

Volume 4

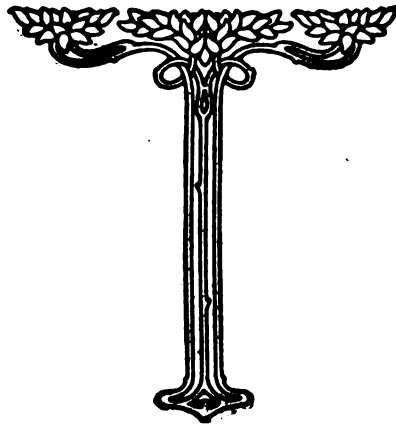
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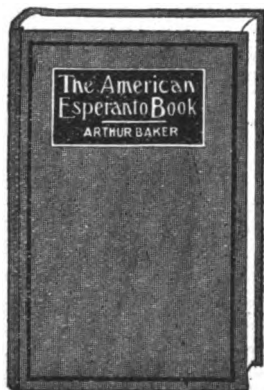
Direktoro **ARTHUR BAKER** Managing Editor

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Thirty-Eighth Thousand, January 1909.

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(OFICIALA PARTO)

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION
OF NORTH AMERICA

Offices, 3981 Langley Avenue, Chicago. E. C. Reed, Secretary

Benedict Papot, Chairman Publications Committee

ABOUT THE FIFTH CONGRESS

The Dresden Congress voted to hold the Fifth Congress at Chautauqua and the Sixth Congress at Barcelona, in 1909.

The Konstanta Komitato de la Kongresoj, realizing the unadvisability of holding two Congresses during the same year, asked Spain to postpone the Sixth Congress until 1910.

Spain, claiming its rights as voted by the Fourth Congress, has decided to disregard the request of the Konstanta Komitato and announces that it will hold its Congress August 22-27, that is: *during the very week scheduled for the Chautauqua Congress.*

Finally, realizing the absurdity of the situation, General Sebert, president of the Konstanta Komitato, appealed to the E. A. of N. A. to postpone its Congress until 1910.

While it seems absurd to postpone the Fifth Congress until after the Sixth, and while we have just as much right to stand by the vote of the Fourth Congress as Spain ever had, *the E. A. of N. A. desirous of avoiding friction and of showing all possible courtesies to the Konstanta Komitato, has decided to grant its request.*

This closes the incident.

We wish the Barcelona Congress all

possible success, we shall do what we can to help it along and shall certainly send to it duly accredited and instructed delegates to represent us.

OUR OWN CONGRESS

Our own Congress will take place in Chautauqua N. Y. from August 9 to August 14, allowing the delegates ten days to reach Barcelona.

The price of the ticket will be \$5.00. This will include one week admission to the Chautauqua grounds, as well as admission to the theatrical performances, to the dance at Lakewood and to the Excursion.

Special committees will be appointed shortly to take care of the details and make the American Congress worthy of the name.

Tickets are now on sale at Chautauqua Institution.

For suggestions and proposals *in re* American Congress write directly to B. Papot, 1038 Jackson Blv., Chicago, Ill.

THE OFFICIAL ADRESARO.

The Official Amerika Adresaro will be sent to the printer on January 15, 1909, and will be mailed free to every member of the E. A. of N. A. and to every Esperanto publication on February 1.

Copies will cost fifteen cents.

It will contain the constitution and by-laws of the E. A. of N. A., the names and addresses of its officers and of the members of the various committees, the list of all the clubs belonging to the Association and of all members, arranged by states and cities.

We print this month the names of the clubs which have joined the E. A. of N. A. If your club does not appear in this list, it has not yet joined the Association. *Unless this omission is corrected before January 15, it will not appear in the official Amerika Adresaro.*

PASSED ADVANCED EXAMINATIONS.

Atesto pri Kapableco.

- Rev. L. W. Cronkrite, Greenwich, N. Y.
- Miss Selma Spamer, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Prof. Geo. H. Fracker, Storm Lake, Iowa.
- Rev. John A. Bennett, Creston, Neb.
- Charles W. Neddings, File Hills, P. O. via Balcarres, Sask., Canada.
- W. J. Spillman, Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, Wasnington.
- Charles A Vilas, Milwaukee, Wis.

VOTING POWER OF COUNCILLORS.

- Up to December 3rd, and including the 221 new members listed in this number, the voting power of the Councilors, according to the Constitution, is:
- New England Division, Mr. J. F. Twombly 169
 - New York Division, Mr. H. D. King.....180
 - Eastern Division, Prof. A. M. Grillon.....127
 - Capitol Division.....023
 - Southern Division, Mr. W. B. Sterrett....023
 - Ohio Valley Division, Mr. H. M. Scott....112
 - Central Division, Prof. C. Papot.....154
 - Prairie Division, Prof. G. Fracker.....082
 - Southwestern Division, Mr. E. C. Reed..015
 - Western Division, Prof. J. M. Dixon.....099
 - Canadian Division, Mr. R. M. Sangster..016
- 1000

CONCERNING THE CONGRESS.

The following vote, which is the only formal communication from an official society received before going to press, speaks for itself:

In view of the suggestion from Gen. Sebert, the president of the Standing Committee of the Congress, that the International Congress to be held in the United States be postponed until 1910, the Portland Esperanto Society of Portland, Maine hereby urges the government of the Esperanto Association of North America to withdraw its invitation for an international congress; and pledges itself to assist, in so far as possible, in holding a national congress in

the summer of 1909, at such place as the Executive Committee may designate.

(Signed) D. W. FELLOWS, President.

HERBERT HARRIS, Secretary.

December 3, 1908.

The following letter excerpt from a personal letter to the Secretary is also of interest, and he would be pleased to receive others of a similarly commendable nature, especially if they will contain similar references in regard to the matter of finance.

"Personally, I think it the height of 'Cheek,' after accepting our invitation for 1909, to coolly ask us to postpone till 1910. If I invite anybody to dine with me tomorrow and he accepts, I do not expect him to send word afterwards that he would rather come next week Friday; if he cannot come, let him apologize and say so; but allow me to decide when I will invite him again.

"I say, withdraw peremptorily our invitation for 1909, and say nothing about 1910 or any other date; then go ahead and get up the biggest kind of a national convention, and let them whistle! I am willing to be one of ten to pledge \$100 apiece for a guarantee fund, and I suppose there are many who can do more than that."

STORM LAKE, IOWA.—Prof. Geo. H. Fracker, Councillor for the Prairie Division, is teaching a class in the international language as part of the regular curriculum of Buena Vista College. The Faculty allow three credits for the Course. In addition he is instructing a class of instructors and pupils in the public schools.

MILWAUKEE.—The Wisconsin Esperanto Association was formed Nov. 6th under most favorable auspices, and good leadership. It immediately voted to become official. Mr. Richard Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, has accepted the honorary presidency of the Association. The other officers are: Prof. G. H. Twiss, president, Dr. C. O. Hoya, treasurer, Mr. Chas. A. Vilas, secretary, P. O. Box 883, Milwaukee.

BROOKLYN.—The Brooklyn Esperanto Society has become an official part of the E. A. of N. A. This society has so far the largest membership among the units of the continental Association, due in great measure to the participation in their work of that ardent propagandist, the Councilor for New York. The officers of the society are Mr. Durbin Van Vleck; Miss Armstrong, vice-president, Mrs. H. D. King, secretary, 287 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn.

BOSTON.—A new class under the charge of Dr. D. O. S. Lowell appears as regularly as the ESPERANTISTO. This month it is the Roxbury Latin Club, composed of boys in the Roxbury Latin School, one of the best schools preparing for Harvard. Each member joins the E. A. of N. A. upon admission to the club.

SIoux CITY, IOWA.—The Sioux City Esperanto Society, the only official organization

in that state, send favorable reports of its work. The secretary is Mr. Francis Pierce, Dorman's Crossing, Sioux City.

PORTLAND, MAINE.—The Portland Esperanto Society reports fine progress, and is conducting several classes of instruction. It has joined the E. A. of N. A. with 34 members.

TOLEDO, OHIO.—The Ohio Esperanto Association has officially joined the E. A. of N. A., and is working for the dissemination of the language through the Buckeye-state. This Association is planning to have several honorary vice-presidents, among whom so far we are glad to note President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, Senator Harper, Rabbi Grossman, and Mrs. Pauline Steinem, Secretary of the national Women's Suffrage Association and member of the School Board of Toledo.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS

- New England Division of the E. A. N. A., J. F. Twombly, Councilor, 34 Green St., Brookline, Mass.
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Penson, Geo. A., 19 Canada St., Toronto.

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Pelletreau, John Lovell, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama.

ESPERANTO CLUB DIRECTORY

THE name of any Esperanto Club, with address of the corresponding officer, will be published in this Directory free. All clubs are urged to see that the information given here is correct. Additional data concerning any club—full list of officers or members, date and place of meeting, etc., is of value to the club and a convenience to others who may wish to visit. For such ADDITIONAL matter we quote a special rate of five cents per line. Have your membership lists published, and follow each month with list of new members!

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES: Auxiliary Language Association; Prof. James Main Dixon, University of California
LOS ANGELES: Esp. Society, Room 102 Blanchard Studio Bldg.
SAN DIEGO: Dr. C. G. Gear, 2545 Front St.
SAN FRANCISCO: Mrs. P. Renne, 604 Broderick St.
SAN FRANCISCO: New Church Esperanto Society, Frank B. Austin, 1624 O'Farrell St.

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ATLANTA: Atlanta Esperantista Rondo Mrs. Geo. D. Exley, 125 Park Ave.
SAVANNAH: Suda Espero Legio, Miss E. E. Owen, 17 E. Perry St.

IDAHO

BOISE: High School Esperanto Club, Oteo Montandon, 818 Washington St.

ILLINOIS

ILLINOIS ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION: Edwin Perry, Elgin.
CHAMPAIGN: University Esperanto Society, F. D. Garland, 310 W. Maple St.

CHICAGO ESPERANTO SOCIETY: Meetings every Thursday at 8:00 sixth floor No. 26 Van Buren St. Any elevated train to Adams St. station. Visitors are always welcome. Benedict Papot, president; telephone West 1662, residence 1038 Jackson Boulevard. J. B. Replogle, secretary, 1072 West Polk St.

CHICAGO: Englewood Esperanto Club, Mrs. T. E. Powell, 6633 Wentworth Ave.
CHICAGO: Bohemian Esperanto Club, Dr. B. F. Crafts, Miss Cora Buchanan.

ELGIN: Joseph J. Burita, 114 Crighton Ave.
ROCKFORD: Derwent Whittlesey, 1815 Elm Street.

INDIANA

INDIANA ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION: President, Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, Evansville; secretary, Marshall White, 224 Water St., Evansville

ANGOLA: Mrs. Luella R. Camp
EVANSVILLE: Willard Library Club, Miss Otilda Goslie, 511 Upper 2nd St.

EVANSVILLE: Klubo de Geknabo; Karl Knecht, Evansville Courier

EVANSVILLE: Klubo de Gesinjoroj; Chas. Lawson.
EVANSVILLE: La Felĉa Klubo; Winifred Sackville Stoner, Jr.

FORT WAYNE: Rabbi Harry Ettelson
INDIANAPOLIS: Miss Mary L. McEvoy, 21 E. Ohio St.

NEWBURGH: Mrs. William Warren
NEW HARMONY: Miss Anna B. Ford.

TRENTON: J. Cliff Anderson
VERMILION: Miss Emma Stockinger

IOWA

CEDAR RAPIDS: Prof. James Ellis Gow, Coe College.
CRESTON:

DES MOINES: Charles Gay, 24th and Ingersoll Ave.
DES MOINES: Esperanta Grupo, 632 E. Grand Ave.

FORTANVILLE: Mrs. A. H. McDermid
RUMBLE: Mrs. C. W. Bufkin

STOIX CITY: Max Brodkey, 716 Fourth St.
STORM LAKE: Kolegia Esperanta Grupo, Prof. Geo. Fracker

KANSAS

KANSAS ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION: R. C. Voran, Pretty Prairie.

LEWIS: Dr. Elmer E. Haynes
MANHATTAN: State Agricultural College Esperanto Club; Prof. H. F. Roberts

MAINE

PORTLAND: Herbert Harris, "The Churchill"
PORTLAND: Junior Esperanto Society, Conrad T. Beardsley.
ROCKLAND: L'Espero Esperanto Society; Mrs. A. D. Bird, 40 Camden St.

MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST: Agricultural College Esperanto Club; E. Victor Bennett, 35 N. College
BEVERLY: Frank A. Foster, 12 Lennox St.

BOSTON: Elliott Snow, Navy Yard
BOSTON: Esperanta Pioniroj, Wm. J. Graham, Perkins Institute, South Boston

BROOKTON: New Church Esperanto Society, Miss Alice M. Field, 78 Warren Ave.

CAMBRIDGE: Miss Ethel French, 49 Trowbridge St.
CAMBRIDGE: Harvard Esperanto Society, N. W. Frost, 32 Alban St.

CONCORD: Concord School Esperanto Club, Thos. R. Herbert Jr.

HAVERHILL: Charles H. Morrill, 76 Merrimack Streetway 77 Union St.

NEWTON CENTER: Marsh Esperanto Club, F. W. Wool-

NORTH BROOKFIELD: Miss Achsah L. Witter
ROXBURY: Roxbury Latin Club, D. O. S. Lowell, 76 Hollis Hall

SOUTH BOSTON: La Verda Stelo, Miss Marie Heddermon, 111 M. St.

WORCESTER: Herbert K. Cummings, Polytechnic Inst.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT.—E. L. Robinson, 1105 Jefferson Ave.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS: Chas. D. Blaker, R. F. D. 1, Station F.
ST. PAUL: E. J. McKinney, 405 Charles St.

WINONA: Thomas B. Hill, 309 East Fifth St.

MISSOURI

LIBERTY: L. E. Kirtly, 219 E. Missouri Ave.
ST. JOSEPH: Mrs. Josephine Riley, 807 N. 22nd St.

MONTANA

ANACONDA: Miss Bertha E. Ware, 514 Oak St.
MISSOULA: Harry C. Walsh, care M. M. Co.

NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA CITY: J. T. Mory
OMAHA: Mrs. W. B. Howard, 4722 Capital Ave.

OMAHA: Esperanta Rondo, Mrs. R. B. Elliott, 323 Park Ave.

ORD: First Nebraska Esperanto Club, Mrs. E. A. Russell

NEVADA

SEARCHLIGHT: Dr. E. W. Newell

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER: Pioneer Group, Mrs. Alice L. Harmon, 493 Beech St.

NEW JERSEY

HAMMONTON: Miss Laura K. Segune

NEW MEXICO

TRENTON: Miss Alice D. Blake

NEW YORK

AUBURN: Clarence F. Welsh, Recorder's Office
BROOKLYN: Mrs. H. D. King, 287 De Kalb Avenue.

CHAUTAUQUA: Rev. S. H. Day
HERKIMER: G. Adolph Maxiner.

LILLY DALE: Mrs. Dr. Julia E. Hyde.
NEW YORK: H. L. Forman, North American Review.

OHIO

OHIO ESPERANTO ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION: H. S. Blaine, Box 999, Toledo

AMHERST: Philip Braun.

CINCINNATI: Esperantista Grupo, Miss T. Mathilde Lambour, 11 Bella Vista.

CINCINNATI: Esperanto Society, Grover Peacock, 3449 Wilson Ave., Avondale.

CLEVELAND: L. M. Cheyney, 1486 E. 120th Ave.

CLEVELAND ESPERANTO SOCIETY: (Organized Oct. 1, 1908). Meetings held every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. at the Main Public Library. Beginners' Class with competent teachers every Monday at 7:30 P. M. at Hough Branch Library. Everyone welcome. Correspondent: Miss Mabel Eastman, Telephone Eddy 246-R. 697 East 101st St.

COLUMBUS: Esperanto Club of Ohio State University; Miss Emma Bower
MASSILLON: Legendary Lore Club, Nellie Evans.
PERTSVILLE: L. S. Van Gilder
TOLDO: H. S. Blaine, Box 999

PENNSYLVANIA

THE PENNSYLVANIA ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION gives its members all possible assistance in the study of Esperanto, and in the formation of groups. Dues for individuals, 25 cents; organizations, 15 cents per capita. Address John M. Clifford Jr., 401 Library St., Braddock, Penna.

BARNESBORO: Susquehanna Esperanto Group, A. A.
BETHLEHEM: Lehigh Valley Esperanto Society; Chas. Earle, Box 203.

ERIS: La Espero Club, Miss Mamie Leo
GROVE CITY: J. B. Weaver, 311 Jackson St.
 W. Rauch, 57 Spring Street

MEADVILLE: C. R. Bowen, 871 Alden St.

PHILADELPHIA: Mrs. M. H. Lee, 4022 Green St.

PITTSBURGH: Kenneth C. Kerr, 1100 Allegheny Ave.

OIL CITY: Mrs. J. R. Adams, 123 Wyllis Ave.

WARREN: W. L. MacGowan.

WESTFIELD: Lloyd R. Watson, Cowanesque, Pa.

OREGON

McMINNVILLE: Arthur McPhillips

PORTLAND: Rose City Esperanto Club, Chas. C. McDonald, 292 Weidler St.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE: Frederick E. Cooper, 11 Hayes St.

