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TUTONISH

A Teutonic International Language



By ELIAS MOLEE, Ph. B.

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e) explanations, d) erklærungen.

altho this little book was published in 1904, and altho a few words have been changed, yet it contains so many discussions, both new and interesting to students of comparative philology that we send it as a gift to the leading universities in europe and america, believing that the universities are the best homes and preservers of linguistic ideas.

those universities which receive a copy of this little book are **requested to bind it in cloth.**

this is a friendly effort to draw the nations into a closer union language, and to make reforms in spelling and grammar.

yours truly

elias molee.

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TUTONISH

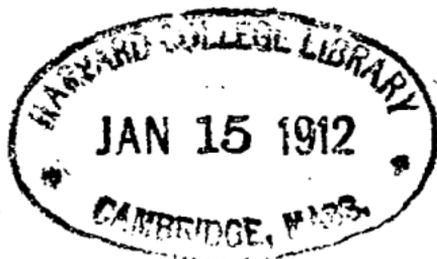
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LANGUAGE

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Price, Paper, 40 Cents.



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EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS IN TOKEN OF
REGARD FOR THEIR MANY KIND MEN-
TIONS OF MY FORMER ESSAYS ON AN
INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

TUTONISH

EXPLANATION OF THE SCHEME.

The idea of the friends of this union language is first to draw up an easy common compromise tongue of Saxon English, Teutonic English and German words, with a small blending of Scandinavian and Dutch words, so as to make a common language which shall be honest, fair, and phonetic in spelling, perfectly regular in grammar and self-explaining in its vocabulary with homogenous Teutonic words, as far as possible.

The second idea is to persuade the different Teutonic governments to send five delegates each from the larger Teutonic countries, as the United States, Germany, England and Austria, and also one delegate each from the smaller Teutonic countries, as Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Switzerland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea and South Africa, making 30 delegates in all. This would be a large enough commission for congress to work together conveniently for a long time on so technical and detailed consultations as that of language. The language congress to meet in the little related commercial country of Holland, at Haag, where the great "World's Peace Congress" met in 1899. Holland lies by the sea conveniently between Germany and England. The Educated Dutch understand both the related English and German, and are highly accommodating and liberal people with their very linguistic and pleasing young queen, Wilhelmine.

The said 30 delegates, made up of expert linguists, could meet in Haag, Holland, as a Teutonic language congress to extend, improve and sanction the use of the best proposed union tongue, as a supplementary school study. After the said language congress had agreed upon the spelling, grammar and a vocabulary of 20,000 words, they could write a little book on general and for

eign geography of 30,000 or 40,000 words with an "appendix" on popular etiquette; a few model letters of friendship and business, a few tables of weights, measures and moneys, a few rules about taking care of health and a few rules of life or good moral conduct. This geography with its appendix should not exceed 60,000 words, in order to facilitate its distribution over the world, as a cheap missionary book.

Each Teutonic country could continue to study the geography of its own nation in its own language, but general and foreign geography to be studied only in the common union tongue in all Teutonic countries alike from fifteen to thirty minutes each day in the geography classes, for fifty years, or more, to introduce it. After the space of fifty years, the present old people would have died away, and all those who would then be living would understand *Tntonish*, or the union tongue from having read and spoken it in the geography classes.

Then from the schools and the children, the knowledge of the union tongue would flow into the eyes and ears of the people long before the expiration of the fifty years of introduction.

Special teachers and evening classes would arise to teach it, as in case of *Volapuk*, *Esperanto*, and *Idiom Neutral*. Newspapers would insert easy short stories in the union tongue, as an interesting variety in reading, to please the great army of students.

Geography is chosen for introducing the language in a general and practical manner, because it is the most international, neutral, objective and concrete of all general school branches. Geography study is only hearing, seeing and remembering, especially in the interrogative and conversational form. It is very easy to children, as it does not call so much for their reflective faculties as mathematics, or grammar. Geography, is furthermore that branch of school study, which can most easily be

spared from immediate practical use. Other studies would remain intact during the fifty years of introduction.

According to this scheme, the proposed union tongue would impose no extra expense on the people for extra school books, for if general and foreign geography were studied in the union tongue, that part would not need to be studied in the old languages, and yet the very same information would be imparted. Neither would there be any loss of time to the children in learning the union tongue, for geography would be mastered while learning the language. The only extra money or time required, on account of this union tongue, would be the pay for the five delegates from each of the large countries and one each from the small countries. The pay to these delegates for a year's work or more, would be about what prominent university professors now receive, besides traveling expenses going and coming from Haag, Holland. The expense to our nation would probably not exceed the trifling amount of \$50,000 for this noble effort and entertaining experiment.

We spend a great deal of money for experimenting in many directions, for scientific and military purposes, why could we not spend a trifling amount upon so vastly important undertaking as that of reuniting our great race and language family under one good common race tongue? We know from history that the Teutons had practically only one language as late as the third and fourth century after Christ. During the time of Alfred, the Great, of England, men could go from England to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Germany, and the reverse, and be mutually understood in their own tongues.

The Saxon English, German, Dutch and Scandinavian tongues have so many words in common, that if it were not for the difference in spelling, inflection and

pronunciation, the Teutons could easily learn to understand each other after a few days practice. In order to see how great a difference there is in the common words of even so near races as the Teutonic and Romanic or Latin race, we need only to look at a few words, thus:

ENGLISH	land	father	brother	book
GERMAN	land	fater	bruder	buch
SCANDINAVIAN	land	fader	broder	bok
DUTCH	land	fader	broder	buch
<i>French</i>	terre	pere	frere	livre
<i>Spanish</i>	terra	padre	fradre	livre
<i>Italian</i>	terra	paddre	fradre	livre

The advantages of confining ourselves to our race only, and let other races form union tongues if they will, is that we should obtain so many previously well-known words and idioms that the common language could gradually be introduced through the schools as the only final national tongue for home use. If we should undertake to introduce an impartial world's union language, there would be so many new and strange words and idioms in it, that it would not become easy enough to any people to learn it. No race would take enough pride in it, to introduce it as a supplementary study in all the nation's schools. It would not be flesh of their flesh and blood of their blood. The several races are so different in taste, feeling and religion, that they would not enjoy the same language and literature.

One language for the whole world would be impossible to agree upon, and even if it were possible to introduce it, it would create an intellectual monotony, which would prevent many shades of ideas, sentiments and experiments, provoked by different races and idioms. Again, a language mixed together from the words and sentence structures of diverse races would not be so homogenous, harmonious and transparent as a language made up from the words of a single race. Related words

help to explain one another by a hundred hardly perceptible roots and by clear derivations and native compounding of known everyday words.

Those who desire an international language for travel and commerce, need not go outside of the Teutonic race and language family. If all the Teutons united upon one common national tongue for home use, as soon as the next two generations could learn it, then it would become international in travel and commerce just as soon without any foreign help, as with it, and in spite of any other union tongues, which could be introduced as living home languages.

If all Teutons united upon one good, simple, common language for home use, that would really be a union of fourteen nations in different parts of the world. This would compel all the other nations to study it, as a supplementary branch in their high schools and colleges in South America and Asia, to keep up with their neighbors in travel, commerce and the world's best and richest literature. It would be the international language, because the Teutons combined would be so powerful in foreign commerce, population, science and arts, as to make a knowledge of their union tongue a commercial, educational and diplomatic necessity to educated persons the world over.

The four most sea-faring nations are all Teutonic, as England, United States, Germany and Scandinavia. The Dutch are also very sea-faring. The Teutons are the strongest, richest and most educated people combined, both on land and sea. Such a race ought to do, and *can* do, something great for themselves and the world by agreeing upon a Teutonic union race tongue. Four-fifths of all foreign commerce is Teutonic.

MUST BE A PEOPLE'S LANGUAGE.

One thing seems to have been forgotten by all new

language makers heretofore; and that is, that no language can become international until it has first become national for home use among the common people.

History shows clearly that, whenever a given language ceased to be spoken by the common people, it also ceased to be used in commerce. This was the case with Hebrew, Latin, Old Norse, Old Saxon, and many other ancient tongues. The reason why a dead tongue, or a mere book language without a living home among the people in general, cannot be used in commerce or general travel, becomes clear when we think of the circumstances surrounding an international speech.

The common people do most of the physical and intellectual world's work. The common people prepare the merchandise; they conduct the ships to foreign parts; they conduct the railroad trains, they manage the hotels, the stores, the street cars, the police force, the schools and book-keeping. The common people are found everywhere and constitute at least ninety-five per cent of the population. The uncommonly rich and learned, altho' a great directing force, are seldom seen by common travelers, and sailors; hence no language not understood by a vast number of common people in several parts of the world can be used for travel or commerce. It never has been so employed for reasons already given.

Every one prefers to read a story, sermon, or speech in his mother tongue, where the words and ideas follow one another easily. Only a small per cent. of the population buy a given book, hence, a language without a strong home basis as a living people's language, cannot have a literature worth speaking of. A few learned men cannot support a diversified literature in a strange foreign tongue without a living and beloved home basis. No one would have sufficient practice in speaking a mere extra tongue.

If it had been possible to make a dead language international in travel and commerce, Latin would certainly have been thus employed, with its immense national support both in colleges and churches, by both the Teuton and Latin races. In spite of this support Latin cannot be used in commerce, but is losing ground every year as a mere ornamental study both in America and Europe. Why not substitute "Tutonish" for Latin?

The common people cannot be forced to study thoroughly a foreign tongue. There is nothing in the requirements of business life which would pay them for learning to speak it. A few curious enthusiasts may study a new foreign tongue for a while, as a matter of pastime, but when the curiosity has died out, the new language will be laid aside like a child's plaything. Such new proposed international languages as *Volapuk*, *Esperanto*, *Idiom Neutrul*, *Pasiligua*, *Spelin*, *Kosmos*, *Lingua*, *Clarison*, *Anglo Francia*, *Neo Latine*, *Lingua Lumina* or *Visona* cannot become international until some great race will make it national for home use. As those languages are too mixed or philosophical, no race will find it easy enough for the school-room, and no race will take pride enough in it, to make it national for family use; hence, such languages cannot become international in travel and commerce.

THE ONLY CHANCE,

which I can see for obtaining the long and widely desired, the true and adequate international language, is for the Teutonic or for the Latin race to re-unite upon an easy, simple, phonetic, regular systematic homogeneous and self-explaining union tongue of home race words, and make such compromise union tongue, a national race language in all their respective countries by a gradual introduction in the schools as a supplementary study for fifty years.

We must remember that language, by its very nature, is the most democratic institution. Religion and government may be aristocratic, but language must of necessity be understood by all the people to be of value to the rich and learned alike. The greater the king, president, millionaire, law-maker, journalist, author, traveler or merchant, the more would they need a widely understood language through which they could make known their proclamations, speeches, laws, news, books or advertisements, to reach the greatest number of people and influence them through a widely understood language.

Now, it is easy to understand why a given language must have a wide home basis in order to become truly and fully international. Such a language needs a whole large race for its united support.

If all the Teutons united upon one easy, systematic union tongue, all would have a better language for home use, than they now have, and all would have the same reunited mother tongue. This union tongue would be more truly their "mother tongue" than any of the foreign mixed languages which we now have. All the time now wasted in learning so many difficult modern languages, would be saved. The whole race could understand each other's books from all their countries without faulty translations. All could easily travel and enjoy the conversation of their Teutonic brothers and sisters in the same good old mother tongue.

It would not only be convenient to the Teutons, but to all the rest of the world, for all would know just what foreign language to learn in addition to their own for travel, commerce or diplomacy, if all the Teutons reunited upon one easy, systematic union tongue for home use.

The Teutons cannot agree among themselves upon a union tongue, except on a Teutonic basis. There

must be some common patriotic idea to reunite them. The other races are too different and uninteresting for a language union with us. Let them unite among themselves, if they will and can.

This proposed union tongue is called "*Tutonish*" to give it a separate and specific name. It has nothing to do with religion or politics. It is purely an educational and business proposition for the welfare and safety of the whole Teutonic race. There is no mysticism in this union. Inasmuch as the proposed union tongue is made up of the best part of the old race tongues, leaving out their defects, it follows that the union tongue must be better than the former languages in spelling, grammar and vocabulary. It will be a language consciously constructed by expert linguists, instead of the wild and irregular old process. This union tongue is a result of the time spirit. It is a desire for more mutual understanding and wide co-operation and international information.

All nations would be less mentally isolated and less narrow-minded, less left to their own national prejudices, less quarrelsome, and more safe at home and abroad.

THE DANGER OF RUSSIA.

It is now clear and often expressed that the greatest future struggle in the world, will be between the Teutonic and Slavonic races. At first the main conflict was between individuals; then between small tribes, then between cities, then between nations, but the future struggle will be extended to alliances and races. Artificial alliances are less permanent and hearty than an alliance which has for its basis blood and language relationship.

Russia has now an immense advantage in its united

religion, vast united territory and one official language, which she is fast introducing as the only people's tongue. Russia has one-half of all Europe, and more than one-third of all Asia. They are increasing faster than any other race. They are a young, hardy and aggressive people, with diplomats very far-seeing.

The wonderful "Political Testament" of Czar Peter, the Great, has left a program to his successors and the people of Russia by which they are to become the masters of Europe. The program is, always be ready for war; to take territory wherever they can; to set one nation against another; to conquer the weaker, and after having established their power, find some way to conquer more territory; to build a strong army and navy; first to conquer Sweden and Norway, then India and Turkey, and later conquer Germany, with help from Asia. When this is done, says Peter, the Great, then they must unite their European and Asiatic peoples again, to conquer the rest of Europe. He says further in his "Testament" that Western Europe has already reached, or about to reach, its highest civilization, luxury and weakness, and can therefore not stand before the young, hardy, united and aggressive Slavons.

Both the government, the church and the people of Russia, believe in the Testament of Czar Peter, as if it were the command of Almighty God himself. Even now, they call themselves the heirs of Sweden and Norway, on account of some ancient history.

If the Slavons, with their immense united population, church, government and vast territory in Europe and Asia, all contiguous and bound together by railroads, and with their great national influence over the Asiatic people, and if they remain united while the Teutons are divided by different languages and jealousies, so that they cannot co-operate for self-defense,

then the Slavons will be too many for the Teutons, especially if they are helped by France or China.

If the Teutons had only one common book language, they would sympathize more with one another; they would all be more unwilling to see a foreign race conquer a Teutonic country. If united on language, they could easily defend themselves against any probable combination of other races.

The Swedes and Norwegians are among the first on the Russian program to be conquered. This would divide them in language from Denmark; hence the high and royal Scandinavian leaders of thought ought to favor with all their heart a Teutonic union tongue in order to come more in touch with Germany, Austria, England and the United States.

Again, if the Teutons reunited with their own ancient mother's words upon an easy, systematic, Teutonic union tongue, it would become so much easier for all Teutonic countries to assimilate and citizenize their several foreign elements. If all Teutons in the United States used the same easy, simple, systematic, phonetic and regular language, it would be so much easier to educate our Bohemian, Polish, Russian, French, Italian and Spanish immigrants. The same would be true in Germany, Austria and England. An easy systematic tongue would also make it easier to introduce the language among the natives in the colonies, as well as for such small nations as Belgium, Greece and Cuba to learn it, yes, and for all educated people the world over to learn it in addition to their own difficult and irregular tongues. If we had such a language now, under the guidance of a supreme language court, to settle the common pronunciation, would any one among us wish to go back to the use of so many difficult and un-systematic Teutonic languages as we now have them ?

RESTATEMENT OF OUR AIM.

We wish first to draw up a tangible, practical scheme for a Teutonic union language, then request the PRESS to make this disinterested and to us, unprofitable scheme, as widely and as often known as possible, to help us to spread the ideal among the rich and learned Teutons. The greatest importance to the world is the birth of a good new idea.

After the nature of our union language scheme is made known, we desire to persuade our friends of wealth, learning and influence to petition the several Teutonic governments to send delegates to meet as an international Teutonic language congress, using English, for greater convenience, as the language of consultation, to agree upon a common compromise union tongue for our whole Teutonic race.

After they have agreed upon a union spelling, grammar, and 20,000 of the most common words, leaving the vast scientific terminology for a later work, the congress to agree also upon a small geography and "useful appendix" to be studied in all Teutonic schools from fifteen minutes to half an hour each day in the geography classes, and thus continued for fifty years or until a sufficient number of people within each country had learned it so as to use the union language for all public purposes, as if it were the only national language, leaving all men free to speak any language they pleased in their private families. Although the race had only one legal book language, all could take pride in their own national achievements as before, as is done in America and England now.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

QUESTION.—How are you going to construct this Union Tongue ?

ANSWER.—The full and detailed answer to that question will be given in the attached spelling, grammar and vocabulary at the end of this book.

QUESTION.—What will be the proportion of English, German, Scandinavian and Dutch words?

