

OFICIALAJ REPREZENTANTOJ**OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES**

Responde al la invito sendita per la Belga Ministro al la Usona Registaro, S-ro Edwin C. Reed estas nomita oficiala delegito de la Usona Registaro al la Sepa Internacia Kongreso de Esperanto.

Aldona al ĉi tiu ĝenerala registara delegito, Usono havos du aliajn oficialajn reprezentantojn. La Milita Fako sendos oficiale D-ron Leutenanton H. W. Yemans, kaj la Fako pri Komerco kaj Laboro estas oficiale nominta S-ron E. C. McKelvey, el la Oficejo pri Normoj, por ĝin reprezenti.

Kiam oni memoras ke la esperanta movado inter ni estas tre juna kaj la esperantistoj malmultnombraj, oni devas konsenti ke tiaj faroj de nia registaro montras ke ni bone uzas nian tempon kaj forton. Ni daŭrigu nian pacan bataladon!

In response to the invitation sent through the Belgian Minister to the United States Government, Mr. Edwin C. Reed has been named as official delegate of the United States Government to the Seventh International Esperanto Congress.

In addition to this general government delegate the United States will have two other official representatives. The War Department will send Dr. (Lieut.) H. W. Yemans, and the Department of Commerce and Labor has officially named Mr. E. C. McKelvey, of the Bureau of Standards, to represent it.

When one remembers that the Esperanto movement among us is very young and the number of Esperantists small, he must agree that such acts of our government show that we make good use of our time and strength. Let us continue our peaceful fighting!

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Owing to the attendance of the editor-in-chief at the Seventh International Esperanto Congress in Antwerp, Belgium, the August and September numbers are necessarily somewhat smaller in size than usual, and do not contain some of the departments. Since the material for the September number had to be prepared during July, there will be no news departments.

The October number will be a **Special Congress Number**, larger than usual, filled with articles about the congress vitally interesting to all esperantists. This will be the most excellent number yet published for propaganda, and will be sent to any earnest esperantist at the rate of five cents a copy in lots of ten or more to one address, for distribution. Fill out and send today the blank to be found in advertis-

ing pages.

We are taking it for granted that you will co-operate in this matter as you always have done before, and consequently we shall spare no expense in making this congress number the "best ever." From some one of the artists competing we expect to secure an attractive cover design, from members of the American delegation to the congress we expect notes of all the interesting phases of the big congress itself, the smaller sectional meetings, the entertainments, excursion, etc., as well as many "human interest" stories of experiences in Europe with Esperanto as the language.

As we have stated on other occasions, our edition must be measured beforehand, and if you want a bundle of this great number order **today**.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

The fourth annual business meeting of The Esperanto Association of North America was called to order by the vice president, Dr. H. W. Yemans, at 10 A. M., August 2, 1911, in the hall of the Broadway Central Hotel, New York City.

The committee on credentials reported seventy-four members present or represented.

A motion to lay upon the table any proposed changes in the Constitution was lost. An informal discussion of proposals followed. It was then moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the matter and bring recommendations before the convention at the afternoon session. The Chair appointed Messrs. Reed, Hallman, Hall, Clifford and Loud.

It was voted that the Association be officially represented by a delegate or delegates at Antwerp. It was moved by Dr. Loud, seconded by Mr. Hallman, that Mr. Edwin C. Reed be the delegate, and he was unanimously elected.

The morning session adjourned at noon.

Afternoon Session.

The meeting was called to order at 3.10 P. M. with Mr. James F. Morton, Jr., Councilor of New York Division, in the Chair.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved. The Committee appointed to consider the Constitution reported that in its judgment the question of an entire revision of the Constitution was one that should have most careful study, and proposed that a Committee be appointed to whom should be sent proposals for changes and who should report with recommendations at the next annual meeting. For immediate adoption the Committee proposed the following:

Add to Article III, of present Constitution, a Section 4 to read: **Sectional Federations:** Within the limits of any profession, occupation, nationality or other such limitation, charters may be granted by this Association to federations of those interested in the propaganda of Esperanto within these special professions, nationalities, etc. These shall be known as Sectional Federations. To be chartered, such Sectional Federations must be composed of at least twenty-five persons, shall not be limited geographically, and shall have the same rights and duties within the special profession, nationality, etc., which

the District Associations exercise within geographical limits.

Amend Article VI. of Sec. 4, to read: Secretaries of all chartered district associations and sectional federations shall collect from the members of this Association within their jurisdiction the dues of this Association and, after paying twenty-five cents per capita into the treasury of their own organization, shall remit the balance monthly to the Secretary of this Association.

Strike out the present Section 5 of Article VI. and substitute for it the following: Any individual who, in addition to his regular dues, shall contribute the sum of two dollars yearly to the support of the General Association, shall be known as a Special Member, and shall be so designated in any published list of members.

After some discussion it was voted to adopt the report as a whole.

It was voted that Mr. J. D. Hallman (310 S. Lang Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.), Mr. Roger P. Heller, and Mr. George Winthrop Lee be the Committee to receive and consider constitutional changes. All Esperantists having suggestions are urged to write to them.

