

# 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.

The District of Columbia reports its total registration at 32,327. Possible exemptions, 19,759. Estimated eligibles, 36,926.

Belgium will send an official mission to the United States, headed by Baron Moncheur, ex-minister to Washington. It will arrive within the next three weeks.

The tariff commission's trip to Europe and Asia to study tariff and trade problems has been postponed until late in the summer, because of the unsettled conditions abroad, particularly in Russia.

A force of 25,000 Filipino troops, wherever they may be needed, was offered President Wilson Friday by Manuel Quezon, ex-Philippine delegate in congress and now president of the Philippine senate.

In its report on operations along the Macedonian front, army headquarters announced that British airmen dropped several bombs, causing the destruction of several fields of ripening grain, on the east bank of the Struma.

Pugot Sound imports in May reached the large total of \$28,000,000, or nearly twice the aggregate of the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures compiled by Collector of Customs Drumheller.

The threatened strike in 140 factories in Petrograd engaged in metal manufactures and other war work, which was fixed for Friday, has been averted. The strikers' demands were granted, including the six-hour day.

Advertising clubs of 42 cities at a session of the American Advertising Clubs of the World at St. Louis, pledged publicity for the campaign to raise \$100,000,000 for the Red Cross and to finish the campaign for the Liberty Loan.

President Poincaré, of France, has conferred on Mrs. Royall Tyler the gold medal for devotion in recognition of her untiring work since the beginning of the war. She is vice president of the American hospital for refugees and of the Association for the Children of Flanders.

The Lafayette aerial squadron in France engaged in 15 battles in May. Corporal Kenneth Marr (San Francisco) was engaged in two battles. Sergeant Haviland, Sergeant Charles Johnson, of St. Louis, and Lieutenant William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, are cited for meritorious conduct.

Persons leaving the United States to avoid military service would be expatriated and forever barred from the country by bills introduced by Representative Taylor, of Colorado. Thirty days from the passage of either measure would be given to persons who already have fled to return and make amends.

Seven Finnish coal miners who refused to register at Newcastle under the selective service law are in the Seattle county jail and 78 or 80 more are liable to a year's imprisonment and enforced registration provided by the Federal law for slackers, as the result of a visit of three deputy sheriffs and two deputy marshals to the mining town Thursday.

Theodore Roosevelt will give an address in Lincoln, Neb., on "Americanism," Thursday, June 14, the closing day of the Nebraska semi-centennial celebration.

Applications for admittance to the second reserve officers' training camp at the Presidio will be accepted on and after June 15, according to orders received in San Francisco June 4 from the War department by Lieutenant Colonel Albert Loden, commanding the military camp.

Santos Dumont, the Brazilian aviator, has invented a powerful type of seaplane for fighting submarines, according to a Turin dispatch, which says that the new machine will be manufactured in the United States.

A New York Federal grand jury has indicted 14 individuals and four corporations on a charge of conspiring to defraud through the mails investors of the Emerson Motors company, a Delaware corporation with a stock of \$10,000,000.

Ruth Law, aviatrix, circled over Cleveland, Ohio, environs Wednesday, dropping "Liberty Loan bombs." Miss Law has started on a 10-days' trip in the interest of the Liberty Bond campaign, dropping literature on several Middle West and Southwestern cities.

Frank C. Webb, of New York, and J. E. Mumsey, of Salt Lake City, are en route to their homes following their release from the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., where they had served six-year sentences imposed after conviction in the Indianapolis dynamite cases.

Romania will establish a legation in Washington. Romanians recently asked this government if the establishment of a legation here would be agreeable and has just been told that the United States would be glad to receive a charge d'affaires.

The Petrograd provisions committee has decided to reduce the sugar allowance to one-half a Russian pound monthly. Only black or brown bread may be baked hereafter, according to an announcement, under penalty of 18 months' imprisonment, or a fine of \$10,000 rubles.

# WILL HUNT SLACKERS

No More Leniency to Be Given Delinquents and Prison Looms for Those Who Failed in Duty.

Washington, D. C.—The period of leniency ended Monday for men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, who failed to register for the war army last Tuesday.

Provost Marshal General Crowder sent to the governors of all the states a message asking them "to inaugurate from Tuesday a vigorous, aggressive and effective enforcement of the penal clause of the selective service law against all who have by their failure to register brought themselves under those provisions."

The message follows: "Quotas are to be assigned to the several states in proportion to their population as determined by the bureau of the census and not in proportion to the registration. The result is that every person who has failed to register is seriously increasing the burden of those who have registered. Ample notice and every opportunity has now been given and there is no longer any argument upon which the conduct of non-registrants can be condoned."

