

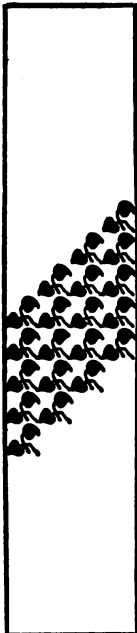
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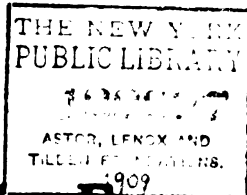
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L'AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO



Oklahoma City, U. S. A.



L' Amerika Esperantisto

*A Monthly Journal of Esperanto, the
International Language*

*Subscription, per year, One Dollar. Java Abonpage, 1 dolaro; 6
frankoj; 2 rubel.*

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Vol. 1.

October, 1906

No. 1.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The purpose and scope of *L' Amerika Esperantisto* as at present defined, are to fill, in some measure, the demand of American students and users of the language for an Esperanto journal on the west side of the Atlantic. Because hundreds of copies of this initial number are to be circulated among persons who possibly have never heard of the language, much space in this issue is devoted to plain English information concerning Esperanto. Anticipating the lively interest which the facts about Esperanto awaken in the mind of every intelligent, thinking person to whom they are presented, a brief grammar and vocabulary, with exercises, occupy the remainder of this number. The extremely rapid development of interest in America has been largely through stray press notices and reviews, and organization is at this time the thing most needed. There are hundreds, yes, thousands, of Esperantists in America who have no means of knowing each other. If textbooks or vocabularies of any kind are published in the United States, the fact is not now widely known.

Just at present the reluctance of American typefounders and builders of type-setting machines to put on the market the accented letters used by Esperanto printers, is most annoying. This number of *L' Amerika Esperantisto* was composed on a Mergenthaler machine, and the use of accents was impossible. The concession made to English printers, permitting them to use *ch*, *gh*, *hh*, *jh*, and *sh*, is inconvenient and confusing, and it was thought best to eliminate, as far as possible, from this issue, words containing accents. For the printing of the November number, the accents will be secured and used.

As soon as they can be compiled and printed, brief but comprehensive grammars and vocabularies will be printed, both English-Esperanto and Spanish-Esperanto, for the prospective scope of this *gazeto* stretches from the Arctic Ocean to Cape Horn. No discrimination will be made against European and Asiatic subscribers, however, so long as the post charges do not necessitate it.

THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

It is hardly probable that of the thousands to whom the initial number of this publication will be presented, more than half have read or heard of the International Language, Esperanto. We know that many learned scholars and professors are disposed, from motives more or less reasonable and reasons more or less fanciful, to greet the suggestion of a possible international language with an eloquent "Pooh!"

Against the profound argumentation and eminent logic involved in "Pooh" is advanced this simple fact: "*An international language is no longer a dream.*"

It will be repeated with scholarly eclat and ponderous finality that language is a growth; a slow, laborious development, and cannot be manufactured nor created by direct human endeavor; that an artificial language must be impractical.

Answering this it is suggested that a language built through the careful, profound study of a highly civilized man ought, at least, to be as useful as a language accumulated through the random babbling of savages; and that such a language is *practical*.

Others will argue that language is a direct and divine gift, and that any attempt to construct a language artificially is a sacrilegious assumption of divine powers, and, therefore, doomed to disgrace and failure.

These same persons believe that hands and feet are special endowments from the Creator, yet they do not hesitate (some of them at least) to use mechanical means of travel nor to displace hand labor with that of cunningly devised machines.

With more reason than, perhaps, any of those mentioned, others say that all previous attempts to construct an International language have failed and that Esperanto cannot, therefore, be expected to succeed.

To these, the reply is: Esperanto is already a proven success.

The extent of the success of Esperanto propaganda may be measured by the fact that there are already published, in Europe, some forty journals exclusively devoted to the language, while many others have Esperanto columns and departments. So widely is the language receiving recognition that many firms publish advertisements, circulars and catalogues in Esperanto.

Think of language, in which:

The entire grammar can be printed on a postal card!

Every word is self-pronouncing and more than half are self-defining!

Every letter has one sound and every sound one letter!

All nouns end in the same form!



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All verbs have uniform endings and uniform conjugation!

All adjectives have a uniform ending!

All derived adverbs have a uniform ending!

This simplicity of grammar, phonetic spelling, orthographic pronunciation and distinguishing forms of the parts of speech enable a person of even less than average intelligence to learn the language readily and correctly, and in fact many persons can master Esperanto who have never been able to write or speak their own language according to the grammar. As an example, let us examine the following sentence:

La beleta infano senzorge rompis la novan ludilon. The pretty child carelessly broke the new toy.

Supposing that the Esperanto student does not know the meaning of a single word in this sentence, he can analyze its grammatical construction thus:

Infano is the subject, because it has a noun ending, and nominative ending.

Rompis is a verb, and in the past tense, because its ending, *is*, signifies just that and nothing else.

Senzorge is an adverb, as attested by its final letter, *e*.

Ludilon is the object of the verb. That it is a noun and in the objective case is shown by its ending, *on, o* signifying the noun and *n* the objective or accusative case.

