up all the higher ideaus-a quiet home; vines of our own planting; a few books full of the inspiration of a genius; a few friends worthy of being loved and able to love us in return; a hundred innocent pleasures that bring no pain or remorse; a devotion to the right that will never swerve; a simple religion empty of all bigotry, full of trust and hope and love-and to such a philosophy this world will give up all the empty joy -David Swing.



Satan Sanderson. By Baille Erminie Rives Illustrated Price, \$1.50. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind. When Miss Hallie Erminic Rives-ow Mrs. Post Wheeler-visited Portland not so very long ago and nn-nounced that she was here en tour in a search for local color with which to build up a forthcoming novel, more than one anxious citizen sat up and took notice, asking himself: "Am I to be in it?" Other less prominent citizeng were also plainly nervous. All this explains the present fluttering in the dove-cots in the announcement that the novel referred to. "Satan Sanderson," is now on the market. But there is no hint in it that Portland was thought of. The povelist evidentsearched and thought that people th darkened pasts were scarce in

Portland and went elsewhere for local

Now, "Satan Sanderson" is a ro-mance of a darkened past, and the man having this latter as his heritage is one Hugh Stires, weakling, drunk-ard, liar, gambler and murderer. This combination is a strange tale of dual personality, from the fact that Rev. Harry Sanderson bears a marked phy-sical resemblance to Hugh Stires. The hest, a popular young man of 25 years and rector of St. James' Church.

To quote: "His athletic frame of the control of the co To quote: "His athletic frame and clean chiselled features made him a rare figure for the reading desk, as his wiolin practice, the cut of his golf flannels, the immaculate elegance of his motor car-even the white carna-tion he affected in his buttonholemade him for the younger men a goodhear the brilliant young minister, to memorize his classical aphorisms, or to look up his latest quotation from Keata or Walter Pater."

A strong scene, which once read will linger in the memory, is the open-ing incident where David Stires, in the privacy of his library, and surrounded by Judge Conwell, Rev. Mr. Sanderson and Miss Jessica Holme, looks over a will in which he practically disinherits his only son, Hugh-in these words: To my son Hugh, in return for the care and sorrow he has caused me all the days of his life, for his dissolute career and his describe, I do give and bequeath the sum of \$1000 and the memory of his misspent

David Stires wishes to bequeath the remainder of his estate to his ward, Jessica Holme, a blind girl. It so happens that Rector Sanderson and Scapesrace Stires had been college matea together, and an unaccountable spark the preacher, the man whom the world looked up to, has the manliness to confess that he, too, had sown his wild oats and that he and young Stires had been fellow-members of a disselute college fort. wild oats and that he and young Stires had been fellow-members of a dissolute college fraternity known as The Saints, and that he—Sanderson—had been the founder of this society and the abbot of The Saints. For his various college misdeeds Sanderson had been known as "Satan" Sanderson. A sample of the latter's logic:

sample of the latter's logic:

I was in the same year with Hugh. We sowed our wild cats together—a tldy crop, I faher, for us both. That page of my life is pasted down. Colleges are not moral straight-jackets. Men have there to cast about, try themselves and find their bearings. They are in hand-touch with temptation and out of earshet of the warnings of experience. The mental and moral machine lacks a governor. Slips of the cog them may or may not count seriously to character in the end. They sometimes signify only a phase. They may be mere idiosyntrasy.

the appeal for mercy for his prodigal son that he postpones the signing of his last will and testament. Shortly afterward Hugh Stires comes home the dead of the night drunk and negal. the dead of the night, drunk and penni-less, but on his promise to reform, is kindly received by his father. A mar-riage between the returned prodigal and Jessica takes place, on the day following an operation by which she hopes to regala her eyesight. It is agreed that the bandages shall be taken from her eyes in a darkened room, and that the first face she will see will be that of her bridgegroom. The bridge proceeds to an upper room. The bride proceeds to an upper room, when the elder Stires, in a voice hoarse with passion, suddenly informs Sanderson: "We have married Jessica to a common thief. My son, my only son, has forged my name to a draft

Sanderson is sent to comfort the bride, and as he enters the darkened enters the darkened room, Jessica, with the bandages taken from her eyes, looks into his fabe, thinking he is her husband, and Sanderson becomes painfully aware that he has fallen in love with Mrs. Hugh Stires. The prodigal is again disowned, and the cider Stires and Jessica leave for a very tour. One Jessica leave for a year's tour, night Hugh visits Rev. Mr. Sanders the latest devil in Sanderson awakes. instead of loaning money to the wanderer, he proposes a gambling game

It is I who play with money. My gold against your counters. Each of these hun-ired red-disks represents a day of your life—a day, do you understand?—a red day of your sin. A day of yours against a double-eagle. What you win you keep. But for every counter I won you shall pay me one straight, white day, a clean day, lived for decency and for the right.