"The period of leniency has now passed. It is requested that every effort be now made to detect and arrest persons subject to registration who have not registered and to bring each case promptly to the attention of the nearest representative of the department of Justice."

"Wide publicity should be given to the effect of non-registration in increasing the burden on those who have registered. Care should be taken that the lists prescribed in paragraph 39 are promptly posted and all registrants should be asked to assist in bringing non-registrants to the attention of the police."

"Summarization reports of registration from the various boards should be compared with estimates of the census bureau and efforts should be made on those districts where discrepancy between registration and estimates seem greatest."

"In case of doubt as to age or persons who have not registered, the tabulated record of political organizations and other local records should be consulted and data may be obtained from the bureau of the census."

General Crowder has nearly completed a draft of regulations to govern exemption boards, and expects to lay it before Secretary Baker in a few days for approval. The general believes no class should be exempted as such, but that local boards should decide on the circumstances in each individual case. He favors use of the device such as a jury wheel for drawing the names of those to be examined by the exemption boards.

A few more states reported registrations to the provost marshal general's office Tuesday, but indications were that all would not be completed for nearly a week.

Among the states reporting so far, Ohio stands first in the proportion of registration to the census estimate with 113 per cent. Illinois has 104.7 per cent, Iowa 101.3 per cent, and Washington is the lowest with 50.9 per cent.

When the provost marshal general's office closed Tuesday night 33 states had sent complete returns showing a total registration of 6,358,388, compared to census allotments totaling 7,063,482. The returns during the day about kept up the percentage of previous reports, and predictions as to the grand total ranged from 9,000,000 to 9,250,000. The possible exemptions indicated were 3,439,527.

## Anti-Liquor Movement Gains Ground in Senate

Washington, D. C.—Prohibition took more forward steps Tuesday in congress. It was decided to combine the many prohibition amendments into the food bills in one separate measure for conservation of grains and to prohibit the manufacture of foodstuffs into beer and malt liquors as well as distilled spirits. The senate agricultural committee reached this decision.

The senate judiciary committee favorably reported a resolution by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, for a prohibition constitutional amendment.

The Sheppard resolution was approved with Senators Culberson, of Texas; Reed, of Missouri; and Brandegee, of Connecticut, voting against it. Prohibition advocates promise to press for a senate vote upon it.

## Norwegian Vessel Sunk

New York—The Norwegian steamship Askild, a vessel of 2264 tons gross register, which departed April 5 with cargo for England, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine May 19 near the French coast, after leaving England for Africa, according to members of the crew who reached here Tuesday. "We had time to take to the boats," Otto Bensen, one of the crew, said, "and then we had a narrow escape from death by shell fire. A French destroyer came up and fired and the submarine fired back."

## Decision Favors Unions

Washington, D. C.—Injunctions against labor unions under the Sherman anti-trust law, the Supreme Court decided Tuesday in dismissing proceedings against New York Carpenters' union, can be obtained only by the government, and not by private persons. Justices McKenna, VanDevanter and Brandeis dissented. Injunction proceedings brought by "open shop" woodwork manufacturers to restrain New York carpenters' unions and others from refusing to work on their products were dismissed by the court.

## Indians Finally Register

Salt Lake City—After they had gone on the warpath, made prisoner of the acting Indian agent and had threatened with death the only white woman in the village, whom they had taken hostage, Indians of the Ute tribe, in the Uintah basin, have agreed to register for conscription. This became known Tuesday through a Federal officer in the Indian service, who arrived here to report the matter to Leon Bone, agent of the department of Justice.

# U. S. IN WAR FOR FREEDOM

## President Wilson Tells Russia Aims of America are No Indemnity Nor Annexation but Righting of Every Wrong Done Is Demanded.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson, in a communication to the new government of Russia, has made plain the war aims of the United States and its position on "no annexations, no indemnities."

"No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty," says the communication.

"No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done."

"No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its people."

The President's communication was delivered to the Russian government by Ambassador Francis at Petrograd. In full it is as follows:

"In view of the approaching visit of the American delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia and to discuss the best and most practical means of co-operation between the two peoples in carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate that I should state again, in the light of this new partnership, the objects the United States has had in mind in entering the war."

"Those objects have been very much obscured during the past few weeks by mistaken and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant for the whole human race, to permit any misinterpretations or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment."

"The war has begun to us against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat, those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair, or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve their influence at home and power abroad to the undoing of the very men they are using."

"The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force."

