

ESPERANTO BULLETIN

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THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS

ENDORSEMENT OF ESPERANTO

The Pan-American Scientific Congress, which held its first session at Santiago de Chile in December and January, declared its approval of Esperanto as a neutral international language and recommended it for an important place in the programs for primary education in the American nations. It further recommended that, as the next meeting of the Congress is to be held in the United States, the government of this country should invite the nations of the entire world to send delegates for the express purpose of making an official world-adoption of Esperanto as the international language. As concerns its scientific labors, the Pan-American Congress is, as its name indicates, the affair of America alone; but in a movement of such world-wide importance as the adoption of Esperanto, the obvious advantage of having special delegates from other parts of the world led to the recommendation by the Congress that the invitation be extended in the name of the United States government, which is the official patron of the next Congress.

The decision and recommendations of the Pan-American Scientific Congress will have great weight throughout the world, as it is by far the highest official body to recognize Esperanto. While the governments of Belgium, Saxony, Japan and the United States have taken some official notice of the language, and the municipalities of such cities as London and Paris have extended special courtesies to the author of the language, the action of this Congress, which is semi-governmental in character and had among its delegates the representatives of twenty nations as well as of most of the important universities of North and South America, will do much to confirm the growing popular feeling that Esperanto is no longer to be regarded as a project or a fad, but as a practical working language, which is soon to be the only recognized medium of communication between the various nations.

Following is a translation of the resolutions adopted by the Congress on January 4th:

"Considering, that the Esperanto language is a human blessing, practically used by thousands of people in all the civilized nations; and that it is a factor which aims toward the adoption of the ideals of human happiness and is therefore of special interest to America, the future field of action of the two great civilizations (Spanish-speaking and English-speaking) which confront each other politically and commercially, the First Pan-American Scientific Congress recommends Esperanto as a neutral international language which deserves an important place in the programs of primary instruction of the American nations.

"Considering, that a neutral auxiliary inter-

national language is necessary, and observing that the idiom Esperanto fulfills the requirements, that it is already sufficiently widespread throughout the world, and that official propaganda alone is lacking:

"(1) The First Pan-American Scientific Congress decides to express to the American governments the pleasure with which it would view the call for a congress to which would come official representatives of all civilized countries, with the purpose of solving the problem of the adoption of a neutral international auxiliary idiom; and

"(2) It agrees to urge upon the government of the United States of North America that, under its grand auspices, this desire of the Scientific Congress may be effected."

The work of securing action on the subject of Esperanto was taken up by general agitation about a year ago, and carried to success on the floor of the Congress by the *Societo Patrina Esperantista de Ĉilo*, the Esperanto club of Valparaiso, and other organizations. Probably no other action of the Congress is so characteristically American. It is a case of early, prompt and vigorous recognition. That an international congress of scientists should take such decisive action on the subject at its first meeting speaks volumes for the proven practicability of Esperanto. Our Chilean friends are justly proud of the results of their labor, and express their confidence in the early assembling of a World Congress under the auspices of the United States government. They have sent the following letter to the president of the Esperanto Association of North America:

We are happy to inform you of the great triumph which our *Societo Patrina Esperantista de Ĉilo* attained in the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, which fully approved the proposals presented by Messrs. Kontreras, Biaut and Novoa Orellana, copies of which we enclose. Our eminent President, Sro. Eduardo Fabres, who introduced Esperanto into the Congress, was, for various causes beyond his control, unable to attend.

To this great Congress, which took place in Santiago de Chile, came official delegates of the twenty governments of the American nations.

As you see, the United States government is charged with the fulfillment of the arrangement of a Universal Congress to work for the acceptance of an international language.

Therefore the responsibility falls on you, the North American fellow-thinkers, to urge these proposals upon the government of the United States and to obtain the early assembling of the World Congress.

We beg you to communicate the various proposals to all bodies affiliated with you, to facilitate the final triumph.

Our promise and our duty are fulfilled; and now the last step remains to you.

The Pan-American honor is in your hands. Defend it! Labor! Go forward and you will win!

Kindly accept, victors of the future, the greetings of your friends, who have fulfilled their duty.

