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Volume 4

August, 1908

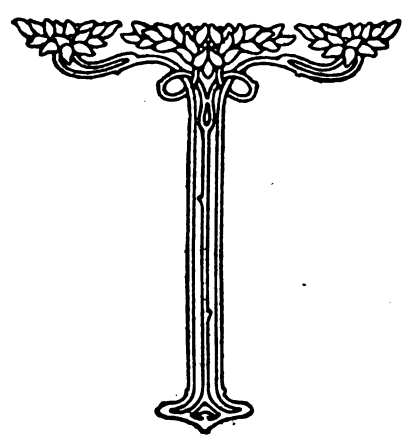
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# Amerika Esperantisto

A Monthly Magazine of the  
International Language

# ESPERANTO



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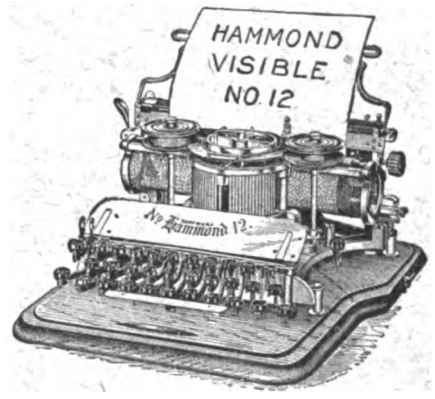
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(OFICIALA PARTO)

## ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

BY A decision of the Executive Committee of the Esperanto Association of North America, on agreement was made with *Amerika Esperantisto* by which a certain portion of this publication becomes the official organ of the Association. Said portion, bearing the head "Oficiala Parto", will contain all the official news of the Association. It behooves therefore every Esperantist to become a subscriber to the paper, so as to keep in touch with the Association and help the propaganda which aims to make the Esperanto Association of North America the largest in the world.  
—*Benedict Papot*, President Executive Committee

### CONSTITUTION

#### ARTICLE I—NAME.

The name of this association shall be the Esperanto Association of North America.

#### ARTICLE II—OBJECTS.

The objects of this association shall be the furtherance of the study and use of the International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto, according to the Fundamento Zamenhofa, and in particular, the formation of a close union between and among all individuals and organizations studying or using Esperanto.

#### ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

Any individual studying or being interested in Esperanto and any organization, club, society, or association interested in Esperanto or devoting a part or the whole of its time to the study or use of the same shall be eligible to membership in this association.

#### ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS.

Section 1.—The officers of this association shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and general councilors.

Section 2.—The general council shall be composed of ten or more members who shall be elected annually by the voting members

of the association, according to Article 7, Sections 3 and 4, each councilor casting one vote for each paying member in his division. It shall have full charge of the general policy of this association, and shall exercise general supervision over its work.

Section 3.—The general council shall elect annually the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer of this association.

Section 4.—The general council shall appoint such committees as may be necessary for the proper management of the affairs of the association.

Section 5.—The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer shall perform all such duties as usually appertain to their respective offices.

#### ARTICLE V—COMMITTEES.

Section 1.—There shall be three standing committees of this association, the members of which shall continue in office at the pleasure of the general council. These committees shall be appointed annually by the general council, and shall be: Committee on Propaganda, committee on Publication, and committee on Statistics and Examinations. Each of said committees shall consist of five members

of this association, one of whom shall be designated as the chairman.

Section 2.—The Propaganda committee shall have, subject to the general council and the executive council, full charge and control of the propaganda work of the association, and the organization of local societies and groups where no state organization has been formed.

Section 3.—The committee on Publication shall have, subject to the general council and the executive committee, full charge of all the publications of this association; the control of any journal issued by, or under the auspices of this association; the preparation of suitable Esperanto literature; and the maintenance of a book office where Esperanto publications may be kept for sale; and the supply of literary material for the propaganda committee.

Section 4.—The committee on Statistics and Examinations shall have, subject to the general council and the executive committee, full charge of all the records and statistics pertaining to the spread of Esperanto in the United States and elsewhere, including full records and statistics concerning the members of this association. It shall have charge of all examinations conducted by this association, and of the granting of all Certificates of Proficiency and study. (atestoj)

Section 5.—The chairmen of the three standing committees shall form the executive committee. It shall have full charge and control, subject to the general council, of all the work of this association.

#### ARTICLE VI—DUES AND VOTES.

Section 1.—Individual members of this association shall pay annually in advance to the treasurer the sum of twenty-five cents, and shall be entitled to one vote.

Section 2.—Organizations, clubs, societies, or associations shall pay annually, in advance, to the treasurer of this association the sum of twenty-five cents per capita for each enrolled member of such organization. Members of such organizations may vote as individuals or as a body through their duly elected representatives.

#### ARTICLE VII—ELECTIONS.

Section 1.—Applicants for membership in this association shall be elected by the executive committee.

Section 2.—The general council shall be elected at the annual meeting of the association. Nominations signed by at least five members may be sent to the secretary at any time within three months prior thereto and shall be published by him in the official organ of the association in the issue immediately preceding the said meeting.

Section 3.—For the purpose of electing the general council, North America shall be arranged into the following territorial divisions:

1—The states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and

Connecticut shall form the New England Division, and elect one councilor.

2—The state of New York shall form the New York division and elect one councilor.

3—The states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey shall form the Eastern division and elect one councilor.

4—The states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the District of Columbia shall form the Capitol division and elect one councilor.

5—The states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, together with Porto Rico shall form the Southern division and elect one councilor.

6—The states of Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, shall form the Ohio Valley division and elect one councilor.

7—The states of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, shall form the Central division and elect one councilor.

8—The states of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri, shall form the Prairie division and elect one councilor.

9—The states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, shall form the Southwestern division and elect one councilor.

10—The states of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington, together with New Mexico, Arizona, Alaska and Pacific possessions, shall form the Western division and elect one councilor.

11—The Dominion of Canada shall form the Canadian division and elect one councilor.

Section 4.—Divisions outside of the territories herein named, may be created by vote of the general council; each of such divisions shall elect one councilor.

Section 5.—If no nominations are made, or if no councilor is elected in any division, the general council, immediately after its organization, shall elect some member of the association to fill such vacancy until the next general election. Vacancies in the general council occurring during the year shall be filled at once by the remaining members of the council.

Section 6.—Whenever one-fifth of the members of any division shall petition the general council for the exercise of the right of recall the council shall order an election held after thirty days' notice; and if a majority of the member in such division shall vote for they recall of its councilor, he shall stand thereby removed from office, and a substitute, a resident in the same division, shall be elected by the council. He shall hold office until the general election, unless recalled by the division which he represents.

Section 7.—Immediately after its election the general council shall elect the remaining officers of the association and appoint the standing committees.

ARTICLE VIII—MEETINGS.

Section 1.—The annual meeting of this association shall be held in the month of July or August in each year, at a time and place to be designated annually by the general council.

Section 2.—The general council shall meet annually for organization immediately after its election. It shall meet thereafter as often as it shall deem advisable, or at the call of its chairman.

Section 3.—The executive committee shall meet for organization immediately after the general council shall have appointed the standing committees. It shall thereafter meet, as often as it may deem necessary for the proper transaction of its business.

Section 4.—The standing committees shall meet at the call of their respective chairmen.

Section 5.—At all meetings of this association, and of the general council, representation and voting by proxy shall be permissible. All proxies to be valid, shall be in writing, duly signed and witnessed, and bearing the date of issuance, and the name of a chosen representative or substitute.

ARTICLE IX.—QUORUM.

Section 1.—At any meeting of this association, a quorum shall consist of twenty-five persons, entitled to vote.

Section 2.—At any meeting of the general council, a quorum shall consist of five members.

Section 3.—At any meeting of the executive committee, a quorum shall consist of two members.

Section 4.—At any meeting of a standing committee, a quorum shall consist of three members.

ARTICLE X—AFFILIATION.

Organizations other than those devoting their time principally to the study and propaganda of Esperanto, which are interested in the aims of this association, may become affiliated societies, upon vote of the general council. Such organizations shall be entitled to the privilege of conventions, and shall have a voice, but not a vote through a duly elected fraternal delegate in the annual meeting of the council.

ARTICLE XI.

This constitution shall not be amended, except by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting of the association. Notice of any proposed amendment shall be published in the official journal, or sent to each member of the association at least thirty days prior to the annual meeting, otherwise, such amendment shall not be considered.

ARTICLE XII—BY-LAWS.

Section 1.—Immediately after their election, the general council shall cause to be prepared suitable by-laws, not repugnant to the provi-

sions of this constitution, for the government of this association. When such by-laws have been adopted by the general council, they shall not be amended, or altered, or added to, except by a two-thirds vote of the members of the general council.

Section 2.—The by-laws of this association as adopted by any general council, shall be binding on any subsequent general council, except as amended, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section.

REGISTERED AT CHAUTAUQUA

Alexander, Mary Nelson, Lexington, Ky.  
Anacker, Margaretha K., Pittsburg, Pa.—  
Pittsburg Esperanto Club.  
Arnott, Mrs., Sewickley, Pa.  
Artman, Mrs. William, Meadville, Pa.  
Austin, Lillian, Bourbon, Ky.

Ball, Michael V., Warren, Pa.  
Baker, Anthusa J., Washington, D. C.  
Baldwin, Ruth F., Chautauqua, N. Y.  
Bacon, Edwin F., Oneonta, N. Y.  
Baker, Arthur, Chicago, Ill.  
Bemis, Mabelle, Warren, Pa. — Warren Esperanto Club.

Bemis, Mrs. J. M., Warren, Pa.  
Bell, Thos., Toronto, Canada.  
Bell, Ethel, Toronto, Canada. — Toronto Esperanto Club.  
Beazell, Katherine H., Munhall, Pa.  
Burgess, Clinton B., Rockland, Me., L'Esperanto Club.

Blaine, Harry S., Toledo, Ohio.  
Bowen, Clayton R., Meadville, Pa.  
Bowen, Mrs. C. R., Meadville, Pa.  
Brainard, Anna C., Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo Esperanton Society.  
Brinkerhoff, Malvina, Mansfield, Ohio.

Brown, Sharon O., Providence, R. I.—President of the Providence Esperanto Society.  
Bridge, William D., Orange, N. J.  
Burita, Joseph J., Elgin, Ill.—Esperanto Society, Elgin.  
Buckner, Susan D., Winchester, Ky.  
Bucklin, Ora M., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Bugbee, Belle, Jamestown, N. Y.

Casler, Foster E., Panama, N. Y.  
Campbell, Mrs. Helen, Toronto, Canada.  
Cary, Mrs. Martha B., Florence, Mass.  
Chase, Reginald M., Orillia, Kan.  
Chidester, Davitt D., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Church, William L., Newton Centre, Mass.—  
Marsh Esperanto Club.

Clapper, Minnie M., Hudson, N. Y.  
Clelland, John I., Portage, Wis.—Portage Esperanto Club.  
Clawson, Mrs. Ruth, Dimondale, Mich.  
Clifford, John M., Jr., Braddock, Pa.—Esperanto Club of Pittsburg.

Connable, Mrs. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Corns, Miss Sarah A., Massilon, O.—Legendary Lore Club.