SOUTH DAKOTA

DE SMET: Vincent M. Sherwood

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK: Jamestown Esperanto Club, Leo V. Judson, 101 Wood St.

WASHINGTON

LAKE BAY: Home Esperanto Club, Fred Rivers

OLYMPIA: Miss Georgia Melville, Pacific Seminary

SEATTLE: Victor A. Welman, Youngstown Station

SPOKANE: R. Kerkhoven, care Inland Printing Co.

TACOMA: Ciamverda Klubo, J. L. Adams, 730 Pacific Ave.

THORNTON: Miss Phoebe John.

WEST VIRGINIA

GLEN EASTON: Miss Maude Scroggins.

SHEPHERDSTOWN: Shepherd College Esperanto Society
 Prof. Carl W. Littler

WHEELING: Geo. B. Wilson, Nat. Bank of West Virginia

WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION: C. E. Vilas, Box 883, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE: Chas. A. Vilas, Box 883

MENOMINIE FALLS: W. H. Rintelman

PORTAGE: Rev. J. I. Cleland

ALBERTA

TORONTO: Max A. Frind, 133 Yorkville Ave.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CARSTAIRS: Miss L. A. Whidden, Box 103

VANCOUVER: Miss O'Grady, Y. W. C. A.

QUEBEC

GRAND MERE: Elwood Wilson

SASKATCHEWAN

FILE HILLS: Chas. W. Noddings, File Hills P. O. via

OHIO ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION

The following persons have accepted honorary vice-presidency in the O. E. A.: Charles F. Thwing, President Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland; Mrs Pauline Steinem, member Board of Education, Toledo; John W. Harper, State Senator; Rev. Dr. Louis Grossman, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Wm. M. Cunningham, chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Grand Lodge of Ohio, F. and A. M., Newark.

The work of preparing the by-laws for the Association is completed, a special committee having been appointed for the work. The Association is now entering on active work of propaganda.

The Legendary Lore Club, of Massillon, has affiliated with the Association—21 members.

On Friday evening, Dec. 4th, President Ampt spoke before the Cincinnati Esperanto Society on "The Dresden Congress."

All signers of the constitution who have not yet sent in their dues for the current year, are requested to do so at once, in order to have their names placed on the roll of the Association.

HARRY S. BLAINE, Secy.

CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Esperanto Club met on November 29, 1908, to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the birth of Esperanto. This was the second anniversary of this event by the club, the first taking place in December, 1907. There was no formal program, but the affairs of the club were discussed and plans formed for future work. The members have been active during the past year in study, especial attention being given to writing and speaking.

The method of teaching by correspondence has been found satisfactory, since instruction has thereby been directed to the special needs of each learner. In some cases the natural or oral method, by which text-books, manuals and grammars have been dispensed with, has proved efficient and less irksome. Efforts are being made to encourage the study of Esperanto among people of liberal education, and among students of the higher schools where it will not interfere with the prescribed curriculum.

Three of the members have passed the higher examination and have received the *Atesto pri Kapableco*.

DETROIT.—The Detroit Esperanto Club, organized November 12, 1908, is making very satisfactory progress. Sub-groups are being formed for study, and the society holds general meetings every two weeks. New members are added at every meeting and the secretary reports great enthusiasm in Detroit for "la kara afero." Inquiries are frequently received from other parts of the state, and it is expected that several new groups will be formed soon in Michigan.

COLUMBUS.—The Central Esperanto Society of this city is establishing branch clubs in various parts of the city for the study of the language. A large quantity of literature and propaganda matter is being distributed and a satisfactory growth in membership is reported.



JAMES MCKIRDY, EL PITTSBURGH



J. D. HAILMAN, EL PITTSBURGH

SAVANNAH.—During the recent automobile races in this city, an Esperanto bureau for the benefit of visiting Esperantists was conducted by Miss Esther Owen, secretary of the Suda Espero Legio.

BOUND BROOKS, N. J.—Mr. Edward F. Boice prints a page of information in regard to Esperanto on the program of a minstrel and vaudeville entertainment given by the Laurel Athletic Club, under his management.

TOLEDO.—The course of study of the Young Women's Christian Association includes a course in Esperanto, conducted by Mr. Harry Blaine, secretary of the Ohio Esperanto Association, who is a *diplomito* both of the British Esperanto Association and of the International Institute of Esperanto.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—An Esperanto club was organized at Coe College in this city, November 23, with twenty-six members. The following officers were elected: President, Prof. Hubert Scott, head of the Department of English of Coe College; vice-president, Miss Pearle Bailey; secretary-treasurer, Prof. James Ellis Gow, of the Department of Geology. Classes will meet regularly for the study of the language. The very promising way in which the club starts out is due largely to the enthusiasm of Prof. Lola M. Couait, of the Department of Modern Languages, of Coe College.

MILWAUKEE.—At a meeting of Esperantists, held November 6, the Esperantists of Wisconsin organized a state association. About forty-five Esperantists from various parts of the state were in attendance. The following officers were chosen: Honorary president, President Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin; president, G. H. Twiss; secretary, C. E. Vilas; treasurer, W. C. Hoya. A constitution, modeled after that of the Ohio Esperanto Association, was adopted, and it was decided to join the Esperanto Association of North America. A class has been organized to meet weekly at Milwaukee Academy. It will be instructed by Mr. Charles E. Young.

DES MOINES.—The Highland Park Esperanto Club, founded in September, is carrying on a vigorous propaganda for Esperanto in this city. The club has a membership of thirty and is conducting two classes, the advanced class being instructed by Mr. W. F. Runzler, professor of languages at Highland Park College, and the beginners' class by Dr. Chas. E. Gabel, professor of biology at the same institution.

PORTLAND, MAINE.—Students of the high school of this town have organized the Portland Junior Esperanto Society.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.—The Lehigh Valley Esperanto Society held a written examination November 13, covering the first twelve exercises of the text book.



HENRY D. KING, EL NEW YORK



J. CLIFF ANDERSON, EL TERRE HAUTE

MANCHESTER.—The Pioneer Esperanto Group was organized in this city August 26, the following officers being elected: President, Miss Maude C. Abbott; vice-president, Miss Goldie M. Phillips; secretary, Mrs. Alice L. Harmon; treasurer, Miss Bertha K. Cornish. The group has registered in the national association, holds regular weekly meetings and is forming a library of Esperanto literature. The work of the Group since last February has been directed by Mr. E. J. Burnham, vice-president for the New England division from New Hampshire, who also has a class of high school boys, and a class of ladies. The Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences has recognized the new movement by opening its doors to a class of forty, with Mr. Burnham in charge, and a very enthusiastic group has been formed there. Mr. Burnham, who is one of the editors of the *Manchester Union*, has been very active in forming these classes, and has interested himself greatly in pushing the work in New Hampshire. It is expected that classes will soon be formed in Concord and Nashua, as a result of his activity. Mr. G. Irving Hopkins, sub-master at the Manchester High School, and a member of the Pioneer Group, has a class of young ladies, students at the high school, in Esperanto, who are working steadily and making good progress.

CINCINNATI.—La Esperanto-Societo held its second semi-annual election meeting on November 6, at which the following officers were elected: Mr. Buchanan Perin, President; Mr.

Wm. Quinn, vice-president; Mr. David Peacock, re-elected secretary; Miss Mabel Yater, treasurer, and Mr. Grover Peacock, re-elected librarian. The secretary's report showed very encouraging progress in the last six months. The attendance and interest ran very high all summer, notwithstanding that the society held regular meetings throughout all the summer. The treasurer's report gave a good balance on hand.

HEBKIMER, N. Y.—The Esperantists of this town organized a club November 8, and elected the following officers: President, E. R. Terrell; vice-president, J. Harper Barse; secretary, Adolph Maxiner; treasurer, Oscar Whitehead. The members of the society will meet regularly for the study of the language.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO.—It may interest your readers to know that way out here in Idaho is a class of Esperanto students, and that considerable interest is being manifested in the work here. A copy of the American Esperanto Book was among the first volumes placed in the public library over a year ago, and later a subscription to the magazine was given to its reading room. The *Times* publishes an Esperanto department, having purchased the matrices for the accented letters to run in its linotype.—BET P. MILL, *Manager Idaho Falls Times*.

COLORADO SPRINGS.—Mr. F. H. Loud of this city, has organized an Esperanto Bible class,

which meets at the First Congregational Church each Sunday, and makes use of the Esperanto version of the Gospel of St. Matthew as a reading book.

CLEVELAND.—The local society reports that its members are constantly increasing and that its classes are well attended. The following officers have been elected: Honorary President, Dr. L. L. Zamenhof; President, Mrs. Herman Messerle; Vice-president, Mr. C. J. Long; Secretary, Mr. L. M. Cheyney.

St. JOSEPH.—A club of nine children has been organized in this city and is making good progress in the study of the language. Mrs. Josephine Riley, 807 North 22nd St., is the instructor.



R. KERKHOVEN, EL SPOKANE

ELGIN.—The *Press* of Elgin, Illinois, has the following report on a recent entertainment given by the Esperanto Club: The entertainment given by the Elgin Esperanto society last evening was well attended. An excellent program of songs and recitations was given, followed by an address by Mr. Edwin Perry, in which he gave an interesting sketch of the history of Esperanto, and a convincing argument as to the necessity for an international language, and the adaptability of Esperanto for that purpose. Announcement was made of a new class formed at the Y. W. C. A., which is open to all members of that organization. It meets Friday evenings at 7. Also a new class will be formed Monday next at 8 p. m. at the Franklin school.

THE TERRE HAUTE ESPERANTO CLUB.

The Terre Haute, (Indiana) Esperanto Society, which was organized last February, has been reorganized and a new constitution adopted. This constitution states that the objects of the club shall be the improvement of its members in the use of the international language, Esperanto; the propaganda of the language, the promotion of good fellowship among its members, and the cultivation, so far as practicable, of acquaintances and friendly relations with the *samideanoj* throughout the world.

Every member of the club must be a member of the E. A. of N. A. Baker's "American Esperanto Book" has been adopted as a text book and AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO will be read by all members of the club.

Mr. H. L. Brown, one of the most active *samideanoj* in Indiana has been chosen president of the club and Mr. Arthur G. Clark, and enthusiastic laborant for Esperanto, vice-president; while Mr. J. Cliff Anderson, general councilor of the Indiana Esperanto Association and press agent for the Ohio Valley Division, was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Anderson sends propaganda material to a large number of Indiana newspapers each month and also to magazines and other publications. He is one of the most active propagationists in Hoosierdom and under his direction, it is to be hoped that the Terre Haute Esperanto club will rapidly increase in membership.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. B. F. Schubert was recently elected president of the society, succeeding R. L. Lerch, resigned.

AMHERST, OHIO.—The Amherst Esperanto Club was organized early in November. The officers are: Walter S. Dute, president; Lawrence Klassen, vice-president; secretary-treasurer, Philip Braun. A report says that the club expects to secure a room in the public library.

BAENESBORO, PA.—The group at this place requires a membership fee of \$1.00, for which the new member receives *Amerika Esperantisto*, a copy of the Book, and a paid membership in the E. A. of N. A. Alfred A. Earle, the secretary, writes that the membership is composed mostly of teachers, and that all are quite enthusiastic.

PITTSBURG.—The Pittsburg School Bulletin, official organ of the Pittsburg Teachers Association, gives space to a very good article on Esperanto by James McKirdy.

MEADVILLE, PENN.—As a result of a lecture on Esperanto, given November 2d in this town by Prof. C. R. Bowen, of the New Testament Department of Meadville Theological School, second vice-president of the Pennsylvania Esperanto Association, an Esperanto club with thirty charter members has been formed. Classes have been started, using the American Esperanto Book as a text book. The organization starts with much enthusiasm and determination to accomplish real results for the Esperanto movement.

“NEW YORK” “ESPERANTO” “SOCIETY”

ARTHUR BAKER

NOT long ago the Esperantists of the country were shocked and the public at large somewhat interested by an Associated Press dispatch from New York stating that the New York Esperanto Society had decided that the language is a failure and had turned its attention to a new language called Elo. The spelling of the name “Elo” is the closest approach to truth contained in the article. The angle of diversion was quite obtuse, reaching the maximum of untruth in the statement that “Esperantists are deserting the language by wholesale and it is falling into disrepute the world over.”

First, let us get at the facts regarding the New York Esperanto Society. This society was incorporated about two years ago. Its membership was never large, and while it had one member who was prominent in Esperanto matters it had no members of influence or standing in New York City and accomplished absolutely nothing. The real Esperantists quit it in disgust because its sessions were given over not to teaching Esperanto but to theoretically discussing the views of one or two very talkative members. Even at that, the sentiment of fidelity to Esperanto was so strong that a year ago Dr. Talmey, the president, was forced to resign because of his trying to direct the energies of the club to “improvements” and changes in Esperanto. Dr. Talmey managed to secure more newspaper notoriety on the occasion of his resignation than he ever secured for Esperanto in any

other way. There remained in the club, however, Mr. Andrew Kangas, a most energetic and theoretic young man, a linguist of accomplishments, and with one exception the most rapid talker the writer of this article has ever heard. Mr. Kangas continued to advocate the language variously called *Linguo Internaciona*, *Ido*, *Delego*, *Esperanto Simpligita*, *Ilo*, *Adjuvanto*, *Adjuvido*, *Ildo*, etc., etc., with the result that the club at last became a meeting-place not for propagandists or practical people, but a debating club for theorists. According to the Associated Press report, it had fifteen members. This is probably an exaggeration, but taking it at its full value, we see that the New York Esperanto Society, so-called, did not represent more than one-twentieth of the actual number of Esperantists in New York City alone—this Empire State Society!!! It was, and had been for a year, a society of a few theorists who gave a stolen dignity to their theories by calling themselves an Esperanto Society, which they were not. They were able to perpetrate this deception for the simple reason that they owned a charter by which they held the name “New York Esperanto Society,” while they were anything but an Esperanto Society in fact, and in the state which they pretended to represent the Esperanto Association of North America has over two hundred members.

I recently spent over two weeks in New York and Brooklyn, where, under the energetic management of Henry D. King,

councilor for the Division, I was permitted to give a number of talks on Esperanto. Several of these were given in the concert hall at Madison Square Garden as an adjunct of the Electrical Show, before audiences which had not come especially to hear about an international language. A metropolitan audience does not *pretend* interest in a free lecture, and the vast number of inquiries received and the comments of people we met showed that a very large proportion of the people of New York City are interested, after their own manner, in Esperanto. They had heard of it before and knew something about it, and the idea of an international language was instantly associated with the name "Esperanto."

Without the name "Esperanto" to trade upon the new language could not get an instant's public attention. I pointed out in unmistakable terms to Mr. Kangas the dishonesty of his further conducting the New York "Esperanto" Society under that name, and he pleaded, with the shiftful pliability of language which makes one wonder why all satellites of the Marquis de Beaufront do not apply their talents in law instead of literature, that, since the Boulogne Declaration makes of Esperanto "an attempt to disseminate a neutral language" all persons who are doing this are Esperantists—no matter whether they advocate Esperanto, Alwato, Apolema, Langue Bleue, Bolak, Dil, Lengua Catolica, Dreizeichensprache, Idiom Neutral, Latin, Lingualumina, Mondlinguo, Nov-Latin, Spokil, Spelin, Ro, Sound-English, Tutonish, Universal or Volapuk!!! In other words, that any competitor of Esperanto has a good moral right to trade upon its name! I assured Mr. Kangas that he would be practically alone in his liberal view, and that if he continued to advocate Multno-

macho or anything but Esperanto under the flag with the green star, the Esperantists would regard him as a common advertising pirate.

I have it from repeated hearsay that a certain Marquis of Queensbury forbids striking foul blows. The Marquis of Queensbury, however, prescribed his rules for gentlemen who fight for money or pleasure. He left it to another Marquis to say what methods are best when one is struggling for newspaper notice. We must not judge too harshly.

It would have been too much to expect that the New York "Esperanto" Society (of fifteen members!!!) should surrender its charter to the real Esperantists of the state: It would have been disloyalty to the precedents of its principal Squirmer, the Marquis de Beaufront, if the leaders of this "Esperanto" (!!!) Society had wandered into the offices of Mr. King, at 115 Broadway, where more than fifteen real Esperantists can be found any day except Sundays and holidays, and surrendered that charter. It would have been absurd for them to have written to AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO and asked this office to appoint as custodian of the charter one of our three hundred subscribers in Greater New York. Never! They would blow up the ship rather than surrender, and they would take care that the light of the explosion should find them in heroic poses and head-line situations.

They called in the reporters. The reporters came.

"Gentlemen," said the gallant defenders, "this battle-scarred wreck is about to surrender. Esperanto is a failure. You are not supposed to know that in October the Esperanto Association of North America received more new members in New York than our society ever possess-

ed. You are not supposed to know that in Erocklyn there is a real Esperanto Society with three times our membership. You are not supposed to know that there are over a hundred Esperantists in Manhattan who are so heartily tired of our theoretical debates that no ox team could drag them to one of our meetings. Probably you do not know that a little Esperanto magazine in Chicago is increas-



ing its circulation by sixteen per cent this month. Probably also—but ah, look at this wreck! She was once the New York Esperanto Society. That gaping wound in the sta'bo'd side was made by a dose of Idiom Neutral fired at her by some fiendish grammar-school girl. That smash in the bulwarks was made by a hasty Esperantists who fell overboard when we began loading our guns with

theories. Her engines will not move a peg. We've fed the fires with fifty-seven different varieties of conversations and can't get up steam. Get your cameras ready, now, and watch us haul down the flag!"