"The ruling classes in Germany have begun to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Baghdad and beyond. Government after government is seeking to obtain without open conquest of the territory, been linked together by a link of intrigue directed at nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world."

"The meshes of that intrigue must be broken, but cannot be broken unless wrongs already done are undone, and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being renewed or repaired."

"Of course, the imperial German government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the imperial German government within the empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that empire."

"That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from ever happening again."

"We are fighting for the liberty, the self-government and the undisturbed development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and

executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again. We ought not to consider remedies merely because they have a pleasing and sonorous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not achieve the result. Effective readjustments will, and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made."

"But they must follow a principle and that principle is sovereignty. No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its people."

"And then the free peoples of the world must draw together in some common covenant, some genuine and practical co-operation that will, in effect, combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given the structure of fact and reality. The nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of autocratic and self-pleasing power."

"For these things we can afford to pour out blood and treasure. For these are the things we have always professed to desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or submit. If the forces of autocracy can divide us, they will overcome us; if we stand together, victory is certain and we cannot afford then or now to be weak or omit any single guarantee of justice and security."

## PERSHING SAFE IN LONDON

American General and Staff Cross Atlantic Unannounced.

London—A British trans-Atlantic steamer came slowly into her moorings in a British port Saturday morning with the most interesting complement of passengers she ever had during her years of plying between American and English ports.

The passengers consisted of the staff of the first division of the American army that will co-operate with the British and French armies on French soil in the world war—Gen. John J. Pershing and his personal staff and the officers of the general staff, numbering nearly 60.

There also were on board about 70 private soldiers, a clerical force of the same number, a score of British officers from Canada and a large party of adventurous civilians, including several women.

Washington, D. C.—Maj. Gen. Pershing, whose safe arrival in England is recorded in the foregoing dispatch, had with him 198 officers, enlisted men and other attaches. The party had more than a week ago without any publicity being given to their departure, despite the fact that it was known to some American newspapers.

Reports from Paris said sites for the camps of American troops had been selected. Presumably Gen. Pershing will inspect these and make complete arrangements for the reception of his troops.

In announcing the personnel of Gen. Pershing's staff the War department made public the first general orders of the commander of the American expeditionary force, dated Washington, May 26.

## Wooden Ship Men Let Out

Washington, D. C.—Charges by F. A. Eustis, assistant general manager of the government's Emergency Fleet Corporation, and F. Huntington Clark, that Major General George Goethals is deliberately blocking the wooden ship building program, resulted in the dismissal of both as volunteer employees of the corporation. General Goethals, in a memorandum to the shipping board, announced that he was discharging the engineers who conceived the wooden ship building plan because their usefulness was at an end.

## Girls Enlist to Fight

Petrograd, via London—Two hundred girl students of the Petrograd Technical Institute have entered their names on the rolls of a female regiment which is being recruited by Ensign Butchkareff. The aim is immediately to start to the front and to fight in all respects under the same conditions as men.

Scores of girls and women, eager to fight, appeared at the offices of the League of Equal Rights for Women, which has expressed its approval of Ensign Butchkareff's plan.

## More Labor Bars Down

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Wilson's ruling waving certain provisions of the immigration laws so that Mexican labor may be brought into this country for agricultural purposes has been extended so as to include labor from Canada.

Because of a shortage of labor in the Northern lumber regions an effort also is being made to have the secretary include in the order labor for this work also.

# SHEEP'S CLOTHING

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

LYDIA IS VASTLY AMUSED BY PETER TRAFFT'S WHIMSICAL WAY OF MAKING LOVE, BUT SHE IS MORE SERIOUSLY IMPRESSED WITH THE PERSONALITY OF QUOIN WHO SEEMS TO HER THE TYPICAL YANKEE

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 passed the news on to her friend, Quoin, a private detective on board. Lucy, dressed 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. The girl discovers her father and young Mrs. Merrilees, a charming widow, engaged to be married. Mrs. Merrilees is bewildered for a moment because Craven had always posed as a bachelor, but she and Lydia like one another. Craven tells Lydia he secretly represents the British government in the United States. Peter Trafft falls in love with Lydia and Mrs. Merrilees displays a magnificent necklace which she says she's going to give Lydia for a wedding present.

## CHAPTER VII.

Mrs. Beggarstaff was right, who herself admitted that she was always right: Lydia was a very happy girl. She had, indeed, never been so happy since those memorable days when Craven's rare, capricious and always unexpected appearances in England had invariably signalled his amazing sprees of paternal indulgence—frolics from which, as from the nirvana of fairy tales, one emerged in childish demoralization to renew acquaintance with the hard and grimy facts of life as lived in Mrs. Grumple's Bloomsbury lodging house, or with the chilly routine of the Misses Stint's Select Academy for Daughters of Gentlemen.