- Colburn, Harvey C., Columbus, O.—Columbus Esperanto Society.
- Connelly, Augusta, Clearfield, Pa.
- Cooper, Mrs. Harriet H., Franklin, Pa.
- Cooper, Dr. Elva, Bradford, Pa.
- Crafts, Mrs. Wilbur F., Washington, D. C.—Washington Esperanto Society.
- Cummings, Sara, New Washington, Pa.
- Cuno, Annie E., St. Louis, Mo.
- Casler, Foster E., Panama, N. Y.
- Day, Rev. S. H., Chautauqua, N. Y.
- Davis, Dr. Sarah M., Clearfield, Pa.
- Davidson, Fannie M., Chautauqua, N. Y.
- Downey, Mary E., Ottumwa, I.
- Dutton, Rev. Horace, Auburndale, Mass.
- Dungan, Alice W., Barton, O.
- Dute, Walter S., Amherst, O.
- Dye, Mrs. Martha E. R., Unadilla Forks, New York.
- Edwards, Joseph W., Denver, Col.—Colorado Esperanto Association.
- Ehrhart, H. S., Hanover, Pa.
- Ellis, Mrs. N. F., Jamestown, Pa.
- English, Maud, Cattaraugus, N. Y.
- Ervin, Alice Potter, Philadelphia, Pa.—Philadelphia Esperanto Club.
- Faut, L. P., Covington, Ky.
- Fair, H. D., M. D., Muncie, Ind.
- Farr, Sarah M., Washington, D. C.
- Fellows, Dana W., Portland, Maine.—Portland Esperanto Society.
- Fisher, Henry W., Pittsburg, Pa.—Pittsburg Esperanto Society.
- Fisher, Mrs. H. W., Pittsburg, Pa.
- Flatow, Jacob, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Forman, Henry G., New York, N. Y.—North American Review.
- Fox, Dr. Walter H., Chicago, Ill.—Illinois Esperanto Association.
- Fracker, George H., Storm Lake, I.—Buena Vista Grupo.
- Freeman, Alice E., Sinclairville, N. Y.
- Freeman, George W., Sinclairville, New York.
- Friedewalt, S., Scranton, Pa.
- Frind, Max A., Toronto, Canada.—Toronto Esperanto Club.
- Fryer, Mrs. B. A., Clinton, N. Y.
- Garrison, Bertha W., Scottsville, Ky.
- Garfield, Mrs. Ella, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Gelpeke, Anna C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Gemmill, Charlotte V., Avalon, Pa.
- Glasgow, Margaret, Bellwood, Pa.
- Graham, Edward F., Buffalo, N. Y.
- Gross, Fred A., Hornell, N. Y.
- Gurr, Belle, Carnegie, Ga.
- Hawke, Elizabeth, St. Louis, Miss.
- Hackney, Louise W., Chicago, Ill.
- Harvey, Edward K., Boston, Mass.
- Hamand, Miss J. E. Schaller, Ia.
- Hailman, J. D., Pittsburg, Pa.
- Hanford, Tilla A., Elmira, New York.
- Hall, Florence S., Westfield, N. Y.
- Hard, Mrs. W. G., Salem, O.
- Harris, Herbert, Portland, Me.—Portland Esperanto Society.
- Helliwell, Mrs. L. de L., Toronto, Canada.
- Henry, Dr. M. M., Dayton, O.
- Heinrich, Caroline L., Toledo, O.
- Heroy, Charlotte, Racine, Wis.
- Hornbrook, Mrs. A. R., Chicago, Ill.
- Holway, Mrs. M. L., Waco, Texas.
- Hoffman, Emilie, Cleveland, O.
- Howorth, Jean E., Toronto, Canada.—Toronto Club.
- Hudson, Nellie, Columbus, Georgia.
- Irwin, Mabel E., Chautauqua Press Office, N. Y.
- Johnston, Russell R., Buffalo, N. Y.—North American Review.
- Jones, Agnes C., Darien Center, Genesee, N. Y.
- Jones, Agnes C., New York, N. Y.
- Judd, Mrs. E. A., Olean, N. Y.
- Keeler, William F., East Cleveland, Ohio.
- Kellerman, Ivy, Columbus, Ohio.
- Kellogg, Lou, Conneant, Ohio.
- Kirk, Mrs. Alice G., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Krieder, Mrs. Louis S., North Girard, Pa.
- Kubacki, John, Blossburg, Pa.
- Kyle, Margie.
- Langille, Julia L., Washington, D. C.—Washington Esperanto Society.
- Locke, Julia L., Titusville, Pa.
- Lowell, D. O. S., Coston, Mass.—Boston Society.
- Lucas, Lillian, Toronto, Canada.
- MacDonald, Ethel, Ashtabula, O.—Elgin, Illinois Esperanto Society.
- Macloskie, George, Princeton, N. J.—Princeton Esperanto Society.
- Mather, Miss Fern B., Washington, Idaho.
- Malin, Elizabeth M., Painesville, O.
- McCoy, Harriet L.
- McCullough, Mrs. L. C., Pittsburg, Pa.—Chautauqua.
- McDermid, Mrs. Annie H., Fontanelle, I.—Fontanelle Esperanto Society.
- McEvoy, Mary, Indianapolis, Ind.—Indiana Esperanto Society.
- McKirdy, Pittsburg, Pa.—Pittsburg Esperanto Society.
- Melvin, C. C., Bradford, Pa.
- Melvin, Thomas J., Bradford, Pa.
- Merker, Mrs. H. F., Titusville, Pa.
- Morey, J. T., Nebraska City, Neb.
- Mooney, Mrs. Belle F., Austinburg, O.
- Mooney, Sadie B., Austinburg, O.
- Morin, Francis G., Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Esperanto Club.
- Morin, Mrs. F. G., Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Esperanto Club.
- Ninde, Beulah J., Elgin, Ill.—Elgin Esperanto Club.
- Ohman, Eugenie, Boston, Mass.—Boston American Esperanto Association.
- Olmstead, Seymour H., Buffalo, N. Y.—North American Review Esperanto Association.

- Papot, Benedict, Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Esperanto Society; Illinois Association, American Esperanto Association; B. E. A.; F. S. P. E.
- Patten, Alice, Boston, Mass.—Boston Esperanto Society.
- Pearce, Mrs. M. F., Covington, Ky.
- Privat, Edmond, Geneva, Switzerland.—President of the International Institute of Esperanto.
- Ramsey, Emily M., Olean, N. Y.
- Reed, Edwin C., Rockford, Ill.—Rockford Esperanto Society.
- Reed, Richard T., Toronto, Canada.—Toronto Esperanto Club.
- Reever, Mrs. William D., Helma, Ark.
- Rice, Bertha, Washington, Pa.—Washington, Pa. Esperanto Club.
- Roberts, Francis E., Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Esperanto Society.
- Rodgers, Mrs. John, Jamestown, Pa.
- Rosa, Lorraine R., Toledo, O.
- Rosenboom, Dr. J. L., Rochester, N. Y.—A. E. A., 59.
- Ross, J. Walter, Wheeling, W. Va.—Wheeling Club.
- Rouse, Jerry, Chautauqua, N. Y.
- Sangster, Robert M., Toronto, Canada.—Torodto Club.
- Schultz, Marguerite, Elgin, Ill.—Elgin Esperanto Society.
- Schuster, Katherine, Oak Park, Ill.—Chicago class.
- Scott, Herbert M., Moundville, W. Va.—Wheeling Club and American Esperanto Association.
- Sherman, Miss Fannie A., Nelson, O.
- Sherwood, Marguerite, Cleveland, O.
- Smith, Charlotte R., Warren, Pa.
- Smith, Mrs. Levi, Warren, Pa.—Warren Club.
- Smith, Emma L., Warren, Pa.—Warren Club.
- Smith, Mary E., Wellsville, O.
- Spigelmire, Irene, Braddock, Pa.—Pittsburg Club.
- Spong, Stella, Chautauqua, N. Y.
- Sterrett, Mrs. W. B., Washington, Pa.
- Sterrett, Walter B., Washington, Pa.—President Pennsylvania Association.
- Stoner, Cherie, Evansville, Ind.—Indiana Esperanto Association.
- Stoner, Winifred S., Evansville, Ind.—Indiana Esperanto Association.
- Tate, Maggie, Blue Mountain, Miss.
- Todson, Dr. Clara L., Elgin, Ill.—American Esperanto Association; Elgin Esperanto Society.
- Tower, Florence E., Forestville, N. Y.
- Twombly, John F., Brookline, Mass.—Boston Esperanto Society.
- Visburgh, Anna M., Sewickley, Pa.
- Waddell, Mary E. G., Toronto, Canada.—Toronto Esperanto Club.
- Walker, Major E. S., Gainesville, Fla.—Chautauqua Esperanto Club.
- Wallace, Cyrus M., McKeesport, Pa.
- Wallace, Mrs. Cyrus M., McKeesport, Pa.
- Walters, Katherine E., Indianapolis, Ind.—Indianapolis Esperanto Club.
- Warrington, Albert P., Norfolk, Va.—American Esperanto Association.
- Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Covonesque, Pa.
- Weems, Elizabeth W., Baltimore, Md.
- Welling, Mary A., Erie, Pa.
- Westwood, H. J., Fredonia, N. Y.
- Westcott, Mrs. Virginia F., Chautauqua, N. Y.
- Westwood, Mrs. H. J., Fredonia, N. Y.
- White, Marshall, Evansville, Ind.—Evansville Esperanto Club.
- Wilbur, Rachel J., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Brooklyn Esperanto Club.
- Willis, Harriet J., Cleveland, O.—Christian Herald.
- Wilson, James M., Erie, Pa.—Pennsylvania Esperanto Club.
- Wood, Henrietta M., Cincinnati, O.
- Wood, Mrs. R. R. B., Pittsburg, Pa.
- Yergin, Arthur W., Auburn, N. Y.
- Young, Annie M., Louisville, Ky.

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**NEW MEMBERS.**

The following have applied for membership in the Esperanto Association of North America:

- Miss Ruth Frances Baldwin, 15 Ramble Ave., Chautauqua, N. Y.
- Mrs. Louisa McCullough, 33 Root Ave., Chautauqua, N. Y.
- Mrs. Elizabeth M. Chidester, 2321 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Mrs. Susanna Corliss, Utica, N. Y.
- Mr. F. L. Guthrie, Notnac, Louisiana.
- Miss Virginia Cooper, Dexter Place, East Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, O.
- Miss Margaret Fate, Blue Mountain, Miss.
- Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, The Chelsia, W. 23d St., New York, N. Y.
- Miss Albwen E. Skinner, Westfield, N. Y.
- Miss Julia Roeder, Mayfield Road, Cleveland, O.
- Mr. Herman Carter, Mt. Sterling, O.
- Miss Gertrude Leyde, Longfellow Cottage, 426 Beatty St., Pittsburg, Pa.
- Miss Sophie Seyfert, 135 North Ave., Baltimore, Md.
- Miss J. E. Hamand, Schaller, Ia.
- Miss M. Brinkerhoff, West Fourth, Mansfield, O.
- Mr. Henry Pease, 165 E. Walnut St., Titusville, Pa.
- Miss Lou Kellog, 306 Broad St., Ashtabula, O.
- Mr. Elias B. Thompson, 511 Tenth St., Washington, D. C.
- Mrs. E. C. Brown, 120 Linden Ave., Edgwood Park, Allegheny Co., Pa.
- Dr. W. J. Burdell, Lugoff, S. C.
- Irene Hilleary Beebe, Burlington, Iowa.
- Dr. C. E. Grabowski, Trenton, N. J.