They had their names in the papers for one brief day. They cannot get them there again by any mention of "Elo" unless they mention Esperanto in connection. A lame barnacle will outswim the Lusitania at least three months sooner than these theorists will make an inch of progress when they are deprived of the prestige which the name "Esperanto" gave them. And they did not surrender that name because they failed to appreciate its value, but because they could no longer retain it. In giving it up they used it for one last spasm of advertising. They will never come before the public again unless they use the crude method of the dishonest grocer, and offer the public something "just like Esperanto," "as good as Esperanto," "simplified Esperanto," "decessated Esperanto," "boneless Esperanto," etc.

For some years there has been in existence a body, rather informal in organization, but carrying the imposing name "Delegation for the Adoption of an International Language." The Delegation derived its authority from nowhere in particular, and solicited the membership and support of labor unions, lodges, academies, universities, schools and chambers of commerce. Although the conditions of membership were scandalously loose, only some 200 or 300 such societies "adhered" and the sincerity of their adhesion is indicated by the fact that none of them cared a rap what the Delegation said or did.

In the meantime, the ancient law of nature, survival of the fittest, had already

securely established Esperanto as the international language. Knowing this, Esperantists placed little importance in the Delegation, feeling that only rank insanity could prevent its ratifying a choice which the people of the world had already made. The Delegation made its selection last year. It did not select Esperanto. There is a story in connection.

SOME years ago the Marquis de Beaufront took up the propaganda of Esperanto in France. More than any other one man, his work in that country contributed to the success of the language. He permitted it to become known that he had prepared manuscripts of a language of his own, called *Adjuvanto*, and was about to publish it when he learned of Esperanto. Then, deciding that it was superior to his own, he put away his ambitions and unselfishly fell to work for Esperanto. One story used to say he burned his manuscripts. Another, that he had deposited them with a notary, to be opened only after his death. It was a nice little story, and made us love the Marquis and harmed nobody—except those who believed it.

The Marquis was the personal friend of Dr. Zamenhof. He will not be allowed to forget that he publicly kissed the "*Majstro*" before an Esperanto congress—just another little detail to fill out the analogy with Judas Iscariot.

At last, after years of preliminary correspondence, the Delegation, which was fully as organic and representative a body as a jelly-fish, held its fateful session. Because of his special competence the Marquis de Beaufront was asked to represent Esperanto before the Delegation. He did so, but vainly. Esperanto was accepted, it is true, but only on certain conditions. These

conditions were the immediate adoption of certain changes in the language, in conformity with a system called "*Ido*" which had been presented to the Delegation.

Now, the only body with a pretense of authority in matters of changes in Esperanto was called the *Lingva Komitato*. This *Komitato* was, if possible, a little less organic than the Delegation. Both were mere bodies of enthusiasts deriving what authority they possessed from their own vast conceits. Their respective correspondents disagreed. They fell out. Then Mr. Louis Couturat, the secretary-general and organizer of the Delegation, began to publish pamphlets, text-books and a magazine in the language "*Ido*." None of the 300 "learned bodies" which the Delegation had pretended to represent, took the slightest interest in the new language, except to resign all connection when they discovered that there was to be trouble.

In the meantime, it leaked out, (the Delegation was surprisingly secretive in its public mission) that the Marquis de Beaufront had championed "*Ido*" before the committee, and not Esperanto, thus leaving without representation the one language which had a hundred times as many adherents as all the others combined! Immediately came following charges that de Beaufront himself had composed "*Ido*." This was followed by the logical inference that the pretty little story about the sacrifice of "*Adjuvanto*" was much too thin, and that de Beaufront had taken Esperanto as a basis on which to build a language which was, in his opinion, superior to Esperanto.

"But," you ask, "why should he not improve Esperanto if it could be so easily done?" We shall answer this with de Beaufront's own words translated from

a letter written by him in 1894, when some other person had proposed changes in Esperanto:

"I call the question of changes 'accursed' because, first, it has stopped our progress for more than a year; second, it places in mortal danger the existence itself of the language. It stopped the progress, because nobody wanted to publish a new work in the language for fear of the new dialect; one hesitated to push the subscription list of our gazette, not wishing to show to new adepts the present dispute; they have not even tried to make new Esperantists. For what dialect would we present to them? And what a strange impression would be made on them by the uncertainty in which we ourselves are concerning the language. Could they not justly say, if we presented the first: 'But tomorrow you possibly will forsake it; I therefore prefer to wait.' If we should advise the second: 'But possibly it will not be accepted, therefore I do not wish to learn it for nothing.' Add to that, that one could justly philosophize thus: 'If after five years of use you find that the language must be changed, nothing guarantees us that after five years you will not find that the new language must still be changed, and so on forever.' * * * The lack of unity, of harmony among the adepts, here is the true danger for a world language."

But perhaps Mr. Beaufront now thinks Esperanto is so strong that it can undergo an operation without danger. However, let us quote further from that same letter to show that the operation is not so badly needed, after all: "But at least I wish they would tell me in what demand and for what object it is obscure, illogical or complicated. Does it not describe everything, as our (national) languages themselves cannot describe? Cannot it be learned, as our languages cannot be? Is it not the simplest, clearest, most flexible, euphonious and beautiful of all systems?"

And again, in this same letter: "Even if one should make a language ideally perfect the *instruituloj* would not be the

first to accept it. Those self-confident men will come to us unwillingly, pushed by the *simpluloj*."

Those words were written in the time when Dr. Zamenhof himself, realizing that Esperanto is not perfect, wished to make certain changes. They show that unity of action and ardent propaganda were the things desired, that the language is plenty good enough, and that attempts to change it can only result in discord and dissension. Read those sentences again, and reflect that their author is now engaged in an attempt to supplant Esperanto with a system of his own, whose fundamental ideas he learned from Esperanto!

But what of M. Couturat? Which was he? What is he—the dupe of de Beaufront or his partner? The following is taken from a pamphlet, "A Plea for an International Language," by the gentleman who is now chief propagandist of a new system (really, they change its name so often that one is weary with trying to identify it, and we propose to call it *Multnomacho*, as this covers the whole subject and provides against the next change of name). Mr. Couturat said:

"It remains to be seen whether this possible and desirable agreement (the adoption of an international language) will be the outcome of a spontaneous accord or an authoritative decision. No doubt it could be established, *in the end*, by making the various projects for an international language better known, and by their natural rivalry, which would ultimately give the victory to the best—that is to say, to the easiest and most useful. But this struggle for existence would be almost endless. There cannot be rivalry between the different schemes, for each is worked separately, and the students never see or know one another. The number of those who know

several of these projects and can choose between them is very limited indeed. Most of those interested will know but one, and each one will on principle adopt that first offered by chance. Then, supposing that the various projects had all possible success (that is to say, obtained adherence and support from those interested), they would bring about nothing better than a division of the civilized world into several linguistic domains, foreign to each other, between whom the rivalry would be just as ardent and sterile as that between the national languages themselves. Instead of destroying the Tower of Babel they would build another much harder to demolish, for not one of the rival "languages" would admit its inferiority and give way to the others. Nothing less than arbitration and a sovereign decision could decide the matter; and even this might not succeed, for those who had taken the trouble to learn one international language would not willingly consent to learn another, however easy and perfect.

"And what do they (the Delegation) ask for? An international language that would be *practical* but absolutely *unique*; for it would be far better to have a single mediocre language than several more perfect, but no one of which would be "international." We must then leave the *choice* to an international institution with the necessary competence and authority, which could impose its decision upon those concerned, and bring about an agreement.

"A Committee elected by the Delegation would undertake the decision and as they would represent (in the second degree) the bulk of those interested, their decision would still have all the authority necessary to impose it upon adherent societies, and through them, upon all countries."

So we observe that M. Couturat, while deeply deploring the confusion and strife incident to competition between different schemes, comes upon the field

after Esperanto has won the fight and does his level best to rally all the defeated champions of all the other languages about a *new* standard and prolong the struggle which he so lately bewailed.

How has he succeeded?

While none of the 310 alleged societies "adhering" to the Delegation has become sufficiently interested to take up the new language, they are rapidly being interested to the point of resigning.

A "Committee of the Delegation" was appointed to transact its business. Of this committee the three disinterested members have resigned. They were: Prof. Ostwald, Prof. Jespersen and Badouin de Courtenay.

The three interested members, however, have not resigned. They are: Marquis de Beaufront, author of *Multinomacho*, the language; Professors Couturat and Leau, secretaries and managers of the movement, and beneficiaries under the will of Dr. Javal, who left them 50,000 francs to spend for the purpose. Just how much of their enthusiasm will depart when the last franc makes its adieu is not easy to calculate. Badouin de Courtenay, ex-member of the "Committee of the Delegation," says: "They came to a stone wall (Esperanto); they looked for holes; finding none, they proceeded to make them and patch them over. The new language is a patchwork."

The new language has been able to get attention by advertising itself as "Simplified Esperanto," which of course it is not. It has appealed only to theorists, and many of these are deserting now and returning to Esperanto. Practical people realize that harmony and unity are a hundred-fold more important than the discordant opinions and loud quackery of a few divine healers who propose by the laying on of hands to bring Esperanto to a state of perfection. Esperantists must learn to expect that cure-alls will be offered, and that as soon as the present scheme is abandoned another will take its place.

POR LA KOMENCANTO

This department is edited by Edwin C. Reed, Manager of The American School of Esperanto. Send inquiries to Mr. Reed, care of this magazine.

I have studied five or six languages, and their grammars all have something to say about gender, and have rules for the gender of nouns. The Esperanto Book does not contain a single line in regard to gender. How am I to know what class of nouns are to be considered masculine, feminine, neuter, etc.?

Esperanto is entirely free from formal (grammatical) gender, an incubance inherited from the prehistoric languages back to which the chief languages of Europe, together with English, Hindoo and Persian can be traced. It existed also in the Semitic family, but outside of these two great language groups no gender is recognized in any language, except, curiously enough, in Hottentot and Bushman. Sex distinction was not in the beginning a basis for gender distinction, any more than it is now. (Note the intrinsic absurdity of German "das Fraulein," French "la personne," even when indicating a man, etc.)

Although English has shaken off all formal gender except in half-colloquial expressions like the use of "she" in reference to a ship, etc., related modern languages still hold to them, hence the expectation of finding this idiosyncrasy in any new language taken up. Similarly, a Russian could logically expect to find that the verb in other languages than his own had different endings according to whether a man or a woman is speaking, and a German could expect to find that "knife" is neuter, "fork" feminine, and "spoon" masculine, while a Frenchman would expect "knife" to be masculine, etc.

Esperanto has a suffix to form feminine equivalents to *natural masculines*,

but pairs like *viro, virino* are simply to save the memory from being forced to retain two altogether different words for logically related pairs. Natural gender exists also in the pronoun of the third person, but beyond this Esperanto is unhampered by a peculiarity that should be relegated to the lumber room of language.

Will you kindly give me some assistance on the pronunciation of the Esperanto "e"? All that I can find on the subject is confusing.

If you will consider the sound of "a" in such words as "may," "tame," etc., you will readily see that this is really a diphthongal sound, the secondary sound "y" forming a glide or vanish. The sound of Esperanto "e" is the sound of this "a" without the following vanish. The "y" vanish here is analogous to the "u" vanish or glide after English "o," as in "no," where a distinct rounding of the lips is noticeable. It is not strictly correct to speak of the "long" or "short" English "e" in discussing the Esperanto sound, for the difference is really one of quality, not quantity. The "e" in "pet," for example, is quite as long as that in "fete," but is simply more *open* than the "e" in fete, which would be described phonetically as a *close* vowel.

What is the difference between jarcento and centjaro?

The difference is about the same as between English "century" and "hundred years." The order of composition of "jarcento" is the more usual one. What slight shade of difference exists is indicated in the following: "La centjara

militado estis la plej grava militado de tiu ĉi jarcento.”

Is the use of the infinitive for the imperative an “idiotismo” in such a phrase as the following on an order blank: “Surstreki la frazojn neutilajn”?

Accuracy would call for the imperative in such a sentence. This recalls the French “ne pas toucher,” German “nicht hineintrafen,” etc.

Which is preferable, “diversaj el niaj amikoj,” or “diversaj niaj amikoj”? Also, “kelkaj el niaj amikoj,” or “kelkaj niaj amikoj”?

Strictly speaking, the prepositional phrases mean “various (ones) of our friends,” and “some of our friends,” while the other two mean “our various (different) friends,” and “our some (few) friends,” respectively.

The following are suggested as translations, in response to the questions on vocabulary. Some of these words, however, are merely national, and hardly deserve a place in an international vocabulary:

- tomato catsup*, tomaĵo.
- three blocks north*, norde (n) tri stratan-gulojn.
- charivari*, bruserenado.
- decoration day*, patriota memortago.
- fuse (electric)*, meĉaĵo elektra.
- Indian (American)*, ruĝhaŭtulo, Indiano.
- motorman*, tramvojestro.
- conductor*, konduktoro, kondukisto.
- to parse*, klarigi gramatike.
- positive degree (gram.)*, pozitiva grado.
- shopworn*, butike difektita.
- three feet square*, kvadrata tri futojn.
- thanksgiving day*, dankada tago.
- to ride St. Paulward*, rajdi al Sankta Paŭlo.
- slang*, slango, vulgaresprimo.
- tight*, streĉita, firma.
- loose*, malstreĉita, malfirma.
- yeast*, panfermentilo.
- perlabori*, earn, gain by labor.
- pero*, mediation.
- peraĵo*, result of mediation.
- senpero*, directness.

LA GAĜENA FAJRO.

Gaĝeno estis plej bela tre popolata urbo, de kvin domoj en arbaro senarba (ĉar vere ĝi estis en marĉo), kie du fervojoj sin krucis unu la alian. Ĉiuj urbanoj vivis en feliĉeco kaj ĝojeco, ĝis tiu memorinda mateno. Estis tiam, kiam tiu malgranda cindro eliris el la lokomotivo, kaj falis sur la teron. Ĝi mortis tie.

Sed ĵurnalisto sidis en la vagonaro. La cindro estis la plena portreto de tiuj kiuj jam ekbruligis la plej grandajn urbojn. Vidante, krom tio, fumon de aliaj fajroj super la tuta kamparo, li tute ne povis lasi la cindron morti pace. Li revivigis ĝin, kiam li alvenis al sia hejmo.

Tial, la proksiman tagon, tri cent miloj da legantoj lernis ke Gaĝeno, urbo de du mil homoj, ne estas plu, ke la gaĝenanoj estas lasintaj la hejmojn, la virinoj bruletigataj kaj preskaŭ mortaj, kun la infanoj sur la brakoj, la viroj, nigraj kaj brulvunditaj, kun la restinta posedaĵo sur la dorso,—kaj tiel plu.

* * *

Sed Gaĝeno kun la kvin domoj ankoraŭ estas tie, kie ĝi estis, kaj la vento fajfas tra la alta seka herbo ĉirkaŭa, kiel antaŭe!

—J. DEJUNG, JR.

MARIO KAJ SIA SAFIDETO

Mario havis ŝafideton,
Ĝi estis blankanara,
Kaj kien ajn Mario iris,
Ŝafido iris kara.

Ĝi sekvis iam al lernejo,
Ne permesate estis:
Infanoj ridis tre petole
Ĉar ŝafideto restis.

La instruisto ĝin elpelis,
Sed apudhaltis ĝi,
Trankvile ĉiam atendante
Alvenon de Mari’.

“Ŝafido kial amas ŝin?”
La infanaro miris,
“Nu, ŝafideton amas ŝi,”
La instruisto diris.

El angla tradukis
—Simon Pure.

LITERATURO

LA SANKTEJO DE LA SCIENCO

El la revuo *Forward* tradukis Samuel Goldwag

FOJE antaŭ miloj kaj miloj da jaroj unu lacigita vojaĝanto, kiu dum multa tempo rampadis sur altan monton, fine atingis la plej altan pinton de la monto. Sur la pinto de la monto staris sanktejo, kaj la vojaĝanto ĵuris, ke li devas nepre atingi tiun sanktejon—eĉ se li bezonos rampadi tien dum sia tuta vivo.

Li sciis, ke la vojaĝo estas tre longa kaj la vojo tre malfacila; li sciis, ke estas pli malfacile supreniri tiun monton ol aliajn de la montĉeno nomata "la Idealoj." Sed li havis koron esperplenan kaj fortajn piedojn; li forgesis ĉion en la mondo kaj vivis kun sola celo—atingi la pinton de la monto kie la sanktejo staras.

"Eĉ se mi svenos meze de la vojo," li diris al si mem, "kaj mi neniam atingos la pinton, eĉ tiam estas ja inda troviĝi sur la vojo kondukanta al altaj idealoj."

Tiele la vojaĝanto konsoliĝas dum sia lacigado kaj li neniam perdas l'esperon.

Kaj fine li venis la sanktejon.