Novan must belong to *ludilon*, because it is an accusative adjective and can belong only to the accusative noun.

It is this marvelous uniformity and simplicity that enables anyone to gain a practical knowledge of Esperanto in a week. The most difficult task in the acquirement of any language, its grammar, is here simplified to such an extent that it means merely an hour's play!

ESPERANTO GRAMMAR.

THE ALPHABET

The Esperanto alphabet contains twenty-eight letters, representing twenty-eight sounds. It has no *q, w, x, or y*. Following are the letters:

Aa, Bb, Cc, CHch, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, GHgh, Hh, HHhh, Ii, Jj, JHjh, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Rr, Ss, SHsh, Tt, Uu, Vv, Zz, and an accented Uu. Instead of *ch, gh, jh, hh, and sh*, European printers use accented letters, which are not yet procurable from American type-founders.

The letters are pronounced as in English, with the following exceptions:

- a is pronounced as "a" in *father*
- c is pronounced as *ts* in *hats*
- ch is pronounced as *ch* in *church*
- e is pronounced as *e* in *they*
- g is pronounced as *g* in *guard*
- gh is pronounced as *j* in *join*
- h is pronounced as *h* in *home*

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hh is pronounced as ch in *loch*
i is pronounced as ee in *eel*
j is pronounced as y in *yet*
jh is pronounced as z in *seizure*
o is pronounced as o in *rode*
s is pronounced as s in *sun*
sh is pronounced as sh in *shun*
u is pronounced as u in *rule*

RULES.

THE ARTICLE.

The indefinite article is not used in Esperanto. The definite article is *la*, without change for all genders, numbers and cases.

THE NOUN.

The noun has the ending *o*. For the plural, add *j*. For the objective case, add *n*. For the possessive, use the preposition *de*.

THE ADJECTIVE.

The adjective terminates in *a*; it has case and number, same as the noun. The comparative is formed by the words *pli—ol* (more than; the superlative by *plej*).

NUMERALS

The fundamental numerals (nominative form only) are: *Unu, du, tri, kvar, kvin, ses, sep, ok, nau, dek, cent, mil*. Tens and hundreds are formed by simply joining the numerals. To form ordinals, add the adjective termination—*unua, dua*, first, second. For the fractions, suffix *on*; for the multiples, *oble*; for the collectives, *op*. Besides these, noun and adverb endings may be used.

PRONOUNS.

The personal pronouns are *mi*, I; *vi*, you; *li*, he; *ŝi*, she; *ĝi*, it; *ŝi* (not defined) *ni*, we; *ili*, they; *oni* "one," or "they." The possessive is formed by adding the adjective terminal letter, *a*, objective same as the noun.

THE ADVERB.

The derived adverbs end in *e* and are compared like the adjectives.

PREPOSITIONS

All prepositions are followed by nominative case.

PRONUNCIATION.

Esperanto words are always pronounced exactly as spelled, with the accent on the penult (last syllable but one).

COMPOUND WORDS.

Any desired word may be formed in Esperanto by joining root words. The grammatical terminations are also regarded as complete words.

OBJECTIVE FOR DIRECTION.

To show direction, or movement toward an object or place, use the objective or accusative case.

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THE PREPOSITION JE

When unable to select the correct preposition, *je*, which has no fixed meaning, may be used, or the accusative case, without the preposition.

COMMON WORDS.

Words which are common to most languages are used in Esperanto without change except as to spelling and termination. Phonograph, *Fonografo*.

ELISION

The final vowel of the article and noun may be omitted and the apostrophe substituted.

THE VERB.

All Esperanto verbs use the same conjugation, and have no person or number forms. The infinitive is formed by adding *i* to the root word. *Esti*, to be. *Ami*, to love.

The present tense ending is *as*—*mi amas*, I love. Past, *is*—*mi amis*, I did love. Future, *os*—*mi amos*, I shall love.

The active participle forms are *ant'*, *int'*, and *ont'*, present, past and future respectively, and these take the noun, adjective or adverb final letter according to the sense. *Amanta*, loving; *amante*, lovingly. The passive participle forms are *ata*, present; *ita*, past; and *ota*, future.

The imperative mode is expressed by the final letter *u*. *Donu al mi la libron*. Give me the book.

The potential mode form is *us*. *Mi amus*, I should love.

PREFIXES.

bo—Denotes relationship by marriage. *Patro*, father; *bopatro*, father-in-law.

dis—Dismemberment or separation. *Semi*, to sow; *dissemi*, to scatter.

ek—To begin suddenly, an action of short duration. *Ridi*, to laugh; *ekridi*, to burst out laughing.

ge—Both sexes together. *Patro*, father; *gepatroj*, parents.

mal—Confers directly opposite meaning. *Bona*, good; *malbona*, bad.

re—To repeat or reverse. *Diri*, to speak; *rediri*, to repeat. *Veni*, to come; *reveni*, to return.

SUFFIXES.

'ad'—Continued action. *Paroli*, to speak; *parolado*, a speech.

'an'—An inhabitant. *Ameriko*, America; *Amerikano*, an American.

'ar'—A collection of things. *Arbo*, a tree; *arbaro*, a forest.

