

Amerika Esperantisto

Vol. 12

DECEMBER, 1912

No. 5

Send Congratulations!

WE have had a supporter of Esperanto in the U. S. House of Representatives the past few years, in the person of Hon. Richard Barthold, who, it will be remembered, introduced "House Resolution 220," concerning Esperanto. We take pleasure in announcing that the Esperantist contingent is evidently to increase, for we have learned of the election to the House of Representatives of another Esperantist, Col. Samuel E. Winslow, a resident of Worcester, Mass., who is a member of the ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, and a regular subscriber to AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.

Indeed the Worcester County Esperanto Society may feel doubly proud of its work just now, for not content with sending a member to the U. S. Congress,

it attends to analogous duties nearer home as well,—and can point to an Esperantist member of the Massachusetts Senate, in the person of Dr. Julius Garst, also a member of the Association and subscriber to AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.

We urge all Esperantists who read this to send a letter or at least a postcard of congratulation to each of these gentlemen. Express to them your satisfaction over their election to these important offices, and your best wishes for all possible success in the work they have undertaken for their fellow-citizens. Write in Esperanto, of course. Here are their addresses:

Col. Samuel E. Winslow, Worcester, Mass.

Dr. Julius Garst, 29 Oread St., Worcester, Mass.

Esperanto in Travel

NOW many times have we heard that a knowledge of English is all that is necessary to enable an American to "get along" anywhere in Europe! A ten-weeks' trip which I took on the continent a few months ago does indeed prove the truth of this statement—for if merely "getting along" were all I had desired, the sufficiency of English was very evident. It is true that all the big hotels, and many of the smaller ones, have English-speaking porters and waiters, and that, within the limits of their duties, the railway ticket sellers and the guides are fairly polyglot individuals.

But what person who travels through

Europe wishes to limit his conversation to ordering a meal, engaging a room or buying a ticket? The ordinary traveler may perhaps care for no more than this—but I began my trip with the intention of doing much more than merely "getting along," and I succeeded!

The tourist who has not yet availed himself of the services of the Universal Esperanto Association (UNIVERSALA ESPERANTO-ASOCIO) has some delightful experiences awaiting him. Not only will he find the "delegate" at the railway station to meet him, and to give him all the help he needs in reading time-tables or in reaching hotels; but he finds himself among friends—thanks to the International Language—friends who can make

his stay among them exceedingly agreeable and profitable.

However, we see that the mere possession of a language in common is not in itself the bond of interest, when we reflect that very few Frenchmen who know the English language, for instance, will give even twenty minutes' help to an American stranger just because of the language in common! Nor will the average American who knows French pay any more attention to a Frenchman under similar circumstances. The same is true of any national language.

But I can name at least ten places in France, Germany and Austria where the delegate of the above-mentioned Esperanto organization gave me at least five hours of his time and company, and did it cheerfully. In three or four cases the Esperantist in question gave me practically his whole day, in spite of my protesting that I did not wish to trespass on his time and generosity. Everywhere I found the delegate very kind and helpful, intelligent and well educated. This last point should be borne in mind by those travelers who, on account of linguistic limitations, must confine their conversation in Europe to hotel porters, guides, waiters, policemen, coachmen and railway ticket agents.

Why the unsalaried representatives of the UNIVERSALA ESPERANTO-ASOCIO should be so uniformly kind and generous to people who only an hour before were entire strangers, we need not now discuss. Any person who has caught a glimpse of the world through the spectacles of "Esperantism" will understand. To others the concrete fact should be enough to start with. Any one—scoffer though he may be at any scheme which smacks of improvement of existing conditions or savors of Utopia—who takes the trouble to study Esperanto (with one-tenth of the time and effort he must give to his French or German) will find access to something, *the human side*, which even a profound knowledge of national tongues can not give. In my own case it is certain that through the aid of Esperanto I was able to do, on this journey, that which otherwise would have required an intimate knowledge of six

different tongues, and would even then have fallen far short of the result which Esperanto accomplished for me. The benefit received on this one trip, to say nothing of the previous pleasure and advantage gained through Esperanto correspondence, was infinite recompense for the time and trouble of learning this comparatively easy language.