Sanderson drags the reluctant gambler to the altar of the church, where he makes Hugh take an oath to "walk a chalkline," and the two are in the midst of a furious game of chance with lighted candles near them when they are discovered by the bishop of the diocese. Sanderson promptly uns away in his auto to escape pending disgrace, when the auto runs into a river, Sanderson receiving such ininto a river, Sanderson receiving such injuries that his brain was temporarily affected. He recovers and proceeds, curiously enough, to a mining sown which had, to its loss, known Hugh Stires. Sanderson is colary received because the citizens think he is Stires—from the marked resemblance between the two men. Young Stires is suspected of having murdered Dr. Moreau, a fellow gambler.

From this moment, the story gathers in intensity, like the sweep of the sea, especially when Sanderson takes Stires place and vice-versa. To add to the play of cross purposes, the mining town in question is also the temporary home of Jessica and the elder Stires. Because of his wish to save Jessica pain. Sanderson does "Athenacum" state that a large market from the Sh.

fected. He recovers and proceeds, curlously enough, to a mining town which had, to its loss, known Hugh Stires. Season form the season is colory received because the citizens think he is Stires—from the marked reservablence between the two men. Young Stires is suspected of having murdered Dr. Moreau, a fellow gambier.

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to his rectory home for money to aid him in his escape to South America. True him in his escape to South America. True to his base instincts, the prodigal, after he has secured Sanderson's money, begins to smoke cigarettes in the church, falls asleep, and in the fire that follows is so fearfully injured that he just escapes with his life. In the meantime a miner he had thrashed, formally accuses Sanderson—thinking he is Stires—of having killed Moreau, and Sanderson is placed on trial for "his life."

of his life-for, when he is persuaded that he is at the point of death from the in-juries he received in the fire, he forces his way into the courtroom, theatrically confesses that he alone miled Moreau, and passes out of life forever. Of course, Sanderson is freed and he and Jessica find their dream of happiness coming

'Satan Sanderson' is a notable achievement in American letters, and is certain to be widely discus...) and liked. It has the clearly cut stamp of ability, teaches sound morality, and while it lacks humor, enough is drawn of the general picture to lift it far from the ken of or-

A Dull Girl's Destiny, By Mrs. Bailite Reynolds. Price, \$1.50. Brentano's, New York City.

No. gentle reader, the destiny of this "dull girl" turns out to be nothing very terrible—only her marriage. Mrs. Baillie Reynolds has written a novel dealing with English middle class life and is suc-cessful in picturing mannerism and tem-perament, and fighting narrow conven-tionality. The dull girl is Miss Avril Eden, a writer of novels whose nom de plume is Jane Smith, but in the end she proves to be so original and clever that she not only wins the heart of Professor Kenrick, geological expert, bu blossoms into a person worth knowing.

fires of

Mrs. Lebreton's beauty must have been of the basilisk order of things, for she counted scores of admirers who were usually hypnotized by her voice. It is refreshing to know her one attraction. She tried her best to compel Professor Kenrick to surrender to her charms, and on one occasion tells him: "People say there is no friendship possible between men and women. It is quite untrue. All my best friends have been men-dear friends to whom I could say anything that came into my head. A man is safe; he never misunderstands, he never gives you away. A woman will go back on her friend. She will betray confidence; a man is always loyal. You, for instance." Far more agreeable is it to watch the intellectual riendship which blossoms into love-of the silent kind-between Eden and her professor. The latter be-gan by avowing his affection in these words: "Always I have feared that I might by mistake grow to care shout a woman who would insist upon words. I have very few." Chapter 21 gives an

alluring description of a mountain trip J. M. Q. IN LIBRARY AND WORKSHOP.

The 50th anniversary of the Atlantic Monthly will occur this Fall.

A seventeenth large printing of Mary E. Waller's "The Wood-Carver of 'Lympus," is

W. A. Fraser's novel, "The Lone Furrow, published by Appleton's, has been very successful in Canada. The book treats of a little Canadian village.

The Harpers have just issued a new edition of "Katherine." by E. Temple Thurston. and a new edition of William Dean Howells' "Grough the Eye of a Needle."

"Q," who is prone to confine himself to Dartmoor, wanders not so far, finding some islands not far from the Danish coast which serve him well as the scene for his latest romance, "Major Vigoureux."