'ebl'—Denotes possibility. *Vidi*, to see; *videbla*, visible.

'ec'—Denotes possession of quality. *Bela*, beautiful; *beleco*, beauty.

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- 'eg'—Increased force. *Varma*, warm; *varmega*, hot.
'ej'—Place of action. *Lerni*, to learn; *lernejo*, a school.
'ema—Tendency or inclination. *Laboro*, labor; *labor-ema*, industrious.
'estr'—Chief or head. *Urbo*, city; *urbestro*, mayor.
'et'—Diminution. *Hundo*, a dog; *hundeto*, a small dog.
'id'—Young of the species. *Kato*, a cat; *katido*, a kitten.
'ig'—To cause to become. *Bela*, beautiful; *beligi*, to beautify.
'il'—An instrument or tool. *Kudri*, to sew; *kudrilo*, a needle.
'in'—The feminine. *Frato*, brother; *fratino*, sister.
'ind'—Worthy. *Ami*, to love; *aminda*, amiable.
'ing'—A holder for a single object. *Plumo*, pen; *plum-ingo*, a penholder.
'ist'—A person of the calling or profession. *Boto*, boot; *botisto*, a bootmaker.
'uj'—The thing or place containing. *Akvo*, water; *akvujo*, a water tank. *Ruso*, a Russian; *Rusujo*, Russia.
'ul'—A person possessing the quality. *Timo*, fear; *timulo*, a coward.

EXERCISES.

I.

Patro kaj frato. Leono estas besto. Rozo estas floro, kaj kolumbo estas birdo. La rozo apartenas al Johano. La suno brilas. La patro estas sana. La patro estas tajloro.

Father and brother. A lion is a beast. A rose is a flower, and a dove is a bird. The rose belongs to John. The sun shines. The father is healthy. The father is a tailor.

II.

Infano estas ne matura homo. La infano ne ploras. La monto estas blua. Kie estas la libro kaj la kraĵono? La libro estas sur la tablo kaj la kraĵono estas sur la fenestro. Sur la tablo estas kraĵono kaj plumo. Jen estas pomo. Jen estas la pomo kiu mi trovis.

A child is not a mature man. The child does not cry. The mountain is blue. Where are the book and the pencil? The book is on the table and the pencil is on the window. On the table is a pencil and a pen. Here is an apple. Here is an apple which I found.

III.

Leonas esto forta. La dentoj de leono estas akraj. Al leono ne donu la manon. Mi vidis leonon. Kiu deziras rajdi sur leono? La leono kaj la urso ne estas bonaj amikoj.

A lion is strong. The teeth of a lion are sharp. Do not give the hand to the lion. I saw a lion. Who wishes to ride

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on a lion? The lion and the bear are not good friends.

IV.

La patro estas bona. Diru al la patro ke mi estas diligenta. Mi amas la patron. La filo staras apud la patro. La mano de Johano estas pura. Mi konas Johanon. Donu al mi la panon. Antaŭ la domo staras arbo. La patro estas en la hotelo.

The father is good. Say to the father that I am diligent. I love the father. The son stands near the father. John's hand is clean. I know John. Give the bread to me. A tree stands before the house. The father is in the hotel.

V.

La birdo flugas. La kanto de la birdoj estas agrabla. Donu al la birdoj akvon, se ili volas trinki. La knabo forpelas la birdojn. Ni vidis per okuloj kaj audis per oreloj. Bonaj infanoj lernas diligente. Aleksandro ne volas lerni, kaj tial mi batas Aleksandron. De la patro mi ricevis libron, kaj de la frato mi ricevis plumon. Mi venas de la avo, kaj mi iras nun al la onklo. Mi legas libron. La patro ne legas libron, sed li skribas leteron.

The bird flies. The song of the birds is pleasing. Give the birds water, if they wish to drink. The boy drove away the birds. We see with eyes and hear with ears. Good child-study diligently. Alexander does not wish to learn, and therefore I beat Alexander. From the father I received a book, and from the brother I received a pen. I come from the grandfather, and I go now to the uncle. I read a book. The father does not read a book, but he writes a letter.

VI.

Papero estas blanka. Blanka papero estas sur la tablo. Jen estas la libro de la juna fraŭlino. La patro donis al mi bonan pomon. Rakontu al mia juna amiko belan historion. Mi ne amas obstinajn homojn. Mi deziras al vi bonan tagon, sinjoro! Bonan matenon! Tra la nuboj brilas la bela suno. En la tago ni vidas la helan sunon, en la nokto ni vidas la palan lunon kaj la belajn stelojn. La papero estas tre blanka, sed la tuko estas pli blanka. Lakto estas pli nutra ol vino.

Paper is white. White paper is on the table. Here is the book of the young lady (miss). The father gave me a good apple. Tell my young friend a beautiful story. I do not love stubborn men. I wish you good day, sir! Good morning! Through the clouds shines the beautiful sun. In the day we see the bright sun and in the night we see the pale moon and the beautiful stars. The paper is very white, but the cloth is whiter. Milk is more nutritious than wine.

VII.