I might give many instances of the courtesy which the traveler under U. E. A. auspices meets everywhere. At Strasburg, for example, the local delegate, Mr. Schwartz, came to meet my train at eleven o'clock at night, after bicycling from his home ten miles away. At Bozen, Innsbruck, Augsburg and Prague special meetings of local "samideanoj" were arranged for my benefit. I had been told that the delegate for Nürnberg, Mr. Weber (to whom I had just written a postcard announcing my intended arrival) would be absent from his city; and therefore I had small hope of being met at the station by any one there. Imagine my surprise when, on alighting from the train at Nürnberg, I saw *six* green-starred friends with welcoming hands outstretched! Unable to come himself, Mr. Weber had merely passed along the word that a visitor from "Usono" (*United States*) would arrive that evening.

It was a genuine pleasure to meet face to face during my trip a number of people with whom I had been corresponding in Esperanto during the two or three years previous. One of these, Mr. Jan Ludvik, the magistrate of Milevsko, had invited me to stop and visit him for a few days on my way to Vienna. Here, in a town of only three thousand inhabitants, off the frequently travelled lines, and in the centre of Bohemia where the only persons who could understand me happened to be my Esperantist friend and his wife, I passed a very agreeable stay, not unmindful of the fact that this unique experience was putting my Esperanto to a very severe test.

Every now and then I saw some evidence of Esperanto in places where I had not been looking for it. For instance, in the Grand Hotel Coomans, one of the largest hotels in the city of

Rotterdam, Holland, I found the word "skribejo," mystifying to any non-Esperantist, painted in conspicuous letters over the door to the writing-room.

In a number of cities are maintained Information Offices, where the stranger may obtain free information and guide-books in three or four languages. At Augsburg, Germany, and Ghent, Belgium, where I went to such offices, I found that the official who served me spoke Esperanto, and very well, too. Moreover, the Esperantists in each of these places, as well as in many others, have issued guidebooks in Esperanto for free distribution. Very helpful indeed are also the various little "guide-sheets" in Esperanto, describing many places in Europe, and obtainable for a few cents.

One of the pleasantest afternoons of my whole journey resulted from accidentally meeting in Innsbruck an Esperantist, Mr. Richard Jodl, of Munich, who like myself was away from home on his vacation. As soon as we caught sight of each other's green star badges, we both felt very much "at home" indeed! That green star of mine also caught the eye of a workman in one of the famous diamond-cutting factories of Amsterdam, Holland, and he pointed with pride to a much larger one of cardboard, which was prominently displayed near his workbench as evidence of his affiliation with the Esperanto Movement.

While standing on a street corner in The Hague, debating with myself whither to turn to get a dinner, a policeman who had seen my star from a distance approached, saluted me in excellent Esperanto, and upon request gave me the desired information, also adding that in his city a large class of policemen are studying Esperanto and find much use for it in their daily duty of aiding foreigners. I was told that in Dresden there is even more proficiency in Esperanto among the blue-coats, and that a

large squad who speak the language is regularly maintained by the city.

Just as I reached the top of the Antwerp Cathedral tower I was handed a telescope and (pardon the slang) a neat Esperanto salutation from each of the two watchmen stationed there! These particular Esperantists date their interest in the language from the time of the Esperanto Congress at Antwerp, in 1911, and I found that they had a lively recollection of the Americans whom they had met at that time.

My badge also did me a great service on the only occasion when I seriously missed railway connections. The train from Calais to Boulogne (where I expected to take the steamer for home) rushed by the latter place before I realized where I was, and raced at express speed toward Paris. This gave me a painful hour and a half of speculation as to whether I would ever get back to Boulogne in time to meet my steamer for America. After I felt that my hair must have turned a little grayer, the train did fortunately stop at Abbeville, and I got out. As I had feared, no one around the station spoke English, but in the midst of my quandary a young French army officer who had noticed my star came to my assistance with the greeting "Bonan tagon, Sinjoro" (*Good day, Sir*). Never did those Esperanto words sound so grateful to my ears before. To my great relief he understood my explanation of the situation at once, and gave me in Esperanto the welcome assurance that I could still get a train back to Boulogne in time, and at no further expense for railway fare. In that joyful moment, and again as I finally reached the steamer in time,—you may be sure that I thanked my lucky stars, *particularly the green one*, for this happy ending of a journey in which Esperanto had been of such substantial help up to the very last moment.