ANSWER.—The Saxon English will have over two-thirds of the words as used in speaking and writing, and counting *do, da, du, di*, as modifications of the English definite article "*the*" and *ein* as a modification of the indefinite article "*a*" or "*an*" (one). As many of the Saxon English and German words are alike and lap over onto each other, when spelled alike the Germans will also have about two-thirds of previously known words. As the Scandinavian and Dutch tongues stand half-way between Saxon English and High German, those people will be well served by simply uniting English and German, for they will catch well-known words from both sides. As the Scandinavians have the shortest and most convenient numerals and passive sign, they have been taken into the union tongue on account of special merit, as a unifying and cementing addition. The main object, however, is to unite Saxon English and German, because they are the two strongest elements and because this union would include the essential Scandinavian and Dutch words.

The simple English grammar is taken with some new idioms, to make the grammar more simple and cosmopolitan. The simple, self-explaining German compounding from well-known every-day words, have been adopted. German is also largely used as substitutes for the foreign Greek and Latin words; thus, making the union tongue very pure, homogenous and self-explaining, after the common base words are learned.

QUESTION.—How do you expect to introduce the language among the people?

ANSWER.—By persuading the several Teutonic governments to appoint delegates to an international Teutonic language congress, to improve, extend and sanction the use of the union tongue, as a supplementary study in geography. This could be done thru an international treatise.

QUESTION.—Do you think the government could force a union language upon the people against the will of the majority?

ANSWER.—This subject is too elevated to excite the majority into active opposition. It will mostly depend on what the rich and the learned think. If the latter believe it is a wise policy, they can easily persuade their governments to appoint an international language congress, and set the press to agitate in its favor. In this case they would be likely to be successful, because the advantages and arguments would be all on one side, or nearly so. The common people would be so highly benefitted and the cost to the people would be nothing except a little home study, hence they would not oppose the government. All would have an easy, systematic language, in which they could learn at least twice as much as now. No time would be lost in memorizing unphonetic spelling or arbitrary foreign terms.

If, however, there should arise a constitutional question, as to the right of the government's introducing the language in the common schools, the government might at first introduce it in all colleges and schools, supported by the government. They might also have it employed in the postal department and print some of their educational public documents in it. This would soon make the people acquainted with the good, easy, systematic union tongue, and create friends for it. Many school districts would be in favor of it. If the union tongue could be favored by the more broad

minded, the rich and the learned, and have the government on its side, the people would not oppose the union as a supplementary study fifteen minutes a day in the schools for the geography classes.

Here is a case in which the common people would have no suspicion of being worsted by a selfish syndicate or monopoly. All would instinctively understand that it would be in the self-interest of the government and their delegates to make as good and easy a language for their own dear school children as possible. They would be as good for the poor as for the rich. This is not a money speculation for anyone. This language cannot succeed without the joint action of the several Teutonic journals and governments, but with such help the undertaking will succeed. If the governments can compel their boys to serve in the army for self-defense, why could they not require their boys and girls to learn the union tongue for self defense?

QUESTION.—Do you not fear that each nation would have so much love for their “mother tongue” that it would make all unwilling to introduce a common union language? See how hard the people of Finland, Poland, Transval and the Philippines fight for the retention of their “mother tongues.” Are you not afraid the English Americans and Germans would do the same?

ANSWER.—No, I do not think the English Americans and Germans would refuse to unite on home Teutonic words. When a people is compelled by force to take the conqueror’s strange language, it is a sad affair, but in the case of the English Americans and Germans, or German Americans, and English, there is no force or conquest, but a free and mutually advantageous agreement to obtain a more real mother tongue than the foreign mixed languages which they had before. The English may say to the Germans, “If you will take

some of our Teutonic English words, we will take some of your Teutonic German words, and thus make our language alike and also make it more systematic and artistic than before." The Germans may say, "All right, but let us take in a few Teutonic Scandinavian and Dutch words, so as to make a union tongue of it for the whole race." They agree willingly. The union language will be better than English and German. There is no humiliating and painful force or conquest in this case, but a sign of high civilization and co-operation for the good and safety of the race. They agree jointly and willingly to defend the old Teutonic words. These words are as old and honorable as the Greek and Latin ones, but more self-explaining kind and useful to the people. Such a free and wise arrangement would receive the world's admiration, but there is only disgrace and pain in being conquered by a strange foreign people.

There is, moreover, not as much real love for the old irregular languages, as we should naturally suppose, judging by newspaper expressions. The love for the crooked and irregular old tongues is to a great extent manufactured for political reasons, because they help to hold people together. Poor school masters are the greatest eulogists of the old languages.

Whenever the safety of the race requires a union tongue, it will be spoken of as "right and moral." When polygamy was necessary on account of frequent wars, it was regarded as right and moral. When a union language becomes necessary to the convenience and safety of the Teutonic race, it will be regarded as right and wise.

A Russian scholar has foretold from the existence of certain natural and social forces, that if no unforeseen alliances takes place, two hundred years from now, the

Russian language will be spoken by all Europe, except England, and by all Asia, except China and Japan. We know that languages are ever decreasing in number. The most savage people have the greatest number of dear "mother tongues."

QUESTION.—What would you do with our old and rich literature?

ANSWER.—I should burn the most of it to get more room for new books. Not more than one book in a hundred is worth reading or being translated. A few great poets, artists and historians, could easily be translated. Religious and scientific books are constantly changed and republished, except the Bible. Those books may as well be republished in the union tongue, after the people have learned that easy language. Few read old books.

The greatest trouble would be with the many and large common law reports. State and general statutes could easily be translated, but it would require too much work to translate all the necessary law reports. There is, however, an easy way to get around that, by letting the legal and medical professions keep up a knowledge of the old languages for a hundred years, or until enough authorities had been translated. After fifty years of introduction of the union tongue, witnesses might be examined in *Tutonish* in all Teutonic courts, and the lawyers might quote law reports to the judges in their respective old languages, as Bacon quoted Latin to the judges in his time long after Latin had become an unknown tongue to the people. There is nothing to prevent the construction and adoption of a union tongue, except an honest WILL. The Teutons can reunite on a common compromise tongue voluntarily if they only have the WILL. It does not require a high degree of

learning or goodness to do it, but only a clear understanding of the convenience and safety to the race.

QUESTION.—How can the people know that the union tongue will serve them well? There are so many broken promises in the world. Laws are constantly repealed.

ANSWER.—Language is different from ordinary legislation. The result of a new law cannot always be foreseen on account of the many conflicting interests of selfish men. Besides the law may not be honestly carried out.

The drawing up of a union tongue is just like an architect drawing a new plan for a dwelling house. Every room, door, window, chimney, stairway, size, material and cost, can be seen before accepting the plan. There is no danger of getting something unknown to the builder.

In drawing up a plan for a union tongue the words, spelling, rules of grammar, derivation, syntax and compounding, can all be seen beforehand. The language can be tested on a variety of subjects. Language is only a medium for imparting our ideas and feeling, whatever those ideas may be. The union tongue has no conflicting interest between buyer and seller, rich or poor, ruler or subjects. All are interested alike in getting enough understood and defined words and rules for the common use of the race. All can see beforehand what they will get and how the language will operate. No uncertainty whatever. This language will also be improved by usage, but under the systematic guidance of a supreme Teutonic court.

QUESTION.—Would it not be wiser to adopt a mixed world's language like *Volapuk*, *Esperanto*, or *Idiom Neutral* based principally on Latin roots?

ANSWER.—No! Those languages have too difficult

and complex grammars and too arbitrary and mixed vocabularies. Being really systematized Latin tongues, they are most favored by the Latin nations, and would have been more favored there, if they had been more true to their own race. The Latin linguists are trying to introduce a new international Latin tongue into the world by the help of the Teutons; that is, they want the Teutons to draw the chestnuts out of the fire for the Latins. Let the Latin nations form a union tongue of their own words. All the world desires an international language, but it must first be made national for home use, before it can become international, and no race would make a foreign tongue national willingly; each great race must select its own old race words, hence the Teutons must combine among themselves only. This union tongue is more a question for the heart than for the head.

DEFECTS OF THE LATIN TONGUE.

The Latin language has three great defects. First it has no definite articles by which it can state clearly what is meant. It makes a great difference whether we say *a man* or *the man*. Altho old Latin had no definite articles, its daughters, French, Spanish, Italian and Portugese, have introduced them, as *le, la, lo, li*.

Latin is extremely wasteful and unsystematic with its prefixes and suffixes, that is, it has many different suffixes denoting the same thing. While the Teutonic has only one derivative, negative prefix "UN," Latin has *in, im, il, ir, ig, dis*. It has many prefixes to indicate WITH, TOGETHER, as *con, com, co, cor, col, cog, sym, syn*. It has many prefixes for denoting TO ON AT; as *ad, ac, al, am, an, at, ar, as, af*. This is not systematic, economical and self-clear. Teutonic has only few suffixes for denoting abstract ideas, but Latin has a

CLOUD of arbitrary suffixes; as, *ance, ancy, ence, ency, ary, ory, ure, ude, ade, age, al, ety, ity, ment, lion, sion,* etc. It will take years to learn where to place those conflicting affixes to children and foreigners. The Teutonic, Slavonic, Semitic and Mongolic people will not be helped by Latin roots and affixes.

The most immense defect of Latin considered as an easy "expression tool," is that it has not the power to form self-explaining compounds from well-known existing words, as in the Greek, German, Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian tongues, by which the common people and school children can more easily understand and remember what is spoken or read. Latin must resort to arbitrary formations, as, *patria* for "father-land," *humerus* for "arm-bone," *ichthyology* for "fish-lore," etc.

The easiest cheapest, clearest and most cosmopolitan way of enriching the vocabulary, is by self-compounding. By borrowing from a foreign source, a break is made in the transparency of the language, and people are forced to consult expensive and time-wasting dictionaries or glossaries. In this way the language suffers in its ability to aid and quicken thought. The more homogenous and self-developed a language is, the better it is for school children and writers who wish to be easily and widely understood and felt.

ENGLISH TOO EXPENSIVE.

Self-criticism is one of the highest signs of advanced civilization. It may be unpleasant to acknowledge a defect in our own language. A father or mother are seldom the truest judges of the shortcomings of their own children, hence honest, sympathetic and impartial teachers are necessary to the full development of young people.

English has two serious defects, which will punish us sooner or later. First is our difficult spelling, which only type-setters can master, as they make spelling a business. We cannot tell how a word should be spelled by hearing it, nor how it should be pronounced by seeing it. Prof. Boyd has estimated that it requires three years longer to our children to learn to read and write English correctly on account of the heterogeneous orthography, than it does require children to master phonetic languages, as German, Italian, Welch or Swedish. We are handicapped by a dead weight of three years for spelling alone.

Prof. March, of Pennsylvania University, says that the English-speaking people lose on an average about two years of time in hunting up and memorizing the meaning of foreign terms in dictionaries and glossaries, on account of our arbitrary foreign borrowing, instead of forming self-explaining compound words of home material as in Greek, German and Anglo-Saxon. Here is another handicap of two years more.

Prof. George P. Marsh in his lectures on the English Language, deplures our too liberal and thoughtless borrowing from foreign tongues, and says: "Science has become repugnant to the common people on account of so many Latin and Greek terms." People are therefore driven too often to the reading of light romances, instead of reading more useful life-guiding science.

It is true, that England and the United States have done well in material development and riches, but we must also remember that geography and climate have so far been in our favor. England and the United States are good fertile countries, convenient to the sea, and full of coal, iron, copper, tin, gold and silver. By our freedom from dangerous neighbors and our having a hardy, active race, we have done well. England has been

assisted by a vast foreign commerce and the United States has been assisted by a vast industrious foreign immigration.

When Slavonic and Mongolic races become more settled they will sooner or later have their own manufacturing and commercial plants, and then each country will have to depend more and more upon itself. In the future those nations who shall have the most expensive and time-wasting languages, will naturally fall behind in general education and information, other things being equal.

If there is any prospect of introducing a good, easy, systematic, regular, phonetic and self-defining Teutonic union tongue, the English-speaking people should be its first and strongest advocates, because they need such language the most. English-speaking people will hardly complain against *Tutonish*, for having too many German or Scandinavian words and rules. Over two-thirds of the vocabulary is Saxon-English, and what is a still greater advantage, the simple grammar and syntax is English. The mode of thinking and arranging words are almost wholly English, with a slight addition of German and Scandinavian idioms. The English is entitled to the largest share in *Tutonish* and they have received it. The Germans and Scandinavians would do well to join the union as they are not strong enough alone.

Self-defining languages have noble records to recommend them to our good will. We know that among ancient people the Greeks had a self-defining and self-compounding language, and they had also the ablest thinkers of all antiquity. We know that the Germans have a homogenous self-defining and self-compounding language, and that the Germans are also the most advanced in science, language and philosophy. The

less mental energy required to master the mechanical parts of language itself, the more surplus energy will be left for the thoughts contained. (Herbert Spencer.)

It is really the Catholic church and the colleges that have kept up manufactured respect for the "horrible Latin." The Latin tongue has injured every foreign language into which it has entered. It has prevented homogenous, harmonious self-development to the injury, confusion and expense of school children. Latin has been the nightmare of the higher schools. Germany, Holland, Scandinavia and Russia are now expelling Latin words as fast as they can and substituting self-developed, home compounds of self-clear native words, as *plant-lore* for "botany," *fish-lore* for "ichthyology."

TUTONISH.

"*The Anglo-German Union Tongue*," a book of over 200 pages, contains a much fuller discussion of the union ideas and methods than can be given in this book, which is intended for a wider and cheaper distribution. "Tutonish," or "Anglo-German" I sent out gratis to 300 city libraries, universities and journals, in Europe and in America, in 1902. As it is now out of print, I refer to it here, so that those who might wish to see it for comparison to other language schemes and arguments, will be able to find it in some of the libraries before mentioned.

HAD BETTER BE TEUTONIC.

In as much as Teutonic words are of a more self-defining nature, and as no language can become international and remain so, unless it becomes national first among the common people, and as the Teutons have the largest civilized population and the greatest foreign

commerce, it would be better for the world to let *Tutonish* become the international tongue than *Latin*, *Esperanto*, or *Idiom Neutral*. The Latin words would not help *Teutonic* Slavonic, Semetic or Mongolic children, as would the more simple, short and self-defining Teutonic words. Would it not be short-sighted in the Teutons to set the school machinery to work to introduce a foreign language which might suppress their own native race words, if it should become successful?

If the chosen language is going to be a mere extra, occasional, superadded neutral speech, without a living home base of supply, like Latin, then it will not have a national literature to make it beloved and widely read. Not one in a hundred of the populations would need it to speak with foreign travelers and diplomats. What people seldom need will naturally be neglected. In a mere, extra, occasional, homeless language, no one will have practice enough in speaking it. There will be no special race to keep it up and persuade others to use it. A homeless language would have no ground to stand on. By trying to please all races, we shall please none. No nation or race could enforce a thorough practice in speaking a foreign tongue without a home base. The "mother tongues" would stand in the way, for no strong race would like to be conquered by a foreign language. It is the inferior people who imitate superior ones in language.

If, however, any nation should thoroughly enforce the mastery of a good, easy, regular and artistic international language, it would surely suppress the mother language within two or three generations among our more cosmopolitan-minded descendants who would then more and more regard the old, irregular and unsystematic mother tongue as being behind time. The best way to kill any institution is to introduce something

better. Would it then not be the best for the whole world to let the Teutons reunite their own mother tongues and gradually introduce it as a national language for the whole race? The language would then have a beloved home base. It would have a great life-guiding national literature and commerce to keep it up and induce other nations to learn it, because it has a great home.

UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

The people of these two related countries have naturally a friendly feeling toward each other in spite of the expression of some military jingo and yellow journals. The Germans and Dutch have been in the United States from early colonial days. Much intermarrying has taken place and is on the increase. We have received more immigrants from Germany than from England or any other one country. German is the leading language of Europe, being spoken in the very center of Europe by Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and almost so by Holland. English is the leading language of America. If the government at Washington and at Berlin would begin a diplomatic correspondence concerning a union tongue, the other Teutonic nations would be certain to join. Germany would have a great moral weight on this question, on account of her deep learning in science, language and philosophy.

As the United States is the largest, most cosmopolitan, most impartial and neutral Teutonic country, a proposal comes with good grace from the United States concerning a union tongue, to be gradually introduced, as the aforesaid supplementary study of geography fifteen minutes each day in all Teutonic schools. This would be a prayer from children to their parents.

APPEAL TO THE TEUTONIC PRESS.

It may seem bold to request the friendly Teutonic editors and publishers of America and Europe to give this humble missionary book three lines of standing free advertisement, but I am giving my time gratis myself. I have spent my youth and manhood in studying languages and drawing up plans for an international tongue and revising it from time to time for the last forty years.

This is not a self-sustaining or self-paying enterprise. It is pre-eminently a charitable missionary work, hence my hope in getting a free "ad" for it from those who favor it. The nature of the union tongue is such that it cannot be monopolized for the benefit of a few men. It is charitable and missionary in its nature. Only a man with a public spirit and of a sacrificing, hopeful disposition, could hold out to work for so abstract and far off idea as a union tongue for the convenience, safety and comfort of humanity, but loss to himself.