Du homoj povas pli multe fari ol unu. Mi havas nur

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unu nazon sed me havas du okulojn. Li promenas kun tri hundoj. El liaj multaj infanoj unuj estas bonaj kaj aliaj estas malbonaj. Kvin kaj sep faras dek du. Dek kaj dek faras dudek. Kvar kaj dek ok faras dudek du. Tridek kaj kvardek kvin faras sepdek kvin. Li havas dek unu infanojn. Januaro estas la unua monato de la jaro, Aprilo estas la kvara, Novembro estas la dek-unua, kaj Decembro estas la dek-dua. La kvara tago de Julio estas la nasktago de la respubliko Amerika.

Two men can do much more than one. I have only one nose, but I have two eyes. He walks with three dogs. Of his many children some (ones) are good and others are bad. Five and seven make twelve. Ten and ten make twenty. Four and eighteen make twenty-two. Thirty and forty-five make seventy-five. He has eleven children. January is the first month of the year, April is the fourth, November is the eleventh and December the twelfth. The fourth day of July is the birthday of the American republic.

VIII.

Mi havas cent pomojn. Mi deziras dekduon da kuleroj kaj du dekduojn da forkoj. Cent jaroj faras centjaron. Unue mi redonas al vi la monon, kiun vi pruntis al mi; due mi dankas vin por la prunto; trie mi petis vin poste prunti al mi, kiam mi bezonas monon. Kvinoble sep estas tridek kvin. Tri estas duono de ses. Ok estas kvar kvinonoj de dek. Unu tago estas tricent-sesdek-kvinono au tricent-sesdek-sesono de jaro. Kvinope ili atakis min, sed mi venkis la kvin atakantojn. En la lernejo estas knaboj kaj knabinoj. La patrino zorgas pri la infano. Ni estas homoj. Vi estas infanoj. Ili estas Rusoj. Kie estas la knaboj? Ili estas en la kampo. Kie estas la knabinoj? Ili ankau estas en la kampo. Ili sidas sur la tablo. Mi vokas la knabon, kaj li venas.

I have a hundred apples. I desire a dozen spoons and two dozen forks. A hundred years make a century. First, I give back the money which you loaned me; second, I thank you for the loan; third, I beg you afterwards to loan to me when I shall need money. Five times seven are thirty-five. Three is half of six. Eight is four-fifths of ten. One day is a three-hundred-sixty-fifth or a three-hundred-sixty-sixth of a year. Five together they attacked me, but I conquered the five assailants. In the school are boys and girls. The mother cares for (about) the child. We are men. You are children. They are Russians. Where are the boys? They are in the field. Where are the girls? They also are in the field. They sit on the table. I call the boy, and he comes.

IX.

Li amas min, sed mi lin ne amas. Mi volis lin bati, sed li forkuris de mi. Donu al mi vian nomon. Ne skirbu al mi

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tiajn longajn leterojn. Venu al mi hodiaŭ vespere. Mi rakontos all vi historion. Kial vi ne diras al mi la veron. Li estas mia onklo. Petro kaj lia edzino tre amas miajn infanojn; mi ankau tre amas iliajn. Montru al ili vian novan veston. Mia frato diris al Stefano, ke li lin amas tre multe. miaj fratoj havas hodiaŭ gastojn. Oni ne forgesas facile sian unuan amon. Nun mi legas, vi legas, kaj li legas. Vi skribas, kaj la infanoj skribas. Hierau mi renkontis vian filon, kaj li salutis min. Antau tri tagoj mi vizitis vian kuzon, kaj mian vizito faris al li plezuron. Kiam mi venis al li, li dormis; sed mi lin vekis.

He loves me, but I do not love him. I wished to hit him, but he ran away from me. Tell me your name. Do not write me such long letters. Come to me this (today) evening. I will tell you a story. Why do you not tell me the truth? He is my uncle. Peter and his wife love my children very much; I also love theirs very much. Show them your new garment. My brother told Stephen that he loves him very much. My brothers have guests today. One does not easily forget his first love. Now I read, you read and he reads. You write and the children write. Yesterday I met your son, and he greeted (saluted) me. Three days ago I visited your cousin, and my visit gave (made to) him pleasure. When I went to him, he slept, but I awakened him.

X.

Genevo, Svisujo, Unuan de Septembro, 1906.

La Esperanta (lingvo universala) Kongreso, kiu estas en sidado en Genevo dum unu semajno, estis tre sukcesplena. La kunveno kunfaris kun tre diversaj objektoj. La Rugha Kruco, malebrieco, socialismo, edukado, paco kaj la sciencoj estis diskutata en Esperanto. La deligitoj de Ameriko estis entusiasmega pri la eblecoj kaj utileco de Esperanto en veturado. Profesoro A. N. Grillon, de Filadelfio, kaj Profesoro Huntington, de Harvardo, ageme partoprenis en la diskutadoj. La Esperanta Kongreso de 1907 estos tenata en Anglando.

Geneva, Switzerland, September 1, 1906.

