Queen Anne's Record-Observer

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To tell the news accurately, interestingly and promptly. To espouse the best interest of the Nation, Queen Anne's County and the Eastern Shore fearlessly, wholeheartedly.

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THE WAR IS ON

A War is now being fought in Maryland, as it is being fought all over the United States. It is not the kind of war with which we ordinarily associate the word. It is a not war based upon greed, selfishness, hatred. Rather, it is a war to save human lives and to prevent human suffering. It is the special offensive in the constant age-old war of man against his deadly foe—tuberculosis.

The ammunition for the great struggle is provided by your purchase of those little Christmas Seals, which you put on your Christmas gift packages and with which you seal your letters.

Tuberculosis has been losing the fight steadily, year after year, ever since the Association stepped into the scene and challenged its inroads to the health and peace of mankind. Once, the White Plague occupied the unenviable position of being the leading cause of death of all diseases. Now it has been relegated to seventh place. It is still in the lead, however, as the leading cause of death in the age group of fifteen to forty-five—the most productive period of life.

In the great fight the tuberculosis association has been most successful. And yet there is no opportunity for relaxation for the foe is ever present with attacks and barrages which never cease. There is no armistice in this war. The enemy MUST be wiped out as it can be and eventually will be by your co-operation behind the lines—in the service of supply.

Tuberculosis is the greatest killer of youth in the world today. More people between the ages of 15 and 45 die of it than from any other disease.

The tuberculosis death rate in Maryland is now 68.3, a reduction of 58 percent since the Maryland Association started its work.

Last year 1214 Marylanders died of tuberrulosis. Many times this number were sick with it.

Tuberculosis is one of the most costly of diseases. The average hospitalized case costs approximately five-thousand dollars.

The tuberculosis death rate of girls and young women between the ages of 15 and 25 is one and one-half times that of boys and young men of the same ages.

One out of six deaths occurring among young men between the ages of 20 and 40 is caused by tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is responsible each year for the death of about 3,500 children under 15 years of age in the United States. A great number of children ,infected with tubrculosis during this period, develop adult tuberculosis later in life.

More than 3 people in Maryland die of tuberculosis every day. In the United States there are over 175 deaths a day.

The S. O. S. in this war is comprised of your dollars. Your purchase of Christmas Seals in this statewide as well as nation-wide campaign whll go far towards washing from the face of the earth humanity's worst enemy.

"Buy Christmas Seals Today" is the battle cry for health!

LET'S DO IT NOW

There are only fourteen more days remaining in which to shop for Christmas. That does not leave much time for the job of purchasing, wrapping, and shipping presents. There is always a hectic rush in the last week, and on the last day. We always say: 'I'll never let this last-minute rush happen to me again. Next year, I'll allow myself at least two weeks to do all that is to be done". But we never do that, being creatures of habit and procrastination.

Why not make good this year on our annual resolve? By starting today with out preparations we can get everything done in grand style by Christmas without breaking our necks and nerves—and those of the stores, Post Office and Express Office.

All right. Granting that we all agree to start buying and wrapping now, let us go one step further and be neighborly. Let's buy from our neighbors on the Eastern Shore. These merchants along the Shore are "us". They live among us, they serve us, they reciprocally buy our products, they are active in the affairs of our communities. Why then, do we, some of us, feel that we must go afar to have our needs properly served?

The towns along the Eastern Shore are well supplied with stores wherein most of our Christmas shopping needs can be well and reasonably supplied. If these stores lack some merchandise which we may require, they should be given the opportunity to get the goods for us.

This is where we live. This is where we should buy.

A great New York department store carries the slogan: "It is smart to be thrifty". And so it is. And in this Eastern Shore community it can be said with equal truth:

It is Smart To Be Neigborly. Buy Eastern Shore.

SHOP EARLY

MAIL EARLY

FOR

CHRISTMAS

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual. National and International Problems Inseparable From Local Welfare.

Repeal of the arms embargo naturally caused most of us to give our principal attention to potential war business from beleaguered Europe. Of late we've become so accsutomed to looking across the oceans that we haven't paid much attention to what is going on at home. As a result, to quote Newsweek, "In surveying business stimulants, many analysts have almost overlooked another factor—our own national defense program—which will become increasingly important after the turn of the year."

