Evening Public Ledger
and
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PRESIDENT
Charles H. Ludington, Vice President; John C. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer; Philip S. Collins, John B. Williams, John J. Spurgeon, Directors.

EDITORIAL BOARD:
CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, Chairman
DAVID E. SMILEY.....Editor

JOHN C. MARTIN....General Business Manager

Published daily at PUBLIC LEDGER Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia.
ATLANTIC CITY.....Press-Union Building
NEW YORK.....206 Metropolitan Tower
DETROIT.....701 Ford Building
ST. LOUIS.....1008 Fullerton Building
CHICAGO.....1202 Tribune Building

NEWS BUREAUS:
WASHINGTON BUREAU, N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
NEW YORK BUREAU.....The Sun Building
LONDON BUREAU.....London Times

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS
The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.
By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month. Six ($6) dollars per year, payable in advance.
To all foreign countries one ($1) dollar per month.
Notice—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

☞ Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Member of the Associated Press
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published therein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 11, 1919

THE CHARTER VICTORY

THE thanks of every believer in clean city government are due to those members of the Citizens' Committee on Charter Revision whose conscientious, painstaking and exhausting labors were unselfishly contributed to the drafting of the bills which have now weathered the attacks of a stormy passage at Harrisburg. They can congratulate themselves upon having done a hard job and done it well and faithfully.

The result is a victory for honesty and decency in every sense of the word.

Although not everything is obtained that the members might wish, every essential for the beginning of a new period in municipal transactions has been accomplished, and there is ample reason to predict a decided improvement in the control of the city administration *provided*—and this is most important of all—*the voters of Philadelphia do their duty at the polls as well as the revisionists performed their self-appointed tasks.*

Unfit or crooked officials can undo all the gains that have been made. The best laws ever devised can be circumvented by men determined to serve dishonest purposes.

It is up to every voter who wants to keep down graft in the city government to back up the new charter with his ballot.

CONGRESSIONAL HUSTLE

LITTLE jobs like unscrambling the railroads and wires, revising the tax laws, fashioning a budget and making peace with Germany can hardly be expected to monopolize congressional time. Intervals of leisure have, however, been energetically avoided.

Of the 6000 bills introduced since the Sixty-sixth Congress opened, one-third have been devoted to the same general theme. The disposition of war relics is the prime concern of all these measures, and many are the towns, villages, hamlets and crossroads which are indulging in anticipatory thrills over trophies emblematic of our military victory.

Some of the requests are modest, as, for instance, that of the congressman asking for only one "small cannon" for each of the eight towns in his district. Others are more exacting and urge the delivery of "sets of projectiles" or a "suitable number of shells." The Ohio representative who wants "cannon balls" fixes a different standard, evincing a knowledge of history, but not of the contemporary variety.

It would be a pleasing act of sentiment could all these requests be filled. Nevertheless, it is probable that Senator Wadsworth's plan, authorizing the secretary of war to dispose of the captured German ordnance in an equitable manner, will be adopted.

But the 2000 bills introduced were not really in vain. They furnished a season of legislative exercise. Perish the thought of an idle Congress!

THUMBS DOWN!

NOBODY need mourn for the death of the so-called Metropolitan Police Commission bill at Harrisburg save those who hoped to use it for selfish advantage.

The enactment of this measure would have been a decided step backward and would not have accomplished anything except sooner or later to plunge the Police Department deeper into partisan politics.

Every safeguard is thrown around the police and firemen in the new city charter bills to keep them away from the politicians and the politicians away from them. The civil service restrictions and provisions, if properly enforced by the right kind of commissioners, will effectually prevent abuses without viciously departing from the home-rule principle.

We have opposed this measure from the first and we are glad Governor Sproul and the other leaders have coincided. Now they have pulled nobody's chestnuts from the fire.

THE JOHNSON LOOPHOLE

IT IS doubtless prudent to ask the courts to decide, before the Johnson art collection is moved into a special building erected to contain it, whether there has arisen an "extraordinary situation making it exceedingly judicious."

John G. Johnson provided in his will that his pictures should be exhibited in his residence in South Broad street unless such a situation arose. Investigation has shown that the house is not fireproof and is an unsafe place for storing a valuable collection of paintings. It would cost almost as much to make it fireproof as it would to build a suitable building exclusively devoted to the collection. The paintings are now in a fireproof warehouse.

