

The sinews of war are men, munitions and money. The greatest immediate need of the United States today, to render the best help to her Allies, is money.

This money can be raised by the government by borrowing and by taxing. The United States at present employing both methods. Borrowing by means of the Liberty Bonds is a method of securing immediate funds for the prosecution of the war and spreading the burden of repayment over a period of from 15 to 30 years, when, it is hoped, world civilization will be in a happier state than now.

Taxation does not bring in the funds as quickly as bond issues, but nevertheless helps to pay off immediately a large part of the current expenses.

It is this government's avowed intention to put the burden of our share in this struggle for Democracy as far as possible on the present generation and not to shift our troubles onto our children. That is why the Liberty Bonds are issued with a maturity of only 30 years and a large part of the current expenses will be taken care of by taxation.

This is sound reasoning, as we can well stand the burden. It will keep our country in healthy financial condition for the keen world competition in business which we must face later.

Are you doing your share to straighten out this world struggle in the right way by subscribing for the Liberty Bonds?

# Liberty Loan Spells Immediate Prosperity.

What will be the effect on business of the successful subscription of the two-billion-dollar Liberty Loan?

Do not worry, you Manufacturer, Merchant, Employer.

The immediate effect in every war has been that business should be stimulated to the last degree.

Every railway, every mill and factory, every mine, every farm, will be pushed to its utmost to meet the increased activity caused by the government coming into the market as a buyer on an enormous scale.

War for the next three years as regards business would mean a kind of concentrated "prosperity"—the lavish spending of vast sums of money on our industries by our government.

The cost will come in the loss of our young men, in waste of money in unproductive lines and for the future in increased taxation. But the cause of civilization is worth the cost.

A large oversubscription to the Liberty Loan will shorten the war. And no one need hesitate to subscribe because he fears any possible business depression in the immediate future.

# The Safest Security in the World.

The United States offers you an opportunity to invest in the safest security in the world, and will pay you 3 1/2 per cent interest on your money.

The estimate of the United States is about 250 billion dollars. Our national debt was a little more than one billion dollars before the break with Germany. Adding to this the two billion dollars now offered as the Liberty Loan, gives a total national debt of a little over 1 per cent of the total wealth of the country.

The yearly incomes in the United States are estimated at about 40 billion dollars, or over 13 times the total national debt (including the present issue) and about 400 times the annual interest charges on our total debt.

If a man should come to you and want you to lend him \$1000 and you knew he owned property worth \$60,000; if you knew that his yearly income was \$12,000, and he gave you his note, would you lend him the \$1000?

Will you lend your money to the United States on such a basis?

# To Every Employer.

Go to your employer today and tell him you wish to subscribe \$100 for a Liberty Loan bond.

Tell him you wish to make a payment of \$10 down and about \$10 per month, which he can retain out of your salary. He can arrange all details with his bank.

It will help your country. At the end of nine months, you will own the safest investment in the world, paying you at least 3 1/2 per cent. You will have saved this \$100.

If you have a savings account, go to your bank and ask them to transfer a part at least of your account into Liberty Bonds. You can arrange with them also to make monthly partial payments if necessary to buy these bonds. In this way you will save for yourself and your current savings will go toward helping your country to save Democracy.

# Anti-War Mob and Police in Battle.

Cleveland.—Police attempting to prevent anti-war speeches by Socialists in the public square were attacked by a crowd of about 300 late Monday and a pitched battle ensued. Just previous to the trouble, the recruiting station erected in the public square registered 211 recruits.

The police dragged one of the Socialist orators off the stone rostrum and the crowd attacked the police. Reserves rushed to the scene, clubbed the crowd back and half a dozen men were arrested.

# U. S. Mission in Tokio.

Tokio.—The United States Railroad commission to Russia, headed by John F. Stevens, of New York, arrived in Tokio on its way to Petrograd. The Americans were entertained by the British and Russian ambassadors.

George Post Wheeler, American charge d'affaires, issued a statement that no commercial or financial work was to be undertaken by the commission, whose sole purpose was to assist in the solution of transportation questions.

# OREGON'S JUNIOR SENATOR PASSES

## Death Comes to Harry Lane as Result of Breakdown.

# ILL ONLY SHORT TIME

## Two Terms Served as Mayor of Portland, One as Supt. of Insane and One as U. S. Senator.

San Francisco.—United States Senator Harry Lane, of Oregon, died at a hospital here Wednesday night, from a nervous disorganization produced by a blood clot on the brain.

Senator Lane was stricken while in Washington. He stopped here on his way to his home in Portland, to recuperate. Last Thursday he was taken to a hospital, and on Monday the doctors pronounced the case hopeless.

Senator Lane was 62 years old. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Nina Lane McBride, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Harriet Lane Hicks, of Norfolk, Va.

Senator Lane was a native of Oregon, the son of a pioneer family of the state. His grandfather, General Joseph Lane, was the first territorial governor of the state, its first United States senator, and candidate for vice president on the Democratic ticket with Breckinridge in the memorable campaign of 1856.

