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# *Amerika Esperantisto*



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**ESPERANTO****THE INTERNATIONAL AUXILIARY LANGUAGE****THE NECESSITY FOR ESPERANTO.**

A century or so ago each national unit of the world was so separated from other units that the interrelations were few and unimportant. It was, in fact, exceptional for any but the diplomat to visit another country or to have occasion for use of another language than his own. Gradually this condition of affairs changed, and it was found necessary for the man of average education, especially in Europe, with its many languages lying closely adjacent, to learn at least the rudiments of one or two other tongues.

This was somewhat of a burden and far from satisfactory, but was considered a necessity. Little by little with the reducing of difficulties of travel and the increase of international relations in all fields of human endeavor, the burden of learning the languages which one may need has become too heavy, and in fact impossible of carrying out. No longer is it necessary for the man of northern France to learn merely a little German or Flemish, or English, but in his business dealings, his correspondence on matters of science or in travel, he must needs know half a dozen languages or fail to secure the best results from his efforts. Even for the American, geographically separated from other languages, who would have a knowledge of the rest of the world, there is needed some means of communication with many nations speaking many varying tongues.

The parts of the world have been knit gradually together by mechanical means and the nations united have come into closer contact with one another. An international language in world-wide use,

one which shall be for every nation the language to be learned along with its mother tongue, is today a necessity, for no longer is one nation separated from another by any barrier other than that of diverse speech.

**WHY ESPERANTO?**

Such an international language might be one of three classes, an ancient language made "up-to-date," some one modern language upon which all nations shall agree, or a language partly or wholly artificial. That an ancient language could be of general use for the every-day man is seldom argued nowadays, for it is self-evident that such a language would lack hundreds of words for the things in most common use, and would have so many additions to its vocabulary and modes of expression as to become essentially a semi-artificial language. The great complexity of forms and peculiar long-dead idioms would make such a language one very difficult of acquirement, and it is a prime necessity that an international language be reasonably easy to learn.

But here and there a Frenchman will assert that French is and will continue to be the international language, and that one must learn French as the means of world communication; with equal seriousness the German or Englishman will demonstrate to his own satisfaction that his language is going to be the world language. Not long ago the newspapers of America and England were exulting over what they termed the official adoption of English in the schools of China, drawing from the news items the conclusion that English was to be China's future language. At the same time, with equal seriousness the journals of Germany made known to

their readers that German had been officially adopted for instruction to the youths of the Chinese Empire and that German would soon be the language of the world. As a matter of fact each nation jumped to a hasty conclusion. China had no more adopted German than have certain of our states where that language is part of the curricula of the high schools. In addition to the study of the Chinese language of the particular province and the official court language, the study of German and English had been allowed in the schools.

No matter how widespread a national idiom may become, it could never be a satisfactory language. It will always contain elements and modes of thought absolutely foreign to the minds of other races. In justice to the wealth of national thought contained in its own language, no race of people awake to the possibilities would consent to the changes, the regularization and unavoidable lopping off as well as addition, necessary to permit of its language becoming the international medium, and bound to occur whether formally agreed upon or not. The grammar and syntax of each national tongue were developed in accordance with its own racial instinct, and are full of irregularities, incongruities and inaccuracies; with idioms and difficult expressions which seldom can be readily or fully mastered by those of another mother tongue, however beautiful or striking they may be. The effect upon any national language, adopted for international use, would be even worse than the effect produced upon English by the creation of the monstrosity "Pidgin-English."

Moreover, if the introduction of any one language for international use were ever seriously contemplated, the advantage and prestige which might possibly accrue to the people of that language in the fields of commerce, literature and science would be sufficient to arouse the active opposition and hostility of every other nation. Even were this advisable, the choice of the language would present difficulties. If chosen on the basis of population of the country whose official language it is, either Russian or Chinese might be chosen; if for political or commercial prominence, either

German, English or Japanese; if for euphony and beauty of expression, either Italian, Spanish or French, although still other languages might compete for this category.

But the movement for the establishment of an international auxiliary language, which shall be entirely neutral, free from national idioms, and avoiding as much as possible the usual difficulties of grammar and syntax, yet sufficiently flexible, expressive and exact for all international purposes, has assumed such world-wide importance and is meeting with such success that no thoughtful person can afford to ignore it. Esperanto is here in the world and here to stay. The gradually increasing importance and the additional recognition given Esperanto each of the past few years are but slight indication of what its future will be.

#### THE AUTHOR OF ESPERANTO.

The language now generally known as "Esperanto" was first proposed about twenty-three years ago by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, now of Warsaw, Poland. His first pamphlet on the subject was entitled "A Plea for an International Language," which he modestly signed with the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto," the name signifying in the language "the one who hopes." From this signature the name "Esperanto" was given to the language, and since the idea of "Hope" is found not only in the name itself, but in all the plans and ideas of the author, the adherents of Esperanto have adopted as the emblem the star of hope, and as their color the color of spring, the season of things hoped for and rich in promise of coming fruition. Thus we find the Esperantists wearing for the emblem of recognition a green five-pointed star.

In his youth Dr. Zamenhof lived in a Russian city, in which were spoken four distinct languages—Russian, Polish, German and Yiddish. He early remarked the many riots, the hostility of one quarter of the city for another, and the frequent dire results of the constant disagreements, as well as the constant labor in all communication. To his young mind the situation was intolerable, and he studied the matter to a point where he discovered that the differences were caused largely



through a contempt of any one race for those who did not speak its language fluently. Even while at school he began to work on the problem, hoping to evolve a language which would replace the several languages of the city. As he grew older and began to study the languages of other countries, he became more and more aware that the same racial hatred exists in a greater or less extent between nations, and that this contempt is like the spirit of the ancient Greek who termed all "barbarians" who did not speak the Greek language as their mother-tongue. He resolved to do his utmost to eradicate these linguistic prejudices, and to that end began the preparation of an international language, not with the idea that it would supplant any existing language, but that it could with ease be learned as a second language in every country in the world, and would obviate the necessity of attempting to gain a smattering of several difficult languages. Thus at the outset his objects were rather altruistic, humanitarian and for world-peace than for what the average man considers the practical objects.

#### ESPERANTO CONGRESSES.

Although the language was first publicly proposed by Dr. Zamenhof over twenty years ago, the growth of Esperanto was naturally slow for many years, and it was not until the summer of 1905 that the followers of the movement felt sufficiently powerful to meet in convention. At that time in the city of Boulogne-sur-mer (France) was held the First International Esperanto Congress. Here for the first time the most difficult of tests was applied to the language. Many who heartily approved the idea of the Esperantists still had felt sure that it could not be successful in making known the thoughts of all nations, and feared that a Russian and an American, for example, would certainly have difficulty in comprehending one another. Many were certain that even if it proved worth while for personal, perhaps labored, conversation, it would never be capable of being used as the means of speech for conducting a great international meeting, for committee work, for oratory and for the general enjoyment of a large convention. But all

such who attended were most pleasantly surprised, for they found that Esperanto was not only possible for all these uses, but most excellent, and that the man who had studied the language by himself in some small town of England could understand and cause to understand the man from Bulgaria, and similarly with people from any nation. In short, Esperanto was proved a distinct success.

Annually since that time have international congresses been held, and in one country after another proofs have been furnished that it really "works." The Sixth International Esperanto Congress was held in 1910 in Washington, D. C., and no American who had devoted the short time necessary to the acquirement of the language had any difficulty in taking his part in all the affairs of the week.

During these congresses Esperanto has been tested in every possible manner. Not only have the general sessions been held entirely in the language, and conducted by officers from widely separated countries, but during the congress week occur church services, concerts, lectures and special meetings of scientists, physicians, teachers, journalists, etc., whose purpose was the discussion in Esperanto of the affairs of their particular profession. At each of the recent congresses an entire theatrical production has been presented by a professional caste; at Dresden (1908) "Iphigenia in Tauris," at Barcelona (1909) a typical Catalonian play, and at Washington (1910) a translation of "As You Like It." These were listened to, understood and enjoyed by people of many languages, only few of whom knew the languages of the originals. In the proceedings of these congresses delegates from thirty to forty different nations and languages have taken part.

At the last congress in Washington there were present official representatives from the governments of twelve nations, as well as official delegates from the United States War and Navy Departments and Bureau of Education, and from the states of Oregon, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. To obtain such official recognition after so few years of active propaganda certainly shows progress and remarkable worth.

The Seventh International Congress meets August, 1911, in Antwerp, Belgium, and will without doubt have an attendance of considerably over fifteen hundred delegates from all corners of the world. As this is being written it is learned that already about six hundred have enrolled. One interesting affair in connection with the Antwerp Congress is the special tour of American Esperantists which is to be made. Already twenty have enrolled for what is being called "La Nordamerika Karavano al la Sepa Kongreso" (The North American Tour to the Seventh Congress), and it is expected that there will be at least thirty when the boat leaves New York on August 5. Because this party is made up of people who know Esperanto, they will be enabled to see the cities which they visit (London, Paris, Antwerp, The Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, Brussels) with a great deal more ease and pleasure, being "shown the sights" by the local Esperantists, and at a great deal less expense than would otherwise be possible.

#### ESPERANTO'S PRACTICAL VALUE.

In Commerce Esperanto is by no means a novelty. European firms are making serious use of the language in advertising and correspondence, and already a few American firms have begun to use it, as one may see by such advertisements as appear in *Amerika Esperantisto*. In the United States and Canada this phase is in its extreme infancy, yet even here the demand is increasing for clerks who know the language, and proofs can be furnished of the benefit which has accrued to commercial concerns in America who have used Esperanto after failure to secure returns in international dealings without it. Since the commercial world is the world in which, directly or indirectly, all are financially interested, it is well worth one's while to know Esperanto for its commercial value alone. For the pupil whose academic education ends with the high school, and who at once enters business life, one year's training in Esperanto, during which he will have learned to read, write and speak the language correctly, is obviously far more beneficial than four years of training in an ancient or modern national idiom, which even the bright-

est pupils can learn but imperfectly in such a course. To such a graduate a knowledge of German, for example, even if acquired, is of benefit only if perchance the business into which he enters is carried on wholly with Germany, or is so large that some clerks must give their sole attention to transactions with German firms, although in such cases the American firm generally employs a native German. But a clerk who knows Esperanto can conduct the correspondence not only with Germany, but with every other nation on earth, for even if he is not certain that the firm to whom he writes is making use of Esperanto, there can be enclosed a little so-called "key," weighing one-eighth of an ounce, which will enable the recipient of a letter to translate it into his own language without difficulty. (Keys for this purpose are already obtainable in about twenty of the principal languages, and will be found listed and described in book list under Propaganda.)

In professional life if one is a physician, a lawyer or in any other line which requires a breadth of mind and contact with the work being done in other parts of the world, Esperanto can be of incalculable value. As a medical student and later as a physician one learns from his text-books and medical journal the discoveries in his own country, but merely hints of the work being accomplished elsewhere, for the translations of valuable works of science are slow to appear, and many are never translated.

To "keep up" on the recent work of his profession in Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Japan, Russia and other countries is utterly out of the question, yet this is what every earnest student wishes to do. To have the ability to do even a part of this means that for language study, taken not for itself, but merely as a means to an end, years have been stolen from the study of the science itself. Even if the busy physician knows something of the European languages, he must at least spend twice as long to "get the sense" of a technical article than though it were in English or Esperanto. These facts have become appreciated so well in Europe, and to a slight extent in this country, that for over two years there has existed an



international organization of Esperantist physicians, with a monthly magazine for interchange of ideas of the profession throughout the world. That Esperanto is valuable for the physician is beyond question, and what is true for him is true for those in every branch of science. For general science there is already in existence one good magazine, "La Scienca Revuo." The technical nomenclature for all branches is being carefully worked out upon an international basis by a committee of scientists.

For the lawyer more than for any other man, and for the lawyer in America, whose clientele is often cosmopolitan, more than for his professional brother elsewhere, a thorough knowledge of the ways, customs, modes of living and codes of laws in other countries is essential to the best understanding of matters brought to him for adjustment. The paucity of legal talent thus equipped because of the difficulty in securing such information, and the loss of time in acquiring a working knowledge of a few foreign tongues, is a well recognized situation. But the lawyer acquainted with Esperanto, in friendly and easy communication with lawyers of Teutonic, Scandinavian, Latin, Slavic or Oriental countries can obtain any desired facts with practically no difficulty or delay. To facilitate such interchange there has been formed an international association of such jurists. What is true for the lawyer with the usual practice is still more true for one who desires to enter the less-crowded ranks of diplomacy and international law.

In international conventions and international organizations the use of Esperanto fills a long-felt want. Never until recently has anyone but the most accomplished linguist received even a tithe of the benefit which should be derived from such a gathering. The interchange of ideas and methods through the agency of several languages is tedious, cumbersome and inexact. Those gatherings which have used Esperanto as the sole language have been as economical of time, and as beneficial in results and actual advantage from ideas gained and given, as though all the participants were of one country and using their own native language. In those international meetings in which Esperanto-

speaking sections were held the participants in such a section found it composed of representatives of more diverse nations, and, because of the possibility of free and rapid interchange of ideas, much more beneficial and interesting than a section in which French, German or English was spoken, or all three, each only partially understood, and the discussion limited to a few speakers. For example, the American botanist, who attended the international meeting at Vienna, or the dentist who went to Berlin, hoping to gain ideas from his confreres of Europe, returned in disgust because he had been able to understand clearly only the remarks of those other Americans present, whom he could have seen and interviewed in his own country for less expense of time and money than it had cost him to get to New York for the steamer, and it is the exception if he could take any real part in the discussions. As in conventions, so in the international correspondence of any truly international organization, Esperanto is not only a help, but an actual necessity, if mistakes are to be avoided and the best results obtained.

In travel, whether for business or pleasure, a knowledge of Esperanto is of the greatest utility. It is not to be supposed that as yet, even in Europe, one can address the chance passerby with certainty that he will respond in this language, but the traveller need only call upon one of the officers of the local Esperanto organization (whose addresses are readily obtainable). An Esperantist will then put him in touch with the business firms in the line he wishes, and, if such firm or firms are not yet using Esperanto, will accompany him and secure much better treatment than though the traveller were alone and used imperfectly the native language of the firm.

If he is travelling for pleasure, even though he may speak well the languages of the countries through which he passes, he receives in service and courtesy little more than that for which he pays in money, for the speaker of an alien mother-tongue always remains a foreigner. Whether or not he knows anything of the native languages, the traveller who is an Esperantist will receive from fellow-

Esperantists the courtesies shown to friends, will see and enjoy more of the cities he visits, will be assisted in making his arrangements, even passed from town to town, for in speaking Esperanto he meets on a common and easy ground with the other, who is to Esperanto as much and as little a "foreigner" as he.

For its cultural benefit, Esperanto should undoubtedly be taught to the growing generation, and learned as well by adults. The gems which can only be translated imperfectly from one idiomatic national language into another such language (and a comparatively small number of these are ever translated into English), can be found in Esperanto with the character, the picturing, the vital expression of the original, preserved to a really amazing extent. The Esperanto magazines, of which there are already over one hundred, give from each national point of view news articles and stories of interest to the whole world, as well as discussions of technical subjects by experts in all parts of the globe. Thus, in an easy and pleasurable manner one can know those things without which he can not claim to be truly informed or genuinely cultured.