H. W. HETZEL.

KOMUNIKO DE "DANUBO"

Okaze de la bulgara-turka milito, la bulgara redakcio, estante okupata, ĉesigas por nedifinita tempo la aperadon de

Danubo. La abonintoj estos rekompencitaj post la finiĝo de la milito.—*La Redakcio de DANUBO*.

Foreign News

SPAIN.—The city governments of Terrassa and Sabadell have each named a street after Dr. Zamenhof, the author of Esperanto. The ceremony of unveiling the marble tablet carved with the name and a symbolic star was well attended in each city, and appropriate speeches were made by city officials, with music and, in one case, a final open-air performance of an Esperanto play before an audience of over five thousand.

King Alfonso has sent a medal to Prof. Dr. Ghez of Trieste for his propaganda work for Esperanto. The Spanish minister of war has also made honorable mention of a new book on Esperanto by Capt. Mangada Rosenorn.

The fine, large periodical *Revista de Policia* has opened a permanent Esperanto department, with police officers of different countries as collaborators.

PORTUGAL.—The Portuguese Red Cross Society has decided to publish a large edition of an Esperanto propaganda brochure. Courses for the police, with the permission of the Commandant, are also reported from Lisbon.

ITALY.—Before the Eighth Esperanto Congress in Cracow, Poland, was over last summer, 116 persons had already enrolled as members for the Ninth Congress, which will take place in August, 1913, in Genoa. All who expect to attend this forthcoming Congress, which promises to be unusually interesting, are urged to enroll at once. State your name and address, profession and what sectional meetings you wish to attend, sending the ticket-price of \$3.00 to the address: "Kongreso de Esperanto, Genoa, Italy." The magazine *Itala Esperantisto* will be sent free to all congress-members from the date of their enrollment until August. More than 300 students are already taking course in Esperanto here, and the city will be well "esperantized" by next summer, since courses have already been given in various schools for some time, so that teachers should be easily secured.

The Third Congress of Esperantist Catholics will take place in Rome next

summer, according to the decision of the very successful Catholic Congress held last August in Budapest.

FRANCE.—The French postal authorities have announced that the same rates are to be charged for Esperanto telegrams as for others—which will be easier on Esperantists' pocket-books.

In connection with the item about Esperantist Congressmen, mentioned in this number, it is of interest to recall that in Cannes last Spring an Esperantist who ran for a city office on no other platform than his Esperanto affiliations received some 900 votes.

An organization of Esperantist school-teachers has now representatives in 28 departments or provinces. In Lille 125 boys and 104 girls between the ages of 12 to 14 took the Esperanto examinations, only a comparatively small number failing to pass. In the Grenoble schools, also those of Beauvais, Chateau-Thierry, Chalon-sur-Saone, etc., pupils are reported passed, the number not being in all cases stated.

Large posters bearing announcements of the 72 Esperanto courses in Paris this fall and winter have been pasted on the walls about the city, to remain there for some time. At the October monthly banquet of the Paris groups one of the guests of honor was Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Forster, the eminent astronomer and director of the Berlin Observatory, the new president of the Esperanto Scientific Association.

The Michelin prizes for Esperanto work, under the care of the well-known paper *Le Petit Parisien*, have been announced as follows: First prize, \$400; second, \$200; two thirds of \$100 each, twenty-five of \$40 each, fifty of \$20 each, and so on to a total of \$5,000. The details of the examinations are now announced, and the closing date for submitting work is Easter. The competition is open to French young people under 19 years of age.

A new group has been organized at Bléré with over 100 members.