This country isn't at war and, going by the pronouncements of public officials and the various polls which are designed to measure the pulse of public opinion, we aren't going to war. But, at the same time, we are going to do our best to make sure that war doesn't come to us—and the general opinion is that the only way to do that is to build a national defense system which will make this hemisphere look mighty unhealthy to any possible aggressor. To create that system will cost a great deal more money than we ever spent for military purposes in peace-time before.

At the moment we are spending substantially more than $100,000,000 a month in furthering the arms program. It is forecast that by June the monthly rate of spending will reach $135,000,000 and very possibly exceed that. And during the last half of 1940, the estimates continue, arms spending will probably jump far beyond even that figure.

This year's War Department budget was some $732,000,000. The Department is now getting up its projected budget for the next fiscal year, and reliable reports say that it will be about a third aighern or more than $1000,000,000. Much of the money will be spent with existing basic "peace" industries, as well as with the makers of guns and shells—a modern army moves more and more on wheels and less and less on foot, and such articles as trucks, are as vital as actual weapons of combat.

Expenditures of the Navy Department will touch a tremendous total. Close to 100 new ships, large and small, will be built, according to current plans. Other ships will be revamped and modernized. Purpose is to make our fleet the most powerful in the world—a distinction which some experts think it may already claim. Shipyard facilities will be strained underway, the principal yards may operate 24 hours a day.

A defense program such as as this obviously touches every facet of our industrial life. The demand for power and transportation increases along with the demand for steel and lumber and machine tools. Biggest beneficiaries are the heavy industries which took the worst licking during depression. Plant improvement and expansion all along the industrial front may be confidently anticipated.

The program will also have a beneficial influence on the unemployment problem. Hundreds of thousands of additional workers will be needed in shipyards, tool factories, truck and automobile plants, etc. On top of that, there will be room for many thousands more in the army and navy. At present the Army is increasing its numbers, both in the regulars and the National Guard, and it will not be a great while, say those in touch with affairs, before the Army rolls reach the present peace-time limit of 400,000 men.

Just how much warring Europe will be able to buy here is still a moot question. But whether foreign orders go above expectations, it is a certainty that our defense precautions will be a tremendous temporary stimulant to business in this country.

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The public at large seems to be somewhat puzzled by the slothfulness with which the war proceds. Remembering 1914, when hostilities on a tremendouslyy bloody scale started very soon after the declaration of war, the bulk of lay observers are wondering why history doesn't repeat itself.

To the military experts, that is less of a puzzle. For, they argue, sensible English and French strategy calls for a defensive war in which men and resources are carefully conserved—in other words, a war of blockade. The British navy pretty well controls the seas, and few ships reach Germany. Allied authorities are convinced that Russia is not proving much help to the Reich as a provider of essential supplies. For one thing, Russia has none too much of most commodities for the needs of her own vast population. And recent Russian pronouncements indicate that, in spite of the alliances, she is not a real friend of Germany's—that she regards both sides as being about equally at fault.

It has seemed logical to expect a large-scale German offensive—time works with the Allies. But if Germany shot the works in one desperate effort, and it failed, as most experts think it would, she would be through. One school of thought has it that matters will drag along comparatively slowly until both sides become sick of it, when some sort of peace will be effected.

BOOKS You May Enjoy

By Graham Watson

"Falcon, Fly Back" wins $2,000 Ford Award for the best manuscript for children's book for 1939.

The announcement was made at a luncheon given for Miss Elinore Blaisdell, the author by Mr. and Mrs. Julian Messner, publishers of "Falcon, Fly Back".

The story of the book is of Anne and Roland de Hauteville and their cousin Claude, in France in the days of knights and romantic deeds. The children discover a nest of hawks and set out to capture two of the young birds. Bibi, falls to the lot of Anne, and the rest of the story is largely a matter of the training and adventures of the hawk. The story, for children of ten up, is warm, simple, and authentic in its details of medieval customs. One special feature of the book is its attractive physical make-up. The author has done the illustrations in red and black so effectively that they almost give the impression of several colors. Elinore Blaisdell did the illustrations for the books of her husband, Melrich Rosenberg, himself an authority on the Middle Ages.

