

peignent l'extrême difficulté où se débattent les faux accusés, le moment, par exemple où Malcom, résolu de trouver un éclaircissement, donne en lecture à son oncle Hannibal deux papiers,

dont le premier fait le procès complet de Malcom en personne et dont le second raconte le crime en détails en l'attribuant à Hannibal. Tout le livre réside dans cette énigme. PH. VULIN

Is an International Language possible?

By Count B. de V. Colonna

The problem of an international medium for the interchange of thought has probably occupied the attention of man since the days of the Tower of Babel. And it is safe to add that the solution is but little nearer.

The artificial languages, like Esperanto, have never made any real headway, and most of them are unwieldy, cumbersome attempts to bridge the gulf. Esperanto itself is derived from too many different tongues, with the idea of satisfying everybody. Even Occidental, which is, in my opinion, the simplest, has made no progress to speak of.

As soon as we turn to a living language, cries of protest arise from all quarters. Only those who speak it as their mother-tongue seem to support its use.

I am personally not a friend of the French language, but feel compelled to admit that it has taken me farther than any other, which, of course, does not necessarily mean that it is the most important. That German, with its declensions and—not always for the foreigner only!—complicated plurals, has no chance in the race is clear. German is a fine, expressive, sonorous language—but not a practical tongue which can be mastered in a short period. One must also consider the fact that it is only spoken by some 100 millions at most, while English is the familiar speech of perhaps double as many, and Chinese is spoken by about 450 millions. The argument that Chinese is not one language but several carries no weight; a Bavarian lately failed utterly in my presence to comprehend a gentleman from East Prussia. If, therefore, the Cantonese does not understand the Northern Chinaman, he is at no greater disadvantage than we ourselves.

Nor is the situation better with English. I do not doubt but what a New Yorker would never be able to carry on a conversation with a real Yorkshireman from the district of "old" York, while the Parisian would have hard work to follow the Provençal, and the inhabitant of Madrid is at a loss in the presence of someone from Catalonia.

It is therefore utterly impossible to reckon according to population, otherwise we should find Chinese first with 450 million "speakers", Hindustani and English bad seconds, each with

some 200 millions, and Russian, German and Spanish in their train. According to countries, we should get an absolutely different picture; first Spanish with nearly a score of lands, then French with three—properly speaking $2\frac{1}{3}$ as a bad second, or one might reckon German second with $2\frac{1}{2}$ (the fractions represent Switzerland). Chinese would here be on a par with Basque—each being spoken in one country. To me, the test is not how many people or countries speak a language, but how far one can travel, and with how many firms one can correspond in a given tongue. It is safe to say nearly all Europe's business is done in English, French, German or Spanish, and the same applies to America, while in every part of Africa or Asia one of these four is sure to be understood, within reason, of course. At the moment, English is much learned in the North of Europe and French in the South. Even in Constantinople and Alexandria I have found French the most useful. Nevertheless, French has not the same hold over the world as it had before the war, and one may safely say that the tide is turning in favour of Spanish and English. Of the two, Spanish is by far the easier. It is spelt as it is pronounced, the genders are simple, the plurals regular. Only some of the irregular verbs offer difficulty. In the case of English, the plurals are also easy, genders, as we know them in Germany, do not exist; but the spelling is terrible. The Briton who does not need a dictionary to aid him probably does not exist, while the variety of words and their meanings is simply enough to make a brave man blanch. Learned professors abuse each other and call one another "ignorant," the wireless has a standard of pronunciation different to that of the dictionaries (which themselves only agree in disagreeing with the radio), and there is nothing corresponding to the Académie Française or even to the Duden. There is, of course, an "educated English", but comparatively few speak it. There is even a permissible slang, which one may hear in the best circles. There are hundreds of different "slangs" which are "tabu" in the homes of the cultured.

Probably no two people will ever agree on the subject of an international language, and so the only thing to do is to learn as many forms of speech as possible. The man who has mastered the chief tongues will never have any difficulties

anyhow. And even if the civilized world adopted an artificial medium, it is safe to say that the explorer in Tibet or the big game hunter in the African jungle would find it quite useless. And it is just the civilized world which has the least need of it, for, as already mentioned, the study of two or three modern languages enables one to go everywhere in this and the American continent, as well as to those parts of Asia and Africa where the Aryan race is to be found.

One thing is certain: all the attempts to maim living languages so as to fit them for the task Esperanto has failed to fill will never succeed.

La page récréative

Quelques paroles de Diogène

On demandait à Diogène à quelle heure il fallait dîner. «Si l'on est riche, répond-il, quand on veut; si l'on est pauvre, quand on peut.»

Un homme s'enquerrait de lui à quel âge il fallait se marier: «Quand on est jeune, il n'est pas temps; quand on est vieux, il n'est plus temps.»

Ayant rencontré un homme qui avait la réputation d'avoir été autrefois un méchant athlète et qui, depuis, s'était fait médecin:

«Vraiment, lui dit-il, vous avez trouvé un beau secret pour mettre en terre ceux qui vous jetaient à terre auparavant.»

Réponse inattendue

Georges Bizet, l'auteur de «Carmen» et de l'«Arlésienne», pièces devenues célèbres, dînait un soir dans une famille parisienne.

Une jeune dame qui l'avait étourdi de noms de compositeurs, de dates et d'auteurs douteux lui demanda subitement:

«Bach compose-t-il toujours?»

Bizet, avec malice, se tourna vers elle et, du ton le plus naturel du monde, lui répondit: «Bach, Madame, ne compose plus, il décompose!»

La vogue du camphre

En 1832, lors de la première invasion du choléra, le chimiste Raspail intervint en disant aux Parisiens:

«Je vous sauve tous. — Avec quoi? — Avec du camphre, l'horreur des microbes...»

Le camphre devint populaire.

A l'occasion d'une représentation aux «Variétés», le célèbre comique Odry disait: «Parisiens! si le choléra vient, qu'en ferons-nous?» Et la salle, en riant, répétait: «Camphrons-nous! camphrons-nous!»
(kãfrõnu=qu'en ferons-nous, camphrons-nous)

The "Societi for reformed speling" (I think that is how it spelt its name!), which began with much flourishing of trumpets, has vanished. It had a London office, but the English Post Office returned the last letter I sent there. It had "gone away—address unknown". And most of the score or so of other similar societies have packed their tents in a short time. These attempts do not gain so much support as Ido or Occidental.

Like so many other things in life, the ability to converse with all men can only be gained by hard work—the study of many tongues!

En famille

Madame: — C'est bizarre, pourquoi vas-tu toujours à la fenêtre, chaque fois que je chante?

Monsieur: — Mais, ma chère amie, c'est pour montrer aux voisins que je ne te bats pas et que si tu pousses de pareils cris, je n'y suis pour rien.

Englische Übungsstoffe

Blunder¹

A "social evening" was in progress at the village hall, and someone proposed a game of "making faces," in which the person who could make the ugliest face was to be awarded² a prize. A nervous young curate, new to the place, was appointed³ judge, and after the competitors had arranged their features into mis-shape, he went round to examine them. At length he stopped before one young lady, and said, "I think, madam, that you have fairly won the prize." "But," replied the young lady, "I wasn't playing!"

1) blunder: stupid or careless mistake. 2) award: give as due part. 3) appoint: name some one for a position.

An Early Settler

A visitor to a village noticed that one of the inhabitants of the place was treated with deep respect by the others. "I observe," said the visitor to an aged inhabitant, "that you all treat this man with marked deference." "Yes, he's one of the early settlers." "Early settlers?" asked the other. "Why, he can't be above thirty." "That may be," replied the old man, "but he pays all his bills promptly on the first of every month."

A Gentler Way

Boxing Instructor (after strenuous first lesson): "Well, dou you think you'll like the course?"

Pupil: "Yes, but I'll take the rest by correspondence."

The Box-office Girl

By
ARNOLD BENNETT

The Rotunda² Royal, as everyone who knows the world knows, lifts its immense mass of yellow masonry³ (not really masonry but iron thinly faced⁴ with stone) right in the middle of London. It is the largest music-hall in London, and the most successful music-hall in London; and it burns more electricity than any other place of amusement in London. Its upper parts are glitteringly outlined in green and yellow electricity; its high tower can be glimpsed⁵ from all manner of streets, and the rich glow⁶ of the whole affair illuminates a cloudy sky for the whole of central London to see. Though entirely respectable, it has an altar of its own in the hearts of the young and the old bloods⁷ of provincial cities who come to town strictly on business. It is the Mecca⁸ of suburban⁹ inhabitants with a dull¹⁰ afternoon in front of them and ten shillings in their pockets to squander.¹¹ To have his, or her, name printed in fire on the façade of the Rotunda is the ambition¹² of every music-hall artist in the world, and of many another artist besides. In brief,¹³ the Rotunda is a very important, grandiose, and impressive organism, an organism which emphatically "functions." And it is a household word. Even judges of the High Court have heard of the Rotunda. No daily paper in London ever appears without some mention of it somewhere.

Now daily and nightly behind a counter on your left as you enter by the main entrance into the grand foyer¹⁴ stood, until lately, a girl named Elaine Edar. She was a blonde, with bright hair, an attractive, pretty and benevolent¹⁵ face, and a good figure—because these attributes were essential to her position. Her simple, smart dress was of black, but it had touches of fantasy and of colour—because Mr. Walter King (managing director—risen from call-boy,¹⁶ as he openly stated about ten times every day) had said that he did not care for his girls to look like hotel clerks. Elaine's face and hair were known to tens of thousands of people. Often in the street such people would start¹⁷ at the sight of her and murmur something to a companion, and Elaine knew that they were saying:

"That's the box-office girl at the Rotunda."

So that she had a certain importance on earth, and assuredly¹⁸ at the Rotunda. For she gathered in money, and to Mr. Walter King ("Old Wal" behind his back, to his employees, and "Wally" without concealment¹⁹ to those proud persons who had the great privilege of his intimacy)—to Mr. Walter King the Rotunda was in the end nothing but a machine for gathering in more money than it paid out. Not that Elaine was the sole instrument for gathering in money. Far from it! Above her counter were displayed the words: "Box office for this performance only. Boxes. Royal Fauteuils. Royal Stalls.²⁰ Stalls. Grand Balcony." All advance booking was done in a special office up the street, and each of the unreserved parts of the house had its own entrance, with turnstile and money-taker. Still, Elaine took a goodish²² bit of money twice a day, and she was easily the most prominent of all the human machines that received silver coins and notes in exchange for bits of coloured paper or base-metal²³ discs.²⁴

Twelve performances a week—and Elaine had to be on duty ten minutes before the doors opened and to remain on duty until one hour before the end of each performance. Then she had to check²⁵ her money and prove to the cashier's department that the total was correct. An anxious job, especially during the "rush" quarter of an hour, when she had to read with the glance of an eagle the numbers on the "sheet" of the performance, treat every patron²⁶ as a benefactor,²⁷ return good for evil, give change like a flash of lightning, detect spurious²⁸ coins in the tenth of a second, and render²⁹ sweet smiles to louts,³⁰ curmudgeons³¹ and cats!³² Happily she was by nature profoundly³³ and universally benevolent—and in this respect indeed a wonder to her assistant who did the telephoning and lent a general hand.³⁴ It was her benevolent air³⁵ that had recommended her to Mr. Walter King, who had sacked³⁶ her predecessor for being hoity-toity³⁷ to patrons whenever business was abnormally good. She was devoted to the

1) box-office: office for booking theatre etc. seats. 2) rotunda: circular hall or building, especially one with a dome. 3) masonry: stonework. 4) face: cover with an additional surface. 5) glimpse: see or be seen faintly or partly. 6) glow: brightness or colour; redness. 7) blood [A]: man of fashion. 8) Mecca: aim of aspiration (Mohammed's birthplace). 9) suburban: living within the outlying districts of a city or town. 10) dull: wearisome, tiresome. 11) squander: spend wastefully. 12) ambition: desire for distinction. 13) in brief; in short. 14) foyer [foi'eil]: large room in theatre etc. for audience's use in interval. 15) benevolent: kindly. 16) call-boy: boy whose duty it is to call actors on to the stage at the proper moment. 17) start: make a sudden involuntary movement, as of surprise, pain, or the like.

18) assuredly: certainly. 19) concealment: act of keeping secret. 20) stall: one of the numbered seats between orchestra and pit in theatre. 21) turnstile: admission-gate with four-armed revolving post. 22) goodish: rather good. 23) base-metal: metal of inferior value. 24) disc=disk: thin flat circular object. 25) check: examine accuracy of; control. 26) patron: regular customer. 27) benefactor: friendly helper. 28) spurious: not genuine; false. 29) render: give in return. 30) lout [au]: rough-mannered fellow. 31) curmudgeon: miser; avaricious person. 32) cat: spiteful woman. 33) profound: thorough. 34) lend a hand: help. 35) air: behaviour; appearance. 36) sack: dismiss from service etc. 37) hoity-toity: arrogant.

theatre. Nobody thought of her apart from the theatre, and in fact she had little private life. Mr. Walter King was himself passionately devoted to the theatre, and he expected all the staff³⁸ to be passionately devoted to the theatre; but whereas his own devotion brought in a large share of the profits, Elaine's devotion brought in only a small fixed salary, which Mr. King did not dream of passionately increasing when business grew fabulous. Elaine saw nothing odd³⁹ in this arrangement.

It was a quarter to ten. The day's work was nearly over. Elaine's assistant had gone. The entrance-hall and foyer blazed,⁴⁰ deserted, with their super-lavish⁴¹ electricity. When an idle programme-girl swung open a door at the end of a vast⁴² corridor and peeped⁴³ forth, Elaine could faintly⁴⁴ catch the sound of clapping. She rarely got more of a performance than these brief distant rumours of applause. For her the Rotunda was not an auditorium but a foyer with box-office; and the artists were mere⁴⁵ names on bills⁴⁶. She estimated the quality of the applause and glanced at the clock and the time-table to know who was being applauded, for she had to be in a position to inform patrons what artist was "on" at any given moment. Then she proceeded with the secret counting of notes on a shelf beneath the counter. In view of the absence of a grille⁴⁷ to protect the counter and of the prevalence⁴⁸ of gangs⁴⁹ of robbers in London, her situation with all that money for Mr. Walter King might seem perilous.⁵⁰ But it was not so in reality. Elaine and her treasure were well guarded by formidable⁵¹ giants⁵² and astute⁵³ dwarfs⁵⁴ in the shape of gorgeous doormen and pages. Though he disapproved⁵⁵ of grilles, Mr. Walter King took no chances with the night's receipts. Elaine was as safe as a priestess in a temple, dedicated, imprisoned, inviolate.⁵⁶

Then a dark and elegant young man in full evening panoply⁵⁷ appeared from the street. The guardians saluted him. He saluted Elaine. This unidentified and mysterious gentleman came nearly every night towards ten o'clock. Elaine guessed that he came to witness the performance of the Russian dancer, the incomparably illustrious Feodora.

38) staff [aɪ]: body of assistants by whom an institution or business is carried on. 39) odd: strange. 40) blaze: glow or shine brightly. 41) super-lavish: very or over abundant; wasteful. 42) vast [aɪ]: huge. 34) peep: look through a crack or hiding place. 44) faint: not loud in sound. 45) mere: neither more nor less than. 46) bill: programme of entertainment. 47) grille: grating or screen of metal bars placed before a window or in a doorway. 48) prevalence: state of being widespread. 49) gang: number of persons banded together for a particular purpose. 50) périlous: dangerous. 51) formidable: to be dreaded. 52) giant [dʒaɪənt]: in legends and fairy tales, an imaginary being of enormous size. 53) astute: keen of mind; cunning. 54) dwarf: much undersized person. 55) disapprove: hold an unfavourable opinion. 56) inviolate: pure. 57) pánoply: full armour (now usually figuratively [-gju]).

"Did you keep the fauteuil for me, Miss Edar?" (He had picked up her name from somewhere, it seemed.)