SYNOPSIS OF ESPERANTO GRAMMAR

THE ALPHABET consists of twenty-eight letters: **a b c ĉ d e f g ĝ h ĥ i j k l m n o p r r ŝ s t u ŭ v z**. The *sounds* are as follows:
a is like *a* in *father*.
c is like *ts* in *hats*.
ĉ is like *ch* in *church*.
e is like *a* in *fate*, but not so long.
g is like *g* in *get*.
ĝ is like *g* in *gem*.
h is like *ch* in *loch*.
i is like *ee* in *see*.
j is like *y* in *yet*, *boy*.
ĵ is like *z* in *seizure*.
o is like *o* in *roll*.
s is like *s* in *so*.
ŝ is like *sh* in *show*.

u is like *oo* in *soon*.
ŭ is like *w* in *how*.
z is like *z* in *zone*, *seize*.
r is slightly rolled or trilled.
 The remaining letters are pronounced exactly as in English: **b d f h k l m n p t v**.

PRONUNCIATION
 Every word is pronounced exactly as spelled, and no letter is ever *silent*.
 The **Accent**, stress or emphasis is placed on the syllable next to the last: **BA-lo; ne-HE-la; di-li-GEN-ta**.
 Every vowel (**a, e, i, o, u**) adds a syllable: **zo-o-lo-gi-o; tre-eg-e**.

GRAMMATICAL SIGNS

- O** the sign of the noun . . . amo=*love*
- A** sign of the adjective . . . ama=*affectionate*
- E** adverb . . . ame=*affectionately*
- I** verb infinitive . . . skribi=*to write*
- AS** verb present indicative . . . skribas=*writes*
- IS** verb past . . . skribis=*wrote*
- OS** verb future . . . skribos=*will write*
- U** verb imperative . . . skribu=*write*
- US** verb conditional . . . skribus=*might write*
- ANT** participle, present act. skribanta=*writing*
- INT** participle past active skribinta=*having written*
- ONT** participle future active skribonta=*about to write*
- AT** participle present passive skribata=*being written*
- IT** participle past passive skribita=*been written*
- OT** participle future passive skribota=*about to be written*
- J**, final, indicates plural in nouns and adjectives
- N**, objective case

PREFIXES

ESPERANTO is equipped with a system of prefixes and suffixes, giving a wide range of expression to a very small vocabulary. Taking a root for the central thought, these are used to express the variations of the central idea. In Exercise 42, AMERICAN ESPERANTO BOOK, there are shown 53 words thus formed from one root. The only limit to such combinations is clearness.
BO relationship by marriage; **bopatro**=*father-in-law*
ĈEF chief or principal; **ĉefkuiristo**=*head cook*
DE means *from*; **depreni**=*to take from*
DIS dismemberment or separation; **disŝiri**=*to tear apart*
EK to begin suddenly; **ekkrii**=*to cry out*
EKS same as English *ex*; **eksprezidanto**=*ex-president*
EL out; **ellabori**=*to work out*; **elpensi**=*to think out*
FOR away; **foriri**=*to go away*
GE both sexes; **gepatroj**=*parents*
MAL the direct opposite; **bona**=*good*; **malbona**=*bad*
NE not, neutral; **nebela**=*not beautiful, plain*
RE to repeat or reverse; **reiri**=*to go back*; **rediri**=*repeal*
SEN without, *-less*; **senhara**=*bald*

SUFFIXES

AD continued action; **kanto**=*a song*; **kantado**=*singing*
Aj the concrete; **bela**=*beautiful*; **belajo**=*a beautiful thing*
Aj collection or group; **vortaro**=*a dictionary*
Ĉj diminutive for masculine names; **Vilĉjo**=*Willie*
AN inhabitant, partisan; **kristano**=*a Christian*
EBL possibility; **vidi**=*to see*; **videbla**=*visible*
EC abstract quality; **bela**=*beautiful*; **beleco**=*beauty*
EG increased degree or size; **grandega**=*immense*
EJ place of action; **lerni**=*to learn*; **lernejo**=*school*
EM tendency, inclination; **laborema**=*industrious*
ER a unit of a collection; **mono**=*money*; **monero**=*a coin*
ESTR a leader or head; **urbo**=*city*; **urbestro**=*mayor*
ET diminution of size or degree; **vireto**=*a tiny man*
ID offspring; **kato**=*a cat*; **katido**=*a kitten*
IG to cause to become; **riĉa**=*rich*; **riĉigi**=*to enrich*
Iĝ to become; **riĉiĝi**=*to "get rich"*
IL tool, means, instrument; **kudri**=*sew*; **kudrilo**=*a needle*
IN the feminine; **frato**=*brother*; **fratino**=*sister*
IND denotes worthiness; **kredinda**=*worthy of belief*
ING holder for single article; **cigaringo**=*cigar-holder*
IST a person occupied with; **kantisto**=*a singer*
NJ diminutive for feminine names; **panjo**=*mamma*
UJ that which contains; **kremujo**=*a cream pitcher*
UL one having the quality of; **grandulo**=*a large person*