## THE NEW COUNCIL

The constitution of the Esperanto Association of North America requires the election of one councilor to represent each of the divisions. The council as chosen at the Chautauqua convention is as follows:

New England Division—John F. Twombly, 34 Green street, Brookline, Mass.

New York Division—Henry D. King, 287 de Kalb avenue, Brooklyn.

Pennsylvania Division—Prof. A. M. Grillon, 1402 South 58th street, Philadelphia.

Capitol Division—Chas. W. Stewart, 1211 Kenyon street, Washington, D. C.

Ohio Division—Herbert M. Scott, Moundsville, W. Va.

Illinois and Wisconsin Division—Prof. Benedict Papot, 1038 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

Northwestern Division—Prof. George Fracker, Storm Lake, Iowa.

Pacific Coast Division—Prof. James Main Dixon, University of California, Los Angeles, California.

Canadian Division—Robert M. Sangster, 55 Bathurst street, Toronto.

The council appointed temporarily Mr. W. B. Sterrett of Washington, Pa.,

to represent the Southwestern Division, and Mr. E. C. Reed, of Rockford, Illinois, to represent the Gulf States.

This council then met and proceeded, according to the new constitution, to elect the members of the Propaganda, Publication and Examination Committees:

PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE: Chairman, Dr. Walter Howard Fox, 92 State street, Chicago; James McKirdy, 440 Diamond street, Pittsburg, Pa.; R. M. Sangster, 55 Bathurst street, Toronto; Rev. Day, Chautauqua, N. Y.; R. L. Lerch, Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE: Chairman, Prof. Benedict Papot, 1038 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago; J. D. Hailman, 5815 Williams avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.; Wm. Ampt, Third and Walnut streets, Cincinnati; Wren J. Grinstead, Richmond, Ky.; Rev. J. I. Cleland, Portage, Wisconsin.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE: Chairman, Mr. E. C. Reed, Rockford, Illinois; Prof. A. M. Grillon, 1402 South 58th street, Philadelphia; Edward K. Harvey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston; Mr. St. Martin, Montreal; Dr. James Underhill, Idaho Springs, Colorado.



## LA SAGO KAJ LA KANTO

Laŭ Longfellow Esperantigis C. B. Poteet.

St. Joseph, Mo., Usono.

Mi pafis sagon supren, ien,  
Defalis ĝi teren, ne scias mi kien;  
Ĉar ĝi forflugis tiel rapide,  
Ke mi ne povis sekvi ĝin, vide.

Elspiris mi kanton supren, ien,  
Defalis ĝi teren, ne scias mi kien;  
Ĉu havas la vido fort', penetradon,  
Sufiĉan, por sekvi la kantflugadon?

Tre longe poste, nerompita,  
En kverko la sago estis trovita,  
Kaj mi retrovis tutan la kanton,  
En kor' de amiko de mi, vivantan.





## NIA UNUA NACIA KONGRESO

*OUR FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS*

**M**ALFERMIGIS la Unua Amerika Kongreso de Esperanto lundon matene, la 20'an de Julio, 1908, en Chautauqua, ŝtato New York. Ĉeestis delegitoj kaj esperantistoj el la plimulto de la ŝtatoj usonaj, kun proporcie granda nombro el Kanado, kies bordo kuŝas malproksime nur kelkajn mejlojn. La kunsido fariĝis en la grandega amfiteatro de la Chautauqua Instituto, kie povas sidi 6,000 personoj. Krom esperantistoj estis en la kunveno proksimume 1200 aliaj interesitoj. La ĥoro ducentvoĉa kantis "La Espero", kaj tiu bela himno, plifortigata per la plej granda orgeno en la mondo, plenigis la ĉambregon per la muziko de Esperanto. Dro. Vincent, ĉefo de la Chautauqua Instituto, per afablaj vortoj proponis bonvenon oficialan al la propagandistoj de internacia lingvo.

Salutante la esperantistojn je Chautauqua, Prezidanto Vincent forlasis ĉiujn klišigitajn formojn por paroloj bonvenaj, kaj parolis mallonge pri la nova lingvo kaj ĝia tuja rilato al la Instituto. Li citis la du klasojn de homoj, kiuj malhelpas ian novan movadon: Tiuj kon-

**T**HE FIRST American Congress of Esperanto opened Monday, July 20, 1908, in Chautauqua, New York. There were present delegates and Esperantists from a majority of the states of the Union, with a proportionately large number from Canada, whose border-line is only a few miles distant. The session opened in the immense amphitheater of Chautauqua Institute, which seats 6,000 persons. Besides Esperantists there were in the convention hall probably 1,200 other interested persons. The choir of two hundred voices sang "La Espero," and that beautiful hymn, re-enforced by the largest organ in the world, filled the room with the music of Esperanto. Dr. Vincent, head of Chautauqua Institute, in pleasant words gave the official welcome to the propagandists of the international language.

In welcoming the Esperantists to Chautauqua, President Vincent departed from all stereotyped forms of addresses of welcome and spoke briefly of the new language and its immediate relation to the Assembly. He spoke of the two classes of people who hinder any new movement: those conservative persons

servativaj personoj, kiuj malestime ridas ian revolucion movadan komencitan de homoj kiel neebla pro tio, ke ĝi malobeas la leĝojn de la naturo kaj la tradiciojn de la evolucio, kaj tuj nomas ĝin sentaŭga se ĝi ne estas naskita per laŭgrada kreskado. Tiun ĉi sintenadon Dro. Vincent montris kiel aparte facila, ĉar ĝi malnecesigas ĉiun intelektan agecon. La alia kaj egale danĝera klaso priparolita estas el ekstremuloj, kiuj pensas ke ili revoluciigos la mondon kaj sin mesmerizas per imagaĵoj, kiuj ilin frenzigas.

Dro. Vincent poste priparolis la mezon inter la du ekstremoj, el kiu oni rigardas la proponaĵon logike kaj racie. En tiu rilato li diris: "Esperanto ŝajnas sin rekomendi racie, kiel la efikaĵo de la sistema kreskado de la lingvaj radikoj. Tial, oni povas ĝin bonvenigi pro bon-senco, konfesante ĝiajn eblecojn, kiuj jam parte estas realigitaj."

La valoro de la idealismo kunigita kun la nova lingvo estis priparolita kiel necesa helpilo en ĝia disvolviĝo, kaj Dro. Vincent elmontris, ke socia unueco povos esti atingita nur tiam, kiam lingva unueco estos realigita.

Je la fino de la bonvena adreso, Prof. George Macloskie, de Princeton, estis prezentita, kaj li donis mallongan rakonton pri la faradoj de la nova lingvo laŭ religiaj aferoj, kaj ankaŭ parolis pri la lastjara kunveno en Cambridge. Prof. Macloskie diris, ke en la malfermo de la tiea kongreso li sidis apud reprezentanto de la Eklezio de Anglujo, apud kiu sidis Dro. Zamenhof, kiu estas judo, kaj aliflanke estis sendito de la papo. "Ni povas danki al Dio," diris la profesoro de Princeton, "ke ni vidis la tagon en kiu presbiterano, judo, katoliko kaj episkopano unuigas en komuna afero por la plibonigo de la homaro."

Finante sian parolon, Prof. Macloskie

who scoff at any revolutionizing movement instigated by men as impossible because it violates the laws of nature and the traditions of evolution, and immediately pronounce it futile if it is not born of gradual development. This position Dr. Vincent pointed out as a particularly easy one to take since it relieves everyone of all intellectual activity. The other equally dangerous class alluded to, is composed of the extremists who think they are going to revolutionize the world and hypnotize themselves with imagery by which they are carried away.

Dr. Vincent then outlined the mean between these two extremes which looked at the proposition logically and rationally. In this connection he said, "Esperanto seems to recommend itself rationally, as the outgrowth of systematic development of linguistic roots. Therefore, it can be welcomed on sensible grounds, recognizing its possibilities which have already been realized in part."

The value of the idealism connected with the new language was spoken of as a necessary factor in carrying on its development, and Dr. Vincent pointed out that social unity could only be reached when linguistic unity was realized.

At the close of the address of welcome Prof. George Macloskie, of Princeton University, was introduced, and gave a brief talk touching the work of the new language along religious lines, and spoke also of last year's convention at Cambridge. He said that in the opening of the congress there he sat by a representative of the Church of England, next to whom sat Dr. Zamenhof, who is a Jew, and on the other side was an emissary of the Pope. "We may thank God," said the Princeton professor, "that we have seen the day when Presbyterian, Jew, Catholic and Episcopalian are united in a common cause for the betterment of mankind."

Finishing his speech, Prof. Macloskie

legis la sekvantan telegramon, kiun oni sendis al Prezidanto Roosevelt:

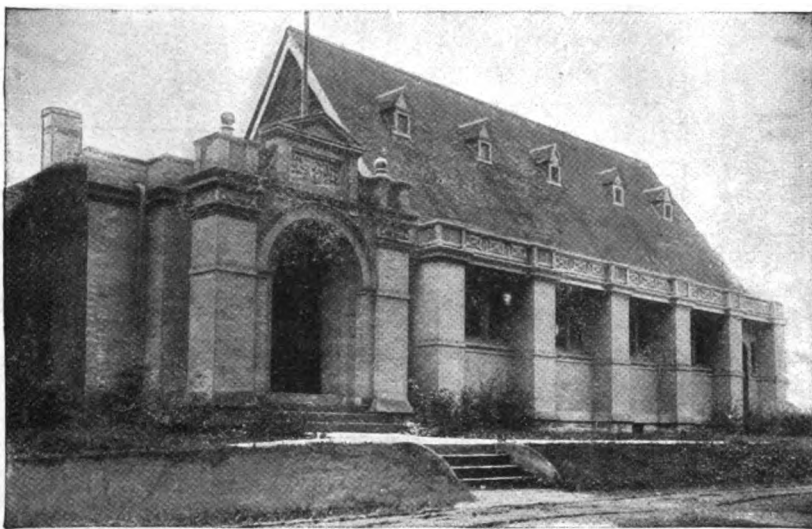
“La amerikaj propagandantoj de la internacia lingvo, Esperanto, kunvenintaj en Chautauqua, sendas al vi sian respektan saluton, kaj fidas, ke vi kuraĝigos ĝian disvastigon por la bono de la homaro, reprezentigante la registaron en la dresdena kongreso.”

Sekvis Sro. Edmond Privat, kiu salutis esperente la kunvenintojn je la nomo de Dro. Zamenhof. Eĉ la neesperantistoj

read the following telegram, which was sent to President Roosevelt:

“The American advocates of the international language, Esperanto, convened at Chautauqua, send you their respectful greeting and trust that you will encourage its spread for the good of humanity by having the government represented at the Dresden International Congress.”

Sro. Edmond Privat followed, greeting the Esperantists in the name of Dr. Zamenhof. Even the non-esperantists



HIGGINS HALL, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

iom kaptis la signifon de lia parolado, kaj partoprenis en la aplaŭdo.

J. F. Twombly parolis kelkajn minutojn pri la ĝenerala stato de la propagando esperantista en la mondo. Li priskribis mallonge la tri jam estintajn internaciajn kongresojn, kaj liajn kuraĝigajn rimarkojn la kongresanoj kore aplaŭdis.