Li ektiris la sonorilon kaj maljuna grizulo malfermis la pordegon. Malĝoja rideto montriĝis sur la lipoj de la maljunulo, kiam li ekvidis la vojaĝanton.

"Unu pli," la maljunulo murmuris mallaŭte, "kion ili deziras tie ĉi?"

La vojaĝanto ne aŭdis kion la maljunulo diris.

"Maljuna grizulo!" diris la vojaĝanto, "sciigu min: ĉu mi vere alvenis sanktejon de la scienco? Mi rampadis tien ĉi dum mia tuta vivo; ho, estas malfacila afero rampadi sur montojn de idealoj."

La maljunulo tuŝetis ŝultron de la vojaĝanto.

"Aŭskultu," li diris kun delikata voĉo, "tio-ĉi ne estas sanktejo de la scienco, kaj la idealoj ne estas montĉeno. Ili estas spaco de plataj kampoj; la sanktejo de scienco troviĝas meze de tiuj kampoj. Vi iris malgustan vojon, malfeliĉa vojaĝanto!"

La lumo ekestingis en la okuloj de la vojaĝanto, la espero en lia koro ekĉesigis, kaj li ekpaliĝis preskaŭ mortinto. Li apogiĝis je sia bastono kaj lia malgrasigita, lacigita korpo skuigadis.

"Ĉu mi povos ripozi tie-ĉi?" li demandis kun malforta voĉo.

"Ne."

"Ĉu estas ia rea vojo ĉe tiu flanko de la montoj?"

"Ne."

"Kiel estas tiuj-ĉi montoj nomataj?"

"Ili ne havas nomon."

"Kaj la sanktejo? Kiel oni nomas la sanktejon?"

"Ĝi ankaŭ ne havas nomon."

"Tiel, ni nomos ĝin 'la sanktejo de detruigitaj koroj,'" diris la vojaĝanto. Kaj li turniĝis kaj foriris; sed la maljuna grizulo sekvis lin.

"Frato," li diris, "vi ne estas la unua veninta tien-ĉi, sed eble vi ja estos la lasta. Foriru al la platlando kaj sciigu tieajn loĝantojn, ke la sanktejo de la scienco troviĝas inter ili; ĉiu ajn povas eniri la sanktejon, se li tion deziras; la pordego eĉ ne estas fermata."

"La sanktejo de scienco ĉiam estis sur la tero, meze de la koro de vivo, de laboro, de tagaj penegoj. La filozofo povas tien eniri, la ŝtonhakisto povas tien eniri; vi certe ĝin preteriris dum ĉiu tago de via vivo. Ĝi estas simpla, honorinda konstruaĵo, malsimila al la luksaj palaĉoj kaj katedraloj."

"Mi vidadis infanojn petoladintajn apud tiu konstruaĵo," diris la vojaĝanto. "Kiam mi estis infano mi ankaŭ petola-

dis tie. Ho, se mi scius pri tio-ci! Sed la estinteco ne revenos.”

Li nun ekvolis sidigi sur grandan ŝtonon por ripozi, sed la grizulo malpermesis.

“Ne sidigu,” diris la maljunulo, “se vi sidigos vi ne povos pli stariĝi ĉar vi tiam eksentos kiel lacigita vi estas.”

“Mi ne havas deziron plue iri,” diris la vojaĝanto, “mia vojaĝo finiĝis. Mi eble iradis je malĝusta direkto, sed ĉiaokaze mia vojaĝo estas finigita.”

“Ne, ne haltu tie-ĉi,” respondis la maljunulo, “iru reen. Via koro estas destruita, sed vi povas averti aliajn de ilia sorto, kaj tio-ĉi konsolos kaj kontentigos vin. Tiujn, kiuj intencas veni tien-ĉi, komprenigu kiel sovaĝe estas pensi, ke la sanktejo de vera scienco estis erektata sur dezerta, danĝera monto. Diru al ili, ke la idealoj ne estas ia ĉeno da montoj, sed nur plata lando; landoj sur kiu urboj estas konstruataj, kie greno kreskadas, kie la homaro laboradas—iafoje en doloro kaj iafoje en ĝojo.”

“Mi foriros,” la vojaĝanto fine decidis.

Kaj li ekkomencis iri. Sed li fariĝis maljuna kaj laca; la vojaĝo estis ja tre longa kaj la reirado sur la sama vojo estis por li pli malfacila ol la suprenrampado. La suprenirado kun espero kaj energio ĝin akompanintaj estis sufiĉe malfacila, sed la malsuprenirado sen ia espero kaj sen energio estis preskaŭ nebla.

Oni ne scias, ĉu la vojaĝanto havis sufiĉe da fortoj por reveni la platlandon.

LA OFERO

Lau *Olive Schreiner* tradukis Ernest C. Pierce,
Des Moines, Iowa.

EN malproksimega stelo estas homujo, kiu ne similis nian mondon. En tiu mondo agadis viro kaj virino; ili havis unu laboron, kaj kunadis, unu kun alia, multajn tagojn; estis amikoj,—kaj tio okazas kelkfoje tie ĉi.

Sed io estis en tiu stelmondo kiu ne ekzistas tie ĉi. Estis densa arbaro,

kie la arboj plenigis la teron. La trunkoj estis interplektitaj, kaj la hela somersunbrilo neniam penetris. Tie staris altarego. Dum la tago kvietas ĉio, sed nokte, kiam la steloj briletis kaj la luno lumetis en la arbosuproj, kaj nenio movis sube, se iu, tute sole, rampus tien kaj terenkuŝiĝus ĉe la fundo de la ŝtonaltaro, kaj nudigus sian bruston, kaj ĝin vundus tiel ke la sango defalu sur la ŝtupojn de la altaro, tiam kion ajn li volis estus plenumita. Kaj tio okazis ĉar ĝi estas malproksimaĵo, kaj tiun ĉi mondon ĝi ne similas.

Kune iris la viro kaj la virino, kaj la virino lin bonvolis. Unu nokton, kiam la luno rebrilis la arbfoliojn kaj la marondoj arĝente koloriĝis, la virino iris sole al la arbaro. Estis mallume tie; la lunbrileto nur falis lumere sur la falintajn foliojn sub ŝiaj piedoj, ĉar la branĉoj sin interplektis supre.

Plimallumiĝis plue; eĉ ne unu luman loketon oni povis trovi tie. Tie ŝi atingis la altaregon; ŝi surgenuis antaŭ ĝi kaj preĝis; ne venis respondo. Tiam sian bruston ŝi nudigus kaj per akra ŝtono ĝin vundis. La sangaj gutoj defalis sur la ŝtono kaj voĉo demandis, “Kion vi serĉas?”

“Vivas viro;” ŝi respondis. “Li tre karegas al mi. Mi volas doni al li la plej bonan benon.”

La voĉo diris, “Estas kio?”

“Mi ne scias,” respondis la virino, “sed tion, kio estas plej bona por li, mi volas ke li havu.”

La voĉo diris, “Via preĝo estas plenumota; li ĝin havos.”

Si stariĝis. Si sian bruston kovris kaj sian veston tenis per sia mano, kaj forkuris el la arbaro. Movetis l’ aero en la luno kaj la ebena sablo de la marbordo rebrilis bele. Si kuris laŭ la bordo; ŝi ekhaltis. Sur la maro malproksime io movis. Estis boato, rapide malproksimiĝanta tra la ondoj. En la boato iu staris rekte. La vizaĝo ne estis videbla sed ŝi konis la formon. Rapide ĝi pasis; ŝajnas kvazaŭ neniu ĝin irigis; bone ŝi ne povis vidi pro la lumo sur la maro, kaj la boato estis tre malproksima, sed ŝajnis preskaŭ kvazaŭ alia formo sidis en la

posta parto; rapide kaj pli rapide ĝi forglitis. Ŝi kuris laŭ la bordo, sed ŝi ne povis ĝin atingi. Siajn brakojn ŝi etendis; ŝia vesto ellasiĝis, kaj la lunlumeto briligis ŝiajn senligitajn harojn.

Voĉo murmuris apud ŝi, dirante, "Kion vi volas?"

Ŝi ekkriegis, "Mi aĉetis por li, per mia sango, la plej bonegan donacon, kaj mi alvenis por ĝin doni al li. Nun li min forlasis."

"Via preĝo estas plenumita; kaj li ĝin ricevis," la voĉo dolĉe murmuris.

"Kio ĝi estas?" ŝi ekkriis.

"Estas ke li vin forlasu," la voĉo respondis.

Pense ŝi staris, kaj silente. Sur la maro la boato jam malaperis trans la lumigataj ondoj.

Tre dolĉe murmuris la voĉo, "Cu ci kontentiĝas?"

Ondete, sur la sablo griza, rompis lunkisataj ondoj.

"Mi tre kontentas," ŝi diris.

Sed, mi jam diris ke tio okazis en malproksima stelo, kiu tre malsimilas nian mondon.

LA RAKONTO PRI ETA MAUDE

Laŭ *Charles Battell Loomis* tradukis Rev. J. I. Cleland.

IAM ESTIS eta knabino nomata Maude, kaj ŝi eliris por veturi per kvarrada veturilo tirita de du kvarkruraj ĉevaloj kaj veturigita de unu dukrura veturigisto. Kaj la kara eta knabino nomata Maude sidis sur la antaŭa sidejo kun la dukrura veturigisto, kaj la kara patrino de Maude sidis sola sur la posta sidejo.

Tute subite la ĉevaloj, kiuj antaŭe estis nur kurintaj, ekkomencis forkuri. Kaj la kara eta knabino nomata Maude deziris lasi la patrinon scii ke ili forkuriĝis, sed ŝi ne deziris maltrankviligi la patrinon tro subite, ĉar kelkfoje maltrankvilaĵoj estas gravaj.

Kaj la kara eta knabino nomata Maude ekvidis raportistan viron marŝantan laŭ

la pavimo, serĉantan novaĵojn por sia ĵurnalo. Tial ŝi alvokis al la raportista viro, kaj diris, "Mi deziras kunparoli kun vi pri afero."

Kaj la raportista viro estis facilmova, kaj li saltis sur la ŝtupon de la veturilo, kaj la eta knabino diris al li, "Bonvole havigu en vian ĵurnalon ke la ĉevaloj forkuriĝas; kaj mi deziras ke la kara patrino sciu tion. Mi estas neniu alia ol eta Maude."

Kaj la raportista viro ne sciis ke la sinjorino sur la posta sidejo estis la patrino de eta Maude; tial li levis la ĉapon, kaj elsaltis el la veturilo, kaj preskaŭ falegis farante tion, ĉar la ĉevaloj tiutempe kuregis per siaj ĉiuj ok kruroj, kaj la veturigisto estiĝis timeta. Kaj la raportista viro aliris al la ĵurnala oficejo, kaj skribis: "La ĉevaloj de la eta knabino, kiu estas neniu alia ol eta Maude, forkuriĝas, kaj estas tre serioza afero, ĉar ŝia patrino ne scias tion; kaj oni ne povas diri kiam la ĉevaloj haltos."

Kaj oni ĵetis tiun ĉi novaĵon en presliterojn kaj presis ĝin en la ĵurnalo, kaj knabo kaptis la ĵurnalaĵojn kaj kuris en straton, kriante: "Ekstraj! Ekstraj! Plenan rakonton pri la forkurado de la ĉevaloj de la eta knabino kiu estas neniu alia ol eta Maude."

Kaj la patrino de eta Maude aŭskultis la knabeton, kaj ŝi signodonis lin ke li alportu al ŝi ĵurnalaĵon. Kaj la knabo ankaŭ estis facilmova, kaj li saltis sur la ŝtupon kaj vendis al la sinjorino ĵurnalaĵon po cendo, kaj forsaltis ree; ĉar li havis aliajn ĵurnalaĵojn por vendi.

Kaj la patrino de eta Maude ekkomencis legi la novaĵojn. Kaj kiam ŝi alvenis al la parto kiu diris ke la ĉevaloj de eta Maude forkuriĝis, ŝi rigardis tute antaŭen kaj ekvidis ke estis ja vere.

Kaj saĝegece ŝi suprenrampis la postan

sidejon kaj faletis al la tero nevundita.

Kaj kiam eta Maude ekvidis ke la kara patrino jam foriĝis, ŝi ankaŭ suprenrampis la postan sidejon kaj faletis al la tero nevundita.

La veturigisto ankaŭ, vidante ke liaj pasaĝeroj jam saviĝis, suprenrampis la postan sidejon kaj faletis al la tero nevundita.

Kaj la ĉevaloj, kiuj estis tre inteligentaj ĉevaloj kaj estis tutatempe mirintaj kiamaniere la afero finiĝis, vidante ke la pasaĝeroj kaj veturigisto jam saviĝis, ili mem grimpis en la kaleŝon kaj super la posta sidejo kaj faletis al la tero nevunditaj.

LA UTILA KUDRILLO.

“Kiom malmulte da atento estas iam donata al vi en la mondo!” diris Pinglo al Kudrilo. “Vi estas ĉiam okupata pri via laboro, enire kaj elire tiel mallaŭte, sed neniam haltanta por ricevi laŭdon. Kiam beleta vesto estas finita kiu pensas pri la Kudrilo kiu kudris ĝin? Eĉ la truoj kiujn vi faris estas tiel malgrandaj ke ili fermiĝas tuj post vi.”

“Mi estas kontenta ke mi estas utila,” diris la Kudrilo. “Mi ne petas laŭdon. Mi ne ripozas en mia laborado, estas vere; sed mi lasas poste fadenon, kiu montras ke mia kuro ne estas vana.”

MORALO:—Ni do pasu tra la vivo, farante nian devon dum ni iras kaj estu rememorataj por ia bona laboro lasita poste kiam ni mem estas forpasinta.

—*Fino E. Ethel French.*

WU TING FANG.

In a recent speech Mr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, and a distinguished advocate of international peace, came out very strongly in favor of Esperanto. Minister Wu said:

“I think that if the different nations only understood each other's languages all differences of opinion could be easily settled. China, I know, is not seeking trouble with any nation. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred where trouble has arisen it has been through some misunderstanding. If you want perpetual peace I think a common language would be a great factor to that end.

“There has been much recent talk of alliance. That is a good thing, but what is it? I speak of no alliance in particular, but only generally. An alliance, to be worth anything, must be based on mutual interest and understanding. If an intellectual alliance already exists between two peoples there need be no written alliance.”

In a recent letter to AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO asking for literature and textbook of Esperanto, Minister Wu says further:

“I am in favor of a universal language as a means of communication between all



SRO. WU TING FANG

countries. By this means the people of all nations can communicate with each other without any difficulty. I would like one of the living languages to be adopted, but as there is no hope for that being done, the next best thing is to resort to a language which will not cause any jealousy on the part of any nation. For that reason I mentioned Esperanto in my speech the other day.”

EN ESPERANTA RITMO

PSALMO DE LA VIVO.

Vane vi al mi ripetas,
 "Viv' nur estas imagaj',"
 Ĉar, se la anim' dormetas,
 Al ĝi mankas la diaj'.

Vivo estas realeco,
 Nek la tombo ĝia lim',
 "Dediĉita al morteco"
 Ne pritraktis pri l' anim'.

Nek feliĉ', nek suferiĝo,
 Estas nia fina cel',
 Sed per tera viv' prestiĝo
 Al la vivo de ĉiel'.

Ni ne longe vivon ĝuas,
 Kvankam bono gvidas nin,
 Kaj korbatoj niaj bruas
 Mortmarĉadon al la fin'.

Dum venteg' de l' viva maro,
 Tondro de la mondmilit',
 Ne similu al ŝafaro,
 Ĉiu estu fortigit'!

Kiom ajn la estonteco
 Ŝajnas allogaj' al vi,
 Vivu en la estanteco,
 Kun la help' de l' granda Di'.

La herooj laŭte diras:
 "Pro la bon' batalis ni",
 Tial, kiam vi foriras,
 Postesignojn lasu vi,—

Signojn, kiajn eble frato,
 Vojaĝante sur la ter',—
 Sipperee dronigato—
 Vidos ĝoje kun esper'!

Do ni agos, kaj agados.
 Estu kia ajn la sort',
 Plenumados, laborados
 Ĝis la veno je la mort'.

Tradukis D. H. Lambert.

LA LASTA PETO.

La ĉambron malluman ŝtelisto eniris
 Kaj metis sin tuj sub la liton.
 Por kaŝi sin tute li drapon kuntiris:
 Atendis neniamviditon.

Se estus vidinta li tieloganton
 Li tuj forirus de timo,
 Ĉar kiam li vidis la tienvenanton
 Li diris, "ŝi estas la limo."

Dentaro la arta kaj vitra okulo
 Kaj kruro el ligno farita
 Atestis la fakton ne eĉ malsaĝulo
 De ŝi povis esti kaptita.

Si tutan pecaron de artefaraĵo
 Demetis kaj lasis sur planko;
 Kun kapo senhara kaj sen aldonaĵo
 Rigardis sub liton de flanko.

Subite je haroj ŝteliston ŝi kaptis
 Kaj kvankam li penis forkuri
 Ŝi forte lin el sub la lito eltenis
 Kaj jene demandis lin ĵuri,

"Juru ke dum daŭras brili la suno
 Vi min kaj min sole amados,
 Kaj ĝis jam ne pendas ĉiele la luno
 Min ĉiom da mono donados."