She nodded, kindly smiling. She liked the regular visitant, not in the least because he was regular, but because he was dark, elegant, slim,⁵⁸ and had a sad, wistful⁵⁹ smile. Yes, she had kept the stall for him, despite the fact that if he had not come to claim it she would have had to pay for it out of her own pocket. He usually telephoned just before the rush, and Elaine had accepted the risk of his not coming quite a dozen times. Occasionally, as to-night, he would try to get a box,⁶⁰ and if successful would pay for both the box and the stall. And he would show amazing indecisions. To-night she had no box to sell; the sole⁶¹ empty seat in the house was the one she had retained⁶² for him; and yet in his rich, low voice he would keep talking about a box, and also she had to repeat to him several times precisely where the stall was in regard⁶³ to the stage.

At length he paid, raised his hat again, and went off towards the auditorium, followed by her benedictory,⁶⁴ sympathetic⁶⁵ smile. The head-doorman, his pocket gaping⁶⁶ for the harvest⁶⁷ of sixpences which he would shortly garner⁶⁸ for putting patrons into cars and taxis, winked⁶⁹ at her rather broadly,⁷⁰ as if to indicate that the dark gentleman was queer⁷¹ in the head. But Elaine gently deprecated⁷² the wink, seeing in the dark gentleman a victim of hopeless love for a Russian dancer. Silence fell upon the foyer, whose ceiling was upheld by the immobile figures of pink, nude⁷³ girls.

Elaine had taken out the self-locking steel cash-drawer from its niche,⁷⁴ detached and hidden the telephone, and was about to disappear through the little door behind the counter, when Rachel Gordon hurried up rather breathless from somewhere. "I'm the publicity lady," Rachel would introduce herself to the new artists in the wings⁷⁵ and in dressing-rooms when she wanted material for piquant press-paragraphs.⁷⁶ She did all the day-to-day publicity work for the Rotunda. A pretty Jewess, with full lips and eyes, waved hair, striking clothes, carefully tended complexion, and a general air of knowing all that was worth knowing; not quite young, but

58) slim: slender. 59) wistful: longing. 60) box: compartment for spectators at theatre. 61) sole: only. 62) retain: reserve. 63) in regard to: with respect to. 64) benedictory: expressing wishes for good. 65) sympathetic: full of pity. 66) gape: be open wide. 67) harvest: crop; result of effort. 68) garner: store up. 69) wink: close and open quickly one or both eyelids. 70) broad: evident; obvious; plain. 71) queer: unsound, especially mentally. 72) déprecate: express disapproval of. 73) nude: naked; unclothed. 74) niche: hollow or recess in a wall for a statue or other ornament. 75) wing: room at the side of the stage. 76) press-paragraph: short notice in a newspaper. 77) striking: very remarkable.

far from old! She spent every evening in the theatre, and little in it escaped her attention.

"Feo asked me to give you this note," said she. "I'm so glad I've caught you before you'd gone."

She handed the note, with a characteristic, sparkling glance that was full of chicane and the spirit of plotting.⁷⁸ "Feo!" Thus she familiarly referred to the great, the unique⁷⁹ Feodora! But then she managed to be very friendly with all, and she could be highly useful even to the greatest.

As Elaine read the note she showed extreme astonishment. It ran: "My dear Miss Edar, I give a party to-morrow night at the Fantasy Club, some friends, dancing, fun. Will you come? I do hope. Your obliged Feo." Indeed the thing was enough to astonish a box-office girl. A fortnight earlier, when a not uncommon state of war existed between Feodora and Mr. Walter King, Feodora had been unable to get two free seats for friends. She had most particularly wanted those seats, even if it should be necessary to pay for them. But she was too haughty⁸⁰ to tell Mr. King that she would pay for them,

78) plotting: intrigue. 79) unique: without an equal. 80) haughty [ɔ:]: proud. 81) implore:

and so she had herself run round (furs and pearls and all—as described by Rachel for the press) to implore⁸¹ Elaine to allot⁸² seats to her even though all seats were sold. And Elaine, by methods known to box-office keepers only, had bestowed⁸³ upon her the two desired seats—and Mr. Walter King not a penny the wiser! Feodora, in the generosity of her impulsive, poetic heart, had not forgotten.

"Shall you come?" asked Rachel, who evidently knew what was in the scrawled⁸⁴ note.

"I—I haven't a rag⁸⁵ to wear," answered Elaine, much flustered.⁸⁶

"Oh, stuff!"⁸⁷ observed Rachel simply. "You're always awfully well turned out.⁸⁸ Everybody knows that."

"But evening wear——" protested Elaine, despite a secret mistrust of Rachel.

"Oh, stuff!" Rachel repeated.

Elaine could scarcely sleep that night. It was an incredible⁸⁹ happening. She rose early to look through her wardrobe.

(To be continued)

beg for. 82) allot: give; distribute. 83) bestow upon: give to. 84) scrawl: write carelessly. 85) rag: jocular, any garments. 86) fluster: agitate. 87) stuff: nonsense. 88) turn out: dress up. 89) incredible: hard to believe.

The Right Way to Say It

One great difficulty in speaking a foreign language is to know when a literal or 'word for word' translation is correct and when words should be added or dropped out.

The German "leider" is well translated by the one word "unfortunately" but "Leider habe ich das nicht getan" is "I regret to say I have not done it." The word "regret" should also be used in business letters, "Leider muß ich Ihnen mitteilen" being "I regret to inform you."

In conversation a commoner expression is "I am afraid I have forgotten it" whilst just as Germans add emphasis by saying "Es tut mir sehr leid," we may say "I am very sorry."

Similarly, "hoffentlich" in the sentence "Sie hat hoffentlich gute Aussichten" is "It is to be hoped" or "I hope."

"Wohl" is another word which may be translated by a phrase in English. "Er wird wohl heute ankommen" may be "He will probably come to-day" but a very common expression is "I dare say he will come to-day."

For "zufällig" the dictionary gives "occidentally" but "Wenn wir ihn zufällig treffen" is best rendered by "If we happen to meet him."

It is a serious mistake to say for "Soviel ich weiß," "So much I know." The usual English is "So far as I know" or the more formal "To the best of my knowledge."

"Alles mögliche" may be translated as "Everything possible" but "Ich werde alles mög-

liche für Sie aufbieten" sounds best in English when we say "I shall do all I can for you."

"Etwas Schönes" can only be "Something beautiful" but "Viel Neues" is not "much new" but "much that is new."

In this connection it is interesting to note that "Im Westen nichts Neues" is known in England as "All quiet on the Western Front." This of course is the expression actually used by newspapers during the war.

There are many Germans who speak of "a dancing." It is quite permissible to ask "Do you like dancing?" but one should always say "There will be a dance" or "There will be dancing." It is quite wrong to say "There will be a dancing."

But the very worst mistakes made by Germans have been mentioned in previous articles: "If I would have done it" instead of the correct "If I had done it," "Since six month" instead of "Since June" or "for the last six months."

The other day I met a German staying in England who asked me "How long have you been in Germany?" This of course would have been correct if I had been there at the time the question was asked but under the circumstances it should have been "How long were you in Germany?"

But the handling of tenses is always a difficult matter for a foreigner and there must be many Englishmen who have asked in German "Wie lange haben Sie gewesen in Deutschland!"

Das Ausland in seiner Presse

England of To-day

Simple Language

Talking to an audience of boys the other day, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education made a plea for the use of simple language in the conduct of human affairs. An audience of elders would have as greatly enjoyed his point. It was never more in need of emphasis than now, for the conduct of human affairs tends to slip out of the hands of the humanist whose training gave him contact with his fellows and into those of the expert who may evolve in his laboratory or study plans that are perfect but, since they cannot be apprehended by the vulgar, leave the man in the street bewildered. The day when democracy could be urged in simple and eloquent terms towards right or wrong are past. The issues are such as demand expert treatment, and the expert has not yet found terms in which he can convince the common man of the force of his argument. The politician, as Mr. Ramsbotham—a politician himself—humorously admits, is often studiously vague. His language is simple but tactfully non-committal. The expert is not intentionally vague. He has every anxiety to be definite, but he is apt to be unintelligible. Mr. Ramsbotham accuses the economists, for instance, with whom the present if not the future lies, of having invented "a sort of verbal symbolism which conveys some meaning to themselves but very little to anyhow else." But the economist would quite honestly retort that he is using the only language he knows, the only terms that can scientifically be justified, and if they are community so much the worse for us all. The bridging of the gulf between the mind of the citizen and his expert to the point at which the former trusts the latter will not be easy. But if the world's troubles continue to be as much economic as moral the next generation will be found discussing, let us say, bimetalism with as much heat and understanding as the last did a violated neutrality, and it will be the job of the Board of Education to see that they can.

Taking It Calmly

The Board of Agriculture does not figure as an impetuous Department in its dealings with the menace of the musk rat and the nutria. The latter was certified as a source of danger six weeks ago by the Natural History Museum, but the Board proposes to spend a few weeks in awaiting further reports before doing anything. Einstein, we know, has thrown doubts on the reality of time.

General von Schleicher in Office

The new German Chancellor has made a good impression at home and abroad by his first week of office. His Cabinet is virtually the von Papen Cabinet without Herr von Papen. He has at once revived the Reichstag. The passage of the Nazi Bill to avoid the danger of any President nominating his own successor has re-captured general confidence in the Reichstag as a working reality. There is now an atmosphere of political tranquillity such as Germany has not enjoyed for many months.

The Unemployed at College

The public seems very slow to understand how many forms of unhappiness unemployment brings in its train, and that one great trouble is the emptiness of the day. Morley College for working men and women fully realises this, and it is now trying to meet it by starting free afternoon classes to provide interests for unemployed men and women in South London. From April 25 classes will be held in gardening, wireless science, first aid and hygiene and languages, men's and women's gymnastics, country dancing, Greek dancing, choir and community singing, play-reading, modern literature, current events, international problems, and many other subjects.

A class for the unemployed in public speaking seems a novel idea, but if the lecturer makes the pupils practise public speaking few things could be more useful to them. Everyone who visits exhibitions and tries to extract information from the stallholders speedily learns, if hitherto ignorant of the fact, that English people as a rule do not know how to express themselves to strangers. The unemployed person will have a better chance of getting a job if he learns how to ask for it. Perhaps Morley College may develop this idea.

Sayings of the Month

It is sterling that is stable and gold which is soaring about.

You cannot have efficiency without economy. A thorough-going, first-class accident can cost a hospital £130 to 170.

The word "duty" suggests to a lawyer something which can be enforced by the Courts.

Radium, and all similar radio-active substances, should be scheduled as "dangerous poisons."

The transport undertaking of London has the finest vehicles in the world.

Cheap and plentiful money is a symptom of bad trade.

Only about one-tenth of the employment in the building industry arises from house-building.

The railway companies have been particularly brutal.

A second Industrial Revolution, no less potent than the first, is actively in progress.

Christianity is always a much larger thing than any generation ever knows at the time.

A combination of philanthropy and business always leads to trouble.

Suburban life offers neither the amenities of the country nor of the town.

Junior Cabinet Ministers would bow their heads before the salaries of buyers.

The Englishman is the most intensely religious man in Europe.

A Nature Calendar

December 11—17

Even yet, though the frosts have come at last, the hive bees come bustling out at noon; and this continued activity announces the need of much extra food: activity and consumption are in equal ratio. More strange than this was the appearance of a bat on December 6. He flew about in the shadow of a group of firs about noon on the sunniest of all our frosty days.

At the edge of the same group of trees pentstemon and stock were in flower, and—not unexpectedly—a bank of that prevernal heath labelled carnea.

At Random

It would be a great advantage, as a correspondent of "The Times" points out, if a street were called by one name throughout its length. But the conservatism of shopkeepers has proved an insuperable obstacle. Old Bond-street and New Bond-street have, on plebiscite, refused to amalgamate; so have Upper and Lower Baker-street; so have Parliament-street and Whitehall. The objection in every case is based on the derangement, and even loss of business involved in a change of address. In any long thoroughfare one end is always the social superior of the other, and to equalise the two under one name is, it is felt, carrying democracy too far.

*

"Dr. Syrup" is the name of the Labour Minister in the von Schleicher Cabinet. Let us hope that with the sweetness will be the light.

The Anglo-German Club

Near the German Embassy in the stately faubourg of Carlton Gardens the Anglo-German Club opened its doors on Tuesday. The address is 6, Carlton Gardens, a famous house once occupied by the Duke of Leinster and then by Sir John Gladstone, the father of W. E. Gladstone, who himself occupied the house from 1848

till 1854 Lord D'Abernon, our Ambassador at Berlin from 1920 to 1926, who is the president of the club, and Colonel the Master of Sempill this evening welcomed the guests. The latter in a brief speech said that the club would foster friendship and understanding between the two nations and provide a home centre in London for them, and it would be a helpful place for visiting Germans.

Financial Sayings of the Month

No human power can make the bitter blast of adversity stop short at Sandy Hook.

Transportation is civilisation.

The question of "To pay or not to pay" is a terribly difficult one, but I think the arguments in favour of "not paying" are even stronger than those for doing so.

Every day makes it more evident that the national welfare depends on agricultural prosperity.

In London we have as cheap, if not the cheapest, system of travelling in the world. That cheapness has only been secured by keen competition.

Miss Silvia Baker

Miss S. Baker is the artist of the Zoo: she is responsible for some of the decoration in the Aquarium and has, during the last twelve years, spent most of her time there, sketching the various animals in their changing moods and postures. Her drawings, now on view at the Zwemmer Gallery, Litchfield-street, W.C.2, are convincing "portrait studies" of beasts and birds. She has well grasped and rendered in clear outline, sometimes supplemented by discreet shading, the majestic laziness of the tiger, "Rajah" (No. 14), the graceful frailness of the "Harnessed Antelopes" (No. 35), and the motherly tenderness of the "Opossum with Baby" (No. 49). But what she seems to have sensed above all and described with sympathetic understanding, is the nostalgic weariness which becomes manifest in the movements and expression of all these cage-confined beings, exiled into the midst of human civilisation, far from their own indigenous surroundings.

Sir A. Conan Doyle

Dear Sir,—I read in a recent issue of yours a review by Commander Locker Lampson of Mr. Winston Churchill's last book. He says: "My mind goes back to an article by a romantic author, Conan Doyle, over thirty years ago (I think) in the 'Strand Magazine'."

It is interesting that Commander Locker Lampson should recall this, as my husband did write such a story in the "Strand Magazine"

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 13)

1. Übungsstück

A. Grundtext

Sperrdruck und Druck in GROSSEN Buchstaben deuten auf Eigentümlichkeiten in der Ausdrucksweise, im Satzbau usw. hin, in die sich der Lernende hinein-denken muß, um sie sich innerlich zu eigen zu machen.

Thomas Williams has just left¹ school, and seeks a profession. He decides² to go³ INTO an office and begins answering⁴ advertisements. He is asked to call upon⁵ the manager of an import and export business in the City.

Promptly AT 9.30 the next morning, Williams enters⁶ the office of the City Trading Company Ltd., and asks for⁷ the manager. He is shown⁸ into an inner room. The manager nods a greeting, and begins to⁹ question⁹ him.

"What's your age?"¹⁰

"Seventeen, sir."

"Education?"

"I have just passed¹¹ through the VIth form AT the New Wembley Grammar School, sir."

"H'm. Any commercial experience?"

"No, sir. But I am studying shorthand, bookkeeping, and German AT an Evening Institute."

"Are you free now?"

"Yes, sir."

The manager notes the address of the Grammar School, to the head-master of which he will write for references, and dismisses the applicant.

1) leave home, leave Berlin for London. — 2) resolves, makes up his mind. — 3) enter an office; vgl. 6. — 4) to answer; vgl. 9. — 5) visit, pay a visit to, pay a call on. — 6) goes into the office; vgl. 3. — 7) asks to see. — 8. show someone in, show into a room. — 9) questioning; vgl. 4. — 10) how old are you? — 11) worked through: pass through Berlin; pass through a bad time.