ESPERANTO BULLETIN

A little monthly newspaper. Its object is to put the latest information on Esperanto into the hands of those who are interested, but have not taken up the study. The subscription rates are:

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THE SECOND AMERICAN CONGRESS

CHAUTAUQUA, AUGUST NINTH TO FOURTEENTH

(By EDWIN C. REED, Secretary Esperanto Association of North America).

LAST July occurred at Chautauqua, N. Y., the First American Esperanto Congress. It was undertaken by Esperantists largely as an experiment, in order to discover how great the enthusiasm for the international language idea really was. The optimists prophesied a fair attendance, the pessimists wondered whether any one would go.

What took place was encouraging even beyond what had been hoped for, and roused the country to a realization of the unsuspected size of the Esperanto movement in the new world. For the First American Congress was distinctly a success. Esperantists were in attendance from the most unexpected corners of the United States and Canada, and for a week held possession of Chautauqua. The green star was everywhere in evidence, the "verda standardo" fluttered its signal of greeting to the Chautauquan world, and the sound of Esperanto songs echoed a musical refrain to the conversation in this melodious language heard on all sides. It was no wonder that such a novel gathering attracted the attention of many who had never looked into the subject of an international tongue.

The official opening of the Congress was scheduled for Monday, the 20th of July, but the number of Esperantists who had already arrived was such that on Sunday afternoon a religious service was held. This was the first religious meeting ever held in America at which only the Esperanto language was used. Several translations of English hymns were sung, and short addresses made by ministers of various denominations.

The formal opening of the Congress took place Monday morning in the Amphitheatre, which seats 6,000 persons. This was well filled some time before the hour announced, and the waiting audience amused itself with discussion of the new ideas being suggested to them, as well as by listening to the energetic little newsboys who sauntered on the outskirts of the assembly vying with each other in the amount of Esperanto which they had been able to pick up as a means of selling their papers more effectively.

The Chautauqua choir of two hundred voices sang "La Espero," and this charming hymn, accompanied by the strains of the largest organ in the world, resounded triumphantly through the amphitheatre. Dr. Vincent, the head of Chautauqua Institution, gave the official welcome to the supporters of the international language, in a cordial and pleasant address. He spoke of the idealism connected with the new language, as a necessary factor in carrying on its development, and pointed out that social unity could not be brought about until linguistic unity had been accomplished. He said that Esperanto could be welcomed on sensible grounds, because of its possibilities and also because those possibilities had already been partly realized.

Next a brief outline of the work in the new language along religious lines was given by Prof. Geo. McCloskie, of Princeton University. He added that at the International Esperanto Congress the preceding year, in England, he himself, a Protestant and Presbyterian, sat

beside a representative of the Church of England, with Dr. Zamenhof, a Jew, seated next, and an emissary of the Pope on the other side. This was such a union of religions for the betterment of mankind as the world had never before seen.

A brief speech of greeting, delivered in Esperanto, was given next by Edmond Privat, of Switzerland, in behalf of European Esperantists. The general state of the propaganda work throughout the world was described by Mr. J. F. Twombly, who described briefly the three international Congresses which had been held, and the strength of the Esperanto movement as indicated by these. Next the program for the day was announced by Prof. Benedict Papot, and the Esperanto version of "America" was sung by the audience and choir together, as a closing number of the exercises.