"Serĉanto de edzo mi ne plu estados,
 Ĉar edzon mi trovis sub drapo.
 Juru fraŭlino mi jam ne restados,
 Aŭ al vi perdiĝos la kapo."

Si montris pafilon tenatan sentreme,
 Celante por ke lin ŝi trafu.
 Li artefaraĵon rigardis timeme,
 Kaj diris, "Kompatu—kaj pafu!"

—Francis Pierce.

PAĜO MALSERIOZA

DANKEMA ALMOZULO.

Li estis almozulo kun malnova eluzita vestaĵo, nelavita vizaĝo, nekombita hararo kaj nebrositaj ŝuoj. Li vagis ĝis la banktablo de banko en Wall strato, kaj inter siaj ploregoj, larmoj, ĝemoj kaj ekĝemetoj, li rakontis kiel lia stomako sopiras por mordaĵo da pano.

Kompatema komizo eltiris novan kaj brilantan nikelmoneron (spescenton) kiun li afable kaj delikate enmetis en la tremantan kaj nigrigitan manon de la almozulo.

“Nu, mia malriĉa amiko, kion vi intencas fari per tiu mono?” serioze demandis la malavara komizo.

La almozulo rigardis malsupren al sia malpurigita kaj ĉifona vestaĵo. Li scivole elezkamenis sian bonfarinton, kaj tiam diris per tremetanta voĉotono:

“Vi min vidas, junulo, tia kia mi estas, portanta vestaĵon de almozulo. Tamen mi estas honesta kaj mi donos al vi veran respondon. Mi unue aĉetos por mi bonan tagmanĝon; tiam mi banos min kaj raziĝos kaj tranĉigos mian hararon, kaj eble poste mi ornamos tiun ĉi belegan formon per nova vestaĵo. Se iom da mono restos, poste mi, laŭ mia parolo je honoro, revenos tien ĉi kaj ĝin enkasigos en la bankon. Mi estas treege dankema. Adiaŭ.”

W. M. Ampi.

Antaŭ nelonge vivis gaja Esperantisto kiu kolektadis poŝtkartojn. Li posedis grandan amason da kartoj el ĉiuj partoj de la mondo. Sed kiam li mortis li ne povis porti la aron kun li sed vekigis en la ĉielo senkarte. Necesis ke li ekkomencu fari alian kartaron, tial li alproksimiĝis al Sankta Petro kaj diris, “Peĉjo, kien mi devas iri por akiri ilustritajn kartojn?” Sankta Petro rigardis lin momente, tiam li diris al li kien iri!!!!

—*Dr. W. H. Fox.*

Instruisto—Se vi povus elekti, Vilĉjo, ĉu vi preferus esti tiel saĝa kiel Salomono, tiel potenca kiel Julio Cezaro, tiel riĉa kiel Kroezo, tiel elokventa kiel Demosteneno, tiel alta kiel Goliato aŭ tiel bona kiel la profeto Elio?

Vilĉjo—Mi elektus esti tamburisto en muzikistaro!

Instruisto.—Jes, miaj infanoj, kiam la milito ekkomencis ĉiuj la fortikaj viroj kiuj povis forlasi siajn familiojn varbiĝis en la militistaron. Nu, ĉu iu el vi povas sciigi min, kiaj motivoj ilin forkondukis?

Sprituleto (triumfe)—Lokomotivoj!

Sino Junedzino—Nu, diru al mi, Alfonso, kion diris al vi paĉjo kiam vi petis de li mian manon?

Alfonso—Li diris, “Dank’ al Dio! Fine!”

Pastro.—Vi diras ke vi trovis knabojn fiŝkaptantaj Dimanĉe. Ĉu vi faris ion por ilin senkuraĝigi?

Knabo—Jes, mi ŝtelis ilian allogaĵon.
—*James McKirdy.*

HEBREAJ SAGDIROJ.

Se la vulpo estas la reĝo riverencu al li. Via amiko havas amikon kaj la amiko de via amiko havas amikon; do estu diskreta.

Neniu homo malpacienas kun siaj ŝuldataj.

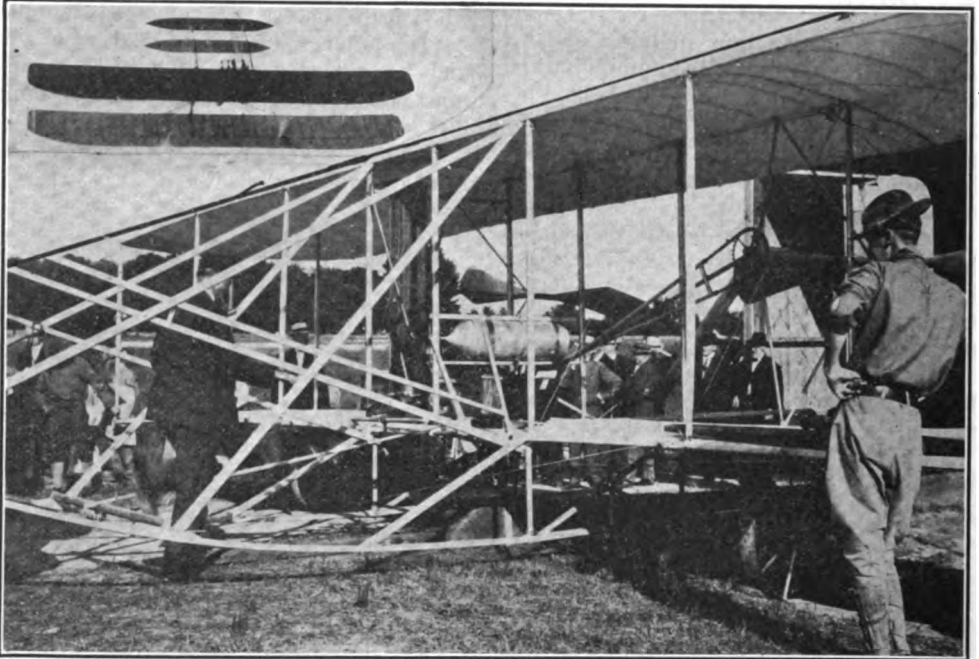
Du moneroj en sako faras pli grandan bruon ol cent.

Se oni rakontas sian sekreton al tri personoj, dek ĝin scias.

Se vorto ĝustatempe parolata valoras unu moneron, silento ĝustatempe valoras du.

Rozo kreskas inter dornoj.

ELTROVO KAJ SCIENCO



LA FLUSMASINO DE LA FRATOJ WRIGHT

BLANKAJ FLUGILOJ.

MALGRAŭ la bedaŭrinda malfeliĉaĵo ĉe Fort Meyer, kiu kostis al unu viro la vivon kaj alia gravan vundon, la sukcesegaj flugoj de la fratoj Wright, kaj precipe de Sro. Wilbur Wright en Francujo, markas epokon en la historio de aer-veturado. Iu, kiu vidas la birdan flugadon de la gracia flugmaŝino, respondantan al la volo de la majstra flugisto, jam ne povas dubi ke tiu ĉi longtempa problemo nun estas solvita. Almenaŭ estas pruvite ke maŝino povas sin subteni en la aero sole per ĝia propra movig-povo.

Pensu pri granda blanka birdo, pezanta ĉirkaŭ mil funtojn, kun flugiloj kvardek futojn de pinto al pinto, per vi-

brantaj irigiloj sin levi de la tero kaj balancante en grandaj rondoj, transpasi super via kapo! Unue oni rigardegas muta de mirego, sed post kelkaj minutoj la ekscito konsumiĝas kaj la afero iĝas tiel reala kiel ŝajni preskaŭ ordinara. Oni turnas ekforiri. Sed ne, tion li ne povas fari. Li estas ja ensorĉata. La stranga birdo estas teksinta magian rondon ĉirkaŭ lin! Tio ĉi ŝajnas kvazaŭ sonĝo. Oni sin pinĉas por vekigi sin. Tamen li ne dormas, kvankam ĝi ja estas sonĝo—sonĝo realigita! Vere la homo povas flugi.

Rigardu la poŝhorloĝon! Jen la daŭro de la flugo de hieraŭ estas superota! Dek sekundoj senspiradaj kaj tiam—Hura! Ĉiuj antaŭaj penoj al flugado estas superataj! Granda kriego iras supren el

mil gorĝoj, kaj cent trumpetoj de aŭtomobiloj fanfaras—Honk, honk! Hura!

Fine la blanka objekto turnas al la mezo de la kampo kaj oblikve sin mallevigas, kviete glitante teren. Tiam la brava memkonfidema “animo” de la birdego eliras kaj modeste forpaŝas dum la kapablaj helpantoj endomigas la kordon.

RALPH M. STRICKLAND.

PRI TEKNIKAJ VORTAROJ

Estas por nia afero nenio pli grava, ol la starigo de vortaroj por la diversaj sciencaj kaj teknikaj fakoj. La jena speciala raporto pri la laboroj de la Internacia Scienca Oficejo estis legita de la sekretario dum la Dresena Kongreso, kaj ĝi montras laŭ kia plano oni kolektas la informojn por tiu celo:

Antaŭ tri aŭ kvar monatoj, la Scienca Oficejo anoncis, ke ĝi estas preta komenci, almenaŭ prove, la sisteman starigon de la teknikaj vortaroj kaj ĝi faris alvokon al ĉiuj anoj de la Scienca Asocio por ke ili kunlaboru kaj helpu tiun gravan entreprenon. Komprenoble en la komenco tre malfacile estas elekti definitivan labormetodon por tasko tiel grandega kaj malsimpla. Tamen la S. O. komencis tuj praktikan laboron kaj faris monatan raporton pri tio en la Scienca Revuo, tiamaniere ke ĝi povis jam raporti antaŭ la Dresena kongreso pri la sperto akirita, kaj naskigi diskutojn el kiuj rezultos ideo pli klara pri la elekto de la plej bona labormetodo. Jen la ĉefaj proponoj:

1: La S. O. starigos nur unu vortaregon teknikan laŭ la Esperanta alfabeto. Por ĉiu vorto oni donos kiel eble plej da nacilingvaj tradukoj laŭ la metodo de la Universala Vortaro; kiam necese, oni aldonos ankaŭ klarigon en Esperanto por precizigi la sencon de l'vorto.

2: La homaj konoj estos apartigitaj en cent fakoj laŭ la decimala sistemo de la Internacia Instituto Bibliografia, kaj la vortoj estos aranĝitaj laŭalfabete en ĉiu fako, tiamaniere ke la tuta enciklopedio enhavos almenaŭ teorie cent volumojn.

3: La oficiala formato kaj aranĝo de tiuj volumoj estos laŭ la modelo montr-

ita per la specimena folio (disdonita al la kongresanoj).

4: Antaŭ ol eldoni tiujn vortarojn, la S. O. kolektos la vortojn sur apartaj kartetoj, nomitaj *slipoj*, kaj aranĝos ilin sisteme en tirkestaj mebloj. La oficiala formato de la slipo estos la sama kiel la internacia formato jam ĝenerale uzata (12.5x7.5 cm.)

5: La tasko de la S. O. estas do, ne elekti mem la vortojn, sed interrilatigi la diversnaciajn kaj diversfakajn kunlaborantojn, kaj kompari unu kun la alia la laborojn ricevitaĵajn de diversaj flankoj.

6: Oni lasos, almenaŭ en la komenco, kiel eble plej grandan liberecon al la kunlaborantoj. Tiuj ĉi povos labori ĉu aparte, ĉu grupe, ĉu societe. Sed la helpantaj grupoj aŭ societoj devas esti organizitaj ne laŭnacie, sed laŭfakte.

7: Ĉiuj societoj specialistaj kaj grupoj preparantaj fakvortarojn teknikajn estas petataj interrilatigi kun la S. O. Komprenoble oni uzos ĉiujn laborojn jam faritajn.

Fine, la ĝenerala sekretario atentigas pri tio, ke la vortaroj publikigotaj de la S. O. neniel malhelpos ke privatuloj aŭ privataj firmoj eldonu vortarojn teknikajn por la uzado de siaj samnaciuloj, ĉar la S. O.-vortaroj estos aranĝitaj, ne laŭ la nacilingva alfabeto, sed nur laŭ la Esperanta; ili do ne estos senpere uzeblaj kaj estus dezirinde se en ĉiu lando troviĝos privatuloj por reenordigi la vortojn laŭ la nacilingva alfabeto kaj eldoni tiel vortarojn tuj uzeblajn de la samnaciaj specialistoj.

KELKAJ SERBAJ PROVERBOJ.

Tiel longe kiel homo ne sin malhonoras, neniu povas lin malhonori.

Kiam homo ne estas bona mem, li amas paroladi pri tio kio estas malbona ĉe aliaj personoj.

Ve al la kruroj sub malsaĝa kapo!

Vinberejoj ne bezonas preĝojn, nur pikfosilojn.

La vizaĝo de edzino montras tian kia estas ŝia edzo—la ĉemizo de edzo montras tian kia estas lia edzino.

W. L. Church.

EL TRANS LA MARO

ESPERANTA KURACISTA ASOCIO.

PER la sekvanta cirkulero dissendita al ĉiulandaj kuracistoj oni povas sciigi pri la fondo kaj planoj de nova kaj tre grava asocio por la praktika uzado de Esperanto:

Dum la lasta Kongreso de Esperantistoj en Dresdeno, la grupo de diverslandaj kuracistoj organizis *Tutmondan Esperantan Kuracistan Asocion* (T. E. K. A.), celante la praktikajn interrilatojn inter ĉiulandaj kolegoj. La mankon de tia profesia unuigo de kuracistoj ni ĉiuj sentis jam de longe, — sed, bedaŭrinde, ĝis nun ĉiuj penadoj starigi ĝin restis sensukcesaj. Nun, dank' al Esperanto, ĝi efektiviĝas. De nun ĉiu kuracisto, kiu deziras viziti ian fremdan landon kaj ricevi necesajn sciigojn aŭ havi en ĝi gvidantojn, povos facile tion ĉi plenumi per la helpo de la novefondita asocio. Ni ne devas aldoni, ke ni kuracistoj tre ofte bezonas heipon en tiu ĉi direkto, ĉu en sciencaj, ĉu en praktikaj aferoj. La malgranda kotizaĵo, kiun pagos ĉiu membro (2 Sm., aŭ 3 frankoj — 4 ŝilingoj — 4 markoj, — entenanta la abonprezon de la ĵurnalo) estos multoble kompensita per la utilo, kiun certigas al li nia unuigo.

Por konatigi vin kun la programo de la Asocio, ni aldonas ĉi tie ĝian regularon:

1. Tutmonda Esperanta Kuracista Asocio (T. E. K. A.) havas kiel celon praktikajn interrilatojn inter ĉiulandaj esperantistoj.

2. Membro de la T. E. K. A. povas esti ĉiu kuracisto kotizanta 2 Sm., pagatajn en la komenco de ĉiu jaro. Krom tio T. E. K. A. povas elekti honorajn membrojn, kiuj pagas nenian kotizaĵon.

3. Ĉiu membro de T. E. K. A. subtenas la asociojn en ĉiuj demandoj

kuracistaj.

4. La membroj de la Asocio ricevas senpage oficialan organon de la T. E. K. A., kiu enhavas ĉiujn necesajn sciigojn, tuŝantajn la praktikajn interrilatojn inter kuracistoj.

5. La T. E. K. A. havas sian centran organizacion, kiu direktas ĉiujn aferojn de la Asocio.

6. La Centra Komitato elektas en ĉiuj landoj po unu aŭ pli konsulojn, kiuj gvidas la tutan agadon en sia lando, elektante reprezentantojn laŭ eblo en ĉiuj urboj kaj kuraĉlokoj.

7. La Centra Komitato konsistas el unu prezidanto, du vicprezidantoj, unu sekretario kaj unu kasisto.

8. La elekto al la Centra Komitato okazos ĉiujare en Decembro.

Estis elektitaj, kiel prezidanto, Prof. Dor, (Lyon); vicprezidantoj, D-roj Mybs (Altona), Whitaker, (Liverpool); sekretario, D-ro W. Robin (Varsovio); kasisto, Prof. Soulier (Lyon); konsuloj, en Francujo D-roj Vallienne kaj Artigues; en Rusujo D-ro Sidlovski kaj Kabanov; en Aŭstrujo D-ro Skalkowski; en Germanujo D-ro Mybs; en Polujo D-roj Krukowski kaj Leon Zamenhof; en Anglujo D-ro Legge; en Svedujo D-ro Krikortz; en Hispanujo D-ro Rogelio Perez Domingo, Huermecas; en Kanado (Amerika) D-ro G. B. G. Brosard, Laprairie.

Kiel honoran prezidanton oni elektis unuvoĉe D-ron L. L. Zamenhof, nian karan Majstron.

Kiel oficialan organon oni alprenis por 1909 la "*Voĉo de Kuracistoj*."

Ni petas, ke vi bonvolu aliĝi al nia Asocio, kaj sendi ĉiujn sciigojn al D-ro W. Robin, Senatorska 80, Varsovio.

La reprezentanto de la T. E. K. A. por Usono estas Dr. Kenneth W. Miltican, 103 Dearborn Ave., Chicago.