Nathaniel C. Fowler, the author of "Start-ing in Life," is spending the Summer at Rindge N. H. "Starting in Life" is includ-ed in the list of 50 best books of 1906 as selected by a vote of the librarians of New York state.

Eden Philipotts, in his new novel, "The Folk Afield," which will be published this month, has gone from Dartmoor, and people of Egypt, Syria, the West Indies, France and Italy will appear in the author's studies of character.

September will witness the issue in book form of Miss Sinciair's new novel, "The Helpmate," (Hoit) and also the 15th printing of "The Divine Fire," which made her reputation here and which happens to also he the last novel she wrote before "The Helpmate."

goman for August 11. Mr. Pixon, who is a noted lecturer and author, was born at Shelby, N. C., January 11, 1864. Graduat-ing from Wake Forest College in 1853 and from Greensboro Law School, North Caro-lina, three years later, he afterward was a inwer and, cutting short a political career, he became a Baptist preacher and ministered at Raleigh, N. C.; Boston and New York City. Since then he has become better known as a clever and entertaining lyceum lecturer. His home is at Dixondale, Va., and he makes New York City his literary headquarters. Va., and he makes New literary headquarters.

Literary Indianapolis, from which many randable books have come, sets a good-natured joit now and then. This is one from Puck: She was sitting next the rail-road car window, ganing at the landscape. "Dearest," she murmured, "do you realize the significance of the scenes through which we are being so unsymmathetically which? the significance of the scenes through which we are being so unsympathetically whirled? This is the land of song and story—the realm of old romance. Do not these changing visins call up in you thoughts of daring hinghts and endangered damsels—of joust and jest, of feast and fray?" "Yes, darling," answered her husband, earnestly, but withal anxiously, for he was not even nearliterary, and knew it. He was, therefore, not unrelieved by the interruption when the brakeman stuck his bead in at the door and yelled, "Indianapolis!"

and yelied, "Indianapolis!"

A reference in Hosmer's "The Appeal to Arms" (one of the volumes in the historical series. "The American Nation"), to the fact that General Sherman was born in the "Fire Lands" of Ohlo, is remindful of one of the most interesting and little known facts in American history—the setting aside by Connecticut of a great part of its "Western Reserve," along the southern shore of Lake Erie, for those Connecticut folk who had their property destroyed by the Tories during the Revolution, and particularly for those whose houses and barns were burned by the troops under command of Benedict Arnold. The latter, it will be remembered, was given a General's command in the British Army after his treason at West Point. The part of Ohlo thus given to recompense the sufferers is still known as the "Fire Lands," although the curious derivation of the name is well-nigh forgotten.

tion of the name is well-nigh forgotten.

The London Academy is vexed because Edmund Gosse has resigned the editorship of the literary supplement to the London Daily Mail. This is the way in which it gets back at the Mail for some recent justified comments upon The Academy as a literary authority: "The friends of Edward (sto) Gosse were all much astonished when he undertook to infuse sweetness and light into the Daily Mail by accepting the editorship of the new venture which was intended to cut out the literary supplement of the Times. And no one was surprised at learning that the pot defer and the pot de fer and the pot de terre did not float down stream in a very satisfactory manner. The clover writers smuggled into the Daily Mail were soon hurled forth with their only begetter. And what was for six months a brilliant little sheet in its way has now relapsed into a dismal hotch-potch of headlines, snippety bits, and small beer chromities. We shall watch its development without interest." "Ted in Mythiand" is the title of a dainty volume by Hermine Schwed, which will be published soon. It translates into charming verse and prose for children of all ages the stories of the gods and goddesses of Greek and Roman mythology, serving the double purpose of a highly entertaining story-book and a complete outline of mythology, carefully studied from the best sources. It is illustrated with 28 charming drawings by M. H. Squire.

"Boys of the Border," the third volume. "Boys of the Bordar," the third volume of the "Old Deerfield Series" of stories for young people by Mary P. Wells Smith. Will be published in the Fall. The period is that of the French and Indian War from 1748 to 1755, and the story relates leading events in the Deerfield valley during those stirring times, especially incidents connected with the line of forts along the Northwestern Massachusetts border and up the Connecticut Kiver to the north.