In the afternoon of the same day the Esperantists and numerous interested spectators, accompanied by the Chautauqua band, assembled on "College Hill" for the ceremony of the flag-raising. After an overture by the band, and a song led by the choir and participated in by all, the flag three yards wide and six yards long was swung to the top of the tall pole, from which during the entire week it floated in international salute to the surrounding country. The "Prayer Beneath the Green Flag," an Esperanto poem by Dr. Zamenhof, was recited by a young Esperantist from New England, and the assembled throng was then photographed by the photographers who were in waiting. Moving over then in the shade of the building, the audience gathered in a closer group to listen to the program which had been arranged, consisting of an address on "The New Patriotism" by an Ohio Esperantist who pictured vividly the growing internationalism of the world, and expressed a belief that the Esperanto flag will soon float over all international conventions, and be a potent factor for universal peace, as well as of practical benefit in serving as a medium of international exchange of ideas and of goods and products. The next speaker painted in graphic Esperanto, the future of the international language, receiving applause not only from those who were able to understand but from the rest of the audience, who promptly made a mental note of their decision to learn the language which seemed to convey so much meaning to those who understood it. The Associate Editor of the North American Review then spoke briefly in English, classing Esperantists among the dreamers of the world, and pointing out that in that same category are placed Watts, Newton, Galileo, Columbus, and others who have been leaders of progress in the world. This closed the exercises until five o'clock in the afternoon, when the Esperantists gathered to hear a talk in Esperanto on "The Life of the Language," this being the first of a series given in Esperanto through the week, for the benefit of those who wished additional opportunity of hearing the language spoken, and having such aural practice in it.

In the evening a conversazione was held in the parlors

of the "Men's Club," where acquaintances were strengthened, views of methods of teaching and of propaganda work exchanged, and general conversation in and about the international language indulged in.

So the program was continued throughout the entire week. Business meetings were held, at which organization was perfected, decisions made concerning the work of the Association, and various resolutions passed, as well as officers elected for the coming year. Social gatherings of various nature occurred every day, sometimes conducted in Esperanto, sometimes partly in English, and sometimes entirely in English, for the participation of those who had not yet begun to study the language, or become sufficiently proficient in Esperanto to be able to speak it fluently. A boat ride one sunny morning, on the picturesque lake, was a pleasant variation to the indoor assemblies, and was thoroughly enjoyed. A lecture illustrated by stereopticon views, describing a trip to Russia and a three weeks' visit as the guest of a Russian Esperantist friend, who spoke no English and had never even seen an American before, was much enjoyed and gave striking proof of the usefulness of the language, for the lecturer was met by Esperantist friends all along the route from England to his destination in the south of Russia.

Address on Esperanto.

ONE of the features of the week was an address delivered in the big amphitheatre by Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, of the Roxbury Latin School. He pointed out to a large audience that the greatest civilizing tendency in the early history of the world was the invention of various means of record, hieroglyphic or otherwise, and that the next great step was the invention of printing, by which records and cumulated knowledge could be disseminated. The next development, without such a great space of intervening time, is not yet fully realized, but consists in a universal language that will make the accumulated knowledge of the world immediately accessible to all the world at once, without our being forced to wait for the slow and hap-hazard process of translation into as many different tongues as are spoken by civilized and semi-civilized peoples.

Advantages of the Language.

VARIOUS amusing anecdotes as well as a number of telling arguments brought out the impossibility of any of the national languages serving for a universal means of communication, chief among them being the time demanded to learn even imperfectly a national language not one's mother-tongue. Aside from the difficulty of all the national languages, English included, the obstacle of national jealousies was mentioned, which makes the modern languages quite as impossible of adoption as the dead languages of which Mark Twain said "Only the dead have time to learn them."

Lack of space forbids detailed description of the lesser assemblages and forces us to draw upon our imaginations for the pleasant walks which Esperantists might take, and the boat-rides upon which they might chat or sing in Esperanto to the rhythm of the oars, in the delightful region of Chautauqua.

The Chautauqua Grounds.

FOR Chautauqua is an ideal place for a Congress, too. It is a pretty little village half hidden among the trees, on the shore of Lake Chautauqua, 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. Its little cottages are huddled to-

gether along winding streets, while the larger buildings, and the hotel are scattered among these private cottages. The college, the various club houses, the various church headquarters, and the business part of the village, with its complete arrangements for the convenience of the guests. For a daily newspaper and daily posted bulletin in different parts of the grounds enable one to learn at once just what affairs of interest will occur at each hour of the day. A good band, a trained choir, a quartet of well-trained voices, are ready to assist at all entertainments, and they take part in the principal meetings of the day and also in the lesser assemblies, whenever their services are needed.

Amusements.