LA DELEGACIA AFERO.

PRO TIO, ke la sekvanta artikolo tiel klare kaj precize esprimas la sintenadon de *Amerika Esperantisto* al la tiel nomita Ido, Lingvo Internacia de la Delegitaro, Ilo, kaj tiel plu (oni tiel ofte ŝanĝas la nomon ke ordinare okupata homo ne povas noti ĉiujn ŝanĝojn), ni tie ĉi represas ĝin:

La defendantoj de la lingvo de Ido kaj de la Delegacia decido diris, eĉ ripetis, ke la esperantistaj gazetoj, kiuj ne vaste pritraktis tiun aferon aŭ tute silentis pri ili, agis kiel la struto antaŭ minacanta danĝero. La komparo estus malĝusta se eĉ ni estus strutoj, ĉar antaŭ ni staras nenia danĝero. Cetere, ĉar hodiaŭ diversaj kaŭzoj devigas nin paroli pri tio, klare kaj vaste ni diros nian opinion.

La Suno Hispana naskiĝis por propagandi la zamenhofan lingvon en la hispane-parolantaj landoj. Esperanto, do, naskis nian modestan gazeton, kiu neniam celis *elekti, krei, nek kritiki* lingvon internacian, kaj neniu povas trudi al ĝi la pritraktotajn temojn. Dum ĝia vivo, publikiĝis kelkaj lingvoj nomantaj sin internaciaj, kiuj nek ĝojigis nek tremigis nin; ni simple silentis aŭ nur publikigis kelklinian noteton. Pli ankoraŭ; antaŭ unu jaro, apud nia redakcio, en la Grupo Valencia, okazis ridiga skismo. Ia esperantisto fariĝis varma defendanto de Panroman. Sro. Molenaar povis pensi pri granda aro da panromanistoj, kaj la elmontra fenestro de valencia librovendejo pleniĝis de panromanaj gramatikoj. Ni donis al tia afero nenan gravecon, kaj laŭ la araba proverbo *ni sidiĝis ĉe la pordo de nia budo por vidi la kadavron de nia malamiko pasantan*. Kaj tiel estis; la skismo ne sukcesis kaj sen nenia peno ni daŭrigis la esperantan propagandon. La unika ribelinto revenis en la esperantistaron.

Tiel ni agis ĝis nun pri la novaj projektoj de Ido, Antido, Delegacio kaj ceteraj. Kial ni estas devigataj paroli pri ili, se ni nur estas fervoraj partianoj

de Esperanto, de la vera Esperanto, de tiu, kiu Dro. Zamenhof klarigas en sia Fundamento?

Ni ne estas filologiistoj; tia deklaro estas tre valora nuntempe, kiam ĉiu partiano de internacia lingvo kredas sin kapabla elpensi gramatikon kaj vortaron *neplibonigeblajn*. Ĉu estas io neplibonigebla en la mondo? Certe estus kuraĝe respondi jese al tiu demando, sed se la respondanto estas la aŭtoro de tio, la respondo ankoraŭ estus pli malmodesta, ol kuraĝa.

Ni ne estas filologiistoj kaj, ankoraŭ pli, ni ne volas esti tiaj. Ni nur estas fervoraj defendantoj de la ideo de lingvo internacia. La favoraj ecoj de Esperanto allogis nin; tiuj favoraj ecoj triumfis en ĉiuj provoj kaj post ĝia dudekjara vivo ni povas certigi, ke Esperanto taŭgas por ĉio. Kion oni plu deziras? Sed ni ne defendas pro tio Esperanton; ni defendas ĝin, ĉar ĝi estas tre disvastigata en la tuta mondo, ĉar ĝi atingis grandan nombron da partianoj. Kaj en tio ni vidas la plej bonan econ de lingvo internaciigota. Ni volonte lernus la plej malfacilan lingvon mortintan, vivantan aŭ artefaritan, kondiĉe ke oni certigu al ni, ke ĝi estos de nun internacia por ĉiuj aferoj. Kaj oni volas ke pro iaj personaj preferoj ni forlasu Esperanton? Tute ne. Preferoj! ŝatoj! kiu povas regi ilin?

La Delegacia Komitato sonĝis; ĝi sonĝis, ke ĉiuj esperantistoj, ke ĉiuj gazetoj esperantistaj fervore akceptos ĝian lingvo-miksaĵon; sed kiel diris hispana dramaŭtoro *la sonĝoj estas sonĝoj*. Sendube estus tre agrable elpensi lingvon kaj tuj de ĝia naskiĝo kalkuli milojn da partianoj kaj dekojn da gazetoj; sed ĉu oni atingas la gloron tiel facile? Ne, kaj tiun respondon povas legi la Delegacia Komitato en gazetoj kaj leteroj esperantistaj. Cetere la Delegacia Komitato reprezentis centojn da diversnaciaj societoj kaj akademioj; ni esperis ke ĝia decido, pli bone *ĝia elpenso*, estos tuj akceptita de tiuj societoj kaj akademioj, kiuj nun jam devus uzi la proponitan solvon; ĝis

nun tio ne okazis; nenia societo aŭ akademio decidis interrilatiĝi kun la aliaj per tia elpenaĵo, kaj ni vidas ke la Delegacia Komitato forgesas akceptigi sian decidon al siaj elektintoj kaj sin dediĉas al tute alia afero; tio estas, semi malpaco en la esperantistaro. Dio mia! kian malbonaĵon ni faris al tiuj respektindaj komitatanoj, por ke ili sin venĝu tiamaniere!

En Hispanujo ĉiuj partianoj de lingvo internacia, almenaŭ ĉiuj konantaj la ekziston de Esperanto, estas esperantistoj. For de ni estas nur skeptikuloj kaj malamikoj, kaj kion ili dirus, se ni—supoze—akceptus ŝanĝojn en nia lingvo? Ni perdis ilin por ĉiam ĉar ni metus en iliajn manojn fortan kontraŭan argumenton. “Kiel bone ni agis ne ellernante Esperanton; nun nia laboro estus tute perdita. Kiu certigas al ni—ili daŭrigus—ke al tiu nova lingvo ne okazos la samo, kiel al primitiva Esperanto? Hieraŭ Delegacio de kelkaj societoj kaj akademioj sciencaj trudis diversajn ŝanĝojn laŭ personaj preferoj de la komitatanoj. Eble morgaŭ Delegacio de Komercaj Ĉambroj trudos aliajn (pli—malpli logikajn laŭ plaĉo de novaj komitatanoj). Kiam ni diris ke ni lernos Esperanton kiam ĉiuj ĝin scios, vi mokis nin, sed nun vi pravigas nian diron, ĉar kiam ĉiuj scios Esperanton tiam ni estos certaj ke ĝi ne ŝanĝiĝos.” Kion ni respondus al tio?

Sro. de Beaufront vizitis du hispanajn urbojn, al kiuj li estis invitita antaŭ ol li sin montris publike reformemulo. En *San Sebastian* kaj *Tolosa* li estis kore akceptita de niaj tieaj fervoraj samideanoj, li parolis, li toastis, sed li konvinkiĝis ke la vorto *reformo* estas malpermesata en la Hispanaj Grupoj. Eble ekzistas kelkaj ribeluloj, sed tiuj kelkaj antaŭmetas siajn personajn preferojn al la ideo de lingvo internacia; estas do plibone por ni ke ili foriru el nia rondo, kaj ni benas la okazon, kiu liberigas nin de tiaj personoj.

Ni iros trankvile nian vojon! Ni kredas ke nia unueco, ke nia multnombro pli bone taŭgas por atingi la triumfon ol

la finiĝo *ar* proponata de la Delegacio.

Antaŭen, do! La proksima Kongreso Esperantista en Germanujo montrus klare la nevenkeblan forton de la esperantistaro. Tiam komprenos la reformemuloj ke ili estis por ni nenia danĝero.

CONFIDENTIAL SHOP TALK

FREQUENTLY we are asked: “How’s your supply of manuscripts?” Truly, we are never overstocked with short popular matter in good Esperanto, neatly typewritten in a “hand” that the average printer can read. Too many familiar spirits who’ve studied Esperanto three or four weeks send us hand-written compositions, asking what we think about ’em and will you please mark the errors and return. Now, beloved, in the first place you who live in the smaller towns where the days are long can hardly guess how magically the hours get past us in a big city. The middle of the day just drops out and the two ends come together with a bang whose rapid repetition reminds us that we have only one life to live.

Mr. Baker greatly regrets that it is quite impossible for him to reply personally to hundreds of letters addressed to him, and equally impossible for him to read manuscripts which do not in the first few lines give evidence of availability for publication. If you will reflect that he is in more or less intimate touch with many thousands of people and that most of the matter he writes is addressed to from ten thousand to a million persons, it will quickly appear to you that, however attractive and entertaining a correspondent you may be, he cannot honestly devote to you as an individual the time he owes to the Esperantists as a body, and to the much larger body of persons who’ve not yet been argued into taking up the study.

CORRESPONDENCE

PARALLEL USE

MANY persons find much difficulty in certain points in Esperanto which are not absolutely necessary for a modern language, and yet which may be useful at times. Prominent among these points are the accusative "n" and the agreement of the adjective.

My advice to these persons is not to bother themselves much about these points. Write straight-forward sentences, and your meaning will be perfectly clear, whether you use the accusative or not, whether you vary your adjective or not. For instance, every Esperantist will understand the following sentence: "Sed neniam ŝi forgesos la belega arbaroj, la verda montoj kaj la malgranda infanoj." Some of the greatest theoretical sticklers for the accusative practically never use it in their own letters, and in conversation it is generally omitted. They do not perhaps forget quite so often to vary the adjective, but for all practical purposes it stands on the same plane.

Thus we see that quite naturally there is growing up a tendency to use simple forms besides the more complicated ones. This new usage causes no "rompo" in the language; it is therefore permissible. Dr. Zamenhof has repeatedly said that this is the right way to introduce new words and forms. He has himself approved of using totally new words, even when Esperanto has old words with the same meaning. One need, therefore, worry little about the legitimacy of employing the same word with merely a change in the length of the terminations—a change which for practical purposes, has not the slightest effect on the meaning. If one can say "redakcio" for "redaktado" and "redaktoro" for "redaktisto," surely one can only say "bona viroj" for "bonaj viroj," and "viro" for "viron." In one case, we introduce two unnecessary roots, uselessly burdening the memory; in the other we lighten the work for both voice and pen, we make our propaganda easier, and our meaning remains perfectly clear. In both there is "*neniu rompo en la lingvo*," in both Dr. Zamenhof's method has been followed; but while the former results in damaging "*nia lingvo*," the latter, from at least the practical point of view, is a great improvement.

Difficulty in regard to the marked letters can often be overcome by using this same Zamenhof's method of "parallel use."

Of course one is at perfect liberty to use *ch* for *c*, *sh* for *ŝ*, etc. However, it is not altogether a matter of letters and printing, it is also a question of *sounds*. Even after we have got rid of the troublesome "supersigns," we find the language overburdened with *sh*, *ch*, *jh*'s, richness of our "lingvo." Let him not bother

and the worst of the matter lies in the fact that these sounds are so abundant in words which have to be constantly used. Even greater difficulty in connection with the sound is found in such expressions as "ĉiuj tiuj kiuj." Theoretically, this phrase contains only six syllables, the *J* being a consonant. Practically an English-speaking person makes nine syllables of it, saying "chee-oo-ee, tee-oo-ee, kee-oo-ee." A few pronounce it, to be sure, in six syllables, thus, "cheewee teewee keewee,"—making the *u* a consonant, and the *j* a vowel, contrary to the *fundamento*. In other words, this phrase is too *difficult* for an international language; the best thing we can do is to change it a bit; to use for the root "ĉiu," the international root "omna," and to cut off the trailing ends of the other words. Write "omna ti ki" (omna tiu ki for the singular); every Esperantist will understand you. And if "ĝi" or "ghi" presents itself with disagreeable "ofteco," use as a parallel form the *much more international* "lo."

Do not get discouraged with the table of correlative words. If, for instance, you can not remember the difference between "ĉie," "ĉiam," "ĉiel," use "ĉiuloke," "ĉiutempe," "ĉiumaniere;" or, what is even better from an international standpoint, "omnaloke," "omnatempe," "omnmaniere."

If "bone estas" seems illogical, if you can not remember that the adverb *is* to be used in such phrases, write "bona estas," as it is written in every European language, and by three-quarters of the Esperantists themselves.

Some may perhaps answer that they are waiting for the Lingva Komitato and the new academy to act and to introduce these usages. Such an attitude, however, is illogical; no official body can introduce *usages*; it can only sanction those which have been introduced by individual Esperantists, and which have already gained a favorable reception in the Esperantistaro. The very word "usage" makes this clear; the strongest official body in the world can not establish a "usage;" it can only promulgate decrees. As Prof. Cart, the most influential member of the Academy, has repeatedly declared, these bodies must confine themselves largely to registering the existence of usages. Their business is to let the Esperantists know what has been generally accepted, but it is for the individual Esperantists themselves to improve the language, to use new forms, to prove them, and to encourage their use.

It is the duty then and the privilege of every Esperantist to help in the improvement and enrichment of our "lingvo." Let him not bother

about theoretical grammatical details, but let him cultivate a plain straight-forward style. He should strive constantly to enlarge his vocabulary, to get away from English idioms, and to make his language clear *by avoiding long compounds, and by using the simplest international roots.* In order to express a new idea or to get rid of difficult sounds or clumsy compounds, he is at perfect liberty to use a new root. Only he must be sure to get one that is *really international, to get the simplest one of its kind, and when he has got it, to build up his Esperanto words on this one root, instead of introducing three or four new roots.*

Many of us, however, know no other language, but English, how then can we pick out our international roots? The answer is not so difficult as it seems; consult any English unabridged dictionary. These, in their explanation of English words, always refer to similar roots in other European languages. For instance, if we turn in any of them to the English word "accuse," we shall find there that the same root is also found in French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. All we have to do is to turn this into the Esperanto form "akuzi," which is certainly better than the clumsy "kulpigi;" for the latter is not "to accuse," but "to make guilty,"—something quite different. In this way even the comparatively ignorant can help in the improvement of "nia lingvo;" a little common sense, a little initiative, and we shall soon get rid of most of the difficulties of Esperanto.

Esperantists have got into the lazy habit of waiting for some one else to push along the car of progress. It is time that we got rid of this habit; we must not let others get ahead of us. We must have the best to offer to the world in the shape of a simple, modern, really international language. If other schemes have good points lacking in ours, let us adopt these, we can do so, Dr. Zamenhof nas shown us the way by the method of "parallel use." Let us apply this today, and begin with the points that have always caused difficulty; the "n" accusative, the variable adjective, the "sh-gh-ch's," and the ugly compounds.

J. F. TWOMBLY.



THE December number of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO is to my notion a little the best of any yet issued, and has put me in a genuine Thanksgiving frame of mind. The new departments commenced in this issue are all interesting and will do much toward making the magazine more valuable to your readers. Permit me especially to commend the music department and express the hope that it may be continued along the lines you suggest. Every great cause has sung itself to success with some classes, and the Esperanto movement will be no exception. So give us the songs and let their "notes of linked sweetness long drawn

out" get the ear of those who may not be reached any other way.—T. R. HOORN, *Fergus Falls, Minn.*



I APPRECIATE and share the feeling expressed in your editorial of the December number, but for Heaven's sake, let all Esperantists hang together, even if it requires more than the meekness of the Sermon on the Mount on the part of some of us. The danger-time for the movement comes, when schisms begin. Let General Sebert's proposition of postponement be accepted and meantime let a national gathering at Chautauqua in 1909 show the Committee what we are good for F. H. LOUP.

Colorado Springs, Colo.



IN conformity with the official invitation to the Esperantists of the United States to express their opinions as to future congresses, I wish to say that in my opinion it is too early to convoke a world congress here in the United States. The cost of travel is too high for our European friends, and besides a few "big guns" nobody would be able to attend the congress. I do not favor two world congresses, because of weakening both. It would be better to have the world congress at Barcelona, and to hold much earlier (in June or early July) a Pan-American congress, inviting delegates from South America, Canada and Mexico.—MAX BRODKEY, *Sioux City, Iowa.*



LET us accept the "postponement" until 1910! Let us work to organize the whole United States this year, and hold a North American Congress in August at Chautauqua. We have much to do. We are not ready for the world-congress. Let us act fraternally with the other nations, and yield to them for the time, gracefully.—MRS. A. H. MACDERMID, *Fontanelle, Iowa.*



All performers, even Esperanto editors, like to be encouraged, I suppose. I want to compliment you on the choice of subjects. In the December issue, 'Bonĉjo ŝvajg' takes the cake. It is one of the few realistic oases in the desert of modern fiction.—F. C., *Chicago.*



CONGRATULATIONS on the last magazine. I heartily approve the department idea. Some are a little fearful of allowing religion to creep in. I would advise caution. Let's wait on the international congress until we can have one truly international. It is our privilege to be magnanimous.—A. A. EARLE, *Barnesboro, Pa.* "Cut out" your music and song, also your discovery and invention, unless you make your magazine an international one. Give us more elementary reading. The old story about King Alfred in the December number is new when read in Esperanto.—JOHN KEITGES, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

P R E S S

When not otherwise stated, any book or magazine reviewed is sold by our book department

Tri Unuaktaj Komedioj.—A nice little book, inaccurate as to title. It contains two comedies, but the third is a tragedy, filled with such hair-raising lines as this: *Jen estas restoracio. Ĉu vi parolas Esperanton? Jes, mi ĝin parolas.* After learning of the hit which this made in Dresden we have engaged Mr. Chester B. Hanford to put on a dramatization of the American Esperanto Book, and Reginald de Koven has kindly consented to write the music for the *Ekzercaro*. When you order *Tri Unuaktaj Komedioj* you may deduct three cents from the price, as we do not wish to obtain money under false pretenses. The two comedies which remain, however, are real comedies. One requires seven men and four women, the other five men and four women. This last is what the press agent of a vaudeville theater would call a "roaring one-act comedy."—Price, 30 cents.

