

'BASIC ENGLISH' NEW LANGUAGE OF 850 WORDS

Sounds Clumsy in Writing,
but It's Easy to Learn:
Just Try It.

"Basic English" has leaped into prominence in this country since Commissar Maxim Litvinoff used it in a trans-Atlantic telephone with his wife. It's a "language" consisting of root words—about 850—of the complex English tongue. It's designed as a sort of easy medium of conversation for all nationalities. Here's a story about Basic English written in Basic English.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The writing of this story is in Basic English, the new language of 850 words, which has the approval of many leaders in education.

If it sounds clumsy in the writing, that is because of the scarcity of words in the language. Basic English uses many words to tell the same idea that old languages tell in one word.

Professor C. K. Ogden of London is the inventor of the language. He is of the belief that it will be in use soon in all countries of the earth.

Mme. Maxim Litvinoff, the woman of the Soviet commissar, is married to, is in approval of the language. H. G. Wells, the British story teller, is in approval. Many other leading men are in approval.

Six Kinds of Words

They are in the belief that basic English will help unite the earth and keep its nations out of war.

The language is simple. It is put together of six kinds of words:

Operators, natural substances, necessary names, common things, collectives and qualifiers.

Operators are words like come, get, give, keep, let, make, put and be.

Natural substances are words like air, blood, butter, chalk, coal, copper, cork and cotton.

Necessary names are words like act, addition, adjustment, agreement, amount and animal.

Common things are words like arch, arm, arm, baby, bag, ball and ball.

Collectives are words like approval, behavior, brass, bread, care, clothe and comfort.

Qualifiers are words like able, angry, awake, black, boiling, bright and broken.

Tells General Ideas

The language is to tell general ideas. It is not to tell specific things and so has to be used to describe foods (for instance) in this way:

A white root that makes the eyes water. (onion.)

A green plant food with a round heart. (cabbage.)

A sweet red root, used as food. (beet.)

A green-yellow berry with hair on the skin. (gooseberry.)

A cake rolled thin and cooked two times. (cracker.)

The language is lacking in grace. It is easy to learn. Professor Ogden, Mme. Litvinoff, Wells and they who think the same way of the belief that its lack of grace is not so important as its ease of learning and that it is useful now to the earth. In a few years, they are of the belief that it will be more useful.

PHILADELPHIAN BUYS N. Y. EVENING POST

J. David Stern Declines To Discuss Terms.

By United Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—J. David Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia Record and the Camden, N. J., Courier and Post, prepared today to assume active editorial direction of his latest newspaper acquisition, the New York Evening Post, oldest metropolitan daily.

Purchase of the Post from the Curtis-Martin Newspapers, Inc., was announced by Stern last night. While terms were not announced, Stern said that he had acquired all of the 10,000 shares of common stock in the company. The purchase included the Evening Post building. Stern said the post would be politically independent.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS

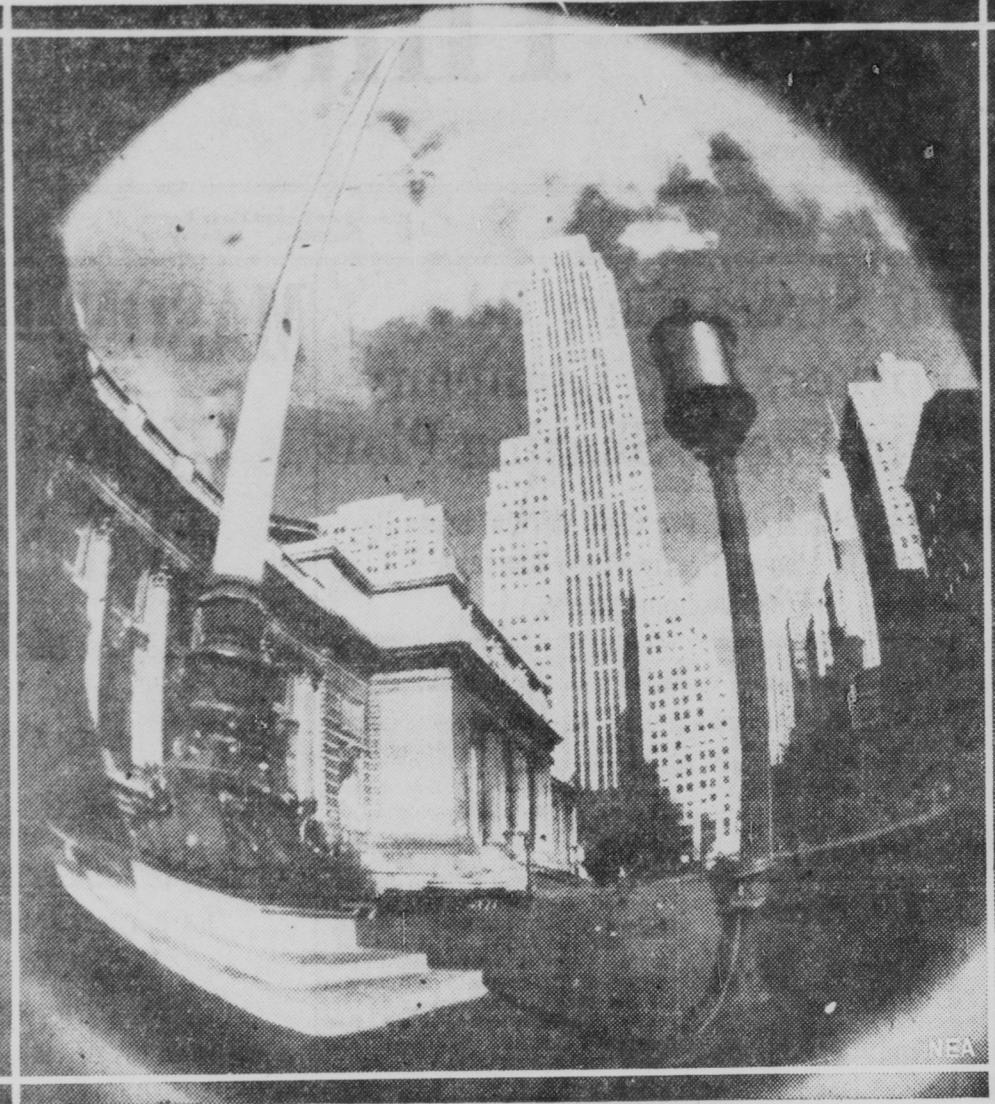
To
Close
Out
200

- Newly Styled
- Lavishly Fur Trimmed
- Celanese Linings
- All Wanted Materials
- New, low Price

Never before and never again such beautiful fur-trimmed coats at this low price.

\$8 90

Sizes 14 to 48



THE GOOD OLD 'DAZE' AND IT'S ALL A WHIRL

JOHN FREDRICK AGAIN CHIEF OF STATE C. OF C.

Kokomo Manufacturer Is
Named to Serve Thirtieth
Term as Head.

John E. Fredrick, Kokomo manufacturer, today began serving his thirteenth year as president of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, following election at the annual meeting yesterday.

Other officers re-elected were G. B. Tuthill, Elkhart, vice-president; William H. Arnett, managing director, and R. B. Coopstick, traffic manager.

Directors named are Clyde Strait, Hartford City; Samuel Schlosser, Plymouth; A. M. Glossbrenner, Indianapolis; S. G. Norman, Jasper; L. A. Ebner, Vincennes; F. M. Sayre, Michigan City; G. H. Reeves, Columbus; W. A. Rawles, Bloomington; G. M. Johnson, South Bend; Gilbert H. Bosse, Evansville; W. Rex Bell, Terre Haute, and Morse Dell Plain, Hammond.

In a resolution the group agreed to co-operate with other organizations in writing a new sales and income tax law to be presented to the next session of the legislature.

Another resolution was adopted favoring consolidation of townships to effect governmental economy.

It was voted to re-establish the chamber's research department "in order to give unbiased, actual facts as to the cost of state and local governments."

House Is Broken Into

Miss Frances Jackson, 942 Maple street, reported to police that her home was broken into last night and wearing apparel valued at \$30 and \$5 in cash were stolen. She said she had been out of the house only a short time.

Farm Life

Exposition Visitors Hope
to Live in Country.

By United Press
CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A little house in the country, a cow, chickens and a few acres of good earth appears to be the ambition of a majority of city dwellers visiting at the International Livestock Exposition.

A poll revealed five out of every seven visitors questioned hoped to leave the city some time for a small farm. Middle-aged men appeared most interested in farm life. City women generally were rather cold toward it.

Farmers and their wives, however, were unanimous in expressing satisfaction with their lot. They have no desire for the tall buildings and bright lights as a place to live.

Joseph Lewis, the well known free thinker, has brought out a pleasant little volume contrasting pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary Spain and laying much stress upon the religious emancipation which

should not be forgotten, however, that Foreign Affairs, with Mr. Armstrong as its editor, was one of the most powerful influences in America which kept alive the false theories about German war guilt and the Treaty of Versailles, that were more responsible than any other single element in producing the Hitler uprising.

Professor Hoover, already well known for his excellent book on Soviet Russia, now gives us the most satisfactory survey of the transition from the German repub-

lic to the Nazi dominion. Others may have described better the personalities and episodes involved but no other book that I know of in English has so satisfactorily discussed the institutional changes involved.

Professor Hoover writes from a first hand knowledge, having spent the last year as a resident of Germany. She shows that Hitler's advent was due to resentment of the Germans over the war guilt lie and the unfair Treaty of Versailles, to the resulting instability of unpopularity of the republic which had signed the Treaty of Versailles, and to the splits and quarrels among the present rulers of Spain in the realm of religion and the intellect.

It is not to be expected that the Hitler regime is one of the most despicable developments in the political and cultural history of modern times should not prevent one from trying to understand how the Nazis were able to rise to a position of domination in contemporary Germany.

By understanding the movement, we can come to learn what it feeds upon. By eliminating the wrongs to Germany which have made possible the Hitler atrocity, we may possibly be able to undermine the new system.

Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor of Foreign Affairs, has written perhaps the best brief introduction to the rise of Hitler and the results of his policies in Germany. For one who wishes to get the present German situation in a nutshell, this volume may be heartily recommended. Mr. Armstrong's well known anti-Germanism has been kept under commendable control.

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