Popular Mechanics Magazine for Series

Tom Masson has decided to bury the trivial past suggested by the nickname under which he has been writing for several years. Henceforth he is to be known dispinitedly as Thomas L. Masson. "The change was suggested first to me," said Mr. Masson, "by Edward W. Bok, who insisted that, in spite of Mark Twain, Jack London and Tom Payne, it was extremely undignified for me to pose in such a youthful garb. After I decided to make the change I received the proof of a story in Appleton's Magazine, which was eigned with the old name, and I changed the old to the new, and it was printed. My friend, Trumbull White, editor of Appleton's, did not notice the change until it was too late. He said he had bought the story from Tom Masson and paid him a great deal more than it was worth on account of the mame, and he naturally felt chagrined when it appeared under a new and wholly different name. Personally, I do not think it makes a great deal of difference. Perhaps the dignity which is supposed to attach itself to the new name is counterbalanced by the greater length over the shorter." Connecticut River to the north.

Popular Mechanics Magazine for September contains 136 articles and 113 illustrations. Among the more interesting features are: "New Method of Reviving the Drowned." "Cavalry Horses Used as Telegraph Wires." "Heaviest Locomotive Ever Built" (It will haul a train two miles long on level track), and an article freating on the development of that promising industry, the raising of sugar beets.

The September number of the People's comprises 20 complete stories. Included in this number is a lively novel by Marjorle Benton Cooke. Miss Cooke's novel is entitled "Titania," and is well named, as it is a care-free story of the fields and woods, just the sort of story one wishes to read during the vacation. The love interest is, of course, paramount, and the idyllic nature of the tale peculiarly adapts it to the need of entertaining fiction.

Booth Takington the Indiena novelist, has accurred a residence in Paris where he has

The recent false report of Tolstol's death was given such wide-spread publicity as to awaken renewed and wide-spread interest in his work. Nor has this interest been conof the taile peculiarly adapts it to the need of the taile peculiarly adapts it to the need of entertaining flotion.

Booth Takington, the Indiana novelist, has acquired a residence in Paris, where he has lived for nearly the past two years, and it is reported that he has also bought a home of the Italian coast. Mr. Tarkington laterity reluctantly returned to America to with the production of the new play, "The Man From Home," which he has written in the form the first is penders." Immediately upon the presentation of the new play, "The first is a promise of the early publication with Harry L. Wilson, the author of "The Spenders." Immediately upon the presentation of the new play, "The presentation of the new play, "The first is a promise of the early publication with return to Paris.

There is a promise of the early publication in 1893, who concealed the discovery. This man died in 1990, leaving the manuscript was found by a Danish gentlemannicipt was found by a Dani

Early this month the McClurgs expect to have ready an able and important work in three volumes on the strategic hietory of the Santiago compaign, by Colonel H. H. Sargent, U. S. A. The author will be recalled as the writer of two distinctly valuable works in the same field published some years ago—"Napôleon Bonaparte's First Campaign" and "The Campaign of Marengo"—which contributed so much to an understanding of the scientific side of modern warfare. The exact title of the work will be "The Campaign of Santiago of Cuba," and it will have a number of rasps, making plain the operations about Santiago from the beginning to its conclusion.

book consists of three parts—Sebastopol in December. 1854; Bebastopol in August, 1855; Bebastopol in August, 1855; Bebastopol in August, 1855; Bebastopol in August, 1856; and all are written with tense and wird bravity of style.

A recent commentator on "Character in Dialogue," writing in the Academy with special reference to the stage, touches upon the subject as it relates to the novel. He ears, justly enough, that while in fiction dialogue is delightful, the novelist can tell his tale without it, having many other ways of baring his characters to the reader. Few downthout dialogue, and it is a little without of the predominate. The dialogue in them ought not to make a very difficult job. Yet, as a rule, the talk in this fiction is practically without character. No doubt this is because that various personages introduces believe, the want of good dialogue is due to the artificial conception of the matter which has crept in, owing to the influence of writers like Henry James or the late John Oliver Hobbes. Novellats set out with the deliberate intention of being subtle or smart. They think first of their epigram and only secondarily, if at all, of the character and atmosphero of the suppositious speaker. Their own wit is whist they want to impose upon phero of the suppositious speaker. Their own wit with the they want to impose upon phero of the suppositious speaker. Their own wit with the power of the solidarily if at all, of the character and atmosphero of the suppositious speaker. Their own wit with the they want to impose upon pheroson in the present in a collection of short stories. In cach tale there is a new situation, but the flavor of the situation of which is contained town with which is contained town with which is contained town with which is contained to the supposition of the Ethjolian kings from the beginning of t Brown, Langham & Co. of London, have secured from Moffat. Yard & Co. of New York, the British rights to George Sylvesier Viereck's "Nineveh and Other Poems," which is making a big hit in this country, and will publish an English edition second a German edition, it will be remembered, is already on the market with the imprint of Cotta, of Stuttgart. A prominent Parisian house has begun negotiations for a translation into French. The same American publisher also announces a novel of romantic adventure by William Frederick Dix, suthor of that delightful romance of old furniture, "The Face in the Girandola." The title of the new book is "The Lost Princess." Its atmosphere is intensely modern, and its stirring plot will hold the reader fascinated to the last page.