At 4.10 P. M. the meeting adjourned until 7 P. M., and the members met by divisions for the purpose of electing the General Councilors.

Evening Session.

The convention was called to order at 7 P. M., and the reports of the divisional meetings were received. The following General Councilors were declared elected: New England Division, Dr. C. H. Fessenden; New York Division, James F. Morton, Jr.; Eastern Division, Henry W. Hetzel; Capitol Division, Rev. J. L. Smiley; Ohio Valley Division, Herschel S. Hall; Prairie Division, C. J. Roberts; Western Division, Lehman Wendell; Rocky Mt. Division, Dr. F. H. Loud.

The Councilor of the Southern Division, Mr. Virgil C. Dibble, Jr., tendered his resignation, and no one was elected to fill the vacancy. No choice was made in the Central, Southwestern or Canadian Divisions.

The official convention then adjourned, and the members partook of the excellent banquet arranged for by the New York Esperantists. This was followed by an unusually large number of unusually interesting toasts, with Mr. Reed as toastmaster. When at midnight the last toast had been given, each present declared the occasion most enjoyable.

Council Meeting.

The General Council met at 9 A. M., August third. It was formally resolved

that the Illinois Esperanto Association be requested to elect the general councilor for its division, and that the general council would ratify their choice. The members in the other divisions, where no election is reported above, are requested to express their desires.

The General Council re-elected, as President, Hon. John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan-American Union; as Vice-President, Dr. H. W. Yemans; as

Secretary-Treasurer, Edwin C. Reed. The following were elected to the Executive Committee: Mr. H. W. Fisher, Chairman of Propaganda; Dr. F. H. Loud, Chairman of Publications; Dr. Ivy Kellerman-Reed, Chairman of Examinations. Each is to propose to the Council the other members of his Committee.

The question of the place of meeting for the next annual meeting was referred to the Executive Committee.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

PASSED ADVANCED EXAMINATION.

Atesto pri Kapableco.

Wm. H. Chase, San Francisco, Cal.
Albert E. Angier, Peoria, Ill.

PASSED PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Atesto pri Lernado.

Fred Morina, Washington, D. C.
Fred W. Cassens, Camden, Me.
Robert Bruce, Washington, D. C.
Agnes Egan, St. Louis, Mo.

AN APOLOGY.

To many whom it concerns:

The past year of work has been an especially hard one, with many new lines of difficult endeavor to open up, and with many obstructions placed in our way even by some who claim to be Esperantists. Coupled with this has been the fact that the treasury has never been in a condition where we felt able to engage one-third of the stenographic and other help we needed. As a consequence it has been a physical impossibility to answer all the letters that have been written me. To have responded to even a quarter of them myself would have required my entire time, therefore many have been answered by assistants, and many, often those which I had especially reserved to answer myself, have not been answered at all. Even though my time given to the work has been without financial recompense during almost the entire past year, I sincerely regret my inability to have answered all letters, and wish to ask pardon of the many correspondents who may have failed to obtain replies. Since the several new lines of work are now well systematized at the Esperanto Office, I feel fairly safe

in saying that "it will not occur again."

In this connection I wish to urge that all letters not essentially personal in character be addressed to the American Esperantist Company or the Esperanto Association of North America, and that checks be made payable to the one or the other, according to the desired destination, rather than to me or any other individual at The Esperanto Office. If this is done, the communication receives attention whether or not any certain individual is here.

Samideane la via,

Edwin C. Reed,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

THE ESPERANTO HERALD.

By special permission of the Post Office Department, the *Esperanto Herald* will be suspended during the months of July and August without loss of its rights as a second-class publication. The contents of the September number, due to appear the latter part of that month, will be determined by the new officers of the Association to be elected at the New York meeting, and therefore of course can not now be announced.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

July—Receipts.

Cash on hand June 27	\$6.17
Membership fees	6.50
Examinations	9.20
Sustaining Membership fees	24.00
Contributions	27.00
Sale of Heralds	1.95

Expenditures.

Postage	\$4.00
Examinations and diplomas	9.00
Printing bills	55.00
Stenographic help	6.00
Balance on hand July 3182

\$74.82

FOR THE BEGINNER

Please indicate when the accusative is preferable to a preposition, in expressing time, size, etc.

Generally the use of the accusative of measure is preferable to that of a prepositional phrase, since it is shorter and, if properly placed, just as clear. The accusative need be avoided only when there are in the sentence other accusatives, which might cause ambiguity or cacophony. Otherwise, the choice is much like that in English, as shown in the translation of the following examples:

LA MALGRANDA KOKIDO.

UNU MATENON malgranda kokido diris: "Patrino, permesu al mi foriri sur la vojon. Mi opinias ke mi vidas insekton sur la vojo, kaj mi deziras kapti ĝin."

Sed la patrino respondis: "Ne, ne, ido mia! Vi ne devas foriri sur la vojon. Mi ĵus vidis akcipitron sur la maljuna kverko, kaj mi timas ke li kaptos vin."

"Ho, patrino, la akcipitro ne povus kapti min! Rigardu, do, kiel rapide mi povas kuri! Ja, mi povas preskaŭ flugi. Rigardu, patrino mia!"