What can be more interesting and instructive, if perchance one is not able to travel and therefore can see no practical use for Esperanto in this field, than to have correspondents in all the strange corners of the globe? That is one of the pleasures being enjoyed by hundreds of Esperantists in America, the correspondence often taking the form of discussions on various questions of mutual interest or descriptions of the ways and customs of each country; among those desirous of possessing a collection of unique cards it takes the form of postcard exchange, but always with a message in Esperanto from one to the other. Friendships made in this manner are always pleasurable and often end with visits to the homes of the foreign friends.

#### ESPERANTO LITERATURE

As an answer to the question "Are there any books in the language?" we call your attention to the list published in this magazine. This list does not pre-

tend to be a complete list of all there is in the language, but merely contains those books which the American Esperantist Company aims to keep in stock.

#### ESPERANTISM

From this constant correspondence, and from the fact that through the acquaintance with the thoughts of the natives of other countries by reading of the books they have written or translated into Esperanto, and by a knowledge of them through their writing in the Esperanto magazines, one who is an Esperantist comes to feel in reality, more than he ever felt in theory, that the whole human family is really one great family, and that the "Brotherhood of Man" is not only a good dream, but one really to be fulfilled. All the constant "wars and rumors of wars," especially the latter, are due to the misunderstanding and readiness to take offense because with the difference in language full understanding is impossible. An American meeting a man who speaks the English language brokenly very often has for him a contempt, and the European meeting an American trying to talk a European tongue has quite the same feeling. This feeling many times multiplied typifies the national arrogance so often shown. But an Esperantist has a broader vision, realizing that though he may be a citizen of a certain city of which he is proud, he is also a citizen of a state, a country and even a world, for which he should have also a feeling of the true "patriotism." This feeling of real friendship for all the human family, a feeling that the whole world is one great federation, now separated to too great an extent by the barriers of speech, is known as "Esperantism."

#### THE LANGUAGE "ESPERANTO."

On a few succeeding pages are given the chief points of the forms of Esperanto, together with a vocabulary containing many of the commonly used words. Study these pages carefully, then with the vocabulary for reference turn to the short story under "For the Beginner," and you will be surprised at the amount you will be able to translate without reference to the English translation.

While the acquirement of a knowledge



of Esperanto is not a matter of an hour or two, except perhaps for a linguist, one can master the language, use it with ease in reading, writing or even speaking, after but a fraction of the time required for even a smattering of any other language.

#### YOUR DUTY.

If you have never yet given serious thought to Esperanto, it is your duty to yourself, and to the progressive civilization in which it is your fortune to live, to give this great movement, one of the most important of the present day, careful, thorough study. The busiest person can at least be a subscriber for the magazine and keep thereby in touch with the movement, speak a good word when the opportunity presents itself, and at the expense of very little time can give sufficient effort to the study of the language to be able to read and write it. There are few things offered today that are at the same time so worth while and so easy to acquire. Fill out the blank to be found elsewhere in the magazine, order a book and subscribe for *Amerika Esperantisto*. Text-books are listed in the book department at prices varying, according to quality of the books, from twenty cents to one dollar and a quarter. Subscription to the magazine is one dollar a year. Special combinations and inducements are offered to new subscribers, for new subscribers will be new recruits in this great international army. Combination of the Kellerman "Complete Grammar of Esperanto" (\$1.25), with year's subscription to *Amerika Esperantisto* (\$1.00), is \$2.00; Baker's "American Esperanto Book" (\$1.00), with magazine (\$1.00), is given for \$1.50; or as a special inducement for the sake of getting you into our work, we offer for the present to give you free with year's subscription at the regular rate (\$1.00) a paper-covered copy of the "American Esperanto Book."

Your further duty, and the duty of every one who already calls himself an Esperantist, is to assist in passing on to others the news of what Esperanto is, and to help as far as you are able in the organized work of propaganda. Esperanto is here, a living and perfected language, and it is going ahead, but the rapidity of its progress rests not upon any one or a

few individuals, but upon the concerted work of every one to whom has come a knowledge of the movement. Study Esperanto yourself, but also induce others to study. Organize a club for mutual help, since in this manner can the best good be obtained. And, as individuals or as a club, join the official organization of Esperantists in order that its officers, in speaking for the Esperantists of the country to governmental and educational authorities, may speak in the name of as great a number as possible. In obtaining recognition the individual Esperantist who has refrained from joining The Esperanto Association of North America can not be counted, however well he may know the language, however enthusiastic he may be and no matter how great has been his work, even for *Amerika Esperantisto*. Esperantists in United States and Canada, if you have not yet been enrolled in the Association, or if your card does signify that you are a member until September 30, 1911, send the fifty cents for membership today to the Secretary of The Esperanto Association of North America, Washington, D. C., or to one of the district secretaries. The sum is less than one cent a week for each, but the sum total will guarantee that the Association may continue the publication of its monthly propaganda material and may answer the hundreds of inquiries from people who are daily hearing of Esperanto and seek information.

#### AMERICAN ESPERANTIST CO.,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_, for which send me for distribution a bundle of . . . . . copies (in bundles of ten or more, five cents per copy) of this Special Propaganda Number. I wish to co-operate to this extent in your efforts to interest others in this great movement.

Name . . . . .

Address . . . . .

# Alphabet and Pronunciation of Esperanto

**THE ALPHABET** consists of twenty-eight letters: a b c ĉ d e f g ĝ h ĥ i j ĵ k l m n o p r s ŝ t u ŭ v z. The *sounds* are as follows:

a is like *a* in *father*.

c is like *ts* in *hats*.

ĉ is like *ch* in *church*.

e is like *a* in *fate*, but not so long. It may be best described to an American as long *a* shortened, or short *e* (as in *met*) lengthened. Since none of the other vowels resembles it, one may pronounce it long, medium or short, with not the slightest danger of being misunderstood.

g is like *g* in *get*.

ĝ is like *g* in *gem*, or *j* in *joy*.

ĥ is like *ch* in *loch*—a strong, guttural aspirate, sounded *hH*. Found in very few words.

i is like *ee* in *see*.

j is like *y* in *yet*, *yarn*, *boy*, *ay*.

ĵ is like *z* in *seizure*.

o is like *o* in *roll*.

s is like *s* in *so*.

ŝ is like *sh* in *show*.

u is like *oo* in *soon* (*oo*, not *yoo*).

ŭ is like *w* in *how* and is used only in *aŭ*, pronounced *ow*, and *eŭ*, pronounced *ehw*.

z is like *z* in *zone*, *seize*.

r is slightly rolled or trilled.

The remaining letters are pronounced exactly as in English: b d f h k l m n p t v.

oj is like *oy* in *boy*.

ojn is like *oin* in *coin*.

aj is like *y* in *my*, *sky*, *try*.

ajn is like *ine* in *shine*.

ej is like *ay* in *pay*, *hay*.

uj is pronounced *ooy*—one syllable.

ujn is pronounced *ooy-n*—one syllable.

**PRONUNCIATION.**—Every word is pronounced exactly as spelled, and no letter is ever *silent*.

The **Accent**, stress or emphasis is placed on the syllable next to the last: BA'lo; ne-HE'la; di-li-GEN'ta.

Every vowel (*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*) adds a syllable: zo-o-lo-gi-o; tre-eg-e.

## Grammar of Esperanto in Plain Language

**ARTICLE.**—Esperanto has no word for *a*. *Domo* means *a house*; *viro*, *a man*, etc. The word for *the* is *la*: *La domo*, *the house*; *la viro*, *the man*.

**NOUNS** are *names* of the things of which we speak. They are formed by adding 'o to the root: am'o, *love*; ag'o, *an act*; bonec'o, *goodness*; dom'o, *house*.

**PLURAL.**—When more than one is spoken of, we add 'j: kat'o'j, *cats*.

~ **VERBS** are words expressing *action*. If the action is *now* occurring, the sign is 'as; if *past*, 'is; if *future*, 'os: am'as, *does love*; am'is, *did love*; am'os, *will love*. The form of the verb is not changed for a plural noun.

Conditional action is expressed by 'us: (se)...am'us, (*if*)...*should love*.

Imperative action, indicating command, desire or purpose, is expressed by 'u: Am'u min! = *Love me!*

Infinitive or indefinite action is expressed by 'i: am'i, *to love*; est'i, *to be*.

**ADJECTIVES** are words which express *quality*. They are formed by the

addition of 'a to the root: am'a, *loving, affectionate*; grand'a, *large*; bon'a, *good*. An adjective usually belongs to a noun, and if the noun has the plural sign, 'j, the adjective also takes it: bel'a'j bir-d'o'j, *beautiful birds*.

**ADVERBS** usually express *manner*, and are formed by adding 'e to the root: am'e, *lovingly*; rapid'e, *rapidly*. Not all adverbs end in 'e; see "Primary Adverbs," American Esperanto Book.

**FINAL 'N.**—When a verb requires an *object* to complete its sense, this *object* on which the force of the verb falls, has the final 'n: Li mortigis la kato'n = *He killed the cat*. The 'n is also used to indicate *motion toward*: Johano iras hejmo'n = *John is going home(ward)*. If the noun is plural, the 'n follows the 'j. An adjective belonging to the 'n noun also takes the 'n: ruĝ'a'j'n pom'o'j'n.

**PRONOUNS** are words which are used instead of nouns. The personal pronouns are: Mi *I*, vi *you*, li *he*, ŝi *she*, ĝi *it*, ni *we*, ili *they*, oni "one," "they,"



"a person"; *si* 'self or 'selves, can refer only to a *third person*; that is, not to the speaker or listener, but to some other.

**POSSESSION** in pronouns, shown by *my, your, his, etc.*, is indicated by the adjective sign 'a: *mi'a, vi'a, li'a, etc.* When the noun to which they are related is plural, the possessive pronouns take the plural sign, and if the noun is singular, the pronoun is also singular, even though it refers to more than one person: *li'a'j libroj, his books; ili'a libro, their book.*

**Possessive Nouns**, such as *John's, Mary's, father's*, are rendered in Esperanto by the word *de* (*of*): *La libro de Johano=John's book.*

**THE PARTICIPLE** is a word that always implies *action*, and thus resembles the verb. Its signs are: *present action, 'ant'*; *past, 'int'*; *future, 'ont'*. By its ending, it takes the form of a noun, adverb or adjective. In the noun form, it represents the *person* performing the act: *la kant'ant'o, the person who is singing.* In the adjective form, it shows the *quality of being in action*: *kant'ant'a birdo, a singing bird.* In the adverbial form, the participle shows the *fact* of the action, but does not *directly* connect act and actor: *Kant'int'e, la birdo flugis=Having sung, the bird flew.*

The **Passive Participle** expresses the action as being *received*. Its forms are 'at', 'it' and 'ot'.

The verb **EST'I** (*to be*) is used with the participles as follows:

*estas am'anta—'ata, is loving—loved.*  
*estis am'anta—'ata, was loving—loved.*  
*estos am'anta—'ata, will be loving—loved.*  
*estis am'inta—'ita, had been loving—loved.*  
*estis am'onta—'ota, was about to love—be loved, etc., etc., etc.*

(For complete explanations and examples of the various shades of meaning reached by participles see *The American Esperanto Book*).

**THE NUMERALS** are *unu 1, du 2, tri 3, kvar 4, kvin 5, ses 6, sep 7, ok 8, naŭ 9, dek 10, cent 100, mil 1000.* The units are expressed by placing the

lower number *after* the higher: *dek du, twelve, dek tri thirteen, etc.* The tens and hundreds are formed by placing the lower number *before* the higher: *du'dek, twenty, kvin'dek fifty, etc.*

Ordinals have the sign 'a: *unu'a, du'a, tri'a=first, second, third.*

Fractionals have the sign 'on': *du'on'o, ok'on'o=one-half, one-eighth.*

Multiples have the sign 'obl': *du-obl'a, tri-obl'e=double, triply.*

Collectives are formed with the sign 'op': *du'op'e, dek'op'e=by twos, by tens.*

"At the rate of" is signified by the word *po*: *po du, at the rate of two.*

**PREPOSITIONS** are words used to express *relation* between other words. They are the equivalents of such English words as *on, over, in, at, by, near, etc.* In English, words following prepositions are said to be in the *objective*: *at him, toward her.* In Esperanto, the sense is literally *at he, toward she, by they, etc.* We do not change the form of either noun or pronoun following a preposition.

The preposition **JE**, which has no fixed meaning, is used when we are not able to decide what preposition exactly expresses the sense. Instead of *je* we can omit the preposition altogether and substitute the sign 'n after the noun.

### HOW TO READ ESPERANTO

Upon reviewing the foregoing matter, the student should find that he knows the meaning of the following grammatical suffixes: 'o, 'a, 'e, 'j, 'n, 'as, 'ant', 'at', 'is, 'int', 'it', 'os, 'ont', 'ot', 'us, 'u, 'i. The mark ' by which we have set off the suffixes in the examples is not used in ordinary text, and the student soon learns their meaning so thoroughly that his mind automatically combines it with the root. Thus, *am'*, the idea of affection, and 'as, action in the present tense, do not convey to the brain two distinct thoughts, but the single idea *loves*. Of less relative importance than the grammatical signs are the syllable prefixes and suffixes shown on another page. They are used with great frequency. Thus, *virineto* one would find to contain four words: *vir', man; 'in', female; 'et', tiny, small; o, a being or object; hence, a little woman.*

## The American Esperanto Book : plain words

# Prefixes, Suffixes, Word-Building Method

Esperanto is equipped with a system of prefixes and suffixes, giving a wide range of expression to a very small vocabulary. Taking a root for the central thought, these are used to express the variations of the central idea. In Exercise 42, *American Esperanto Book*, there are shown 53 words thus formed from one root. The only limit to such combinations is clearness.

## PREFIXES

- BO'** indicates relationship by marriage: *bo'patro*, father-in-law.
- ĈEF'** chief or principal: *ĉef'kuiristo*, head cook.
- DE'** means from: *de'preni*, to take from.
- DIS'** dismemberment or separation: *dis'siri*, to tear apart.
- EK'** to begin suddenly: *ek'krii*, to cry out; *ek'dormi*, to fall asleep.
- EKS'** same as English *ex*: *eks'prezidanto*, ex-president.
- EL'** out: *el'labori*, to work out; *el'pensi*, to think out, to invent.
- FOR'** away: *for'iri*, to go away.
- GE'** both sexes: *ge'patroj*, parents.
- MAL'** the direct opposite: *bona*, good; *mal'bona*, bad; *levi*, to raise; *mal'levi*, to lower.
- NE'** not, neutral: *ne'bela*, not beautiful, plain.
- PRA'** means great- or primordial: *pravao*, great-grandfather; *pra'patroj*, forefathers.
- RE'** to repeat or reverse: *re'iri*, to go back; *re'diri*, to repeat.
- SEN'** without, -less: *sen'hara*, bald.

## SUFFIXES

- 'AD'** continued action: *kanto*, a song; *kant'ad'o*, continued singing.
- 'AJ'** the concrete; something made from or having the quality of: *bel'aj'o*, a beautiful thing; *ŝaf'aj'o*, mutton.
- 'AR'** collection or group; *vort'ar'o*, a dictionary; *ŝaf'ar'o*, flock of sheep.
- 'CJ'** affectionate diminutive for masculine names: *Vil'ĉj'o*, Willie.
- 'AN'** inhabitant, member or partisan of: *irland'an'o*, an Irishman; *krist'an'o*, a Christian.
- 'EBL'** possibility: *vid'eb'l'a*, visible.
- 'EC'** abstract quality: *bel'ec'o*, beauty.