If it had not been for the fact that I had a farm rented out, a house and lot in town, and had few wants and no children, I could not have spent my time and money on this abstract and profitless work for the future good of mankind, but loss to myself. This subject does not interest the common, unthinking mass of mankind to a great extent. The sales of this book will therefore, be confined to the better and more advanced part of our people. I am hence obliged to ask a comparatively high price for this book and also to beg for free "ads" to enable me to continue to work for this noble cause of a tongue for the good of the far off future.

It seems to me that as I am spending my time for the benefit of future school children, that the money-

making commercial interests ought to help me, at least to the extent of giving me a free "ad" of only three lines. The publishers will understand that I am principally interested in getting an "*International Teutonic Language Congress*" to meet for the blessings of the world and not merely to get my little book sold. If I had worked as hard for myself as I have worked for the glory of the Teutonic race, I could have made a large fortune. This union language scheme does not appeal to the credulity of ignorant men, but rests on a clear head and public spirit in a high degree. I am really begging this free "ad" of only three lines for our old and troubled common father, the Teutonic race; for his comfort and his safety in the future.

If the commercial interests will help me or some other publisher of *Teutonish* this much, it will recur to their honor, glory, convenience and safety.

If certain journals should decline to insert a free "ad" of three lines occasionally, I hope there will be found many public-spirited men who will volunteer to pay for my "ad" in their paper to help me to agitate for the coming together of an "*International Teutonic Language Congress*," which would do something to reunite our race on language. By helping to spread my book, which contains the arguments and detailed plans for a union tongue, and for the calling together an "*international language commission*," it will help our race to get a new will and to "be born anew." The free "ad" I beg the Teutonic press of America and Europe to insert as a standing notice, for two years, is the following:

TUTONISH—INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.
Send 40 cents for one copy of TUTONISH to Elias Molee, 301 Postoffice Building, Tacoma, Wash., U. S. A.

Let me give the Teutonic editors and publishers the

inside story of the "union tongue," to show the spirit of the enterprise.

Being born in Wisconsin in 1845, of Scandinavian parents, with a mixture of German blood from Slesvich, Holstein, on my mother's side, and being thrown among recently immigrated English, German, Dutch and Scandinavian people at home and at the district school, I was early in life troubled with diverse Teutonic tongues, often poorly spoken, causing much misunderstanding and irritation. I often heard my parents say, "What a blessing it would have been if the English, Germans, Scandinavian and Dutch had had only one language."

When I went to the Lutheran college in Decorah, Iowa, in 1863, to study for the ministry, the following question was debated one evening: "Resolved that German is a better language for educational purposes than English."

With the eagerness of young college students, both sides tried hard to convince their college jury of the superiority of their favorite language. The German side pointed out the time-wasting and expensive English orthography, its arbitrary and expensive foreign borrowing and the confusing similarity in sound of words with different meanings, as, immigrate and emigrate; accept and except; affective and effective; devise and device; council and council, etc.

The English side attacked the German language on account of its wild, illogical, difficult and middle-aged grammar, especially the unreasonable use of *der*, *die*, *das*, *des*, *dem*, *den*. They ridiculed the idea of placing the neuter article *das* before the feminine word *maechen* (girl) and say "*das maechen*" instead of using reason and saying "*die maechen*." Instead of using the neuter article *das* before the neuter word *stiefel* (boot) as all

foreign students would expect the Germans to say *das stiefel*. They laughed at the idea of saying *das maechen der stiefel*; that is of calling *girl* neuter and *boot* masculine. They said such grammar was too old and out of harmony with nature and reason, and very difficult to learn and remember in foreign countries. Such grammar will prevent the very good self-explaining German vocabulary from being mastered in foreign countries on a large scale. They added during the debate, "It is really easier to master the expensive English spelling than the difficult, muddle-aged German grammar with the unsystematic *der, die, das, den, dem, den*."

As I listened to the explanations of the English and German excellences and defects among my fellow college students and also remembered the trouble I had in childhood with the diverse Teutonic tongues at home and on the play ground at school, a new thought flashed into my mind during our memorable debate that evening. I thought, "O! how good it would be for us all, if we could have a reunited, common, compromise language, which should combine the simple English grammar with the simple, self-clear German dictionary-(word-book), leaving out their defects. O! for a *systematic union tongue*, to be introduced gradually, as a by-study in geography for fifty years."

Ever since that memorable college debate, a Teutonic union tongue has haunted me night and day and will give me no rest. I am possessed by that one idea and am forced to spend my time and money for it. When I work at something else it seems to me as if I were a thief or a traitor. The Teutonic union tongue appears to me easy to construct and introduce if the rich and learned Teutons had the WILL. I think of the powerful future united and aggressive Slavonic and Mongolic races, and then imagine how good, safe and

convenient it would be to the future Tutons to have a reunited language.

Working for a certain benefit to our race without capital, I feel that well-to-do Teutonic commercial interests or boards of trade, ought to give me a free "ad" in different parts of the world to create an impression in favor of a union tongue.

If the young, energetic, cosmopolitan and inventive American people, would take an interest in the union tongue which they so much need thru' out the world to extend their publications and trade, they could interest the rest of the race to do something in calling together an International Teutonic Language Congress of expert linguists.

I am not so self-conceited as to believe that our race would have full confidence in my scheme alone, or in the scheme of any single private person, but some individual must first draw up a plan and make it known. A language congress of expert linguists could improve and extend it. All architects know how great help a first rough sketch is to the perfection of the final plan. "In multiplicity of council, there is wisdom," says King Solomon, hence the importance of a regularly and legally appointed congress from all the Teutonic governments

There is no danger to publishers that other world schemes would arise with more important and unselfish plans, calling for free "ads." Other reforms depend more or less upon religious, political or class interests, often very good, but a Teutonic union tongue for the good of future generations, is the most purely unselfish that can be imagined. There is nothing which needs free help so much as the unborn generations. Our children will enjoy our labor as we enjoy the inventions and institutions introduced by our grand parents. The

more advanced a people is, the farther can they look ahead. Our free American school system is for the good of future generations. Germany has taken the forests into its care and provides that only one hundredth part of it must be cut down each year. For every tree cut down, two new trees must be planted, which will, in one hundred years, make up for the cut down old trees. This is looking ahead a hundred years, and is a great honor to the kind thoughtfulness of the German people, for the good of their posterity. Can we not apply this long look-ahead of one hundred years with regard to the gradual introduction of a Teutonic union tongue ?

The union tongue depends for its success upon the good will and help from the Teutonic publishers and commercial interests more than upon any other class. They stand at the head of the opinion-forming agency. No public undertaking can succeed without their help, but with regard to the far-off and unselfish union tongue, they will have to give their help free until the several Teutonic nations shall take hold of it and pay for spreading the union language.

If it had not been for the great amount of gratis work done in the world, we should not have been as far advanced as we are, and life would even now be very narrow. An inventor of an immediate labor-saving machine, can explain the benefits of his invention and form a profitable company, but the advocates of a union tongue must depend upon free and patriotic help or they will have to work in obscurity, because the union tongue is by nature a charitable and parental work; hence I am again obliged to petition for an occasional free "ad" of three lines, to help me agitate for an International Teutonic Language Conference, to agree upon a re-united Teutonic tongue to be introduced gradually-

as a side-study in geography a few minutes each day for fifty years, and as soon as possible use the union tongue for all public purposes in all Teutonic countries, as if it were our old reunited "mother tongue."

NO COPYRIGHT ON TUTIONISH.

As I ask Teutonic publishers to help to make this union tongue known gratis, I have taken out no copyright on it, but allow any publisher to reprint it to suit himself, and to translate it in any Teutonic country with such modifications as he may deem wise and sell it on his own account without any pay to me except that of giving me proper mention. I desire a union tongue for the whole Teutonic race whatever plan is finally adopted. We die, but the language and race lives forever. My plan is only a thought-seed for a starter.

The greatest honor will be deserved by him or them who shall do the most effective work for the realization of a union tongue. There are many men with grand ideas, but there are only a few who can convert those ideas into practical reality. The president, king, capitalist, university, society or nation, who can do most to reunite the good will of the Teutonic race, so as to call together an International Teutonic Language Congress, will be the longest remembered and honored by the race as a whole.

Even if the English and Germans should not always feel friendly towards one another, they might still unite on language for the good of their children, and in order to make the union tongue international in foreign travel and commerce and to help the small Teutonic nations to obtain a widely understood language, both English and German must be spoken at the Teutonic congress.

There is probably no object upon which the whole

Teutonic race could unite with less conflicting special interests than a union tongue for future home use. This would also make it international in foreign travel, commerce and diplomacy. Now is as good a time to agitate for such a union tongue as ever will arise again. Language is only a medium for imparting ideas and feelings, whatever those ideas may be.

There are a hundred ways in which the race could help ahead and spread the union language idea if it had the WILL. The press could help it by free "ads" by writing frequent articles on it; professors of languages could lecture and write on it; ministers could refer to it in their sermons; teachers could give extra Friday talk; on it; students could write essays on it; book-sellers could keep such books for sale; libraries might have it on their shelves; individuals might suggest to their friends to it buy it; and classes for teaching it could be formed.

"Tutonish" is a joint Teutonic product. Many of the ideas have come from the great language-learning writers of Germany and Scandinavia, combined with the practical inventive genius of America.

The author of Tutonish is a mixed product of the race and drew up his first plans in the central states along the great Mississippit valley among a mixed population in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and in the cities of Chicago and St. Louis. On account of his health he moved to the Pacific coast in 1900.

BRAIN AND TONGUE ECONOMY.

In language there are two conflicting economies, the mental and the physical. The delegates of the aforesaid "International Teutonic Language Congress" will have to steer between them the best way they can. Frequent every-day words it is best to let be short,

altho' it should require more base words as "father" mother, brother, sister, high, low, short, long, good, bad, etc." It will on the whole be cheaper to learn a few more words in childhood than to pronounce one or two extra added syllables all thru life, as in Esperanto: *patro*, (father) *patrino*, (mother) *longa*, (long) *mallonga*, (short,) etc.

When it comes to less frequent words, however, it will be more economical to have as few arbitrary base words and as many derivative, self-defining, compound words as possible to assist understanding and memory, although they may give more work to the tongue. We know that "tongue work" is cheaper than "brain work." A clear understanding helps memory and expedites business. A people who has longer and more fully self-defining words, will be more thoughtful and wise than a nation which has a greater number of short, arbitrary foreign words, harder to understand and remember, other things being equal.

John Stuart Mill says in his great book, *System of Logic*, Book 4. "A language should be so constructed that a person, who knows the thing, may receive all the assistance which the name can give in remembering what he knows; while he who knows it not, may receive as much knowledge respecting it as the case admits of, by merely being told its name." (self-defining)

Les Allemands ont une langue, les Français n'ont qu'un jargon.—(M. de Villiers, Paris, France.)

The learned Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale University, says in his book, *Language and the Study of Language*. "A man has power over language to the extent to which he can get his fellow man to agree with him."

The reason why we must have as few base words and as few rules of grammar as possible to clearness, depends upon a well understood and universal, psych-

ological, scientific truth, which may be stated in these few words:

"The ease of suggestive action is in proportion to the number of times the word and idea have been associated in consciousness."—(Herbert Spencer.)

This is an immensely important discovery to a language artist. If the given rule is true, it follows that there must be few and simple inflections in grammar, in order that there may be frequent associations between the given words, symbols, signs or inflections, and the ideas symbolized. The rule being true, it follows that a good language must have a small number of arbitrary base words and a great number of self-defining compounds to help understanding and memory. The fewer the base words are, the greater frequency of association between the given symbols and ideas will there be. The more rules and foreign words there are, the less frequent association will there be between any given symbol or idea; hence the language becomes less easy in its suggestive action. Ideas will not flow so easily into the minds of the people thru such an arbitrary language; hence the the advantage of the ancient Greek and the modern German.

Esperanto and *Idiom Neutral* seem now to be the most talked of proposed international languages, altho' they sin very much against both "brain and tongue economy," as an every day "expression tool." They have too many synthetic and complex grammars which is against brain economy and the modern analetic, self-defining desire. They have the inherited defect of the wasteful Latin prefixes and suffixes. Instead of using self-clear, self-compounding, they resort to arbitrary syllables and words from Greek and Latin. This is not "rain economy."

Again, *Esperanto*, the most widely studied of the

two proposed tongues at present, adds an extra useless "o" to all nouns and an extra useless "a" to all adjectives. This is not "tongue economy." As those languages are not true to any one race, no race would make them national for home use, without which no language can become international.

An adjective should simply express quality and save the gray matter in the brain for mastering useful inflections according to modern science. The authors of *Esperanto* and *Idiom Neutral* are unconsciously the slaves of middle-aged ideas of grammar. Nevertheless I rejoice in their work in stirring up public opinion on the necessity of an international language. The more classes they form, and the more books they sell, the better for *Tutonish*, or whatever will be the Teutonic union race tongue or the Latin union race tongue. Whichever of those two wide-spread races shall first succeed in introducing a systematic and easy union tongue for the whole race for national home use, will also thereby make it international in foreign travel and commerce.

One of the best things which could happen to the world would be, if a friendly rivalry would arise between the Teutonic and Latin races, to see who of them could construct and introduce among their prospective peoples, the best race language. We know that athletes, students, schools and nations, would work harder and send more money for a given object if there is a competition.

Wake up! ye Teutons and ye Romans, to a friendly union language competition. The Japanese and Chinese scholars are now considering the idea of forming a Mogolac union tongue with Latin letters and some added foreign words and rules of grammar.

TUTONISH GRAMMAR

has been boiled down to rock bottom simplicity during forty years of boiling and revising.

Tutonish grammar has no unnecessary inflections, but the few words which it has, are perfectly regular, without any exceptions, to bewilder school children or foreigners. It has taken this lesson from the perfect machine where there are no superfluous cogs or wheels.

Tutonish grammar has no special inflection for the infinitive, indicative, imperative, subjunctive, optative, no dative, accusative or oblique, no umlaut (vowel changes) for person, case number; no verbal personal inflections, inflection for adjectives or adverbs.

The only modification allowed is for the definite article on account of the inherent need of it; as *do, da, du, di*, (more later) and one inflection for the "past participle" and one passive voice of verbs and one inflection for the plural number and one for the possessive case. Other suffixes belong to the vocabulary or world-building, but not to grammar proper.

We must have an inflection for the past participle, plural number possessive case, and the passive voice, or else we would be obliged to resort to extra words to indicate these very frequent categories of thought. That would be less direct and would have less "brain and tongue economy."

"N" or "EN" are taken as the sign of the past participle, because "n" is a *continuous sonant* and a musical *semi-vowel*. This adds many per cent to the euphony of our union tongue; as, "*given,*" "*taken,*" "*worken,*" "*workt,*" "*loven,*" "*loved.*" German—"gegeben," "*gekohmmen,*" etc. "N" is also used in the Russian as a past participle sign.

"S" or "es" is already an international sign for the plural number, but in order to prevent so many uses of

“s” as in English, and to prevent the union tongue from becoming so sissing, and make it more euphonic and definite, the possessive case is formed by adding “’on” instead of “s” as “*God’on house,*” (God’s house.) This ’on is an abbreviation of *own* (on.) It has the same sound as the musical plural Greek possessive sound “on.”

The much needed passive sign is “’is” as “*find’is*” (is found); “*lov’is*” (is loved). Latin—“*amaris*” (thou art loved). By having a passive sign, taken from the Scandinavian, our own race and people, we can state a proposition more directly, without so much circumvention, and we will not be obliged to use a past tense form to express a present tense act which is illogical and inartistic; as *is loved* for *love’is*, one word for two, and more logical. “To be loved,” (*tu love’is.*)

The definite article “*the*” is divided into four articles as in German, but used according to nature and very easy and definite rule which is self-explaining. The reason for this is that *the* in English, for all numbers and genders, becomes too frequent for euphony. I counted upon one page of a monthly magazine thirty-nine the’s. Every twelfth word in English is “the.” Educated foreigners with fine ears notice this as a great defect to euphony. Besides there being more euphony in four definite articles ending on musical vowels, we gain also immense intellectual advantages by four definite articles. We can better distinguish abstract nouns; as, “*du gud;*” German—“*das gute;*” Greek—“*ta kolon.*” We can also better distinguish the plural of adjectives; as “*de gud;*” German—“*die guten.*”

The rule for the use of the four articles, is so extremely easy and self-clear that every one will understand it from reading the rule once.

Do (doh) is placed before all natural masculine

words; as *do man, do boy, do ox,*" etc.

Da (dah) is placed before all natural feminine words; as, "*da woman. da girl, da cow,*" etc.