"Long before the Government awake to "Long before the Government awoke to the significance of the rapid growth of our industries," writes S. C. Hutchins in Smith's Magazine, "private interests had become fully allve to the importance of the matter. As long as 50 years ago, a few far-seeing men anticipated the future enormous consumption of lumber, and realized that at the end of a decade the Northwestern etates must become the chief source of the country's supply. In 1850 the lumber product was valued at little over \$60.000.000. At the former period, the bulk of the cut was secured in the Eastern states; now Fennsylvania is the only one of that group that figures in the ranks of the eight principal productive states. Then New York was at the head of the list. Now Oregon and Washington lead the country."

Another extract from May Isabel Fisk's new story, "The Taiking Woman," issued by Harper's: One day she went to a depot to ask about trains and timidly accosted a large, brass-buttoned employe. "Are you the right one? I want to find out about trains—you know, ask questions. . . Oh, over there? I went there, but the man said I was at the wrong end of the line and I would have to wait my turn, and then I had set, "I would be lightning—if you dared forget!" I would be lightning—if you dared forget!

evil spirits going out of the possessed man into the 2000 swine "which ran violently linto the sea and were choked."

Dr. Gordon is pleasant-voiced, and his elected attire and manner surgested something of Barrie's "Little Minister." so carnathing of the Soriptures. After the me, you do—. Oh, of course—Why, I'm so would be said, smilling.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., whose picture is presented on this book page, is the author of the Soripture is presented on this book page, is the author of the Southern novel depicting the Ku Klux Klan, "The Traitor," reviewed in The Oregonian for August 11. Mr. Dixon, who is a noted lecturer and author, was born at Shibh N. C. Lavurer 11.1852. Creates.

so resily I had to leave without finding out anything.

Perhaps you could? Yes, you look intelligent. No, you needn't thank me, you do— Oh, of course—Why, I'm going to yielt Aunt Elizabeh.—She's not my aunit, she's my husband's aunt, and not really his aunt either—Twe forgotten what it is, one of those in-law things that are so hard to remember. I am positive I shall go anyway, but you see my husband—Mr. Au gustus Smythe—Smythe with an account has been and to remember. I am positive I shall go anyway, but you see my husband—Mr. Au gustus Smythe—Smythe with an account how had a sure you put on the e. And half the time when the parcets come home they have spelled the name Smith! Now, homestiy, isn't it maddening? I can't tell you how trifies like that annoy me. In fact. I don't call a thing like that a trifie, but Mr. Smythe—There, that's what I was going to fell you. Mr. Smythe is away on a business trip, and I thought I would get my visit to Aunt Elizabeth of my mind while he was away millioned the firm of my mind while he was away millioned to the firm of the surprise him when it don't mind you interrupting me. Where does Aunt Elizabeth would be if she heard you say 'town.' It's a small city—one of those places with a Court street and a High street and a Prospect avenue which looks out in the back and no one dares wear made-over clothes because the neighbors rome them. I do believe. Now, what do you think, of all me it's gone right out for you willing of the bust of William E. Henley at St. Faul's in London was the reading of a letter from George Meredith in which the most eminent English nevelist of the present force of a younger contemporary in the world of letters. The place how of the sight porty part of the street city he loved so well and saing flook out linds. Of the street city he loved so well and saing flook out him of the heart of the street city he loved so well and saing flook suits the sain and a structing body and this joyfully, and, as far as out is be possible, buoyantly, for all his nature sp

REFORM EFFORT FAILURE Another Example of Philadelphia,

"Corrupt and Contented."

Minneapolis Tribune The present plight of Philadelphia is a horrible example for cities that un-dertake reform or corrupt conditions without legal grounds or civic resolution to make their case good. The sec ond state of such a city is worse than its first. Corruption gains new daring from immunity and the reform spirit sinks in despair. Moreover, the money

cost of failure is monstrous.