The Esperanto (universal language) Congress, which was in session here for a week, was very successful. The convention dealt with extremely varied subjects. The Red Cross, temperance, socialism, education, peace and the sciences were discussed in Esperanto. The delegates from America were very enthusiastic concerning the possibilities and usefulness of Esperanto in traveling. Prof. A. N. Grillon, of Philadelphia, and Prof. Huntington, of Harvard, actively took part in the discussion. The Esperanto Congress of 1907 will be held in England.

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ENGLISH-ESPERANTO VOCABULARY.

A

Abdomen, *ventro*.
Ability, *Talento*.
Able, (to be), *povi*.
Above (prep.) *super*.
Above (adv.) *supre*.
Absorb, *Sorbi*.
Accent, *akcenti*.
Accompany, *akompani*.
Accurate, *akurata*.
Acid, *acido*.
Acquire, *akiri*.
Across, *trans*.
Act, *agi*.
Address, *adresi*.
Add to, *aldoni*.
Admire, *admiri*.
Adore, *adori*.
Advertise, *anonci*.
After, *post*.
Again, *ree*.
Agent, *agento*.
Ah! *ha!*
Album, *albumo*.
Alcohol, *alkoholo*.
Allude, *aludi*.
Allure, *logi*.
Almond, *migdalo*.
Alone, *sola*.
Already, *jam*.
Altar, *altaro*.
America, *Ameriko*.
Among, *inter*.
Amuse, *amuzi*.
And, *kaj*.
Anger, *kolero*.
Antique, *antikva*.
Any, *ia*.
Any body, *iu*.
Any how, *iel*.
Any ones, *ies*.
Any quantity, *iom*.
Any thing, *io*.
Any where, *ie*.
Apple, *pomo*.
April, *Aprilo*.
Arch, *arko*.
Arrest, *aresti*.
Arrow, *sago*.

Art, *arto*.
As, *kiel*.
Ask, *demandi*.
Atom, *atomo*.
Attack, *ataki*.
Attain, *atingi*.
Attempt, *atenti*.
Attest, *atesti*.
Avoid, *eviti*.
Await, *atendi*.
Awake, *veki*.
Away, *for*.

B

Babble, *babili*.
Bag, *sako*.
Bake, *baki*.
Ball (globe), *globo*.
Ball, (playing), *pilko*.
Ball (party), *balo*.
Ball, (bullet), *kuglo*.
Banana, *banano*.
Bank (money), *banko*.
Baptize, *bapti*.
Bar, *bari*.
Bowl, *barelo*.
Basket, *korbo*.
Bathe, *bani*.
Battle, *batalo*.
Be, *esti*.
Beam (timber), *trabo*.
Beam (light), *radio*.
Bean, *fabo*.
Beard, *barbo*.
Beast (animal), *besto*.
Beat, *bati*.
Beautiful, *bela*.
Bed, *lito*.
Bee, *abelo*.
Beer, *biero*.
Beg (entreat), *peti*.
Believe, *kredi*.
Belong, *aparteni*.
Below (prep.), *sub*.
Bench (seat), *benko*.
Bend, *fleksi*.
Besides, *krom*.
Bet, *veti*.
Beyond, *preter*.
Bicycle, *biciklo*.

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Bind, <i>ligi</i> .	Cinder, <i>cindro</i> .
Bird, <i>birdo</i> .	Cipher, <i>cifero</i> .
Bite, <i>mordi</i> .	Circle, <i>rondo</i> .
Black, <i>nigra</i> .	Citizen, <i>urbano</i> .
Bless, <i>beni</i> .	City, <i>urbo</i> .
Blind, <i>blinda</i> .	Clear, <i>klara</i> .
Blood, <i>sango</i> .	Cloud, <i>nubo</i> .
Blue, <i>blua</i> .	Coal, <i>karbo</i> .
Body, <i>korpo</i> .	Coat, <i>vesto</i> .
Boil, <i>boli</i> .	Cocoa, <i>kakao</i> .
Bone, <i>osto</i> .	Collect, <i>kolekti</i> .
Book, <i>libro</i> .	Coffee, <i>kafo</i> .
Boot, <i>boto</i> .	Color, <i>koloro</i> .
Bottle, <i>botelo</i> .	Comb, <i>kombi</i> .
Bow, <i>saluto</i> .	Come, <i>veni</i> .
Box, <i>kesto</i> .	Commence, <i>komenci</i> .
Brave, <i>brava</i> .	Common, <i>komuna</i> .
Bread, <i>pano</i> .	Company, <i>kompanio</i> .
Break, <i>rompi</i> .	Concerning, <i>pri</i> .
Breast, <i>brusto</i> .	Conduct, <i>konduki</i> .
Brick, <i>briko</i> .	Confess, <i>konfesi</i> .
Bridge, <i>ponto</i> .	Confide, <i>konfidi</i> .
Bridle, <i>brido</i> .	Conform, <i>konformi</i> .
Bright (clear), <i>hela</i> .	Consent, <i>konsenti</i> .
Brother, <i>frato</i> .	Console, <i>konsoli</i> .
Brown, <i>bruna</i> .	Construct, <i>konstrui</i> .
Brush, <i>broso</i> .	Consume, <i>konsumi</i> .
Bucket, <i>sitelo</i> .	Contract, <i>kontrakto</i> .
Build, <i>konstrui</i> .	Contrast, <i>kontrasto</i> .
But, <i>sed</i> .	Control, <i>kontroli</i> .
	Cook, <i>kuri</i> .
C	Copy, <i>kopii</i> .
Cake, <i>kuko</i> .	Corn, <i>greno</i> .
Call, <i>voki</i> .	Corner, <i>angulo</i> .
Candle, <i>kandelo</i> .	Cotton (raw), <i>kotono</i> .
Candy, <i>kando</i> .	Cough, <i>tusi</i> .
Cane, <i>kano</i> .	Cover, <i>kovri</i> .
Capable, <i>kapabla</i> .	Cream, <i>kremo</i> .
Card, <i>karto</i> .	Create, <i>krei</i> .
Carry, <i>porti</i> .	Crime, <i>krimo</i> .
Cat, <i>kato</i> .	Crown, <i>krono</i> .
Catch, <i>kapti</i> .	Cruel, <i>kruela</i> .
Cede, <i>cedi</i> .	Cry (call), <i>krii</i> .
Cent, <i>cendo</i> .	Cry (weep), <i>plori</i> .
Centre, <i>centro</i> .	Cup, <i>taso</i> .
Chalk, <i>kreto</i> .	Cure (a malady), <i>kuraci</i> .
Character, <i>karaktero</i> .	
Cheek, <i>vango</i> .	D
Child, <i>infano</i> .	Dance, <i>danci</i> .
Chin, <i>mentono</i> .	Date, <i>dati</i> .
Cigar, <i>cigaro</i> .	Day, <i>tago</i> .