Du is placed before all natural neuter genders, the common genders or where the sex is unknown, as "*du hvuse, du child, du animal.*" du gud (the good in the abstract; Ger.—*gas gute.*)

Di is placed before all plural nouns of whatever gender; as, *di men, di women, di children, di horses,*" etc. *do, da, du, di,* are modifications of the English *the.*

The adjective is placed before the noun where it scientifically belongs, except in certain rare phrases. Herbert Spencer in his "*Essay on Phylosophy of Style,*" has shown why it is best to place the adjective before the noun from the laws of psychology and say "*black horse,*" instead of "*horse black.*"

The dear reader will see more of Tutonish in Part 2, and annexed to the end of this book.

no capital letters.

in order to make the teutonic union tongue still more easy and simple at home and abroad, the entirely useless capital letters are discarded. the reasons for this are many and weighty.

before stating the reasons, let me first give the rules to the printers in setting up this manuscript.

"after every period, put in an "m" and "n" quad, to make a clear opening between sentences, where no "caps" are used.

one line drawn under a word means italics, as usual. two lines drawn under a word mean black letters for sub-headings or emphasis. three lines drawn under a word mean large upper case types for general headings or display.

capital letters are not economical enough in a world's union tongue, because it takes twice as long to learn a double system of letters as it would a single system. it is illogical to have two different signs for one and the same sound. we have no capital sounds in speaking. the romans in the classical latin had only one kind of letters, namely, capitals. now, if we can write whole pages with capitals, we can also write whole pages with small letters. in neither case is there any difference between the first and last letter in a sentence.

we have no capitals in short-hand writing and none in telegraphy, and yet these writings are pre-eminently for business where accuracy is needed. the worst evil with capitals is that all words will have three different kinds of appearances. first—all capitals; secondly—partially capitals, and thirdly all lower case letters. to children and foreigners it will be so much harder to organically register in their minds the different forms of the words, and thus check the rapid mastery of the language.

we must remember the truth previously set forth that "the ease of the suggestive action is in proportion to the number of times the symbol and idea have been associated in consciousness," and also remember that "the more mental energy required to master the symbols, the less surplus energy is left for the ideas symbolized."

again, by having capital letters it becomes necessary for children to memorize thirteen (13) abstract rules of grammar as to where the capitals should be placed, so that only learned grammarians can always place them correctly. this is aristocratic, while language by its nature is democratic, as has been shown before. gov-

ernment may be aristocratic, but language must be easy to all to be of full advantage to all classes. all must master the language to understand one another.

when we come to compare language as it is, with the beautiful picture of what it ought to be and *can be, if we will*. the old, difficult, and irregular and unsystematic old tongues are really not much to be proud of. they are mostly middle-aged trash, even the best of them; as, german, english and scandinavian—our dear “mother tongues.” it was, however, our fathers who mixed them with foreign words and who fixed the orthography with capital letters, not our mothers.

a great consolation.

the english, german and scandinavian tongues may be used in private families for ages or as long as the respective people desire to use them in spite of a common teutonic union tongue for the common understanding of all tentons and the world. we know that in spite of a common book language in england, people speak in their private families irish, scotch and welch. altho' high german is the common language for the schools, the churches and literature. the low german dialects have been spoken in private families for ages, the same as in scandinavia. government cannot enter into private families and say what language the people shall speak in private. in the united states more than sixty different tongues are spoken in spite of a common national language. the common union race language would stand toward the whole race, after its introduction, as english or high german now stand toward their respective countries. english, german and skandinavian would, after the introduction of a common union tongue, still remain as dear mother dialects as long as the respective people would keep them up, rather than

Speak the new and truer mother tongue, tutonish. educated people would soon prefer the good union tongue.

another consolation

would be the fact that no people going from one teutonic country to another, would be lost so entirely to the religious and literary influences of home, if all had a common race tongue. the englishman or american going to germany could continue to receive his english or american papers and keep informed on home affairs. the german or scandinavian going to the united states, canada, australia or south africa, would not lose his common union tongue. all would have the same language as in the dear old fatherlands; hence all would be more broad-minded and be safer than now, and all would have a better language, which would also be the international tongue in foreign travel, commerce and diplomacy. is this not worth working for by a great, good and rich race ?

even if there were no danger that the aggressive russians would carry out the "political testament" of czar peter the great to conquer sweden and norway, turkey, austria and germany. the teutons ought, nevertheless to unite for their own good and for the good of their children and the world. i, for my part, am confident that as soon as the russians have established and organized their power in asia, they will attack sweden, norway and turkey, to get more ice-free seaports for their future great navy, and get a better chance on central europe. we are always prone to underestimate opponents. a good union tongue would under all circumstances be convenient and safe.

while the public has no right to say how a man shall speak in his own house, his house, being his castie, the race ought to have a right to say jointly, what shall be the common union tongue of the race as a good means of increasing the safety to life and property.

where there is a will there is a means. i hope that the almighty good god will fire up the hearts of teutonic publishers, the commercial interests and the professors of languages to say something good for a teutonic union tongue, so that we may soon have the international teutonic language, congress to agree to the honor and benefit of the teutons and the world. i will do my share of the hard work.

we again ask the teutonic press of america and europe to give us a free "ad" of three lines to help us fight for the appointment of delegates to the

international teutonic language congress.

let the friends of this union language translate this little book in germany, sweden, norway and holland, and annex the following grammar intact, with such additions as they may think wise.

let teutonic scholars not be afraid to speak on account of false and worthless modesty or a false feeling of dignity. to be useful to the world should be the highest aim of scholars.

language congress program.

when the teutonic language congress meet to agree upon a union tongue for its race and language family, it will probably be best to spend the first week or two in letting each member make some informal remarks or lecture on some topic concerning the union tongue without taking a vote. this would be a wise beginning to

get acquainted with one another. the topics might be simplicity of grammar, transparent compounding, spelling, prefixes, suffixes, purity of the vocabulary, abbreviations, signal language with the arms and fingers, how to spread a knowledge of the union tongue in asia and south america, the general school geography with a useful life-guiding appendix, etc.

as this congress must be made up of expert linguists, who understand both english and german well, and as these two languages are the leading ones of commerce and civilization, they should be given concurrent rights; that is, those who can express themselves best in english or german, might use either tongue in this congress of linguists, for it would be equally well understood. the scandinavian and dutch members would have to use either english or german in speaking or writing.

after the informal speaking is over, the congress will first have to agree upon spelling, then the grammar, then the general prefixes, suffixes and compounding. the delegates must naturally agree on these points before they can proceed to select a list of 20,000 words, sufficient for every-day use in conversation, travel, commerce, literature and diplomacy.

inasmuch as the vast higher scientific terminology should be based on the lower common words to make the higher scientific words transparent to the people so they would understand and remember a larger per cent of what they hear and read, as with the ancient greeks and the moderan german, it follows that, the selection of a scientific termininology must wait until the race has mastered the first 20,000 words. we need first, a good language for conversation, commerce and literature.

whenever a scientific scholar uses the teutonic union tongue in his department, he can employ the old terminology of greek and latin words, as he now does in english and german, by simply conforming to the union spelling and grammar.

after the language congress has agreed on the spelling, grammar, prefixes and suffices, it will probably be best to divide the congress into standing committees. supposing the congress consisted of thirty delegates, three committees of seven members each might work in separate rooms around a large table where they would be close together to facilitate conversation and remarks. these three committees might select the best words they could for the union tongue. at last they could meet jointly to select the best words of each of them. the language would thus go thru a double distilling process.

while three different committees are at work to select words for the union tongue, another committee of five members should be set aside to agree upon the general school geography with a useful life-guiding appendix which could be translated into teutonic union tongue as soon as that language had been agreed upon.

another committee of three members should be set aside to agree on a "people's signal language," and as soon as it were proven what words were selected for the union tongue, 1,000 of the most frequent words should be represented by appropriate abbreviations to make writing less lumbering and tedious, make reading easier to the eyes, make books and papers smaller and thus make literature and knowledge cheaper in the future. 1,000 abbreviations would occupy about four pages of an ordinary book and could be easily learned in childhood and thus save extra labor in all future

life forever. "blessed be the abbreviations." the old romans are said to have employed 5,000 abbreviations. the japanese and chinese written language consists entirely of abbreviated arbitrary signs.

e people's signal language.

e-the	b-be	h-have	n-and	nsf and
o-of	bn-been	hd-had	t-to-too	so forth

it is remarkable that while signals h bn provided for railroad men, sailors n army officers, no signals h bn provided for e common people t enable them t understand one another at a distance, in windy weather, or in noisy streets n factories. even now e people employ a few signals, as, bowing the head means "yes, all right." shaking the head means "no, not so;" beckoning, "come here;" pushing the hand ahead repeatedly, "go on." we h seen also that people make motion with e hand t go t e wright or t e left, n waving e arm upward means for e audience t "arise;" n waving e hand downward means t "sit down."

if e teutonic language congress committee would provide 100 "people's signals," n insert pictures n descriptions of them t e appendix o e general school geography, it would deserve e everlasting gratitude o prosperity. 100 o e most common needs o humanity at large, should b provided with signals t facilitate intercourse n t expedite business and travel.

a few o e sinals might serve t indicate e most universally pressing needs in a foreign country among e common people who h not learned e international tongue. most o e signals, however, might help t facilitate communication at home.



i want a tutonish interpetor.

let me illustrate what i mean. e first thing that a tenton would need in asia or south america, would b an "interpetor," who understood e international or "over-language." e signal for this might b t put e right forefinger on e lips n place e left hand on e head. this would mean "i want a tutonish interpetor." this would also imply, "if you will go with me n find one, i will pay you for your time."

placing both hands together twelve inches over e head forming a kind of a roof, t mean "i want a hotel." putting e finger in e mouth as if biting it, t mean "i want food." lifting e arm up n putting e finger in e mouth from above as if drinking from a bottle t mean, "i want a drink." placing a hand under e head, leaning over as if resting on a pillow. t mean "i want a bed" or lodging." holding up e right forefinger ' t mean "a ticket t ——" (naming e place,) putting e thumbs n forefingers together, forming a circle, t mean "i want

t go t e water closet." putting e right forefinger into e hollow o e open left palm t mean, "what is e price?" or "cost?" pointing at a thing with e right forefinger while making a circular motion with the finger, t mean "what do you call that in your language!"

e foregoing signals, while o most utility in foreign travel, might often b used at home. e signals can b made quicker than the words can b spoken, n can b seen at a distance. the fingers might be agreed upon t indicate e first 10 digits, different parts o e face e stand for "tens, hundrede n different articles n foods most used might b standard numbers which could b indicated by different fingers placed on different parts o e face. such numbers t b inserted in e appendix t e general school geography n would thus soon b known by e whole world t facilitate communication n cheapen knowledge.

e signals which would b most needed by all men o all classes in all countries t facilitate intercourse, would b something like e following, for which e aforesaid teutonic language committee could provide permanent n universal signals after consulting with railroad men, ship-captains n army officers, namely: "come here, go ahead, go t e right, t e left, go up, go down, go faster, slower, b careful, there is danger, arise, sit down, work on, don't talk, silence, i don't understand you, open e gate, or door, wish to speak with you, will you go home with me, greeting, glad t see you, go away, are all well, stop, wait for me, wish to ride with you, do you understand tutonish, nsf?

e aforesaid teutonic language committee can think o e 100 most basic n convenient signals. e arms n fingers can b placed in many thousands o different positions, but if t many signals were constructed, they

would become burdensome n might b neglected by e common people, n thus become o no value.

100 signals could b drawn, numbered n printed in e appendix on about six pages. they should b simply drawn with little or no shading, n thus serve as objects for drawing for little boys n girls. these "people's signals" would constitute a pleasant n healthy exercise once a week for five minutes, or twenty signals might b made by e teacher n pupils after they h arisen n ready t part for their homes each day.

1000 abbreviations, in writing n a 100 convenient people's signals, would b o more value t e children in after life than many little insignificant details o history or geography.

e whole world could h e same signals, for they depend not on race feeling n are so few that all can master them.

so far, we h set t work on committees, twenty-nine o e thirty; the thirtieth one might serve as a reporter and go-between for all e committees, n thus constitute a general information officer.

a convention is not a good instrument for original thinking, but a good representative for giving dignity n authority t national n international measures previously discussed. no president, king or legislaute would b willing t appoint delegates t an international language congress, unless they knew about what they were going t do.

i am o e opinion that a teutonic language congress would strive t reunite e old ancient "mother tongues" by selecting as far as possible teutonic words and prefixes. it is in selecting e vocabulary, where this language congress could do its best work. e "tutonish" grammar has bn reconsidered over and over again for

forty years, so that i do not believe that any body o men can improve it, all things considered. it is easy t make changes, but t make other rules better than those now found in e "tutonish" grammar i consider impossible, but spelling n vocabulary can b much improved n extended by a congress.



TUTONISH

spiech-lor.

(grammar.)

befor du (the) spiech-lor giv'is (is given), vil mi set fort du buk-stafing (spelling) ov dis ferein (union) sprak (language) and aftr mi hav givn regls (rules) fyr tu markir du

haendu-skrift.

(manuscript.)

a—after øvri pointu (period) put'is “m” and “n” spers (spaces), fyr tu giv ein (a, an, one) mor klar (clear) opning tvien (between) di sats-baus (sentences),

ver no gros for buk-stafs (capital letters) bruk's (is used).

b—ein (1) line dran undr ein vord bedeut (signifies) in ein häendu-schrift, dat do typ-setr shal bruk (use) italiash, or shraeg (oblique) buk-stafs.)

c—to (2) lines dran undr ein word, bedeut **blak** buk-stafs, tu andeut (indicate) under-hedings or aftr-dryk (emphasis.)

d—tri (3) lines dran undr ein vord bedeut algemeen (general) hedings mit gros (large, buk-stafs from du under-kas.

buk-stafing.

(spelling.)

du austspiek (pronunciation) and buk-stafing bi (be, is, are), einstimi (according) tu deuch (german) mustr (model), fyrdat (because) dis buk-stafing bi du most geordni (systematic) and du most kenen (known), and du most leit tu lern. dis buk-stafing bi also du most fest-londi (continental) and brod-velti (cosmopolitan, world-broad.)

a as in *fadr* (father, ah)—**aa** as in *jaar* (long ah. tu dubl ein self-laut (vowel) mak it mor long but to dubl ein mitlaut mak it mor short.—**ae** as in *baer* (bear.)—(deuch “ä” **ai** as in *vait* (wait), or “ay” in *hai* (hay), or “e” in *de*, (they)—“**au**” as in *hau* (how), *haus*, (house).—**aw** as in *law*, *paw*, *klaw*. “w” bi onli tu giv du laut. “**e**” as “e” in *gret* (great). in som vords bi “e” ein litl mor short, as in “*met*, *set*,” nsf (etc).—“e” befor endli (final) “l, n, r,” drop’is, as “*regl*, *sagn*, *fadr*,” tu spaer (save) ein buk-staf, vich hav no influus an du austspiek.—**ei** as in *height*, *ein* (ine), *vein*, (wine).—**eu** as “oi in *oil*, *öy*, in *boy*, “**eu**”, in *deuch*, (doich), bedeut (bedoit.) “**eu**” bi du sami as “oi,”

but intak'is tu bevar (preserve) du ershein (appearance) ov meni deuch vords. it hav onli ein laut (sound) du sami as *oi*.

i as in *hil, vil, til* (short "i"), but at du end ov vords hav "i" du laut ov long english "ee," as *bi, hi, shi*, (bee, hee, shee.)—**le** bi alteim long, as in *brief*.—**o** as in *old' bold, oh*,—**oe**, as in *her, sir, fur*, (german, ö) **ol** as in *oil*, "eu" in deuch or "oy" in *boi, boy*,—**oo** bi long "uu," as *muun*, (moon,) *suun* (soon)—**u** as in *ful, put*.—**uu** bi du sami as "oo" in *suun* (soon,) du short "u" hiern (heard) in "but" bruk'is not, fyrdat dis laut bi not tviengefolki (international.)—**y** hav du sami laut as in griek, skandinaviash and deuch in "system;" deuch "ü" *syd* (süd) and du samilaut as in du fransi "*vue, un, dur*" samt (and, also) du rusiah "ju" laut. bei tu antak "y" fyr dis laut, nied vi not bruk du dotn (dotted) deuch buk-staf "ü" vich find'is not in di smal english and romani drykeris (printing offices). "y" bruk is nevr as ein mitlaut (consonant).—"j" hav du soft festlondi laut as "y" in "j" (*you, yard, john*) (*yohn*)—**ch**, as in *chiep* (cheap) *vich*. du sver (difficult) guteral deuch laut "ch" ferandr'is (is changed) tu "k," as in *sprak* (*sprache*) "*mak*" (*machen, make*). du sver english laut "th" ferandr'is tu "t" or "d," as "*ting*," (*thing*) "*fadr. modr, brdr*," (*father, mother, brother*.)

du nu and unklasi and unbrodvelti (uncosmopolitan) **w** and **wh** ferandr'is tu—"v" as "*vil*," (*will*) "*vat*," (*what*.)—**v** as in "*ven*," (*when*.) **g** as in *go, gen* (*again*.)—**z** bi hard as in deuch and italiash, je mor gud to undersheid (distinguish) it from—"s" as "*zero*" (*tsero*), "*zvek*" (*tsveck, purpose*.)—**sh** as in "*shal*," (deuch "*sch*.)—**r** hav alteim du hard rolend deuch, skotlondi, eirish: fest-londi (continental) and syd-amerikash "r," du velt "r." vi nied som hard, strong lauts fyr abvekslu (*variety*.)

du betonu (accent) bi as in deuch and skandina-
viash an du haupt (principal)bestimend (qualifying) silb,
or an du lest silb—no stum (silent) buk-stafs.

di point-vords.