Post tiam Prof. Papot anoncis la programon por la tago, kaj la ĥoro kaj esperantistoj kantiĝis kune esperantan

caught the significance of his speech and joined in the applause.

J. F. Twombly talked a few minutes on the general state of the Esperanto propaganda in the world. He described in brief the three past international congresses, and his remarks were heartily applauded.

After this Prof. Papot announced the program for the day and the choir and Esperantists joined in singing the trans-

tradukon (Krafft) de la nacia himno, "America."

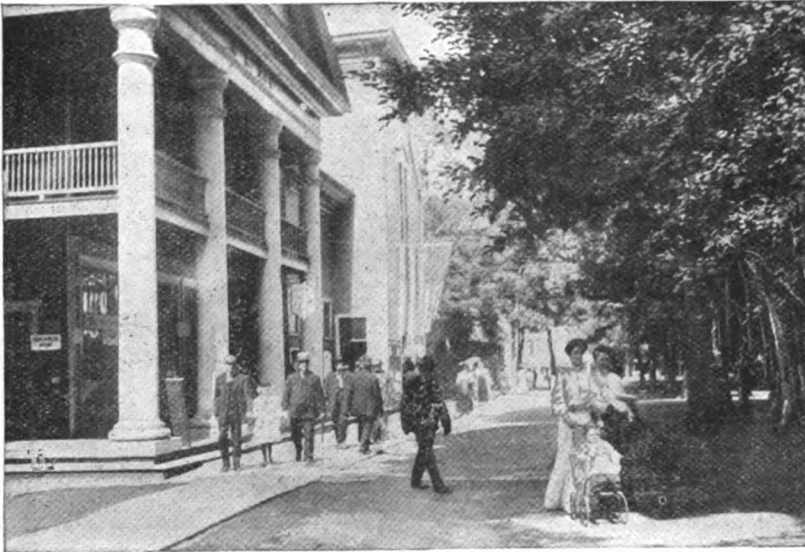
### Levo de la Standardo

Je la dua posttagmeze en la sama tago (lundo) la esperantistoj, interesatoj, kantistoj kaj muzikbando kunvenis sur Monteto de l' Kolegio por la ceremonio Levo de la Verda Standardo. Post overture de la bando kaj kanto de la ĥoro kaj ĉeestantaro, oni kuniĝis ĉirkaŭ la stangego sub la duonlevita standardo kaj fotografiĝis. Tiam, kun kanto kaj

lation (by Krafft) of the national hymn, "America."

### Raising the Flag

At two in the afternoon of the same day (Monday) the Esperantists, those interested, the singers and the band met on College Hill for the ceremony of raising the green flag. After an overture by the band and song by choir and congregation, all gathered beneath the half-raised flag and were photographed. Then, with singing and shouting, they



C. L. S. C. BUILDING, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

krioj, oni levis la grandan standardon, larĝan tri metrojn kaj longan ses, ĝis la supro de la alta stangego, de kio, dum la tuta semajno, ĝi restis flirtanta je la vento kaj donanta internacian saluton al la ĉirkaŭaĵo.

Sro. Sharon O. Brown, la deksejara estro de la esperantista movado en Providence, R. I., ripetis la de Zamenhof "Preĝo sub la Verda Standardo."

Tiam la ĉeestantoj kolektiĝis en la ombro de la kolegia konstruaĵo, sidiĝ-

raised the big flag, three yards wide and six long, to the top of the tall pole, from which, during the whole week, it remained floating in the breezes and giving the international salute to the surrounding country.

Mr. Sharon O. Brown, the sixteen-year-old chief of the Esperanto movement in Providence, R. I., repeated Zamenhof's "Prayer Beneath the Green Banner."

Then the congregation gathered in the shade of the college building, taking

ante sur la perono kaj la ĉirkaŭanta herbaro. Prof. H. C. Colburn, el Columbus, Ohio, faris la ĉefan paroladon, sin turnante plejparte al la neesperantistoj de la aŭdantaro. Li vivece vidigis la kreskantan internaciismon de la mondo, kaj deklaris sian kredon, ke baldaŭ la esperanta standardo flirtos super ĉiuj internaciaj kunvenoj, ke ĝi estos tiel potenca en la movado por la paco, kiel nun estas la riverencata flago de la Ruĝa Kruco sur la bataalkampo, kaj ke en la

seats upon the steps and lawn. Rev. H. C. Colburn, of Columbus, Ohio, gave the principal speech, addressing for the most part the non-Esperantists of the audience. He pictured vividly the growing internationalism of the world, and pronounced his belief that the Esperanto flag will be floating over all international conventions, that it will be as potent in the movement for peace as the revered flag of the Red Cross is now upon the battle field, that in the



THE BATHING PIER AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

internacia intersanĝo de komercaĵoj tiel bone kiel ideoj, la lingvo servos al la bezonoj de la homaro. Li diris, ke la lingvo jam atingis proksimume sian daŭran formon, kaj ke ia estonta disvolvigo devos esti laŭ la malrapidaj kaj naturaj metodoj de la evolucio.

W. B. Sterrett, prezidanto de la Esperantista Asocio de Stato Pennsylvania, faris elokventan paroladon en Esperanto, kaj el la seninterrompa atento kaj elektra respondemo de la aŭdantoj esperantistaj,

international exchange of goods as well as the exchange of ideas, the language will be serving man's need. He stated that the language has already reached its approximately permanent form and that any future development must be along the slow and natural lines of evolution.

W. B. Sterrett, president of the Pennsylvania Esperanto Association, made an eloquent speech in Esperanto and from the uninterrupted attention and electric response of the Esperantist

tiuj, kiuj ne komprenis la lingvon povis eltiri la lecionon, ke la ripetata diro "la esperantistoj ne povas sin interkompreni" estas entute nevera. Sro. Sterrett pentris helege la estontecon de la internacia lingvo, pruvante samtempe ke la plej agema imagilo ne povas superflugi la kampojn de Esperanto, ĉar kiom precize la faktoj ĉiutagajn senornamajn, tiom bela la poeziajn flugojn de la imagemo Esperanto povas sekvi. Sro. Sterrett ricevis koran aplaŭdadon.

auditors, those who did not understand the language could draw this lesson—that the repeated statement "Esperantists can't understand one another" is entirely untrue. Mr. Sterrett painted beautifully the future of the international language, proving at the same time that the most active imagination cannot fly beyond the scope of Esperanto, for as precisely as it follows unornamental every-day facts, thus beautifully does Esperanto follow the most poetic flights of the imagination. Mr. Sterrett received hearty applause.



FAMOUS MODEL OF PALESTINE AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Sro. Henry J. Forman, redaktoro de *The North American Review*, parolis angle, deklarante sian konvinkon, ke la revantoj, tiel nomataj, pri Esperanto, povas rajte teni lokon en tiu sama kategorio kun Newton, Watts, Galileo, Columbus kaj la aliaj "revantoj" pri la mondprogreso. Sro. Forman, klarigante ke li riprezentas Kolonelon Harvey, ĉefredaktoro de la *Review*, kiu jam forte laboris por la Kvina en Ameriko, kaj aranĝis por specialaj rabatoj cedotaj de

Mr. Henry J. Forman, editor of *The North American Review*, spoke in English, declaring his conviction that the dreamers, so-called, of Esperanto, can properly hold place in the same category with Watts, Newton, Galileo, Columbus and other "dreamers" of the world's progress. Mr. Forman explained that he was representing Colonel Harvey, chief editor of the *Review*, who had already worked to secure the Fifth Congress in America and had arranged for special rebates to be given by the

sipkompanioj. Sro. Forman ankaŭ anoncis, ke li ĉeestos la Dresdenan kongreson.

Post tio oni disigis dum iom da tempo, kaj je la kvina rekunvenis en Aŭlo de Higgins, kie Sro. Privat parolis pri "La Vivo de la Lingvo." Komence, li parolis pri la historio de Esperanto, montrante, ke la elpensinto dum multaj jaroj laboris je la lingvo, multe verkante en ĝi, farante multajn ŝanĝojn. La unuaj verkistoj de la lingvo estis poloj kaj slavoj, poste francoj, kaj nun la lingvo komencis influigi per la eniĝo de verkistoj anglalingvaj. Sro. Privat emfazis, laŭ lia kutimo, la idealisman flankon de la lingvo kaj la ĉiame kreskantan internaciismon kiu estas esenca parto de la lingvo kaj ĝia propagando.

Je la oka vespere kelkdekoj da esperantistoj kunvenis en la virklubejo por neformala fumado. Multaj sinjorinoj ĉeestis, oni nemulte fumis, sed plejparte parolis en kaj pri la internacia lingvo kaj utiligis la okazon por interkonigi kaj intersanĝo de opinioj pri la laboroj farotaj. Nur la agorditaj sonoriloj, kiuj signalas la kuŝhoron por ĉiuj bonaj Chautauqua'anoj, disigis la kunveneton kaj sendis loĝejen la esperantistojn.

## MARDO

Matene, en Hotelo Athenaeum, kunvenis la konsilantoj de la Amerika Asocio Esperantista kaj interkonsiliĝis pri metodoj utiligi la okazon plifortigi la organizon kaj fari necesajn ŝanĝojn en la konstitucio. Kiel helpantoj en tiu laboro la konsilantoj elektis kelkajn aliajn personojn, farante neoficialan komitaton, kies anoj estis: J. F. Twombly, D. O. S. Lowell, E. K. Harvey, Boston; Fno. Erwin (reprezentante Prof. Grillon), Philadelphia; E. C. Reed, Rockford, Illinois; Sro. Sangster, Toronto; J. D. Hailman, Pittsburg; Sino. Crafts (re-

ship companies. Mr. Forman announced also, that he would attend the Dresden Congress.

After this the crowd dispersed for a time and at five o'clock reconvened in Higgins Hall, where Sro. Privat spoke on "The Life of the Language." In beginning, he talked on the history of Esperanto, showing that the inventor worked on the language for many years, writing much in it, and making many changes. The first writers in Esperanto were Poles and Slavs, afterwards Frenchmen, and now the language is beginning to be influenced by the entrance of writers whose native tongue is English. Sro. Privat emphasized, as is his custom, the idealistic side of the language and the ever-increasing internationalism which is an essential part of the language and its propaganda.

At eight in the evening a number of Esperantists met at the Men's Club for an informal "smoker." Many ladies were present, there was not much smoking, but mostly conversation in and about the international language. They utilized the occasion to form acquaintances and exchange views on the work to be accomplished. Only the chimes, which mean bedtime for all good Chautauquans, dismissed the meeting and sent the Esperantists to their lodgings.

## TUESDAY

In the morning, at the Hotel Athenaeum, the councillors of the American Esperanto Association met and took counsel on methods of using the occasion to strengthen the organization and make necessary revisions in the constitution. As helpers in this work the council chose a few other persons, constituting an informal committee whose members were: J. F. Twombly, D. O. S. Lowell, E. K. Harvey, Boston; Miss Erwin (representing Prof. Grillon), Philadelphia; E. C. Reed, Rockford, Ill.; Mr. Sangster, Toronto; J. D. Hailman, Pittsburg; Mrs. Crafts (representative of



LEVICO DE LA ESPERANTISTA STANDARD, CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., USONO. JE LA 20<sup>a</sup> DE JULIO, 1908



prezentantino de *The Christian Herald*), Washington; Prof. Benedict Papot, Dr. W. H. Fox, Arthur Baker, Chicago; Sino. W. S. Stoner, Evansville, Indiana, Walter B. Sterrett, Washington, Pa.