Kaj la kokido kuris al la pomarbo kaj reen al sia patrino. Tamen la patrino diris: "Ne, ne, kokideto mia, vi ne devas foriri sur la vojon."

Nu, li estis malbona kokideto; tial, kiam lia patrino estis serĉanta insektojn kaj ne vidis lin, li rampis sub la barilon kaj forkuris sur la vojon. Li kaptis la insekton, kiun li estis vidinta, kaj ĝin mangis. Tiam li diris al si: "Ho, kiel agrabla malgrandpeca polvo, en kiu fari piedsignojn! Mi ja ĝuas far' piedsignojn kaj sulkojn en tia mola polvo!"

Tial la kokideto kuris tien kaj reen laŭ la vojo, farante belajn signojn en la polvo. Sed baldaŭ la granda akcipitro ekvidis lin. Malsupren ekflugis la kruela raba birdo, kaptis la malfeliĉan kokideton, kaj lin forportis al sia nesto en la maljuna kverko.

He, kokideto, kokideto! Kial vi ne obeis la patrino?

El la angla tradukis

James L. Smiley.

Ĉu vi laboros mardon? Shall you work Tuesday?

Ne, mi ripozos je mardo. No, I shall rest on Tuesday.

La skatolo estas metron longa, the box is a meter long.

La tablo estas longa je du metroj, the table is long (by) two meters.

Mi restos tutan horon, I shall stay a whole hour.

Mi studis dum tuta horo, I studied during a whole hour.

THE LITTLE CHICKEN.

ONE MORNING a little chicken said: "Mother, permit me to go out upon the road. I think that I see a bug on the road, and I wish to catch it."

But the mother answered: "No, no, my child! You must not go out upon the road. I just saw a hawk on the old oak-tree, and I am afraid that he will catch you."

"Oh, mother, the hawk would not be able to catch me! Watch, now, how rapidly I can run! Indeed, I am almost able to fly. Watch, mother mine!"

And the chicken ran to the apple-tree and back again to his mother. Nevertheless his mother said: "No, no, my little chicken, you must not go out upon the road."

Well, he was a naughty little chicken; therefore, when his mother was looking for insects, and did not see him, he crept under the fence and ran away, out upon the road. He caught the insect which he had seen, and devoured it. Then he said to himself: "Oh, what pleasant fine-grained dust, in which to make tracks!" I do certainly enjoy making tracks and furrows in this sort of soft dust!"

Therefore the little chicken ran hither and thither along the road, making beautiful marks in the dust. But soon the big hawk caught sight of him. Down scooped the ruthless bird of prey, captured the unfortunate little chicken and carried him off to his nest in the old oak-tree.

Oh, little chicken, little children! Why did you not mind your mother?

"VORTMILITADO"

WE ESPERANTISTS in Manchester, N. H., are amusing ourselves and increasing our vocabularies at the same time with a game which we have adapted from the old game of logomachy, or letters, or anagrams, for all three names have been given to it. As logomachy, or war of words, seems to be the most appropriate name for the English game, its equivalent, vortmilitado, is suggested as a good name for the adaptation.

The game consists of letters printed on small cards, one letter on a card, and can be bought in toy stores for ten cents a box. As Esperanto uses more vowels than English, two boxes, with the consonants of one laid aside as useless, makes a good combination. Of course the letters that are not found in Esperanto would likewise be thrown away. The supersigns are put over the proper letters with pen and ink, and then we are ready for the game.

The cards are placed on the center of the table, with the letters on the under side, and the players, any number, draw one card each from the pile in turn, each placing his card face up in front of him. These letters are common property, for as soon as a player can make a word with his letters or by combining any of his letters with any in front of the other players he can do so, and that word is his, to be counted at the end of the game, unless (as explained below) another player makes a new word and takes it away. This capturing of words is the most exciting and possibly the most profitable part of the game, as it taxes one's ingenuity and knowledge of the language and frequently keeps the available dictionaries in use.

As a player's turn arrives, this capturing of words with letters already in sight must be done first, and can continue as long as such captures are possible, then

the player draws his card from the pile and makes a word, if possible, with the unused letters, adds to another's word and captures it, or adds it to one of his own words, thus making it less liable to be captured. If he can make a word by using the letter drawn from the pile, he may draw again and continue to do so until he falls, when it becomes the next player's turn. There are but two restrictions to the capturing of words from others. The whole word must be taken or nothing, though the letters may be rearranged in any desirable way. The capturing must not be done by the addition of *j* or *n*, as the plural and accusative are not new words.

To illustrate the making of a word: Each player has drawn once and has one letter. At the second round one draws an "i" and puts it with another player's "o," making "io." Very soon another player draws "m" and takes the word, making it "iom." There is a "t" in sight, also an "e," but they cannot be used till some one has drawn another "e," and by adding these has "iomete." Whenever a player makes a new word, especially if it is not a familiar one he should be challenged to tell the meaning in English.

When the letters are all used up or the time limit has been reached the one having the largest number of words is the winner. If two or more have the same number of words the letters should be counted and the game judged accordingly.