B. Erläuterungen

(Die Ziffern beziehen sich auf die Zeilen des Grundtextes)

1a. Die Anwendung großer Buchstaben ist im Englischen nicht einheitlich. Beobachten Sie deren Anwendung! Im allgemeinen herrscht die Kleinschreibung. Zur besonderen Hervorhebung oder Kennzeichnung von Wörtern (Namen, Titel, einige oder alle Wortklassen in Überschriften) werden große Buchstaben angewendet. —

1b. Die englische Ausdrucksweise ist anders als die deutsche! (vgl. die gesperrt gedruckten Wendungen im Grundtext!) Deshalb darf man deutsche Sprachformen (Wort- und Satzbildung und -veränderung) niemals als Muster für zu bildende englische Sprachformen benutzen, d. h. man darf nur solche englische Sprachformen benutzen, die man gelernt hat. Man darf keine selbst erfundenen (oder auf Grund von deutscher Ausdrucksweise durch „Übersetzung“ gebildeten) und deshalb „unenglischen“ Sprachformen verwenden, die in den weitaus meisten Fällen „ungebräuchlich“ (also falsch!) und dem Engländer unverständlich wären.

3. "IN an office" (auf die Frage: wo?), "INTO an office" (auf die Frage: wohin?).

4. "He IS asked" (der Deutsche bildet die Leideform mit: „werden“, der Engländer mit: "to be").

7. "Prompt" (Eigenschaftswort), "promptLY" (Umstandswort). Das Eigenschaftswort wird zur Angabe von Eigenschaften gebraucht, die den durch ein Hauptwort bezeichneten Dingen oder Personen anhaften: "William is prompt, his English is good." Das Umstandswort dient zur näheren Bestimmung von Zeitwörtern, Eigenschafts- und Umstandswörtern und der Zeit: "William begins promptly, he speaks English well."

7b. NEXT (der folgende, der „nächste“ der Reihenaufeinanderfolge), NEAREST (der „nächste“ der Entfernung nach). Natürlich kann beides zusammenfallen, aber der Sinn des zu Sagenden ist für die Wortwahl entscheidend (dies gilt auch sonst!).

9a. "Ltd." (abgekürzt für) "limited" (beschränkt) Vgl. im Deutschen: G. m. b. H.

9b. "ask for" (fordern, wünschen, verlangen); "ask after" (nachfragen, wie es geht); "he asked after my people at home;" ohne Verhältniswort: "may I ask your name?, asking the way, the teacher asks [or, puts] questions."

10. Herein-, hineinführen: "show someone IN"; mit Hauptwort: "show someone INTO the room"; herumführen: "we'll show you round our little town."

17a. "The VIth form" ist die höchste (1.) Schulklasse in England. Klasse als Raum ist: "class-room", (Menschen-) Klasse ist: "class" (Mehrzahl: classes), z. B. upper class, middle class, lower class.

17b. Ganz allgemein: AT school, AT church, (mit Geschlechtswort:) AT the hotel, AT the restaurant, AT the station.

19. ANY (bedeutet: ob überhaupt vorhanden?) ist im Deutschen: irgendein, irgendwelch (das aber nur selten verwendet wird, ganz im Gegensatz zu "any", das immer dort angewendet wird, wo seine deutsche Entsprechung verwendet werden könnte, aber meistens als unschön und überflüssig empfunden werden würde).

20. Durch "I AM studyING" anstatt "I study" will Thomas Williams zum Ausdruck bringen, daß er „schon dabei“ und „immer noch dabei“ ist, Kurzschrift, Buchführung und Deutsch zu lernen.

27. "write FOR" (vgl.) "ask for", ebenso: "send for the doctor" (den Arzt rufen lassen).

C. Verarbeitung und Übung

1. Is Thomas Williams still a boy at school? — No, he is not. 2. What does he do after having left school? — He seeks a profession. 3. What does he want to become? — A clerk. A business man. 4. What does he wish to do? — He wishes to go into an office. 5. Does he wish to go on board a ship? — No, he does not wish to. 6. What must he do? — He must look for advertisements in the papers and answer them. 7. What sort of (kind of) advertisements are these? — You will find them in the column [kɔ:ləm] entitled SITUATIONS VACANT. 8. Does

he get an answer to his letters? — Yes, he does.
9. How do you know? — He is asked to call upon the manager of a firm (or, the manager of a firm writes William a letter asking him to call upon him).

10. Can you tell me what sort of business it is? — Yes, I can. . . . What is it then? — It is an import and export business. **11.** Is Williams prompt? — Yes, he is. **12.** How do you know this? — Williams enters the office promptly at 9.30 (i. e. at the appointed time). **13.** For whom does he ask on arriving at the office? — For the manager. **14.** Quite correct. Does the manager come out of his private office to receive Thomas Williams? — Oh, no. Williams is an applicant for a post (is applying for a situation) and is shown into the manager's room. **15.** Is the manager present? — Of course, he is. Otherwise he could not have nodded a greeting. **16.** Is that all he does? — No, puts some questions to Williams so as to know something about his qualifications.

17. How old is Williams? — How old are you? — How old is your father? — What is the age of your mother? — What is your sister's age? **18.** What sort of education has Williams had? Has he had a good education? — I think so, sir. He has passed through the VIth form at a Grammar School. **19.** Has he any commercial experience? — Not exactly. But he is studying at an Evening Institute to get some knowledge of things useful for a clerk, such as shorthand, bookkeeping, and German. **20.** Is the manager satisfied? — He seems to be. He will write to the head-master of the Grammar School for references and therefore puts down the address. **21.** And then? — He dismisses the business man "in spe", and Williams leaves the office.

D. Übungs-Aufgaben

1. Lesen Sie laut den Grundtext, setzen Sie dabei an Stelle der Formen für die Gegenwart die der Vergangenheit und schreiben Sie sie auf, also: "Th. W. had just left school and sought a profession. He decided, etc."
2. Setzen Sie laut sprechend alle Zeitwortformen des Grundtextes in die erste Person und schreiben Sie sie auf, also: "I have, I leave, I seek, I decide, etc."
3. Bilden Sie schriftlich (immer laut sprechend!) von allen Zeitwörtern die Form auf -ing, also: "having, leaving, seeking, deciding, etc."

2. Übungsstück

A. Grundtext

A few days later,¹ Williams receives a short note² FROM the City Trading Company confirming his engagement as A junior³ clerk³ AT a salary of 15/- per week, and he⁵ starts⁴ work ON the following Monday.

AT the office, he is greeted BY a young man some two years his senior⁵.

1) after. — 2) a few lines. — 3) office boy. — 4) begins, commences. — 5) some (or, about) 2 years older than himself.

4. Bilden Sie ebenso das Mittelwort (Partizip, participle) der Vergangenheit, also: had, left, sought, decided, etc."

E. Lösungen der Übungsaufgaben

Die Lösungen folgen im nächsten Übungsstück.

F. Wörter

a. Unregelmäßig gebildete Zeitwortformen

1. have (having, has); had; had.
2. leave (leaving, leaves); left; left.
3. seek (seeking, seeks); sought; sought.
4. go (going, goes [gouz]); went; gone [gɔn].
5. begin (beginning, begins); began; begun.
6. am (being, is; are); was (were); been.
7. show (showing, shows); showed; shown (showed).
8. (nod, nodding, nodded [d, dd!]).
9. (study, studying, studies, studied [y, ies!]).
10. keep (keeping, keeps); kept; kept.
11. write (writing, writes); wrote; wrote.
12. make (making, makes); made; made.
13. pay (paying, pays); paid; paid.
14. see (seeing, sees); saw; seen.
15. speak (speaking, speaks); spoke; spoken.
16. put (putting, puts); put; put.
17. send (sending, sends); sent; sent.
18. do (doing, does [daz]); did; done [dan].
19. become (becoming, becomes); became; become.
20. must; must.
21. will (willing); would [wud].
22. find (finding, finds); found; found.
23. get (getting, gets); got; got.
24. know (knowing, knows); knew; known.
25. can (being able, can); could; been able.
26. tell (telling, tells); told; told.
27. come (coming, comes); came; come.
28. (apply, applying, applies, applied.)
29. think (thinking, thinks); thought; thought.
30. (satisfy, satisfying, satisfies, satisfied.)

b. Andere Wörter

Thomas—tɔməs	Thomas
decide	sich entscheiden
advertisement	(Zeitungs-)Anzeige
advertise	ankündigen, anzeigen
call upon s. o.	j. besuchen
mánager	Direktor, Leiter
managérial	direktorial
enter	betreten, treten in
trading company	Handelsgesellschaft
education	Erziehung, Ausbildung
commercial experience	kaufmännische Erfahrung
shorthand and bookkeeping	Kurzschrift u. Buchführung
head-master	Schulvorsteher, Direktor
référence	Auskunft
dismiss	entlassen, wegschicken
ápplicant	Bewerber
column—kɔ'ləm	(Zeitungs-)Spalte
entitle	betiteln
situation	Stellung, Stelle
vacant	frei, unbesetzt
appoint—əpɔɪnt	festsetzen, bestimmen
qualification	Befähigung

"So you're the new office boy!" exclaims the young clerk.

¹⁰ "Er—the manager said I was engaged⁶ as A junior clerk—".

"That's the same thing⁷. Well, start by opening THOSE letters and putting them in a pile.⁸ Stop!⁹ Not with your fingers, stupid!¹⁰ You might tear something, then

6) employed. — 7) that's all the same, or, there's no difference. — 8) heap. — 9) wait (a moment; or, second). — 10) silly.

old Brown would give¹¹ it to you. Take a paper-knife."

And Williams opens the letters carefully, putting¹² the letters and enclosures in a pile, and then carries them into the manager's room,¹³ where he places them on the edge of the desk.

11) tell you off, be angry with you. — 12) placing, laying. — 13) managerial [mä'nədʒiə'rjəl] office.

B. Erläuterungen

(Die Ziffern beziehen sich auf die Zeilen des Grundtextes)

1. "A FEW days later"; wenig: little ist nur Einzahl; wenige: few ist nur Mehrzahl. Steigerung: little, less, least; few, fewer, fewest. Beispiele: little time, few friends; a little milk, a few books. — Wichtig: (die ersten, die letzten, die nächsten!) the first few days of last month... in the last few days... for the next few weeks...

2a. FROM, auf deutsch „von“, gibt die Richtung an, woher etwas kommt (Bewegung!). Ob der Engländer jeweils vornehmlich diese oder etwas anderes im Auge hat, muß durch ständige Beobachtung des englischen Sprachgebrauchs erkannt werden.

3a. CONFIRMING ist attributives Partizip zum Worte "note" und als verkürzter Relativsatz aufzufassen; Zeile 5: FOLLOWING, vor dem Worte "Monday" (vgl. 1 B 1a) stehend, ist ganz zum Adjektiv geworden.

3b. "A junior clerk." Der unbestimmte Artikel wird oft abweichend vom Deutschen gebraucht, z. B. zur Bezeichnung des Standes und Gewerbes nach Verben des Ernennens.

4. OF, auf deutsch „von“, gibt ein Teilverhältnis an. Das deutsche Wörtchen „von“ wird in verschiedener Bedeutung verwendet!

6. BY, auf deutsch „von“, gibt nach einem Tätigkeitswort (Verb) in der Leideform (Passiv) die bewirkende Ursache an. Wenn einer begrüßt wird „von“ jemand, gebraucht man "by"; werden ihm durch (by) einen dritten „von“ jemand Grüße überbracht, dann benutzt man "from". — Es ist sehr wichtig, immer auf den Sinn dessen zu achten, was gesagt werden soll. Sonst wird man nie eine fremde Sprache richtig gebrauchen lernen. Es ist unmöglich, hier auf theoretischem Wege die Anwendung der Verhältniswörter für alle vorkommenden Fälle wirksam zu lehren. Wer mehr wissen will, als hier gesagt wird, schlage die Verhältniswörter in einem Wörterbuche oder in einer Grammatik nach. Doch das Beste ist Geduld und aufmerksame Beobachtung eines jeden Falles, der dem Lernenden wirklich begegnet. Nur was er lebendig erfährt (nicht nur äußerlich lernt), bleibt wirklich haften und wird praktisch anwendbar. Hier bleibt als Wichtigstes die Aufgabe, den Lernenden und Übenden zur Beobachtung und Übung (die Grundpfeiler der Sprachbeherrschung!) anzuleiten, um ihm auf diese Weise fruchtbare Selbstarbeit zu ermöglichen.

13a. (Vgl. 1 A 3: begins answering) OPENING ist hier, wie ANSWERING im ersten Grundtext, Gerundium.¹⁾ Es steht ohne Artikel und hat nie ein Adjektiv (wohl aber: Adverb!) bei sich. Obgleich es die substantivierte Form des Zeitworts ist, folgt ihm doch kein Genitiv wie im Deutschen (beginne mit dem Öffnen der Briefe!), sondern es wird als Verb angesehen:

1) Es ist nicht notwendig, die Grammatik zu studieren, wenn man mit offenem Sinn an die Erschließung des Textes geht und die dort beobachteten Eigenheiten der Sprache in eigenen Gebrauch überführt (sie also übt).

answering advertisements, opening letters, putting them in a pile. — Das Gerundium dient dem Engländer als bequemes Ausdrucksmittel zur Vermeidung verwickelten Satzbaues.

13b. "THOSE letters" (anstatt: these letters), weil sie dem Angeredeten näher liegen als dem Sprecher. Einzahl: that letter (ferner liegend), this letter (näher liegend). In der Umgangssprache wendet man "that, those" häufiger an als "this, these".

18. "Careful, carefully" vgl. 1 B 7.

20. "in, into" vgl. 1 B 3.

C. Verarbeitung und Übung

1. When does Williams hear from the manager? — A few days later. 2. Does the manager ring him up? — No, Williams receives a short note from him. 3. Is it from him personally? — Not exactly; it is from the City Trading Company. 4. What does the letter contain? What is its contents? — It confirms Williams's engagement as a junior clerk at a salary of 15/- per week. 5. When does Williams begin his work? — He starts work (on) the following Monday.

6. Who receives Williams at the office? — He is greeted by a young man two years older than he. 7. What is W. called by him? — The young clerk exclaims, "So you're the new office boy!" 8. Is W. pleased with this address? — No, he replies: "The manager said I was engaged as a junior clerk." 9. Is that the same thing as an office boy? — The young clerk says so. 10. With what does W.'s work begin? — It starts by opening letters and putting them in a pile.

11. What does W. not know? — He does not know that he has to open the letters with a paper-knife. 12. How does he try to open them? — With his fingers. 13. Is that not the same thing? — Oh! no; W. might tear something and then... 14. And then? — Old Brown, as the clerk calls him, would give it (to) him. 15. What does W. do after opening the letters? — He carries them into the manager's room and puts them on the edge of the desk.

D. Übungs-Aufgaben

Wie könnte man anders sagen anstatt:

1. He goes into an office.
2. He begins answering advertisements.
3. He enters the office.
4. He begins to question him.
5. What is your age?
6. He receives a short note from...
7. He starts work.
8. He is two years older than I.
9. She is two years younger than you.
10. The manager said he engaged me as a junior clerk.
11. That's the same thing.
12. He would give it you.

E. Lösungen der Übungsaufgaben

1. had... sought... decided... began... was asked... entered... asked... was shown... nodded... began... noted... would... dismissed.
2. I have, I leave, I seek, I decide, I go, I begin, I answer, I ask, I call, I enter, I am shown, I show, I nod, I question, I pass, I study, I note, I write, I dismiss.
3. having, leaving, seeking, deciding, going, beginning, answering, asking, calling, entering, being, being shown,

showing, nodding, questioning, passing, being, studying, noting, writing, dismissing.

4. had, left, sought, decided, gone, begun, answered, asked, called, entered, been, shown, nodded, questioned, passed, studied, noted, written, dismissed.