Je la dua kaj duono posttagmeze Esperanto ree tenis ĉefan rolon en la Chautauqua programo. Dro. D. O. S. Lowell, latina profesoro en la mondfama Lernejo Latina Roxbury, pretiga lernejo de Harvard, faris paroladon pri la internacia lingvo.

Post kiam Dro. Lowell finis sian paroladon la Esperantistoj kunvenis en Aŭlo Higgins por neformala diskutado pri ĉiuj aferoj esperantistaj. Oni donis ĝeneralan inviton ke ĉiuj parolu, kaj per mallongaj rakontoj kaj raportoj pri la progreso kaj propagando de la lingvo oni utilis la tempon ĝis la kvina horo.

Nokte, en tiu sama aŭlo, la Esperantista Societo de Chautauqua akceptis novajn anojn kaj amikojn, kaj konigis ĉiujn ĵusalvenintajn esperantistojn. Ĉe la virklubejo, dume, la komitato elektita de la A. E. A. por redakti novan konstitucion laboris ĝis post la deka je la pretigado de taŭga dokumento por esti prezentata la sekvantan tagon.

### MERKREDO

Dum la mateno la esperantistoj sin amuzis laŭlekte, kaj je la unua kaj duono iris al la Kolegio, kie ili sin dividis en grupojn laŭ la limoj proponataj en la nova konstitucio, por diskuti pri la proponoj de la konstitucio mem, kaj nomi reprezentantojn por la nova konsilantaro. Post tiam oni ree kunvenis en Aŭlo Higgins, kaj tie komencis la gravan laboron de la kunveno—la aprobon de konstitucio por nordamerika organizacio. Ĉar estas rimarkinde, ke tiel bone faris la komitato sian laboron, ke la ĉefa punkto pri kiu la ĝenerala kunveno faris diskuton, kaj preskaŭ la sola en kiu ĝi

*The Christian Herald*), Washington; Prof. Benedict Papot, Dr. W. H. Fox, Arthur Baker, Chicago; W. B. Sterrett, Washington, Penna.; Mrs. Winfred Sackville Stoner, Evansville, Ind.

At half past two the Esperantists again held the principal place on the Chautauqua program. D. O. S. Lowell, professor of Latin in the world-famous Roxbury Latin School, preparatory to Harvard, gave a lecture on the international language.

After Dr. Lowell had finished his address, the Esperantists met at Higgins Hall for an informal discussion of all Esperanto matters. There was given a general invitation for all to speak, and with short stories and reports on the progress and propaganda of the language the time was consumed until five o'clock.

At night, in the same hall, the Chautauqua Esperanto Society received new members and friends and introduced the Esperantists who had just arrived. Meanwhile at the Men's Club, the committee selected by the A. E. A. to draft a new constitution worked until after ten in the preparation of a document to be presented on the following day.

### WEDNESDAY

During the morning the Esperantists amused themselves according to choice, and at half past one went to the College, where they were divided into groups according to the boundaries proposed in the new constitution, to discuss the propositions of the constitution itself and to name representatives for the new council. Afterward they reconvened in Higgins Hall and there took up the important work of the convention—the approval of a constitution for the North American organization. For it is worthy of remark, that so well had the committee performed its work that the principal point on which the general convention made any discussion, and



**GRUPO DE KONGRESANOJ EN CHAUTAUQUA**

- |                    |                    |                      |                       |                         |                       |                     |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Fino. Schuster     | Hubert M. Scott    | Sino. F. E. Morin    | Prof. Geo. M. Freeman | Fino. Irene Spigelmiere | Sino. W. S. Stoner    | Sino. Maria T. Bird |
| Sro. K. M. Chase   | Fino. J. E. Hamand | Sro. F. E. Morin     | Fino. Alice Freeman   | Dro. Ivy Kellerman      | Sino. Wilbur Crafts   |                     |
| Sino. Beulah Ninde | Sro. M. White      | Sro. R. M. Sangster  | Sino. W. B. Sterrett  | Sro. E. K. Harvey       | Sro. E. W. Dungan     | Sro. W. L. Church   |
| Sro. Max Frind     | Sino. Schultz      | Sro. F. E. Roberts   | Doktorino Papot       | Fino. Ohman             | Sro. W. B. Sterrett   | Sro. C. Reed        |
|                    | Sro. J. J. Burrita | Prof. Benedict Papot | Sino. R. B. Elliott   | Sro. Arthur Baker       | Sro. Edmond Privat    |                     |
| Doktorino Todson   |                    |                      | Fino. Bertha Papot    | Dro. W. H. Fox          | Fino. Winifred Stoner | Sro. J. F. Twombly  |

postulis ŝangon, estis en la nomo. La komitato prezentis la nomon "Amerika Esperanta Asocio"; post diskutado en kiu oni proponis "Nordamerika," "Pan-Amerika," k.t.p., la nomo balote akceptata de la kunveno estis "Asocio Esperantista de Nordameriko." Pri la redaktiĝo de la konstitucio mem, oni devas diri, ke la Esperantista Asocio de Pennsylvania prezentis skizon bone preparitan, kiun la komitato utiligis kiel fundamento, farante kelkajn ŝanĝojn. La kunveno voĉdonis unuope ĉiun paragrafon de la konstitucio, kaj el la ĝenerala harmonio de la okazo ŝajnis, ke neniu malplaĉiĝis.

Dum la diskuto pri la konstitucio Dro. Yemans, ĥirurgo en la usona militistaro, antaŭe ĉe Manila, Filipinaj Insuloj, eniris la ĉambron, kaj la kunveno ĉesis sian laboron por aŭskulti parolon de li. Dro. Yemans donis mallongan rakonton pri la movado en la Insuloj, kaj oni kore aplaudis lian priskribon pri la tiea granda sukceso de Esperanto. Li ankaŭ parolis mallonge pri sia vojaĝo returnen al Ameriko, sia klopodo ĉe la registaro pri sendo de reprezentanto al Dresdono, kaj fine anoncis, ke li mem nun estas translokigita al Detroit, kie li certe klopodos forte por Esperanto.

Merkredon nokte Sro. Edward K. Harvey, el Boston, faris paroladon ilustritan per lumbildoj pri sia vojaĝo en Ruslando. Krom la senpera intereso de parolado mem pri ruslandaj kutimoj kaj popoloj, oni tiris el la vortoj de Sro. Harvey la fortan konvinkon ke Esperanto tiel interkonigas homojn de malsamaj naciecoj, ke oni povas varbi al si per la lingvo fidelajn amikojn. Sro. Harvey parolis tiel intime pri siaj amikoj, kies rusajn nomojn li sole povas elparoli, kiel oni kutimas paroli pri karaj konatoj samnaciaj.

Post la de Harvey parolado la esper-

almost the only one on which it demanded a change, was in the name. The committee presented the name "American Esperanto Association;" after a discussion in which there was proposed "North American," "Pan-American," etc., the name accepted by the vote of the convention was "Esperanto Association of North America." Of the preparation of the constitution it should be said that the Esperanto Association of Pennsylvania presented a well-prepared sketch, which the committee used as a basis, making several changes. The convention voted separately on each paragraph of the constitution, and from the general harmony of the occasion it seemed that nobody was displeased.

During the discussion on the constitution Dr. Yemans, a surgeon in the U. S. army, formerly at Manila, P. I., entered the room and the convention stopped its work to listen to a speech from him. Dr. Yemans gave a short story of the movement in the Islands, and the crowd heartily applauded his description of the great success which Esperanto has had there. He also spoke briefly of his return voyage to America, his efforts with the government for the sending of a representative to Dresden, and finally announced that he is himself transferred to Detroit, at which place he certainly will labor energetically for Esperanto.

Wednesday night Mr. Edward K. Harvey, of Boston, gave a lecture, illustrated with lantern views, on his trip in Russia. Aside from the direct interest of a lecture itself on Russian customs and peoples, one drew from the words of Mr. Harvey the strong conviction that Esperanto really acquaints people of different nationalities, and that one can acquire true friends by means of the language. Mr. Harvey spoke as intimately of his Russian friends, whose names he alone could pronounce, as one would speak of dear acquaintances of one's own nation.

After Harvey's lecture the Esperan-

antistoj ree havis oficialan kunsidon. Estis iom da diskutado pri la afero, kaj Sro. Baker, direktoro de *Amerika Esperantisto*, formale proponis, ke la kunveno ordonu la konsilantaron inviti la kvinan internacian kongreson de esperantistoj al Ameriko. Kelke da personoj malkonsentis, argumentante ke Ameriko ankoraŭ ne estas preta por tia afero, kaj eble ne povus havigi sufiĉe grandan monsumon por subteni la entreprenon. Post emfazo de tiu lasta punkto, oni proponis, ke ĉiu persono, kiu garantios pagon de cent dolaroj en okazo de nesufiĉeco, leviĝu. Dek kvar personoj leviĝis, kaj post proponoj por pli malgrandaj sumoj oni trovis, ke la ĉeestantoj reprezentis la haveblan sumon de du mil dolaroj por garantii la kvinan kongreson. Post tio, la kunvenintoj unuvoĉe aprobis la proponon kaj la afero estis decidita.

### ĴAŬDO

Ree la plimulto el la esperantistoj ĝuis dum la mateno la multajn vidindaĵojn de Chautauqua, kaj laŭ decido farita la antaŭan tagon, ili ĉeestis kune la paroladon posttagmeze de Sro. Meade, propagandisto de la internacia pacifisma movado. Post tiu ĉi parolado ili ree kunvenis kaj, pretiginte subskribilon ili subskribis la sumon du mil kvincent dolaroj kiel garantiaĵo kontraŭ nesufiĉeco en la kongresa kasejo. Vespere ili ree ĉeestis la ĉefan paroladon en la programo de la Chautauqua, tiufoje tiu de Sro. Holt, ĉefredaktoro de *The Independent*, kaj cetere unu el la unuaj propagandistoj de Esperanto en Usono. Kompreneble Sro. Holt iom priparolis Esperanton kaj estis kore aplaudata. Lia temo estis "La Federacio de la Mondo," kaj kune kun la antaŭa parolado de Sro. Meade, faris bonegan kaj ĝustatempan emfazon pri Esperanto; kaj ne necesas diri, ke la esperantistoj kaptis la okazon.

Je la naŭa vespere la esperantistoj ree

tists had another official session. There was some discussion of the matter, and Mr. Baker, manager of *Amerika Esperantisto*, moved that the convention instruct the council to invite the fifth international congress of Esperantists to America. Several persons dissented, arguing that America is not yet ready for such a thing, and might not be able to secure a sufficiently large sum of money to support the undertaking. Upon emphasis of this last point it was proposed that every person who would guarantee the payment of one hundred dollars in case of a deficit, arise. Fourteen persons stood up, and after the mention of smaller amounts it was found that those present represented the available sum of two thousand dollars to guarantee the fifth congress. After that, those present unanimously approved the proposition and the thing was decided.