- 'EG'** increased degree or size: *grand'eg'a*, immense; *vir'eg'o*, a giant.
- 'EJ'** place of action: *lern'ej'o*, school.
- 'EM'** tendency or inclination: *labor'em'a*, industrious.
- 'ER'** a unit of a collection: *mon'er'o*, a coin; *sabl'er'o*, a grain of sand.
- 'ESTR'** a leader or head: *urb'estr'o*, mayor; *ŝip'estr'o*, ship's captain.
- 'ET'** diminution of size or degree: *vir'et'o*, a tiny man; *varm'et'a*, luke-warm.
- 'ID'** offspring: *kat'id'o*, a kitten.
- 'IG'** to cause to become: *riĉ'ig'i*, to enrich.
- 'Iĝ'** to become: *riĉ'ig'i*, to "get rich."
- 'IL'** tool, means, instrument: *kudr'il'o*, a needle; *tranĉ'il'o*, a knife.
- 'IN'** the feminine: *frat'in'o*, sister.
- 'IND'** denotes worthiness: *kred'ind'a*, worthy of belief.
- 'ING'** holder for a single article: *ciĝar'ing'o*, a cigar-holder.
- 'IST'** a person occupied with: *kant'ist'o*, a singer; *drog'ist'o*, a druggist.
- 'NJ'** affectionate diminutive for feminine names: *pa'nj'o*, mamma.
- 'UJ'** that which contains: *krem'uj'o*, a cream pitcher. *Franco*, a Frenchman; *Franc'uj'o*, France.
- 'UL'** a person having the quality of: *grand'ul'o*, a large person.

### I WILL INVESTIGATE FURTHER.

American Esperantist Co.,  
Washington, D. C.

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# ESPERANTO-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

In using the following vocabulary, a working knowledge of the grammatical suffixes and word-elements is very helpful. With these well assimilated, one can form for himself a great variety of words from each root. Thus, from LERN' we have: *Lernejo, school; lernigi, to teach; lernigisto, an instructor; lernanto, a pupil; lernigistino, an instructress; lernejestro, a school principal; lernema, apt or quick to learn; mallernemulo, a dullard, dunce; and many more.* From the root **ŜAF'** we have *ŝafo, a sheep; ŝafisto, shepherd; ŝafino, ewe; ŝafido, a lamb; ŝafidino, a ewe lamb; ŝafaro, flock; ŝafaĵo, mutton; ŝafidaĵo, "lamb mutton."* The inherent lameness of English is well illustrated by comparison here. While it has *veal* to signify the flesh of a calf, it must resort to more or less awkward and ambiguous forms to designate the flesh of a lamb, pig, colt, fawn; and where Esperanto has the precise term *kokidaĵo*, English has the meaningless platitude, *spring chicken!*

**A**  
a. t. v. adj.  
**abest'** about  
**abst'** hoc  
**abst'** fr. [(journal)]  
**abscr'** subscribe  
**abscr'** maple  
**abscr'** acid, sour  
**abst'** buy  
**abst'** d. duration  
**abst'** god-by  
**abst'** admr  
**abst'** admonish  
**abst'** adore  
**abst'** to commit  
**abst'** air [adultery]  
**abst'** affable, kind  
**abst'** tobacco  
**abst'** affair, business matter  
**abst'** frank a  
**abst'** act [letter]  
**abst'** eagle  
**abst'** June (instr.)  
**abst'** agreeable  
**abst'** age  
**abst'** garlic  
**abst'** ever; his who  
**abst'** his  
**abst'** concrete  
**abst'** ideas  
**abst'** to hasten  
**abst'** account (tr.)  
**abst'** accept  
**abst'** welcome  
**abst'** hawk  
**abst'** acquire  
**abst'** pimp [pany]  
**abst'** accom-  
**abst'** sharp [per]  
**abst'** grass-hop-  
**abst'** axis [man]  
**abst'** deliver a wo-  
**abst'** wate:  
**abst'** to  
**abst'** lark (bird)  
**abst'** other  
**abst'** at least  
**abst'** aims  
**abst'** high  
**abst'** alternate  
**abst'** alkali  
**abst'** m a tch  
**abst'** love [(lucifer)]  
**abst'** crowd, mass  
**abst'** both  
**abst'** avail  
**abst'** starch,  
**abst'** friend  
**abst'** extent  
**abst'** amuse  
**abst'** d. member  
**abst'** dark  
**abst'** of  
**abst'** corner,  
**abst'** angel [angle]

**B**  
**babst'** chatter  
**babst'** tride  
**babst'** bake  
**babst'** sweep  
**babst'** a way,  
**babst'** swing, (tr.)  
**babst'** stammer  
**babst'** soon  
**babst'** whole (tr.)  
**babst'** bathe (tr.)  
**babst'** bow (of ribb.)  
**babst'** baptize  
**babst'** obscur

**barb'** beard  
**barb'** barber  
**barb'** bag, barrel  
**barb'** coat tail  
**barb'** stick  
**barb'** beat  
**barb'** fight  
**barb'** bed (garden)  
**barb'** pity;  
**barb'** beautiful, fine  
**barb'** bless  
**barb'** bench  
**barb'** berry  
**barb'** beat, animal  
**barb'** birch (tree)  
**barb'** need, want  
**barb'** goods, estate  
**barb'** beer  
**barb'** bind (books)  
**barb'** bird  
**barb'** white  
**barb'** cry (of beasts)  
**barb'** blind  
**barb'** fair (of hair)  
**barb'** blow  
**barb'** blue [riage]  
**barb'** d. relat. by mar-  
**barb'** boat  
**barb'** bark (dog's)  
**barb'** boil (intr.)  
**barb'** good  
**barb'** burn (tr.)  
**barb'** board, bank  
**barb'** border, border  
**barb'** horse  
**barb'** bourse, ex-  
**barb'** boot (change  
**barb'** bottle  
**barb'** ox  
**barb'** arm  
**barb'** brass  
**barb'** branch  
**barb'** brand y  
**barb'** (prod. of still)  
**barb'** cabbage  
**barb'** shaft  
**barb'** bride  
**barb'** brick  
**barb'** shine (intr.)  
**barb'** embroider  
**barb'** scald  
**barb'** brush  
**barb'** scold  
**barb'** burn (intr.)  
**barb'** brown  
**barb'** chest, breast  
**barb'** brute, cattle  
**barb'** laid, urchin  
**barb'** slaughter  
**barb'** toad  
**barb'** ringlet, curl  
**barb'** club, ball  
**barb'** bud, onion  
**barb'** root (bread)  
**barb'** dress (ins.)  
**barb'** citizen  
**barb'** burger  
**barb'** bud  
**barb'** mouth  
**barb'** butter  
**barb'** shop  
**barb'** button

**C**  
**caest'** to yield  
**caest'** cornflower  
**caest'** aim, object  
**caest'** cent (coin)  
**caest'** hundred  
**caest'** brain, mind  
**caest'** certain, sure  
**caest'** deer [ing  
**caest'** rest, remain-  
**caest'** cypher, nu-  
**caest'** cigar (moral)  
**caest'** cigarette  
**caest'** swan  
**caest'** stork  
**caest'** bug  
**caest'** ash, cinder  
**caest'** circular  
**caest'** cit, mention  
**caest'** lemon  
**caest'** inch

**caest'** yield  
**caest'** cornflower  
**caest'** aim, object  
**caest'** cent (coin)  
**caest'** hundred  
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**caest'** bug  
**caest'** ash, cinder  
**caest'** circular  
**caest'** cit, mention  
**caest'** lemon  
**caest'** inch





**O**  
 o.e. of noun  
 obej obey [ject  
 objekt thing, object  
 obli...fold, *duob*  
 twofold  
 obstin obstinate  
 odor odour, smell  
 ofend offend  
 ofio office (employ-  
 ofit often (ment)  
 ok eight [sion, case  
 okaz occur -o occas-  
 okcident west  
 oktobro October  
 okul eye  
 okup occupy  
 ol than  
 ole oil  
 ombro ombler  
 ombro shadow  
 ombro umbrella  
 on d. fractions:  
 ond wave  
 oni one, people,  
 they:  
 onkl uncle  
 ont e. fut. part. act.  
 on d. collective  
 numerals  
 opin to opine  
 oportun handy  
 or gold [arity  
 ord order, rigour  
 ordn order, (de-  
 coration)  
 ordon order, com-  
 ordn ear -s (mand  
 or orphan  
 organ organ (mus.)  
 orient east  
 ornam ornament  
 os e. of fut. tense  
 osod yawn  
 ost bone  
 ostr oyster  
 ot e. fut. part. pass.  
 ov egg

**P**  
 pac peace  
 pacien patience  
 pag shoot, fire  
 pag pay  
 pag page (book)  
 paj straw  
 pak pack, put up  
 pal palace  
 palat palace  
 pale stake  
 palpe eye  
 pan bread  
 pantalon trousers  
 pantoff slipper  
 pap pope  
 papag parrot  
 papag poppy  
 papir paper  
 papif butterfly  
 par pair, brace  
 paron forgive  
 paron relation  
 paron by heart  
 part part  
 part party, par-  
 part pass (trial)  
 paser sparrow  
 pas passion  
 past Easter  
 past pie  
 pasted pie (or  
 past priest, past-  
 past to step (entire)  
 past pasture, feed  
 past frying-pan  
 pat father  
 patz to pause  
 pav peacock  
 pavim pavement  
 pav piece  
 pav wood-pecker  
 pavag landscape  
 pav in  
 pav to pickle  
 pav drive, (chase)  
 pav fur, (how)  
 pav basin  
 pav endeavour  
 pav hang (intr.)  
 pavik painbrush  
 pav think  
 pav to repent

**per** paint  
 per to chirp  
 per by means of  
 per per perch (fish)  
 per lose  
 peruk partridge  
 peru perish  
 perfid to perfect  
 perfid betray  
 pergamen parch-  
 perit pearl (ment)  
 permes permit  
 peron platform  
 peruk peach  
 pes weigh (tr.)  
 pest plague  
 pest offend, beg  
 pesto be requish,  
 play the wanton  
 petrol paraffin oil  
 petroel parsley  
 pez weigh (intr.)  
 pi pious  
 pied foot, leg  
 pig magpie  
 pigu pig, sting  
 pilk ball (playing)  
 pin pine-tree  
 pinu pinch  
 ping pin  
 pint pointed  
 pip pipe (tobacco)  
 pipr pepper  
 pir bear  
 pirv give  
 plad to pound,  
 plad pea (crust),  
 plad public square  
 plad please  
 plad ceiling  
 pland sole (of the  
 plank) floor (foot)  
 plat flat, plain  
 plaud splash, clap  
 plid most  
 plid weave, plait  
 plid full  
 plend complain  
 plid tray  
 pliez pleasure  
 pl more  
 pler mourn, weep  
 pler further, longer  
 plug plough  
 plum pen  
 plumb lead (metal)  
 pluv rain  
 po apiece, a rate of  
 pokal cup, goblet  
 polio police  
 poligon buckwheat  
 polur polish  
 polus pole  
 pom apple  
 ponar dagger  
 pont bridge  
 popl poplar-tree  
 popul people  
 por for, for benefit  
 poro door (of  
 pork hog, pig  
 poro wear, carry  
 posed possess  
 post after, behind  
 posten station (mil.)  
 postul require, de-  
 post pocket (mand  
 post post, mail  
 poteno mighty  
 pov be able, can  
 prand grandfather  
 prav right (adj.)  
 precip chiefly  
 preciz precise  
 predik preach  
 prefer prefer  
 preg pray  
 prem press  
 premi prize  
 pres print (vb.)  
 preskau almost  
 pret ready (prep.)  
 preter beyond  
 praz price  
 present to present  
 pri concerning, ab-  
 prin prince (our  
 princip principle  
 printem spring  
 privat privat (um)  
 pro owing to, for  
 pro the sake of  
 procent interest  
 proes lawsuit  
 produkt produce

**profund** deep  
 profurat to delay  
 proklam near  
 proklam to walk  
 proklam promise  
 proklam proper (one's)  
 proklam own  
 prosper succeed  
 prov try (thrice)  
 proviz provide  
 prujn hoar (frost)  
 prun plum  
 prunt to lend  
 prunt to prove  
 prunt fat  
 pul flea  
 pulv lung  
 pulv gunpowder  
 pulver powder  
 pump to pump  
 pun punish  
 punkt point  
 punt lave  
 pup doll  
 pur pure  
 pus pus, matter  
 pus push  
 pusit well (subst.)  
 putr to rot

**R**  
 rab rob [count  
 rabat rebate, dis-  
 rabon rabbi  
 rabot to plane  
 rad wheel  
 radik beam, ray  
 radik root  
 rafin horseradish  
 rafin refine  
 rafid to ride (on  
 horseback) [rity  
 rak right, autho-  
 rakent relate  
 rami crawl  
 ran frog  
 rang rancid  
 rand edge, margin  
 rang rank, grade  
 rang ring, rapish  
 rapid report, rapid  
 rapit report  
 rast to rake  
 rat rat  
 raik hoarse  
 raup caterpillar  
 rav ravish, delight  
 rav shave  
 rd d. gain, back  
 redakto editorial  
 red office  
 reg rule, govern  
 regal regale  
 regn State, realm  
 regul rule  
 reg king, reign  
 rekompens reward  
 rekt straight  
 rek rail  
 rem row [chair  
 remur to stuff,  
 rampar bulwark  
 ren kidney  
 renkont meet  
 renvers upset  
 respond reply  
 rest remain [rant  
 restorant restaur-  
 rest net  
 rev dream (awake)  
 rezultat result  
 ribb currant  
 ribel to rebel  
 rido obtain, get.  
 riob rich [receive  
 rid laugh  
 rifug take refuge  
 rifuz to refuse  
 rigard look at  
 rigil bolt  
 rikolt reap  
 rilat relate to, com-  
 rim rhyme [com  
 rimark to notice  
 rimon means  
 rimon strap  
 ring ring (subst.)  
 rip rib  
 ripet repeat  
 ripoz repose, rest  
 ripoz reproach  
 riv river  
 riz rice  
 robd roadstead  
 romp break  
 rond round, circle  
 ronk to snore  
 ron dew  
 rostr roast [anim.)  
 rostr trunk (of

**rot** company (mil.)  
 rot rose  
 rub rubbish  
 ruben ribbon  
 ruben ruby  
 rug red  
 rukt eructate  
 ruf roll (tr.)  
 ruz rust (tr.)  
 ruz' rust, ruse