THE athletic section, with the tennis courts, the bathing beaches, and the gymnasiums offer alluring invitations, while the rowboats and canoes tempt one all along the shore, and steamer trips are available for those who do not care to row or paddle. A fence around the town insures against unwelcome intrusion from the outside world, and makes each visitor to Chautauqua feel that the grounds are a summer home for him, and not a mere place of lodgement open to everybody.

Opportunity for Study.

CHAUTAUQUA is not merely a place of rest and recreation, however. It is an institution at work the year around, with its own press, and its own publications. In the summer, it does not confine itself to correspondence instruction, but conducts a well-attended summer school, with courses on the most varied subjects, all given by instructors under whom it is well worth studying. Last year courses in Esperanto were for the first time included in the curriculum, and were attended by many students.

Esperanto Will be Taught.

NEXT summer both elementary and advanced courses will be given under the control of Chautauqua, and they will not be in any way an experiment. The experience of last year has shown that numerous registrations will be made for these courses, both by people who wish to enter upon a study of the language, and also by those who have made some progress and wish to perfect their knowledge. Many will study methods of teaching, in order to be able to teach the language efficiently in their own home cities, later in the year. The most expert Esperantists and experienced teachers will be put in charge of these classes by Chautauqua authorities, in order to have a high grade of instruction given to the classes under their control.

Granting of Diplomas.

DURING the week before the Congress, final examinations will be held in the courses which have been given, and all who wish will have the opportunity of taking the examinations given by the Association for obtaining the "Atesto pri Lernado" and the "Atesto pri Kapableco."

The diploma from the Association is well worth having, whether the student is satisfied with the preliminary one, the "Atesto pri Lernado," or has done advanced work and is able to pass the difficult examination to attain the diploma called the "Atesto pri Kapableco." People who seek Esperanto teachers nowadays expect that no one shall offer to teach who has not at least the preliminary grade of diploma, and they have a right to demand that the prospective teacher shall

possess the advanced diploma, which is a sort of teacher's certificate in this respect.

A special meeting for the granting of diplomas will be held at some time during the week, and the diplomas will then be presented formally to those entitled to them. Recognition will also be given at this meeting to those Esperantists who have obtained their diplomas earlier in the year, by local or correspondence examinations. Consequently this meeting will be a most interesting one, not only for the "diplomitoj" who participate, but also for the spectators who will assemble to see the diplomas conferred upon the candidates and hear the brief program which will have been arranged for this occasion. A large number of diplomas will probably be granted.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAM.

A tentative program has already been prepared for the Second American Congress, which has been set for the second week in August, that is, from the ninth to the fourteenth of the month. Several of the general features have been put in the hands of special committees. Members of the Esperanto Association of North America are being asked to take charge of these.

The Dance.

THE arrangements for the dance will be made by Messrs. Clifford, Hailman, and McKirdy, of Pittsburg. This dance, which will take place on Thursday, August 12, will be given at Lakewood, in the Club house in that town. Transportation thither will be given the Esperantists by boat or trolley, so that the dance is really a combination of a dance and a pleasant ride to a neighboring village.

Music.

THE concert on Monday will be in charge of Mr. Alfred Hallam, the well-known musical director of Chautauqua Institution. The request is announced that all competent musicians who are willing to offer their services should communicate directly with Mr. Hallam (146 Vista Place, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.) and offer their services and any good suggestions which they may have. Beside the big concert alluded to above, there will be music at many of the other affairs during the week, and this should prove a very enjoyable feature.

Theatricals.

THERE will be a play presented in Esperanto by a professional cast, in the Celaron theatre, transportation to which from the Chautauqua grounds will be another pleasant trip. This will be a most interesting dramatic event. It is not yet announced what American actor will learn Esperanto, and have his company learn it, in order to be able to present an Esperanto play upon this occasion, and as the Executive committee have refrained from divulging the results of any of their conferences, we wait with great interest to learn what histrionic stars are contemplating turning Esperantist. This professional play is scheduled for Wednesday of the Convention week.

For the amateur theatricals, set for Tuesday evening, in Higgins Hall, no committee has yet been appointed, and all good Esperantists who have histrionic talent should confer with Prof. Benedict Papot, (1038 Jackson Blvd., Chicago), and should also give information concerning any friends who would be accessions to the

amateur cast. First-class amateur actors who are not Esperantists should be told of the prospective play, and interested in the affair sufficiently to take up the study of the language vigorously. So responsibility rests not alone upon Esperantists who can act, but also upon those who have friends who can act. Suggestions as to plays are also desired. A distinctively American play should certainly be produced, and if Esperantujo contains any ambitious playwrights, this is an opportunity which they should not neglect to take advantage of, for if a better play could be written specially for the occasion than could be found in dramatic literature, the pleasure of the spectators would be greatly enhanced.