Philadelphia faces a deficit of \$500,-000, as a result of the reaction from reform. All the contracts for filtra-tion works held up in the hot fight have been allowed by voluntary arbitration, after having been condemned by the courts. This brings a judgment for over \$2,000,000, which is \$600,000 more than the revenues for the year. Practical demonstrations at Esperant Apparently all the city departments, congresses have proven, that it is also to those controlled by the reformers as well as those remaining in the hands of the machine, spent money as if these doubtful contracts were not to be consid-

The city would have been solvent if they had been scaled down as the evidence extortion and extravagance indicate that they should be. But they have been allowed nearly in full and the city must borrow money for current expenses after paying them. Meanwhile the filtration works remain unfinished, people die of typhoid fever and the United States Army engineer put in charge of the work by the reformers is hampered and thwarted in every possible way.

All this resulted from the defeat of the All this resulted from the dereat of the reform party in the last election and the choice of the machine candidate for May-or. The whole machinery of administration and justice reversed itself with the reversal of the popular verdict. The coundis, always in sympathy with the mathine, undid the things Weaver had forced hem to do and the judiciary ate its words with good appetite.

These transitions are possible in a May-

or-governed city like Philadelphia. When Mayor Weaver joined the reformers he had power to carry the cleaning up pro cess perhaps too far. When he deserted them and helped in the election of a maine Mayor, everything was reversed in a moment.

Hale and Active at 101 Years.

Pall Mall Gazette. James Carne, verger of the Church of St. Columb and parish clerk of St. Cotumb Minor, Cornwall, has just celebrated his 101st birthday. Three generations of the Carne family have held the same office for 167 years, and his grandfather. John Carne, who died in 1801, aged 80 years, served 50 years as a verger, and was followed by his son John, who died at the age of 84, after a service in the church of 54 years. He retired in 1843 in favor of the present verger, who until seven years ago never missed a service the death of his wife causing then a break in his marvelous record. Mr. Carne is still hale and active, and until seven years ago had no use for glasses. He detests tobacco, and takes only a glass of port as a tonic.

When Mr. Carne became verger he had to march up and down the alsle of the church leading the choir with his flute and later a clarinet, a flute, and a big bass violin were added, and still later a cornopean. The practices were held an hour before the time of service in the parlor of the inn near by. Bridge's Lymn. "Oh, Be Joyful," was sung in the chi every Sunday for 50 consecutive years before it was superseded by another by the same composer.

When I Am Dead,

John G. Neihardt in the Smart Set.

When I am dead, and nervous hands have
thrust

My body downward into careless dust:
I think the grave could not suffice to hold
My splrit prisoned in the sunless mold.

Some subtle memory of you would be
4 resurrection of the life of me.

Yea, I would be, because I love you so.
The speechless spirit of all things that grow.
You could not touch a flower but it would
be You could not touch a flower but it would be Like a caress upon the cheek of me. I would be patient in the common grass, That I might feel your footfall should you pass.

I would be kind as rain and pure as dew, A loving spirit round the life of you. When your soft cheek by perfumed winds were fauned.

"Twould be my kiss, and you would understand.

AN INTERNATIONAL **AUXILIARY LANGUAGE**

> "Esperanto," Consisting of Two Thousand Root Words, Fills the Requirement and Is Very Easily Learned.

SPERANTO is an auxiliary interna-, tional language. Its aim is not to displace any of the existing national tongues, but to be a second language for all nations. Civilization will make a long step forward whenever it accepts an international language for commercial correspondence with foreign merchants, for the conversation of the tourist traveling in various countries, for speech-making at international congresses, and for treatics and contracts between foreign nations. Take, for instance, the treaty of peace between Japan and Russia, which was drawn up in English and French, neither of which being the national lar guage of the contracting parties. The ldiom of any of the nations existing at the present time will never be accepted as an universal language, because there is and always will be national prejudice by other nations. Neither will any one of the dead languages, whether I atin, Greek or Hebrew, ever be selected as an universal language, because each of them is so complicated and requires so much time to be mastered, that it can never be expected that a number of people, large enough to make it international, will ever pledge itself to the study of such a language. For these reasons the scientific creation of a language adapted for international use among all people has been for hundreds of years in the minds of some of the world's greatest philosophers. Many attempts without practical success have been made towards the solution of the problem. The German priest, Rev. Father Schleyer, made the first genuine effort, when he constructed Volapuk. This was 30 years ago. However, Volapuk was not practical, because it is almost impossible to memorize and retain such root wo as bap, pab, pep, peb, bob, pop, pup, bub, pub, bib, pip and similar sounds. Therefore it was soon discarded. On the other hand, Esperanto took its material of root words from the Romance German languages.