If the court decides that conditions exist which make it judicious to remove the pictures permanently to another place, then no interested person will be able to make trouble in the future. The desire of Mr. Johnson that his house should become a museum is admitted. But Mr. Johnson was too wise a man to hamper by impossible conditions those to whose care he was intrusting his valuable collection. He left an opening in his will big enough to permit all the pictures and other objects of art to be carried through to whatever other place the judgment of those in charge might think best.

COUNSELS OF FOLLY ON THE PEACE TREATY

The Knox Resolution Contains the Maddest and Most Pernicious Propositions Yet Made

NO MORE astounding propositions were ever made in a time of grave international crisis than are contained in the Knox resolution offered in the Senate within two or three hours after the appearance of the Congressional Record yesterday morning containing the full text of the peace treaty in the form in which it was submitted to Germany.

The resolution is apparently intended as a complete repudiation of the course of the President in Paris. It disputes the constitutional power of the Senate to ratify any such treaty as the President has assisted in negotiating. And it charges that the treaty "contains principles, guarantees and undertakings obliterative of legitimate race and national aspiration, oppressive of weak nations and peoples and destructive of human progress and liberty."

In Senator Knox's eagerness to smite the President he has delivered a blow at the honesty of purpose of every one of the Allied nations which has participated in framing the treaty. He charges France and Great Britain, Italy and Japan, by implication, with consenting to principles oppressive of weak nations and destructive of human progress and liberty.

This is a grave charge to be made by a former secretary of state, who is one of the leaders of the party in power in the legislature of one of the nations engaged in making peace. It matters not whether the Senate adopts or rejects the resolution when it comes to a vote. The mischief has been done by its introduction and publication. It gives aid and comfort to Germany, which has been quick to take advantage of every difference of opinion among the peace delegates of which it could learn. It will stiffen the backbone of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues, who are to be told that they must sign the treaty within a few days. It will weaken the power of the President in Paris through its announcement to the whole world that the leaders of the Senate majority do not accept him as the spokesman for America. We say "the leaders," because it is incredible that Senator Knox should have offered his resolution without the knowledge and consent of his associates.

While professing to desire the peace of the world and the early agreement on the treaty, Senator Knox seems to have acted without any sense of responsibility for the consequences of his course, and to be seeking partisan advantage no matter at what cost. It is most unfortunate and is to be regretted by every American who cares more for the equitable settlement of the problem of peace than he does for putting the leaders of any political party in a hole.

After announcing that Congress declared war upon Germany and pledged the resources of the country to bring the conflict to a successful termination, the resolution declares that the Senate, "being a coequal part of the treaty-making power," is gravely impressed by the fact that the provisions of the treaty "appear calculated to force upon us undesirable and far-reaching covenants inimical to our free institutions," and that if it fails to accept these our co-belligerents may be at peace while we shall be at war. This is aimed at the league-of-nations section of the treaty and it begs the whole question by assuming that it is admitted that the league would be inimical to our free institutions.

The third paragraph in the preamble goes even farther by denouncing the treatment accorded to the little peoples as oppressive and destructive of human progress, as quoted above. If the treaty is as bad as all this, then its ratification should not be considered at all, either with or without the league-of-nations section in it.

But we all know that a serious attempt has been made by all the delegates to protect the little peoples and to insure the independence and autonomy of the small nations. The Poles and the Czecho-Slovaks and the Serbians are under no delusion about what has been done for them. Their leaders are professing gratitude for the opportunity which the treaty guarantees to them to live their own life in their own way. They are certainly as good witnesses as could be found to testify on this matter.

The first section of the resolution announces that the Senate will regard as adequate to our national needs a treaty "which shall assure to the United States and its people the attainment of those ends for which we entered the war," but nothing is said about what those ends were; whether they were to make the world, including the United States, safe for democracy, or whether they were merely to secure a military victory over Germany, to be followed by a renewal of the commercial treaties which the breaking out of war nullified.

Then it is resolved that the constitution cannot be amended by a treaty and that the Senate cannot consent to any treaty which would change the constitution. This is mere flubdub.

There is nothing in the treaty which trespasses in any way upon the constitutional functions of Congress. Particular pains have been taken to respect the constitutional limitations placed upon the President and upon Congress. There are some lawyers who say that the effort has not been successful; but equally good lawyers insist that we are asked to do nothing which would interfere with our sovereignty to any greater extent than it is interfered with by every treaty which we make with another power.

The third section asks that the league-of-nations covenant be separated from the rest of the treaty so that it may be acted upon separately and at leisure, in order that the remainder of the treaty may be ratified at once. But does Senator Knox favor ratifying a treaty which "oppresses little peoples" and is "subversive of human progress and liberty"?