Kvoroj.—This is a card game, resembling the well known game of authors, issued by the Esperanto society of Spokane, Wash. The cards bear common Esperanto words arranged in groups of four. The game is intended to be used in teaching conversation and as a means for making class meetings more interesting. The typographical appearance of the game leaves nothing to be desired. Each card is printed in two colors, sepia and emerald, on each side and each bears on the back a fine portrait of Dr. Zamenhof. The advertisement of the Spokane society in the advertising pages of this magazine gives particulars as to price, etc.

Robinsono Kruso.—The latest addition to the literature of Esperanto is a translation of the adventures of our old friend Robinson Crusoe, and his man "Vendredo." The book of course needs no description, as everyone has read it, and most of our readers probably know its contents by heart. The fact that it has been put into Esperanto by so well known an Esperantist as Rev. A. Kraft guarantees the quality of its Esperanto. America has so far added very little to the literature of Esperanto. Now that an American publishing house has presented us with a translation of such an important classic

as this, it is the duty of American Esperantists to give them the support that their enterprise deserves. We can especially recommend the book as a reading book for beginners and for classes. The book is a neat, board-cover volume of 150 pages, containing besides the story a synopsis of the grammar of Esperanto. It is published by a well-known Philadelphia firm which promises that this is only the first of a series of translations of popular classics in Esperanto. The price is 50 cents.

Verdaj Fajreroj.—This little volume is a collection of poetry, both original and translated, by the well-known Russian Esperantist R. Frenkel. Some of the translations from the Russian and Lithuanian languages are especially interesting, and Esperantist "poeziamantoj" will enjoy them. Price 25 cents.

The Pictorial Esperanto Course.—This, the latest system for instructing Esperanto, we can very warmly recommend to all teachers and classes. It aims to instruct the language according to the Natural Method, which is admitted to be the best system for language instruction. This book teaches the student to speak the language at the same time that he is learning to read it, and treats the study in a practical rather than a theoretical manner. The student instructed according to this method will find the study extremely interesting, and will make rapid progress. The treatment of participles and correlatives is especially clear and thorough. A series of exercises illustrated in colors gives the student good practice in the use of the language, and any student who has mastered the contents of this book will be able to read any text in Esperanto without difficulty, and will have made good progress in speaking the language. On the whole, we believe that this is the best text book for classes yet published and advise all teachers to make use of it in their work. The price is 35 cents per copy.

NOTICE TO BOOK BUYERS.

Orders sent by open mail are at customer's risk. Have your package registered, or better and cheaper, sent by express. Express shipments on orders of \$1.50 or more at regular postage rates. Until after the holidays, have everything registered or sent by express. The mails are taxed to the limit, and the risk is greater than at ordinary times.

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Pao la fakto, ke tiel rapide kreskas la movado en Ameriko kaj niaj Esperantistoj tre volas havi multajn fremdajn korespondantojn, Amerika Esperantisto de nun enterprenas senpage adresojn de korespondemuloj kiuj loĝas en Usono, Kanado aŭ Granda Britujo. Se viaj fremdaj amikoj volas plimulte da leteroj, sendu al ni iliajn adresojn tre klare skribitajn. Ili certe ricevos leterojn aŭ kartojn post ekspreso en tiu ĉi ĵurnalo. Tiuj, kiuj faris la eksperimenton, tre ofte krias: "Ĉesu! mi neniam vidis antaŭe tiom da korespondado."

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"Verda Stelo" weekly; Esperanto-English newspaper; world news; stories, club news, lessons, etc. Cio interesa. 30c per year; 5 or more subs. 25c each. Copy 2c. Green Star Co., Miller, Mo.

Mi serĉas usonan samideanon kiu ĉiunonate sendados al mi la gazeton Lingvo Internacia, interŝange por La Revuo. Plezure korespondados kun ĉiulandaj Esperanto-lernantoj, kun la celo helpi ilin pliperfektigi pri la lingvo. John M. Gunn, D. B. E. A., McNabb, Ill.

Sro. Ivan Koeff, edukita bulgara Esperantisto, serĉas facilan laboron en ia Esperanta familio je tre malgranda salajro, kondiĉe ke li havu tempon por lerni anglan lingvon. Parolas bone Esperanton kaj la anglan malmulte. Prezentos bonan rekomendon. Adreso 141 W. Adams St., Chicago.

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Jose Velasco Salo, Grupo Esperantista, Bilbao.
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A. Costa, Salud 122-4, Sabadell.
Miguel Giribeta, Carreta Matro, 264 Barbelona.
Sro. Alfonso Baldrich, Strato Iglesia no. 19, Sabadell.

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H. Haroldson, 14 Badstrugatan So., Stockholm.
Ragnar Olsson, Braunkurkogatan 56, Stockholm.

URUGUAY.


Sro. Carlos Charrier, Cerrito 84b, Montevideo.

Fnoj. Evangelia Alexandrov kaj Vassilia J. Orfanidis,
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Send a copy of this magazine to
the man who says Esperanto is on
the wane. Send us the list of ad-
dresses and five cents each.




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Cut shows exact size and design.
Can also be finished as a lapel button.
Solid gold, \$2.00 each. Rolled gold
plate, 75c each. Sterling silver, 60c
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15c each, postpaid; two for 25c; in
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Ni havas la plej belan, laŭ bona
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SOCIETO ESPERANTO

Spokanc Washington Unistato

HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT IT ?

HOW SAFE IS ESPERANTO?

THE AMERICAN ESPERANTIST COMPANY is sending broadcast to its Esperantist friends an invitation to help push along the propaganda of the international language by subscribing shares of its capital stock and promises them a return of seven per cent on their investment. This is a fair interest charge for a business accompanied by some hazard. The strongest assurance we have given our friends is that their investment will be *as safe as Esperanto*.

Just about how safe is Esperanto?

The promoters of Idiom Neutral, Universal-Ling, Pan-Roman, Ro and others have assured us for years that Esperanto is dying out, and each claims that his own language is soon to take its place. Just now the advocates of Ilo, Ildo or whatever the latest name is, are busily spreading in Europe the report that the Esperanto "movement" in the United States is standing still. Here in the United States they tell us it is moving backwards in Europe.

Probably Europe can take care of itself. Here is what we know about the United States movement, as gauged by the growth of this magazine, which is, if you please, a fairly good criterion. At the end of December, 1907, after sixteen months' hard work, we had about 850 subscribers. In November, of this year we added more than that many to our list, and in spite of the fact that "Ido" received in November more publicity (through the Associated Press canard about the New York "Esperanto" Society) than it had ever received before, our order to the printers for 1200 copies *more* of January 1909 than of the December 1908 issue has been withdrawn—and they have been instructed to make it *seventeen hundred*.

Thus you can easily see how fast Esperanto is dying in this country, and the same is probably true of Europe. We expect to sell out every copy of this January number, as we have sold preceding

numbers for months, and such a little item as increasing our circulation in one month by double what the entire sale was one year ago is not to be counted in the calculations of those who cry that Esperanto is dying because they want to attend its funeral.

Whenever changes in Esperanto are necessary to the good of the movement, this journal will advocate them with the same earnestness we put into every thing we do. But we cannot sympathize with the weeping prophets who cry "woe! woe!" and refuse to take away their wailing unless we set them on the piano and hold our breath while they tell us how it is to be done. Our only answer to them is to put another ton of advertising into the mails and pile four more reams of paper on the automatic press which prints AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.

Do you like our plan of campaign? Do you want to help? Send us ten per cent of the amount of stock you wish to subscribe (\$10.00 per share) and remit the balance in monthly installments or in a lump, as you prefer. Don't inconvenience yourself under the impression that we're in imminent need of financial assistance, for we have long ceased the bold plunging and big risks which helped us at the start, and are moving along now with a steady, increasing momentum which is making itself felt throughout the country. There are 140 papers published in the building where we are located. We use more advertising matter than all the others combined, and our ratio of increase in circulation is ten times as large as that of any other.

At the same time your \$10, or \$100, or \$1000 will give additional stability to us and increased momentum to the propaganda. It will give you no voice in the management of the business. You will be paid seven per cent a year on your stock, with the probability that the principal owners of the business will be glad to buy it back at your own price within ten years.

AMERICAN ESPERANTIST COMPANY

A TROUBLE STORY FROM THE "BULLETIN"

WHEN we began publication of the Esperanto Bulletin it was with a lurking suspicion that it might not "go." We were surprised and gratified at the extent to which the idea "caught on" at once, and at the number of letters received telling us that this is the best thing yet accomplished for propaganda. "Bulletin" exactly expresses the intent and purpose of the publication. It is designed as a news bulletin of Esperanto progress in the United States, especially, and in a lesser degree through the world at large. As an example of what the Bulletin can do and is doing, we call your attention to the following article, taken from the January number. When the outrageously false interview given by the disgruntled New York City one-time Esperantist, Dr. Talmey (head of the lamented Universal Language Publishing Company and author of "Practical, and Theoretical Esperanto," a book which was neither practical, theoretical nor Esperanto, but which met such a sudden, complete and well-deserved failure that the good Doctor now contradicts all the nice things about Esperanto he ever said before) was disseminated by the Associated Press through a misunderstanding as to its importance, the December Bulletin was already made up. Instantly the following article was written and sent to 1,000 newspaper and magazine editors, accompanied by a special letter. Its publication has been withheld in order to strike a uniform, heavy blow at the cheap falsehood previously circulated, but you may be assured that every daily newspaper of over 5,000 circulation in the country has received the article with a letter. The January Bulletin was at once put to press in order to enable all friends of Esperanto to have prepared "copy" at hand with which to make their fight. This copyrighted article cannot be reproduced anywhere until Sunday, December 27th, but it is free on that day for use by any and all papers. We reproduce it here and ask you to cut it out and urge upon your local editor the importance of its publication.

You can have as many additional copies of the January Bulletin as you desire at 1/2c each.

(From the Esperanto Bulletin" for January. Copy-
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December 27, 1908.)

ESPERANTO'S PHENOMENAL GROWTH

In Spite of Opposition from Theorists the International Language Makes Steady and Rapid Progress

WHEN consulted in regard to the statements about various propositions for change and simplification of the international language, and the reported weakening of the Esperanto organization, Mr. Edwin C. Reed, secretary of the Esperanto Association of North America, (which is the official organization of the Esperantists of the United States and Canada), said:

"The suggestion that the Esperanto movement is dying or losing strength in this country is rather ridiculous, inasmuch as exactly the reverse is true. Never has the general sentiment been so strong in favor of an international language, and at no time have so many members enrolled as now. At the present time this association can count six members for each that it had on the first day of September, only about three months ago. That can scarcely be called decay.

"The editor and proprietor of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO, which is the official organ of the Esperanto Association of North America, informs us that during the month of November the circulation of this magazine increased 14%, which is a phenomenal increase for a magazine four years old. The same encouraging reports are given in all lines. The American Esperanto Co., which handles Esperanto literature and supplies, reports a continuous increase in the amount of book sales, etc. The American School of Esperanto, giving correspondence instruction in the international languages, has this fall been compelled to add to its staff of instructors. A. C. McClurg & Co., the Fleming H. Revell Co., and other large publishing firms, have special departments for Esperanto books, while new works in the language are constantly appearing. Besides various textbooks, Fleming H. Revell have just issued a new English-Esperanto dictionary of 548 pages. Does this look like a breaking up of the movement?

"In New York City, where it was reported that the number of Esperantists had decreased to fifteen, we know that there are several hundred who are not only sufficiently interested to learn the language, but have also joined the association and contributed to help speed the propaganda to others. Col. George Harvey, of Harper & Bros., New York, editor of the North American Review, is the president of the Esperanto Association of North America. He and our councilor for New York, Mr. Henry D. King, of Brooklyn, can substantiate these statements.

(Continued on third page following)

More About the Bulletin

THE ESPERANTO BULLETIN

One copy, twelve issues . . . 10c

Five copies, per year, twelve issues 25c

Ten copies, per year, twelve issues 50c

Multiples of Five at the Same Rate.

100 copies, per year, twelve issues \$4.50

Single copies 1c

Bundles of ten copies or more, any issue, at rate of one-half cent each.

HARDLY anything has happened among the many happenings in the *Esperantisto* office which has been so gratifying to the publishers as the way in which you have received the *Esperanto Bulletin*. On our simple statement that the paper would be all right and worth while you have sent us about a thousand subscriptions up to date, and when we asked you last month to stop sending bundle orders and push on the single list until we secured admission to the mails, we thought it would take two months more to get our list in shape for a second-class entry. But in just three weeks the girl tells us that the single subscriptions outnumber the bundles, and as for the scope of the list,—well, it's easy to tell you what states have *not* any subscribers to the *Bulletin*. They are:

Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, West Virginia. Florida was on the list last night, and this morning send in ten subscribers. Keep it up. Plaster the United States with the *Bulletins*. We have just one very special request: This enterprise is purely propaganda, and cannot possibly pay more than its expenses. It grieves the girl to spend a quarter's worth of time trying to decipher the address on a ten-

cent subscription. No argument should be necessary—please write 'em *plainly*, and if signatures are obscure, re-write them.

The October *Bulletin* contains a good article on "How to Start an Esperanto Club and Keep it Going," a model constitution for a local club, a reprint of the constitution and by-laws of the Esperanto Association of North America, and other good matter, with a very careful synopsis of the grammar. If you've not yet received it, ask for a sample with any order you send.

Remember that this *Bulletin* idea will in a great measure relieve the propagandist of the expense of distributing free matter, since nobody who pretends to be interested can decline to "cough up" ten cents for his own enlightenment. And we certainly insist that each individual pay for his own subscription. The life of the publication depends on the second-class postage rate, and that in turn on the principle that those who receive the periodical must sign for it and pay for it.

Thanks, and thanks again for your generous response, which has transformed what was a few weeks ago a hazy, somewhat doubtful idea—at least an experiment—into a live reality which is gaining impetus and vitality at a gratifying rate.

And the best of it all is that the majority of our readers seem to *understand* us—and that, in the final analysis, is the aim of all language and languages, including Esperanto. Some people (just a few, and most of them are perfectly nice, too) think that because we never for a single issue lose sight of the *money* which it takes to operate this business, our minds run continually to *dough*. You never made a greater mistake in your life. Didn't you ever do anything just for the fun of *doing*, and didn't you ever live long strings of days when the sheer joy of *being alive* was enough to make you want to jump up and holler like camp-meeting?

Some people are pulled into life,

dragged through it, and pushed off the earth at the end. They are led to the table by a pain in the stomach, hauled to the matrimonial altar by a hunger in the heart, and urged to labor by a combination of these two primitive forces. If born poor, they take to work like a convict to his punishment; if rich, they have that pitiable form of idiocy—thinking themselves too good to work.

The science of the future will take care of them—I ain't worrying. In the mean time, though, I want to say that money is a means in this shop, and not an end. We have immense tasks to perform, and need immense sums of money to do them. But as for reward—life itself is its own reward, and I'm getting mine *now*.

At the same time, thanks to your confidence and co-operation, we're building up a propaganda machine whose wheels seem to work more smoothly each day, and this *Esperanto Bulletin* promises to be a little hummer. We have set the mark for it at fifty thousand circulation and will reach it.

Well, now, you just help say when!

MAGAZINES IN BUNDLES

Don't forget that the price of five cents per copy in bundles of five or more is always in force on AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO, and that if you buy a bundle and place them on sale with your dealer you'll receive credit at five cents a copy for all returned unsold. Don't write asking us for instructions as to return of unsold copies, but send them in, postpaid, accompanying them by request for cash or something else in a letter by same mail. With all bundle orders we send, *when requested*, a display card advertising Esperanto and the magazine.

GET RID OF IT

It never ceases to be surprising to the people of the ESPERANTISTO office that many persons totally unknown to us send orders for Esperanto literature or subscription, smilingly requesting us to "send bill." We have no particular grouch against the credit system, except that it makes extra work and bankruptcy

and that sort of unpleasant thing. Isn't it just as easy for you people to send the money with your letter? Certainly we have no desire to install a book-keeping system costing us four dollars a day in stamps and wages, with indefinite annual losses to boot. We know by actual experiment that most people will pay such bills, but we are too busy to keep books, and this little "charge it to papa" business will be met in future *not* by a polite letter from the management, but by a frosty post-card in regular printed form explaining that you are a chump for trying to clog the wheels of progress with your private opinions about having things "charged."