There has been another printing of "Escape" making the ninth and bringing the grand total of that best-seller to 216,000 including The Book-of-the-Month Club's allotment.

Lwis Gannett , book reviewer for the Herald-Tribune ,discovered his favorite books of the Fall season, at the Book and Author Club luncheon held at the Astor Hotel in New York. The list of books especially recommended by Mr. Gannett for Christmas presents included the following titles:

"A Treasury of Art Masterpieces", edited by Thomas Graven.

"Abraham Lincoln: The War Years", by Carl Sandburg.

"Cape Horn", by Felix Riesenberg.

"The Heritage of America", edited by Henry S. Commanger and Allan Nevins.

"The Hudson" by Carl Carmer.

"The Trampling Hern", by Paul Wellman.

"Reacing for the Stars", by Nora Waln.

"Turtles", by Clifford Pope.

"Maud", edited by Richard L. Strout.

"Escape", by Ethel Vance.

"Kitty Foyle", by Christopher Morley.

"Children of God", by Vardis Fisher.

"Christmas Holiday", by W. Somerset Maughn.

"Thoreau", by Henry S. Canby.

A few of the best juveniles are: The Walt Disney Pinocchio; A Pint of Judgement, by Elizabeth Morrow; The Wizard of Oz, (photoplay Ed.), by L. Frank Baum; Sue Barton, Rural Nurse, by Helen D. Boylston; Fair Plya, by Munro Leaf; Tune for Mother Goose; The Nursery Piannette; The Second Sing-A-Song Player Book, by Sam Lee; Little Toot, by Hardie Gramtky.

A LITTLE-KNOWN SUMMER FLOWERING BULB WHICH IS A GEM

Ismene or Peruvian Daffodil (Hymenocallis Calathina)

By the Master Gardner

This beautiful and unusual summer flower bulb was first called to my attention by an enthusiastic gardening friend who asked me to identify it. He had grown it for years in his garden, and had been so besieged by friends for offsets of the bulbs as they formed (which wa sslowly in his soil, he told me) that he was eager to know the correct name and to locate a source of supply from which he could obtain bulbs to give to admiring friends when his surplus ran out, as it so often did.

And here is a good example of how common names become distorted when passed from gardener to gardener orally, and the importance of having correct botanical names of all flowers. Here is the name he gave me, which was the closest he had come to identifying the plant: "Isham Lily."

He described it to me in detail, and the method of culture he used. He said it had beauiful, fragrant, pure white lily-like bloom, with a beautiful fringed cup; that he planted the bulbs in the open ground after danger of frost was over—a little prior to the time he planted his dahlia bulbs. After planting, the growth appeared very soon, and was extremely rapid. Blooms appeared almost as soon as the top growth. Blooms lasted quite a while, and even after they were gone,the foliage remained attractive all during the growing season and remained green until frost. In his soil th bulb multiplied rather slowly, averaging two new offshoots per season. The bulbs were lifted after the first killing frost, usually about October, and care was needed in digging—it was necessary to dig deeply or one would split the bulbs. Bulbs were stored in a dry warm place.

Well, to make a long story short, although his description was complte, it was also a new one on me, and I finally had to write to a grower of unusual plants, who without any hesitancy gave me the proper identification.

Since then, though I have never seen it widely grown, I have seen listings and illustrations in numerous catalogs, though no description could begin to match the enthusiasm of my gardener friend for this flower.

And now having grown it and seen it, I share his enthusiasm and deem it worthy of a special article, that many more gardeners may become acquainted with this gem of summer-flowering bulbs.

For you thorough gardeners, here is a little further infomation on its botanical classificaion, its history and habits:

Common Names: Ismene;Peruvian Daffodil; Basket-flower.

Botanical Name: Hymenocallis calathina. Listed in catalogs usually as Ismene.

It is a native of South America and is a species of Spider-lily.

Blooms consist of large, fragrant, amaryllis-like white flowers with apple green markings in the throat, borne three or four on a stem.