His father, Nat H. Lane, was pioneer merchant, establishing the first store on the East Side, Portland.

Senator Lane was born at Corvallis, on August 28, 1855, and was, therefore, in his 62d year. As a youth he was employed on a farm and for a time worked as a laborer on a mining property operated by an uncle in Curry county. He was compelled to leave school at the age of 13 to help support the family.

But he studied in his spare hours and by the time he was 20 was able to enter Willamette university at Salem. He was graduated from the medical department there on May 30, 1876. Most of his active life was passed in the practice of his profession as a physician.

In 1887 Governor Penney appointed him superintendent of the State Insane hospital and he served through the first Penney term.

In 1905 he was elected mayor of Portland and also served a second term.

Through his first term of mayor he displayed a passionate interest in the welfare of the "plain people" as he was wont to refer to them, and it was largely through their vote that he was re-elected in 1907.

As mayor he gave close attention to details—a characteristic that manifested itself, it is said, in conducting his office as United States senator. And it is this insistence of doing himself many things that could have been left to subordinates that hastened his untimely collapse.

Senator Lane was the last man elected to the senate from Oregon by the legislature under the old law but the legislature merely acted to carry out the wishes of the people as expressed at the polls in the election of November, 1912. At that election he was the nominee of the Democratic party, having defeated a field of other candidates in the preceding primary.

# Vienna Cabinet Shaky.

London.—A vacancy in the Austrian premierhip may soon follow the Hungarian premier's resignation, according to reports through Amsterdam Monday. Messages from Vienna, says the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam, indicate that the rumors of the resignation of Count Clam-Martino, the Austrian premier, are so persistent that developments in this connection are expected shortly.

Count von Coudenhove, the governor of Bohemia, is mentioned as successor to the premier.

# Lisbon Damage is Heavy.

Vigo, Spain, via Paris.—Portuguese newspapers which have just reached here say the damages at Lisbon during the recent troubles caused by the increasing cost of provisions amount to more than 10,000,000 pesetas. All the shops and warehouses in the villages of Beatorot and Pozobisco were pillaged. Several hundred persons were arrested in Lisbon and put aboard vessels in the harbor. It is reported the workmen struck on Monday and joined the manifestants. The outbreak was attributed to German intrigues.

# Spy Faces New Charges.

New York.—Franz Rintelen, the German navy captain convicted recently and sentenced to one year in prison for conspiring to disrupt the munitions trade in this country, pleaded not guilty Thursday to two other indictments. These accuse him of perjury and of illegally obtaining a passport which enabled him to get to England, where he was arrested and sent back to this country. The government plans to place Rintelen on trial again.

# SHEEPS CLOTHING

LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

## LYDIA CRAVEN LEARNS SOME AMAZING FACTS ABOUT HER FAMILY HISTORY—AND HER FATHER EXPLAINS THE NATURE OF HIS MYSTERIOUS BUSINESS

**SYNOPSIS.**—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 Beggarstaff, a fascinating, wealthy American widow of about sixty years. The girl introduces herself as Lucy Carteret and says she is going to America to meet her father. Lucy's behavior puzzles Mrs. Beggarstaff, who is vastly surprised to find the girl in possession of a magnificent necklace, stolen from a museum some time previously and passes the news on to her friend, Quoin, a private detective on board. Lucy, dressing in the dark in her stateroom, hears a mysterious conversation between two men just outside her window and recognizes one of them as Thaddeus Craven, her father, whom she hasn't seen for five years. She confesses to Mrs. Beggarstaff that she is in reality Lydia Craven, goes on deck, and searching around, discovers her father making love to Mrs. Merrilees, wealthy, beautiful young widow and friend of Mrs. Beggarstaff. They and Lydia are much surprised. Mrs. Merrilees has just promised to marry Craven, but he has always posed as a bachelor and this fact she doesn't relish.

# CHAPTER V.

In humor as radiant as that of a child presented with a long-loved plaything, Craven returned to find his daughter as he had left her, alone. "Lydia! My dear, dear girl!"

She yielded without struggle to his embrace, instantly supple to the spell of that blind unquestioning devotion which never before that night had wavered from his image. In those arms the old enchantment regained full power, doubts and misgivings were all forgotten. Craven became to her once more the most splendid of men, and the handsomest, dearest of fathers.

And then he was holding her by the shoulders at arm's length looking her fondly up and down, winking an indulgent head. "The saints preserve us! But you've blossomed out into a woman of half the world! As tall as your old dad, as sweet as cherry blossoms as lovely as the break of a day in June! It's like seeing your mother again, the way she was the day we were married—though she was only eighteen then, and now you're more than twenty! God forgive 'em, but the years have magicked me into an old man before my time! The father of a woman like yourself—I can't believe it!"

"You haven't aged a day, daddy dear."