The Main Address.

THERE will be a general address upon Esperanto, and the international language idea as therein exemplified, delivered in the big auditorium, by some one of wide reputation. The Executive Committee have not yet decided who shall be invited to deliver this important address. It may be that some prominent American will be selected, or else some eminent European will be invited for the occasion.

There will of course be numerous business meetings, and these will consist of both general and sectional assemblies, for there will be much business to transact. Only members of the Association will be admitted to the important ones, where there will be voting on important matters, and the certificate of membership will need to be shown as a sort of admission ticket to such meetings. (This will remind members, by the way, not to lose their membership cards or forget to bring them along to Chautauqua.)

Church Services and Flag Raising.

THERE will be church services in Esperanto, on the Sunday before the official opening of the Convention, which will be conducted by various ministers from different parts of the United States and Canada, and will have musical numbers also in Esperanto. The raising of the flag will take place with a program of interest, on the afternoon of the day on which the Congress is officially opened, so that Monday will be a day of varied interest.

Excursion to Niagara.

SPECIAL concessions will be granted by the railroads for the excursion to Niagara Falls, which will take place on Saturday, and this trip will prove as enjoyable to Esperantists who have seen the Falls many times as to those who are getting their first glimpse of them, for it will be an Esperantist excursion. This is one of the features of the Congress which will doubtless appeal strongly to Europeans in attendance at the Congress.

Europeans Coming.

FOR from all indications there will be a number of Europeans present at our American Esperanto Congress. A number of rather prominent Esperantists from the old world are writing to say that they hope to attend, or that they have definitely decided to attend, and we shall undoubtedly have some very interesting guests from various European countries. In fact, there will probably be as many foreign Esperantists in attendance as if this Congress were announced as an International one. It was originally intended to have an International Congress at this time in America, but the Spanish Esperantists wished to have the same time of year

WILL YOU HELP?

This little monthly newspaper is being published at a considerable loss of real money, not to mention valuable time spent in its preparation each month. Its purpose is to promote interest in Esperanto among those who are not students of the language. Owing to the gradual consolidation of advertising interests in the last few years, a monthly of less than 50,000 circulation exists almost wholly on its subscription revenues. The ESPERANTO BULLETIN will mean a money loss to the publishers until it reaches 50,000 circulation. Every new subscription means a proportionate reduction of the loss, but **MORE IMPORTANT**, each new subscription means added strength to the Esperanto movement. We don't ask Esperantists to subscribe for this paper. We don't especially care to have them do so. But **WE DO** ask, we gently insist, that every Esperantist "touch" his doubting friends for a dime apiece and put them on the BULLETIN mail list for a year. For 15 cents they can have the INTRODUCTION, and the BULLETIN for a year.

You want to see Esperanto make a tremendous success in America? **THAT ALONE** is the purpose of the BULLETIN. **YOU WORK FOR THE BULLETIN AND IT WILL WORK FOR YOU.**

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for the Fifth International Congress which America had chosen for the Sixth, instead of having theirs in the spring as they had originally decided. As it would be inadvisable to have these two congresses at the same time, The Esperanto Association of North America withdrew the invitation for an international congress, in order not to leave Spain in an embarrassing situation. Then an American Congress was substituted for the original idea, placed early enough in the month to allow time for delegates to attend our congress and then go to Barcelona with authority as our officially accredited delegates to that congress. We are of course greatly interested in the Spanish meeting of the International Congress, and shall do all possible to aid it, when opportunity arises. But it looks as if our own American Congress were going to be quite as big as an international one, and perhaps even bigger. There is no telling what America will do when it sets out energetically, and it behooves every Esperantist in the country to add his efforts toward making the congress a phenomenal success. Every one who can should attend, and should aid beforehand in the manner outlined above, and also in securing new members, and in other ways that will occur to him.

When to Get Tickets.