**S**  
 sabat Saturday  
 sabf sand  
 sag arrow  
 sag wise  
 sag salt  
 salat salad  
 salaj salary  
 salik willow  
 salm salmon  
 salt leap, jump  
 salt salute, greet  
 sam same  
 sam health  
 sam blood  
 samk holy  
 sag soap  
 sark to weed  
 sat satiated  
 sauo sauce [tally]  
 sol know (men-  
 soleno science  
 solur squirrel  
 so if  
 sof grease, fat  
 sof saw  
 sof seat, chair  
 sok dry  
 solat eye  
 sok dissect  
 sokk sex  
 sokv follow  
 sof saddle  
 som sow  
 somajn week  
 son without  
 son sense  
 sond send  
 sond feel, perceive  
 son seven [ber  
 September/Septem-  
 sero search  
 serf series  
 serio serious  
 serur lock, (subst.)  
 ser serve  
 ses six  
 sezon season  
 si him-, her-, it-,  
 one-self, them-  
 selves (reflex.)  
 sibl to hiss  
 sid sit  
 sidg besiege  
 sidg seal (vb.)  
 sidg sign, token  
 signif signify  
 silab syllable, sz-  
 adi to spell  
 silent to be silent  
 silik flint  
 silk silk  
 simf monkey  
 simf nuke, similar  
 simpl simple  
 singult hiccup  
 sinjor Sir, Mr.  
 sitel bucket  
 situat situation  
 skaf scale (brake)  
 skapof shoulder-  
 skarab beetle  
 skatol small box  
 skerm to fence  
 skik to sketch  
 sklav alive  
 skrib write  
 sku shake  
 skulpt sculpture  
 skvam scale (fish)  
 smerald emerald  
 sobr sober  
 societ society  
 soif thirst  
 soif threshold  
 solf only, alone  
 soldat soldier  
 solen solemn  
 solv loosen, solve  
 somer summer  
 son sound (subst.)  
 song dream  
 sonor give out a  
 sound (as a bell)  
 sose long for

**soy** absorb  
 soy witchcraft  
 sovy wild, sav-  
 sort fate, lot (ago)  
 spaz space  
 spes kind, species  
 spesu mirror  
 spesu experience  
 spes of spes' dis-  
 burse, (en spes'  
 receive) money  
 spik spice  
 spik ear (of corn)  
 spin spire  
 spinu spinach  
 spir breathe  
 spiru spirit, mind  
 spit in defiance (of)  
 spong sponge  
 spirit wit  
 spron spur  
 spru expectorate  
 stab staff (mil.)  
 stal station  
 stal stable, stall  
 stamp stamp  
 stan tin [mark  
 standaru flag  
 starn pole  
 star state, condi-  
 stab stitch (tioo  
 stel star  
 stern manure  
 stern stretch out  
 -ita prostrate (fle  
 starter (death) ri-  
 stomak stomach  
 strak suit  
 strang strange  
 strat street  
 strok stretch  
 strok stroak, line  
 stri stripe, wide  
 strig owl (streak  
 strit ostrich  
 stup tow  
 stupu starting  
 sub under, beneath  
 subit sudden  
 sud suck  
 sud south  
 sufer suffer  
 sufik sufficient  
 sufok suffocate  
 suk sap, juice (tr.)  
 sukoon amber  
 sukoon have auc-  
 suker sugar (cess  
 sulfur sulphur  
 suik wrinkle  
 sun sun  
 sup soup  
 super over, above  
 super suppose  
 supu upper (adj.)  
 sur upon, on  
 surd deal  
 surtu overcoat  
 svat arrange mat-  
 rimony  
 sven to swoon  
 sving swing (tr.)

**S**  
 saf sheep  
 sajn seen  
 sak chess  
 sanofl shake (tr.)  
 sang change (tr.)  
 sang load (a gun)  
 sang load, burden  
 sat to prize, like  
 saum foam, spray  
 saf shell, peel, (rod)  
 saik brace (trous.)  
 saik joke  
 sa she, her  
 alig shield  
 sim get mouldy  
 sind shingle  
 sink ham  
 sip ship  
 sir tear, rend  
 sirni shelter  
 sirni mud  
 siob lock, fasten  
 amas hearty kiss  
 amir amear, anoint  
 snur string  
 sov push forward  
 sovel shovel  
 spar be sparing  
 spin spin  
 sprud sprinkle

**stank** cupboard  
 stank screw  
 stat steel  
 stat State  
 stat log of wood  
 stat steal  
 stat stuff, tissue  
 ston stone  
 stop stop  
 stopu stocking  
 stup shoe  
 stup shoe  
 stup one  
 stupr shoulder  
 stupr shoot out (corn  
 stupr sweat [ac.  
 stupr perspire

**T**  
 tabak tobacco  
 tabel list  
 tabf table  
 tabul plank, board  
 tag day  
 tagu tailor  
 tabu estimate  
 tal waist  
 talp mole (animal)  
 tambur drum  
 tamen however  
 tapet tapestry  
 tapet carpet  
 tau cup (tea)  
 tauig be fit for  
 tavol layer  
 to tea  
 tog tedious  
 tog cover (furni-  
 ture, &c.)  
 togment root  
 toisr weave  
 toisr color  
 tomp time [anat  
 tomp temple  
 ten hold, grasp  
 tend tent  
 tent tempt, try  
 ter earth  
 tern sneeze  
 tarur terror  
 testas tortoise  
 tetu grouse  
 tin such a  
 tin therefore  
 tiam then  
 thea there  
 tik thus, so  
 tikl tickle  
 tilf lime-tree  
 timf moth  
 timf moth (en-  
 tint dink of (glanc-  
 tion that (thing)  
 tiom so much  
 tir draw, pull  
 titel title  
 tis that  
 tof linen  
 toisr tolerate  
 toms' thumb, grave  
 toms' clip, shear  
 toms' thunder  
 toru wind, twist  
 torf peat  
 torn turn (latho)  
 tormist' knapsack  
 tort tart  
 tra through  
 trab beam (of wood  
 traduk translate  
 trad hit, reach  
 trad feature  
 trad' transect  
 trad' cut  
 trankvif quiet  
 trans across  
 tre very  
 tremf tremble  
 tremf to dip  
 tren' drag, trill  
 trezo treasure  
 tri three  
 trink drink  
 tritik wheat  
 tro too (much)  
 tromp deceive  
 trotuar side-walk  
 tru find  
 tru hole  
 trud' force upon  
 trunk trunk, stem  
 tub tube  
 tuber bulb  
 tuf tuft  
 tuf immediately  
 tuk cloth, kerchief  
 tur tower  
 turu thrush

**turnent** torment  
 turn turn (v.a.)  
 turough touch  
 tur whole, quite

**U**  
 u e. imperative  
 u d. containing  
 u d. remarkable  
 for  
 uuf indef. suffix  
 umbilika navel  
 ung nail (finger)  
 unu one  
 uru town  
 uru bear (animal)  
 uruk nettle  
 use of conditional  
 uru womb  
 utu useful  
 uz use

**V**  
 vag room  
 valis wax  
 val valley  
 valer be worth  
 van vain, needless  
 vanur cheek  
 vanur vein, fettle  
 vapen steam  
 vart to recruit  
 vartel smallpox  
 varu warm  
 varu nurse (child)  
 vast wide, vast  
 vas vase  
 vauz wax, arouse  
 vauz nail (subst.)  
 vauz fade  
 vauz velvet  
 ven come  
 vend' sell  
 vendur Friday  
 veng poison  
 veng vengeance  
 veng conquer  
 vent wind  
 ventol to air  
 ventr belly  
 ven true  
 verd green [hich  
 verd rod of whip,  
 verd work (liter-  
 veng worm (ary)  
 verd verse  
 verd pour  
 verd such  
 veng wasp  
 veng evening  
 vesport bat  
 vest to clothe  
 vest waistcoat  
 vet her, wagger  
 veter weather (r's  
 veter you (der  
 vauz blast, blad-  
 vauz wind  
 vie row, rank, turn  
 vid see  
 vid widower  
 vid' alert  
 vilag village  
 vin wine  
 vinag vinegar  
 vint' winter  
 viol violet  
 violon violin  
 vip whip  
 vir man, male  
 vir' virginal  
 virt virtue  
 vitr wipe  
 vitr glass (rub-  
 vitr live (stance)  
 vizit face  
 vizit visit, call on  
 voj voice  
 voj way, road  
 vojag voyage  
 voj call  
 voj wish, will  
 volent willingly  
 voj wrap round,  
 voj vomit (roll up  
 voj word  
 voj tail  
 voj' fox  
 voj water culture  
 vand wound

**Z**  
 zar circle  
 zar care frv  
 zar to burn

## FOR THE BEGINNER

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Please explain when "pro" is to be used, and when "por" is right, for English "for."

Remember that *pro* expresses a causal idea, and *por* indicates an idea of purpose. The causal word *pro* directs our attention away from its complement toward the act or state for which it is in some way responsible, as expressed in the rest of the sentence or clause. But *por* directs our attention toward its complement, as the purpose or motive for what is expressed in the rest of the sentence or clause:

*Mi iris tien por promeno, I went there for a walk.*

*Mi estas laca pro la promeno, I am tired because of the walk.*

*Mi skribis leteron por vi, I wrote a letter for you (to read, to see, etc.).*

*Mi skribis leteron pro vi, I wrote a letter for you (in your behalf, for your sake, in your stead, etc.).*

In this connection, the difference between the preposition *pro* and the conjunction *ĉar* should be carefully noted, since in English the word "for" is used variously as a preposition and as a conjunction. The preposition *pro* must not be used unless it has a complement after it, clearly governed by it. But *ĉar* can only be used when it introduces a clause, and when the word "because" (not the combination "because of") can be substituted for it and make sense:

*Mi sendis la leteron pro vi, I sent the letter for your sake (because of you).*

*Mi sendis leteron, ĉar mi volas helpi al vi, I sent a letter, for (because) I wish to help you.*

*Mi alportis bukedon da floroj por vi, ĉar mi estas dankema al vi pro via helpemeco, I brought a bouquet of flowers for you, for (because) I am thankful to you for (on account of) your helpfulness.*

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What are the words for "either" and "neither" in Esperanto, when they refer to

persons? Shall we use "aŭ" and "nek?"

The conjunctions *aŭ* and *nek* can not be used as other parts of speech. The strict meaning of "either" in pronominal use is "one of two," whichever one is chosen; that of "neither" is "neither the one nor the other" of two indicated persons or things. These meanings can easily be rendered by use of the pronouns *iu* and *neniu*, the only interesting point being that Esperanto makes no distinction between "one of two" and "one of three or more," although this trace of the primitive tendency to pair things in speech exists in all national languages, vaguely harking back to the time when man's ability to count was a rather limited accomplishment at best.

In fact, English as well as certain other national languages is encumbered with an extra set of words to be used when two persons or things are spoken of, as if there were some mysterious distinction between two and three, though none between three and four, or any other higher numbers. We say "any of the three," or "any of the four or five or six," but we can not say "any of the two," being compelled by hoary custom to use here the special word "either." The same is true in negative expressions, and while we can say "none of the three," and "none of the four, or five, or fifty," we are forbidden to say "none of the two," but must use the special word "neither." Some examples showing the rendering in Esperanto of the ideas expressed in English "either" and "neither" are:

*Mi akceptos unu aŭ la alian el la du, I will accept either one or the other of the two.*

*Cu vi trovis iun el tiuj du libroj? Did you find either one of those two books?*

*Iu ajn el la du viroj povus iri, either one of the two men could go.*

*Nek unu nek la alia venis, neither one nor the other came.*

*Neniu el la du viroj venis, neither one of the two men came.*

## FABELO.

**I**AM ESTIS lerta kaj homama viro, kiu post multe da studado elpensis novan batalion kaj militmetodon, per kiuj estos eble venki la tutan mondon per pacema kaj sensanga batalado.

Tiun metodon li ne patentigis, sed libere donis ĝin al kiu ajn uzos ĝin. Unue la afero malrapide kreskadis, sed post multe da jaroj la elpensajo penetris ĉiun landon sur la terglobo,—eĉ al la bordoj de la barbara Usono. Nu, post kelkaj jaroj, la tieuloj penadis starigi armeon, kiu batalos laŭ la nova kaj unika metodo. Kelkaj sindonaj personoj donis al la afero multe da tempo, kaj multe da pensado. Ili fabrikis la ilojn, kiujn ili vendis, preskaŭ sen ia profito por si, al kiu ajn volis aĉeti, kaj je granda elspezo de tempo ili voĉe, skribe, kaj per sia militjurnalo senpage instruis ĉiun petanton pri la nova ekzercado kaj militmetodo. Tiel facila kaj nesevera estis tiu metodo ke eĉ virinoj kaj infanoj povis ĝin uzi, egale tiel bone kiel plej forta sekso vira.

Fine, ĉi tiuj sindonaj homoj deziris elmontri al la registaro ke la nova metodo kaj tiuj novaj batalioj meritas nacian uzadon; kaj tial la ĉeĉaborantoj diris al si, "Nun estas deca tempo varbi grandan armeon el la miloj, kiujn ni ĝis nun instruis." Sekve, per sia militjurnalo, per persona peto, kaj per leteroj al la sajnaj simpatiuloj, tiuj ĉeĉaborantoj petis ke ĉi tiu amaso kunigu kun la granda armeo farota. El tiuj miloj, kelkaj volonte anigis, kaj per sia nombro kaj lerteco penis helpi la elmontradon. Sed tre multaj faris diversajn senkulpiĝojn. Virina klubo diris, "Via metodo estas vere mirinda! Viaj iloj estas lerte konstruitaj, kaj per ili ni ludas je batalo inter niaj tetasoj,—sed anigi vian armeon, ho ne! Efektive, ĝi enhavas virojn, kiuj mane laboras, eĉ virinojn, kiuj devas provizi al si la vivrimedojn! Ni tute aprobas vian aferon, sed la ĝentileco malpermesas al ni ke ni kunmiksiĝu kun tia

## A STORY

**O**NCE THERE WAS a clever and philanthropic man who after much study invented a new weapon and a new method of war, through which it would be possible to conquer the whole world by peaceful and bloodless warfare.

That method he did not patent, but freely gave it to whoever would use it. At first the affair progressed slowly, but after many years the invention penetrated every land on the globe,—even to the borders of the barbarous United States. Well, after several years, the people there tried to establish an army, which should do battle according to the new and unique method. A few generous persons gave the matter much time, and much thought. They manufactured the instruments, which they sold, almost without any profit for themselves, to whoever wished to buy, and at great outlay of time they gave instruction gratis, vocally, by writing, and in their war journal, to every inquirer about the new exercise and method of war. So easy and far from exacting was that method that even women and children could use it, equally as well as the strongest manly sex.