(the articles.)

do put'is befor al gebringi (natural) hi-kin (mascu-
line) nam-vords (nouns) as "*do man, do boi, do oks.*"

da puti's befor al gebringi shi-kin (feminine) nam-
vords, as, "*da veib, (woman) da girl, da kau.*"

du put'is befor al gebringi no-kin (neuter) and
gemein-kin (common gender) nam-vords, or ver du
kin (gender) bi unkenen (unknown); as, "*du haus, du
child, du erson, (person), du vorkr,*" nsf.

di put'is befor all mor-zaal (plural) nam-vords, or
substantivs; as, *di hauses, "di childs, di mans (men), di
veibs, di ersons, di vorkrs, di gud, di rich,"* nsf. **ein** bi
du unbestimi point-vord; as, "*ein man, ein veib.*"

di grund zaal-vords.

(the cardinal number words.)

di zaal-vords tak'is from di skandinaviash spraks,
fyrdat de bi di most short and bekvem (convenient) in
du velt (world), and dies zaals bi also rein (pure) tuton-
ish and leit tu lern; dus:—

ein, to, tri, fir, fem, ses, syv, ot, ni, ti, (10), ti'ain
10+1=11), tito (10+2=12) titri, nsf. toti (2 x 10=20) toti-
ein (21,) toti-to (22), nsf. triti-ein (31), nsf. firti,
femti, sesti, syvti, otti, niti, hundr, tusn, (1,000,) einjon
(million), "*einjon*" (1,000,000, bedeut ein period ovr or
bejon (beyond) du tusn mark, "*tojon,*" (billion);
"*trijon*" (trillion), "*firjon*" (quadrillion), nsf.

di ordni zaal-vords.

(the ordinal number words.)

a tulej'is (is added) tu di grund zaal-vords, fyr tu

bild di ordni zaal-vords; dus, *ein* (one, a, an), *eina* (first), *toa* (second), *tria* (third), *tia* (tenth), *hundra* (hundredth), *tusna* (thousandth), *nsf.* (etc).

ein-tria (one-third), *to-femas* (two-fifths) or *ein-fema teil* (one-fifth part), *einteim*, *toteim*, *triteim* (once, twice, thrice), *nsf.* "*einfa*k," simple, "*tofa*k" or "*dubl*," "*einfa*ll" simplex, "*tofa*ll" duplex, "*einfa*ld" (one-fold), "*eins*l" (single), "*to fems*," (two fives), *fir tis* (four tens) *der tiim* (per ten new dozen), *der hundrum* (per hundred, new gross), *der tusnum* (per 1,000 tings, or nu "gret gos"), *5 der hundr* (5 per cent.)

du apostrof (') bruk'is, je mor gud tu andeut du leidn (passive) form; as, *lov'is* (is loved), and tu andeut du besiti (possessive) form; as, "*god'on haus*" (god's house), "**on**" bi ein abshortu (abbreviation) from "*oon*" (own), god's own house, or "*god'on haus*." du apostrof bruk'is also tu tren (separate) silbs, ven it bi ungevis (uncertain) tu vich silb ein givn bukstaf belong; as, *ti'ein* not *tie'in*) in tu skreib, bruk vi di arabiasch zaals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, *nsf.*, autn (except) fyr *ein* and *eina*; as, "*3 mans*" ein veib.

fyrvords.

(pronouns.)

mi, *dau*, *hi*, *shi*, *it*, *vi*, *ju*, *de*, *hu*, *vich*, *vat*, *sich* (refluxive), "*sich*" bruk'is fyr "himself, herself, itself" and "themselves," ven it point baek tu du subjekt. "**hu**" baekpoint tu ersons (persons), and "**vich**" tu tings, or dyrs (animals.)

fyr tu erhold (obtain) du besiti form, tulej'is "**o**" tu di fryvords (pronouns); as, "*mi*" (i or me) and "*mio*" (my or mine.) dar bi no objektiv form. du besiti form bi "*mio*, *dauo*, *hio*, *shio*, *ito*, *vio*, *juo*, *deo*, *huo*" (whose), *vicho* (whose), *vato* (whose). "**sein**" bi ein

baekpointi and besiti (reflexive and possessive) fyrvord vich bruk's tu sho dat it point baek tu du subjekt: as, "john givn sein brodr *hio* hat," (brother's hat), but if it sag'is (is said) "john givn sein brodr *sein* hat," viln [would] it mien "john'on hat." dis undersheid [distinction] tvien "hio shio ito" and du baekpointi "sein," vil ferhindr [prevent] meni misferstandis; as in di skandinaviash spraks. "o" after fyrvords bi ein abshortu from "oon, 'on" [own], tu mak di heufi [frequent] fyrvords mor short and vel-lauti [euphaneous] mit mori self-lauts [vowels]. di tutonish tungs bi somvat arm [poor] in self-lauts. bei tu hav mori self-lauts [vowels] in vio tukomi [future] ferein [union] sprak, vil it bekom mor geklingi [musical] tu spiek and sing. no gros forbuk-stafs bruk'is.

vok dag nams.

[week day names.]

fyr tu erhold leit lernern and erinern [remembered] nams fyr vok dags, tulej'is "d" from *dag* [day] tu di ordni zaal-vords; dus, "ein" [one] "eina" [first], "einad" [sunday], or du eina [first] dag in du vuk; dus:

einad,	sunday.	femad,	thursday.
toad,	monday.	sesad,	friday.
triad,	tuesday.	syvad,	saturday.
firad,	wednesday.	ld=sun	[abshortu.]

mont nams.

[month names.]

fyr tu get leit lernern and erinern [remembered] nams fyr di monts, tulej'is "m" from "*mont*" [month] tu di ordni zaal-vords; dus, "ein" [one] "eina" [first] "einam" [january or "eina" [first] mont" in du jaar; dus:

einam,	january.	syvam,	july.
toam,	february.	otam,	august.
triam,	march,	niam,	september
fram,	april.	tiam,	october.
femam.	may.	ti'einam,	november.
sesam,	june	titoam,	december.

im--jan. (abshortu.)

it viln bi bekvem [convenient] fyr du granz [entire] velt, if vok and mont nams bin abliedn [derived] from di zaal-vords, vich must lern'is [be learned] bei al menshes [men] eniveg [anyway.] vi bild an vat vi veis [know] um [about], and an vords vich vi ken befor. di zaal-vords bi among di eina [first], vich man lern so dat du ganz velt get di nams ov di vok dags and monts mitaut outra [extra] erineriru [memorizing]. dis giv vi mor selfklar vords fyr vio childs and autlandrs tu lern leit.

deed-vords.

[action-words; verbs.]

"tutonish" bi seer [very] einfak [simple] mit sein deed-vordi biegun [inflections]. dar bi no outra [extra] forms fyr infinitiv, indikativ, imperativ, subjunktiv, opativ, and no outra ersoni [personal] endls. beivor's [adjectives] bi unferanderli, and dar bi no objektiv, forms fyr nam-vords [nouns], autn [except] in gedikts [poems] and umvendn [inverted] satses [sentences], vich vil erklar'is [be explained] mor lait. umlaut [vowel change] bruk'is not, autn tu fermor [increase] du vord-shat [vocabulary]; as, "band, bind, bondbund," but nevr tu sho forteim, mor-zaal or fergleiku [comparison]. deed-vord and man-vord bi most aleik in tutonish. beivords and nebenvords [adverbs] bi also much eleik.

n or en. (ed.)

fyr tu bild du pasirn teim [past tense] and du pasirn partisip, tulej'is "n" or "en" tu du nauteim [present tense] of du gebidi [imperative] form; as **giv** [imperative] tu "giv" [infinitive], mi "giv" [indicative] if mi giv [subjunctive]—mi givn [i gave], mi hav givn [i have given]; mi kom [i come], mi komen [i came], mi hav komen [i have come], mi havn komen [i had come], mi vil hav komen [i shall have come], mi hav, mi havn, mi hav havn it [i have, i had, i have had it.]

bi [be, is, are. art.] eng. *be*; dch. *bin*; rusiash slov. *bis*, mi bi, dau bi, hi bi, shi bi, it bi, vi bi, ju bi, de bi.

bin [been, was, were], mi bin, dau bin, hi bin, shi bin, it bin, vi bin, ju bin, de bin; mi hav bin, dau hav bin, hi hav bin, vi hav bin, mi hav givn, dau hav takn, hi hav workn, shi hav singn, vi hav lafn, ju havn spiekn, al havn [had] komen, befor du ur [clock or watch] streikn syv [7]. "bi" kan man sag bi du most short and bekvem help-vord in du velt.

"en" tulej'is al vords, vich endir [terminate] an "m" or "n": aftr al andr [other] vords tulej'is onli "n;" as, "komen, kenen, givn, takn, lovn, vorkn," nsf., [etc]. ven ein vord endir an 2 "ens," drop'is du eina "e;" as, "gladen" and "gladnen" [not glad(e)nen.

s or es. aftr vords vich endir an "ch, j, sh, st, z," tulej'is "es" fyr tu bild du mor-zaal, and aftr al andr nam-vords tulej'is onli "s;" 2 hauses, 3 postes, 4 mans [men], 5 veibs [women], 6 childs [children]—no auttakls [exceptions], but onli ein fest [firm] regl.

al beivords fergleik'is [is compared] bei tu tulej "mor, most" or "mindr [less] minst [least];" as, mor gud [better], most gud [best], mindr gud [less good], minst gud [least good]. Dis bi du most einfak, unbiegn

and brod-velti [cosmopolitan] fergleik-weise an du erd-bal. di romanrs hav no andr beivordi fergleik; as, *bon, plus bon, le plus bon* [french.]

fyr tu bild du abliedi [derivative] fernaini [negative] beivord [adj.] forset'is du forsilb [prefix] **un**; dus, "un-godli, unreit, [unjust] unrikti, [incorrect] unlaful [illegal], unedl [ignoble], unangenem [disagreeable], unbehagli [unpleasant], nsf.

beivords and and nebenvords [adverbs], bi aleik, autn ver dar bi gefar [danger] ov misferstandis, and den kan man tufyg [adjoin] "li;" as, "hi, bi gud, hi spiek gud," hi run snel [rapid,] dis bi du regl nau in deuch, skandinaviash and hollandi.

du deed-vord [verb] and nam-vord [noun] bi aleik, autn ver dar bi ein undersheid in miening tvien de, and den kan man beihold [retain] du nam-vord form; as, tu "vork," and ein gud vork tu berikt [report] and ein long berikt. ein gret "los," and hi vil "los" it; tu "eksamin" and ein sver "ekshamin." eidr deed-vord or nam-vord kan tak'is as grund-vord, vichevr bi du most short and bekvem. dar bi no nyt [utility] in tu lood [load] viself mit mori forms dan vi nied. je mor oft ein givn vord sie'is in du sami form bei du folk, je mor leit kan de genken [recognize] it, and je mor leit vil du sprak lern'is at hom and in di autlonds.

du deuch and fransi veise (method) ov tu autsag (state) ein frag-sats (interogative sentence), bi du most short and bekvem; as "*rain it?*" (not, "does it rain?") deuch, "*regnet es?*" skandinaviash, "*regner det?*" fransi "*pleut-il?*" and "*it rain,*" not "*it does rain,*" or "*it is raining;*" deuch, "*es regnet;*" skandinaviash, "*det regner;*" fransi, "*il pleut.*"

vii bruk'is tu sho ein "vil" or vish, or infak tu andeut du tukom [future]; as, "mi vil, ju vil, h

vil, vi vil," nsf. "du baum [tree] 'vil' fal." dis bi du english and skandinaviash veise. **shal** bruk'is tu andeut gebid [comand] or plikt [duty]; as, mi shal. ju shal, vi shal, nsf. "hi shal or must du [do] it."

du fyrvord "dau" [thou], bruk'is onli in bibli or dikterish [poetical] skreibing, but in algemein liv, bruk'is "ju;" as, "you" in english or "vous" [vu] in fransi. sag "ju" tu al leut, den vil dar bi no streit um it. or eni [any] zveifl [doubt] um [about vat tu sag.]

sats-bau.

[syntax.]

du satsbau bi einstimi [according] tu du most einfak and brod-velti veise, vich find'is in english, skandinaviash and in di romani spraks, namli, tu set du subjekt eina [1st], du predikat toa [2d], and du objekt tria [3d].

dar bi onli ein auttakl [exception] tu dis sats-bau regl, and dat bi in umvendl [inverted] satses [sentences] ver vi vish tu put du objekt befor du subjekt, or predikat, fyr tu get mor frienu [freedom] of vord anordnu [arrangement] fyr dikterish [poetical], or spiccherish [oratorical] zveks [purposes]. in such fals [cases] tulej'is **em** tu du objekt vord; as, "do son**em** do fad findu" [the father found the son], or "do son**em** findu do fadr." "hi'**em** sien shi" [him saw she], or "hiem she saw.] "**em**" bi ein fershortu [abbreviation] from du deuch and skandinaviash "*dem*," and from du latin objekt token "*m*;" as, "roma, roman." dis outra objekt token "*em*" bruk'is onli in umvendl and dikterish satses; as, "eth" nau bruk'is in bibli satses in english; as, "he cometh." "the angels singeth." in dis veg kan vi hav so much sats-bau frienu mit vio words, as di griekrs and romaurs havn mit sein vords. ven ein objekt token bruk'is onli in dikterish and umvendl satsis.

den vil du folk fiel [feel] it as someting outra [extra] and feierli [festive, solemn.] mit du outra objekt tokn "em," vil it not bi niedvendi [necessary] to drag along in spiekung du hevi lood ov ein bestandi [constant] objekt form tu evri fyrvord and nam-vord evri minut durk [thru] al vio liv.

du riedr reader] hav vel merkn [noticed] dat du heufi [frequent] english bruk ov du gerundium form mit "ing" bi ein litl ferandern; as, "i thought of speaking to him," bi in tutonish, "mi denkn ov tu spiek tu hi; deuch "um zu sprechen;" skan.; "om at tale;" fransi, "pour parler;" espanish, *por hablar*.

bei tu bruk dis veid spredn idiom, vil it instandset [enable] vi tu bruk du unbiegn form ov du deed-vord, insted ov du biegn form mit "ing." *ing* bruk'is tu much in english fyr vellaut and abvekslu [variety.]

dar bi also ein andr litl abveich [deviation] from du algemeen english sats-bau, but vich al dok [nevertheless] ken alredi, namli, dis:—ven somting eina [1st] sag'is in ein sats, den kom du predikat befor du subjekt; dus, "kom hier, sagn hi ["come here, said he," not "hi said"]; deuch, "komm hier, sagte er;" ekan., "kom hid, sagde han." bei tu put du predikt befor du subjekt in al sates, vich infyr'is [is introduced] bei som vord, vil vi get mor abvekslu, [variety] dan if al sates bild'is an onli ein einsl [single] plan. mit dies 2 smal auttakls, bi du sats-bau einstimi tu du english mustr, so vel as du gebruk [usage] of di trublsom forvords [prepositions.] du english sprak sag "go to school;" deuch "nach" [after] schule;" skendniaviash "paa" ou skole." shal vi sag to go tu skuul, or "to go aftr skuul or tu go on skuul? du most gud veg [way] aut ov du sveru [difficulty] vil bi tu tak di saksoni-english forvords, as di most kenen forvords in ein ferein-sprak fyr al tutons.

du buk-stafing, autspiekung and vord-samseting bi, einstimi tu deuch mustr. onli du leidn [passive] form and zaal-vords bi einstimi tu du skandinaviash mustr, vegn [on account of] ito shortu and bekvemu. du sprak-lor bi almost english, but du geist and plan ov selfklar vord-bilding and vord-samseting bi deuch.

vord-samsetu.