F. Wörter

confirm
acknowledge—əknəʊlɪdʒ
engagement
sálary
some two years
junior—dʒuːniə
senior—siːniə
two years my senior

bestätigen (vom Absender!)
(Empfang) bestätigen
Verpflichtung; Anstellung
Besoldung, Gehalt
etwa zwei Jahre
jünger
älter
zwei Jahre älter als ich

two years your junior zwei Jahre jünger als Sie
two years older than he = two years his senior
two years younger than she = two years her junior
exclaim—ekskleɪm ausrufen
say (saying, says); said; said sagen
pile Haufen; Stoß (Briefe)
heap Haufen; Menge
careful—kæəfəl sorgsam
enclosure—enklaʊzə Einlage (in einem Brief)
carry (carrying, carries); tragen
carried Kante; (Tisch-)Ecke
edge Inhalt
còntents Inhalt
what do you call...? wie nennen Sie...?
pleased erfreut, zufrieden
be pleased with Vergnügen haben an
address Anschrift; Anrede
try (trying, tries); tried versuchen

3. Übungsstück

A. Grundtext

When the new office-boy returns¹ to the outer office, his colleague, Simpson, gives him fresh orders.²

"We must have a good clean-up,"³ he begins. "Throw the old ink away, clean out the ink-pots and re-fill them. The ink-jar is up there." And he points to a cupboard, the door of which is open, and in which office requisites⁴ such as⁵ paste, ink, twine,⁶ etc.,⁷ are kept.⁸

But before the work is finished,⁹ Williams is called.

"See who that is," commands¹⁰ Simpson.

As the telephone bell is ringing, Williams understands what he must do. He takes up the receiver and calls, "Hullo!"

"Here Smith & Smith," says the voice AT the other end of the wire. "Is that Mr. Brown?"

"Just a moment¹¹ please — — someone¹² FOR Mr. Brown."

"Tell them to ring up¹³ later," ordered the young clerk. "Mr. Brown's not here¹⁴ yet."

1) comes back. — 2) instructions. — 3) tidy-up. — 4) necessities. — 5) like, for example. — 6) string. — 7) and so on, and so forth. — 8) stored. — 9) ended, done, completed. — 10) orders. — 11) wait a moment, hang on a moment. — 12) somebody. — 13) telephone, give us a ring (call), call us up, phone (us). — 14) is not here yet = has not come yet.

B. Erläuterungen

(Die Ziffern beziehen sich auf die Zeilen des Grundtextes)

1. WHEN. Im Deutschen verwenden wir „wenn“ im zeitlichen und bedingenden Satz. Der Engländer unterscheidet deutlich: „when“ (zeitlich), „if“ (bedingend). Man gewöhne sich daran, im Deutschen im bedingenden Satz „falls“ zu verwenden. Dann wird der Unterschied zwischen „when“ und „if“ keine Schwierigkeiten machen.

3. FRESH, im Deutschen: neue, weitere, andere. „Neu“ im eigentlichen Sinne ist: „new“ (the new office-boy). —

8. THE door OF WHICH. Das deutsche „der, die, das, welcher, welche, welches“ als Relativpronomen (bezügliches Fürwort) ist im Englischen für SACHEN: „which“, Genitiv: „of which“. Dieser steht hinter seinem Hauptwort (das dann den Artikel vor sich stehen haben muß!). Vgl. 1 A 26; „the head-master of which.“ — Zuweilen kommt „whose“ anstatt „of which“ vor mit der uns Deutschen vertrauten Wortstellung: whose head-master, whose door (ohne Artikel), was aber bei Sachen

(nicht Personen!) zu vermeiden ist. Vgl. S. 5 Z. 34 r.

13. WHO ist das für Personen (und nahezu als „Personen“ gewürdigte Tiere) verwendete Relativpronomen. Genitiv: „whose“ oder „of whom“, Akkusativ: „whom“. Die beiden Genitive dürfen nicht unterschiedslos gebraucht werden. Im Text ist „who“ das Interrogativpronomen (Fragefürwort) für Personen, das dem Relativpronomen in seinen Formen entspricht. — Im Text liegt ein indirekter Fragesatz vor.

14. IS RINGING. Vgl. 1 B 20. Dies ist die sogenannte progressive Form, durch die in der Gegenwart zum Ausdruck gebracht werden soll, daß „eine Handlung eben noch vor sich geht“, oder daß ein „Zustand eben noch andauert“, in der Vergangenheit: ... vor sich ging, ... andauerte. — Die progressive Form wird in allen Zeiten angewendet.

15. WHAT ist das Interrogativpronomen für SACHEN. Im Text liegt ein indirekter Fragesatz vor. (Vgl. 13)

C. Verarbeitung und Übung

(Es ist sehr wichtig, daß der Übende selber möglichst viele Fragen bildet und Antworten formt und sich nicht mit der mehr passiven Durchnahme des Gegebenen begnügt!)

1. What is the name of W.'s colleague? — Simpson. 2. What has W. to do next? — Simpson says "We must have a good clean-up." That means that W. has to throw away the old ink, to clean out the ink-pots and to re-fill them. 3. Where will W. find fresh ink? — In an ink-jar kept in a cupboard. 4. Who tells him where to find the ink? — Simpson points to the cupboard, the door of which is open, and remarks: "The ink-jar is up there."

5. What else is kept in the cupboard? — It contains paste, twine, and other office requisites.

6. Till when is W. occupied with the so-called clean-up? — Before the work is finished W. is again called. 7. Why? What for? — The telephone bell rings and Simpson commands, "See who that is." 8. Does W. understand what he must do? — Certainly. He takes up the receiver and calls, "Hullo!" 9. Who is at the other end of the wire? — Smith and Smith.

10. What does the caller want? — He asks for Mr. Brown. 11. Does W. know what to do? — He asks Simpson. 12. And Simpson? — Simpson orders W. to tell them to ring up later when Mr. Brown is present. 13. Why does he not call Mr. Brown? — Mr. Brown has not yet arrived at (in) the office.

(Fortsetzung im Februar-Heft)

shortly before the war under the title "Danger."

It is just another instance of his prescience and patriotism that he should have foreseen the danger and warned us so early and so effectively. He was a creative pioneer and might have saved us the subsequent menace of the submarine war had this story, so rightly called "Danger," been adequately acted upon. Instead it was pigeon-holed, and the Germans were left to develop the greatest menace to our liberties since William the Conqueror without any real understanding of the position until so many of our ships had been sunk.—Yours faithfully,

Jean Conan Doyle

The Superfluous Housemaid

The existence of the Stockholm housemaid is seriously threatened by the small size of the flat and the modern equipment of the Swedish home, such as hot water, French floors, bathrooms, refrigerators, central dustbins, marble sculleries, gas and electric stoves, electric light, floor polishers, vacuum cleaners, and all the other new domestic technical contrivances. Statistics show that at present almost one-fourth of all the households of the capital do without housemaids.

Marriage Bar in Two Wills

For the second time a young heiress, Miss Marjorie Joyce Clementson, of Hove, has been left a legacy the benefit of which is to cease should she marry. This condition is made in the will of her father, the late Rev. John Schofield Clementson, who was Rector of Staplehurst, Kent.

Miss Clementson, who is twenty-six, was first confronted with a legacy bar to marriage less than three years ago.

By her father's will Miss Clementson is now left two legacies, from one of which she is no longer to benefit should she cease to be a spinster. Mr. Clementson, who died on October 16, left estate of the gross value of £22,384.

The residue of his estate is left on trust. Mrs. Clementson is to receive three-sevenths while she remains a widow, and one-seventh is left to each of the four children, but in regard to Miss Marjorie Joyce Clementson her father has laid it down that her benefit shall continue only as long as she remains a spinster.

Some New Films of the Month

The Midshipmaid (Gaumont Palace, Lewisham).—Albert de Courville has turned out one of his most workmanlike shows in this film version of the Hay-King-Hall comedy. The bulk of the film is occupied with rehearsals for, and the performance of, a ship's concert, and de Courville is entirely happy in handling the individual turns and polishing them till they shine. The mood is one of robust high spirit. The large male cast, with one exception, put over the stuff with gusto; Jessie Matthews is, perhaps, the only

star in this country who could stand up and score against such a hard-hitting masculine team. "The Midshipmaid" is not "cinema" in the pedantic sense, but it is whacking good entertainment—the sort of good-humoured, generous ragging that British audiences of all ages find it impossible to resist.

The Wonderful Story (Marble Arch Pavilion).—We have asked so consistently for pictures of the English countryside that we mustn't grumble when we get our deserts. This story of rustic virtue was once a tolerably good silent picture, with Herbert Langley putting up a fine show as the crippled brute of a farmer. "Six weeks in Devon were spent by the director, cameramen, technical staff, and cast" in making the talkie, according to the synopsis. Well, it's good to know that somebody has had some fun.

The Prince on Modern Languages

In looking through the news-papers one finds that numerous people, who are not officially concerned with education, have been discussing topics of interest to schools and pupils. These topics are familiar here, but emphasis is given to the points made now and again in this feature by the statements and warnings of the speakers. Desire for the welfare of the youth of the country and for the prosperity of business in which the young of to-day will take their part have prompted the speeches.

The first topic is the importance of learning modern languages, and the speaker in this case was the Prince of Wales. It was in the office and on the road, rather than in the workshop, he said, that we found it difficult to compete with other nations. We had millions of capital invested abroad in railways, mines, and other undertakings, but what was the use of sending out managers and agents who did not understand the languages in other countries? "I know from my own experience," said the Prince, "what a difference it makes if you can speak to the foreigner in his own tongue. Barriers seem to fall. The ice is broken. Great mistakes and irreparable harm may be done if negotiating parties do not fully understand each other's idiom." The Prince pointed out that not every word had its exact equivalent in another language, and often a mere shade of accent or phrasing might alter the whole sense.

The second topic was idleness, and the speaker Lord Harewood. While regretting the enormous amount of unemployment among adults, he suggested that the unemployment of youth fresh from school was a far worse national influence than even the unemployment of the older generation. "The fact that a boy goes out into the world and learns from that moment to lead a life of idleness, to have no regular means of livelihood, is before long going to ruin our

whole national outlook." Let us think, Lord Harewood continued, what we as a generation were doing for the youths leaving school. We were not providing them with a whole-time occupation. We were putting before them temptations which a generation ago did not exist. We were suggesting to them by various means the way in which they could, if they liked, live by their wits rather than by good healthy employment. We showed them the cinema, offered them dog-racing, and various entertainments which, while they might be perfectly healthy recreation and stimulation to the man who had regular work, could not be looked upon as altogether desirable for the youth who had nothing else to think about.

Another topic referred to at another gathering related to the advantages of an extra year at school. Among the advantages by the way would be a reduction in idleness and perhaps an increase in the knowledge of foreign languages. But the chief point made was that the sacrifice of the parents was well worth while. A girl's value as an applicant for any kind of post was said to go up 50 per cent if she remained a second year in the Sixth Form. The Lady Mayoress of Leeds stated that the last two years of a girl's life at school mattered tremendously. That period gave her the confidence and poise she required when she went out into the world.

La France d'aujourd'hui

L'opinion en Allemagne

Berlin, 15 décembre. — Par téléphone. — Les questions soulevées par l'échéance du 15 décembre continuent à former ici le centre de l'intérêt; l'attitude de la presse et des milieux où l'on s'occupe de politique extérieure reste très curieuse à observer.

D'une part, et quoiqu'on commence à se rendre compte secrètement que la réaction américaine contre le vote de la Chambre française est moins forte qu'on ne l'annonçait hier, on s'efforce encore de prendre ses désirs pour des réalités. On dit et on écrit:

«Brouille irréparable de la France et de l'Amérique. L'Amérique apprend à connaître la France, ce pays de lousps. La France et le chiffon de papier.»

Mais qu'on avoue ou non, on sent aujourd'hui que l'Allemagne n'est pas un simple spectateur dans le débat et on cherche la meilleure conduite à tenir.

Le «Lokal-Anzeiger», organe nationaliste, écrit:

«Il faut exploiter l'isolement actuel de la France et des États qu'elle entraîne à sa suite.»

Sur ce sujet, la «Gazette de Voss», a des idées que nous devons connaître en France:

«Entre l'Allemagne et la liberté, dit-elle, il n'y a plus la confiance de l'humanité et le respect des traités, mais seulement quelques centaines de milliers de soldats français, belges, tchèques ou polonais — un obstacle bien plus facile à vaincre... Pour la première fois l'Allemagne a devant elle un chemin libre, rapide, pour atteindre la révision complète des traités. Elle n'a d'autre embarras que le choix des moyens:

1° Agir malgré la France; 2° Agir en collaboration avec la France.»

Et la Gazette de Voss conclut à l'opportunité d'un rapprochement temporaire avec la France.

Hostilité ouverte, ou rapprochement calculé? Je note ces deux possibilités extrêmes de l'attitude allemande envers la France, telles qu'on les discute ici.

Le général von Schleicher nous donnera peut-être une idée de l'attitude choisie par le gouvernement du Reich.

Propos d'un Parisien

Un retour au franc jeu

Jamais les Français ne seront assez reconnaissants aux États-Unis de leur intervention pendant la guerre: quelques mois d'idéalisme en commun! Alors, ce fut le franc jeu. Mais, aussitôt la paix, commença l'ère des absurdités qui mena au jeu louche.

Le président américain Wilson est le champion de la S.D.N. Nous suivons. Et les États-Unis refusent d'être de la S.D.N., leur œuvre! Plus de franc jeu. Les États-Unis mènent la discussion pour le traité de Versailles. Quand il est rédigé avec eux, ils le répudient. Plus de franc jeu... La France arrange ses affaires pour pouvoir payer ses dettes aux États-Unis. Elle a un débiteur: l'Allemagne. L'Allemagne payera! Oui, mais pour que la France puisse payer aux États-Unis. Opérations liées! Or, les États-Unis interviennent pour arrêter les paiements allemands, condition des paiements français. Plus de franc jeu.

Un Américain, Young, rédige, pour nous, le plan Young. Puis un autre Américain le corrige. Il s'agit de fixer ce que les Allemands payeront aux Français qui comptent sur ces paiements pour payer aux Américains.

Les Allemands, ayant emprunté à des banquiers américains, déclarent qu'ils ne peuvent régler ces derniers. Pour les aider le président américain Hoover intervient directement (voyage Laval) dans nos affaires. Il nous impose un moratoire allemand qui entraîne fatalement un moratoire français.

Et voici le jeu louche: le gouvernement américain proclame que les dettes entre Européens ne le concernent pas; il ne cesse d'intervenir

dans ce problème des dettes. Plus de franc jeu. De même à la S.D.N.: le gouvernement américain y est constamment, tout en déclarant qu'il n'y est pas.

Un avantage de la situation actuelle sera peut-être qu'on pourra enfin faire comprendre au peuple américain qu'il y a deux victimes de ses dirigeants: lui et nous, et qu'il est temps, pour son salut et le nôtre, qu'on cesse ce jeu sans franchise d'intervenir constamment dans nos affaires en protestant qu'on n'intervient pas, ce qui permet d'agir sans être responsable de ses actes.

Le problème est, entre les Etats-Unis et la France, continuation du jeu truqué ou retour au franc jeu!

Un discours programme du chancelier von Schleicher

Berlin, 15 décembre. — Téléph. Matin. — Le chancelier von Schleicher a fait, ce soir, devant le microphone, la déclaration gouvernementale du nouveau cabinet du Reich. Un résumé en a été fait en anglais et radiodiffusé aux Etats-Unis.

Le général von Schleicher s'est étendu longuement sur son programme économique et social qui ne présente qu'un seul but: celui de procurer du travail aux chômeurs...

Après avoir souligné encore une fois qu'il était partisan du service militaire général dans le cadre d'une milice, le chancelier a parlé du désarmement et il a déclaré que l'Allemagne était prête à armer ses troupes «uniquement avec des couteaux et des boucliers en carton, si ses voisins faisaient de même.»