L'AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.

Deaf, *surda*.
 Dear, *kara*.
 Deceive, *trompi*.
 Decide, *decidi*.
 Deer, *cervo*.
 Defend, *defendi*.
 Define, *defini*.
 Delicate, *delikata*.
 Demand, *postulo*.
 Deny, *nei*.
 Deserve, *meriti*.
 Destroy, *detru*.
 Detail, *detalo*.
 Devil, *diablo*.
 Dew, *roso*.
 Dish, *plado*.
 Die, *morti*.
 Divide, *dividi*.
 Do, *fari*.
 Dog, *hundo*.
 Doll, *pupo*.
 Door, *por*.
 Doubt, *dubi*.
 Dove, *kolombo*.
 Drug, *drogo*.
 Dry, *seka*.
 Dust, *polvo*.
 Duty, *devo*.

E

Eagle, *aglo*.
 Ear, *orelo*.
 Early (adj.), *frua*.
 Earth, *tero*.
 East, *oriento*.
 Easy, *facila*.
 Educate, *eduki*.
 Egg, *ovo*.
 Elect, *elekti*.
 Empire, *imperio*.
 End, *fini*.
 England, *Anglujo, Angloland*.
 Envy, *envii*.
 Equal, *egala*.
 Err, *erari*.
 Esteem, *estimi*.
 Eternal, *eterna*.
 Evening, *vespero*.
 Event, *okazo*.
 Example, *ekzemplo*.
 Execute, *ekzekuti*.

Explode, *eksplodi*.
 Explore, *esplori*.
 Express, *esprimi*.
 Extend, *etendi*.
 Eye, *okulo*.

F

Fable, *fablo*.
 Fact, *fakto*.
 Fade, *velka*.
 Fail, *manki*.
 False, *falsa*.
 Fame, *famo*.
 Family, *familio*.
 Farm, *farmo*.
 Fast, *fasti*.
 Fat, *grasa*.
 Father, *pater*.
 Fear, *timi*.
 February, *Februaro*.
 Feed, *nutri*.
 Field, *kampo*.
 Fig, *figo*.
 Find, *trovi*.
 Finger, *fingro*.
 Finish, *fini*.
 Five, *kvin*.
 Flag, *standardo*.
 Flat, *flata*.
 Flow, *flui*.
 Fly, *flugi*.
 Follow, *sekvi*.
 Foot, *piedo*.
 For, *por*.
 Fork, *forko*.
 Found, *fondi*.
 Four, *kvar*.
 Frame, *kadro*.
 France, *Franujo, Franclando*.
 Free, *libera*.
 Frost, *frosto*.
 Fruit, *frukto*.
 Fry, *friti*.

G

Gain, *gajni*.
 Gas, *gaso*.
 Genius, *genio*.
 German, *Germano*.
 Ghost, *fantomo*.
 Give, *doni*.
 Globe, *globo*.

T.
 PUE
 ASTOR
 ILLEN

U'AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.

Glory, *gloro*.
 Gold, *oro*.
 Good, *bona*.
 Gown, *robo*.
 Grandfather, *avo*.
 Grandson, *nepo*.
 Grape, *vinbero*.
 Grass, *herbo*.
 Green, *verda*.
 Guest, *gasto*.