She lived those days in delicious excitement. She would be a strange girl of twenty had her imagination not quickened to the romance inherent in the world's secret agent. To think her self the object of such surveillance, as daughter and confidante of a past master of devious diplomacy; to think she must ever keep her courage bright in the shadow of nameless dangers, be forever jealous of the great secret, comport herself always warily—in these persuasions lay delight as deep and abiding as that of a girl playing the mischief at her first bal masque.

Not infrequently she would catch Craven regarding her with his dark and quizzical smile; and then she would flush and smile spiritedly in return, thrilled to think he read her thoughts and understood.

One circumstance alone flawed the perfect jewel of her happiness—the second and final disappearance of her sardonyx cameo.

The first time Lydia had missed it had turned up safe and sound before the chest of drawers. But the next day it vanished again and finally. And though for a time her hope ran high that the finder would return the trinket in view of the rather heavy reward posted by Craven, when nothing of the sort happened she was forced to accept the hypothesis that the clasp had worked loose when she had been lounging beside the rail, delivering the brooch to the sea.

In her new relationship with her father Lydia found several friendships that, however young, promised permanence.

For one, Mrs. Beggarstaff had unquestionably taken a fancy to Lydia, which the girl was quick to divine and reciprocate with a frank and if undemonstrative—real affection. And the Dowager Dragon was daily wasting much time in amiable bickering with Craven about his daughter's future, openly discommending his intention to make Lydia part of his menage; at least until there should be a second Mrs. Craven to keep his house in order—and its master, into the bargain.

"Though," she once amended acridly in the presence of Mrs. Merrilees, "as for that, to my taste, Betty's altogether too frivolous to make a proper duenna. Mark my words, Tad, just as soon as that pretty feather-weight head finds out life with you is not one round of pleasure, she's going to cut loose and lead you a dance that won't leave a breath in your fat little body. And then what will become of the child?"

"Oh, blow your meddling!" Craven retorted with entire good humor. "You forget the 'child' is of age—or will be in another six months. She can take care of herself. If it turns out she can't, I give you permission to use your well-known arts of moral suasion and nag her until she's mad enough to hitch up as companion to a saw-toothed destroyer of reputations like yourself."

"She could do far worse," the Dowager Dragon snuffed; "and will—if I let you have your way."

"Which is just what is going to happen. Lydia and I understand each other, my home's the place for her, and there she goes, straight from the steamer."

When he had detached his fiancée and departed, the Dowager Dragon took up the thread of her discourse with Lydia.

and he never will. He's Peter Pan, with all the innocence expurgated."

Here the Dowager Dragon paused and, receiving no response, regarded with suspicion the object of her solicitude. "What are you smiling at, pray?" she demanded in dudgeon. "Do you think I'm merely blustering for your amusement?"

"I beg your pardon," Lydia said meekly, hastening to erase a smile; the idea of the chief agent of Downing Street in America being heedless, irresponsible and flighty having proved too much for her sense of the ridiculous. "You made me think of something funny. But please, Mrs. Beggarstaff, don't say any more. The thing is quite settled; and you don't know how stubborn he is—and I'm his daughter!"

The frown of the Dowager Dragon relaxed, and a crusty smile succeeded. "So be it! I shan't contend with you for Tad another minute. But when you see your mistake, remember, my home is always open to you. You're a cheerful snipper, and not a bit hard to look at, and I believe I could grow quite fond of you. Now promise you'll come, if ever you're in trouble. You owe me that consolation at least—if only for being graceful in defeat."

Lydia promising lightly, a placated Dowager Dragon consented to let the subject drop.

Then there was Mrs. Merrilees, who bade fair to prove the sister more than the stepmother, the girl friend more than either, who, once Craven had weeded her out of her resentment of his putatively negative and innocent deception, seemed to find in Lydia just one more reason for being fond of Craven and viewing with confidence her life after marriage. Though vain and avid of admiration, she seemed incapable of any sort of mean emotion, and was as generous as the good sunlight. An adorable creature!

Peter Trafft, the third of three new-found friends, was a riddle Lydia couldn't read, but found endlessly diverting. Publicly sentimental about Lydia, brazenly seeking every opportunity

to seduce her with himself, once this was accomplished, he flouted sentiment, ridiculed the world (including himself), and kept her in a state of amusement that precluded discouragement of his eccentric wooing.

"I want you to know me as I really am," he informed her on one occasion. "If I should seem as sober-sided and solemn as your next adorer, you'd marry me in ignorance of my true character."