All cultural directions stress that bulbs should be stored in a warm dry place. One grower who enthuses about this flower says he keeps his bulbs alongside the furnace all winter, and that the roots are also left on the bulbs after digging. Peat moss is a good medium in which to store the bulbs.

This is a plant that likes to be well fed, so when planting, mix about one tablespoonful of complete plant food with the loose soil in the bottom of the hoe, and also scatter a little plant food in a circle well away from the foliage and boom stalk when they appear, working the plant food into the soil and watering in well.

Bulbs Can Be Forced For Indoor Bloom

A little known fact is that these bulbs can also be forced for indoor bloom and make almost unbelievably rapid growth when so grown. Early in the winter, if you desire to try flowering the plan in the house, remove the dried roots from the stored bulbs, but do not remove the fleshly roots, for they furnish food to the bulb when it starts growth. Pot in a soil that has plenty of humus and about a teaspoonful of complete, balanced plant food mixed thoroughly in he soil. Provide good drainage in the pot. Set the bulb at a depth of 3 inches Water somewhat sparingly until growth starts. Increase water as growth advances, that are forced, after bloom, remove Keep in a sunny window. With bulbs that are forced after bloom, remove the flowers stalk, but keep the bulbs growing, setting outdoors as soon as danger of heavy frost is over. Dig in autumn at same time outdoor-flowering bulbs are dug.

PEACH TREES

Over 80 percent of the peach trees observed in a recent study of fruit farms near Baltimore and Washington, were under 11 years of age, indicating the rather recent planting on Maryland farms. Elberta was the oldest variety encountered, averaging 9 years. Belle averaged 8 years, while Carmen, Early Elberta, Late Elberta and Hale all averaged 7 years of age. Crawford, the youngest variety, averaged 6 years.

INJURED

Aldred Walls of Crumpton was badly hurt while helping to put up a heavy sill out to his farm. The sill slipped and fell on his head cutting it very badly. He was rushed to the office of Dr. Metcalfe, where it was necessary to take several stitches. At the last report he was doing nicely.

Boys Town

By BYRON REED

Boys Town—I inquired of Father Flanagan today on my weekly visit to Boys Town how many of his boys were sent to him via the courts. He replied that less than 10% came by the way of court action.

"Most of our boys are just homeless, abandoned or neglected lads", the founder of Boys Town said. He added, "A lot of people have the idea that this figure should be higher, but it is just due to the publicity from my efforts to save boys from the reformatories.

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While I was in Father Flanagan's office a 12 year old lad walked in to see him. He was a newcomer to Boys Town. He introduced himself as William Bell. Father Flanagan at once called him "Freckles" because his face was just one huge cluster of them.

It seems hat Father had sent for "Freckles", as it is his usual custom to talk with all newcomers to his institution. He interviewed this lad in my presence just so I could get a first hand picture of the average Tom, Dick and Harry a Boys Town.

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Here is the dramaic story of William Bell's life as it was told in the interview. "Freckles" was born in northern Ireland. He came to the United States with his parents when he was four years old. He lived in Jeneatte ,Virginia, a small mining town. His mother died two years ago. Last March the lad's father returned to England to rejoin his regiment of the British Army.

The lad said his father gave him $5 and told him to go to Father Flanagan. The lad hitchhiked his way from Virginia to Father Flanagan's Boys' Home. It took him six months to make the trip.

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Another story that has its heartthrobs was recalled to me by Father Flanagan. That was the case of James Keramas who is the Chief of the Boys Town Police Department today. This lad came to Father Flanagan from Koras, Albania. Born in Peabody, Massachusetts, James returned to his father's native land following his mother's death. James was then 10 years old. He was in the seventh grade of school.

But Koras held no hope for James. He wanted to return to America where he could go to school, something he was unable to do in Koras. He worked as an interpreter in a hotel where he derived little or no remuneration. He always singled out American tourists as he hoped that some day one of them would help him return to America. And such was the case, because a New Jersey doctor and his wife, last summer, completed arrangements for the return of Jimmy to he land of his dreams—America and his entrance to Boys Town.