Finally these generous persons desired to demonstrate to the government that the new method, and these new instruments, deserved national use; and therefore the chief workers said to themselves, "Now is the proper time to win a great army out of the thousands whom we have up to now instructed." Therefore, through their war journal, through personal request, and by letters to the apparent sympathizers, those chief workers asked that this throng join with the great army to be made. Out of those thousands, several willingly joined, and by their numbers and skill aided the demonstration. But very many offered various excuses. A women's club said, "Your method is truly marvellous! Your instruments are skillfully constructed and with them we play at war over our teacups,—but to join your army, Oh, no! Actually, it contains men, who work with their hands, even women who have to work for their own living! We wholly approve your cause, but courtesy forbids that we should mix in

amasaĉo!" Lernejestro respondis, "Ho, jes, mi ankaŭ aprobas vian celon, kaj mi instruas miajn lernantojn pri via metodo, kaj ili bonege interbataladas inter si, sed ili havas nek la monon nek la tempon por serioze helpi vian bataladon." La homoj tiel diversmaniere sin senkulpigis, kiel estis diversaj la respondoj al la invito al la edziĝfesto pri kiu rakontas al ni la Biblio, kaj la proponitaj kialoj estis preskaŭ same gravaj:

"Mi ne havas tempon." "Via armeo ne pagas al siaj anoj,—kontraŭe, ĝi postulas ke ĉiu militanto pagu tiom, kiom estas la prezo de ses cigaroj, ekzemple!" "Mi ne povas vidi ian personan profiton el aneco kun vi." "Vian penoj estas laŭdindaj, mi ĝuas vian metodon, kaj en mia ĉambro mi min ekzercadas kontraŭ la muroj per viaj iloj, sed mi ŝatas vian aferon nur ĝis la punkto, kie ĝi donas al mi personan plezuron." "Mi aprobas viajn metodon kaj ilojn, kaj tuj kiam via armeo estos tute organizita, kaj jam ĉie venkis, mi kun plezuro aniĝos al ĝi." Kaj tiel plu!

Tiamaniere unu post la alia respondis; multaj eĉ neniel respondis; kaj kiam la veraj laborantoj faris raporton al la registaro, ili devis diri, "Jen dekmiloj da personoj aprobas nian metodon kaj uzas niajn ilojn,—ili tion diras,—sed bedaŭrinde niaj varbitoj konsistas el nur malmultaj miloj."

Respondis la registaro, "Via teorio estas plaĉa, viaj iloj verŝajne estas tre lerte konstruitaj, sed kial vi malŝparas vian tempon, penante pruvi la indecon de afero, kiu ne povas allogi al si la helpon de eĉ tiuj, kiuj uzas ĝin kaj profitas per ĝi? Montru al ni viajn dekmilojn da varbitoj, kaj eble ni atentos vian peton, sed ĝis tiam ne malŝparu nian tempon, pe-tante ke ni formale aprobu tion, kion nur tiel malgranda armeo efektive antaŭen-puŝas. Ni deziras faktojn kaj ciferojn,—ne nurajn eblecojn!"

Sekve, la bonega metodo kaj la laŭdindaĵ iloj ne ricevas la deziratan helpon de la registaro; pro tio, multaj homoj, kiuj estus ricevintaj multan profiton per ili, ankoraŭ neniam aŭdis pri ilia ekzistado; kaj tial la progreso de la tuta civilizacio estas multe prokrastata.

KONSILANTO.

with that sort of a mob!" A school principal answered, "Oh yes, I also approve your purpose, and I teach my pupils in accordance with your method, and they do battle excellently among themselves, but they have neither the time nor the money seriously to help your warfare." The people excused themselves by as many ways, as the answers were different to the invitation for the wedding feast about which the Bible tells us, and the reasons suggested were almost as serious:

"I have not time." "Your army does not pay its members,—on the contrary, you ask that each warrior pay as much as the price of, for instance, six cigars!" "I cannot see any personal profit from membership with you." "Your efforts are laudable, I enjoy your method, and in my room I exercise myself against the walls with your instruments, but I like your cause only to that point where it gives me personal pleasure." "I approve your method, and as soon as your army is fully organized, and has conquered everywhere, I shall be pleased to join it." And so on!

Thus one after another answered; many did not even answer at all; and when the real workers made a report to the government, they had to say, "Behold, tens of thousands of persons approve our method and use our instruments,—they say that,—but unfortunately our recruits consist of merely a few thousands."

The government responded, "Your theory is very pleasing, your instruments, apparently, are very skilfully constructed, but why do you waste your time trying to prove the worthiness of a cause which cannot attract to itself the help of even those who use it and profit by it? Show us your tens of thousands of recruits, and possibly we shall pay attention to your request, but until then do not waste our time asking us to approve formally that which only so small an army is actually promoting. We want facts and figures,—not mere possibilities!"

As a consequence, the excellent method and the admirable instruments do not receive the desired help from the government; therefore many people who would have profited by the use of these have never even heard of their existence; and thereby the progress of all civilization is being much delayed.



## FOREIGN NEWS

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**France.**—The first number of "Internacia Polica Bulteno," a monthly magazine established by the International Police Association, has recently been issued. The managing editor is Police Inspector Miguiere, president of the "Polica Klubo Esperantista" of Paris. Only police officers and policemen are desired on the subscription list (50c. per year).

With the April issue "L'Esperantiste Catholique" doubles the number of its pages. Excellent propaganda work for Esperanto among Catholics and vice versa is reported, and the March number makes a special plea for increase in the subscription list of this magazine, the official organ of the French League of Catholic Esperantists (75c. per year).

A series of special propaganda numbers is being issued by "Juneco," the March number being especially devoted to Germany, containing several articles and announcements in German, addressed to the young people of that country, as well as a certain proportion of the usual news, literature, etc., in Esperanto. The longer part of the Esperanto literature this month happens to be a translation from an American author, the creator of "Uncle Remus."

A banquet was recently given by the esperantist group in Nice, at which were present not only the officers and members of this active organization, but also several officers and representatives of the esperantist societies of Monaco, Marseilles, Draguignan, Goujol, Grasse, Vichy, Paris, also of Toretta and Bordighera, Italy. The local papers gave detailed reports, with photographs.

In Lyon a parliamentary group for the propaganda of Esperanto in the Chamber of Deputies has been founded, with the ultimate purpose of introducing a law to officialize the teaching of the language.

At the exposition of the West of France, in Mans, from May to October, there will be represented Industry, Agriculture, Art, Sport, and Esperanto.

In Roubaix an important international

exposition will also occur, devoted to textile industries, mechanical and educational affairs. The esperantist group of Roubaix-Tourcoing will arrange a comprehensive Esperanto exhibit in connection with this.

In the Esperanto course given at the Sorbonne by M. Aymonier about a hundred and fifty are present every week. The number of esperantists in Paris seems to increase with gratifying rapidity.

The Parisian firm which, as reported in previous numbers of *Amerika Esperantisto* presented especially designed Esperanto fans to Queen Elizabeth, of Roumania, and later to Queen Victoria, of Spain, receiving cordial acceptance from each, has now presented another Esperanto fan to Princess Helen Em. Kopassis, of Samos, who sent in acknowledgment a letter of thanks, written in Esperanto by her own hand, and accompanied this by a photograph of herself.

**Belgium.**—Preparations for the Seventh International Congress are producing very satisfactory results in Antwerp, and the innumerable details of such a task are being well worked out. The number of tickets bought has now mounted to almost six hundred, which is a very remarkable figure for this early date, as it is unfortunately true that the vast majority of congress members are prone to leave the enrollment until the very last thing. Details concerning the Literary Contest will be found elsewhere in our columns.

**Holland.**—The Second International Congress of Catholic Esperantists, to take place at the Hague the week before the general Congress at Antwerp, is being well prepared for, and will doubtless be a very satisfactory pre-congress event. The program has been approved by Bishop Mgr. Callier.

A prominent newspaper in the Hague, "De Avondpost," which has often published articles about Esperanto, has now begun to print weekly a section in the language Esperanto.

**Germany.**—The Esperanto movement is

becoming a well-established factor in this country. The German Esperanto Association, which is the organization of those who are definitely interested in helping the movement and financing its work, contains nearly six thousand members. When we realize that the number in any city or locality who are thus actively supporting the movement is usually but a twentieth or even smaller proportion of the total number of persons who are using Esperanto for their own profit or pleasure (since the majority fail to realize the innate selfishness of their indifference about aiding to pass on a good thing which has been passed to them by the efforts of more altruistic individuals), we can then calculate the approximate total of Esperantists, not only for Germany, but for any country or region.

The Sixth German Esperanto Congress, June 4-7, already outlined in a preceding number of *Amerika Esperantisto*, promises to be very successful in every way, as well as very enjoyable. The German manoeuvres will take place during this time, which will render the Congress the more interesting. Lubeck itself, the congress-city, is rich in art treasures, picturesque historical buildings, and modern achievements of various kinds, and the projected visits to Kiel, Hamburg, and Holstein Switzerland will be equally attractive. (Esperantists are requested to send any exhibition material which they are willing to lend, in care of Dr. A. Mobsz, Falkenstr. 12, Lubeck.)

Esperanto and esperantist organizations will have a prominent part in the International Exposition of Hygiene, from May to October, in Dresden. This will be the largest exposition in Germany. A special esperantist convention will occur August 16-18, after which a special train will carry to Antwerp those who intend to participate in the International Congress.

A special exposition and Esperanto information bureau forms part of the important International Exposition for Travel and Touring, which is now open in Berlin, in the large exposition halls near the Zoological Garden. It is an interesting fact that the space for this was given free by the authorities having the preparation of the general exposition in charge, who merely requested that the

esperantists aid, by means of Esperanto, the publicity department of the preparations.

In Braunschweig the Duke Regent has taken definite steps in the matter of Esperanto. By his express invitation a meeting occurred in the large hall in the castle, those invited being the ministers, mayor, president of the Chamber of Commerce, other officers of similar organizations, school authorities, etc., including in all some forty persons of influence and authority, beside the Duke and Duchess and several of their court. The subject of Esperanto was ably presented by Dr. Klemke, Herr Reinking and Dro. Freise, whose exposition of the subject was received with the most lively interest, and is expected to bring far-reaching and important results, judging from the very favorable attitude manifested by the audience.

In Cologne, after the Seventh International Congress in Antwerp has closed, the local society plan to arrange a special Esperanto day. The date set is August 30, and a number of Esperantists, among whom will be the members of the "Nordamerika Karavano," will undoubtedly enjoy the occasion to the utmost in this interesting city.

A test of Esperanto in travel, from Russia into South America, was reported at a recent club meeting in Leipsic, by an Esperantist who went to Montevideo, then returned through Italy, Austria and Germany, receiving everywhere the most friendly welcome and valuable guidance and assistance from esperantists in these countries, as well as in South America.

**Austria.** — More than fifty Esperanto courses are under way in Prague and other Bohemian cities. In one of the suburbs of Prague a musical Esperanto club has been formed, and in two cinematograph exhibitions in the city an announcement concerning Esperanto precedes the presentation. Another similarly interesting indication of the general appreciation of what Esperanto is can be gained from the fact that a certain new hotel, whose name appeared in twenty different languages upon its name plate, has now adopted Esperanto for a means of really attracting the public attention.

There are now thirty commercial firms in Prague which use Esperanto in their business and for correspondence. The director of one of the schools in the same city has recommended to the students, by a special circular, that they attend the Esperanto classes conducted by the Bohemian Esperanto Union.

In the commercial academy in Prostejov, Moravia, a class of eighty is studying Esperanto. This number is almost equalled by that of a new group in Radvanice, the first yet in the province of Silesia.

It has been necessary to prepare a new edition of Bohemian-Esperanto "keys," of which fifty thousand have already been distributed.

A "Jubilee of Austrian Esperantists" is planned for June 3-5, in Brno, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the first Esperantist group in Austria. Judging by the activity and number of the Esperantists in Austria this assembly should prove highly successful.

**Samos.**—Not long ago occurred the annual Esperanto ball, organized by the Samos Esperanto Society. An especially interesting fact this year is that this ball was not only under the patronage of their Highnesses Prince and Princess Kopassis, but that the visiting cards of the prince and princess were enclosed in every invitation sent out.

**Crete.**—The formation of an esperantist group at Heraclion is reported.

**Persia.**—The monthly magazine "Behar" has recommended to its readers that they learn Esperanto.

**Asiatic Turkey.**—In Smyrna an article in a French-Hebrew newspaper has aroused much interest in Esperanto, and classes in the language have been organized in both Smyrna and Aidin.

**Egypt.**—In Heliopolis a preliminary meeting has been held to make arrangements for the organization of an Esperanto club. Arabs, orientals and Europeans were present, almost every person representing a different nation or race.

An interesting opportunity to speak with an Egyptian esperantist has recently been afforded the esperantists in more northern regions by the visit of Mr. Raphael Nakle, of Cairo, who has been the guest of esperantist assemblies in Dres-

den, Cologne and elsewhere, in the course of student travel. Mr. Nakle is not only a zealous esperantist, but is said to be a good lecturer as well.

**Italy.**—New Esperanto groups and societies have just been established in Milan, Palermo, Perugia, Florence and Bordighera. In Florence the city Chamber of Commerce has made an appropriation of 100 lire for assisting the local Esperanto Association in its propaganda work.

In Genoa five courses, containing about two hundred students, have been opened in the evening schools, with permission of the city government. Since Esperanto has been placed on the printed time-tables of these schools, it may be considered an official subject, and many of the city authorities are manifesting a lively interest in its progress. The rector of the university in the same city has given permission for a special Esperanto course for students, conducted by Dr. Stromboli.

A neat booklet containing program and other necessary information has been prepared by the committee, who are making preparations for the Congress of Italian Esperantists, which, as has already been mentioned in *Amerika Esperantisto*, will take place in Genoa May 25-28. The Mayor of Genoa, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and a number of other influential persons are among the honorary committee, while the list of names in the acting committee gives promise of very adequate preparation for the convention. A special course is being given for a number of the city guard, who are interested in learning Esperanto because of the approaching congress.

An important Genoa newspaper, "Il Lavoro," has now opened its columns to Esperanto, in which a certain portion is regularly printed.

**Spain.**—Several new courses are again reported from Barcelona, one being especially for street-car conductors.

Details concerning the work of the "Havena Komisio" (Harbor Commission), proposed some years ago by Sro. Pujula, of Barcelona, are given in the March-April issue of "Kataluna Esperantisto," with an appeal to esperantists throughout the world to give each a little financial aid to this admirable method of propaganda (address care of Prof. Rollet de L'Isle,

Section Française de la Ligue Maritime Esperantiste, 51, rue de Clichy, Paris). The method of work, taking Barcelona for an example, is to send special propaganda matter to the officers of each ship entering the port, and to notify the esperantist group in the city whose harbor the ship will next enter, so that in each country the officers may be visited by esperantists, who will point out to all of these officers the immense advantage Esperanto can be to them.

The Literary Contest of the Second Congress of the "Kataluna Esperantista Federacio" is open to contestants of all countries. The subjects and prizes are now announced.

Chili.—In Santiago a new magazine, "Esperanta Penso," has been founded, as the organ of the esperantist laborers who are members of the Esperanta Ekskursa Societo.

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## KRONIKO NORDAMERIKA

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[Ni petas la konsilantojn, la distriktajn kaj precipe la lokajn sekretariojn, ke ili sendu plenajn raportojn pri la progreso de la Esperantista Movado en siaj urboj, distriktoj kaj apartaĵoj, antaŭ la mezo de ĉiu monato. Ni ankaŭ petas la individuojn, ke ili ankaŭ sendu, antaŭ la mezo de ĉiu monato, raportojn pri artikoloj en ĵurnaloj, paroladoj, intervjuoj, kaj pri ekstarigo de klasoj, ĉar la raportoj en "Kroniko Nordamerika" estos plej precizaj se la informo pri ĉio venas rekte de la koncernata loko.]

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### EXPLANATION.

It is our custom to give under the title "Kroniko Nordamerika" news of the movement in North America, printing it in Esperanto in order that our foreign colleagues may be able to read and summarize it, as we do for the readers of *Amerika Esperantisto* under "Foreign News." Four and three-quarter pages of such American news, outlining the activity in this country, was set up for this number, but because of the extra amount of purely propaganda matter this had to be omitted. It will, however, be printed unchanged next month.