### THURSDAY

Again the majority of the Esperantists enjoyed during the morning the many sights of Chautauqua, and, in accordance with a decision made the previous day, attended as a body, in the afternoon, the lecture of Mr. Meade, a propagandist of the international pacifist movement. After this lecture they again convened, and having prepared a subscription form they subscribed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars as a guarantee against a deficit in the congress treasury. In the evening they again attended the principal lecture on the Chautauqua program, this time that of Mr. Holt, editor-in-chief of *The Independent*, and furthermore one of the first propagandists of Esperanto in the United States. Of course Mr. Holt mentioned Esperanto and was warmly applauded. His theme was "The Federation of the World," and together with the previous speech of Mr. Meade gave excellent and opportune emphasis to Esperanto; and it is needless to say that the Esperantists made use of the occasion.

At nine in the evening the Esperan-

ĉeestis ĉe Aŭlo Higgins, kun kiel eble plej multaj el siaj amikoj, por sociala amuzado kaj interkonigiĝado. Sinjorino Stoner, el Evansville, Indiana, zorgis la neformalajn aranĝojn kaj provizis neseriozajn amuzaĵojn. Inter tiuj, oni aranĝis montri klare ke nek juneco nek maljuneco malhelpas la lernadon de la lingvo. Prof. Macloskie, kiu havas eble sepdek kvin jarojn, faris mallongan paroladon kaj prezentis kvinjaran Winifred Stoner, kiu legis la poemon de Prof. Macloskie verkitan, "La Galanto."

Tre plaĉa surprizo de la okazo estis la anonco, ke Episkopo Vincent, la tre maljuna fondinto de la Chautauqua, decidis lerni Esperanton, kaj spite sia granda aĝo kaj neforta sano, vizitis ĉe la esperantista kunveneto dum kelkaj minutoj.

### VENDREDO

La oficiala laboro de la kongreso estante jam finita, la kongresanoj ĉiuj ensipiĝis je la naŭa matene sur la vaporsipeto Mayville kaj vojaĝis dum tri horoj sur la belega lago Chautauqua, sin amuzante per konversacio, per kantoj, kaj per la multaj vidindaĵoj de la lagbordo. La lago, kiu havas eble du mejlojn da larĝo kaj dudek da longo, estas unu inter la plej belaj en Usono, kaj eĉ tiuj, kiuj tute neniam aŭdis pri internacia lingvo povas ĝui vojaĝon tie.

Posttagmeze la esperantistoj kunvenis por fina sociala horo en Aŭlo Higgins. Sro. Hailman el Pittsburg prezidis, kelkaj esperantistoj faris mallongajn parolojn. Inter ili estis Sro. McKirdy, el Pittsburg, Sro. MacGowan, el Warren, Penna., Sro. Sterrett kaj Sro. Privat, kiu diris sian formalan adiaŭon al la amerikaj samideanoj. Li estis sekvata de la entuziasma esperantistino el Omaha, Sino. R. B. Elliott, kiu per humora parolo klarigis, ke ŝi kolektis malgrandan monsumon kiel amika atesto por Sro. Privat, kiu tiel forte klododis por nia

tists again met at Higgins Hall, with as many as possible of their friends, for social amusement and the formation of acquaintances. Mrs. Stoner, of Evansville, Indiana, had charge of the informal arrangements and provided light amusements. Among these, it was arranged to demonstrate clearly that neither youth nor age hinders learning the language. Prof. Macloskie, who is possibly seventy-five years of age, gave a short talk and introduced five-year-old Winifred Stoner, who read the poem written by Prof. Macloskie, "The Snowdrop."

A very pleasant surprise of the occasion was the announcement that Bishop Vincent, the aged founder of Chautauqua, had decided to learn Esperanto, and in spite of his advanced age and lack of strength, had visited the Esperanto meeting for a few minutes.

### FRIDAY

The official work of the congress already over, at nine in the morning the members all boarded the steamboat Mayville and took a three hours' excursion on beautiful Lake Chautauqua, amusing themselves with conversation, songs, and the many fine views along the lake shore. This lake, which is possibly two miles wide and twenty long, is among the most beautiful in the country, and even those who have never heard of Esperanto can find enjoyment in a trip upon it.

In the afternoon the Esperantists met for a final social hour in Higgins Hall. Mr. Hailman of Pittsburg presided, and several Esperantists made short speeches. Among these were Mr. McKirdy of Pittsburg, Mr. MacGowan of Warren, Pa., Mr. Sterrett and Sro. Privat who bade formal adieu to the American *samideanoj*. He was followed by the enthusiastic lady Esperantist from Omaha, Mrs. R. B. Elliott, who in a humorous talk explained that she had collected a small sum of money as a friendly testimonial for Sro. Privat who had labored so well for the common

komuna afero. Post kelke da bone elektitaj vortoj je danko de Sro. Privat, kiu diris, ke la mono utiliĝos por la bono de la kvina kongreso en Ameriko, la kunveno disiĝis per la anonco, ke ĉiuj bonaj esperantistoj devos iri naĝi en la lago.

Tio finis ĉiujn oficialajn kaj neoficialajn aferojn, kaj tiuj, kiuj ne volis naĝi ekkomencis sin pretigi por la vojaĝo hejmen. Komprenoble ne ĉiuj rapidis foriri de la ĉarmoj de Chautauqua. Kelkaj restis por instruado en Esperanto, kiun donos Prof. Papot (kiu dum sep jaroj estis instruisto en Chautauqua) kaj Sro. Sterrett. Kelkaj vizitis aliajn lokojn, precipe Niagara Falls, kiu estas malproksima nur naŭdek mejlojn.

Ĉiu ricevis el la kongreso la senton, ke la esperantistoj de Ameriko estas unuiĝintaj, ke ili povos estonte labori sisteme kaj harmonie; ke nia invito al la Kvina estos akceptata kaj ke el tio la movado ĉe ni eltiros grandan forton kaj antaŭenpuŝon.

cause. After some well-chosen words of thanks by Sro. Privat, who stated that the sum would be utilized for the benefit of the Fifth Congress in America, the convention was dismissed with the announcement that all good Esperantists must go to swim in the lake.

This completed all official and unofficial affairs of the Congress, and those who did not care to swim began to prepare for the homeward voyage. To be sure, not all were in haste to leave the charms of Chautauqua. Some remained for instruction in Esperanto, which is to be given by Prof. Papot (for seven years an instructor in Chautauqua) and Mr. Sterrett. Some visited other places, especially Niagara Falls, which is only ninety miles distant.

Everyone received from the congress the feeling that the Esperantists of America have united, that they will in future be able to work systematically and harmoniously; that our invitation for the Fifth will be accepted, and that from this the movement in our country will develop great strength and headway.



## LA KONGRESANOJ

**C**AUTION would seem to dictate that no special mention be made of any of the people of the congress, for the very good reason that no such special mention would be quite complete unless it included everybody and then of course it would not be special. In the first place, it should be said that the most perfect harmony prevailed throughout the congress, and that there was never at any time even the hint of serious disagreement. Though some

ment of the Chicago public schools. He has been connected with Chautauqua for a number of years, knows the "ropes" within the management of that institution, and kept them at the proper tension. As chairman of the executive committee Prof. Papot will be constantly in touch with all departments in the work of preparing for the Fifth Congress—a circumstance which leaves no doubt that the work will be vigorously taken up and energetically pushed from the ~~moment~~ the coming of the congress is assured.

Walter Howard Fox, M. D., D. D. S. of Chicago, and president of the Illinois



PROF. BENEDICT PAPOT

questions were energetically debated, the decision of the majority was always final and the *pacaj batalantoj* remained true to their traditions.

First of all, the congress and its success were due to the initiative and executive energy of Prof. Papot, teacher of modern languages in the normal depart-



EDWIN C. REED

Esperanto Society, handled the greater part of the correspondence preparatory to the convention, and by vote of the new council is made chairman of the propaganda committee of the Association.

Edwin C. Reed, insurance agent of Rockford, Illinois, the third member of the committee for the Chautauqua congress, has been elected chairman of the committee of statistics and examinations for the new Association. Thus, the three

persons officially responsible for the success of the first congress constitute the executive committee of the Association for the coming year and will be in charge of the work for the Fifth Congress.

W. B. Sterrett, of Washington, Pa., accompanied by Mrs. Sterrett, spends the entire six weeks' term at Chautauqua. He took a prominent part in all the work of the congress, and since the departure of Sro. Privat for Europe, is



WALTER B. STERRETT

teaching Esperanto classes in the Chautauqua summer school.

John F. Twombly, the genial leader of the Boston group, came to Chautauqua from New Hampshire in his automobile. There are always times when the owner of a gasoline engine prefers English to Esperanto; but Mr. Twombly speaks the latter language with great fluency. He was tendered a vote of thanks by the convention for his untiring propoganda work, and unanimously chosen councilor for the New England Division.

George Macloskie, professor emeritus of Princeton University, was one of the prominent figures at the convention. He is another of the many persons who,

although erudite Latin scholars, take great delight in a language which preserves the beauty of Latin without its difficulties, and the added advantage that it can be used for conversation and modern writing. Prof. Macloskie was a teacher of Latin for over fifty years.

Rev. Horace G. Dutton, of Auburndale, Massachusetts, organized the Christian Endeavor work in continental Europe, and initiated the Esperanto movement among the Endeavorers. He gave several interesting talks at Chautauqua and, speaking from personal experiences abroad, was one of the most convincing speakers. He is now well past seventy years of age and on the retired list as to active ministerial work.

Canada was well represented, a total of about ten persons registering from the Dominion. Max Frind and Robert Sangster of Toronto, and R. M. Chase of Van Kleek Hill, conducted the negotiations for the union of the two countries in the Esperanto Association of North America. Sro. Beauchemin of Montreal was unable to attend because of the sudden death of his father.

The Pittsburgh (they always use the "h" in Pittsburg) Esperanto Club was well represented by Messrs. Hailman, Clifford, Fisher, McKirdy (who came late) and Miss Spigelmeyer. The proximity of their city to Chautauqua will make it convenient for them to do some good work in connection with the Fifth. (You might notice in this Fifth Congress matter, that for five numbers *Amerika Esperantisto* has alluded to it as a thing practically settled.)

Mrs. Wilbur Crafts, of Washington, D. C., visited the congress as the representative of *The Christian Herald*. This journal, which, by the way, is the most widely-circulated religious periodical in the world if we except Sunday School lessons, has been carrying a regular department of Esperanto and doing much for the propoganda. Mrs. Crafts, who is nothing if not a live worker, expects to do some missionary work in China after a time, and will of course carry the gospel of Esperanto wherever she goes.



## THE LOWELL LECTURE

THE principal address of the Esperanto Congress was delivered Tuesday afternoon, July 24, by Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, professor in Roxbury Latin School. To those who still urge the claims of classic Latin as an international language there is somewhat of a lesson in the example of Dr. Lowell, who, though a teacher of the Roman tongue in one of the most famous schools of the world, is at the same time an ardent champion of Esperanto. The following paragraphs concerning his address are taken from the *Chautauqua Daily*, which reported all Esperanto proceedings at length:

He expressed his belief that the greatest civilizing tendency in the early history of the world had been the invention of some means of record, whether in Babylonian bricks, Egyptian hieroglyphics, Etruscan tombs, of Greco-Phœnician temples, and that after this basal invention of all the ages there had been for centuries little progress beyond the power of record until the invention of printing, by which the record could be disseminated. What the world still lacks, is an international language by which every individual may be reached.

