THE RADICALS OF THE IROQUOIS LANGUAGE.

Ethnologists and scientists have said that there are strange radicals in the Indian language. There are strange radicals in the Indian dialects, but not in the pure Indian language. There are strange radicals in all dialects, A dialect is the corruption of a language.

The Aryans articulate On and R. Another class of people articulate L, another class M,B,P,F,V...... Marriage and intermarriage gave rise to a class of people who endeavor to articulate a mixture of these languages and the result is strange radicals.

The Chief is a Mohawk. His wife is a Bay of Quinte Mohawk, with some German blood. She articulates a mixture of the Ek, R.L.M.B.V languages and the result is strange radicals. The Chief articulates the On and R language and in a list of some three hundred vital Mohawk worlds mile for the Society not one strange radical was found.

KHAKI---KHARKI.

The 'kha' in this word is the 'kha' that we see in Oronhyatekha. Khaki is a condensed modern form of the plural, Kwah-Kwah, Queen-Queen, Mother Earth.

It has been written that khaki is a Hindu word meaning 'dust colored'--Mother Earth.

Kharki is King, the masculine of khaki.

GOD.

On-ah or Youen-heh is the radical of the Iroquois language. Teh or Deh has different functions--the dual, plural, family plural and locative. Geh or Kon is the primal family plural. Onah is written Geh-onah-deh and Deh onah-geh. In modern languages Onah invariably appears condensed to a vowel. G-onah-d is God. D-onah-g is Dog. The White Dog is the Lamb of Sacrifice.

Dog is Te-onah, the War Lord, the Watch Dog. Te-onah the Slayer of Evil in the world of Nature, became Evil, itself, in the Moral world. The emblem of Evil is the Serpent or Snake. Snake and Otter in Sanskrit are identical. When Dakawaneida took his departure he said, if he did not return, the Otter would bleed. Otter is Teh-arya. The Teh-ish-arya man. Ish is the second sound of the letter A, one of the two Veda goddesses of Speech.