It is easily learned and remembered. Its

grammar is simplicity itself, consisting of 16 short and well-defined rules, which

can be learned by heart in less than one

hour's time. And more than that, every-

thing written in Esperanto can be trans-

tions without previous study with the

help of an Esperanto key. It has no ex-ceptions and irregularities, everything is

clentifically adjusted. Its universal dic

lated at once by people of different na-

tionary consists of not quite 2000 root words, most of which are familiar to nery person of moderate education. The meanings for the tens of thousands of other words usually contained in a modern dictionary can all be expressed in Esperanto by building up by means of simple rules from its root words. So sci-entific and so well thought out is the method of word formation that in fact more words can be made from these roots than there are contained in a Webster of Century Dictionary. The meaning of each Esperanto word is definite and accurate Every kind of thought can be much more logically and skilfully expressed in Es-peranto than in any other language, and permits of a greater variety of shading and reasoning. It has no words of double meaning such as in English, where for instance the word "mean" may stand for signify, or for stingy, or for paltry, or for average. Its pronuclation is easily learned, it is very euphonious and sounds like Spanish with a slight mixture of Greek. Each letter has a distinct and invariable sound, it has no mute letters and the accent falls always on the penultimate, that is the second last syllable of a word. na a spoken language, and for foreigners even without teachers less difficulty in learning to pronounce and accentuate Esperanto understandingly and correctly than there is with any other Its orthography is strictly

For the purpose of showing the charac ter of Esperanto to the unitiated a num-ber of Esperanto rules are herewith given.

Grammar. The letters are mostly pronounced as in English. However, a sounds always like a in "last"; e like ts in "wits"; e like a in "make"; g like g in "go"; I like ee in "seen"; j like y in "yoke"; u like u in "rule"; and z has always the soft sound like s in "rose." The letter j is a consonant and, there-fore combinations like sj, ej and oj are fore combinations like aj, ej and oj are monosyllables and are pronounced as follows; aj like ai in "aisle"; ej like aye in "cayenne," and oj like oy in "joy." The Esperanto alphabet has 28 letters, but the examples of pronunciation here given will be sufficient for the illustrations following.

There is no indefinite article. definite article "la" is unchangeable, like the English article "the." Nouns are formed by adding o to the

root word, adjectives by adding a, and adverbs by adding e. For instance: patr' root word for father; In patro the father;

patre pateranlly; The plural is formed by adding ; to the grammatical endings of the noun and the adjective: In pairoj the fathers; veraj komoj true men. Compound words are formed by sim-

ply joining roots, the qualifying word standing first. For the sake of euphony the grammatical terminations o, and e may be inserted: bela beautiful; sons sonorous;

belsons wellsounding, euphonious; nkvo water; fnlo, fall; nkvofnlo waterfall.

The infinitive mood of the verb is signified by the letter is the present tense by as, the past tense by is; the future tense by os; the conditional by as; and the imperative by u. The verb loes not change its form in the singular or plural. The personal pronoun or the noun itself indicates its num-

vi prezentis you offered; Il atestos he will certify; ni edukus we should educate; civiliza civilize.

The active participles are ant, int, ont. The passive participles are at, it, ot. They can be used as substantives, adjectives and adverbs. With the help of esti (to be) which is the only auxiliary verb in Esperanto, all the voices,

kompreni, to understand;

mt estas I am:

moods and tenses not stated above can be expressed. For instance: vi estas petata, you are requested; mi estis amita, I had been loved; li estus esperants, he would be hoping, and so forth.

Participle nouns (active): Is parelante the speaker (person now speaking). In parelinto the speaker (person who

had been speaking).

la pareloute the speaker (person who is about to speak).

Participle adjectives (active) nia estanta estro our present chief, via estinta estro your past chief. His estonta estro their future chief. Participle adjectives (passive): la constructa dome the house under

In construita domo the constructed In constructs dome the house to be

The above participles show plainly the fine shadings of expressings in peranto.

The roots of scientific words, which the greater numbers of civilized lan-guages have borrowed from Greek and Latin sources, and are internationally understood, undergo in Esperanto no change beyond conforming to its orthography and adding its grammatical

tentro theater. tentra theatrical,

ortografic orthographically. Esperanto has only two cases, the ominative and accusative, which latter is formed by adding the letter n to the nominative, singular or plural. The other cases are formed by putting a preposition before the nominative.

La patro douis at mit bonain pemoja, the father gave to me good apples. The adoption of the accusative form in Esperanto is very important, as it allows almost any position of the words in a sentence without changing its meaning, a form which is not per-missible in English. For instance, the above sentence can be given in various forms:

Bonaja pomoja la patro donis al mit Bonnin pomojn denia al mi in patro; Al mi bonnin pemojn in patro denia, And various other combinations of the words are admissible.