It was also planned to give a directory of all Esperanto clubs and groups in this country and Canada, but the greater part of the information for this was received too late to make the list complete. We request all societies, clubs, groups and classes, who have not already done so this past month to send us the name of the organization, of its officers with addresses, and time and place of meeting. We wish to give in a later number an authoritative directory of all Esperantist organizations, whether or not they are official clubs of the Esperanto Association of North America.

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### KLARIGA NOTO.

Ni petas ke niaj fremdaj abonantoj pardonu la eksterordinaran kvanton angle verkitan en ĉi tiu numero. Ni eldonis ĝin speciale por propagando, tial ni devis emeti precipe anglajn artikolojn, krom la reguloj de Esperanto, listo da libroj por pruvi ke ni esperantistoj havas literaturon, k. t. p.

En la ĵus antaŭa numero ni proponis ĉi tiun specialan propagandan numeron, scilicete la samideanojn ke ni vendos la specialajn ekzemplerojn dekope aŭ pli grand-nombre po duonprezo (la kutima prezo estas dek cendoj). Entuziasme ili respondis, kaj ĝis nun oni jam aĉetis tri mil ekzemplerojn; kaj la mendoj ankoraŭ venas per ĉiu poŝto. Ni esperas ke oni disdonos pli multe ol kvin mil ekzemplerojn, aldone al la ekzempleroj senditaj al abonantoj.

Ni preparis preskaŭ kvin paĝojn por presigi sub la rubriko "Kroniko Nordamerika," sed la propagandaj artikoloj prenis ties spacon. Tial ni presigos tiujn paĝojn sensange la venontan monaton.



# ESPERANTO AND THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MOVEMENT

In speaking of the relationship that exists or may exist between any organization and Esperanto, the internationality of that organization must be taken into consideration. This article is to take up the relationship existing between the Christian Endeavor movement and Esperanto, and in order that we may fully appreciate the possibilities of the use of Esperanto in this work, let us look at a few facts in regard to Christian Endeavor.

The Christian Endeavor movement is exactly thirty years old, and in these thirty years of its existence it has grown until today there are over 74,000 known societies, with an enrolled membership of about four million. It is true that the greater bulk of this membership is to be found in English-speaking countries, but the fact remains that there are over six thousand societies with a membership of over 300,000 in non-English speaking lands. There is not a civilized nation in the world where Christian Endeavor is not to be found, and societies exist in every uncivilized land where a Protestant mission station has been established. These facts show the great opportunity and need that exist for a common language, by means of which those who are interested in the movement may get in touch one with another. It is a fact that very few American Endeavorers know anything about the work that is being done by the *samcelanoj* in European and Asiatic countries, save as it is briefly reported by translated notes in the *Christian Endeavor World*. However by means of the language Esperanto it is possible for the individual societies or the individual members to get in touch with the work in other lands at first hand, for Esperanto is equally international.

There is another phase of the matter to be considered. If the Christian Endeavor movement has one characteristic that predominates above all others, it is that of missionary enthusiasm. It seems to the writer that this thought suggests

one of the great possibilities of the use of Esperanto. Nearly every Christian Endeavor Esperantist has his list of foreign correspondents, and among them are many who are non-Christian. By means of his letters, and of tracts printed in Esperanto, he is able to sow much seed that will bring forth a plentiful harvest at some later date. Should he send to a man who speaks a different language from himself a tract printed in that man's native language, the tract would be thrown to one side, and would accomplish nothing—possibly the man would feel that he had been insulted. However if it is printed in Esperanto it will be read for the sake of Esperanto, and incidentally the seed will be sown.

Now just a word in regard to what has already been done to make this a reality. About five or six years ago the *Christian Endeavor World* began a course of Esperanto lessons in its columns. Many Endeavorers began the study, and undoubtedly many of our leading Esperantists of today began their study at that time. Later the *World* published an Esperanto translation of the Gospel of John, and the First Epistle of St. John, made by Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, Prof. Grinstead and Rev. R. P. Anderson. For perhaps two years Esperanto was used quite extensively in the magazine *European Christian Endeavor*, which was published in Geneva, Switzerland, by the European Christian Endeavor Union. This was a very effective propaganda, as is shown by the fact that many letters were received in Esperanto at the international headquarters in Boston. For this information and for the figures used in this article the writer is indebted to Rev. Mr. Anderson, who is associate editor of the *Christian Endeavor World*, and they are therefore authoritative. The propaganda which was carried on by the *Christian Herald* was also instrumental in reaching many Endeavorers, and through its columns the writer, as well as others whom he knows personally, began the study of the language.

In closing this article let us look for a moment into the future and see what the relationship between the two movements in the time to come is to be. One thing that hinders the use of Esperanto in the Christian Endeavor work is the fact that there is so little available literature that is suitable for the work; and another is that there has never been compiled a list of the Christian Endeavorers, in this land and in foreign countries, who use the international language. In order to overcome these difficulties there has been a movement set on foot to have an Esperanto session at the World's Christian Endeavor Convention which is to be held in Atlantic City July 6-12, 1911. International Secretary Shaw has given his consent, and has named as the hour for the session, Tuesday morning, July 11, from 9:00 to 10:15. If more time is needed, arrangements can then be made for another session. Rev. Mr. Anderson, who is a proficient Esperantist, and at the same time an ardent Endeavorer, has consented to take charge of the meeting. This insures its success from the beginning. Plans will be formulated for the translation of suitable Christian literature; a directory of the Christian Endeavor Esperantists will be begun, and

arrangements made to get other names, in order that the list may be made as complete as possible, if it seems feasible a Christian Endeavor Esperantist Union will be formed, and such other work as may suggest itself to the ones who are present will be done. Undoubtedly this will mean much to both Christian Endeavor and Esperanto, as there will be thousands of delegates present from all over the world, and among them not a few Esperantists. Let every Endeavorer who reads these lines resolve that he or she will be present and do all that is possible to make it a success.

It is also requested that every Esperantist who reads this article and is a member of a Christian Endeavor Society, or one of the allied organizations, such as the Epworth League, Luther League or the B. Y. P. U., send a card to the writer of this article, giving your full name, address and the name of the organization to which you belong. Any questions that you may desire to ask will be cheerfully answered, and in this manner we may be able to facilitate the work that is to be done at Atlantic City.

REV. L. E. CATLIN,  
Blossburg, Pa.

#### LITERARY CONTEST.

In addition to the subjects and prizes published last month in *Amerika Esperantisto*, for the Seventh International Esperanto Congress, the following subjects and prizes have been entered:

"Plej taŭga procedo kaj plej efikaj rimedoj uzotaj de la esperantistoj kaj speciale de la internaciaj kongresoj, por atingi de ĉiuj registaroj la oficialan starigon de la deviga instruado de Esperanto en la duagrada lernejoj." Prize, 40 Sm., offered by *Dro. Pedro Ruiz Prieto*.

"Efika broŝuro pri la utilo kaj agado de la T. E. A. (kun modelaj ekzemploj pri la plej bona uzo de la T. E. A. laborfakoj)" (7 printed pages). Prize, five Esperanto specialties, offered by the Tutmonda Esperanto Anoncekspedo, firmo Th. Anding, Berlin, S. W. 48.

"Pri la batalo por la akiro de la lingvaj rajtoj en malgranda lando, ekz. Bohemu-

jo, Kroatujo, Flandro aŭ alia." About 5 pages, size of "*Belga Esperantisto*." Prize, 12 Sm., offered by *Sro. Oscar van Schoor*.

"*Libera Penso en la Moderna Literatura*." Prize, 10 Sm., offered by the international society "*Libera Penso*."

The manuscripts must be sent to the secretary-treasurer (*Dr. W. van der Bleet*, 76 *Minderbroedersrui*, Antwerp) to arrive before the first of July. They must not be written by the author himself ("ne povos esti skribitaj de la aŭtoro mem"), and must bear a device, which device is to be written also on an accompanying sealed envelope in which is the name and address of the author.

Any organizations, firms or individuals who wish to propose subjects and offer prizes for them are requested to communicate these at once, that they may be added to the list already announced.

# OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE ESPERANTO OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Edwin C. Reed, Sec.-Treas.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

Just before going to press word was received from the Councilor of the Western Division to the effect that as the attendance from other sections of the country promised to be rather small, the Esperantists of Portland and the Portland Commercial Club deem it inadvisable to hold the meeting in that city this year, and withdraw the invitation.

Since the matter has not yet been laid before the General Council, no definite statement as to the location of the meeting can be given. Inasmuch as all Esperantists who could do so made extra efforts last year to attend the International Congress at considerable expense of time and money, it seems to be the general opinion, judging by such letters as have been received, that the meeting this year will at best have a comparatively small attendance, and should not therefore attempt to be more than a meeting for discussion of business matters, methods of propaganda, and the registering of votes for officers and any proposed changes in the constitution. Such votes may be cast either in person or by proxy, and propositions for changes in the constitution should be made in the regular manner in time for publication in the next number of *Amerika Esperantisto*. In the copy of the present constitution, which has been sent to each member of The Esperanto Association of North America, will be found the section concerning amendments.

## ESPERANTO HERALD NO. 6.

The April number of the *Esperanto Herald*, published by the Esperanto Association of North America in an endeavor to provide a series of pamphlets, of which each will be unique for propaganda in some special field, has the title "*Esperanto for the Peace Advocate*." This is

an attempt to show that, while the "brotherhood of man" is not an idle dream, it is a dream less likely to be realized as long as one "brother" can not make the other understand, and the inability to understand causes suspicion and dislike.

## NEW SUSTAINING MEMBERS.

J. D. Hailman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. John Woodwell, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PASSED PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

### Atesto pri Lernado.

Leonora G. Stoeppler, New York City.  
Chas. B. Wells, New York City.  
Mrs. C. S. Valentine, Ridgewood, N. J.  
Armando Cabrera, St. Louis, Mo.  
Stojan J. Ketipoff, St. Louis, Mo.

## PASSED ADVANCED EXAMINATION.

### Atesto pri Kapableco.

Mariano Mojado y Abad (hispana pastro), St. Louis, Mo.  
Winfield G. Laube, Rico, Colo.  
Edwin L. Clarke, Worcester, Mass.

## TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

### APRIL.

#### Receipts.

Cash on hand April 1.....	\$8.16
Membership fees.....	15.50
Examinations .....	19.35
Sustaining Membership Fees.....	36.00
Sale of extra "Heralds".....	25.68
Sale of enclosure slips.....	.30
Subscriptions to magazines.....	8.00
	<b>\$112.99</b>

#### Expenditures.

Magazine subscriptions paid.....	\$6.80
Examinations .....	6.00
Printing .....	55.00
Office Rent.....	12.50
Stenographer .....	30.00
Stamps .....	.50
Balance on hand April 26.....	2.19
	<b>\$112.99</b>

**ATENTU, ESPERANTISTOJ!**

Ni petas ĉiujn esperantistojn, ne nur en Usono sed ĉie en la mondo, ke vi tuj skribu leteron aŭ poŝtkarton al "The Office Window, The New York Mail, New York City," certigante al tiu grava kaj influa ĵurnalo ke Esperanto ja vivas, kaj ĉiutage kreskas. Plie, petu ke The New York Mail sendu sian propran delegiton al la Sepa Internacia Kongreso de Esperanto, en Antverpeno, por konstati la faktojn pri la vera situacio de Esperanto, kaj ĝia plena taŭgeco por ĉia uzado. Ni petas ĉi tiun helpon al usona propagando, ĉar antaŭ kelkaj tagoj la suprecitita fako de tiu ĵurnalo presigis noton titolatan "kie estas Esperanto," en kiu oni diris ke la lingvo estas jam morta, kaj ke oni ekscias ke la internacia lingvo tute malsukcesis "ĉar la

delegitoj ĉe internaciaj kongresoj povis pli bone sin interkomprenigi per siaj patraj lingvoj ol per internacia lingvo!"

Ni petas la esperantistan gazetaron represigi ĉi tiun peton, por ke kiel eble plej multaj samideanoj bonvole skribu al tiu ĵurnalo.

**CORRECTION.**

Through printers' error the following names of state secretaries were omitted from the list of Association Officers published in last month's issue:

J. G. Haupt, Crowley, La., secretary for Louisiana.

Miss Alice Louise Moresi, Jeannerette, La., secretary for Mississippi.

The name of Miss Aurelia W. Reid, secretary for Georgia, was wrongly given as Miss Amelia W. Reid.

**JUNIOR ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA**

During the last two months the Junior Association has improved slowly but surely, and now there is no doubt but that it is a permanent organization.

We shall be glad to answer inquiries concerning Esperanto in general, and the Junior Association in particular.

Of course, as we stated in the constitution, we shall be glad to hear from the "grown ups" as well as those under sixteen years of age. All inquiries should be sent to the Secretary, Wm. McGovern, care of Miss Montgomery, The Hills, Augusta, Ga.

The young people seem to occupy an important position in all the world's affairs. The Junior Republics are ever increasing, the Boy Scouts are attracting more and more attention. There are many more such organizations, but these two are the most famous. Nearly everybody recognizes that through these junior organizations a better manhood is being formed.

Through the Junior Esperanto Associa-

tion of North America better adult Esperantists will be made. The Junior Association is therefore of great importance, and we hope in thinking of this, you will co-operate with us.

Considering all things, the growth of the Junior Association has been good, but we wish it to be better. The present growth certainly is not large, but considering everything it is good enough for now. But in a month we will expect something better—and we will have it. At first the road is somewhat stony—but we have the end in sight.

Consider becoming a member as an investment. You can pay fifty cents a year, and what is the result? The bettering of Esperanto indirectly, and directly the making of good junior Esperantists. Our motto is: "Good Junior Esperantists make good adult Esperantists." What do you think of that investment? We consider fifty cents a year as very small, considering the results. What about you?

WM. MCGOVERN, Sec.-Treas.

**UNIVERSALA ESPERANTO-ASOCIO.**

Kiel la lastan jaron, U. E. A. faris statistikon de la servoj plenumitaj de siaj Delegitoj dum 1910. Jen la kompara eta-

to de la servoj dum 1909 kaj 1910:

	1909	1910
Administrado kaj diversaj servoj .....	940	2548
Komerco .....	1120	1474
Turismo .....	650	635



Junuloj kaj Studentoj.....	218	394
Servoj al vojaĝantoj.....	628	1072
Sumo.....	3556	7123
Korespondajoj ricevitaj kaj forŝenditaj de la Del....	5754	13342
Movado de la korespondajoj ĉe la Centra Oficejo U. E. A. ne notita.....		23940
Gazetartikoloj pri U. E. A..	326	573
Paroladoj pri U. E. A.....	218	447

La nombro de la faritaj servoj do duobliĝis. Plie, la unuan fojon estis farita per U. E. A. statistiko de la Esperanta instruado. Laŭ ĝi, dum 1910 okazis 710 Esperantaj kursoj kun meznombro 11,566 lernantoj.

La Komerca fako de U. E. A. komencis la eldonadon de "Komerca Bulteno." Ĝi aperos kiel senpaga aldono de "Esperanto" kaj estas sendata al la Komercaj Konsuloj, kiuj estos ĝiaj ĉefaj kunlaborantoj.