[word compounding.]

it bi sver tu urteil [judge] ven it bi most gud tu samfyg [conjoin] 2 or 3 vords into ein einsl vord, or let di vords stand alein bei sich-selfes, as in english and di romani spraks; as, "*sea port*; dch, *seehaffen*; fr. *port de la mer*." du isolirend veise bi zimli vel leikn and oft mor deutli [distinct], dan long samsetus. 2 vords vich autmak [constitutes] ein denk [thought], shaln virkli [really] put'is intu ein vord, if not tu long, mit ein bind-strok [hyphen] tvien de, as in english. dis veise [method] vil bevar [preserve] du urspringi [original] ershein ov di vords and mak de mor leit genkenen.

vi hav antakn du algemeen regl dat al vords, vich samset'is mit forvords [prepositions] nied not hav ein bind-strok tvien de; as, "autgo, upbild inkom, autspend," nsf., and seer short and heufi samsetus mit bind-vords kan man outlet [omit] du bind-strok; as, "samkom, sichself, darin, darov, verkom," nsf. in andr fals [cases] bi it mor deutli tu inset ein bind-strok; as, "sprak-kenr, vord-buk, gest-haus, skreib-papir, seehawn se-handl ferein sprak, fadr-lond, modr-lov, fadr-lond-lov [patriotism]. it bi leit in skreibing or dryking [printing] tu lift up du pen and mak ein bind-strok, and du sprak vil bi so much mor analysisi [analytical] and klar tu du granz velt. in meni fals kan di vords stand absondern [separated] mitaut bind-strok and dok hav du sami mienig, as mit ein bind-strok. di

vords sambind'is den in vio denk symbolish; as, "school house," deuch "schul haus." ven vords samset'is, dien [severs] du eina [first] vord onli as ein beivord [adj.] to andr, vedr it etand alein or samfyg'is; as, skuul haus or skule-haus. man kan oft let skreibrs and drykrs hav som frienu hier, until ein mor fest gebрук vil areis, or til ein sprak-samraat hav entsheidn [decided] vich bi most gud.

du most gud and gebringi [natural] plas fyr du beivord bi befor du nam-vord. do gret vesn-lorist [philosopher], herbert spenser, in sein buk "*philosophy of style*," hav shon, vei it bi most gud fyr du menshli geist tu put du beivord befor du nam-vord; as, "*blak hors*" not "*hors blak*."

vegn [on account of] sats-bau frienu viln it somteim bi bekvem in dikting tu put du beivord afr du nam-vord fyr abvekslu; dus, "*god'on haus*," [god's house] and "*haus god'on*" [dch, "haus gottes"], ein korn lood," or "ein lood ov korn."

du nauteimi midl-vord [present participle] endir an du old silb end, tu get ein mor gud undersheid distinction] tvien du virkli [real] midl-vord and du deed-vordi [verbal] nam-vord; as, ein *singend* [singing] man" and "gud *singing*." "end" bi also du old anglo-saksoni, deuch, skandinaviash and hollandi midl-vordi aftersilb (suffix).

dis bi virkli alit um (about) du eigenli (real, proper; dch, eigentlich) spiech-lor (grammar); dat bi, um fyr-vordi and nam-vordi biegun (declension). um deed-vordi biegun (conjugation), fergleiki biegun (comparison) and um sats-bau (syntax, sentence-structure). vat els mi hav sagn, hav bin um handu-schrift markiru, buk-buk-stafing, or um vok or mont nams, vich belong not tu du vesenli (essential) spiech-lor. du virkli spiek-lor

in tutonish kenen (could) skreib'is mit seer fju vords; but mi hav hier miksn in meni erklaras (explanations) and much erorteru (discussion) vich belong not tu du eigenli spiech-lor. vat mor mi must sag, belong tu du vord-shat (vocabulary), or tu du vord-buk (dictionary).

vord-shat.

(word-treasury.)

ein fyu vords hav bin sleit ferandern, tu mak de mor gud lautend (sounding) to english iers; as, "lej" fyr leg (bein) and "shat" for shatz. "z" (ts) bi sver tu undersheid from "s" at du end ov vords, but al vil leit ferstand dis klein (small) ferandru, also synd fyr sin and *sin fyr* du english-romani sense.

fyr tu get leit lernn buk-staf-zaals (letter-numbers) insted ov di sver and unregli romani zaals, hav mi antakn di eina (first) 9 buk-stafs, einstimi tu du naubi-end (present) buk-staf-liste (alphabet), mit "o" fur nul; dus, "o (nul), a 1, b 2, c 3, d 4, e 5, f 6, g 7, h 8, i 9, a-o 10, a-a 11, a-b 12, nst. b-o 20, b-a 21, b-b 22, d-e 45, a-o-o 100, a-h-i-g 1897, (mdccclxxxvii). dies zaals must autspiek'is treni (separately). fyr not tu ferveksl (confound) de mit andr vords; dus, "riedan d-h" (de-he) fyr "lesson xxxviii (48) boks a-b" (ah-be), "hedl g-f (ge-fe=chapter lxxvi); "striet a-b-e" (ah-be-ai) had much mor leit bi it not tu sag, "striet a-b-e" (125) dan "striet ein hundr and toti fem." it viln bi seer bekvem tu al menshes tu hav short and leit spiekn and skreibn buk-staf zaals fyr vio long ungeordni (unsystematic) romani zaals fyr abvekslu and deutlinu (distinctness).

dar bi also ein andr ting vich shaln eriner'is (be remembered) in dis ferbindu (connection), so dat al tutons kan autspiek deo (their) buk-stafs aleik. let al mitlauts autspiek'is mit du sami selflaut; e as, (ay) be (bay), ce (say), de, fe, ge, he (hay) je, ke, le, me, ne,

nsf. "s" must autspiek'is leuk "es," so as not tu laut leuk "c" (se) "man" buk-staf'is so, "me-ah-ne-man."

forsilbs.

(prefixes.)

di tutonish spraks bi seer rich in forsilbs, bei vich tu berich du vord-shat from di fju grund vords.

"be,er,ent,erz,fer,ge,hin,mis,ur,van,zer." bi al vel-kenen and seer bekvem fyr tu berich du vord-shat from vel-kenen grund-vords, leit tu ferstand and erinr; as, "rich,berich—shein,ershein—vikl—entvikl—bishop,erzbishop—stand,ferstand—ge (collective, re-iterative and augmentative prefix). shrei,geshrei—valt,gevalt—folk (people) gefolk (nation)—hil,gehil (mountain)—go,bingo—mis,mistak—spring,urspring (origin)—sin (sense),vansin (insanity)—zer (apart, asunder),slag (strike),zerslag—brek (break),zerbrek (break asunder)—blo (blow),zerblo (explode, blow asunder, or blow to pieces.)"

beseid dies meni algemeen forsilbs, kan di tutonish spraks benyt (utilize) al di forvords (prepositions) as besondr (special) forsilbs; dus, "forkom,afterkom,inkom,autkom,durkkom,overkom,mitkom,daunkom,upkom," nsf. an du top ov al dies forsilbs, kan di tutonish sprak benyt ein meng (multitude) ov smal vords as forsilbs tu berich du vord-shat mit self-klar vords fyr sein folk; as, "vel-kenen,il-lauti,shien-shrift (calegraphy) hier-alpi (cisalpine),jon-alpi (transalpine) al-makt (omnipotence),alein-handl (monopoly),ein-veiferi (monogamy),meni-veiferi (polygamy),ein-silb (monosyllable),meni-silbi (polysyllabic), nsf. dis mak di tutonish spraks di most rich an du erd-bal (globe) in forsilbs bei vich tu samset self-klar vords, as if de bin ein heer (army) ov gud soldats, hu kan send'is hier

and dar, tu help sein brodr. such sprak help du arm skuul child's and arbeit (labor) folk leit tu ferstand and erinr vat speak'is or skreib'is. in vissenush (scientific) buks beina al vords kan dien as forsilsbs; as, bird-haus" and haus-bird," "dyr-hans" and "haue-dyr," (domestic animal).

aftersilbs.

(suffixes.)

it bi not miedvendi tu hav so meni aftersilbs as forsilsbs, but it bi niedvendi tu geordnir (systemir) de, so dat ein givn denk-gatu (category of thought) mog (may) hav ein gevis (certain) forsilsb fyr sichself, vich vil mak du sprak mor leit tu ferstand and erinr at hom and abrod.

it bi reit (just) so niedvendi tu geordnir (systematize) du abstreki (abstract) formiru and du beivord (adj.) bildu, as it bi tu geordnir du formiru ov forteim (past tense) and du mor-zaal (plural).

u-nu-um-ia, io, eri.

u bi ein fershortu ov di english aftersilbs "hood (huud) dom (dum), ude, ure" and du angel-saksoni and deuch "ung," and du deuch and holland "thum." "u" bi so leit tu auspiek, dat it hav bin kaln bei meni sprakistes (linguists) "du gebringi (natural) selflaut."

fyr tu bild rein abstreki vords, tulej'is "u" tu al abliedi abstreki vords, vich endir an ein mitlaut; dus, "gud, gudu," (goodness); "man, manu" (manhood); "childu" (childhood); "grienu" greenness, verdure; longu, length; diepu, depth; brodu, breadth; shortu, shortness, brevity; smuutu, smoothness; straitu, straightness.

ven ein vord endir an ein selflaut, (vowel) den inset'is "n," fyr tu erleit (facilitate) du autspiek; as,

nu, *lo*, (low) *lonu*, lowness; *slo*, *slonu*, slowness; *hei*, *heinu* (height); *boi*, *boinu*, boyhood; *manli*, *manlinu*, manliness; *her* (lord) *herli*, *herlinu*, lordliness, glory; (deuch, *herlichkeit*) *godlinu*, godliness.

um bruk'is as ein help-abstreki aftersilb tu fermor (increase) di bedeutus (significations) ov di sami grundvords; as, *hei*, *heinu*, (height); and "*heim*," heiness, majesty." "um" hav mor tu du mit regiru (government) behershu (dominion); as, *king*, *kingum*; keiser (emperor) *keiserum* (keiserthum), *richum* (riches, deuch "*reichthum*"), nsf.

la bruk'is (is used) most in vissenush (scientific) klasiru (classification); as, "*gnag-dyria*" (rodentia) baekbon-dyria (vertebrata) "*saug-dyria*" (mammalia), non-baekbon-dyria, nsf.

lo bruk'is instead ov "ion" in latin vords, ver vi zving'is (is compelled) to anvend (employ) such vords, until vi kan entvikl (develop) vio oon vords; as, "*natio*" (nation) "*religio*," (religion); gebring, (nature), nsf.

eri bi ein vel-kenen and leit aftersilb vich tulej'is [is added] tutonish vords, fyr tu andeut plas, or ein givis virksomu [activity]; as, *bru* [brew], *brueri* [brewery], *bukeri* [library], nsf. it vil oft bi mor klar tu sag *bruhaus*, *bakhaus*, *bruvork* and *bakvork*, *bakst*, *bakstel*, *bakverk*, nsf; dok bi "eri" seer bekvem. "u-nu-um" bi hauever, vio gret haupt abstreki aftersilbs.

o bruk'is as in severgesh tu andeut d gegenovr [opposite] dus "*ubaek-bon-dyria*" [invertebrata]; ufried [war], uhedia [asephalous] hedles-dyria.

beivord bildu.

[adjective building.]

l-ni-l-ful-ish-sh-som-leik, nsf.

l bi ein fershortu ov du english "*y*, *ly*, *ish*," and

du deuch, skandinaviash and hollandi "ig, lig, lich, isch, isk;" as, "sand, sandi;" eng. "sandy," dch. sk. hol. "sandig."

"i" tulej'is vords vich endir an ein mitlaut, tu bild du entsprekend [corresponding] beivord; dus, "sand, sandi—vind, vindi—gras, grasi—glas, glasi—klas, klasi [classical]—erd' erdi [terrestrial]—hevn, hevni [celestial].

sh tulej'is vords vich endir [terminate] ein seflaut, tu erleit du autspiek and not fermor du silbs; dus, "geografi, geografish,"—boi, boish [boyish]—sno sno'ish [sno'ish]—italia, italiash [italian]—norge, norgesh—sverge, svergesh [swedish]; skandinaviash.

"i" and "sh" bi dok [nevertheless] onli haupt silbs. vich bruk'is seer frie. ven hauevr dar bi no andr aftersilbs alredi bruken and vel-kenen, vich laut mor gud; as, frend, frendli—hoop, hoopful [hopeful]—sorgful—self, selfish, vin, vinsom—gras, grasrich—homleik, [home-like]—zaal, zaalrich—sand, sandarti, sandhavi, [dch. sandhaft].

eni pasend [fitting] vord kan bruk's as ein aftersilb; dus, gras-grasrich, grasarti, gras-hei, gras-grien, gras-bod, grasshavi, gras-land.

in dis veg bi di tutonish spraks also du most rich an du erd-bal in aftersilbs, as it bi in forsilbs, and dartyr nied it not so meni vilkorli [arbitrary] grund-vords as in latin, and dok kan vi hav ein mor rich vord-shat.

mi must hier anfyre [cite] ein fju outra [extra] and besondr [special] aftersilbs fyre givis denk-gatus:—

ir bi vel-kenen and bruk'is fyre tu ferandr namvorks and andr vords tu deed-vords [verbs]; dus, "system, systemir;" eng. "systemize;" dch. "systemiren;"

skan. "systemere," "end, endir [terminate]—*gud*, *gudir* [improve, make more good]—*longir*, lengthen—*klas klasir*—"englishir," anglicise—"deuchir," germanize—*amerikashir*, americanize—*fransir*, frenchify—*risiashir*, russianize—*chinashir*, chineify. man kan also bruk di forsilbs "be, er, fer;" *berich*, *befolk*, *erleit*, *ferlong* [lengthen], nsf. du haupt auga [idea] and haupt augal [ideal] bi tu benyt vio oon tutonish grund vords, so dat du sprak vil bi einarti [homogenous] gestimi [harmonious] and durksikti [transparent] tu vio child's and du velt.

bi kan bruk's much tu andeut ein—tustand [condition]; as, *velbi* [wohlsein] *ferstandenbi* [state or condition of being understood].

. ver vi hav not enuf vords self, kan vi mak nu vords bei tu tak ein teil from du fremd nam, and lej it tu vio oon grund vord; as, *fiendan* [satan], *restat* [sabat], *auga* [idea], *augal* [ideal], *samog* [synagogue], *sendost* [apostle], or vi kan mak nu samsetls; as, *gefolk* [nation], *gebring* [nature], *abstreki* [abstract], *bind-vord* [conjunction], nsf., nsf. mi hav anvenden ein fju latini vords, vich al tutons ken, until nu vords kan instedset'is [be substituted]; as, "subjekt, predikat objekt," nsf. je mor fju rein fremd vords vi kan get along mitaut, je mor gestimi [harmonious] and durksikti ferein sprak, vil vi get fyr vio child's and du velt in dagli liv and vis-senu "lond" mien "country" or landshaft in algemeen. "land" dargegn hav mor hinsikt [regard, aim, object] tu soil, erd-art.

al **lond-nams** in ein gnordnirn ferein-sprak shaln bild'is so much as mogli and di inbirti [native] nams, so nier as vi kan giv de mit vio buk-stafs; dus, "england, deuchland, amerika, holland, dannmark, sverge, norge **frans, italia, espania, rusia, sveis, ostreich, turkia, ara-**

bia, china, japan or nippon, nsf. abliedi [derivative] vords bi givis vio saak. vi nied onli grund vords, but kan not folg al di fremd and ungeordni [unsystematic] regls fyr tu bau beivords.

fyr tu bau beivords from di fremd lond-nams, kan vi folg du kaupt regl fyr tu bau andr beivords; dat bi, tu lej "i" afr nams vich endir an ein mitlaut, and lej sh afr nams vich endir an ein selflaut; dus, "holland, hollandi [hollandish]—danmark, danmarki [danish]—italia, italiash [italian, italienisch]—sverige [sweden] severgesh [swedish]—norge [norway] norgesh [norwegian, norwegisch].

"tutonish, deuch and english" bi auttakn [excepted] from du algemein regl, vegn deo [their] shortu [brevity] and vel-kenenu. "tutonish laut mor vel-kenen and fertrauli [familiar, intimate], dan "tutoni" or *englandi*, or *deuchlandi*. dies vords bi seer heufi [frequent] and darfyr beihold'is [is retained] di mor short forms fyr dies 3 vords.

ven vi vish tu andeut [indicate] di invoorns [inhabitants], vedr gemein-kin, hi-kin, or shi-kin, ov di fershieden londs, tulejis "r" or "er" fyr du gemein-kin; "o" fyr du hi-kin, and a fyr du shi-kin; dus, "berlinr," man or veib of berlin—"berlino," ein man ov berlin—"berlina," ein veib ov berlin. "o" and "a" bi seer short vel-kenen and vel-lautend fyr tu andeut hi-kin and shi-kin, du forvord "in" bi not denk-lori [logical] fyr ein shi-kin aftersilb. "frendin" laut as ein frend bin "in" sag, in du haus. vi hav tu fju seflauts in di tutonish spraks, darfyr bi it gud tu benyt mor seflauts, ven vi hav gelegnu [opportunity] tu du so. "frendo" [male friend], "frenda" [female friend]; deuch "freundin."

ven vi vi vish tu bild beivords from "berlino" and "berlina," kon vi einfak tulej "sh," as in andr fets;

dus, "berlinosh," leik ein man ov berlin; "berlinash" leik ein veib ov berlin, london, londonr, lodono, londona, nu jorkr, nu jorko, nu jorka; danmarkr, italiar, amerikar. ven vi vil besondr [especially] andeut hi-kin or shi-kin ov lond-nams, kan vi lej "o" or "a" aftr "r," ven ein vord endir an ein seflaut; as, "italia, italiar [italiash man or veib]; "italiaro," italiash man; italiara, italiash veib. meksiko, meksikor, meksikoro, meksikora; lutr, luterer" [lutheran] or luterer; luterist man kan also tulj "an" [one, an] luterein.

as vi hav "er, o, ist," vil it bi mor systemi tu alteim bruk "er, o, a, ist," dus, arabiar, afrikar, (not afrikaner) afrikaro, afrikara; kalvinist, hielist (doctor) luterist sprakist (linguist); pariser pariso parisa, tutonr, tutono, tutona, tutonist.