The separation of the league section would involve rewriting the whole document, for the league is to enforce the provisions of the treaty. It is interwoven with the whole fabric of the structure. If its provisions for the little nations are so abhorrent they must be entirely recast.

The fourth section announces, in effect, that the Senate is prepared to ratify a peace treaty at an early date if the Peace Conference will separate the league provisions from the rest. The last section promises that in case the peace of Europe is again threatened the United States will "regard such a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom," and will consult with other powers with a view to devising means for the removal of the menace.

This is a promise to join in improvising a league of nations in a specific crisis after the crisis has arisen and admits the necessity for international co-operation against which it is professing to protest.

If the Senate should adopt this resolution the United States would be disgraced before all the world. And we would have no valid grievance if the Peace Conference should ignore the American delegates and make such a treaty with Germany as it saw fit, leaving us to get out of the mess into which we had precipitated ourselves by the best way possible.

But even if the resolution should not pass its introduction will make the task of agreement with Germany much more difficult and will without doubt delay that consummation for which we are all devoutly hoping.

Have Messrs. Lodge, Knox and Borah gone mad?

A LEGISLATIVE SENTENCE

PASSAGE of the bill ousting the Personal Registration Commission at the discretion of Governor Sproul is in the nature of a legislative judgment and sentence on the members of that body for failure in the performance of duty.

That the sentence is justified is made clear by the censure of the local Court of Common Pleas and the state Supreme Court, which vigorously condemned the body for disfranchising voters illegally.

It is regrettable that there should be need of anything smacking of "ripper" legislation because of the bad precedent it establishes. A better course would have been for the Governor to call the members before him for a hearing on the charges and then follow it with the removal of those he deemed guilty of misfeasance. But lack of time seems to have made this course impracticable.

The responsibility of selecting men who shall unwaveringly protect the rights of every voter now falls upon Governor Sproul, and with the present example before him there is no doubt he will take care to play no factional favorites.

Filling in the Time — Paris pessimism is simply a reminder that when one has leisure to worry one simply has to worry, even if one be forced to worry because one has nothing to worry about.

Ready for New Type — The mammoth British dirigible R-34 has been assigned to cross the Atlantic. "Oh, all right, John Bull," says Uncle Sam. "It's all a matter of choice, but I'd rather have two planes of sweet seventeen than one bag of R-34!"

Good Man for Big Job — Hugh Gibson, American minister to Poland, has been sent by the State Department to investigate alleged pogroms. Gibson's ability and integrity, proved in Belgium, will give weight to the report he is called upon to make.

Name, Please! — The organization committee of the league of nations commission has decided that "it will be essential to the league to be informed at the earliest moment of all the political, economic, financial, social and other relevant considerations in all parts of the world." Oh, wirra, wirra! We know one woman's club that will keep the international secretariat busy.

Hearts and Homes — S. A. B. Farquhar has the backing of many modern thinkers in his assertion before the Pennsylvania Housing and Town Planning Association that environment has much more influence upon a man than heredity. He drew from it the just conclusion that we ought to have more homes and better ones. The man who may on occasion be called upon to fight for his home ought at least to have a home worth fighting for.

The High Cost of Education is being seriously considered by the University of Pennsylvania.

If Harrisburg is through with the dove of peace, it might be a good idea to shoot it over to Paris.

Philadelphia G. A. R. men have proved to Lancastrians that age is no bar to a good hustler.

Now that every member of the United States Senate has his own copy of the peace treaty, he knows just as much about it as he did before.

There is so little in the treaty to date that was not in the summary that one suspects that politics rather than patriotism was responsible for the pother.

It is a safe bet that about 90 per cent of the new troop of state police will be honorably discharged soldiers. They have the goods.

Clemenceau has notified the Hungarian Government that if attacks on Czechs do not cease "extreme measures" will be taken. Just a little intimation that the Tiger still has teeth.

Word has been received from Berlin of the death of Admiral von Holtzendorff, head of the German general naval staff during the war. It is a certainty that he didn't die of overwork.

CONGRESSMAN MOORE'S LETTER

Many Delegations of Philadelphians Visit Washington—Chaplain Scott of the Army Is Now a Major. "Congresses Come and Go, but an 'Uncle Joe' Is Always on the Job"

Washington, D. C., June 11.