Se tiu provo donas kontentigan rezultaton, la Bulteno regule aperos dum 1911.

De la 1a Aprilo ĝis 20, Junio okazos en Berlino grava Internacia ekspozicio por vojaĝo kaj turismo, ĉe kiu Esperanto kaj U. E. A. havos apartan lokon. La dirita ekspozicio uzis la servojn de U. E. A. por konigi la ekspozicion fremdlanden, speciale per gazetartikoloj.

Jus aperis la la Aldono al la Oficiala Jarlibro, kiu enhavas ĉiujn adresojn de novaĵ Delegitoj, sangojn, ktp. Ĝi estas necesega al la personoj ofte uzantaj la servojn de U. E. A.

La proponoj ekzamenotaj de la 2a Kongreso de U. E. A. (Antverpeno, 26-30 Aŭgusto, 1911) devas esti kiel eble plej baldaŭ sendataj al la Centra Oficejo. La lasta tempolimo estas la 25. Junio.

(Oficiale komunikita.)

## END OF OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

### ALVOKO.

Ĉiuj ĉemistoj, kiuj intencas ĉeesti ĉe la Oka Internacia Kongreso de Ĉemio Aplikata, kiu okazos en Washington kaj Nova Jorko en septembro, 1912, kaj interesiĝas je la ebla enkonduko de Esperanto, por helpi al vizitantoj kiuj ne parolas angle, kaj al amerikanoj kiuj ne parolas la lingvojn de la vizitantoj, estas petataj korespondi kun E. C. McKelvy, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., Usono.

LA ESPERANTISTAJ GAZETOJ ESTAS PETATAJ REPRESI ĈI TIUN GRAVAN ALVOKON.

### NOTICE.

All chemists who expect to attend the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which is to occur at Washington and New York in September, 1912, and are interested in the possible introduction of the use of Esperanto for the convenience of the visitors who do not speak English, also of the Americans who may not know the languages of the visitors, are requested to communicate with E. C. McKelvy, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

### GRAVA DECIDO.

La "Bureau of Standards" (Usona Oficejo pri oficialaj peziloj, mezuriloj, k. t. p.) ĵus anoncis la jenan gravan kaj interesplenan decidon: Kvankam la Oficejo ne celas pligrandigi sian esperantan korespondadon, ĝi estas preta ricevi kaj respondi demandojn pri sia laboro, eĉ se kaj demando kaj respondo devos esti skribitaj esperante. La oficistoj en la Oficejo multe interesiĝas je la internacia lingvo, kaj jam havis neformalan organizon esperantistan, aŭskultis paroladojn pri Esperanto, kaj disdonis propagandilojn. Ĉiu, kiu ne komprenas la anglan lingvon, povas komuniki kun la "Bureau of Standards," estante certa ke lia letero ricevos tujan respondon.

Ĉi tiun novan venkon ni suldas al la klopodo de la jenaj oficistoj de la oficejo: Sro. H. D. Hubbard, Dro. F. W. Grover, Dro. H. C. Dickinson, Sro. E. C. McKelvy kaj Sro. V. L. Lowe, kiuj estas fervoraj esperantistoj. AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO petas ke samprofesistoj en ĉiuj landoj tuj komuniku esperante kun la "Bureau of Standards," por certigi al ili la laŭdindecon de ilia decido.

## GRANDA ERARO

**A**NTAŬ NE LONGE nia preĝejo havis novan pastron. Li estis agrabia societama sinjoro, sed, veninte de malproksima ŝtato, kompreneble li ne konis nian popolon, tial okizis ke dum siaj pastraj vizitoj li faris kelkajn ridindajn erarojn. Unu tia sekvas:

Unu vesperon li vizitis Sinjorinon Hadden. Ŝia edzo estis mortinta antaŭ nur mallonga tempo, kaj nature ŝi supozis ke la vizito de la pastro rilatis al tiu malgaja okazo. Tial, ŝi ne estis tre surprizata kiam post kelka ĝenerala interparolado la pastro diris:

"Tio estis malgaja perdo, Sinjorino Hadden."

"Jes," ploretis la vidvino.

"Kaj tute neatendita, ĉu ne?"

"Ho, jes, mi neniam antaŭe pensis pri ĝi," ŝi respondis.

"Li mortis en la ĉevalejo, mi supozas," daŭrigis la pastro.

"Ho, ne, sed en la domo!"

"Nu, mi supozas ke vi tre alte lin ŝatis."

"Kompreneble, Sinjoro," ŝi respondis kun lomo da kolero.

"La pastro aspektis lomo surprizata, kaj jene daŭrigis la konversacion:

"La vertiga ekfaletado estis lia malsano, mi kredas?"

"Ne, Sinjoro," respondis la vidvino, lomo malafable, "ĝi estis apopleksio."

"Efektive? Eble vi nutris lin tro multe."

"Li estis ĉiam kapabla nutri sin mem, Sinjoro," ŝi diris severe.

"Nepre li estis tre inteligenta. Li mortis malfacile, ĉu ne?"

"Jes," murmuretis la vidvino.

"Oni diras ke vi eĉ devis lin frapi sur la kapon per hakilo, por finiĝi lian doloron."

La okuloj de Sinjorino Hadden ekbrilis kvazaŭ fulmo ekflamis.

"Kiu ajn diris tion al vi ne diris la veron!" ŝi respondis kolere. "James' mortis laŭnaturan morton."

"Jes?" demandis la pastro per lomo kon-

fuzita voĉo. "Li eĉ frakasis la muron de la ĉevalejo per la piedfrapoj dum sia mortkonvulsio, ĉu ne?"

"Ne, sinjoro!"

"Nu, oni malprave informis min. Kian agon li havis?"

"Tridek kvin jarojn."

"Do, li ne plu laboris ageme, mi supozas. Eble vi estas pli prospera, jam ne havante lin; kaj vi povos egale bone havigi alian."

"Neniam, sinjoro! Neniam mi vidos alian tiel bonan kiel li."

"Tamen, li suferis la muskolspasman lamecon, ĉu ne?"

Sinjorino Hadden rigardis sian respek-tindan vizitanton kvazaŭ ŝi kredis lin freneza. "Car li havis korkan kruron, li neniam povus havi tian lamecon," ŝi akre respondis.

"Korkan kruron! Rimarkinde! Sed ĉu li ne havis la jenan dangeran kutimon, ke li ofte ekhaltis kaj tute disrompigis la veturilon per piedfrapado?"

"Neniam, Sinjoro! Li ne estis frenezulo!"

"Nu, sendube li havis kelkajn bonajn trajtojn," diris konsoleme la pastro.

"Li estis bonkora, malavara, kaj sincera," ŝi ploreme diris.

La pastro movetiĝis maltrankvile kaj ruĝiĝis, sed revenis al la atako, daŭrigante:

"Ĉu vi multe uzis la vipon?"

"Neniam, sinjoro!"

"Li nepre estis bonspeca besto," diris la pastro.

Sinjorino Hadden paliĝis, sed nenion respondis.

La pastro apenaŭ sciis kion fari, sed fine diris:

"Tiu trajto lia, kiun mi plej admiris, estis la belege gracia svingado de lia vosto."

La virino laŭte ekploris. "Ĉu vi venis ĉi tien por insulti min?" ŝi demandis. "Se nur mia edzo ankoraŭ vivus, vi ne povus tion fari. Viaj diroj pri tiu kompatinda mortinto estas nur serio de insultoj! Mi ne plu ĝin suferos!"

Li ruĝiĝis kaj aspektis treege konfuzata. Fine li balbutis:

“Ĉu vi ne estas Sinjorino Blinkers? Kaj ĉu via maljuna griza ĉevalo ne ĵus mortis?”

“Mi neniam posedis ĉevalon, sed mia edzo mortis antaŭ unu semajno.”

Post dek minutoj, la pastro elvenis al

tiu domo, havante kiel eble plej ruĝan vizaĝon. Dum li marŝis hejmen, li ĝemante murmuris al si:

“Nur pensu pri tio! La tutan tempon mi estis parolanta al tiu virino pri ĉevalo, kaj ŝi estis parolanta pri sia edzo!”

*El la angla tradukis*

WILLIAM MASON.

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### PRINTEMPA SALUTO.

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#### I.

(laŭ Heine)

Dolĉe sonas murmuret'  
En l'anim' tremante:  
Sonu do, printempkantet',  
Tra la land' ĉante.

Kaj la domon trovu vi,  
Kie floroj pendas:  
Diru al la roz' ke mi  
Amsaluton sendas.

#### II.

(la saluto ricevita)

Dolĉa kant' ripetas sin  
En l'animo mia:  
Ĉu l' karulo sendis ĝin  
El la koro sia?

Certe, jes! Li sendis ĝin,  
Per la printempvento:  
Ĵus pri li okupis min  
Reva sopirsento.

H. LINCKE.

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### EL KATALUNJO.

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Mortis en Barcelono, antaŭ kelkaj tagoj, la juna pentristo, Isidre Nonell. Kiam antaŭ kelkaj jaroj li ekmontris siajn verkojn, moko kaj ridoj svarmis ĉirkaŭ li laŭ plej ofenda maniero. Liaj verkoj havis la kapablon vekti en la burĝoj interesiĝon por la artaj aferoj, tamen la rezultato ne estis vere agrabla por li. La pseŭdintelektuloj ne estis al li pli favoraj, kaj la kritikistoj kutimintaj regali siajn okulojn per la ĝistama senpersoneca skolo de la lando, kvazaŭ interbatalis por trovi la plej akran kaj mallaŭdan diron kontraŭ la juna artisto. Mi memoras kun ĝojo, ke mi estis eble la sola, kiu tute simple laŭdis lin publike per la revuo “Joven-tut”—la sama per kiu mi dirkonigis Esperanton en la lando.

La unua verko de tiu pentristo estis kolekto de desegnaĵoj de reenmigrantaj soldatoj. Ĵus estis finiĝinta la Kubinsula milito, la ŝipoj sutadas ĉiutage en la havenon de Barcelono rotarojn de kripligitaj, febraj, palegaj mizeruloj, sur la stratoj de la urbo ili faladas almozpetante, febrat remante, elmontrante siajn vundojn kaj stumpojn, en malordo kaj malpureco.

Kia terura vido! Ĝi ne estis la plej bona spektaklo por allogi popolon, kiu vivadas en la kredo, ke arto kaj belo troviĝas nur en lukso kaj gajo. Oni ne komprenis la homan, akran kritikon de la artisto.

Post kelkaj jaroj, nun, ĉio ŝanĝiĝis al li, subite kaj neatendite. Li malfermas ekspozicion de ĉiuj siaj verkoj, kaj per la plej granda sukceso li estas premiita. La artisto, kiu ironie sin vantis, ke li neniam vendis eĉ unu solan pentraĵon, vendas nun amase siajn verkojn, kaj ĝuste nun, kiam li povis forgesi iom la malagrablaĵojn de li travivitajn, la morto lin kaptas senkompatate. Preskaŭ en la samaj jurnaloj, per kiuj oni fine faras al li juston, oni sciigas pri lia malfeliĉa malapero. La urbestro decidis starigi al li monumenton.

Nonell estis literaturisto unu solan fondon. Li verkis en arta gazeto ĉercan artikolon, en kiu li parolis pri Esperanto, en amuza artikolo tre favora al nia propagando.

FRED. PUJOLA,  
Barcelono, Katalunjo.

## EL GERMANUJO

[La sekvantan interesan resumon pri registara kaj estrara helpo al la internacia lingvo ni suidas al P-ro. P. Christaller, unu el la bonekonataj germanaj esperantistoj, kiu estas kunlaboranto al AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO. Ni sugestias ke ĉiu leganto montru ĝin al loka tagjurnalo, kaj donu anglan tradukon al tiu ĵurnalo, por tie enpresigi.—Red.]

**L**A GERMANA ESPERANTO - ASOCIADO (oficejo: 8 Neher markt str, Bromberg, Posen) eldonas ĉiumonate unufianke presitan "korespondenz" (korespondaĵo) por dissendi per la grupoj al la gazetistoj. Ĝi estas paperstrio 84 centimetrojn longa, 16 cm larĝa, kaj enhavas divers-speciajn informojn pli malpli longajn, por laŭvola elekto de la gazetistoj. La represo estas permesita, eĉ dezirata, senpage, nur oni petas ke estu sendata ekzemplero de la rilata numero al la oficejo de la Asocio. Jen unu el la artikoloj de la marta numero:

### HELPO AL LA ESPERANTO-MOVADO PER REGISTRAROJ KAJ ESTRAROJ

En la pasintaj jaroj la registaroj kaj estraroj ofte havis okazajn interrilati kun la Esperanto-movado, kaj ĉiam tio okazis favore. La unuan oficialan aprobon Esperanto akiris en 1905. Tiam, dum la aŭgustaj tagoj, oni montris per la Esperanto Kongreso en Bulonjo, unuafoje al la skeptikuloj ke Esperanto ekzistas ne nur laŭnome, kiel multaj lingvoprojektoj, sed ankaŭ fakte. La unuan fojon la lingvo elmontris sian uzeblecon kiel internacia helplingvo. Post kelkaj semajnoj, la aŭtoro de Esperanto, Dro. Zamenhof, ricevis de la franca registaro la krucon de la Honora Legio.

La tria internacia kongreso, okazinta aŭguston 1907 en la angla universitaturbo Kembridge, akiris specialan gravon per tio, ke la unuan fojon fremda registaro, nome la belga, estis reprezentata.

Al la kvara internacia Esperanto-Kongreso, okazinta en Dresdenon, aŭguston 1908, alvenis esperantistoj el kvardek du landoj. La dresdena urbestro subtenis la kongreson per granda monsumo. La poliestro lasis lernigi Esperanton al dudek kvar policanoj (nun la tiea policana grupo enhavas pli ol cent membrojn). Ĉiuj saksaj ministroj partoprenis la honoran komitaton de la kongreso; la reĝo de

Saksujo konsentis esti ĝia protektanto. Plie, la registaroj de Japanujo kaj Usono sendis oficialajn reprezentantojn.

La kvina internacia kongreso, en Barcelono, 1909, simile kiel la dresdena, profitis la helpon de la registaroj kaj estraroj, Belgujo, Norvegujo kaj Usono sendis oficialajn delegitojn. La hispanaj gregoj donacis premion de ducent kvindek pesetoj por la "floroj ludoj." Novan gravan aprobon tiam Esperanto akiris per tio, ke la aŭtoro de la lingvo ricevis la trian laŭ alto hispanan ordenon, nome, tiun, kiu estas de "Isabella la Katoliko."

Ĉe la unua Rumana Esperantista Kongreso, la reĝino de Rumanujo, Carmen Sylva, akceptis la kongresanojn en sia somerrestadejo, kaj deklaris voli lerni Esperanton.

Ankaŭ en la 1910a jara Esperanto akiris laŭrojn diversajn. La Kvina Germana Esperanto-Kongreso en Aŭgsburgo ĝuis aparte la subtenon de la estraroj. En aŭgusto okazis en Washington la Sesa Internacia Esperanto-Kongreso, kiun partoprenis oficialaj delegitoj de dek ses registaroj. En oktobro okazis en Bruselo disputo kaj Esperanto gajnis plenan venkon. Sekve de tio, la "Internacia Bibliografia Instituto" kaj la "Oficejo de la Internaciaj Societoj" akceptis Esperanton oficiale.