The possibilities in word-making are limited only by the language, though but rarely is a very long word made. The combinations practically never duplicate themselves, which makes the game always new. Although the English game is limited to the English-speaking countries, the Esperanto game can be made useful wherever our international language is spoken.

Wm. H. Huse.

ALIA AFERO DE LA SESA. La Sekretario (al bubo kiu serĉas lokon en la oficejo) "Jes, mi havas lokon en mia oficejo, sed mi deziras nur junulon kiu kapablas paroli almenaŭ du lingvojn."

La Bubo—"La loko do estas mia, sinjoro, kaj mi dankas vin. Mi perfekte parolas du lingvojn, la anglan kaj la blasfeman lingvojn."

LEHMAN WENDELL.

OKUPATA TAGO DE SRO. BRUNO

SRO. BRUNO ĵus aĉetis por sia edzino belegan felmantelon kaj ĉapelon kun mirinda plumpfasko. Ili estis veturintaj al la granda urbo por aĉeti ilin, kaj la sinjorino reportis al la hejmo la novajn vestojn.

La servistino staris ĉe la fenestro kaj rigardis sian alvenantan mastrinon, kaj ŝia koro pleniĝis je envio.

"Mi volonte posedus tiel belegan felmantelon kaj ĉapelon kun tia plumpfasko," ŝi paroletis al si mem.

Forvokite pro aferoj, Sro. Bruno tuj foriris, kun la valizo en mano. Lia edzino, lacega, pro la veturado, ekdormis en sia seĝo. Vidante sian mastrinon dormanta, la servistino iris al la vestejo kaj sin vestis per la bela mantelo kaj la nova ĉapelo. Ŝi paradis antaŭ la spegulo, dirante al sia rebrilaĵo:

Vi ja similas altrangan sinjorinon! Se nur mia kara Jozefo povus nun vidi vin! Ho!—" kaj ŝi paŭzis subite. Tiam, rigardinte timeme sian ankoraŭ dormantan mastrinon, ŝi paŝis kviete al la pordo kaj eliris.

Dume, Sro. Bruno alvenis al la stacidomo, kaj eksciis ke li venis duonhoron tro frua. Decidinte promeni en la intertempo, li marŝis al la parko, fajfante al si gajan kanteton.

Ĉe la plej proksima flanko de la parko sidis du homoĵoj sur verda benko. Alveninte pli proksimen, Sro. Bruno rekonis ion konatan je la virino. Post unu momento li haltis subite, ĉar jen, sur la parkobenko, babilante al alia viro, certe sidis lia edzino! Ĉu tio ne estas la belega nova mantelo kaj la ĉapelo kun la gracia plumpfasko? Nepre, jes!

"Kaj kiu estas la viro? Mi instruos al li esti tiel malgentila kun mia edzino!" Li kolere murmuris al si dum li mallaŭte marŝis tute proksimen. Guste tiam la viro ameme ĵetis siajn brakojn ĉirkaŭ la virinon, kaj Sro. Bruno aŭdis laŭtan kison. Saltinte antaŭen, li frapis la viron sur la kapon. Sed la viro, granda kaj forta, sin turnis kaj donis al Sro. Bruno kontuzitan okulon. Kvazaŭ tio ne sufiĉus, li severe batis lin, ĝis kiam tiu sinjoro preskaŭ ne povis plu stari sur la pie-

doj. Tiam la viro rapide formarŝis tra la parko.

"Ho, mia kapo!" ĝemis Sro. Bruno. Mi miras ĉu mi povos trovi ĉiom da mi mem!" kaj li dolore levigis de la tero. Apud proksima arbo li vidis sian edzinon, kiu estis tiel maldolĉe ploranta ke la mirinda plumpfasko tremis pro la ploregoj. Fale-tinte al ŝi, li forprenis ŝiajn manojn de ŝia vizaĝo. Jen, ĝi estis la vizaĝo de la servistino! Sro. Bruno rigardis sin kun miro dum tuta minuto, tiam deprenis de ŝi la mantelon kaj la ĉapelon. Portante ĉi tiujn trans la brako, li malgaje kaj malrapide formarŝis.

Dume, konfuzo regis en la hejmo de Sro. Bruno. Sino. Bruno estis vekiginta el sia dormeto kaj jam eksciis la forestadon de sia servistino, ankaŭ la mala-peron de siaj novaj mantelo kaj ĉapelo. Tuj ŝi telefonis al la polica stacio, kaj baldaŭ policanoj estis serĉintaj tiujn vestojn tra la tuta urbo.

Unu el la policanoj, trovante sinjoron kun kontuzita okulo, sen kolumo, kun ŝiroj en la vestoj, kaj portantan trans la brako virinajn felmantelon kaj ĉapelon, haltigis lin per la suspektema demando:

"Kion vi faras kun tiuj virinaj vestoj?"

"Tiuĉi ĉi apartenas al mia edzino," klarigis Sro. Bruno.

"Ha, ha," ridis la policano. "Vi ja similas al la edzo de sinjorino kiu ĵus perdis tiujn vestojn! Venu kun mi!" kaj li malpeze frapis la sultron de Sro. Bruno per lia polica bastoneto. Ĉar restis nenio alia por fari, Sro. Bruno ĝemis dolore kaj malespere sekvis la policanon, komprenante ke li jam ne povos atingi la vagonaron.

