probably favour me at first with a vacant stare, will then take the paper offered to him, and searching for the words in the vocabulary, as direc- ted, will make out something of this kind:

Mi	{ *mi*	= I	}	I
ne	{ *ne*	= not	}	not
scias	{ *sci*	= know	} do know	
	{ *as*	= sign of the present tense		
kie	{ *kie*	= where	}	where
mi	{ *mi*	= I	}	I
lasis	{ *las*	= leave	} have left	
	{ *is*	= sign of the past tense		
la	{ *la*	= the	}	the
bastonon;	{ *baston*	= stick	} stick;	
	{ *o*	= sign of a substantive		
	{ *n*	= sign of the objective case		
ĉu	{ *ĉu*	= whether, if, employed in questions	} whether	
vi	{ *vi*	= you, thou	}	you
ĝin	{ *ĝi*	= it, this	} it	
	{ *n*	= sign of the objective case		
ne	{ *ne*	= not	}	not
vidis?	{ *vid*	= see	} have seen?	
	{ *is*	= sign of the past tense		

And thus the Englishman will easily understand what it is I desire. If he wishes to reply, I show him an english-international vocabulary, on which are printed these words: „To express anything by means of this vocabulary, in the international lan-