The impossibility of thoroughly learning any language except one's native tongue was brought out by apt and entertaining illustrations, a number of clever stories of the mistakes of foreigners with English and of English with the European tongues being told. If a Russian and a Japanese meet to hold communication, the Japanese must learn Russian or the Russian must learn Japanese, or each must learn some other language. "Shall the intermediary," asked Mr. Lowell, "be some other language? But other languages are difficult to learn. You

remember the story of the two Englishmen at a French hotel, one of whom went down to the office when he was about to go out, leaving the other upstairs. What he wanted to say was 'Do not let the fire upstairs go out.' He said, 'Ne laissez pas le feu sortir en haut.' So they sent upstairs to keep the fool from going out. And the Frenchman, when he wants to say the fire goes out, in English, says the fire makes a walk."

English is as full of absurdities, he continued, reading a line of verse to illustrate the different pronunciations of the syllable *ough*. Mark Twain's characterization of the peculiarities of the German language was read, amid shouts of laughter from an audience that was evidently made up of many tongues, and his conclusion, as to his proposed reform of German, was pronounced by the speaker to be strangely prophetic of Esperanto:

"I would leave out the dative. I would move the verb further to the front. I would import a few strong words from the English. I would reorganize the sexes and distribute them according to the will of the Creator. I would do away with long compound words and require the speaker to deliver them in sections. I would require the speaker to stop when he is done. I would discard the parenthesis, and the re-parenthesis, and the re-re-parenthesis, and the re-re-re-parenthesis, and the all-enclosing King Parenthesis. Lastly, I would retain *zu* and *schlag* and discard the rest of the vocabulary. This would simplify the language."

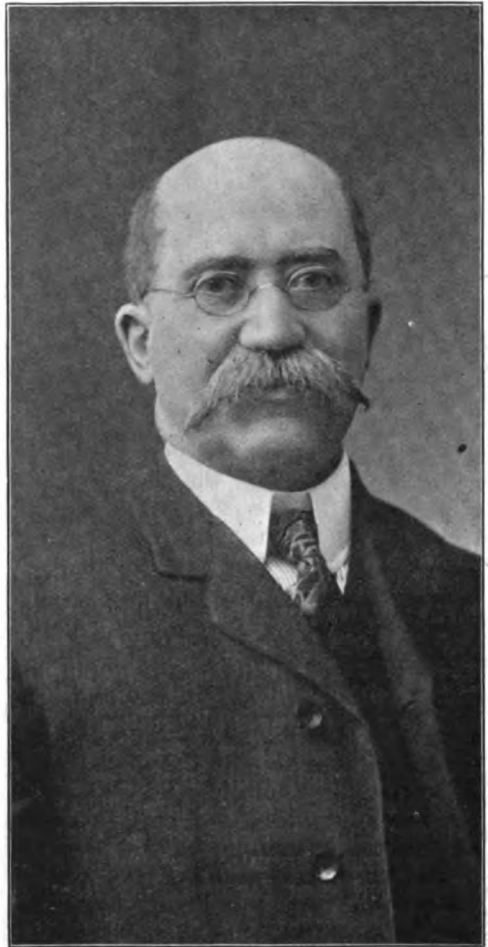
National jealousies, "which have always existed and may always exist until Esperanto destroys them," were shown to be too strong to admit of the

selection of any natural living language as an international one and of the dead languages it was quoted. "Only the dead have time to learn them." The new language, to be international, it was shown, must be one that is not national and not dead and therefore must be artificial.

Some of the points mentioned in favor of Esperanto were, that it may be learned by anyone who wishes; and that it is extremely flexible, the dictionary being made up of roots, and prefixes and suffixes, of which there are about forty.

Mr. Lowell expressed his conviction that it is fully as flexible as Greek, and that with its system of prefixes and suffixes it is possible to make a word, if one wishes to, as long as a certain Greek word of Aristophanes which is said to be the longest word in any language in the world. This word he recited with great facility to a spell-bound audience. A study of a collection of Esperanto roots, prepared by an Esperanto writer in an etymological dictionary of the language, has been made by Mr. Lowell who found that they may be all arranged under the eight principal European tongues, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, English and Russian. Of the 2,446 words in the lexicon, Mr. Lowell found that 64 per cent. of the same roots occur in Latin; 88 per cent. in French; 85 per cent. in Italian; 82 per cent. in Spanish; 81 per cent. in Portuguese; 76 per cent. in German; 83 per cent. in English; 42 per cent. in Russian. From these figures he drew the conclusion that if one knows eight words out of every ten in Esperanto one has only to learn the prefixes and the suffixes and about forty-two arbitrary words. In learning Esperanto the student thus acquires 14,697 words out of the eight principal European languages. "Esperanto," he concluded, "is the least common multiple of them all."

Of the words in Esperanto, one-fifth are found in eight languages, or in all



DR. D. O. S. LOWELL

of the principal European tongues; more than one-half in seven; more than two-thirds in six; more than four-fifths in five. There are eighty-seven that are found in only one language. The fourteen words that do not come from any of the languages mentioned are chiefly from the Greek and are, as a rule, the names of plants and animals. One word only is from the Polish, the native language of the author of Esperanto, a modest percentage the speaker pointed out.

## A F E R O J   D I V E R S A J

### THE CHAUTAUQUA CLUB

For two weeks prior to the opening of the Esperanto Congress Sr. Privat and Prof. Papot conducted regular classes in the language in connection with the Chautauqua summer school. A number of these students, with other Esperantists who arrived the week before the convention, organized the Chautauqua Esperanto Club for the purpose of local and general propaganda in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle and elsewhere. The officers of the club are:

Honorary President, Edmond Privat.

President, W. B. Sterrett, Washington, Pa.

First Vice-President, Mrs. A. K. Hornbrook, Chicago.

Second Vice-President, Mrs. R. B. Elliott, Omaha.

Secretary, Mrs. B. J. Ninde, Chicago.

Treasurer, S. O. Brown, Providence, R. I.

This club, of twenty-five or thirty members, did much toward smoothing the way for the convention, meeting and assisting new arrivals, etc. On the day of the opening the members distributed several thousand program folders, containing with other matter the synopsis of the Esperanto grammar which has been appearing each month in *Amerika Esperantisto*.

On the Thursday night preceding the congress week, a meeting was held in the Hall of Philosophy for the purpose of giving the opponents of Esperanto a chance to get in their knocks, and "seekers" an opportunity to receive information. Mr. Grabo, editor of the Chautauqua publications, presided, but by no manner of incantation could he materialize the ugly spirits and the meeting was simply an Esperanto talk-fest. Rev. Horace Dutton gave an inter-

esting detailed account of his experiences with Esperanto in connection with Christian Endeavor work in Europe. Prof. Macloskie told of his impressions at the Cambridge Congress and Prof. Papot excelled himself in a five-minute speech which was strong in argument and brimming with enthusiasm. Prof. Fracker of Iowa, Mrs. Elliott of Nebraska, Edmond Privat and others were also heard from.

On Saturday night the same hall was again filled by Esperantists and those interested in the subject and Mr. Boynton presided. All the straw arguments against Esperanto as an auxiliary language were dragged from their respective lairs and beaten to an unrecognizable mass of pulp.

The Chautauqua Esperanto Club expects to enlist a large number of winter residents of Chautauqua Village in the language, especially in view of the prospect of their having to entertain the world congress next year. Rev. Day is the local leader of the club.



### ORGANIZATION NOTES

Middlesboro, Kentucky, has an Esperanto group, under the leadership of Mr. Albert Rauscher, formerly of Cincinnati.

The *Esperanto-Societo* of Cincinnati reports large and constantly-increasing membership. The newspapers have given the movement great publicity. The members plan an Ohio river excursion on which Esperanto alone will be spoken.

The *Esperantista Klubo* of Cincinnati has adjourned for the summer. Wm. Ampt, the president, is in Europe. Mlle. Lambour, the secretary, has distributed

three hundred "Elements of Esperanto" among the teachers of the city, with good effect.

*Ciam Verda* is the name of the new Esperanto club in Tacoma, Washington, which sends greetings to the world under date of July 2. Secretary, J. L. Adams, 201 South C street.

Peter J. Holt, 445 South Main street, Salt Lake City, is conducting an Esperanto class among Greeks of that place. Utah Esperantists should communicate with him as to forming a club.

"The First Omaha Esperanto Club" was formed in July, with twenty-seven members. Secretary, M. s. W. B. Howard, 4722 Cap. avenue. Master Dewey Webber writes from Omaha, July 13, that he is secretary of an Esperanto club, president, Mr. W. A. Webber, treasurer, Glen Webber. Unless we're in error as to date, the battle at Manila Bay was in 1898, so Dewey is hardly over ten years old.

*La Pionira Esperantista Societo de Viskonsino*, if it has a member for every letter of its name, is doing well. It is doing well, anyhow, as a member of the school board is with it, they have meetings in the high school building and report unabated interest during July. Irvin Gehlert, secretary, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.

Albany, New York, has the "Pine Hills Esperanto Club." Secretary, Charles H. Mills, No. 44 Tweddle Building. President, Rev. Walker M. Gage, and treasurer, Wm. Mason.

Austin, Minnesota, has a class of twelve members. President, Dr. F. W. Daigneau.

The first of the divisions outlined by the new constitution to effect an organization was the Ohio Valley Division, which was well represented at Chautauqua and formed an organization on the grounds. The officers are: W. M. Ampt, Cincinnati, president; Mrs. W. S. Stoner, Evansville, Indiana, vice-president; H. S. Blaine, Toledo, secretary and treasurer. The following propaganda committee was chosen: Rev. Harry Colburn, Columbus; J. W. Ross,

Wheeling; J. Cliff Anderson, Terre Haute.



### SUNDAY MEETING

On Sunday, July 19, in Higgins Hall, Chautauqua, was held probably the first religious meeting in America at which only Esperanto was used. Several translations of English hymns were sung, and Sro. Edmond Privat made a brief speech. The order of service from the Church of England, used at the Third Congress, was a program of the meeting, which was attended by all the Esperantists on the grounds.



### NEW PERIODICALS

"The Esperanto Student" is the name of a new monthly published at Rutherford, N. J. The first issue is dated July and contains sixteen small pages pages of well-printed pica matter, mostly Esperanto. The subscription price is fifty cents per year.

"K. T. P." is the name of a new bi-monthly, mimeographed by the Glasgow Esperanto Society.

"La Espero" is the title of a new semi-monthly from Des Moines, Iowa. It is published in the reciprocal interests of international language and international politics. Socialist, of course. It is really a socialist paper with an Esperanto department and an Esperanto name. E. C. Pierce is the editor.

"La Spritulo" is a new illustrated humorous monthly in Esperanto, published in Leipzig. It will be reviewed at length as soon as additional copies are available.



### ADVERTISING ESPERANTO

One of the by-products of the Chautauqua convention and by no means the least important, was the wide newspaper



FRANCIS G. MORIN



J. B. REPLOGLE, Chicago



EDWARD K. HARVEY

notice given to Esperanto. The editor of *Amerika Esperantisto* devoted a considerable part of each day to preparing matter for publication, and Miss Judge, head of the Chautauqua Press Bureau and herself an Esperantist (Savannah, Georgia), did everything possible to emphasize the Esperanto feature of the Assembly. The Associated Press took a double daily service for the morning and evening papers which desired it, a few prominent Eastern dailies used all the special matter available, and at the close a typewritten bulletin was distributed among the delegates for use with their home papers. The aggregate advertising value of the convention has been immense.