Craven would have none of that. "It's of grandchildren I must be thinking now. Don't hang your pretty head; let me look my fill of my girl! But you might be so good as to tell me how it comes you're here. If you dropped from the skies—"

"Surely you know, daddy," the girl protested. "I ran away—I had to. You know why."

"But I wrote you about it, everything, from the very beginning; and when you didn't answer, I thought there was nothing left for me but to run away."

"I tell you, Liddy, I've not heard a word from you for months!"

His manner carried conviction—credulous thrill that she was to the magic of that dear, carmine tongue! "You didn't get my letters?"

"Never one. If I hadn't been the bluest man alive these last three months, I'd have written to ask what was the matter. Not that I worried—Mrs. Hicks-Lorrimer's letters were regular and reassuring."

An ominous gleam informed the eyes of the girl. "Then she stole them?"

"My letters to you—Mrs. Hicks-Lorrimer must have stolen them!"

"My dear girl, be fair to her!"

"If my letters didn't reach you, someone must have intercepted them. One might have gone astray by itself, yes; but it isn't likely five would."

"Lydia, I don't get this at all."

"You know that woman wanted me to marry a man I didn't love!"

"She wrote me you were about to become engaged to young—what's his name—Keyes; gave a good account of him. I wrote to you at the time."

"That was three months ago. I haven't heard from you since. Her later letters must have told you I had refused him."

"They didn't. She said the thing was hanging fire—young Keyes a bit backward about coming forward. He must have been blind! You don't mean to tell me it's fallen through?"

"I mean to tell you," the girl cried, passionately, "I didn't like him! One of Mrs. Hicks-Lorrimer's tame cats! He may have money and family, as she claimed—I don't know—but he's abominable, and I loathe him! And she wouldn't let me alone. I stood her incessant nagging till I thought I'd go mad. Worst of all, my letters to you got no answers, save indirectly—I mean, she said it was your wish I should marry him."

"I never said that," Craven observed thoughtfully. "I did say that, if it was your wish and for your happiness, I gave my consent gladly. It wouldn't be like me, would it, to wish unhappiness to my own flesh and blood?"

"No—it wasn't like you; that's why I didn't understand. It—it seemed as if you'd turned against me."

before I came to them, properly introduced, and I was careful not to excite their curiosity for reasons that will appear. So I never mentioned your existence. This reticence grew into a habit as years went on. And when Mrs. Grummie died I had come to think it best for you to attain womanhood in England, and if possible marry some decent Englishman.

"Well—a substitute had to be found for Mrs. Grummie. Mrs. Hicks-Lorrimer presented the strongest credentials. I can only say I'm sorry she turned out badly—and surprised. That, however, is well over and done with. Henceforward you live with me."

"Oh, daddy, daddy dear! You mean it? I'm not in the way!"

"It would have been better if this could have been postponed a few weeks," Craven returned without enthusiasm. "But there is no helping what mischief has been done—"

"But surely, daddy, you can explain to her—"

Lydia faltered.

He silenced her with a gesture effective if a shade theatrical, and walked with her to a closed hatch, where they seated themselves.

"But I—"

"Hear me first, if you please, Lydia. Although your father, I'm by no means an old man. And—love is paramount! When you come to me and say, 'I love this man, whoever he may be, I shan't interfere—even as now, when you say, 'I can't love this man, I refrain from insisting on it. Mrs. Merrilees and I love each other. She pays me a great compliment; for I'm fifteen years her senior. I can't permit my daughter—"

"But if you will only listen to me!"

"Well?" Craven demanded severely.

"I haven't the least desire to come between you and Mrs. Merrilees. I think she's very lovely, and I wish you both very happiness."

"That is my own dear girl!" Clipping her face between his palms, he lifted it to receive his kiss.

"I only meant," the girl resumed, "I hoped you could make her understand, as you have me, by explaining—"

"Make your mind easy. There's been no real harm done. I've already received her assurance that our relations will continue as before. She understands—if not as fully as you do now. If I told her all that I've just told you, she might ask questions I couldn't answer; not, at least, until she is my wife, perhaps not then. Surely you must realize that your faith has been a great deal on trust. You have refrained from putting a question that, with Mrs. Merrilees, would take the form of a demand—What is the nature of this business of mine to which I have referred but never named?"

"You will tell me when you think I should know, daddy."

"I'm quite sure you oughtn't to know," he said gravely; "but I'm quite sure you've got to. If our relations are to continue in love and trust. Moreover, I know I can trust you, and were I to keep you in ignorance, much might happen that you wouldn't understand, that might make you doubt, misjudge, mistrust me. You may on occasion see me in conference with strange men, of a class I'd normally have nothing in common with. You'll have to become accustomed to my keeping strange hours—and help me keep them secret. You may even hear odd whispers about me—rumors that I'm not sure you've got to. If our relations are to continue in love and trust, moreover, I know I can trust you, and were I to keep you in ignorance, much might happen that you wouldn't understand, that might make you doubt, misjudge, mistrust me. You may on occasion see me in conference with strange men, of a class I'd normally have nothing in common with. 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