H

Ha! *ha!*
 Habit, *kutimo*.
 Hail, *hajli*.
 Hair, *hair*.
 Halt, *Halti*.
 Hand, *mano*.
 Hare, *leporo*.
 Harmony, *harmonio*.
 Harness, *jungi*.
 Harp, *harpo*.
 Have, *havi*.
 Hebrew, *Hebreo*.
 Hell, *infero*.
 Help, *helpi*.
 Here is, *jen estas*.
 He, *ii*.
 Head, *kapo*.
 Health, *sano*.
 Heart, *koro*.
 Heat, *hejti*.
 High, *alta*.
 Hindu, *Hindo*.
 Hire, *dungi*.
 Hit, *frapi*.
 Hold, *teni*.
 Holy, *sankta*.
 Home, *hejmo*.
 Honest, *honesta*.
 Honor, *honoro*.
 Hope, *esperi*.
 Horn, *korno*.
 Hotel, *hotelo*.
 Hour, *horo*.
 How, *kiel*.
 However, *tamen*.
 Humble, *humila*.
 Husband, *edzo*.
 Hymn, *himno*.

I

I, *mi*.
 Ice, *glacio*.
 Idea, *ideo*.
 If, *se*.
 Illustrate, *ilustri*.
 Imitate, *imiti*.
 Immediately, *tuj*.
 In, *en*.
 Inch, *colo*.
 Infect, *infekti*.
 Inherit, *heredi*.
 Insane, *freneza*.
 Insect, *insekto*.
 Institution, *instituto*.
 Instruct, *instrui*.
 Insult, *insulti*.
 Invite, *inviti*.
 Iron, *fero*.
 Is, *estas*.
 Island, *insulo*.

J

January, *Januaro*.
 Japanese, *Japano*.
 Jesus, *Jesuo*.
 July, *Julio*.
 June, *Junio*.
 Just (fair), *justa*.
 Justify, *pravigi*.

K

Keel, *kilo*.
 Keep, *teni, gardi*.
 Kidney, *reno*.
 Kiss, *kisi*.
 Knit, *triki, trikoti*.
 Know, *scii*.
 Know (to be acquainted), *koni*

L

Labor, *labori*.
 Lake, *lago*.
 Lamp, *lampo*.
 Land, (country), *lando*.
 Land (soil), *tero*.
 Last, *lasta*.
 Laugh, *ridi*.
 Leaf, *folio*.
 Leg, *kruro*.
 Learn, *lerni*.
 Lemon, *citrono*.
 Lesson, *leciono*.

L'AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.

Letter, (epistle), *letero*.
 Lift, *levi*.
 Light, *lumi*.
 Lily, *lilio*.
 Limit, *limo*.
 Linen, *tolo*.
 Lion, *leono*.
 Lip, *lipo*.
 Literature, *literaturo*.
 Live, *vivi*.
 Liver, *hepato*.
 Loan, *prunto*.
 Lock, *seruro*.
 Long, *longa*.
 Lose, *perdi*.
 Love, *ami*.

M

Magazine, *revuo, gazeto*.
 Maize, *maizo*.
 Make, *fari*.
 Male, *viro*.
 Man, *homo*.
 Manner, *maniero*.
 Many, *multo*.
 Mark, *marko*.
 Meal (flour), *faruno*.
 Measure, *mezuri*.
 Medium, *meza*.
 Melody, *melodio*.
 Menace, *minaci*.
 Metal, *metalo*.
 Metre, *metro*.
 Milk, *lakto*.
 Mirror, *spiegulo*.
 Mix, *miksi*.
 Mock, *moki*.
 Mode, *modo*.
 Monday, *Lundo*.
 Money, *mono*.
 Monkey, *simio*.
 Month, *monato*.
 Moon, *luno*.
 More, *plu*.
 Morning, *mateno*.
 Mountain, *monto*.
 Mouse, *muso*.
 Move, *movi*.

N

Nail (finger), *ungo*.
 Nail, *najli*.

Name, *nomi*.
 Nature, *natur*.
 Near, *proksima*.
 Neck, *kolo*.
 Necktie, *kravato*.
 Need, *bezoni*.
 Neither, *nek*.
 Nephew, *nevo*.
 Nerve, *nervo*.
 Never, *neniam*.
 New, *nova*.
 Night, *nokto*.
 Noble, *nobla*.
 No, *ne*.
 No one, *neniu*.
 None, *neniom*.
 Not, *ne*.
 Nothing, *nenio*.
 November, *Novembro*.
 Now, *nun*.
 Nude, *nuda*.
 Number, *numero*.
 Obey, *obei*.
 Object, *objekto*.
 Occupy, *okupi*.
 Occur, *okagi*.
 Ocean, *oceano*.

P

Odor, *odoro*.
 Of, *de*.
 Offend, *ofendi*.
 Often, *ofte*.
 On, *sur*.
 Only, *nur*.
 Ornament, *ornami*.
 Other, *alia*.
 Own, *propra*.
 Own, *posedi, havi*.
 Oyster, *ostro*.
 Park, *parko*.
 Pain, *doloro*.
 Pair, *paro*.
 Pale, *pala*.
 Paper, *papero*.
 Pardon, *pardoni*.
 Pass, *pasi*.
 Passion, *pasio*.
 Patience, *pacienco*.
 Pay, *pagi*.
 Pear, *piro*.

L'AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.