REPUBLICANS in Congress are trying to make economy a watchword. They are having a hard time to do it. The start on the Indian appropriation bill and the agricultural bill was not favorable, since each bill carried slightly increased appropriations over the bills prepared by the Democrats which failed in the Senate. But there was some excuse for these two bills because of the Republicans' desire to get them out of the way to take up the larger appropriation bills for the army and navy. The Democrats insisted that the Republicans had accepted these measures about as the Democrats framed them, but the Republicans retorted that they had only until the 30th of June to get all appropriation bills through or be compelled to resort to the Democratic method of extending the preceding year's appropriations into the new year. This, with the army and navy bills, would carry war appropriations into peace times. The Republicans insisted that if Mr. Wilson had called Congress into extra session on the 5th of March, rather than hold up the session until the 19th of May, the situation would have been different. Then there would have been time to go into the bills more carefully. Moreover, they insisted that the Democrats had not made up their committees for a whole week after the Republicans had completed theirs, thus delaying hearings and otherwise forcing hasty consideration of the routine bills above referred to. It is evident that a good deal of Democratic jockeying is to be done before the November elections. The President's attitude on the beer, wine and whisky business is pointed to as indicating that Republicans will be forced to play the game wisely if they expect to catch up to the President before election.

DELEGATIONS from Philadelphia come to Washington on a variety of errands. The College of Pharmacy, intent on obtaining suitable recognition by way of rank for pharmacists in the navy, has been talking the matter over with Congressman Darrow and others. Prof. E. Fullerton Cook was early on the ground, along with Prof. Charles H. La Wall, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association; President George M. Beringer, of the National Pharmaceutical Service Association, and Lieutenant O. G. Ruge, of the United States navy. Jacob Singer, formerly register of wills, the same neat and forceful speaker he was when making the round of the wards as a candidate, has been here with former Councilman Jacob Ginsburg, now president of the Publishers' Association of the American Press in Foreign Languages, and Sr Ettinger, of Fifth and Pine streets, executive secretary of the people's relief committee for the Jewish war sufferers, all protesting against the pogroms in Poland. Robert Dripps, one-time director under the Blankenburg administration, occasionally comes over to talk about the Purple Cross, the organization started by Prof. H. S. Eckels, the late General J. Lewis Good and ex-State Senator McNulty, to embalm and preserve our soldier dead in order that their bodies might be returned to the United States for interment—a movement that has not yet received the sanction of the War Department.

THAT good old devotee of healthy sport, John F. Huneker, who recalls the days when Judge Howard A. Davis was clever with the mitts, is gravitating between the Art Club and his cabin at Brown's Mills in the Pines, according to Dr. Robert N. Keely, an Arctic explorer, who includes Washington occasionally in his peregrinations. Huneker and Keely and Upton H. White have a real hunch for the Pines. They are all good sports with an artistic temperament, but they do like the long walks and the open air that sweeps over the Jersey barrens. All of them are more or less interested in their traveling companions who run up against the troublesome passport problem in wartimes. Huneker, by the way, is related by marriage to General Edward Barnard Hankey, of the British army, whose mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine E. Dohan, resides at Darlington, Pa.

THE chaplain job in the United States army is a very busy one. So it is in the navy. And owing to certain restrictions of law it is difficult for a chaplain to rise very high in rank. A chaplain is not supposed to be very much of a fighting man from the very nature of his calling, but he has to be on the firing line with the boys nevertheless. It will be agreeable to his many friends in Philadelphia to know that William Reese Scott, captain, Seventeenth Infantry, camp chaplain, Camp Meade, Maryland, a popular worker among the boys, has attained the unusual distinction of a major's rank for the duration of the war. Major Scott, like his comrades of the cloth, has been pretty well around the circle. As it used to be in the Methodist Church, the chaplains are itinerant. For a while Chaplain Scott was at Fortress Monroe, then he was transferred to Honolulu, having some interesting experiences in the Hawaiian Islands, then back to the states for various assignments, and finally to Camp Meade, where his last designation awaited him.

SEVERAL Republican "Uncle Joes" used to hold the boards at Washington. First and foremost was "Uncle Joe" Cannon, then "Uncle Joe" Sibley and then "Uncle Joe" Fordney. Congressman Sibley, who represented the Franklin (Pa.) district, was one of the prominent men on the Republican side, and his name figured big in the reconstruction legislation following the Spanish-American war. But "Uncle Joe" Sibley has been confined to his bed in Franklin for several years. He keeps in close touch with public affairs, however, in addition to directing "River Ridge Farm." Just now "Uncle Joe's" voice is for economy. "New schemes," he says, "are continually evolved for making the world safe for socialism under the name of democracy. * * * We have gone through the wild extravagance of war and now must return to sane pursuits of peaceful industry." It is a pity Joseph C. cannot rejoin the other "Uncle Joes" in Washington, who are now up against the problems of reconstruction.