"But I haven't the slightest intention of marrying you, Mr. Trafft."

"That's a fine line," he commented admiringly. "What you heroines of modern fiction would do without it heaven only knows! It's certain our novelists don't, or they'd invent something less stereotyped. But you mustn't forget it really means nothing in the first chapters. Along about page three hundred and twenty-one it's a signal either for the clench or for the bounce."

that the architect of my dome used any building material more substantial than funny-bones."

"Do you mean me to understand you're incurably frivolous?"

"Rather!"

"Isn't it a pretty poor recommendation for a suitor to advance?"

"Do you think so?" He appeared to ponder this gravely. "But I can't see that. Think how deadly life would be with a man who took everything seriously—himself, for instance, and the candidate for president on the Prohibition ticket, and Lloyd George, and—ah—the Anti-Woman Suffrage movement. There's only one thing I'm ready to promise to take seriously. Now pretend you don't get me?"

"You are quite, quite hopeless!"

"Wrong again! I was never more hopeful. First thing you know you'll be lying awake nights wondering if I can possibly be as silly as I sound, and thinking what a pity 'tis 't' true; and when you come to that stage, it'll be all over but the rice and old shoes and Niagara Falls!"

"Certainly you must be an incurable optimist!"

"You think so? I say, that's an awfully good sign! You're thinking about me already!"

But of the four it was Quoin who most impressed Lydia's impressionable imagination. His seemed an individuality rarely simple and straightforward, to which latency and indirection must be altogether foreign. He was, Lydia understood, a criminal investigator of unusual attainments; yet he utterly lacked every idiosyncrasy of the "great" detective of fiction. He was a long, lank man, with a thin face of strong features. His wide, thin lips drooped quizzically at their corners. And his eyes were dark and, normally, deep with humorous expression. To Lydia's notion he was the Yankee type incarnate, but without that uncouthness she had been bred to expect.

Because the Alsatia, groping her blind way at half-speed through wrappings of fog ever more opaque, persisted in making night hideous with her unearthly whoop of warning, the concert all but fell flat. Only Craven's inexhaustible enthusiasm saved the function.

When it was over Lydia, announcing her intention of going to bed, delayed only to say good-night to Peter Trafft on the upper companionway landing, near the doorway to the port side of the boat deck. One-half of this double door was open. Beyond it was nothingness—a flat wall of gray but feebly tinted with artificial light.

Then, descending to the promenade deck, she turned aft to her stateroom, and was about to enter when she heard her name called in Craven's voice, and—since she had left him only a few minutes before the center of an animated group in the music room—with pardonable surprise she discovered the man coming swiftly toward her from the after part of the ship.

"Just to say good-night!" he explained hastily, folding his daughter in the tenderest of embraces; and then in a rapid whisper—"Meet me on deck—this deck—to port—fifth stanchion aft from the door—in an hour. If anyone seems to be watching you, go back!" And again aloud, "Good-night, dear child, good-night!" he murmured fondly, releasing her, and hurried forward.

Almost without her knowledge the knob turned in Lydia's grasp; and when she found herself alone in that dark stateroom her hands trembled so with excitement that for a moment she fumbled in vain for the switch.

Watch for startling developments described in the next installment—something big coming!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## ONCE BUSY CITY NOW QUIET

Wisby Has Little to Show That It Was at One Time Liveliest Place of Its Size in Europe.

To the eastward of Sweden, in the inhospitable Baltic, lies the great island of Gothland, with its capital of Wisby. Little visited and little known, Wisby is one of the most interesting cities of northern Europe. It is in the track of half the Russian and Scandinavian sea commerce, but few ships make the land today in which was once the busiest of northern harbors.

Land at Wisby and you find a quiet little city with ivy-covered houses and gardens of roses, going about its unimportant affairs in an atmosphere of placid calm. It takes a considerable effort of the imagination to call up a picture of the times when Wisby was to the Baltic and the North sea what Venice in the height of her power was to the Mediterranean. Wisby in those days was the wealthiest and liveliest city of its size in Europe.

The men of Wisby seem to have been traders from the beginning. Back in the ancient world of Wisby galleys that went all over the known globe and traded the treasures of the Levant with Norse kings. Today they are still digging about in a desultory fashion on the island in search of historical relics and the shovels bring up cotas of all the ancient nations—cotas of old Britain, of barbarian Russia, of the numberless German states, of France and Spain and north Africa. Wisby gathered the gold of every land with her venturesous trading keels, in times when a little business trip had as much romance and danger as the forays of a knight errant fighting over his lady's eyebrow.



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