Ist bedeut, as aftersilb, ein mor hei klas ov virkr [actor] dan "er;" as, "hielr [curer], but "hielist" miens ein hu mak hieling sein bisinu [geshaeft] or beruuf.

et bi ein ferlitli or ferkleini (diminutive) aftersilb; as, "houset," klein haus, lionet, blumet (flowret), nsf.

kin andeut somting klein and dier; as, "lamkin, childkin," dier klein child; dch. "kindchen."

klein kan also bruk'is fyr abvekslu; as, "blumklein," kleinblum (floweret; deuch blumlein).

dyr-vord gradiru.

fyr tu get ein einsl geordn (system), fyr tu benam (denominate) dyrs (animals), kan vi tak di folgi aftersilbs; dus, hund (dog in algemein), hundo (he-dog), hunda (she-dog), hundet (klein dog in algemein), hundot (klein he-dog), hundat (klein she-dog), hundkin (dier klein hund), hundom (overmasi gros hund. om bi ein fershortu ov overmasi, (ovr measure, exceedingly) gros or gret.

heno (rooster), *hena* (female, hen), *henet*, *henot*, *henat*, *henkin*, *henom*.

di 3 most vaiti (important) ershaffis (creatures); as, "*man, oks, hors*" mit al deo zveig-nams (branch-nams), bi it mor gud tu beihold, vegn shortu and vel-kenenu, but fyr al andr dyrs, viln ein bestimi (definite) namiri geordn bi mor forteili (advantageous) tu vio afterkomrs and autlandrs.

el bruk'is tu andeut unersonli (impersonal) handlu (action), or ting, or tuul (tool), tu undersheid (distinguish) it from du ersonli (personal) duer or vokr; as, "*shov*" (to shove, push), "*shovr*" and "*shovl*," du ting or tuul vich help tu "*shov*," "*handl*" and "*haendl*." "*handl*" dat bi vat pasir durk (thru) du haend (commerce) haendl, ein tuul or ting holdn in du haend (hand); as, "*aks-haendl*." treshr ein erson hu tresh (thrash), but *treshl* bi du mashin or ting vich tresh. nau bod du erson and du mashin kal'is *treshr* (thresher) "*hedl*" (chapter) vat vi at du hed. it bi seer bekven and deutli tu hav ein gevis aftersilb, fyr tu angiv (suggest) unersonli vikr or agent. vi nied it reit so much as vi nied du ersonli virkr-tokn. "**el**" bi ein flo'end (flowing) laut, vich kan benyt'is (be utilized) tu andeut ein samkret (concrete) nam or handlu, veil "**u**" andeut ein mor abstreki auga (idea); as, "*erd-~~beskreibl~~*" angiv du geografi buk, but "*erd-beskreibu*" angiv du handlu "**el**" bi seer bekvem fyr tu berich du vord-shat mit seid-bedeutus. **ies** mien mitaut; as, "childles, frendles."

im bi ein fershortl form du english "*him*" and du deuch "*ihm*," to andeut du erson hu emfang (receive) ein handlu (action), or ein erson fyr hu somting du'is (is done); as, "*tiechr*," (lehrer) and "*tiechim*" (pupil, elev), dat bi, ein hu tiech'is or emfang tieching, *tiechim*, (teach him); *streikr* and *streikim*; *bezaalr* and *bezaalim*

(payer and payee), *ferkauser* and *ferkaufim* (vendor and vendee); *givr* and *givim*. it bi reit so niedvendi tu hav ein bekvem aftersilb fyr du "*givr*" as fyr du "*givim*," or du emfangr ov du givl (gift, gabe), tu berich du geist mit klar and niedvendi undersheids from vio oon gemit (material) so much as dubar (feasible, practical), fyr tu mak vio sprak du most durksikti, du mos leit tu ferstand and erinr in du granz velt.

bar bi ein seer vel-kenen and bekvem aftersilb, fyr tu andeut vat kan mak'is. it hav du sami kraft (power, force) as du latini "*able, ible*;" dus, *siebar* (visible) vat kan sie'is (be seen); *hierbar* (audible), vat kan hier'is; *riedbar* (legible), *dubar* (feasible). vat kan du'is; *oversetbar* (translatable), vat kan overset'is. dis tutonish silb "*bar*" shaln bruk'is mit mor frienu.

mit kan oft bruk'is tu mak nu selfklar vords; as "*vorkmit*" tuul to vork mit; "*farmits*" (vehicles. **seug**; as, *sneidzeug* (cutlery) *zeug* tu sneid (cut) mit. **int** (fron "intu," inzu) "*vaterint*" (cistern) or "*vatr-holdl*," "*bakint*" (bakery).

It bi ein bekvem and vel-kenen silb tu andeut tings short (briefly). it hav du sami kraft (force) as du deuch "*es*" in "*alles*," *alit*, dat bei, al tings, *alit*, (alles) "*manit*," mini tings; deuch, *manches*. "*it*" kan also bruk'is tu mak nu undersheids; as, "*shortit*" du short ting, tu undersheid it from du short man, hu vi kan kal *do shorti* or "*da shorti*" (short women), it bi ein veil, du shorti ting, or abstreki auga (idea). "*di shorti*" (the short ones) in mor-zaal (the short ones). **ism**; as katolikism, luterism, nsf.

Is bi ein bekvem aftersilb tu andeut du leidn [passive] form shortish; as, *hi find'is*, *it takn'is* [was taken] from di skandinaviash spraks, sverge, norge and denmark. "*find'is*;" english "*is found*;" deuch "*virid gefunden*;"

skan. "*find'es.*" it bi leit tu sie dat ein short gerad [direct] leidn form bi mor bekvem fyr evridag gebruk, dan tu bruk 2 vords tu autdryk [express] ein einsl denk, morover must vi bruk ein forteim [past tense] form; as, *found, gefunden* tu autdryk ein nauteim [present tense] handlu; as, *find'is* [is found, vird gefunden] "*lov'is*" [is loved, *vird geliebt*]. dis leidn form bruk'is most fyr rein leidni [paisive] handlus [actions] in nauteim, but if vi vil bruk it fyr forteim [imperfectum] kan vi onli tulej "*'is*" aftr du forteim; dus, *takn* [taken] *takn'is* [was taken]. ein apoetrof set'is aiteim befor "*'is*" tu sho klar, dat it bi du leidn form.

so long as vi hav seer bekvem and krafftul leidn form in vio own tutonish samli [family] and ein vich vi al nied, hav mi infyrn it tu vio ferein-sprak. vi nied dis gud and bekvem form

ein vord-buk niedn.

it viln bi ein gret help in tu kal sam ein tutonish sprak samraat, if som tutonish overskuul [university] or gelernen geselu viln anmuut [encourage] and help som sprakistes in uropa tu autvael n dryk 15,000 tu 20,000 tutonish vords fyr dis rein tutonish ferein sprak.

in uropa bi dar mor gelernen sprakistes dan in amerika. if etli sprakists in deuchland, skandinavia and holland, hu mcindir [study] so mani spraks, viln antak dis spiech-lor and buk-stafing and onli mak ein rein tutonish vord-buk, viln it not kost much.

mi vil hler fersprek [promise] tu beisteur [contribute] 50 dolrs tu do eina fersasr [author] ov such buk. je mor such buks, je mor leit vil it bi fyr du sprak samraat ven it miet.

fershiednit (verschiedenes.)

[miscellaneous.]

du lord'on bied.

[the lord's prayer.]

vio fadr hu bi in hevn; holirn bi dauo nam; dauo reik kom, dauo vil bi dun an erd, as it bi in hevn; giv vi dis dag vio dagli bred, and fergiv vi vio shuld, as vi fergiv vio shuldrs; lied vi not intu fersieku, but befrie vi from ievl, fyr dauo bi du reik, and du makt and du herlinu fyr ever. amen.—[mataeus, 6, 9-13.]

di ti gebids.

[the ten commandments.]

1—dau shal hav no andr gods befor mi.

2—dau shal not tak du nam ov do lord fergebli, fyr do lord vil not unshuldi-hold hi, hu tak nio nam fergebli.

3—erinr du restat-dag tu holi-kiep it.

4—eere dauo fadr and modr dat it mog go vel mit dau, and dat dau mog liv long an du erd.

5—dau shal not kil.

6—dau shal not bego ved-brek.

7—dau shal not stiel.

8—dau shal not baer falsh vitnesu gegn dauo nabor.

9—dau shal not bekeer dauo nabor'on haus.

10—dau shal not bekeer dauo nabor'on veif, neidr hio dieno, neidr hio diena, neidr hio fie, neidr eniting vich bi hio.

gediks.

[poems.]

o! gret overgeist kom
tu evri lond and hom.
help vi menshes tu sie,

dat vi al gud must bi,
fermindr liv'on plag,
mak vi mor gud iech dag.
giv vi likt [light] tu vandr
friedli mit einandr.

du lutionish sprak.

[fyr tu sing'is.]

ken dau ein klang mor rein,
klang ov di brav tutons,
as de sich al ferein,
mit sein meni einjons.

ken dau ein mor shoen sprak,
du erb ov vio land,
as mit hoopful singing,
it gevin mild o'rhand.

ken dau ein veg mor strait,
du veg ov vio tung.
as it go durk al londs,
tu uplikt old and jung.

ken dau ein mor gud sprak
di menshems tu behag,
as it vandr over meer
mit somting gud tu sag.

old spraks and godios.

[old languages and religions.]

[from du deuch]—"der oft unüberlegten hochachtung gegen alte gesetze, alte gebrauche und alte religion, hat man alles übel in der welt zu danken—[lichtenberg.]

if du velt havn not bin so chinash holdativ [conservative], viln vi long ago havn erreichn [attained] tu mor gud spraks and samvirkend [co-operative] siviru [civili-

zation], dan vi hav nau. "hau tu liv reit," bi du gret frag fyr du mensh t entdek.

du stad o tacoma, washington, u. s. a., hav about 60,000 inwoonrs, mit al nuern inriktus, ein stil n diep see-hafn, eirn baans, 3 dagli teimus n meni vokli n montli teim-shrifts, 5 shauspielele [theatres], gemein skuuls, heiskuuls, ein overskuul. nsf., nsf.

vord-shat.

dis sprak must bi so rein tutonish as mogli. ven vi hav no tutonish vord fyr ein gevis auga [idea] kan vi tak ein teil from du fremd vord and fyg [join] it tu vio most nier hom vord, as, *auga*, *idea*, *augal* fyr *idial*; *samleg* fyr *kollege*; *samili* fyr *family*; *overent* fyr *superintendent*; *einoism* fyr *monism*; dat bi mak vords from vio oon root-vords. du most gud bi dok ver vi kan mak self-klar samsetus; as, *gefolk* fyr *nation*; *gebring* fyr *nature*; *forsitr* fyr *president*, nsf.

ein tviengefolki sprak.

eidr di english-spieki gefolks, or di fest londi [continental] uropash tutons alein kanen mak ein gud einfak leit-lernen ferein sprak tviengefolki fyr handl, reises, shrift-shat and gefolkmasi [diplomacy], if di tutonrs kanen not al ferein sich. if al english-spieki londs havn such ein rein regli n leit lernen sprak as dis tutonish, viln it hav bin antaken as tviengefolki, and if al deuch, skandinaviash and hollandi-spieki gefolks havn such ein ferein sprak as dis tutonish, viln it autak'is [be adopted] as ein tviengefolki sprak. du most veis plan fyr viself n du velt viln dok bi fyr al tutonrs tu genferrein sein urold modr-tungs. evn if vi antakn ein tutonish ferein tung as ein beistudi in algemein geografi in di folk-skuuls, kan dok iech lond beihold sein

old spraks til it bekom mor fuikomen, den let al tutonrs bruk it as sein dier genfereinen sprak.

hau tu benyt fremd vords.

[how to utilize foreign words.]

it bi klar dat vi hav not enuf vords in dis sprak jet [yet], but dar bi enuf vords fyr ein zimli autstreki [extensive] samspiek [conversation] and brief-veksl.

al hu hav lernen dies sami gemein vords in tutonish kan ferstand iech andr over du granz velt mit ein litl mor help from sein old spraks. lernen sprakistes [linguists] kan mak nu vords from tutonish gemit [material], but di gemein [common] studirers havn mor gud tu folg dis einfak regl.

ven ju nied ein nu vord, not fiudn in tutonish, tak it ful and bold mit underlining from juo oou sprak, reit as it find'is in du vord.buk; let it bi english, deuch, skandianaviash, hollandi or ein andr sprak. ven ju tak du nu vords as de bi in du givn vord buk, kan de alteim hunt'is up in du vord-buk in eni lond [country]. or ferstand'is bei sprakistes, hu kan erklar [explain] de tu du emfangr ov du brief; dus, "mi hav emfangn juo *merchanais*, and vil ferkauf it so suun as mi get juo *inventory* mit ful *directions*," or "send mi ein lood ov *holtz* [wood.]

al sprak bi ein mor or mindr miksn. vi kan fyr ein teim bruk fremd vords in tutonish, until vi get ein rich, self-klar, cheap and rein sprak.

Recommendations

In a former book called "GERMANIC-ENGLISH" which is much like this TUTORISH, but less highly organized and improved, I received the following cheering words in 1887.:

"In your Germanic-English, it seems to me that you are moving in the right direction. Let, as you say, the Saxon or German-English be made the ground-work, eliminate borrowed words where you can, replace them by related Germanic (Teutonic) ones, develop from within, spell according to sound, make your grammar regular, and there is your language all ready."—[From Prof. R. B. Anderson, Madison, Wis., Ex-Minister to the Court of Denmark.]

"Every earnest teacher and student of the English language has been burdened, vexed and tried by its crooked grammatical forms, changing in endless ways without wit or wisdom. When the people realize the vigor in the Saxon and other Germanic roots, they will be willing to let these bear fruit of their own. This is what Mr. Elias Molee proposes in his book. These discussions must result in extensive changes for the better."—[From Dr. Sivatha, Physician and Author, School of Culture 47 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.]

Mr. Elias Molee's plan of purifying and improving the English language by making it phonetic, regular and self-explaining, I think is a very good one. He has invented nothing new of his own, but only collected and put in order the best ideas found in our Germanic

or Tutoic tongues. I think he is engaged in a noble cause, worthy of the support of the church and the press.—[*From Reverend Father Chas. Koeberl, Catholic Priest, Dayton's Bluff, St. Paul, Minnesota.*]

The leading purpose of Mr. Elias Molee is mental economy. This is reached through three main channels. (1) By simple and phonetic spelling; (2) by a gradual purification of our vocabulary, aiming to enrich our store of words from our own Anglo-Saxon and allied sources, making the language self-developed, and self-explaining; and (3) by regularity of grammar.

In these changes, however, one thing should not be lost sight of; namely, that no change can be considered practicable, and no reform commendable, which secures any advantage, no matter how desirable, at the expense of symmetry, euphony and force, and this I think the author has nowhere lost sight of.—[*From Prof. Peter Hendrickson for fifteen years Professor of Modern Languages, Beloit College, Wis.*]

"I have been acquainted with Elias Molee for a year or more and have examined his plan for simplifying and purifying the English language and unite it with the sister tongues gradually. It seems to me his plan is a good and fair one. I look upon the question like this: We have to choose between two evils. To change is inconvenient, but not change is also bad. If the whole world spoke English, we should all have the same advantage and disadvantage, but as other great nations simplify and purify their languages, we are either obliged to simplify and improve our language also or be left behind. The best we could do in this matter, in my opinion, would be to openly confess the evil of so much Greek and Latin in our language, as it

has been confessed by other Teutonic nations, and purify and simplify our language as they have done and are doing. If we will not confess and simplify our language in spelling and vocabulary, our posterity will suffer the consequences thru less popular knowledge."—
From Attorney-at-Law, Mr. J. O. Tronson, Bristol, South Dakota.

"The best inheritance which we could give our children, in my opinion, would be a reunion of all the Teutonic languages so as to make it a single phonetic, regular and self-explaining common tongue for the whole Teutonic race and language family, after 50 years or more of gradual introduction in the schhols of all Teutonic countries. Then our children would also have a permanent living international language. I think Mr. Molee has undertaken a good missionary work."—
From his Honor, Judge J. C. Steele, of the Superior Court of Lewiston, Idaho, 1903.

A Woman's Opinion.