— Tenant compte des réalités possibles et confiant en la saine force de notre peuple, nous sommes disposés à collaborer franchement et amicalement avec tous les gouvernements qui, de leur côté, veulent apporter une solution aux problèmes internationaux par une juste entente.

Un journal socialiste allemand prend parti pour la France

Berlin, 13 décembre. — «La situation de la France est vraiment tragique, et il faut admirer le courage avec lequel M. Herriot s'efforce d'obtenir du Parlement qu'il approuve le paiement de l'échéance du 15 décembre», déclare le Vorwärts dans son éditorial d'aujourd'hui.

L'organe du parti social-démocrate allemand critique vivement l'attitude des Etats-Unis dans la question des dettes. Il expose et défend la thèse française et déclare que le plan Dawes, le plan Young et l'accord de Lausanne sont intervenus non seulement avec le concours officiel des Etats-Unis, mais surtout sous leur pression et que, par conséquent, l'attitude présente des Etats-Unis est au plus haut degré «illoyale».

«Le refus des Américains de prolonger le moratoire Hoover en ce qui concerne les dettes

interalliées, dit l'organe de gauche, a provoqué en France une indignation générale et, il faut le reconnaître, parfaitement justifiée.»

«La France a le sentiment d'avoir été «roulée» par les Américains.»

Le journal socialiste craint que l'intransigeance des Etats-Unis n'incite la France à ne pas reconnaître l'accord de Lausanne et ait ainsi une répercussion fâcheuse sur les relations franco-allemandes.

Informations diverses

— L'Exposition Goethe, qui se tient depuis octobre à la Bibliothèque Nationale, et qui a déjà été prolongée, ne pourra, malgré de nombreuses demandes, l'être de nouveau. Elle sera fermée irrévocablement dimanche prochain à 17 heures.

— L'élection de Mademoiselle Paris, ambassadrice de Paris pour 1933, aura lieu en février prochain, au cours d'un grand gala donné comme chaque année, au bénéfice des œuvres de secours de la Presse parisienne.

— La messe anniversaire pour les officiers et marins disparus à bord du dirigeable Dixmude sera dite le 21 décembre, à 10 heures, dans la basilique du Sacré-Cœur de Montmartre, à la chapelle de la Marine.

Pour qui les secours de chômage?

La Solidarité française nous fait un devoir de venir en aide à ceux de nos concitoyens qui manquent de travail, qui en cherchent et qui n'en trouvent pas.

Les secours de chômage sont donc légitimes quand ils atténuent la détresse de travailleurs français réellement chômeurs, sincèrement désireux de travailler, véritablement privés de travail.

Mais, d'une part, les journaux même officieux démontrent que la fraude est vaste et qu'une grande partie des secours sont distribués à des escrocs, parfois avec la complicité des agents de distribution.

D'autre part, la France compte en ce moment 3 à 400.000 chômeurs français; et elle accueille deux millions de travailleurs étrangers.

C'est-à-dire qu'il suffirait de rendre 3 à 400.000 travailleurs étrangers à leurs patries respectives pour que tous les Français eussent du travail.

C'est-à-dire, en dernière analyse, que les millions extorqués aux contribuables sous prétexte de secourir des Français servent en réalité à maintenir ces Français dans l'oisiveté pour qu'un nombre égal d'intrus obtiennent chez nous de bons salaires.

François COTY (dans) L'AMI DU PEUPLE

Locutions: fait un devoir... venir en aide... manquer de travail... en chercher... en trouver... d'une part... la fraude est vaste... d'autre part... en ce moment... c'est-à-dire... leurs patries respectives... en dernière analyse.

L'échéance du 15 décembre

M. Herriot avait fait un exposé très complet de la question des dettes. Il avait montré les raisons que nous avons de ne pas payer. Il n'en avait oublié aucune dans l'ombre de son dossier. Il les avait détaillées toutes, avec chaleur, avec minutie, presque avec amour. Il avait soulevé les bravos des trois quarts de la Chambre en rappelant avec quelle générosité, parmi quelles souffrances, le pays avait fait son devoir vis-à-vis du monde, tout son devoir. Et de quelle ingratitude, de quelle injustice ses sacrifices étaient payés! Il avait permis de constater une fois de plus les résultats du briandisme qui continue. Il avait avec force montré l'indissolubilité du lien des dettes et des réparations...

— Alors, vous ne payez pas, s'était écrié un député.

Mais si! M. Herriot paie quand même; il paie, avec des réserves. Et quelles sont ces réserves? Depuis hier matin, M. Herriot ne le sait plus. La fâcheuse note de M. Stimson, en réclamant le paiement sans phrases les a anéanties. Le débat venait évidemment trop tôt: l'échéance n'est que le 15! M. Herriot, en attendant que la T.S.F. lui envoie de Londres quelque direction nouvelle, a dû couper le fil de son discours au passage essentiel. Lui-même et son cabinet demeurent suspendus, victimes de son exposé; car il y fut aussi faible dans la seconde partie où il défendit sans entrain comme à regret, la thèse gouvernementale du paiement, qu'il fut convaincant dans la première, où, en développant les arguments du refus, il se renversait lui-même.

Serait-il à dessin son propre tombeau? On le croirait volontiers, puisque, non sans orgueil, en envisageant son départ, il laissait entendre qu'en cas de chute, il serait promptement rapelé par le Parlement repent.

Un déséquilibré voulait transmettre à l'ex-kaiser un message d'Hitler

Berlin, 13 décembre. — D'après une dépêche de Doorn, des domestiques attachés à la personne de l'ex-empereur ont découvert cet après-midi, caché dans une tour de château où réside Guillaume II, un individu qui a été trouvé porteur d'un revolver de gros calibre, ainsi que d'un poignard.

Il s'agit d'un Allemand qui avait réussi à s'introduire clandestinement dans le château de Doorn, malgré la surveillance rigoureuse dont celui-ci est l'objet. Il a été déjà établi que cet individu était arrivé à Doorn samedi.

L'individu arrêté a déclaré se nommer Ferer et qu'il voulait transmettre un message d'Hitler à l'ex-kaiser. Les renseignements obtenus par la police hollandaise ont prouvé qu'on se trouvait en présence d'un déséquilibré. Ferer a été reconduit à la frontière allemande.

Nouvelles de tout Paris

On a présenté ce matin le film «Voyage de noces.»

Dans la banlieue de Vienne, Anita Paglioni, vedette de cinéma, épouse par amour, Henri Keller. Le «Voyage de noces» a pour itinéraire Naples, Capri, puis Paris, si la belle artiste accepte l'engagement qu'on lui propose, et elle l'accepte contre la volonté de son mari qui reste seul avec son dépit. Il songe à se venger et prend une compagne de voyage, une jeune fille, Jacqueline, laquelle ignore tout de l'aventure... Ne disons point la suite. Divorce, d'une part? Mariage de l'autre? «Voyage de noces», version française d'un film allemand, a pour interprètes, directs ou doublés: Brigitte Helm, Albert Préjean, Pierre Brasseur, Jacqueline Made et Jim Gerald.

Noël en Alsace

Messe de minuit et réveillon à Strasbourg
Visite d'Obernai, de Sainte-Odile, etc.

Une excursion en Alsace des plus agréables, organisée par les réseaux de l'Est et d'Alsace et de Lorraine avec le concours de l'Union nationale des Agences de voyages, vous est offerte à des prix très réduits sans que vous ayez à vous soucier des détails du voyage.

Les prix, comprenant tous les frais, chemins de fer, repas, autocars, pourboires, etc., sont de 227 francs en 2^e classe et de 183 francs seulement en 3^e classe.

Le départ par train spécial est fixé le 24 décembre 1932, à 17 heures, à la gare de Paris-Est; le retour à Paris aura lieu le 25 décembre, à 23 h. 40.

La España de hoy

Primer aniversario de la Constitución

Un año ya que tenemos nuevo jefe de Estado. Y ni una sola inquietud que registrar en ese año que ayer se ha cumplido, respecto a su parcialidad en la dirección de España. Ahora es ella la que se dirige a sí misma, por medio de su Parlamento, delegada su voluntad y su confianza en el Gobierno que lo representa.

Hoy nuestro jefe de Estado es, sencillamente, el mejor ciudadano, proclamado así por sus virtudes, por su ciencia, por su amor a España, por su probada lealtad a la soberanía del pueblo.

En estos días, en que su excelencia el presidente de la República recibe millares y millares de felicitaciones por haber cumplido el primer aniversario de su mandato, nosotros creemos que el homenaje más grato para él será rendirle público testimonio de gratitud por la limpieza con que sigue sirviendo al país desde la suprema sede a que el país le ha llevado. Apartado de toda actividad partidista, y, no obstante, atento día a día a las menores palpitaciones de la opi-

nión pública, D. Niceto Alcalá Zamora ha acrecentado en profundidad, en el primer año de su magistratura, el respecto unánime de que se vió asistido desde el día en que legitimamente fué proclamado presidente de la República, de acuerdo con la Constitución promulgada la víspera.

Niebla en Madrid

Alrededor de las nueve de la noche se extendió sobre Madrid una espesísima niebla que llegó a dificultar la circulación. El fenómeno se presentó con mayor intensidad por la parte central de la ciudad, no afectando sino a determinadas zonas. Así se daba el caso de que mientras todo el paseo del Prado, Cibeles, Castellana, calle de Alcalá, Puerta del Sol y otras aparecían sumidas en la mayor penumbra, algunas paralelas inmediatas a las anteriores estaban completamente despejadas. Como dicha hora es una de las de mayor circulación de vehículos y peatones, unos y otros tuvieron que luchar con grandes inconvenientes. Tanto los tranvías como los automóviles, éstos con los faros de carretera encendidos, marchaban con grandes precauciones y suma lentitud. Se ha dado la circunstancia de que la niebla, al contrario de lo que habitualmente suele ocurrir, no era húmeda. El fenómeno comenzó a disiparse poco después de las once de la noche y ya cerca de la una de la madrugada había casi desaparecido por algunas zonas.

Apachismo

¿A dónde vamos a parar? Bien están los avances del feminismo con desplazamiento del elemento masculino de los puestos y lugares que éste venía disfrutando plácidamente y sin ninguna competencia. Bien está que las mujeres irrumpen en la política y en los cargos públicos y se apresten a la lucha con bríos y entusiasmo. Bien está todo esto. Pero que además de disputarnos los puestos traten de imponerse por el miedo o el terror, parece excesivo. Y, por lo visto, es lo que pretenden.

No hablamos por hablar. La moda en las señoras, según los figurines parisienses, es vestir con aspecto de delincuente popular. Priva el gorro «apache» de terciopelo encasquetado sobre un ojo y cubriendo media frente; una corbata bohemia o un pañuelo del Sindicato rojo, un traje con americana hechura sastre, un cigarrillo en la boca, las manos en los bolsillos de la chaqueta y la mirada un poco «asesina». Tal es el figurín de la moda femenina en París.

¿Qué se pretende, pues, con tal moda? ¿Es que no son suficientes los recursos naturales que emplean las mujeres para ejercer su dominio sobre todo lo humano y lo divino, sino que también se las quiere dar un aspecto externo terrible que impida la más breve protesta del sufrido gremio de hombres?

Hay que salir al paso de esa moda, aunque reconozcamos que las mujeres así vestidas están deliciosas. Pero no se puede permitir que, aparentemente—hay que cubrir las apariencias—, las mujeres demuestren superioridad sobre los hombres.

Ejemplares valiosos

Entre los ejemplares rarísimos se cuentan los de Egipto que ostentan los números que marcan el precio invertidos, y en España, en una emisión de Isabel II, de 0,50 pesetas, sólo dos, por error, fueron tirados en color azul en lugar de rosa, que es el color de la edición. Uno de estos dos sellos los posee mister Hind, archimillonario americano que pagó por él 75.000 pesetas. También posee este coloso del dinero un sello antiguo de la Guayana británica, comprado en 250.000 francos. Hay que distinguir entre estos errores de buena fe, de los errores «especuladores» y de las falsificaciones, sobre todo en estos tiempos en que tan perfeccionados están el fotograbado y la tricromía.

Lo cierto es que la filatelia constituye hoy un negocio, cuya especulación rinde pingües ganancias. En la «Revista del Sello Español», que se ha comenzado a editar muy recientemente, se dice: «Tengamos en cuenta que en una época en que tantos valores considerados como inmutables se han derrumbado, la colección de sellos ha resultado ser, prácticamente, una de las inversiones más sanas y de carácter más estable y seguro contra una depreciación «inflacionista».

Boda a bordo de un avión

Anteayer se efectuó a bordo de un avión, que partió del aeródromo de Cuatro Vientos el matrimonio de la señorita Elisa Prieto Fernández y el aviador don Emilio Copano. Se encontraban entre los invitados numerosos aviadores militares y civiles y representantes de la Prensa.

A las once y veinte minutos subieron a bordo del avión los novios. Inmediatamente se puso en marcha el avión, al que siguieron otros tres.

Aproximadamente a las once y media, el trimotor y los de escolta evolucionaron sobre las calles del distrito del Hospicio, y al pasar sobre el templo parroquial de Santa Bárbara, el capellán, accediendo al requerimiento que le habían hecho los novios, bendijo desde la calle al avión y a sus pasajeros.

En aquellos momentos, el Juzgado de a bordo procedió a cumplimentar el casamiento civil. Acto seguido, la comitiva aterrizó en el punto de partida.

Seguidamente, los invitados fueron obsequiados con un «lunch».

El nuevo matrimonio marchó a Getafe con intención de emprender un viaje a Sevilla en avión; pero debido al temporal no pudo hacerlo.



BILDTEXT - LEKTIONEN

(Der Abdruck dieser Lektionen erfolgt mit Erlaubnis des Audio-Vox Sprachinstituts, G. m. b. H., Berlin W 35, Steglitzer Straße 28.)



1. Vestibule and lavatory. — 1a. Hall and lounge (with easy chair) — 2. Hooks (for hanging hanging hats and coats on), hat-rack. — 3. Umbrella-stand. — 4. Wash-basin (with taps), lavatory. — 5. Door(way) to library. — 6. Sitting-room (with bowl of flowers on table). — 7. Door-frame (with door on hinges, opening on to the verandah). — 8. Window (with flower-box). — 9. Drawing-room. — 10. Stairs, staircase (and passage leading to kitchen). — 11. Kitchen (with tiled floor). — 12. The cook or housemaid, preparing a meal. — 13. Pantry, larder (with various provisions and eatables on shelves (seen through open door). — 13a. Jars on a shelf. — 13b. (Kitchen-)stove (with saucepan and kettle on it). — 14. Back-entrance, kitchen door shut. — 15. Study, library, (with books standing on book-shelves; in the centre a table with writing-materials). — 16. A (double-bedded) bedroom. — 17. Nursery (with child's cot). — 17a. Baby playing with a toy train. — 18. Bathroom (with hot-water boiler). — 19. (Attic) Bedroom, guest-room (fitted with running hot and cold

1. Le vestibule et le lavabo. — 1a. L'antichambre. — 2. Un porte-manteau. — 3. Un porte-parapluie. — 4. Le lavabo. — 5. Porte donnant sur la bibliothèque. — 6. La salle à manger. — 7. Porte donnant sur la véranda. — 8. Une fenêtre. — 9. Un salon. — 10. Les escaliers. — 11. La cuisine. — 12. La cuisinière prépare un repas. — 13. Le garde-manger (différentes provisions sur les planches). — 13a. Des pots. — 13b. Le fourneau. — 14. Entrée de derrière. — 15. La bibliothèque. Au centre de la pièce, une table sur laquelle se trouve de quoi écrire. — 16. Une chambre à coucher. — 17. La chambre des enfants. — 17a. Un bébé s'amuse. — 18. La salle de bain. — 19. Une mansarde arrangée pour chambre d'hôte. — 20. Une chambre de bonne. — 20a. Une lampe électrique de chevet. — 20b. Une cuvette et un pot à eau. — 21. Le toit. — 22. Une cheminée. — 23. Une antenne de T.S.F. — 24. Un buvard. — 25. Un encrier. — 26. Une plume. — 27. Un calendrier. — 28. Une bouilloire. — 29. Une passoire. — 30. Un grattoir. — 31. Un moule. — 32. Un moulin à café. — 33.