OLD-TIME Philadelphia music lovers, and some who have come to be artists themselves, will remember the handsome face and figure and the English accent of Cholmeley-(which is pronounced much more easily than it is spelled) Jones, who is more or less active in theatrical circles and who occasionally figured in the direction of musicales at the Academy of Music. Now we are having a revival of interest in the man and the name through the junior Cholmeley-Jones—his full name is R. G. Cholmeley-Jones—director of the war risk insurance bureau in Washington. The younger Jones made a good war record, and being in the eye of Secretary of the Treasury Glass when the latter applied the boot to the outgoing director, Colonel Lindsley, of Texas, he is much in evidence with the hundreds of thousands of soldiers and their dependents who are endeavoring to have their war risk claims adjusted.

MOSTLY EXERCISE

THE CHAFFING DISH

OUR most grateful thanks to Miss Jennie D. Shenton, who was the first to send us a dollar for the Child Federation.

And, in accordance with our promise, here is her poem:

Many gands are ladies bent on,
Many needs their kale is spent on,
And high prices make a dent on
Purses by the shops beguiled:
But no dollar ever went on
Errand blither to be sent on
Than the dollar Mistress Shenton
Gave us for a grateful child!

The Monkey-Ranch

"It is a piece of bad faith to throw a monkey-wrench into the proceedings."—Senator Smith, of Arizona.

Under a spreading upas tree
The monkey-ranch it stands,
The Borah, mighty man is he
With fists instead of hands.
And the muscles of his brawny lungs
Are strong as three brass bands.

Week in, week out, from morn till night
You can hear his bellows blow,
You can see him hurl his monkey-wrench
Where the spinning flywheels go,
O Big, Big Noise! O Boy of Boise,
Borah of Idaho!

The Treaty Is Still in Neglige

In the expressive argot of the movie studios, an actor who is always eager to have his picture taken is said to be a "leas cootie."

Perhaps a senator who insists on peeping through the keyhole while a treaty is dressing itself might be called a treaty cootie.

Of course Mr. Wilson should have begged the Senate to read the first draft of the treaty with especial care. In that case they would have refused to go near it.

We note with pleasure that Mr. Herbert Fisher is still being spoken of as probably the next ambassador to this country from Great Britain. Washington will be very fortunate if that comes to pass, for Mr. Fisher is a very delightful scholar and gentleman, with a keen sense of humor. We remember with enduring glee the comment he once made when we showed him some juvenile verses we had written. "The best thing about writing poems in youth," he said, "is that it greatly improves one's prose style in old age."

The best praise we can give Mr. Fisher is this: If he were a United States senator, he would never ask permission to insert an "extension of remarks" in the Congressional Record. When he says a thing, he says it. It doesn't have to be either extended or extenuated.

Desk Mottoes

I am proud of my close kinship with other animals. I take a jealous pride in my Simian ancestry. I like to think that I was once a magnificent hairy fellow living in the trees and that my frame has come down through geological time via seajelly and worms and Amphioxus, Fish, Dinosaurs and Apes. Who would exchange these for the pallid couple in the Garden of Eden?—*The Journal of a Disappointed Man.*

If the shade of old man Noah ever haunts Hog Island he will be disappointed to learn that they don't build their ships out of his favorite gopher wood.

Dream of the Kentucky Statesman

If a man wants a good, comfortable, soul-satisfying smoke he should get a Kentucky or a Missouri corncob pipe and some natural-leaf hillside tobacco and go out into the country to a log farmhouse and sit in the front yard under an old oak tree, in his shirt sleeves, with his shirt unfastened in front and his suspenders down, close by an old well of cool water with a sweep and an old, moss-covered bucket. There he can get the right kind of smoke, such as the denizens of crowded, profiteering cities never dreamed of in their philosophy, while with half-closed eyes he watches the curling, fragrant smoke drift away and mingle with the lazy, fleeting clouds while he dreams of home and heaven. [Applause.]—Hon. Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives.