Something else while the unpleasant is being discussed. We have a special form of report for club secretaries, to whom and to whom alone we send Esperanto books on deposit for sale. If you don't sell the books, please report once a month, as requested in that printed form. That'll be all this time.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CLUBS

AFTER the Chautauqua convention the list of Esperanto clubs which had been published as standing information in AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO was withdrawn pending certain revisions. These revisions were to have been supplied, with complete statistics, by the Association. This, however, has not been done, and we now urge all club secretaries to send us at once, for arrangement in the form of a permanent directory, the following information concerning their clubs:

Name of club.

Date of organization.

Number of active members.

Name and address of secretary, or person to whom correspondence should be sent. If you cannot send all this information without delay, send the name of club and secretary's address. Please use a postal card, or at least a separate sheet of paper. We want the address of every organized group or class which has a duly elected correspondent. This information should reach us as early as possible for publication in the December number.

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

THE WHITE FLYER

IN conformity with the general policy of The American Esperantist Company, which is, not to leave the Esperantists to their own devices as to propaganda matter, but to produce that sort of thing on an immense scale and at very low figures, and then sell it at cost or below, we beg to announce our latest, which is *not yet ready*.

"The White Flyer" is a plain slip of good book paper, about two and a half inches in size. The text, as you will see, is written in language thought to be within the comprehension of the average child of ten years. Below is a reproduction of the text of one side. The other side will advertise our Esperanto publications, the Esperanto Association of North

ESPERANTO

THERE are some 2500 languages and dialects in the world. If a person should do nothing but study all his life, he could not learn more than twenty of them. But if all educated people in the world will learn one language in addition to their own, then all nations and people will understand each other. A movement to bring this about is now in progress all over the world. Millions of people, from every nation and condition of life, are using a new language called Esperanto.

Everybody in Europe and America can already speak some Esperanto, because Esperanto is part English, part French, part Spanish, etc.; that is, there are many words which are the same in all languages, and all these words we find in Esperanto—like "telephone," "automobile." Then there are other words which occur in two or three languages. For example, we have in English "blue"; the French have the same word and spell it b-l-u; Esperanto has the word, but spells it correctly: b-l-u.

By making use of these international words, Esperanto is easy for all the people to learn, because most of them already know hundreds of the words. It is pronounced just as it is spelled, so that everybody can learn from a book the correct way of speaking. Books are being translated into Esperanto from all languages. A large part of the Bible is already in print, there are story-books and works of science, and over fifty newspapers and magazines in Esperanto may be had, from all parts of the world.

Any bright child ten years old can learn it, and people have been able to write it quite well after a few days of study. But Esperanto is not by any means a mere play language. It is taught in the great University of Oxford, the University of Chicago, the world-famous Chautauqua Institution, and many public schools. It is a great pleasure to read literature from all countries, to send and receive letters from Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and to get picture post cards telling of their homes and families, and to feel that we can become acquainted in any land to which we may travel.

There have been four world conventions in which Esperanto was used by people from all countries, and they understood each other perfectly. The United States Government sent an official representative to the fourth world convention, which was in Germany, and the fifth is to be held in the United States, in August, 1909.

You can get a little primer, which contains the grammar of the language and a short story, by sending a two-cent stamp to THE AMERICAN ESPERANTIST Co., 235 40th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Just write: "Send Elements of Esperanto", give your address and enclose this slip.

America, etc., but is not yet ready for printing. We expect to have the "White Flyer" out by December 1st, but knowing the congestion in the printing trade at this season we do not promise it until January 1st. We mention it in advance for this reason:

If our friends who want the cheapest piece of propaganda matter yet produced, and which we believe will be in proportion to cost the most effective, they can place advance orders for this and have their names and addresses added in two lines of small type without extra cost.

If you order now, before the first big edition—not less than 1,000,000 copies—is printed, we can insert your name and address or not less than 20,000 without extra charge, and the price of the 20,000 will be only \$2.00. If you want more than 20,000, order in multiples of 10,000 at the same rate.

Propaganda matter at *ten cents a thousand* is something no ordinary house can do for you, or will. The "White Flyer" will be so cheap that you can sling it around in street cars, leave it on the post office writing-tables, the desks at the bank, the counter at the drug store, or anywhere you choose. It will be 1¢ cents a thousand by express, or 17 cents a thousand in small lots postpaid.

It is not ready. Please do not order, unless you want it in lots of 20,000, 30,000, etc., with your address printed at bottom. In writing "copy" for address, keep within 100 letters, spaces and punctuation marks.

Got all that? Ten cents a thousand, you pay express charges, your name printed free on 20,000 or added units of 10,000, delivered *sure* by January 1st, probably much sooner, and no attention paid to orders not accompanied by cash.

Now get this: The "White Flyer" will reach a circulation of over 5,000,000 copies within a year, and it will *help*. With this little slip available, nobody can say "I can't afford to give away printed matter about Esperanto."

A hundred copies postpaid for three cents! But not yet; send in your advance orders for 20,000 or more, but not for smaller lots until we give the word.

THE PHONOGRAPH

MORE THAN A VAUDEVILLE TOY: A TRIUMPH OF THE CENTURY OF SCIENCE; IT BRINGS MUSICAL CLASSICS AND GRAND OPERA TO THE HUMBLEST HOME; IT ALSO HELPS YOU LEARN ESPERANTO!



You may easily learn to read, to write or speak Esperanto with no company but your own, and no help but that of your text-book. But unless you can hear others speak it, and thus train your EAR, you will not fully possess the language. In this, next to a good talkative Esperantist, the best help is a Phonograph and some Esperanto records. We sell the Columbia Graphophones. The cylinders of all talking machines are uniform in size, and are interchangeable. Prices are the same at

all stores, but when you buy of us the dealer's share goes into the Esperanto propaganda work.

THE COLUMBIA JEWEL, TYPE BK, is presented in the illustration. It has a double spring motor, can be wound while running, and possesses power sufficient to make records. Complete, with horn like picture, \$20.00. Large floral horns may be purchased if desired. Recorder for making records at home, \$5.00 extra.

Other machines at \$7.00, \$30.00, \$40.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00.

ESPERANTO RECORD-CYLINDERS

The enormous initial cost of gold-molding records has compelled us to adopt the method of having each record *spoken* into the machine. This makes the selling price higher than it should be, though the leading correspondence schools demand even higher prices for records in French, Spanish and German.

Number One: Exercises from *American Esperanto Book*, Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive.

Number Two: Exercise 5, and following.

Numbers 3, 4: The story, *La Feino*.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8: Remainder of Exercises.

Any single cylinder, postpaid, \$1.00; set of 4 by express, your expense, \$3.00; eight, charges prepaid, \$6.00.



The first four cylinders are a complete guide to pronunciation. We can make cylinders to order from text selected by customer, at above prices. To any customer ordering the \$20.00 Graphophone we include, for one dollar extra, the four-record set, or for three dollars additional, the eight-record set..

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO
FORTIETH STREET CHICAGO

Ten cents a year. Five copies to one address, .25 ; ten, .50 ; fifteen, .75 ; twenty, \$1.00
 Our 32-page book for beginners, "An Introduction to Esperanto" postpaid with each single subscription at 20 cents.
 Have each subscriber sign his own name. Copy carefully every address not plainly written. Always remit with list.

PUBLISHERS ESPERANTO BULLETIN: Enter the following list of subscriptions at above rates:

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Write all orders for books, except "Introduction to Esperanto" on another sheet. Additional subscriptions may be entered on other side

(Continued from third page preceding)

"As Esperantists, we have no quarrel with those who advocate still greater simplifications in this already simple and flexible international language, nor have they any with us. Except in a few cases, where desire to revolutionize the whole affair in a moment has gotten the better of their judgment, all who hold such ideas are still with us. As in any great movement, we have within the organization the radical element, anxious for revolutionary changes, and the conservative element, which dislikes all idea of change. But as with every language, the people using it are themselves the court of last appeal. The slang in the English of yesterday is the good English of today. In Esperanto the same factor must of necessity be reckoned with. A suggested new word is gradually used, because of its internationality and its convenience, then is adopted and becomes a recognized part of the language. Another suggestion may be offered, which does not thus become a part of the international language. From these various projects, known variously as Ilo, Delegacio, Ido, Simplified Esperanto, etc., the Esperantists have already taken some suggestions, and others will doubtless in time become part of the international language. Still others, in my opinion, will never be adopted. For any one to take the attitude that until all suggestions are disposed of in one fashion or another, he will not learn the international language, is about as silly as it would have been for a contemporary of Chaucer to refuse to learn the constantly and irregularly changing English of that day, until the language should be entirely perfected. That poor man would still be unable, even now, to talk to his friends upon the other side. Were he with us today, he could not allow his children to learn English until all suggestions from the Simplified Speaking Board had been definitely passed upon and accepted or rejected by formal and solemn process as regularly as these suggestions are announced.

"The international language is here, and here to stay, and it will always be based upon Esperanto, since whose publication (twenty-two years ago) about twenty-five other schemes for an international language have been proposed with the hope of supplementing Esperanto.

"This language is a live language, has a literature larger than that of many countries whose language has been long in existence, has thousands of followers in every country, and has over fifty periodicals published in and for it. In Chicago, on the first of January, will be published the first number of an export journal in Esperanto, to serve the interests of American manufacturers who desire foreign trade.

"In schools, colleges and universities, regular courses of study are being started, and many teachers, realizing the advantages of taking it up, have begun its study. In Massachusetts, for example, we find courses of Esperanto in

the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Clark University, the Roxbury Latin School, etc.

"The future of Esperanto is too tremendous to estimate, but its present status is easily and definitely ascertainable, and I should be glad to furnish further information to any one who cares to communicate directly with me at the headquarters of the association, 3981 Langley Ave., Chicago."



But the little Bulletin is in trouble. A ten-cent publication is regarded with suspicion by the postal authorities and they will grant it admission to the mails only upon overwhelming assurance of its legitimate character. They must be convinced that it is a bona fide periodical, subscribed for by persons who pay their own money in good faith and want to receive it. We have now produced five issues without securing admission as second-class matter, and as we have told you before, the third-class postage is for single copies about eighty times as much as the second-class rate would be. We are going to get that admission. We shall get it because you want the paper, and the more evidence we submit that thousands of people want to receive the Bulletin, the sooner we'll get the second-class admission.

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Remember that the Bulletin is still young. It has not even begun to grow, as yet, compared with what it will do when it has the same chance as other periodicals—a cheap postage rate. We have set the mark for it at 50,000 circulation and will reach it within two years, and after that 100,000 will not be hard.

Our confidence in the ultimate establishment of the Bulletin as a permanent and important part of the propaganda machinery is shown in our preparing a special book to help it grow, just as The American Esperanto Book was made to help this magazine grow. The little new book is called "An Introduction to Es-

peranto." It has a simple statement of the grammar, the Krestomatio story "La Deveno de la Virino," with translation and reference marks, a small vocabulary, some notes on correspondence, etc. The cover is of white plate paper, filled with a display of post-cards reproduced by a copper engraving so fine that it contains 1,125,000 separate details, and the writing on the post-cards can be distinctly read. No cut in price will be made for the combination of book and Bulletin, for the double reason that each is more than worth the price, coupled with the fact that a reduction would give the postal officials another reason for jeopardizing the Bulletin's mail entry.

If you prefer to have the books with you and deliver them when you take the subscription, send a dollar for fifteen copies, or 50 cents for seven, post free. Each book comes in an individual wrapper, which protects it against being soiled before delivery. Price of single copies, ten cents.

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As a matter of fact, almost any modern typewriter is a fine piece of machinery, and there should be one in every home or office. There are machines well worth having which are sold at less than the Underwood price, but with typewriters as with clothes, one hardly misses the additional cost involved in getting something good.

As a matter of information for our readers we want to tell you just *why* the Underwood is the best machine for writing Esperanto. Our Underwoods are equipped with four extra keys, so that the full regular keyboard for English is unchanged in any particular. One key carries the characters *Ĉĉ*, one *Ĝĝ*, a third *ŭ*, while the fourth which does not move the carriage, has the supersign on two positions—one for capitals and one for lower case. Thus only one key-stroke is necessary for *ĉ*, *ĝ*, or *ŭ*, the special characters most used. The letters *and* *ĵ* are not so often used, *ĥ* almost

never, and these can be made with two key-strokes—one for the supersigns and one for the letters.

We insist on general principles that the *visible* machine is the *only* sensible machine. Would you buy a fountain pen which could write only on the under side of the paper? But especially is visibility desired in writing Esperanto, because the average person never becomes so familiar with its construction that he can rattle it off as English. He doesn't need to, and he doesn't. Therefore in writing he must continually refer to the previous text, and though a salesman may say that only *lazy* people insist that raising the carriage is unnecessary work, it is generally admitted that waste of labor or property is criminal. While it's no small charge to declare that all operators of "blind" machines are criminal, it must be admitted that anybody who buys a blind machine nowadays is at least criminally careless how he spends his money.

We want to insist that everybody should own a typewriter. If you can't afford to pay the full price it is better to buy a second-hand machine of the better make than to buy a cheap one new. Remember that almost any machine at any price is better than your hand-writing and more apt to win consideration for your letters and manuscripts. But the best machine at any price, for *satisfaction* in the end, is the Underwood.

We are especially anxious to have you write them, at 251 Broadway, New York, and mention this paper. We are trying to get them to issue a catalogue in Esperanto, and your inquiries will help argue the case. They have had many inquiries about Esperanto, and have built a number of machines with the special equipment.

Yours sincerely,

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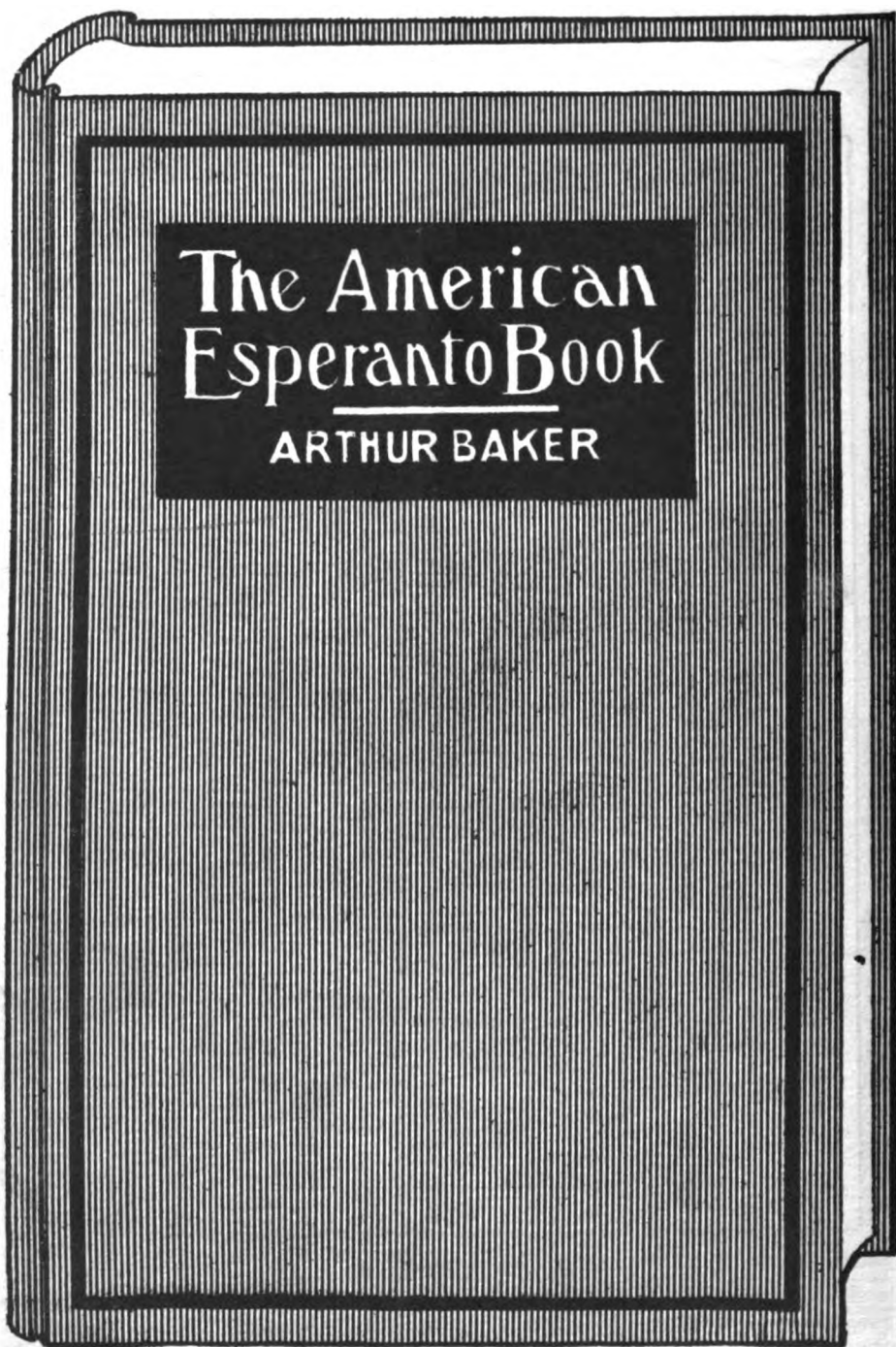
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