Alveninte ĉe la polica stacio, Sro. Bruno penis konvinki la juĝiston ke la policano eraris. Sed la juĝisto nur rigardis lin tra sia nazumo, kaj ridetis.

"Sed mi deklaras ke la vestoj nepre apartenas al mia edzino!" kriegis Sro. Bruno, batante la aeron per siaj manoj.

"Forprenu lin!" trankvile ordonis la juĝisto, al unu el la gardistoj. Tiam li telefonis al Sino. Bruno:

"Ni trovis viajn mantelon kaj ĉapelon. Viro, kiu verŝajne estas komplotinto de

via servistino, havis ilin. Venu por rekoni la vestojn, kiel eble plej baldaŭ.”

Post mallonga tempo alvenis Sino. Bruno.

“Ho, mia belega mantelo! Mia belega ĉapelo!” ŝi murmuris. “Kaj kie estas la kululo?”

La juĝisto faris signon al unu el la gardistoj, kiu tuj enkondukis la malfeliĉan sinjoron Brunon. Lia edzino supren svingis la brakojn kaj ekkriis:

“Ho, mia karulo, kion vi faras ĉi tie? Kion vi faris?”

Sro. Bruno nur konfuze ridetis, kaj frotis sian dolorigantan okulon.

“Ho, mia kompatinda edzo!” ŝi ripetis, dum ŝi ĉirkaŭprenis lin kaj laŭte ploris.

La juĝisto, la policano kaj la gardistoj sin reciproke rigardis, kaj la policano komencis ruĝiĝi, dum la aliaj ekridetis. Fine la juĝisto diris:

“La afero estas finita. Ne estos proceso kontraŭ la sinjoro. Kaj vi, gesinjorinoj, eble plej bone foriros al via hejmo por tie reciproke klarigi la aferon.”

Elva D. Kellogg.

LA ETERNAJ GEAMANTOJ

JUNA VIRINO sidis en profunda fendo, sur la supro de alta kruta ŝtonego, super ventega rompita marbordo, kie la malproksima muĝado de la ondoj plenigis la aeron per murmura kadenco. Tute okupata je tiaj revoj, kiajn junaj koroj amas, ŝi sidis kunplektante la belajn harojn, kaj ne aŭdis la mallaŭtan bruon kiun faris ies pledoj, dum li supren rampis la krutan vojeton al ŝia kaŝejo. Subite ekvidinte ŝin li ĝoje ekkriis, “Vi estas ŝi!”

“Mi estas kiu?” ŝi modeste kaj surprizite demandis al la nekonato.

“Vi estas Eon la fiŝkaptistino, atendante la revenon de via eterna amanto el la profundo de tiu maro,” estis lia miriga respondo.

“Eon estis mia praavino,” ŝi gaje ridis. “La maro malsaĝigis vin, Sinjoro!”

“Ne, mi ja pruvos ke vi estas ŝi,” li diris, venante pli proksimen kaj sidigante sur la veterbatita ŝtono flanke de ŝi. “Ĉu vi ne rememoras ke kiam ni ambaŭ estis infanoj ni kune suprenvenis la krutan vojeton al ĉi tiu kunvenejo, ĉiutage en la jaro?”

“Mi paŝadis la krutegan vojeton ĉiutage dum multaj jaroj, sed ne kun vi,” ŝi respondis.

“Jes, kun mi,” li daŭrigis. “Ĉu vi ne rememoras ke kiam vi kaj mi estis ankoraŭ infanoj ni serĉadis laŭ la marbordo tagon post tago la beletajn konkajn kaj rondajn ŝtonetojn, ĉiam kune?”

“Mi serĉadis la konkajn, sed ne kun vi,” ŝi insistis.

“Jes, kun mi. Kaj ofte ni serĉis la marnimfojn meze de la malseka fuko tie.”

“Iom mi ja rememoras,” ŝi murmuris, fikse rigardante liajn helajn okulojn.

Li alproksimiĝis al ŝi, fikse redonante la rigardon.

“Ĉu vi ne rememoras,” li dolĉe demandis, “ke kiam la meduzoj pikdoloris viajn infane sentemajn pledojn, mi forkisis la doloron, ĝis kiam vi ree ridis?”

“Ne, vi neniam tion faris,” ŝi timeme neis.

“Jes, kaj en tagoj de orkolora vetero mi ofte plektis por vi girlandojn el belaj trikoloretoj kaj hederaj folioj, ambaŭ emblemoj de eterna amo. Ĉu vi ne rememoras tion?”

“Ĝi ne ŝajnas tute stranga al mi dum vi tion rakontas,” ŝi mallaŭte konfesis, kun miro en la okuloj.

“Ĉu vi jam forgesis ke kiam vi altkreskis kaj estis gaja fraŭlino, kun la sunbrilo en viaj haroj kaj la rozkoloro sur viaj vangoj, same kiel nun, via juna amanto alportis al vi dolĉvoĉan birdon, esperante tiamaniere ĝojigi vin?”

“Ĉu tio estis najtingalo?” ŝi demandis atente.