Esperanto has 158 primary words, which are complete in themselves, without grammarical terminations. Among them are the cardinal numbers, the personal and demonstrative pronouns, the prepositions, conjunctions and a few common adverbs. They can, however, also be treated as root words and receive grammatical endings, pre-fixes and suffixes. Example: jes yes; jeso an affirmation:

jesa affirmative; jese affirmative;; jest to answer in the affirmative;

Prefixes and Suffixes. The prefixes and suffixes as used in Esperanto and which are in fact root words, are truly a scientific realization. The following illustrations will show what a multitude of words is necessary in English, which can be expressed by the same root in Esperanto with a little prefix or suffix. Examples: in-suffix-denotes feminines:

patro, father patrine, mother; onkle, uncle; onkline, aunt; beve, ox; bavine, cow; ge-prefix-denotes persons of either frate, brother; gefratej, brothers

and sisters; gestnjoroj, ladies and gentlemen. bo-prefix-denotes relation by marfile, son; bofiline, daughter-in-

logefiloj, sons and daughters-inmal-prefix denotes the apposite:

alta, high; malaita, low;
amiko, friend; malamiko, enemy;

bent, to bless; mathent, to curse; et—suffix—denotes diminution:—

lage, lake; lageto, pond; dermi, to sleep; dermeti, to doze; eg-suffix-denotes enlargement:varma, warm; varmega, hot;

pinvo, rain; pinvego, downpour. suffix—denotes descendant;— bovo, ox; bovido, calf; bovidino, helfer:

er-suffix-denotes a nuit:mone, money; monero, coin; fajro, fire; fajrero, a spark; suffix—denotes a collection:

verte, a word; verture, dictionhome, a man; homare, mankind; II—suffix—denotes a tool:— bort, to bore; bortle, a gimlet; teksi, to weave; teksilo, a loom;

ej-suffix- denotes a pince:-lerni, to learn; lernejo, a school; kuiri, to cook; kuirejo, a kitchen;

suffix-denotes inclination kredi, to believe; kredema, credebl--suffix-denotes possibility:-

ind -suffix -denotes worthings:

memori, to remember; memorinda, memorable; ek-prefix-denotes momentary ac-

brill, to shine; ekbrill, to ad-suffix-denotes continued action:paraolo, speech; pareiado, dis-

rigardi, to look; rigardadi, to view. and so forth.

The following text can be easily understood by people of education with out ever having learned Esperanto, an is a fair example of its simplicity

Simple, fleksebin, belsons, vere interancia en sia elementoj, la lingvo Esperanto prezentas al la mondo civ-llizata la sole veran solvon de lingvo internacia. Esperanto estas tre facila par homel nemulte instruits, kai estas komprenata seu peno de la personol bone eduktraj. Mil faktoj atestas la meriton pratik an de la nomita lingvo. The above shows clearly that Esperanto has all the qualities expected of an international language. It is worthy to be studied, notwithstanding that in the opinion of some people, who have not taken up its study, it is nothing but a new-fangled fad. However, its simple grammar and word construc-tion requires considerable thought, and it cannot be denied that any one who takes up the study of Esperanto must thereby acquire a better knowledge and understanding of his own mother tongue, which in itself is worth the time and labor devoted to a courge in Esperanto, even if as an accomplishment it should bring to the Esperantist

no further benefit. Esperanto was created by Ludwig Lazarus Zamenhof, a doctor of medi-cine, residing at Warsaw, Russia. The first Esperanto book was published 20

years ago. years ago.

Esperanto has among its admirers and followers some of the greatest linguists of the present time. Its growth within the last few years has been phenomenal, and is now under-stood by probably more than a quarter of a million of people, scattered all over the world. There is a directory of Esperantists issued annually, and any one taking up the study of Esperantist is thereby enabled to correspond with scientific men, merchants and all kinds of people, who have learned Esperanto. Several of the commercial colleges have it now among their regular studies in their curriculum. Esperantisis everywhere, as the name Esperante plies, are hopeful and enthusiastic, and believe that before long Esperanto will be truly the auxiliary international language of the world.

German Experimental Railroad.

London Telegraph An experimental railroad for testing signaling devices, materials used in track construction and different types of motor cars for railroad use has been built by the railway department of the German government. The road is dou-ble-tracked and is oval-shaped, having a length of 5760 feet. The straight stretch is about 800 feet long,