Apartan subtenadon ĝuas Esperanto en la insulo Samos. La "Greklingva Esperantisto" eldoniĝas je kosto de la ŝtato. La reganto, Princo Andreas Em. Kopassis, aprobis antaŭ ne longe la ĉiuvoĉan decidon de la parlamento lernigi en ĉiuj lernejoj Esperanton kiel devigan fakon, li ankaŭ akceptis honoran prezidantecon de la Esperanto-societo; lia edzino, princino Helena Kopassis, fariĝis honora prezidantino de la esperantista virina grupo. Tiuj sukcesoj estas sekvoj de kelkjaraj senĉesaj klopodoj de Dro. Anakreon' Stamatidis en Samos, kiu estas meritplena pro lia fervora propagando en Greklingvujo.

[Estas ankaŭ atentiginde, ke la Komercambro de Washington subtenis per monhelpo la Sesan Internacian Kongreson de Esperanto, kaj ke la urbo Antverpeno jam sammaniere subtenas la venontan Sepan Internacian Kongreson.—Red.]

Alia ankoraŭ pli longa artikolo de la "Korespondenz" pritraktas "Katolicismo kaj Esperanto." Inter la kvar aliaj artikoloj rakontas unu ke oni ĝatempe kontraŭbatalis laleterkestojn en la stratoj,

dirante ke oni ilin uzos por nemoralaj intencoj, anonimaj leteroj, amindumaj aferoj, k. t. p. Kun similaĵaj ridindaj argumentoj oni jam kontraŭbatalis Esperanton, sed ĝi ilin revenkos, kiel faris la leterkesto al ĉiuj duboj kaj kalumnioj.

Vivu kaj venku nia Esperanto!

PRO. P. CHRISTALLER,  
*Stuttgart, Germanujo.*

### ARDEN.

**L**A VILAGO ARDEN, jam antaŭ dek jaroj fondita, kuŝas sur la altaĵeto en la norda parto de la ŝtato Delaware, apud la Pennsylvania landlimo kaj du aŭ tri mejlojn de la rivero. Ĝiaj fondintoj intencis starigi lokon en kiu povos evolui komunumo kiel eble plej malmulte embarasita de ekonomia malhelpo. Kvankam la ĉefa principo estas la "unuopa imposto" proponita de Henry George, la loĝantaro de Arden reprezentas ankaŭ aliajn reform-sistemojn, ĉiujn harmonie kunlaborantajn por la sukceso de la viveksperimento. La vilaĝo enhavas tiom da progresemuloj, eĉ radikaluloj, ke ĉiu reformprojekto aŭ progresajo ricevas bonan atenton aŭ amikan helpon. Loĝas tie kelkaj profesoroj, kiel ekzemple Dro. Scott Nearing el la Universitato de Pennsylvania; inter la aŭtoroj estas Sro. Upton Sinclair, kiu verkis "The Jungle," kaj inter la artistoj Sro. Frank Stephens, ankaŭ bone konata kiel paroladisto.

Oni ja supozas ke en tia atmosfero Esperanto povas ricevi kuragigon. De antaŭ tri jaroj Sro. Stephens kaj liaj filoj kaj filino instigis la studadon de la ling-

vo inter siaj najbaroj, kaj nun ekzistas vigla energia grupo, kiu estas granda, kiam oni kalkulas la tutan nombron de la loĝantoj. La loka monata gazeto, "Arden Leaves" presas ĉiueldone tutan paĝon pri la internacia lingvo Esperanto, kaj baldaŭ publikigos la serion de dek lecionoj aranĝitan kaj sukcese uzitan de la Pittsburgh' societo.

La vizitanto al Arden, dum la antaŭnelonga ekskurso de la Filadelfia Societo tien, ne dubus pri la intereso de la ardenanoj pri Esperanto. De la alta flagstango de la Arden' Klubo firtis la verda standardo. Ĉie oni vidis novajn strangajn nomtabulojn ĉe la stratanguloj. Ekzemple, de la stacidomo al la kolonio oni marŝis laŭ "Avenuo Zamenhofs;" trairinte "Verdstelan Vojon," oni alvenis al la angulo de "Nova Sento" kaj "Forta Voko" stratoj. Aliajn ĉefajn stratojn oni nomis "Kabe," kaj "Boirac." La vilaĝa hotelo portis la signon "La Centra Gastejo: kiam vi eniras, faru bruon same kiel malsatulo." Fine, super la pordo de unu el la butikoj oni legis la konsternigan nomon "Oranĝsukakajradikbierkaj-kremglaciaĵejo!" H. W. HETZEL.

### UNIKA USONA KLUBO.

**K**VANKAM estas ja multaj agemaj kaj sukcesaj esperantistaj kluboj en Usono, tamen "La Internacia Klubo" de Washington, D. C., estas iomete unika, kaj priskribo de ĝia karaktero eble donos kelke da sugestioj al fondontoj de aliaj kluboj, aŭ eĉ eble al kluboj jam ekzistantaj. Efektive, la citita klubo ne estas tute por-esperanta organizo, kvankam ĝiaj anoj estas ĉiuj esperantistoj, kaj propagandas laŭ sia eblo. Ĝia celo estas "plifortigado de la homa fra-

teco," kiun celon ĝi penas unue plenumi per la kreado de amikaj interrilatoj inter la anoj mem, la diskutado de helpemaj kaj iom seriozaj temoj, k. t. p.

Interesa fakto pri la klubo estas ke ĝia oficiala lingvo estas Esperanto. La klubĉambro (816 15th St.) estas malfermata preskaŭ la tutan tempon, kaj la anoj ofte kunvenas tie en malgrandaj grupoj, por interparoli, aŭ por legi aŭ skribi. Ĉiunmerkrede oni havas "programan kunvenon," kaj ĝuas ĝeneralan diskutadon pri

la temo, kiel, ekzemple, "Ĉu Usono devus preni sur sin la protektadon de malpli grandaj amerikaj respublikoj," "Kio estas la plej granda eltrovo por civilizacio," k. t. p. Je unu aprila kunveno, la klubo plezure havis kiel gaston Sron. Marius Legros, el Parizo, esperantiston kiu traveturis Washington survoje al Nov-Jorko.

Ĉar eble ĝi havos specialan intereson, ni donas ĉi sube la konstitucion kiu pli precize klarigos la klubparakteron:

1. La nomo de ĉi tiu organizo estos LA INTERNACIA KLUBO.

2. La celo de la klubo estos la praktika aplikado de Esperanto, la helpado al la anoj pri ĝia praktiko, kaj la plifortigado de la homa frateco.

3. Sole Esperanto estas permesata dum la kunvenoj.

4. Kunvenoj okazos ĉiun merkredon. La klubo ne kunvenos festtagojn. La unua kunveno de la monato estos oficiala kunveno.

5. Nur anoj de la Esperantista Asocio de Norda Ameriko, aŭ anoj de egalranga fremdlanda esperantistaro, estos elektblaj kiel efektivaj anoj.

6. La aneopago kune kun la kotizaĵo de la unua monato estos kvar spesmiloj (\$2.00), kaj la ĉiumonata kotizaĵo poste estos unu spesmilo (50c.).

7. Personoj, favoraj al la esperantista movado, povas fariĝi neefektivaj anoj; ili pagos du spesmilojn (\$1.00) kiel aneopagon, kaj jaran kotizaĵon de ok Sm. (\$4.00) paŝeblan ĉiutrimonate. Ĉi tiuj rajtos ĉeesti kunvenojn, sed rajtos nek voĉdoni, nek fariĝi oficistoj. Ili ne pagos novan aneopagon kiam ili fariĝos efektivaj anoj.

8. Ano, kiu ŝuldas tri monatajn kotizaĵojn, aŭtomate eksigias.

9. Ano, kiu ne ŝuldas al la klubo, rajtas proponi kandidatojn por aneco. La klubo voĉdonas pri la kandidato, je sekvinta kunveno. Por fariĝi ano, kandidato devas ricevi du trionojn (2-3) de la voĉdonoj.

10. Nekontentiga ano povas esti eksigita per dutriona voĉdono de la ĉeestantoj, sed nur post kiam la klubanoj aŭdis la senkulpigon kaj ne trovis ĝin kontentiga, aŭ, se la ŝajne kulpita ano refuzos senkulpigi sin en la limtempo da du semajnoj. La skribisto devas skribi anonci al la klubanoj ĉi tiun juĝtagon ne malpli ol dek tagojn antaŭ ol ĝi okazos.

11. La klubo havos almenaŭ du oficistojn: Direktoron kaj skribiston, elektitajn je la ĉiujara decembra oficiala kunveno; la oficistoj deĵoros de la komenco de la nova jaro.

12. La direktoro zorgos pri la ĝeneralaj aferoj de la klubo, kaj prezidos la kunvenojn.

13. La skribisto prizorgas la klubposedaĵojn, tenos la protokolojn de la klubo, kaj elspezos monon, kiel antaŭdifinas la klubo. Ĉiujare, du semajnoj antaŭ la elekto de la oficistoj, la direktoro nomos komitaton por esplori la kontojn de la skribisto, kaj ĉi tiu komitato donos la raporton al la klubo. Tiam la nove elektita skribisto ricevos la aprobitajn kontojn kaj posedaĵojn. La skribisto estas respondeca pri ĉiuj posedaĵoj sub sia zorgo.

14. Nenlu ano rajtos elspezi klubmonon sen permeso de la klubo.

15. Ĉiu eksigita aŭ eksigita ano perdos ĉiun rajton pri la posedaĵoj de la klubo.

16. Iun ajn necesan komitaton nomos la direktoro, kun la aprobo de la klubo.

17. Ok neŝuldataj klubanoj estos agnombro.

18. Ĉian aferon, ne enskribitan en ĉi tiu konstitucio, decidos plimulto de la ĉeestantaj klubanoj je la oficiala kunveno.

19. Ĉiuj ŝanĝoj de la konstitucio bezonas por aprobo favoran voĉdonon de la ĉeestantoj; la skribisto sciigos la anaron pri proponitaj ŝanĝoj, unu monaton antaŭ la voĉdono pri la ŝanĝo.

20. Oficialajn aferojn oni pritraktos nur je oficialaj kunvenoj.

#### POR SCIENCISTOJ KAJ TEKNIKISTOJ.

En la lastaj numeroj (novembro, 1910-februaro, 1911) de "Scienca Revuo" estis publikigata grava verko titolata: Konsilaro por la farado de la sciencaj kaj teknikaj vortoj. Ĝi estas verkita de la Scienca kaj Teknika Komisiono de la vortaroj starigita de la Scienca Asocio, por gvidi la sciencistojn kaj teknikistojn en la elekto de la vortoj, kiujn ili bezonas.

Ni atentigas niajn legantojn pri tiu Raporto. Ĝi estas aparte eldonata en broŝuro havebla ĉe Sro. Thalwitzer, Kotschenbreds, Dresden, Germanujo (prezo, .75 Sm.).



# BOOK DEPARTMENT



Prices given are net. When postage is given after net price, this amount must be included in remittance. Terms, cash with order. No exchange on local checks. One-cent stamps accepted for small amounts. Address all letters and make all remittances payable to AMERICAN ESPERANTIST CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

## TEXT BOOKS

To secretaries of Esperanto Clubs, to Organizers and Agents, the American Esperanto Book will be sold at a discount of 25% if five or more copies are purchased at one time. Clubs and classes using other text-books, whether in English or other language, will be allowed a discount when a number of the same book is ordered at one time. Amount of discount varies with the book and quantity desired and will be stated upon request giving this information.

### ENGLISH

**AMERICAN ESPERANTO BOOK**, Arthur Baker, cloth \*\*\*1.00.

Contains the original international rules, with translation; the forty-two standard exercises by Dr. Zamenhof, author of Esperanto, with notes, explanations and full vocabularies.

**COMPLETE GRAMMAR OF ESPERANTO**, Ivy Kellerman, A. M., Ph. D., cloth \*\*1.25.

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**ESPERANTO FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS**, .04, per dozen .30.

**ESPERANTO MADE EASY**, O'Connor, paper .35.

**INTRODUCTION TO ESPERANTO**, Arthur Baker, \*\*.08, dozen \*\*.60.

### ESPERANTO

**EKZERCARO** of Dr. Zamenhof, with key by J. Rhodes, paper, \*.35.

The exercises from the *Fundamento de Esperanto*, which are used as the reading matter in the *American Esperanto Book* and some other text-books.

**FUNDAMENTO DE ESPERANTO**, Dr. Zamenhof, bound \*\*.90, paper \*\*.60.

Every Esperantist should possess a copy of the "Fundamento," which is the basis of the language. It contains a very important preface by Dr. Zamenhof, the fundamental grammar of the language (the sixteen rules), the "Ekzercaro," and the "Universala Vortaro," with explanations in English, French, German, Russian and Polish.

**ESPERANTA SINTAKSO**, P. Fruictier, paper \*\*.40, postage .05.

**KURSO TUTMONDA**, E. Gasse, paper \*.22, postage .03.

**TUTMONDA LERNOLIBRO POR PAROLIGI ESPERANTON**, Marechal, paper \*.30, postage .03.

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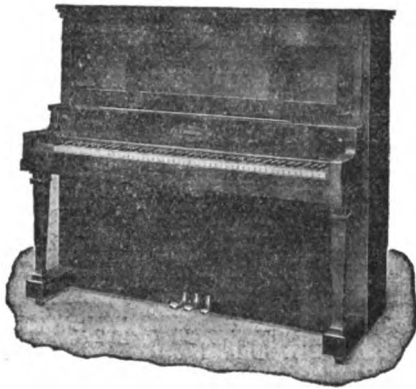
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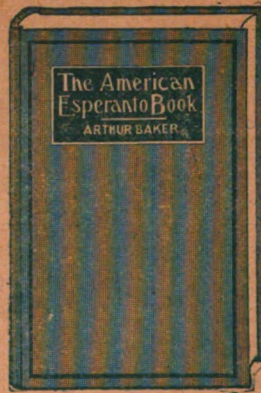
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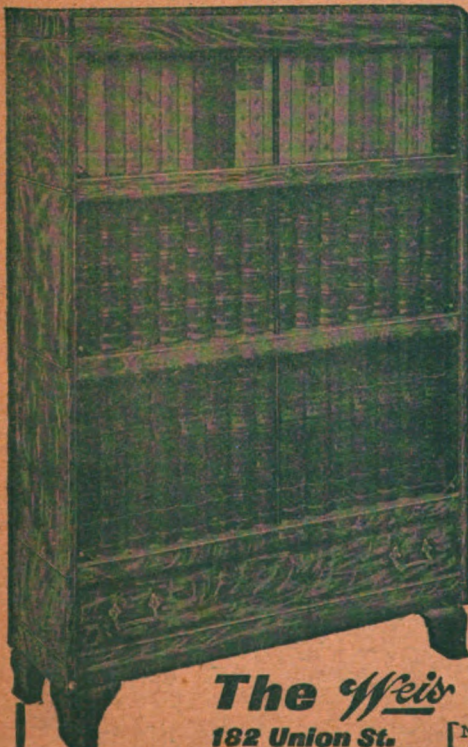
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