“Jes, najtingalo,” li respondis, ĝoje, “kiu senĉese dolĉe kantis amemajn ariojn.”

“Preskaŭ mi nun rememoras,” ŝi reve diris, dum li altris ŝin al si, kaj tenis ŝin en siaj brakoj.

“Ĉu vi rememoras la okazon, kiam mi unue vin kisis?” li mallaŭte paroletis.

"Neniam vi faris tion!" ŝi ekkriis, sin fortirante.

"Jes, mi ja faris tion! Mi alpremis vin al mia koro, same kiel nun, kaj vin tenis per la amlumo en miaj okuloj."

"Jam mi rememoras!" ŝi ekkriis. "La sama ekstremo, la sama soprado kaj senfina deziro. Mia animo kvazaŭe antaŭensaltis por renkonti la vian, kaj ŝajnis ke ĝi perdiĝis en la via!"

"Jes, vi estis Eon, la ŝiskaptistino, kaj mi estis via plej kara amanto. Vi estis virino en la tuta varmegeco de via animo; vi estis amantino kiu postulis de mi la enkorpiĝon de viaj altegaj idealoj kaj plej noblaj celoj; vi fortiris min de pekado kaj malsageco, kondukante min al vojoj de feliĉo kaj trankvileco. Se vi ne estus tiel trioble taŭga, ni ne povus eterne esti geamantoj."

"Dio min faris taŭga je viaj bezonoj," ŝi ĝoje respondis.

"Ou vi rememoras la nekton antaŭ la marventego?" li subite demandis.

Ŝi ekstremis. "Ĝi ŝajnas kiel songo jam de longe forgesita," ŝi timeme murmuris.

"O! tie, je la frua taglumo, vi promesis al mi eternan fidelecon."

"Jes, kaj vi al mi."

"Tiam mi foriris al la ŝipoj,—"

"Mi rememoras," ŝi interrompis, ĝe-

mante pro la longe forgesita malĝojo.

"Tre malproksimen mi iris sur la marrego, sed neniam reatingis la marbordon."

"Ne, vi neniam revenis al mi!"

"Tamen en viaj songoj...?"

"Jes, ofte en miaj songoj vi venas al mi."

"Ĉar la senmortuloj de la maro levis min. Dum ĉio estis malluma, kaj ĉio dormis, mi aŭdis viajn ĝemojn kaj vian ploradon. Spite la muĝegantaj ondoj, mi aŭdis vin kiam vi min vokis. La terura marrego detenis min, dum mi aŭdis vin krii 'revenu, mia juna amanto! Kruela maro, redonu lin al mi!' Tiam mi juris ke mi suprenvenos ĉi tiun krutajon kaj vin fine renkontos ĉi tie, eĉ post multaj jaroj. Sed, aŭskultu! La maro min revokas. Mi devas reiri tien—"

Dum li tenis ŝin ĉe sia koro por adiaŭi, li demandis "Ou vi aŭdas la veĉojn de virinoj plorantaj pro iliaj perditaj amantoj?"

"Iliaj ĝemoj sonas klare al miaj oreloj," ŝi malgaje respondis.

"Iru tien," li diris, kisante ŝiajn okulojn, "kaj konsolu ilin. Klarigu al ili ke iliaj amantoj ne estas per ĉiam perditaj, sed post multaj jarcentoj ili sin reciproke rerenkontos, ĉiuj en la antaŭaj kunvenejoj apud la marbordo."

A. L. Harmon.

LA FATALA KISO

[Alice (Alis) Dukino de Hesse-Darmstadt, la dua filino de la Angla Reĝino Viktoria, en 1878 sindoneme flegis siajn ĝeinfanojn, malsanajn per difterito. La plej juna mortis la 11an de Novembro. La Dukino, kontraŭ la peto de la kuracisto, pasie kisis sian mortantan infaninon, kies elspiraĵo infektis ŝin, kaj ŝi mem mortis en Decembro, viktimo de patrina amo.]

Idinon sian rigardante
Tremetis la patrino,
Ĉar morto povas ja eniri
Palacon de princino.

La kuracist' "Atentu" diris,
"Nur tuŝo per la mano";
Sed amo estas pli-pli forta
Ol ia ajn malsano.

Ne aŭdis ŝi, ne volis aŭdi;
L'idin' estis mortanta;
Kareson donis la dukine,
Kun kiso adoranta.

Sed la patrin' ne longe ploris
Pro l'idolin' perditaj;
Pro tiu lasta kis' ŝi mortis,
Al amo oferita.

CLARENCE BICKNELL,
Bordighera, Italujo.

A LETTER FROM SICILY

As the Usonaj Esperantistoj may be interested in learning what I am doing in Europe, I will give a short resume of my work for the last six weeks.

On leaving New York City, the 27th of April, I was agreeably surprised to find that several of the passengers were esperantists, so the use of the international language was begun in a very appropriate place, on the deck of a transatlantic liner, where one finds probably as cosmopolitan a gathering of people as anywhere in the world.