Pearl, *perlo*.
 Pen, *plumo*.
 Pepper, *pipro*.
 Perfume, *parfumi*.
 Perish, *perei*.
 Persist, *persisti*.
 Person, *persono*.
 Pest, *pesto*.
 Piano, *fortepiano*,
 Pin, *pinglo*.
 Plate, *telero*.
 Play (a game), *ludi*.
 Poem, *poemo*.
 Poet, *poeto*.
 Point, *punkto*
 Poison, *veneno*.
 Police, *polico*.
 Post, *ofico*.
 Pot, *poto*.
 Preach, *prediki*.
 Precise, *preciza*
 Present, *prezenti*.
 Present (gift), *donaco*.
 Press, *premi*.
 Prick, *piki*.
 Profession, *profesio*.
 Professor, *profesoro*.
 Proof, *pruvo*,
 Propose, *proponi*.
 Prosper, *prosperi*.
 Protect, *protekti*.
 Protest, *protesti*.
 Proud, *fiera*.
 Public, *publika*.
 Pull, *tiri*.
 Pulse, *pulso*.
 Punish, *puni*.

Q

Pure (clean), *pura*.
 Put, *meti*
 Quail, *koturno*.
 Quality, *eco, kvalito*.
 Quantity, *kvanto*.
 Question, *demando*.
 Quiet, *kvieta*.

R

Radius, *radio*.
 Railroad, *fervojo*.
 Rain, *Pluvo*.
 Rat, *rato*.
 Rate, *procento*.

Read, *legi*.
 Ready, *preta*.
 Reap, *rikolti*.
 Refuse, *rifuzi*.
 Religion, *religio*.
 Remark, *rimarki*.
 Repose, *ripozi*.
 Represent, *reprezenti*.
 Republic, *respubliko*.
 Respect, *respekti*.
 Respond, *respondi*.
 Restaurant, *restoracio*.
 Result, *rezulti*.
 Reverse, *renversi*.
 Review, (journal), *revuo*.
 Ribbon, *rubando*.
 Rice, *rizo*.
 Ride, *rajdi*.
 Right, *rajto*.
 Ring, *ringo*.
 Roast, *rosti*.
 Rob, *rabi*.
 Robe, *vesti, robi*.
 Roll, *ruli*.
 Roof, *tegmento*.
 Rose, *rozo*.
 Rule, (to govern), *regi*.
 Run, *kuri*.

S

Sack, *sako*.
 Sacrifice, *oferi*.
 Saddle, *selo*.
 Sale, *vendo*.
 Salmon, *salmo*.
 Saloon, *salono*.
 Salt, *salo*.
 Same, *sama*.
 Sand, *sablo*.
 Satin, *atlaso*.
 Saw, *segi*.
 Say, *diri*.
 Scratch, *grati*.
 Sea, *maro*.
 Seal, *sigeli*.
 See, *vidi*.
 Seed, *semo*.
 Self, or selves, *mem*.
 Senate, *senato*.
 Separate, *aparta*.
 Serve, *servi*.
 Seven, *sep*.
 Sew, *kudri*.

WHY ESPERANTO IS INTERNATIONAL.

The wonderful progress of Esperanto as the international language is due almost wholly to the facility with which it can be learned. In reply to a request for his opinion regarding the prospect of a universal language, Count Leo Tolstoy, the famous Russian author, wrote the following:

Gentlemen:—There cannot exist the slightest doubt that mankind tends ever to form but one family, having for sole guides wisdom and love, and that one of the best means of attaining to this ideal is to arrive at a mutual comprehension. But, in order that the peoples may comprehend one another, it is necessary either that all the languages should reduce themselves to a single one, which can happen but after a very long time—if indeed ever. Or, that a knowledge of all languages shall become so general that not only shall works be translated into every one of these tongues, but everyone shall understand them so well as to be able to make himself intelligible to all mankind, by the aid now of this one, now of that. Or, better still, that all shall choose a language the study of which shall be obligatory to each people. Or, finally, as the partisans of Volapuk and Esperanto suppose, that all men of all nations shall adopt and understand an international language, artificial and simple. This last hypothesis appears to me the most reasonable, the most serious, the most easy to be realized.

Such is my reply to the first point. As regards the second—to what extent Esperanto satisfies the requirements of an international language—I cannot reply in a manner altogether decisive, not being a competent judge of this subject. I know one thing, however, and that is that I have found Volapuk extremely complicated, and Esperanto, on the other hand, very simple—as indeed every European must find it. It is so easy to understand that, when I received, some six years since, a grammar, a dictionary and some articles in this language, I was able, in two short hours, if not to write, at any rate to read, the language fluently.

In any event, the sacrifices any speaker of a European tongue would make, in devoting some time to the study of Esperanto, are so small and the results which could thereby be achieved so enormous, if all, at least the Europeans and Americans—all Christendom—should comprehend this tongue, that the attempt, at least, should be made.

I have often thought that there is no more Christian science than the study of languages, that study which permits of our communicating and allying ourselves with an incalculable number of our fellow men, and I have often remarked how people bear themselves as enemies to one another, solely because they have no means of intercommunication. The study of Esperanto, then, and its diffusion, is assuredly a Christian labor, which hastens the coming of the kingdom of God, the main—I should say, the only—aim of human life.