1. El recibimiento y el lavabo. — 1a. La antesala con asientos y butacas, sillones cómodos. — 2. Un perchero para colgar abrigos y sombreros. — 3. El paraaguero. — 4. Un lavabo. — 5. Puerta que da a la biblioteca. — 6. El comedor. — 7. Puerta que da a la galería. — 8. La ventana. — 9. Un salón. — 10. La escalera con sus peldaños o escalones y barandilla. — 11. La cocina con piso de ladrillos. — 12. La cocinera preparando, guisando la comida. — 13. La despensa con toda clase de comestibles en los vasares. — 13a. Jarros, cántaros, cacharros. — 13b. El fogón con una cacerola y una tetera. — 14. Entrada trasera, de servicio. — 15. La biblioteca. En medio del cuarto hay una mesa encima de la cual se ve recado de escribir. — 16. Un dormitorio con dos camas. — 17. El cuarto del niño con una cama. — 17a. El niño, el nene se divierte con un tren de juguete. — 18. El cuarto de baño con una pila o baño y una ducha. — 19. Boardilla, mansarda convertida en cuarto de huéspedes. — 20. El cuarto de la criada, la doméstica, la maritornes. — 20a. Lamparita, pequeña

water and with towels on towel-horse). — 20. Servant's room, maid's bedroom. — 20a. Bedside lamp. — 20b. (Wash-)jug and basin. — 21. Roof. — 22. Chimney. — 23. Aerial (for wireless, suspended from two poles). — 24. Blotter. — 25.

Inkstand (with ink-wells). — 26. Pen, penholder (with pen-nib). — 27. (Tear-off) calendar. — 28. (Tea-)kettle. — 29. Strainer (for straining liquids). — 30. (Nutmeg-)grater. — 31. (Cake-)mould, cake-dish. — 32. (Coffee-)mill (for

grinding coffee). — 33. Frying-pan. — 34. Leaf (pl. leaves). — 35. Catkin. — 36. Oak leaf. — 37. Acorns (on twig). — 38. Chestnut leaves. — 39. Chestnut blossom. — 40. Fir-tree. — 41. Fir-cone.

Une poêle à frire. — 34. Des feuilles. — 35. Un chaton. — 36. Une feuille

de chêne. — 37. Des glands. — 38. Des feuilles de marronnier. — 39. Des

fleurs de marronnier. — 40. Un sapin. — 41. Une pomme de pin.

lámpara de cama. — 20b. La palangana y el jarro del agua. — 21. El tejado, está recubierto de tejas. — 22. Una chimenea. — 23. Una antena de radio o de teléfono sin hilos. — 24. Papel secante. — 25. El tintero. — 26. Una

pluma, portaplumas. — 27. Un calendario (almanaque). — 28. Una «bouilloire». — 29. Un colador. — 30. Un rallador para rallar pan, queso etc. — 31. Un molde, budinera. — 32. El molinillo, molino de café. — 33. Una sar-

tén. — 34. Hojas. — 35. Una mazorca. — 36. Hoja de roble. — 37. Las bellotas. — 38. Hojas de castaño. — 39. Flores de castaño. — 40. Un abeto. — 41. Una piña.

Breakfast — House and garden

This picture represents the house in which the Karr family live. It is situated in a pleasant suburb not far from town, and is easily reached by train or motorbus. As you see, it stands in a large garden, which contains many trees and flowers and shrubs.

After he had come downstairs, Robert went out into the garden for a stroll before breakfast. Spot, who is also an early riser, was delighted to see his master, and of course accompanied him. The gardener was already busy mowing the lawn. Spot and his master walked along the paths and looked at the pretty flower-beds. Spot amused himself by barking at the sparrows, and chased the cat into the greenhouse. Naughty dog! After admiring the fruit-trees with their beautiful blossoms, Robert returned to the house with a splendid appetite.

As the morning was so bright and warm, the maid had prepared breakfast on the sunny east verandah. Emmy, who also had to go to town early, was seated at the table waiting for her brother. As soon as he came she poured out his coffee and buttered some rolls for him. She had also prepared some sandwiches for his lunch, which he put into his bag to take with him to the office.

While they are having breakfast, let us take a look round the house. We enter by the front door and pass into the hall. Just inside is a vestibule with hooks for hats and coats, and an umbrella-stand. There is also a lavatory. From the hall we go into the sitting-room, where the family have their meals, and work or amuse themselves. From here a door opens on the verandah.

To the left of the hall is the drawing-room, where guests are received and entertained. At the back along the passage is the kitchen, very bright and clean, with a stove and sink, and dresser for the plates and dishes. There, at the big table, Adela the cook prepares the meals. Behind it, on the north side, is a cool and roomy pantry for the provisions and eatables. There is also a back entrance, to which tradesmen bring their goods.

Across the hall is a study and library, with several bookcases containing many interesting books. It is cosily furnished with a desk and easy chairs, and is a nice quiet place for reading and thinking. All these rooms

Le petit déjeuner, la maison et le jardin

Cette gravure représente la maison dans laquelle demeure la famille Ledoux. Elle est située dans un agréable faubourg, à proximité de la ville et l'on s'y rend facilement par le train ou par l'autobus. Comme vous le voyez, elle est entourée d'un grand jardin dans lequel il y a beaucoup d'arbres, de buissons, de fleurs.

Après être descendu de sa chambre, Pierre est allé faire une petite promenade dans le jardin, avant le déjeuner. Bob qui est aussi matinal, a été très content de revoir son maître et il l'a accompagné dans le jardin. Le jardinier était déjà occupé à tondre le gazon. Bob et son maître ont marché le long des sentiers et des jolis plants de fleurs. Bob s'est amusé à aboyer aux moineaux et à chasser le chat dans la serre. Après avoir admiré les arbres fruitiers en fleurs, Pierre est rentré à la maison avec un appétit formidable.

La matinée était chaude. La servante avait déjà préparé le petit déjeuner sur la véranda pleine de soleil. Juliette était déjà à table. Elle attendait son frère. Dès son arrivée, elle a servi le café et elle lui a beurré des petits pains. Elle a aussi préparé quelques pains fourrés pour son déjeuner. Il les a mis dans le sac qu'il emporte au bureau.

Pendant qu'ils prennent leur petit déjeuner, examinons la maison. Nous entrons par la porte principale et nous pénétrons dans le vestibule où se trouve un porte-manteau et un porteparapluie, puis dans le salon et la salle à manger. Une porte de la salle à manger donne sur la véranda. Le salon se trouve à gauche du vestibule. Là, sont reçus les invités et les visiteurs. Derrière, se trouve la cuisine; elle est claire et propre. Il s'y trouve un fourneau, un évier, un dressoir pour les plats et les assiettes, et une table de cuisine. Florentine, la cuisinière, est en train de préparer le repas. Du côté nord se trouve un grand garde-manger où sont conservés les provisions et les comestibles. La cuisine a une entrée spéciale par laquelle les fournisseurs apportent leurs marchandises.

Il y a aussi, dans la maison, une bibliothèque et une salle de travail où se trouve nombre de livres intéressants. Cette pièce contient un bureau et des fauteuils. C'est un endroit agréable et tranquille pour lire et pour réfléchir. Parmi ces chambres sont situées au rez-de-chaussée. Les cham-

El desayuno — La casa y el jardín

Este dibujo representa la casa en que vive la familia López. Está situada en la Moncloa, uno de los suburbios más lindos y saludables de Madrid, muy cerca de la ciudad y al que se llega rápidamente en metro o en tranvía.

Como puede verse en el dibujo, está rodeada de un espacioso jardín en el cual hay muchos árboles, flores y una fuente. Después de bajar de su cuarto, Juan ha salido al jardín para dar un paseito antes del desayuno. Sultán, que también es gran madrugador, se ha alegrado mucho de volver a ver a su amo y le ha acompañado por el jardín. El jardinero estaba ya trabajando, cortando e igualando el césped.

Sultán y su amo pasearon por los senderos junto a los deliciosos macizos de flores. Sultán se divertía ladrando a los gorriones y persiguiendo al gato.

Después de admirar los árboles frutales en flor, Juan entró en su casa con un hambre canina. Era una mañana calurosa. La criada tenía ya preparado el desayuno en la galería, irundada de un sol muy madrileño. Rosario estaba ya sentada a la mesa esperando a su hermano. En cuanto éste llegó le sirvió el café, según costumbre española con mucha leche, y le untó de manteca varias rebanadas de pan. También preparó un par de bocadillos de jamón para que tomase, a las once, un pisco-labis. Los metió en la cartera de ministro que suele llevar a la oficina, aunque no es costumbre española el usar objeto tan práctico. Curioseemos la casa mientras desayunan Juan y Rosario.

Entramos por la entrada principal y nos encontramos en el recibimiento donde hay un perchero y un paraguero, y después pasamos al salón y al comedor. Este tiene una puerta que da a la galería. El salón se halla a la izquierda del recibimiento. Allí se recibe a las visitas e invitados.

Detrás está la cocina, clara, limpia y provista de un fogón, un lavadero, un secaplatos y una mesa de cocina. Ramona, la cocinera, está preparando la comida. Orientada hacia el norte, hay una hermosa despensa donde se conservan los comestibles. Los proveedores entregan sus géneros directamente en la cocina por la puerta de servicio.

En la casa hay también una biblioteca y un despacho donde se pueden ver libros muy interesantes. En este cuarto hay un escritorio y butacas. Es un lugar apropiado para leer, escribir y reflexionar con comodidad y tran-

are on the ground floor. On the first floor are the various bedrooms, and a nursery. There is a large sunny bathroom with plenty of hot water. The top storey contains two big attics and the servant's rooms. One of the attics serves as a guest-room, and the other is used as a work-and-play-room by the young people. Stretched between the chimneys on the roof is an aerial for wireless, it is a very nice home.

bres à coucher et la chambre des enfants sont au 1^{er} étage, ainsi qu'une salle de bain spacieuse et claire avec eau chaude et eau froide. L'étage supérieur comprend deux grands greniers et les chambres des domestiques. Sur le toit, entre les cheminées, est tendue une antenne de télégraphie sans fil. Cette maison est bien aménagée.

quilamente. Todas estas habitaciones están en el piso bajo.

Los dormitorios y el cuarto de los niños están en el primer piso, lo mismo que un espacioso cuarto de baño, claro y provisto de agua corriente, caliente y fría.

En el último piso hay dos boardillas grandes y los cuartos de la servidumbre.

Sobre el tejado, entre las chimeneas, hay una antena de radio o telegrafía sin hilos.

En verdad, es una casa que no tiene pero.

Englische Übungsstoffe

Exhibition Lotterie

Some of the Prizes: A stout old lady wins a bicycle; a bald¹ man, a tortoise shell² comb; a negro, a specific³ for preserving the whiteness of the complexion;⁴ a toper,⁵ a case of soda-water; a teetotaller,⁶ a cask of brandy; an old bachelor, a cradle;⁷ an old maid, a feeding-bottle; a young lady a pair of braces;⁸ a dentist wins a prize entitling⁹ him to have twelve teeth drawn free of charge.

1) bald: without hair on top of the head. 2) tortoise shell: horny outer surface of the shell of certain turtles (German: Schildpatt). 3) specific: remedy for a particular disease. 4) complexion: colouring and skin-texture of person's face. 5) toper: person given to drink; drunkard. 6) teetotaller: total abstainer from alcoholic drinks. 7) cradle: infant's bed on rockers. 8) braces: trouser-suspenders. 9) entitle: give a right to.

Lion Hunting

Three Lancashire miners seeking employment in South Africa, journeyed up-country, and were stranded, without food, in a deserted hut far from civilisation. They were desperate. At length one of them went out declaring that he would bring back something to eat, even if it were a lion. He had not gone far when he encountered¹ a lion, also in search of food. As the animal bounded² towards him, he turned and fled³ in the direction of the hut. On nearing the hut door, which was open, he stumbled and fell, too precipitously⁴ for the lion to recover, and the beast bounded into the hut. When the man picked himself up he closed the door, and shouted to his companions inside, "Here thou art,⁵ mates. Skin that one, while I fetch another."

1) encounter: meet with. 2) bound: spring or skip or leap, advance with such motions. 3) flee, fled, fled: run away. 4) precipitous: sudden. 5) thou art = you are.

A Wedding Present

Among the gifts to a newly-married pair the other day was a broom,¹ sent to the lady, accompanied with the following sentiment:²

"This trifling³ gift accept from me;
Its use I would commend—
In sunshine use the brushy part,
In storm the other end."

1) broom: long-handled sweeping-brush. 2) sentiment: motto. 3) trifling: of no importance.

Her Teaching

"Iceland," said the teacher, "is about as large as Siam."¹

"Iceland," wrote Willie afterwards, "is about as large as teacher."

1) "as Siam" is similar in pronunciation to "as I am."

Not His Fault

Owner: "How did you puncture¹ the tyre² so badly?"

Chauffeur: "Ran over a bottle, sir."

"Didn't you see it in time?"

"No, sir; the man had it in his pocket."

1) puncture: make hole in. 2) tyre = tire: wheel-cover of rubber.

Why She Wept¹

The actor was seeking new lodgings, and remarked to his prospective² landlady: "My last hostess wept when I left."

"There is no danger of that here," said the new landlady, "for I always insist³ on payment in advance."

1) weep, wept, wept. 2) prospective: expected, some day to be. 3) insist on: demand persistently.

A Cosmopolitan

Judge: "What countryman are you?"

Witness: "That's hard to tell."

Judge: "How do you mean?"

Witness: "My father was English, my mother German, and I was born on an American vessel in Greek waters under the Turkish flag; now, can you tell me what country I belong to?"

A Philanthropist¹

Wife (to servant girl): "Here, Annie, take this post-card and put it into the pillar-box!"

Husband: "Surely, my dear, you cannot think of letting the poor girl run down three flights² of stairs and up again for the sake of³ a post-card! Annie, just fetch me a pint⁴ of beer at the same time."

1) philanthropist: one who loves and seeks to benefit mankind. 2) flight: series of steps between landings. 3) for the sake of: because of. 4) pint [paint]: measure of capacity (0,57 litre).

Deutscher Fremdsprachler-Bund, e.V.

Berlin-Weißensee, Berliner Allee 83

Fernruf: F 3 Oberspreewald 3020 — B 5 Barbarossa 2430 — D 8 Pankow 3490

Postscheck Berlin 9798

Der DFB ist keine Sprachschule, sondern ein von den Mitgliedern wirtschaftlich getragener Verein, der es sich zur Aufgabe gemacht hat, die Mitglieder durch besondere von ihm zu entwickelnde Arbeitsweisen im Gebrauch fremder Sprachen zu fördern.

Der Eintritt in den DFB kann jederzeit erfolgen. Der Austritt ist nur zum Ende eines Kalendervierteljahres möglich und muß unter Einhaltung einer vierwöchigen Kündigungsfrist der Geschäftsstelle des DFB schriftlich mitgeteilt werden.

Wegen Beitritts zu einem DFB-Sprachklub wende man sich schriftlich an die Geschäfts-

stelle des Bundes, oder man besuche den in Aussicht genommenen Klub und nehme als Gast teil. Auch dort werden Beitrittserklärungen angenommen.

Der Monatsbeitrag ist jeweils mit Rücksicht auf die besonderen Lebensbedingungen der einzelnen Gruppen festgesetzt. Er beträgt RM 4.— bis RM 5.50 und ist im voraus zahlbar.

Es wird ausdrücklich bemerkt, daß Fernbleiben von Klubabenden (Ferien u. ä.) nichts an der vollen Beitragspflicht des Mitgliedes ändert.