LAST year the cost of the congress proper was \$2.00, of which 25c served as badge and registration fee, and the remainder as the "gate fee" for one week, which

is one of the regulations at Chautauqua. Next August, in view of the extensive program offered (especially in comparison to the slight and rather informal affairs of last year), the congress ticket will cost \$5.00. This will include admission to the grounds, as before, and also the registration and badge fee, and will in addition admit the holder without extra charge to the entire program of entertainment and excursions. When one counts up how much this is, to which the one ticket pays admission, it will be realized that \$5.00 is a very moderate charge.

But, in order that the committees may feel free to go ahead with their plans, and know upon how elaborate a scale they may prepare, it is necessary that they have some definite idea of how many will be in attendance. Likewise, they need to know *just how much money* will be available. This can be done, if all who think of going to the Congress will *buy the ticket now*. The money for these tickets should be sent directly to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York, which is acting as a treasury for the Congress. It is most important that many tickets should be bought or engaged *at once* as this is absolutely necessary in order to proceed with congress preparations. If you do not care to purchase the tickets now, but really plan to be one of those enjoying this affair, write to the secretary of the E. A. of N. A. saying that you will later buy one, two or more tickets. His address is 3981 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

THE UNITED STATES POSTAL LAW

Grants valuable privileges to periodicals, and exacts in return certain restrictions. The **ESPERANTO BULLETIN**, as second-class matter, pays about one-thirtieth as much postage as ordinary third-class matter. Instead of one cent per copy our postage rate is one cent per pound, and thirty copies, with their wrappers, weigh about a pound.

Incidental to our enjoying this privilege, the postal law forbids us to print more **THAN TWICE AS MANY COPIES AS ARE ACTUALLY SOLD**, and furthermore, copies sold for less than **HALF PRICE** are considered **GIVEN AWAY**. Our application for entry as second-class matter was filed last October, and was not granted until January, after the most rigid inspection.

The life of the **BULLETIN** depends on its carefully observing every letter of the second-class regulations. We want to print **40,000** copies of the March number, because of the **TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE** of the report on the acceptance of Esperanto by the Pan-American Scientific Congress. This ought to go to every newspaper in the country, and to every educational institution.

We can print these copies **ONLY** if **YOU** and others will purchase **HALF** that number at **HALF-PRICE**. The retail price of the **BULLETIN** is one cent per copy. Therefore you can buy extra copies of this number at **ONE-HALF CENT** per copy—say 50 cents per hundred. They must be sent to you—we cannot mail them to addresses furnished by you except by affixing stamps.

For every hundred **YOU** buy we can print another hundred. The edition is limited by law to double the number **SOLD**.

Here is a fine occasion to show the kind of stuff you're made of. Our hands are absolutely tied in this matter until you move. We have already printed and mailed every copy to which we are legally entitled, and the forms are being held until **YOU** are heard from. Address **ESPERANTO BULLETIN**, 235 E. 40th St., Chicago.

NOW!

PERHAPS you are a lone Esperantist who has been mocked by the "unco wise" of the town as "visionary" or worse. Let this be the day of your revenge! Show your local wise men the **BULLETIN** report on the recommendation of Esperanto by the Pan-American Scientific Congress. Leave a copy with each and let them digest it at leisure. We will be pleased to send you 100 copies for 50 cents.

WHAT IS ESPERANTO?

Esperanto is an attempt to disseminate in the whole world a language neutrally human, which, not intruding itself in the internal life of the people, and aiming not at all to crowd out the existing national languages, would give to the people of different nations the ability mutually to understand each other, which can serve as a peace-making language in the public institutions of those where different nations fight among themselves about the language; and in which can be published works which have an equal interest for all peoples. Any other idea or hope which this or that Esperantist connects with Esperanto, is his purely private affair.

The Esperanto Association of North America received 401 new members in January, according to the official magazine, *America Esperantisto*.

The Universal Esperanto Association is planning for some aeroplane contests. Mr. Archdeacon, one of the officers of the *Aero Club de France*, is an enthusiastic

There are already six Esperanto periodicals in the United States, and another is promised at an early date.

The American Esperantist Company, publishers of the **BULLETIN**, will offer a series of stereotyped Esperanto lessons for newspaper publication as soon as enough are subscribed to defray the cost. The set of twelve lesson plates will cost \$6.00.

To facilitate memorizing Esperanto words Mrs. W. S. Stoner, a prominent Indiana Esperantist, has invented a card game call *Cio*. The game has fifty neat cards, containing 2,000 words. Fifty cents post-paid, from the **BULLETIN**.