Hobby Horses

The Mexican sneer that the Rio Grande border is only guarded by American hobby-horses is doubtless due to the fact that Governor Hobby, of Texas, has asked Mr. Baker to mobilize the national guard cavalry of that state.

What we like about conductors on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad is that they act more like hosts than mere conductors. If there aren't seats enough for all the passengers they actually go to the extent of hitching on another car, which is a thought that never occurs to those who run the Philadelphia-New York trains. And if you haven't been able to buy a newspaper before catching the 6:54 a. m. they'll lend you their own. That's what we call courtesy.

Mr. Borah got several financiers subpenaed from New York to Washington because he was "convinced" that they are familiar with the contents of the treaty. Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, the things that Wilson hath prepared for the Senate.

One thing that has been very "openly arrived at" is the absurdity of the Senate.

When the boys come home to Boise will the gals come home to Galveston?

Page the S. P. C. A.

G. W. P. assures us that in a recent sale of dogs at a Market street animal shop the window contained a sign

Pups Cut in Half

Which Is Why They Call It Tentative

What a shock for certain senators, if they should now take time to read the draft of the treaty, to learn that all the imaginary menacing clauses have folded up their contents (like Mr. Longfellow's Arabs) and silently stolen away.

The poor old Congressional Record thought that for once in its life it was going to have a "scoop." And then, before the poor old dear could totter to the hands of Burleson's minions the treaty was on all the newsstands.

He Ought to Have Five Poems!

Blessings be upon the wraith
Of generous J. W. Spaeth!
For the kids, as we're alive,
He sends us not one bone, but Five.
To be exact, this gift pecuniar
Comes from our friend John Spaeth Junior.

Senator McCumber was the only Republican who voted against the resolution to publish the treaty. Didn't Isaiah say something once upon a time about a Lodge in a garden of cucumbers? There ought to be the ground plan here for a wheeze. We'll give it away.

For Dorothy, Aged Five

Dorothy Emerson Annette Rendelman,
Now attained to her sweet sixth year,
Sends us a dollar for the children,
And we utter our homage here.

As we study her each initial
A pleasant acrostic doth appear:
And with delight this Chaffing Dish'll
State that Dorothy is a D.E.A.R.

SOCRATES.

RENDEZVOUS

BUT one more month and I shall be
Wrapt in a shadowed harmony
Of leaves and buds and crinkly moss,
Around me dappled green will toss,
And all about
Unfurled for me,
Uncurled for me,
The fern's unhurried rout:
But one more month—so soon—
Wait for me, June, my June!

The birds, live cups of singing wine
On their tall stems of larch and pine,
Will brim for me the glad day long
The comfort of their bubbling song;
The nightingale
Will thrill for me,
Will spill for me
Her shy, exultant grail:
But one more month—so soon—
Wait for me, June, my June!

Bring me your reveling fields and woods,
Your hills and lakes of solemn moods,
Gather the stars, fresh-plucked and sweet,
Scatter them wide where we two meet!
I bring to you,
Still near to me,
Still dear to me,
My ancient grief still new!
But one more month—so soon—
Wait for me, June, my June!

—Leonora Speyer, in Contemporary Verse.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. What is the Portuguese title for Mr.?
2. How is the plural of tenderfoot made?
3. What was the bill called "that annual blister"?
4. What is the literal sense of tirade?
5. What President's wife's ex-husband was living?
6. What is described by the Welsh words Bryn Mawr?
7. What is the rule for proclaiming Thanksgiving?
8. What is the principal town on the Saare?
9. What is the fabulous monster, the kraken?
10. Where is Conductor Karl Muck to be taken?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Managua is the capital of Nicaragua.
2. The defense of the realm act is known in current English slang as "Dora." The word is made up of the initials.
3. Sergeant Alvin C. York is the Tennessee soldier, formerly a "conscientious objector," who won particular fame for his individual record in killing Germans in the war.
4. The word scythe should be pronounced as though spelled "sith," with the "i" given the long sound as in kite.
5. The two-cent rate for first-class mail in the United States is to be restored on July 1.
6. Adjutant Casale, Frenchman, has the new altitude aviation record of 31,168 feet.
7. John Sebastian Bach, the celebrated composer, lived in the latter part of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century.
8. "We are such stuff as dreams are made on" is from Shakespeare's "The Tempest."
9. Chicago has been the most frequent winner of National League baseball championships, having secured the pennant ten times since 1878.
10. The battle of Lundy's Lane, west of Niagara Falls, was fought between the British and Americans on July 25, 1814, in the War of 1812. Its results were negative.