We wish to announce that with the reopening of the clubs and general activity in the fall, we shall arrange to supply an Esperanto publicity bulletin, giving in as readable form as possible a special article or summary of recent progress. This will be issued weekly or semi-monthly. Our former plan of having it

circulated by one person in each state has proven impractical because most states are too large to be handled by one person. For example, to send a single letter to every paper in New York State would entail a postage expense of about thirty dollars.

We want to hear from everybody who will help in this work of supplying local newspapers with material. If either the publication or propaganda committee of the Association is able to handle the work, it will be turned over to them. In the meantime, we want to know who'll help. Please send a postal card, saying simply "I will" or whatever else you choose to write, but use a *postal card* and not a letter sheet, and mention no other subject in your communication. Of course, if you haven't the card, we can copy your address from a letter; but we want to impress upon you that we have several departments—editorial, subscription, advertising, book-selling, and a few specials. You may address each department under one envelope, but much joy will be made if you use a separate sheet of paper for each, giving your full address on each sheet.

# MAŬD MULLER

Laŭ la usona poeto John G. Whittier, esperantigis

THOMAS HUNTER

**M**AUD MULLER, en somera tago, rastadis dolĉodoran fojnon.

Beleĉon sanan oni vidus sub ŝia ŝiretita ĉapo.

Kantante gaje ŝi laboris; la birdo eĥis ŝian kanton.

La blanka loga urbo sidis ĉe l' supro de deklivo longa,

Kaj, kiam ŝi ekrigardetis la malproksiman vidaĵeton,

Ekĉesis tiam la kantado, plenigis tiam ŝian bruston

Malkontentec' ne klarigebla — ne bulo stranga ambicio—

Espero, kiun eĉ al si mem apenaŭ volis ŝi konfesi—

Espero por pli bona stato ol kion ŝi ĝis tiam spertis.

Jen la juĝisto malrapide laŭ la vojeto sele rajdis,

Per mano mole glatigante la kolhararon de l' ĉevalo.

Li tiris bridon en la ombro de la pomarb' por sin saluti.

Apude staris klara fonto; la pura akvo malvarmeta

Al la supraĵ' venadis vive. Kliniĝis la fraŭlin' malsupren

Kaj ĉerpis akvon el la fonto per sia stana pokaleto.

Donante ĝin ŝi ekrugiĝis, malsupren dume rigardante

Piedojn siajn tiel nudajn kaj robon tiel ŝiretitan.

“Dankegon,” diris la juĝisto, “neniam oni trinkis ion

Donatan per pli bela mano.” Parolis li pri la herbaro,

La floroj, arboj, kanta-birdoj, kaj la abeloj zumadantaj;

Parolis li pri fojn', dubante ĉu jena okcidenta nuboj

Alportus eble veteraĉon. Forgesis Maŭd la simplan robon

Siritan per sovaĝ-rozujo; forgesis tute ŝi pri brunaj

Graciaj nudaj maleoloj. Aŭskultis ŝi; surpriz' plezura

Rigardis lin el la okuloj avel-koloraj long-haretaj.

Ĉe l' fino sin senkulpigante je sia troa prokrastado

Per triviala tiaĵeto, kun adiaŭo li forrajdis.

Maŭd Muller staris rigardante kaj diris al si kun sopiro:

“Ho, se mi estus la edzino de tiu ĉi juĝisto juna,

Li min vestadus grandioze en tiel bela silk-vestaĵo,

Li laŭde tostus min ĉe l' vino; la patro havus riĉan veston,

Kaj mia frato tiam ludus kun gaj-kolora boateto;

Kaj kiel bele, kiel gaje mi tiam vestus mian panjon!

Kaj nia infaneto havus ludilon novan ĉiutage;

Mi volus nutri la malsatajn, mi volus vesti la malriĉajn,

Kaj ĉiu donus al mi benon.”

Postrigardante la juĝisto en jena maniero  
revis :

“Neniam vidis mi fasonon de junulino  
pli gracian,

Nek iam konis mi vizaĝon pli dolĉan ol  
la fus vidita.

La tre modesta respondeto kaj la mieno  
deca ŝia

Sendube pruvas sin saĝema kaj tiel bona  
kiel bela.

Mi volas ke ŝi estu mia ; mi volas ke mi  
ankaŭ estu

Kun ŝi nur fojno-rikoltisto. Ne plu pri  
rajtoj kaj malrajtoj

La duba malrapida juĝo, nek la senfina  
diskutado

De ĉiu teda advokato, sed, anstataŭe, la  
bovbleko,

La pepa kanto de la birdo, la sano kaj la  
trankvileco,

Kaj vortoj plenaj je la amo ! Li pensis  
pri fratino ŝia,

Fierulino malvarmema, kaj ŝia sinjorin’  
patrino

La orohava alteranga. Fermante do al  
si la koron,

Antaŭen rajdis la juĝisto. Maŭd restis  
en la kampo sole.

En la juĝejo posttagmeze malnova am-  
ario iris

Murmure el juĝista buŝo, ridetigante ad-  
vokatojn.

Ĉe l’ font’ la junulino revis ĝis kiam la  
pluvet’ ekfalis

Sur nerastitajn trifoliojn.

Edziĝis li kun riĉulino zorganta sorbe  
pri la modo,

Dum li avidis la potencon. Sed ĉe faj-  
ruj’ marmora ofte

En la memoro de l’ juĝisto aperis bildo  
de okuloj

Avelkoloraj surprizataj de Maŭd senkulpa  
ĉe la fonto.

Trinkante sian vinon ofte li pensis pri  
la fonta akvo

Ĉerpita en la pokaletto. Kaj li, fermante  
la okulojn,

Forgesis ornamitajn ĉambrojn, ekrevis  
nur pri la herbejo

En kiu trifolioj floras. La fierulo  
sopirante

Bedaŭris laŭsekrete jene : “Ho ve ! mi  
volas ke denove

Mi povu koni min libera, senĝena kiel  
kiam foje

Mi sur ĉevalo rajdis kie la ĉarma nud-  
piedulino

Rastadis dolĉodoran fojnon.”

Senmona kaj malklera homo la edzo de  
Maŭd Muller iĝis.

Proksime de l’ dometa pordo ludadis  
multe da infanoj ;

Sed la malĝojo kaj la zorgo kaj la doloro  
de l’ naskado

Nebonajn postesignojn lasis sur koro  
kaj sur cerbo ŝia.

Kaj ofte kiam brilis varme la sun’ sur  
nov-falĉita fojno

Kovranta la malgrandan kampon, denove  
en la fantazio

Ŝi aŭdis fontan rivereton fluantan flanke  
laŭ la vojo

Kaj tra la muro elirantan, kaj en la  
ombro de pomujo

Rajdanto, tiel ŝi imagis, denove tiris  
sian bridon.

Rigardis ŝi malsupren, ree fraŭlin’ gracia  
kaj timeta,

Sentante la okulojn liajn, dum, kun  
ŝatanta rigardego,

Vizaĝon ŝian li esploris. Kelkfoje kuirej’  
mallarĝa

Subite sin etendis ŝajne kaj iĝis inda  
salonego ;

La enuiga radŝpinilo subite iĝis muz-  
ikilo ;

La lumo de l' kandelo seba ekbrilis  
kvazaŭ stela helo ;

Anstataŭ la malsprita edzo sidanta ĉe l'  
kamen-angulo,

Jen dormetanta, jen grumblanta, kun  
pipo kaj kun bier-poto,

Ekvidis ŝi virecan formon starantan ĉe  
la flanko ŝia ;

La devo ŝajnis al ŝi ĝojo, la leĝo same  
kiel amo.

Ŝi ĉesis revu senutile, denove levis ŝi la  
ŝarĝon

De ŝia multepeza sorto ; ŝi diris kun  
rezignacio :

“ Jes, ĉio povus esti tiel ! ”

Nur oni povas simpatii kun la fraŭlin  
kaj la juĝisto ;

Li en riceco bedaŭradis, ŝi laboregis  
kun ĉagreno.

Ho Di ! kompatu ilin ambaŭ. Ni petas  
la kompaton vian

Por ĉiu el ni kiu vane bedaŭras pro  
junecaj songoj.

El la vortar' de l' malĝojeco la plej  
malĝojaj vortoj jenas :

“ Mi volas ke okazis tio ! ” Ja estas  
vero ke, por ĉiu,

Espero dolĉa, nekonata de la najbaroj,  
kuŝas ie ;

Kaj, en la granda estonteco, anĝeloj eble  
volos ruli

La ŝtonon for de ĝia tombo.



## LA MISTERA DRAKO

Iam estis bela reĝidino kiu estis, kiel ofte okazas, ensorĉita de malbona ensorĉisto. Ŝi restis en granda forta kastelo, kiu havis nur malmultajn fenestrojn, kaj kies muroj estis tre dikaj. Kun ŝi vivis ŝiaj gepatroj kaj gefratoj, kunensorĉitaj. Ili loĝis tre komforte, havante ĉion kion oni povus deziri, escepte ke ne estis permesite eliri ekster la muroj. Tiu ĉi malpermeso ne ĉagrenis la familion de la reĝidino, ĉar estinte ensorĉitaj preskaŭ la tuton vivon, ili konsideris la kastelon kiel la mondon, kaj supozis ke iuj personoj loĝantaj ekstere tute ne povis esti aristokratoj. La ensorĉiston ili konsideris ne nur kiel mastron, sed vere kiel ian dion, kun kiu oni devis pli aŭ malpli konsiliĝi pri ĉio en la vivo,—stranga ideo, tial ke la ensorĉisto estis alforminta sin je malbena drako, kuŝanta antaŭ la kastelpordegoj por gardi la kastelon kaj ĝian enhavon, same kiel tiu drako antaŭe mortigita de Sigfrido. Nur la reĝidino malamis la drakon kaj deziris forkuri el la kastelo.

Nur ŝi,—ĉar ŝi estis vidinta la belan reĝidon, kiu aŭdinte pri ŝia beleco kaj amindeco, preterrajdis ĉiutage, volante ŝin savi kaj amindumi. Sed li povis nenion fari, krom pacienco atendi ; la solaj personoj kiuj povus mortigi la drakon estis la ensorĉitoj mem, kaj ili neniam estis komprenintaj tiun ĉi fakton. Sed pasanta tempo povas ĉion fari, kaj grade la reĝidino komencis lerni per sia koro kiel instruisto. Grade ŝi tiel kuragiĝis kiel ŝia amo al la reĝido kreskis. Kaj unu tagon subite ŝi formarsiis de la fenestro, kuris malsupren al kastelgardeno, malfermis la pezaj pordegoj, kaj kurage eliris al la reĝido. Kiam ŝi alpaŝis li ĝoje kurbiĝis, kaj ŝin altlevis antaŭ sin sur la ĉevalon. Kaj rigardu ! Kiam la du ĝojege kunforrajdis, la drako sulkiĝis kaj mortigis, tute venkita, ĉar fine la reĝidino estis lerninta ke li estis danĝera nur al ili kiuj lin timis,—tial ke la terura drako estis nomata Socialkutimo.

—Ivy Kellerman



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It is quite likely that any demand for the group of ge-beauties on Mrs. Ensign's front porch will come directly from those present or their near relatives. Only a very small edition of these will be possible, and the price will be five cents apiece. This card will not be printed before August 25th, and not at all unless a sufficient number has been ordered by that time to defray the cost. Notify us at once, by postal card, how many you'll want.