Seven days later, on landing in Le Havre, and not being met at the steamer, I inquired in Esperanto, at the nearest shop, the direction to the office of the delegate of U. E. A., and quite to my surprise received the information desired, in Esperanto as well. I began to think that I was really in "Esperantoland," and from that moment till now the impression has grown until I can say that the state of Esperanto, at least in the cities I have visited, is considerably more important than even the most hopeful samideano in the United States can estimate.

In Le Havre the chamber of commerce wished to have the lecture given and the slides shown at the commercial school, so here the affair was presented under the auspices of the local chamber of commerce.

The second town visited was Rouen, where the lecture was arranged by the local Esperanto Society and given considerable press notice. The daily papers reported at length, calling especial attention to the fact that the esperantists had for the first time really proved what they had been claiming for many years; that is, that Esperanto can be spoken and understood. Inasmuch as the pictures shown are self-explanatory, and the Esperanto given is simple and descriptive of the pictures, the non-esperantists really understood most of the lecture, and in this way we actually teach the language in a most effective manner.

The third lecture was given in Paris, after the regular monthly "vespermanĝo"

of the Paris Esperanto groups. Of course, all were esperantists here. In Vesoul local esperantists, with the help of another society, rented the theatre, charging an admission. The theatre was filled to the limit, and we did some very effective propaganda. At Chalon-sur-Saone I spoke at the congress of esperantists of the "Burgonja Federacio." The sixth talk was given in Lyons, where a large convention room was secured in the city hall.

In Grenoble the local chamber of commerce placed at our disposal their hall, and the meeting was presided by the secretary of that association. Every time we get some other society, and especially an organization as important as the chamber of commerce, to arrange an Esperanto lecture, we are making the skeptics "sit up and take notice."

The eighth lecture was given in Genoa, Italy, at the Second Congress of Italian esperantists. Here also a large convention hall was rented and an admission charged. In Florence, although there was only a short time for arrangement, the affair was presented by the local Esperanto Society under auspices of the "Procultura Club." I was unable to speak in Rome, as I arrived at the height of the celebration of Italy's fiftieth year, and every available hall was secured long in advance.

In Naples the lecture was taken in charge by the chamber of commerce, who placed at our disposal the immense hall of the Bourse, where for the first time a lecture with lantern slides was given. As the chamber issued special invitations to many non-esperantists, the lecture was from time to time summarized in the national language.

From Naples I came by ship to Palermo, Sicily, where I am writing this, and where I will speak tomorrow evening in the hall of the "Filologia Cirklo." From Palermo my next town will be Messina, then Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Gibraltar, and from there north through Spain and Portugal, to the Seventh Congress of Esperantists, where

I hope to have the pleasure of meeting a great many "Usonaj samideanoj."

There are several things I wish to draw especial attention to in this article. First, the progress of Esperanto in Europe is rapid and constantly increasing in importance; second, the movement is regarded very favorably by the majority of the national associations, by the press, etc. Owing to this we are able, when a hall sufficiently large for the conference is lacking, to ask some other association to place at our disposal their rooms, and to allow the affair to be given under their auspices. That they are willing to do this I have already shown; that they are pleased with the entertainment we must believe, as, even in Paris, my slides, of which I have some 250, furnished by the various commercial chambers in California, have been pronounced the most attractive and interesting shown in Europe! We have then two arguments which must give something like this result. Some outside organization, having arranged an Esperanto lecture, is convinced of the practicability of the language, as I do not speak about Esperanto, but merely use it, with the help of an excellent collection of slides, to advertise one of the wonder-regions of the world, California. We have convinced them, not by theory, but by the simplest and withal most effective proof known, by actual accomplishment.

And so, wherever Esperantism has gained but a foothold, it is possible now to arrange and present an Esperanto lecture. The views alone are attractive enough to please any audience, and a pleased audience is very amenable to propaganda.

Since my arrival in Europe I have daily received new invitations from many different countries; even from far-off Seberia five towns wish to arrange an Esperanto talk to convince themselves and others of the utility of our language.

But let us look at this from another point of view. We are proving not only that it is possible by means of Esperanto to arrange a series of lectures in all the lands of the globe, but we are proving the existence of that immense "Esperantistaro," which even now is of enough importance so that any manufacturer or

dealer would find it profitable to advertise among them. In every town I have visited a great many esperantists are induced to send for information about California to the various commercial chambers and boards of trade in that State. Several hundred thousand such letters, turned in to them during a year or a year and a half, all written in one language, whether the inquiry comes from Portugal, Bulgaria, Russia, Japan or Greece, is bound to prove the utility of this language, and when we have proven, we have won, for the commercial world will no more refuse the help of Esperanto than it refused to accept the telephone, telegraph, or any other of the many labor, time and money-saving inventions of the past fifty years.

I have spoken nothing but Esperanto for the last six weeks. I am gradually forgetting the English language, as only a few days ago some one in the audience wished to speak with me in English, and to my surprise and even mortification, I was obliged to think half a minute before I could get the right words! If, in a year from now, when I am ready to return to the United States, I have forgotten my own language, I shall never take the time to learn it again, as I am proving, at least to my own complete satisfaction, that in a few years Esperanto will be of a great deal more importance than any national language.