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Here is another human interest story that I ran across while visiting Boys Town. I happened to meet Joseph Anderson, a 15 year old lad, who had been at Boys Town for about three weeks He is a freshman in the Boys Town high school. An abandoned youth at the time of his birth, Joseph has spent the first 14 years of his life, in an orphanage in Sioux City, Iowa. Placed in a foster home a year ago, he was abused, and ultimately he ran away. Sioux City juvenile authorities came to his rescu and completed arrangements for his entrance into Boys Town. When I met Joe he was reading the first letter he had ever received in his life. A letter addressed to Master Joseph Anderson, Father Flanagan's Boys' Home, Boys Town, Nebraska.

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Father Flanagan says, 'There is only room in America for one ISM and that is Americanism".

"Uncle Jim" Says:

Applying lime and phosphate to that pasture will increase yield and what's more, it'll make a big improvement in the feed value of the grass.

"FLOSSY FRILLS" GIVES ADVICE TO LOVELORN

Sixth of a series of full-page sketches revealing the glamorous adventures of peppy, pert Flossy. Reproduced in Color. Look for this feature Sunday, December 17th, in The American Weekly distributed with the Baltimore American.

Pitcairn Island Isolated Fear Keeps Ships Awa

Island Where H. M. S. Bounty Berthed Is Isolat As Steamers Fear Of Submarines And Raiders Keep Them Far Away

Pitcairn Island is on the other side of the globe from Europe but the present war has completely destroyed the island's foreign trade. Steamers no longer approach the island for fear of German submarine or sea raider attack, and this haven of famous H. M. S. Bounty, 150 years ago, has returned to its former isolation.

"Rock bound Pitcairn is two square miles in area, lying in the southern Pacific, between Australia and South America, says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society. It is about 3,500 miles west of Antofagasta, Chile.

The inhabitants ,numbering some 200, annually export about 2,000 cases of oranges to New Zealand, but their more varied and colorful trade is a haphazard barter whenever a ship anchors off the island. Paddling out in their canoes, some forty or fifty brawny natives swarm a visiting vessel to exchange fruit, fish and hand-made curios for hardware, clothing, and notions.

The islanders have an abundance of food. They raise goats, chickens, turkeys and ducks; but no cows, pigs or horses. The native is primarily a man with the hoe, producing potatoes, yams, beans, tomatoes, pumpkins, musk melons, watermelons, pineapples, coconuts and various fruits. The island infants thrive on bananas.

When the nine mutineers brought the Bounty to Pitcairn's Bounty Harbor, in 1790, they brought with them Polynesian wives from Tahiti 1,300 miles northwest, and a few native men and their wives. Peaceful settlement alternated with insurrection and assassination, till but one mutineer, Alexander Smith, survived, with eight or nine Tahitian women and twenty-five children of mixed blood. This was the situation when the island was visited in 1808 by a Boston sea captain. Smith h assumed the name "John Adar and was presiding over the li colony.

The Bounty, ninety feet long, s ed from England in December, 178 for Tahiti with a crew of forty-si to transport breadfruit trees fro Tahiti to the West Indies, whe they would ultimately supply chea food for plantation slaves. Com manding was Captain William Bligh an experineced seaman and domi eering leader who did not believe sparing the rod.

It was soon after leaving Tahi that the mutiny occurred, led b Fletcher Christian, 24-year-old master's mate. Christian originally planned deserting the ship on a raft. The mutiny, however, developed over night.

Captain Bligh with eighteen loyal followers was set adrift in the Bounty's cutter by the mutineers, with supplies of food and water that proved scanty for the long cruise that followed—over 3,500 miles to the island of Timor in the Netherlands India group. Twelve of the nineteen finally reached England.

The mutiny was attributed by Captain Bligh to a desire of th men to remain at Tahiti. Following his report, the Pandora was dispatched to capture the mutineers. Fourteen were found at Tahiti and put in irons; te survived the trip to England. Seven were pardoned and three were hanged.

It was not until 1814 that a British vessel, the Tagus, lay off Pitcairn and naval officers talked with Alexander Smith. When the mutineer found no action would be taken against him, he expressed a desire to see England again, but the colonists dissuaded him.

Alexander Smith died at Pitcairn in 1829, aged 65 years, forty of which had been spent on the Island."