Jedes Mitglied hat Anspruch auf Aushändigung einer Satzung.

Bei allen Zuschriften und Geldsendungen wolle man stets die Abteilung oder DFB-Gruppe angeben. Man vergesse auch nicht Angabe des Absenders und Beifügung des Rückports.

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Erläuterungen: (R) bedeutet Restaurant, (K) = Kaffee, (P) = Privat. Mo, Di = Montag, Dienstag usw., 6¹/₄ = 6¹/₄ Uhr abends, 8 = 8 Uhr abends.

Unsere Klubs in Berlin und Vororten:

ENGLISCH

Englisch I (Anfänger)

(Grundlagen der DFB-Arbeit)

N 65, Seestraße 112 (R) Mi 8
NW 21, Bremer Str. 72/73 (R) Di 8¹/₂
O 34, Romintener Straße 21 (R) Do 8
SO 36, Grünauer Str. 14 (R) Do 6¹/₂
SW 19, Seydelstraße 1111 (P) Di 8
SW 61, Lindenstraße 108 (R) Fr 8¹/₂
W 62, Courbièrestraße 911 (P) Fr 8
Bernau (Auskunft: D 8 Pankow 3490)
Charlbg. 1, Berliner Str. 61 (R) Do 8¹/₂
Charlottenburg 9, Akazienallee 4 (P)
(Westend 31 60)

Cöpenick, Hohenzollerplatz 2 (R) Mo 8
Friedrichshag., Friedrichstr. 77 (R) Fr 8
Hermsdorf (Ausk.: D 8 Pankow 3490)
Karlshorst, Hentigstr. 33 ptr. (P) Mi 8
Oranienburg (Ausk.: D 8 Pankow 3490)
Pankow, Berliner Straße 10 (P) Mi 7¹/₂
Spandau, Stresowplatz 1 (K) Mo 8¹/₂
Tegel (Auskunft: D 8 Pankow 3490)
Wilmerds., Bonner Str. 12 ptr. (P) Mi 8

Englisch II (etwas Vorgesritten)

N 31, Brunnenstraße 140 (R) Mo 6¹/₂
N 65, Seestraße 112 (R) Di 8
N 24, Gr. Hamburger Str. 38 (R) Mo 8
NO 18, Landsberger Allee 24 (R) Fr 8
O 34, Romintener Straße 21 (R) Mi 8
SO 36, Grünauer Straße 14 (R) Do 8¹/₄
S 59, Fichtestraße 25 (Preußer) Di 7³/₄
SW 61, Lindenstraße 108 (R) Fr 7
W 62, Courbièrestraße 911 (P) Di 8
Charlbg. 1., Berliner Str. 61 (R) Do 6¹/₂
Charlottenburg 9, Akazienallee 4 (P)
(Westend 31 60)

Cöpenick, Hohenzollernpl. 2 (R) Mo 9
Friedrichshag., Friedrichstr. 77 (R) Fr 9
Hermsdorf (Ausk.: D 8 Pankow 3490)
Karlshorst, Hentigstr. 33 ptr. (P) Mi 9
Pankow, Berliner Straße 10 (P) Fr 9
Spandau, Stresowplatz 1 (K) Mo 7
Tegel (Auskunft: D 8 Pankow 3490)
Tempelhof, Schulenburgring 87 (P)
(Baerwald 18 71)

Werder a. H., am Plessower See,
(Wegner) Fr 7¹/₂

Englisch III (Vorgesrittene)

N 65, Müllerstraße 159a (R) Fr 8
NW 21, Bremer Str. 72/73 (R) Di 6¹/₂
O 34, Romintener Straße 21 (R) Di 8
S 59, Maybachufer 14 (R)
Mo 8; Fr 6¹/₂ und 8¹/₂

SW 19, Seydelstraße 1111 (P)
Mo 6¹/₂; Do 6¹/₂ und 8
W 62, Courbièrestraße 911 (P) Mi 5¹/₂
Charlbg. 1., Berliner Str. 61 (R) Mi 8¹/₂
Falkensee, Stresemannstr., Gabelmann
Mi 8

Hermsdorf (Ausk.: D 8 Pankow 3490)
Nauen, Berliner Hof, Fr 7¹/₂
Pankow, Berliner Straße 10 (P) Di 9
Potsdam, Charlottenstr. 11 (R) Di 8¹/₂
Spandau, Stresowplatz 1 (K) Fr 8¹/₂
Tegel (Auskunft: D 8 Pankow 3490)
Tempelhof, Schulenburgring 87 (P)
(Baerwald 18 71)

Weißensee, Lichtenberger Straße 12
(R) Di 6¹/₄

Englisch IV (einfache Konversation)

N 31, Brunnenstraße 140 (R) Mo 8¹/₄
N 65, Müllerstraße 159a (R) Do 8
NO 55, Hufelandstraße 45 (R) Fr 8
SO 36, Grünauer Straße 14 (R)
Mi 6¹/₂ und 8
W 62, Courbièrestraße 911 (P)
Mo 8; Mi 7¹/₂

Charlbg. 1, Berliner Str. 61 (R) Mi 6¹/₂
Charlottenburg 9, Akazienallee 4 (P)
(Westend 31 60)

Pankow, Berliner Straße 10 (P) Di 7¹/₂
Potsdam, Charlottenstr. 11 (R) Di 7
Spandau, Stresowplatz 1 (K) Fr 7
Tempelhof, Schulenburgring 87 (P)
(Baerwald 18 71)

Zehldf., Georgenstr. 14 (Dietrich) Mi 8

Englische Konversation

NO 18, Landsberg. Allee 24 (R) Fr 8¹/₂
SW 19, Friedrichsgracht 50 (R) Di 8
SW 61, Lindenstraße 108 (K) Do 8
W 15, Kurfürstendamm 24
(Gth. Atelier) Mo 5¹/₂

W 62, Courbièrestraße 911 (P) Di 8
Charlbg. 2, Bismarckstr. 114 (K) Di 8
Cöpenick, Hohenzollernpl. 2 (R) Mo 9
Friedrichshag., Friedrichstr. 77 (R) Fr 9
Karlshorst, Hentigstr. 33ptr. (P) Do 8¹/₂
Lichterfelde-West (Ausk.: E 6, 1726)
Pankow, Berliner Straße 10 (P) Do 9

Englische Handelskorr. u. Kurzschritt

Pankow, Berliner Straße 10 (P) Mi 9

Newspaper Reading

Pankow, Berliner Straße 10 (P) Do 9

ITALIENISCH

W 62, Courbièrestraße 911 (P) Do 7

FRANZÖSISCH

Französisch (Anfänger)

(Grundlagen der DFB-Arbeit)

Neukölln, Anzengruberstr. 3 (R) Fr 7¹/₂
Charlottenburg 9, Akazienallee 4 (P)
(Westend 31 60)
Karlshorst, Hentigstr. 33ptr. (P) Di 7¹/₂
Pankow, Talstraße 16 (P) Mo 7¹/₂
Tempelhof, Schulenburgring 87 (P)
(Baerwald 18 71)
Wilmerdsf., Bonner Str. 12ptr. (P) Di 8

Französisch (Vorgesrittene)

N 65, Seestraße 112 (R) Do 8
N 65, Müllerstraße 159a (R) Di 8
W 62, Courbièrestraße 911 (P) Do 6
Pankow, Berliner Straße 10 (P) Fr 7¹/₂

Französisch (einfache Konversation)

NO 18, Landsberger Allee 24 (R) Fr 7
W 62, Courbièrestr. 911 (P) Mo 7; Do 8
Pankow, Berliner Straße 10 (P) Fr 7¹/₂

Französische Konversation

W 62, Courbièrestraße 911 (P) Mo 8¹/₂
Charlottenburg 2 (Knie), Bismarck-
straße 114 (K) Mi 8¹/₂
Karlshorst, Hentigstr. 33ptr. (P) Di 8¹/₂

Französische Handelskorr. u. Kurzschritt

Pankow, Berliner Straße 10 (P) Fr 7¹/₂

SPANISCH

Spanisch (Anfänger)

(Grundlagen der DFB-Arbeit)

SW 19, Seydelstraße 1111 (P) Mo 8
Wilmerdsf., Bonner Str. 12 ptr. (P) Fr 8
Pankow, Talstraße 16 (P) Mo 9

Spanisch (Anfänger mit Vorkenntnissen)

SW 61, Lindenstraße 108 (K) Di 7¹/₂

Spanisch (Vorgesrittene)

SW 61, Lindenstraße 108 (K) Di 8¹/₂
W 62, Courbièrestraße 911 (P) Mo 6

Spanische Konversation

Charlbg. 2, Bismarckstr. 114 (K) Do 8¹/₂

RUSSISCH

W 62, Courbièrestraße 911 (P) Fr 7

SCHWEDISCH

Runze, Bayreuther Str. 3 (Bavaria 2687)

Sprachclubs im Reiche

Erklärungen: E bedeutet Englisch, F—Französisch, Sp—Spanisch, It—Italienisch, Por—Portugiesisch, Pol—Polnisch, Rus—Russisch usw. A—Anfänger, V—Vorgeschriftene, K—Konversation. Wochentage Mo, Di, Mi, Do, Fr, Sa, So—Montag, Dienstag, Mittw. usf.

Altona: Auskunft erteilt Ruf 44 51 30.

Brandenburg a. H.: Auskunft erteilt W. Mann, Fouquestraße 12^{III}.

Dortmund: Markt, Kölnischer Hof (Ruf 212 73)

Mi 19 ½ EA, 20 ¾ EV.

Dresden: Sekretariat: Frau Lilly Hartung, Dresden-A., Moritzstraße 1^{III} (Ruf 147 82) Mo 17 EV, Di 17 EK, Do 19 ½ EA. Spanisch A u. V; Werderstraße 32^I. Italienisch A u. V, Französisch A u. V; Schnorrstr. 5^{II}.

Duisburg: Königstraße, Städtische Tonhalle (Ruf: Saarstraße 337 29) Fr 19 ½ EA, 20 ¾ EV.

D.-Meiderrich: Ausk. J. Steinbach, Dbg., Ackerfährstr. 64.

D.-Hamborn: Ratskeller. EA Fr 19 ¼; EV Fr 20 ½.

Düsseldorf: Königsallee, Hotel Hirschquelle (am Apollotheater) Mi 19 ½ EA, 20 ¾ EV; Do 19 ½ EA, 20 ¾ EK. Leitung: Josef Hamacher, Neuß, Salzstr. 51 (Ruf 2672)

Elberfeld siehe Wuppertal.

Essen: Michaelis-, Ecke Steubenstraße, Michaelshof Mo 19 ½ EA, 20 ¾ EV.

Frankfurt a. M.: Schillerstraße 15, I. Stock. Mo 6 ½ EA, 2, 8 ¼ EA; Do 6 ½ EV1, 8 ¼ EV3; Fr 3 EV4, 6 ½ und 8 ¼ EV. — „Kaiserkeller“, Kaiserstr. 29, I. Stock. Mo 6 ½ und 8 ¼ EA; Di 6 EK, 7 EV4, 8 ½ EV2; Mi 6 ¾ FV, 8 ½ FA; Do 6 ½ EV1, 8 ¼ EV3; Fr 8 It-A+V. — „Frankfurter Teehaus“, Goetheplatz 3, I Stock. Do 8 SpA, 9 ½ SpV. — Schillerstraße 15, I Stock (Probst); Deutsch für Ausländer.

Ffm-Höchst: Bolongarost., Café Bolongaro; Fr 6 ½ EV1. — Liederbacher Str. 2 b. Dr. Kießkalt: Mi 7 ½ EK.

Darmstadt: Café Höfer, Saalbaustr. Ecke Waldstr. 26, I Stock. Mi 6 EA, 7 ½ EV3, 9 EV1. — Martinstr. 39 b. Gradstein; Mi 7 ½ FV.

Wiesbaden: Wilhelmstr. 46, Café Blum, Colleg: Mo 8 EV, 10 FV.

Gruppenleitung für Frankfurt a. M., Ffm-Höchst, Darmstadt und Wiesbaden: Martin Probst, Frankfurt a. M., Schillerstraße 15^I. Telefon 29 3 24.

Gladbach-Rheydt: Gl., Hindenburgstr. 174, Rest. Sasserath (Ruf 22 80) Mo 19 ½ EA, 20 ¾ EV. — Gl., Hindenburgstraße 112, Hotel Europäischer Hof (Ruf 154) Mi 20 EK.

Hagen: Ebertstraße 20, Hotel Union (Ruf 21 764) Di 19 ½ EA, 20 ¾ EV.

Hamborn siehe Duisburg.

Hamburg: D.F.B. Gauleitung, Hamburg 13, Schlüterstr. 12 (Ruf 44 51 30, Postscheck 775 92) Im Bundesheim: EA tägl. 20 ½; EV tägl. 19 ¼ u. 20 ½; EK Mo 20 ½, Mi 20; FA Di 19 ¼; FV Fr 19 ¼; FK Do 20; SpA Do 19 ¼; SpV Fr 20; SpK Di 20 ½; ItA Di 18; ItV Fr 18; Hol, Dän, Por, Rus, Pol. Stenogr. und Kaufm. Korrespondenz in allen Sprachen. Schachklub, Bridgeklub, Lesezimmer.

Harburg-Wilhelmsburg: Auskunft: Ruf 44 51 30.

Haspe i. W.: Vereinshaus Constantia, Berliner Straße. Do 19 ¼ EA; 20 ½ EV.

Köln: Sekretariat: Paul Roggatz, Saarstraße 14^{III} (Ruf 21 60 39, Postscheck: Köln 790 47) Englische Übungsabende jeden Tag 20—22 Uhr. Französisch jeden Donnerstag Abend.

Krefeld: Königstraße 111, Restaurant Bürgerhaus (Ruf 22 286) E Do A 19, V 20, K 21. F Fr A 19, V 20, K 21. It Do 19 ½. Gruppenleitung: Heinrich Höfer, Krefeld-Linn, Bruchhecke 26.

Leipzig: Vielsprachen-Verein 1920 e. V., tagt in „Egerers Bierstuben“ (Markt 8) jeden Mo ab 19 ½. Konversation und Vorträge in E, F, Sp und It. Gäste jederzeit willkommen.

Mettmann (Rhld.): Mittelstr. 11, Café-Rest. O. Schoepf (Ruf 103) Sa 15 EA, 16 ½ EV.

München-Gladbach siehe Gladbach-Rheydt.

Mühlheim (Ruhr): Ecke Schloß- und Hindenburgstraße, Restaurant „Fürst Bismarck“ (Ruf 43 809) Do 18 ¾ EA, 19 ½ EV, 20 ¾ EA.

Neuß: Markt 42, Zeughaus (Ruf 29 01) Di 19 ¼ EA, 20 ½ EV. Leitung: Josef Hamacher, Neuß, Salzstraße 51 (Ruf 26 72)

Oberhausen: Ausk. Steinbach, Dbg., Ackerfährstraße 64.

Stettin: EA Di 20 ½, EV1 Do 20 ½; bei Magda Winkler, Pölitzer Str. 91. EV2 „English-American Club“ Fr 20 im Verein junger Kaufleute, Pölitzer Straße 15. Zuschriften und Anfragen erbeten an den Vorstand der Ortsgruppe Stettin, Herrn Edgar Scherzberg, Dehmelweg 32, Stettin, oder Fr. Magda Winkler, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Straße 41.

Vierns (Rhld.): Hauptstr. 105, Rest. Baumanns (Ruf 3480) E Fr 7—10.

Wuppertal, Elberfeld: Hotel Ewig Lampe, Bahnhofstr. 18 Mo 19 ½ EA, 20 ¾ EV.

Druckfehler-Berichtigung

Das Blindfehlspiel wird im Englischen „blind man's bluff“ (nicht: bluff) genannt.

Austausch Darmstadt — Paris — England

Welche Familie in Paris nimmt junges Mädchen für einige Wochen oder Monate auf? Geboten wird das Gleiche in Darmstadt (Deutschland). — Angebote an Margret Günter, Darmstadt, Schuknechtstraße 44.