"While Elias Molée traveled through the Southern States in 1895, I met him at the hotel in this city. We discovered that we were both old teachers. He explained to me his 'Teutonish Union Tongue,' and requested me to write down my real opinion of the language and say what pleased me most. I think his simple and regular grammar and phonetic spelling without capital letters is a genuine school girl's ideal. The farther idea of reuniting all our ancient Teutonic mother tongues so that all our related peoples could at last grow into the use of one uniform language, retaining all the excellences of the old mother tongues, but excluding their defects, appears to me very desirable. Such a

language would be very easy to our boys and girls to learn."—[*Miss O. M. Wilson, Jackson, Miss.*]

Elias Molee's Book.

"Teutonish," a monograph on the various branches of the Teutonic language, by Elias Molee, is issued from a local press. If these languages, comprising the English, German, Scandinavian and Dutch, were united into one easy, regular, phonetic, common tongue for the race, so as to preserve common words, syntax and ideals, it would undoubtedly be a great step ahead in the evolution of our widespread and leading race.

The author has elaborated, with much care and after long study, a plan for such common tongue; but the point most strongly urged by him is the calling of an international congress to improve, extend and sanction the introduction of a reunited union tongue in all the common schools of the Teutonic countries as a supplementary study in geography for the term of 50 years. After that time, all could understand and use the same language, and if all Teutonic nations agree to it, it would become the international language for travel, commerce and diplomacy.

This union tongue would carry with it the Teutonic literature and make our race, more than ever, the teachers of the world. This plan appears the most practical of all schemes advanced in favor of a common language, and will be read with interest not only by scholars and those interested in the history and development of our language, but by every descendant of the Teutonic race." Price of "Tutonish" with author's portrait, 40 cents. Address Elias Molee, 301 Postoffice Bld'g., Tacoma, Wash., U. S. A.—[*Daily News, Tacoma, Wash.*]

I for my part cannot see at the present time any practical impossibility of an international Teutonic language congress agreeing upon a union compromise language for our whole race. It is not a difficult undertaking for linguists, and it would not be a hard task for children to learn geography, for instance, in this easy language, as a supplementary study until our whole race became master of it.

This is just what Martin Luther did with the High German. He did not take any particular dialect of German, but selected what appeared to him the best forms and words then in use among the several dialects, chiefly the Saxon. By translating the Bible and writing his "katekismus" in this High German union tongue, he thereby made High German the national language of Germany. Ivar Aasen in Norway did the same with regard to the Norwegian dialects; namely, united the best forms for his *Landmaal*, which is already sung in many churches. English is a union of Teutonic and Romanic or Latin words.

"Tutonish" by Elias Molee is a larger and more systematic language unification than that of Martin Luther and Ivar Aesen. Molee's grammar is probably the most artistic part of "Tutonish,"—[Rev. D. I. Westheim, (Pastor), Tacoma, Wash.

Mr. Molee's idea of a compromise union tongue for the Tutonish race appears to me to be both desirable and practicable. It will certainly, if adopted, simplify the language question and facilitate the intellectual, social and political intercourse between the respective Tutonish people. It will also become a convenience to the whole world. The grammar, as written by Mr. Molee, is so simple that a child can understand it. The author deserves much praise for the noble undertaking,

as well as the aid of all who are interested in the general welfare and well-being of mankind.

If the United States and Germany would co-operate in the realization of this ideal it seems to me that these two great nations, speaking different, but related languages, on each side of the Atlantic ocean would naturally tend to draw all Teutons into one reunited, regular language and thereby benefit all men, women and children in all the future ages of the world. All learning would become easier for our children and grand children.—*Mrs. Charlotte Westheim, (Pastor's wife) Tacoma, Wash.*

The Germans have the honor of having brought the attention of the world to the possibility of an international language, first thru the writings of Leibnitz and Grimm and later thru the labors of Rev. Schleyer in his *Volapük*, P. Steiner in his *Pasilingua*, Karl Lenz in his *Interpretor*, and Prof. Bauer in his *Spelin*. Prof. George Henderson, of London, England, did good work with his *Lingua*. All these preliminary efforts have helped Mr. Molee to see the way and method which an international union language would have to follow with regard to grammar and syntax.

The special merit of Mr. Molee seems to me to lie in his simplification of the grammar and in his concentration of the choice of words to one single race and language family. He has thereby made the proposed union tongue, so easy to a great number of people, that he could actually use the language for so abstract and difficult a writing as that of grammar as if it had been his old mother tongue. The easiest form of writing is simple story telling, while grammar is the most abstract and difficult to write about.

The principal credit of Mr. Molee will be that he

is the first language organizer, so far as I know, to discover that an extra, super-added, homeless language cannot become international, for reasons which he has explained in his book published 1902. His motto is— "Must be a living home language before it can become international; national before international." Mr. Molee claims, therefore, that the only chance of obtaining a real and durable international language is for a wide-spread and commercial race to reunite their old mother tongues into one single union tongue which the race would be willing to introduce into their schools with the object of making it their only living national tongue after the term of fifty years of supplementary study. His plan is carefully worked out, excepting several typographical errors, which, however, does not change his general scheme.

Altho Mr. Molee appeals to the rich commercial interests to carry out his plans, yet it is easy to see that the scheme is broadly humanitarian and co-operative. If we ask ourselves, after reading Mr. Molee's book, what is his main aspiration; what central idea underlies all the supplementary thoughts; the answer I gather would lie in these five words: "*To get needed knowledge cheaply.*" To facilitate the acquirement of needed knowledge he has made the grammar simple, spelling phonetic and regular and the vocabulary self-defining. To gain more strength for needed knowledge he has abolished capital letters and Roman numerals. To gain more knowledge he hopes our race will adopt a reunited tongue to save us from studying so many languages, meaning the same thing and, therefore, preventing us all from acquiring much useful knowledge.

I can not help but believe that Mr. Molee is right in advocating the adoption of a union tongue, which would give us all greater conveniences in commerce

and education.—*J. E. Beum, Attorney-at-Law, Moscow, Idaho, 1902.*

Norwegian.

“Vi har læst igjennem Her Elias Molee's plan for at danne et stort teutonisk fællessprog ved at igjentføre det engelske, det tydske, de skandinaviske og det hollandske sprog til et fælles tungemaal for vor sprogfamilie og nær beslektede folk.

“Han tilraader alle teutoner til at udnavne en fælles sprogcongres for at forbedre, udvide og antage et forenet sprog, og derefter indføre det som bifag i alle teutoniske skoler for femti aar. Efter femti aar, som bifag i skolerne, kunde dette sprog bruges som vort eget igjenforenet “moders maal” i alle vore teutoniske lande

“Da dette fællessprog er let at lære, og ikke et nyt fremmed tungemaal, saa kan vi ikke se nogen umulighed ved opfyldelsen of denne tanke.

“Her Molee arbeider for opnaaelsen af et skjönt og meniske-kjærligt ideal, som fortjener understøttelse of den skandinaviske presse, saavel som af det skandinaviske folk. Her Molee har tilbragt mange penge og megen tid paa denne sag. Da dette sprog indeholder en samlende og broderk jærlig tanke, som ikke kan skade noget meniske, men som kunde lede til verdens forædling og videre udvikling, saa tror vi at Her Molee's plan burde blive hjerteligt understøttet og bekjentgjort i vore skandinaviske blade. Denne plan er jo en åre for vort folk.” Bogens pris med forfatterens potrait er 40 cents. Adresse, Elias Molee, 301 Postoffice Building, Tacoma, Wash., U. S. A —*Tacoma Tidende, Tacoma, Wash.*

Swedish.

“Tutonish.” Herr Elias Molee, en framstaende

amerikansk sprakforskarare af norsk härkomst, f. n. bosatt i Tacoma, har under ett fyrtiotal ar varit syssel-satt med utarbetandet af ett gemensambete-sprak för hela den germaniska (teutoniska) folkstammen och sprakfamiljen, i den afsikten och med hopp om att kunna öfvertala de engelska, tyska, skandinaviska och holländska folken att anordna en sprakkongress, som skulle hafva till syfte att förverkliga denna enhetside. Herr Molee anser att om det nya spraket infördes som biämne i skolorna i alla de teutoniska länderna för en tid af 50 ar eller däromkring, sa skulle det hafva vunnit häfd och prängel som ett folksprak. Som det nya spraket är bygdt pa vara egna teutoniska ord och regler, skulle det kunna läsas utan stor svarighet. Hufvudsaken är att komma till enighet i fragan.

Huruvida nagon sadan enighet är möjlig, lamna vi dårhän. Nekas kan likväl ej, att ett gemensamt sprak för den germanska folkgruppen, den förnämste bäraren af kulturen skulle ha viktiga följder.

Herr Molee kommer att framlägga resultatet af sitt mangariga och ihärdiga arbete i en bok, kallad "Tun-tonish." Säkerligen kommer den att väcka stort in-trässe, och vi hoppas att författarens verk skall röna framgang ock stor spridning.

Bokens pris, 40 cents, med portrait. Address, Elias Molee, 301 Postoffice building, Tacoma, Wash.—*Pacific Tribunen, Seattle, Wash.*

The Dutch Language.

SOLO.

Kent gij schooner taal op aarde,
 Dan de taal van Nederland,
 Als ze in vaderlandsche zangen
 't Vaderlandsche hart ontbrandt?

Treffend klinkt ze op minnaars lippen,
 Als zij zacht daarhenen vloeit.
 Als zijn mond mit zoete woorden
 Klaagt het vuur dat hem doorgloeit.

Heerlijk als ze in red'naars woorden
 't Waar gevoel voor 't schoone ontbrandt;
 Of door korte kracht'ge spreuken
 Ons de deugd in 't harte plant.

Maar het krachtigst zal zij blijven,
 Als se 't neerlandsch hart ontbrandt
 En in volle stout toonen
 Klinkt voor Vorst en Vaderland.

KOOR

Ja! wat ook de trotsche vreemd'ling
 In zijn onkunde op ons smaal',
 Zoet en krachtig, rijk en vloeiend
 Is de nederlandsche taal!

T. d. K.

Die „tutonische“ Sprache.

Anstrengungen, welche die Anerkennung aller derer verdienen, die sich für eine einheitliche Sprache interessieren, macht Herr Elias Molee, ein vor einiger Zeit aus Minnesota hier eingetrossener Philanthrop.

Dieser bereits bejahrte Herr hat es sich zur Lebensaufgabe gemacht, die drei Sprachen der stammverwandten Germanen, Angelsachsen und Scandinaven wieder zu einem Ganzen zu vereinigen, d. i. aus den drei Sprachen eine zu schaffen, und diese eine Sprache so zu vereinfachen, daß ihre Erlernung selbst dem Laien ohne große Schwierigkeiten möglich ist.

Herr Molee, welcher schon seit einer Reihe von Jahren an dieser sich selbst gestellten Aufgabe arbeitet, hat

soeben eine seine Sprache behandelndes und erläuterndes Buch, eine Art Grammatik, herausgegeben, dessen Inhalt volle Aufklärung über die Sprache giebt, und Sprach-Interessenten zur Durchsicht wohl zu empfehlen ist.

Es ist, nebenbei bemerkt, keineswegs die Absicht des Herrn Molee, der Menschheit seine Sprache Hals über Kopf aufzudrängen. Im Gegentheil wünscht er, daß dieselbe erst einer eingehenden Prüfung von Sachverständigen unterworfen werde, und schlägt deswegen die Abhaltung eines Sprach-Kongresses vor, auf welchem diese Prüfung vorgenommen werden soll. Fällt dieselbe zu Gunsten seiner Sprache aus, so ist Herr Molee immer noch nicht mit der allgemeinen Einführung derselben in der Eile. Er empfiehlt vielmehr die versuchsweise Einführung seiner neuen Sprache in den öffentlichen Schulen und anderen Lehranstalten für die Dauer von 50 Jahren, bis wohin er für dieselbe die Erringung einer so festen Stellung erhofft, daß sie nicht mehr auszulöschen ist und von selbst zur Volkssprache wird.

Seiner neuen Sprache hat Herr Molee, da die Wurzel von über die Hälfte ihrer Worte im Deutschen zu suchen ist, den Namen „Tutonisch“ gegeben.

Herr Molee beabsichtigt, sein Buch auch an höhere ausländische Lehranstalten, an deutsche, englische und skandinavische Universitäten zu schicken, woselbst er von Seiten der Sprachlehrer sich große Unterstützung verspricht.

Jedenfalls ist seine Bemühung um Abschaffung aller der überflüssigen Schnörkeleien und unnöthigen Anhängsel in der deutschen wie auch in der englischen Sprache — im Swedischen und Norwegischen ist Schreiber zur Fällung eines Urtheils nicht genügend bewandert — anerkennenswerth und der Unterstützung

wohl würdig.

Wenn die Bildung einer internationalen Sprache einmal beschlossene Sache ist, dann ist es einfach unmöglich, eine für Deutsche und Scandinaven leichter zu erlernende zu finden als „Tutonish.“ Es liegt daher im Interesse dieser beiden Nationen, sich für „Tutonish“ zu entscheiden, ehe ihnen eine lateinische internationale Sprache aufgezwungen wird.

Von allen Sprachverbesserern neigt Herr Molee am meisten zu der Einführung deutscher Worte, deutscher Aussprache und deutschen Buchstabierens; seine Bemühungen verdienen daher, allen Anderen voran, die Unterstützung der deutschen Presse. Diese sollte es sich angelegen sein lassen, für sein Buch Reklame zu machen. Dasselbe ist im Handel von dem Autor, Herrn Elias Molee, 301 Postoffice Bldg., Tacoma, Washington, dessen Photographie mit eingeschlossen, zum Preise von 40 Cents zu haben.

Die „Wacht“ wird stets bereit sein, Herrn Molee in seiner schweren Aufgabe um die Einführung seiner Sprache, so weit in ihren Kräften steht, hilfreiche Hand zu leisten.

(„Wacht am Sunde,“ Tacoma, Wash.)

Jacob Danek, Rabbi of Beth-El Congregation,
534 Burling Street.

Chicago, February 17, 1888.

Im letzten Herbst hatte ich das Vergnügen, mit Herrn Elias Molee bekannt zu werden, und zeigte mir derselbe seinen Plan, die englische Sprache von dem fremden Beigemisch zu befreien, von den Schlacken aus der griechischen und lateinischen Sprache zu reinigen und dadurch die Hindernisse, die sogenannten Steine des Anstoßes für Jung und Alt aus dem Wege zu räumen. Ich wünsche von ganzem Herzen, daß das Werk nicht wie „eine Stimme in der Wüste“ sei, und

daß die Arbeit mit dem besten Erfolge gekrönt werde.
Ich empfehle das Buch allen geehrten Collegen.

Jacob Danet,

Rabbi Beth-El Congregation.

LAST WORDS OF THE AUTHOR

“Even If”

Even if the Teutonic race should have so great and superstitious reverence for their old, crooked, irregular, unphonetic and arbitrary “mother tongues” that they would not exchange them for a good, easy, regular and self-defining reunited mother tongue for the whole race, even then the Teutons could make a Teutonic union tongue international, by simply agreeing upon it thru an international Teutonic Language Congress and adopting the language for the study of geography and correspondence only in all Teutonic countries.

This method would insure the general mastery of the language by giving it a permanent work to do. The method would be partially in harmony with what is now being done.

If an Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman or Welchman wishes to write a letter, even to his intimate friends, he writes in the standard English, while he speaks his own dialect at home. The same is done in Germany and Scandinavia. Whatever may be the family dialect they use the general national language for letter writing.

If the study of geography and letter writing were given to the union tongue fifty years after it had been introduced in all the Teutonic schools, it would make it semi-national and cause all Teutons to learn it so that it could be used as the international tongue by the

whole world, as it would even then have a permanent official, legal and national basis.

Let me quote a few learned opinions about our old languages:

Mr. G. W. Wishard, author of "*A Philosophical Language*," says: "The 900 languages are cursed with deficient vocabularies, unsystematic roots, defective alphabets, crooked spelling, irregular accents, arbitrary pronunciation, loose significations, misleading etymologies, false genders, unnecessary case signs, anomalous inflections, complicated constructions, countless exceptions, unreasonable vowel changes (umlauts), difficult idioms, and cursed with 5,000 dialects.

Prof. Schleicher, of Germany, says in his book, "*Die Neuhochdeutsche Schriftsprache*," p. 105: "Die Neuhochdeutsche Schriftsprache ist kein am lebendigen Baum der deutschen Sprache unerbaut und naturgemäss hervorgesprossenes Reis, sondern vielmehr etwas in vielen Stycken durch Einfluss des menschlichen Willens absichtliches, gebildetes und zusammengewürfeltes."

In October or November next I hope to have ready a short biography of myself in the Teutonic union tongue with the necessary vocabulary at the end of the book, printed in large, clear type. I desire to do this to show that the language can be used for literature and to furnish interesting practice in reading "Tutonic." Price 50c.

Those editors who review this book might give "The Lord's Prayer" and "The Ten Commandments" as the easiest understood specimens of "Tutonic."

Ignorance is one of the greatest evils in the world. An easy, wide-spread and self-defining language would

help wonderfully to decrease ignorance.

The highest Teutonic leaders of thought are especially invited to consider the possibility of appointing members to **A TEUTONIC UNION LANGUAGE CONGRESS.**



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