I am getting as much practical information on the subject as I can to prepare myself for some good propaganda in Usono. I have talked with experts and with esperantists who have studied the language only two or three weeks. I have proved that even when one of the parties has never heard of Esperanto it can be used by the somewhat slow but perfectly satisfactory method suggested by Dro. Zamenhof in his first book.

As to accent, or difference in pronunciation, I have tried in vain to detect, in the manner of speech of six different nationalities, any difference as great as the variation between the language of a Yankee and a Westerner, or Southerner.

If I can be of any service to esperantists in Usono, I will try to oblige. Mail addressed to me "care of Esperanto 10 rue Bourse, Geneva, Switzerland," will reach me promptly.

D. E. Parrish.

STONO, NE STONETO.

Bivalvo jena estas mortigita
 Per ŝtono kiu falis tra l' buŝfendo,
 Al varma maro larĝe malfermita:
 Neeble estis ia ekdefendo.

Se l'ŝtono estus nur ŝtonet' estinta,
 Ĝi kaŭzus nur momenton malfeliĉan:
 Ĉar la bivalvo estus ĝin kovrinta
 Je perlamot', farante perlon riĉan.

Sed ŝtono, ne ŝtoneto, kuŝis meze;
 Ne povis agi l'alhemi' perliga:
 Sur mola kor' la ŝarĝo premis peze,
 Doloriganta kaj je l' fin' mortiga.

Kaj same, ofte el la mondo ŝtono
 Ekfalas en senhelpan homan koron:
 Se eta, ĝi fariĝas kvazaŭ bono,
 Iĝante perlo, spite la doloron.

Sed se ĝi estas granda kruda roko,—
 Kruela peza abomena sorto,—
 Ĝi iĝos perl' neniam, nur sufoko
 La koron premos ĝis animo-morto.

ESPERANO.

Oregon Esperantists

Will find a good line of
 Esperanto text-books and
 literature at

J. K. Gill Company

133-135 Third St., Portland, Oregon

**Printing ? ? ?
 ESPERANTO or ENGLISH**

Have your work done by the
 first and best Esperanto printer
 in America.

Clearly accented type. Skill-
 ed workmen. Modern machin-
 ery.

Prices low. Workmanship
 careful. Material good.

Letterheads for Esperanto so-
 cieties and officers.

ERNEST F. DOW, W. Newton Sta., Boston, Mass.

Special Congress Number

The October number of Amerika Esperantisto will be devoted entirely to articles describing the Seventh International Congress of Esperanto, which will be the largest of all congresses to date. No effort will be spared to make this a wonderfully interesting number, especially for propaganda. How many copies will you want, to give to your acquaintances? In lots of ten or more at five cents each. Fill out form as below:

American Esperantist Company, Washington, D. C.

Samideanoj:

Please find enclosed the sum of \$....., for which send me a

bundle ofcopies of the *Special Congress Number* as soon as published.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

National Cathedral School for Boys (*Episcopal*)

*A Country School occupying its beautiful new home on
Mount St. Alban, Washington, D. C.*

This school exemplifies in the highest sense its reputation for being an ideal school for boys. It is under the direction of the Bishop of Washington. It has an able faculty and offers exceptional advantages in preparing boys for colleges and universities. All the attractions of the Capitol. Opportunity is given to hear and know men prominent in public life. Delightful location; campus of forty acres; magnificent new building, the most modern of its kind in America; large gymnasium. For catalogue, address,

E. L. GREGG, Headmaster,

Box ES

PUBLISHED AUGUST 25, 1910

A Complete Grammar of Esperanto

By Ivy Kellerman, A. M., Ph. D., chairman of examinations for the Esperanto Association of North America, member of the International LINGVA KOMITATO. Cloth XIV—324 pages. Retail post-paid \$1.25.

A Complete Grammar and Reader in One Book

A circular recently sent out by the British Esperanto Association says: "Dr. Kellerman's Grammar of Esperanto is the first book on the subject, which compares in scholarship at all favourably with the Grammars existing for other Languages. The appearance of such a serious work should, therefore, mark a distinct gain in the recognition which is being accorded the movement for Esperanto by scholarly and commercial worlds. . . . The Kellerman Grammar has the following general advantages: **First:** It contains correct and clear explanations of all grammatical points. **Second:** Word formation is fully treated and syntax is given due consideration. **Third:** Grammatical topics are presented in an order of gradually increasing difficulty, instead of in haphazard fashion. **Fourth:** The reading matter for each lesson illustrates grammatical points, also reviewing preceding lessons, and the vocabularies of both. **Fifth:** New topics are consistently illustrated by the use of words or roots already familiar from previous lessons. The reading exercises, from the eighth lesson, form coherent narratives, each complete in itself, and usually a story of genuine interest. The material for these stories has been worked out with much care. **Sixth:** Although the book surpasses previous text-books in all the above features, and contains much more of interest and value than any other available book, the total number of pages is only slightly more than in the earlier Esperanto books. This economy of space is due to conciseness in explanation, avoidance of repetition and to the classification of material, which enables the briefest possible explanation."

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY

NEW YORK

BOSTON

CHICAGO

For Sale By American Esperantist Co., Washington, D. C.