Schüler, 13 ½ Jahre, wünscht Aufenthalt in England. Im Austausch können u. U. zwei Kinder in Darmstadt unterkommen. Wolfgang Leydheder, Darmstadt, Heinrichstr. 23

Schülerbriefwechsel

Das Zentralblatt für die gesamte Unterrichtsverwaltung in Preußen vom 20. November veröffentlicht die Adressen der einzelnen Mittelstellen sowie die allgemeinen Richtlinien für die Vermittlung. Gegenwärtig sind für Frankreich besonders Meldungen 14- bis 15-jähriger Schüler erwünscht. Das Angebot aus den Vereinigten Staaten ist wesentlich größer als das aus England; Knabenmeldungen für den Briefwechsel mit Amerika können umgehend berücksichtigt werden. Der Briefwechsel mit Holland, Flandern, den nordischen Ländern und Ungarn wird meist nur in deutscher Sprache geführt und besonders den Schülern der Fach-, Handels- und Berufsschulen empfohlen. Bewerber um den Briefwechsel mit Schweden und Norwegen müssen augenblicklich warten. Briefwechsel mit Italien kann sofort vermittelt werden, für den Briefwechsel mit Spanien fehlt es an spanisch. Bewerbern.

„Plastisches Lernen“ durch Audio-Vox!

Um Irrtümern und falschen Auffassungen vorzubeugen, möchten wir betonen, daß die mit freundlicher Genehmigung des Audio-Vox Sprachinstituts im Fremdsprachler veröffentlichten „Bildtext-Lektionen“ nur einen Teil der vollständigen „Audio-Vox-Methode“ darstellen.

Dieser von uns veröffentlichte Teil bildet mit insgesamt 30 Lektionen (die im Audio-Vox-Bildtextbuch durch hin- und hergehende Verweisungen untereinander und miteinander zu einem geschlossenen Ganzen verbunden werden!) die Grundlage der eigentlichen Methode (als „Arbeits- und Übungsweg“ aufgefaßt!).

Diese Methode verarbeitet und ergänzt jeden im Bildtextbuche vorkommenden Satzteil in einer Weise, daß die Bedeutung jeder Sprachform bildlich-plastisch deutlich vor das geistige Auge des Übenden gestellt wird und er (sehr zu seinem Vergnügen!) geradezu gezwungen wird, Bild und Sprachlaut (der durch 15 doppelseitige Schallplatten lebendig hörbar gemacht wird) in seinem Bewußtsein so innig zu verschmelzen, wie der Sprachmethodiker und Meister Gouin es sich besser nicht hätte wünschen können, dessen „Seriensystem“ (als unvollkommene praktische Auswirkung seiner großen Gedanken) durch die „Anweisungen“ der Audio-Vox-Methode weit in den Schatten gestellt wird.

The Lure of the Past

lure—Reiz; Köder [einstimmen]
 be out of keeping—nicht übere-
 be in keeping—übereinstimmen
 bustling—geschäft. Regsamkeit
 boast—(sich) rühmen mit
 archæological (ɑ:kɪə'lɔ:dʒɪkəl)
 memorial (mə'mɪəriəl) Denkmal
 Cleopatra (kliopə'trə)
 domiciled (də'mɪsɪəld) ansässig
 glaring (glɑ:ɪŋ) grell
 Egypt (ɪgɪpt)
 Egyptian (ɪdʒɪ'pɪən)
 dynasty (dɪ'nəstɪ)
 splinter—Splitter, Span
 chip—(ab)schnitzeln
 air-raid—Luftangriff
 gaze—aufmerksamamer Blick
 assert—behaupten
 body-snatcher—Leichenräuber
 dastardly (dɑ'stɑ:dlɪ) feige
 Egyptologist (ɪdʒɪptɔ'lɔ:dʒɪst)
 fame—Ruf, Ruhm
 plead—für j. sprechen
 endeavor (ɪndə'veɪ) Bestreben
 Elizabethan (ɪlɪzə'bɪ:θən)
 doge (dɔ:dʒ); Venice (ve'nɪs)
 ruthless (ru:θlɪs) unbarmherzig
 vicious (vɪ:ʃəs) verwerflich
 ridiculous—lächerlich
 splendor—Herrlichkeit
 hygienic (haɪdʒɪ'nɪk)
 bobbed hair—Bubenkopf
 swathe (sweɪð) einwickeln
 faint—in Ohnmacht fallen
 surplus (sə:'plʌs) überschüssig
 reincarnation—Wiederverkör-
 mere—bloß, allein [perung
 coincidence—Zusammentreffen
 servile (sə:'vɪl) Sklaven...
 descent—Geschlecht, Abstam-
 deal—sich befassen [mung
 remnant—Überrest
 archæologist (ɑ:kɪə'lɔ:dʒɪst)
 shovel (ʃʌvl) Schaufel
 excavate—Grabungen machen

The Box-office Girl

Goodge (gudʒ)
 Tottenham (tɔ'tnəm)
 lobby—Vorraum
 reassure—(wieder) beruhigen
 cloakroom—Garderobe(nraum)
 sundry—mehrere; verschiedene
 high-brow—mit eig. Ansichten
 nocturnal—nächtlich; Nacht-
 pretension—Anmaßung
 scorn—verachten, verhöhnen
 bourgeois (bu:əʒwaɪ) bürgerlich
 approved—bewährt; bare—kahl
 ornate—ge-, verziert
 interior (ɪə) das Innere
 lantern (lɑntən)

torrid—bennend heiß
 réveiller—(Nacht-)Schwärmer
 chatter—schwatzen
 giggle—kichern
 gusto (gə'stu) Vergnügen
 exotic (eksə'tɪk, egz-)
 slim—schmächtig, schlank
 gorgeous (gɔ:rdʒəs) prächtig
 eager—eifrig
 accomplish—vollführen
 uplift—emporheben
 start—stutzen; flush—erröten
 tiny (aɪ) winzig [würdig
 deserving of—verdienend,
 exercise—beunruhigen, erregen
 deem—halten für
 goddess—Göttin
 enchant (ən'tʃ) entzücken
 beckon—(zu)winken
 unique (ɪ'ju:ɪk) einzigartig
 worship (wɔ:ʃɪp) verehren
 refuse—abschlagen, verweigern
 ridiculous—lächerlich
 yield—(sich) überlassen
 exquisite—köstlich
 breathe (brɪð) atmen
 breath (breθ) Atem
 suburban—vorstädtisch
 resort (rɪzɔ:t) Ausflugsort
 dull (ʌ) langweilig
 err—(sich) irren
 hesitate—zögern [folgend
 consecutive—aufeinander-
 restore—wiederherstellen; zu-
 coarse—unfein [rückführen
 peculiar—eigentümlich
 glance (ɑ:ɪ) flüchtiger Blick
 overwhelm—überwältigen
 stagger—verblüffen
 enigmatic—rätselhaft
 scrutiny (skru:ɪ) Forschen
 stumble—stolpern
 turn—(plötzlich) werden
 blush—Röte, Erröten
 pallor (pælə) Blässe
 falter (fɔ:t) straucheln
 naught—nichts; Null
 Ned—Koseform für Edward,
 Edmund, Edwin
 unprosperous—unglücklich
 defiant (dɪfəɪənt) herausfordernd
 worn—zerrüttet
 patron—regulär customer
 visualise [vɪz-, vɪ'zju:əlaɪz] (sich)
 im Geiste vor Augen stellen
 promote—gründen
 have a hand in—beteiligt sein an
 defect—Mangel, Fehler
 make love to—den Hof machen
 propose to—anhalten um
 rapturous—leidenschaftlich
 magical (mə'ɪdʒɪk) zauberisch
 candour (kændə) Offenheit
 sole—alleinig, einzig

course—Lauf; Weg; Verfahren
 confess—etwas eingestehen
 Alice (ä:) Alice, Else
 defend—(sich) verteidigen
 betrothal (bɪ'trəʊðəl) Verlobung
 grief—Gram
 vague (veɪg) vag, unbestimmt
 anew (ə'nju:) von neuem [men
 resume (rɪzju:m) wiederaufneh-
 glimpse—flüchtig (er)blicken
 deny (dɪnaɪ) verneinen
 présentable—präsentierbar
 trinket—Schmuckstück
 necklace (ne'kleɪs) Halskette
 dye—färben
 confer—(Gunst usw.) erweisen
 sense of dominion—Machtgefühl
 intoxicate—berauschen
 distinguished—ausgezeichnet
 shirt-front—Brusteinsatz
 deferential—ehrerbietig
 Fulham (fʊ'ləm)
 dizziness—Schwindel
 fade—verblassen
 dim—trübe; dunkel; matt
 grind (aɪ) Plackerei
 apogee (ə'pɔ:dʒi) Höhepunkt
 condone—verzeihen
 prim—steif; korrekt
 ecstasy (ek'stəsi) Verzückerung
 tap—pochen, klopfen [Drücker
 latch-key—Hausschlüssel;

ENGLAND OF TO-DAY

England After 25 Years

barge (bɑ:dʒ) Lastkahn
 barrel organ—Drehorgel
 top hat—Zylinderhut
 robin—Rotkehlchen
 carol (kærəl) jubilieren
 dreary (driəri) düster
 flush—in gleicher Ebene
 Devonshire (dəv'nʃə)
 make-up—schminken
 complexion—Gesichtsfarbe
 grate—kreischen
 primrose (ɪ) Primel
 lane—Heckenweg
 unfenced—uneingezäunt

What People Are Saying

Mahatma (mə'hɑ:tmə)
 self-conceit (ɪ) Eigendünkel
 delay—Verzögerung
 conviction—Überführung
 be on trial—geprüft werden
 fetter—Fessel

Diary of a Doctor

fume—Rauch; Dunst
 monoxide (mɔnə'ksaɪd)
 choke—den Atem benehmen
 stifle—ersticken
 liable to—neigend zu
A Radio Rescue (Rettung)
 reveal—enthüllen

be revealed—bekannt werden
sense—fühlen; ahnen
distréss—Not, Bedrängnis
pénétrate—durchdringen
asphyxiate (äsfi'ksieit) ersticken
smash—zerschmettern
smash open—aufreißen, ein-
bar (ba:) verriegeln [schlagen]

The Bright Digestive Girl

bright—heiter; gescheit
digestive—Verdauungs...
pæan (pirøn) Pään (Siegeslied)
analyse (änälaiž)
deportment—Haltung;
feines Benehmen

mannequin (mä'nikin)
digestion—Verdauung
conviction—Überzeugung
innocence—Harmlosigkeit
apology (əp'ələdʒi) Entschuldigung
désolate (s!) verheeren [gung]
frankness—Offenheit [gefaßt]
this 20 years [als 1 Zeitraum auf-
take one thing with another—
eins ins andere gerechnet]

"The Times" of 1832

elas (əlar's) ach!, leider!
crew (kru:) Mannschaft
surgeon (sərdʒən) Wundarzt

King's Message to the Empire

Sandringham (sä'ndriŋəm)
link—(sich) verkettten
stern—streng; test—Prüfung
tranquillity—Ruhe
overbear—überlasten
infirmity—Gebrechen

LIVRES A LIRE

devancier, -ière—Vorgänger(in)
angoisser—ängstigen
courant—Strömung [digkeit]
subtilité—Scharfsinn; Spitzfin-
dégager—auslösen; freimachen
accessible à—zugänglich für
préoccupation—(Haupt-)Sorge
aussi fertile—so fruchtbar
impénétrable—unerforschlich
insondable—unergründlich
spectre—Gespenst; Schreckbild
horreur f.—Schauer, Abscheu
répulsion—Widerwillen
d'aucuns—einige
superstition—Aberglaube [hörig]
ancestral—d. verfl. Jahrh. ange-
reflet—Widerschein, Abglanz
funèbre—z. Leichenbeg. gehörig
s'inspirer—eingegeben werden
... de—sich beeinflussen l. von
écarté—beiseiteschieben [mit
hérissier de—besetzen; spicken
hérissé de—voll von
hérissé de difficultés—voller
Schwierigkeiten
domaine—Bereich, Gebiet

ardu—schwer zu lösen [vermeid.
trier sur le volet—sorgfältig
utiliser—(nützlich) verwenden
petit à petit—allmählich
ambiance—Umgebung, Umwelt;
(intell., moralisches Milieu)
la foi—Glaube
primordial—ursprünglich
insuffler—einblasen
affirmation—Bejahung
apparence—Anschein, Aussehen
le lyrique—Lyrik; Lyriker
débordant—übermäßig
incontestable—unbestreitbar
inclination—Neigung, Liebhaber.
émouvant—bewegend, ergrei-
magé—bilderreich [fend
sonore—wohlklingend, klang-
hanter—quälen, plagen [reich
révélateur—auf d. Spur führend
comme—gleichsam wie
puéril—kindisch
s'adonner—sich widmen
précision—Deutlichkeit
concordant—zs.-stimmend
aboutir à—führen zu
anéantissement—Vernichtung
suprême—äußerst, letzt
s'enliser—versinken
alimenter—schüren, fördern
la proie—Beute
infernal—höllisch [Überlegung
aveuglément—blindlings, ohne
désordonner—verwirren
aspirer—streben, trachten
débuter—anfangen
reculer—zurückschieben; er-
sérénité—Heiterkeit [weitern]

La page récréative

insensé—sinnlos
rapin—Farbenkleckser
ambulant—unherziehend
être de passage—s. nur kz. aufh.
bouillant—hitzig, aufbrausend
augmenter—wachsen, steigen
avalé—hinunterschlucken
bric-à-brac—Trödelkram
selle—Sattel

La France d'aujourd'hui

le suicide—Selbstmord
vague—Woge, Welle
se déferler—branden
exacerbé—in hoh. Gr. aufgereizt
se supprimer—s. d. Leben nehm.
pénible—hart, peinlich
funeste—unheilvoll
avide de—begierig auf
le néant—das Nichts
concevoir—empfangen,
schöpfen, zeugen
tourmente—Aufruhr (seit 1914)
aboulique—willenlos
terrasser—niederwerfen
filéau—[fig.] Geißel

LA ESPAÑA DE HOY

El triunfo de la primavera
taumaturgia—Zauberei
cetro—Zepter; gozoso—fröhlich
cuajar—anfüllen, besäen
conjuro—Zauber
milagro—Wunder
semblante—Antlitz
pregón—Ausrufen, Anpreisung
callejero—Straßen...
alelí—Nelke
primavera—Primel
a porfía—um die Wette
enloquecido—toll
esparcir—ausstreuen
pincelada—Pinselstrich
por doquier (donde quiera)—
bermejo—rot [überall hin
lirio nazareno—Schwertlilie
pervinca—Singrün
azucena—helle Lilie

Extravagancias de millonario

al pie de la letra—buchstäblich
voráGINE—Strudel
payaso—Hanswurst
por si—falls
entrenamiento—Training

Del color de mi cristal

cartel—Plakat
ponerse—werden
borracho—Trunkenbold
de por allí—von drüben
en vista—in Anbetracht
rodar—rollen
acaso—aufs Geratewohl
dar la lata—ärgern
aptitud—Fähigkeit
activar—fördern
vinícola—Wein...
llamativo—auffallend
embriaguez—Trunkenheit
regocijado—fröhlich
patoso—schwerfällig
peleón—zänkisch

Un grupo de ciegos

ciego—blind
merced a—dank
referido—vorerwähnt
múltiple—vielfältig
fortaleza—Festung
tienda—Zelt; guiar—führen
complacencia—Freudigkeit
gozar de—genießen
gestionar—verhandeln über

¿Como veía usted la vida...

transparente—klar, durchsichtig
el matiz—Schattierung
semillero—Pflanzschule
fructificar—Frucht bringen
inspiración—Eingebung, Dich-
racial—rassisch [tung
configuración—Gestaltung
sonar a—klingen nach
hondo—tief