HOLLYWOOD STAR-LITES

By Chuck Cochard

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., is writing this week's column of "Hollywood Star-Lites" while Chuck Cochard is recuperating from a illness.

Not long ago I was given the opportunity to address the Elementary School Principals' division of the National Education Association. I have no idea why I was invited, but I'm tremendously glad that I made the trip, and the address. I met a number of America's leading educators, and I learned a number of valuable things.

I particularly was glad to learn more and more importance is being put on speech in our elementary schools today. For I have discovered, in my business of being an actor, and in my travels, that correct speech is of utmost importance.

Movie Destroying Dialects

Motion pictures, of course, are rapidly destroying accents, brogues, "Burrs" and the like. It wasn't many years ago that the New England twang, the Southern drawl, the Mid-western accent, and the far-Western manner of speech were almost as different as an equal number of foreign languages.

Today, all sections of the country are speaking more and more alike. I think this is because of motion pictures. I think too, that there isn't much difference between British and American styles of speaking as there once was. I noticed this particularly during the making of "Rulers of the Sea."

In the cast were Margaret Lockwood an English girl; Will Fyffe, a Scotch comedian; George Bancroft, an American; and myself. And I've been accused of having an English accent. But I know plenty of English actors who have made pictures in America, and, on their return to their homeland, have been accused of getting "American accents."

Public Copies Stars

Truth of the matter is, that we're all speaking more and more alike.

Just as the public copies the wardrobes and mannerisms of the stars so, too, does it copy their mode of speech. It is necessary that the screen stress, even more than it does now, correct diction.

Almost all studios have coaches who work with young players, teaching them to speak properly and distinctly.

But I claim, of course, that motion picture speech invariably is perfect. However, the combined efforts of the speech courses in our schools, with the added incentive of the screen, cannot help but to bring a general improvement throughout the English-speaking world.

Your Hollywood Correspondent reports . . . Hollywood today is busy showing Hollywood to America by taking producing units into the hinterlands for authentic backgrounds.

For many years Southern California was proud of their boast that they could duplicate any region of the world within its small borders, but of late location trucks have been leaping the borders of California with great regularity and to the delight of outlying communities.

Troupe Visits Georgia

Soon to be released is Paramount's "The Light That Failed", was filmed almost entirely near Sante Fe, New Mexico, which terrain most nearly duplicates the Egyptian Nile country of the Kipling novel. Producer William A. Wellman, Ronald Colman, Ida Lupino, and Walter Huston spent more than three weeks at the New Mexico location.

Paramount recently sent a company all the way to Georgia to film "The Biscuit Eater," which is a story about two boys and a dog, because Georgia is the heart of the hunting country. The population of Albany Georgia, was mightily impressed by the visitors, not to mention the boom inspired by many thousand dollars in good Hollywood money.

Invades College Campus

When director Ted Reed and Paramount agreed to film "At Good Old Siwash," famed stories of campus capers at a midwestrn "fresh water" college, they decided that it should definitely be authentic in background. The result was that the entire company journey over 2000 miles to the campus of Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, where most of the scenes were filmed on the 102-year-old campus. Once again the co-eds were dressed in Gibson girl fashion, and campus pathways gave way again to horses and buggy so Hollywood could make a movie of the 1906 era.

Cecil B. DeMille is presently scouting the Canadaian Northwest for a suitable location site for his forthcoming production of "Northwest Mounted Police," which will have a star cast including Joel McCrea, Robert Preston, and Madeleine Carroll. Several more important roles have not yet been cast. This story will be filmed in technicolor and will bring the full beauty of the Northwest and the colorful uniforms to the screen for the first time.

That's al for this time. Cut.

LOVE WAYS

By E. O. Willis

How much do I love thee?
I love thee to the length,
Let me count the ways,
Of all the passing days.

I love thee to the depth,
The breadth and, to the height,
For as my soul can reach,
With calm but pure delight.

I love thee just so purely,
As good men strive for right,
Who sometimes turn from praise,
When fetling out of sight.

I love thee to so freely,
With a passion put to use,
To the level of all quiet needs,
Secure, with no false abuse.

I love thee with silent grace,
And with each fleeting breath,
Through smiles and tears or otherwise,
I will love thee until death.