GERMANY.—The firm of E. Neumann & Co. in Dresden, one of the largest and best known manufacturers of specialties for carnivals, balls, etc., has received through use of Esperanto a total of 106 orders, some of them quite large, from eleven different countries in the last three months. Eight of their employes are proficient Esperantists, and a course in the language is being given to others. The firm is so well satisfied with its venture that the head of the firm is himself learning the language.

In Dresden the general Federation of Esperantists has 500 members, divided into fifteen groups, and in other cities or villages of Saxony there are forty Esperantist organizations. The attitude of the Saxon government is well shown by the financial support it gives to the Esperanto propaganda.

The mayor of Breslau is an enthusiastic Esperantist, and is able to give much valuable aid to the already strong local movement.

Danzig-Zappot was the site of the Seventh convention annual of the German Esperanto Association, and some 350 delegates attended, being shown every courtesy by the mayors and other officials of both of these cities. Church services were held in Esperanto during the stay of the delegates there.

Over 6,000 pieces of literature about Esperanto were distributed at a propaganda meeting and exposition of Esperanto matters in Wiesbaden recently.

In Berlin three propaganda meetings have been recently held, by the various groups of the city in union, and renewed interest throughout the city is reported.

The work of the school children who studied Esperanto in Chemnitz last year was so excellent that the school authorities, who were well satisfied with the public examination given, recommended that the Esperanto instruction be given during the present year also.

IRELAND.—Dr. Jameson Johnson, professor in the University of Dublin, is giving an Esperanto course to several of his fellow-professors and the head of the local medical administration. Dr. Johnson is an enthusiastic Esperantist and frequently lectures on the subject.

ENGLAND.—At the farewell banquet given by the city of London to the dep-

utation of corporations of Vienna, Prague and Ischl, before a large gathering of eminent Londoners and foreigners, and the Austrian ambassador, presentation was made in *Esperanto* of a certificate of honorary membership to Sir Vezey Strong, ex-Mayor of London, in the Bohemian and Viennese Esperanto unions. The certificates were signed by the mayors of Vienna and Prague, both of whom are very appreciative of Esperanto.

HOLLAND.—Although last year there were only a few police in The Hague who were proficient in Esperanto, the number at last report, some months ago, had already grown to 32. In Rotterdam a union of Esperantist railway men has been founded, and still another club is reported from Amsterdam.

In the Esperanto courses conducted by the city government of Amsterdam some 110 persons registered as soon as permitted.

BELGIUM.—The management of the Exposition at Ghent in 1913 announce an Esperanto week, and have already begun to advertise through Esperanto printed material and Esperantist special agents.

At Charleroi the post office has a conspicuous sign, "Esperanto Parolata" (Esperanto spoken). The railway timetables in the station also bear the request to please learn Esperanto, and this, with the many "Esperanto-spoken" signs in store-windows, would seem to indicate full appreciation of the usefulness of the International Language.

NORWAY.—In Bergen Esperanto is among the elective subjects in the Commercial school.

FINLAND.—A group of young Esperantists, organized several months ago in Turku with about a hundred members, has had a good propaganda effect throughout the city, as well as on the local press. One new group this fall and prospects for still another were announced.

Free leaflets on Esperanto are distributed free in the railway station at Helsingfors, and a society of students has also done much good work for the language recently.

RUSSIA.—A new and important Russian dictionary is of especial interest

to us, because the publisher expects to donate to Esperanto propaganda 20 per cent of the profit as his contribution to the cause. All persons or libraries needing the new dictionary of the Russian language please take note, and communicate with the editors of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO, who will give the address, etc.

In the October number of *La Ondo de Esperanto*, published in Moscow, a prize-winning story in Esperanto appears, and we note with pleasure that its author is an American, Mr. H. S. Hall, of Cleveland, Ohio.

New Esperanto courses are announced at Baku, Vilno, and also at Moscow in the official courses of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

An interesting anecdote from Harkov is to this effect: Some time ago a Persian Esperantist communicated with a Russian Esperantist of this city, and at last took his sister there for treatment by a famous doctor. They remained in the city a week, and were able to get the consultation and treatment, and be entirely satisfied as to every want, because of the courtesies of the local Esperantists, who knew no more Persian than their visitors knew of the Russian language.

CROATIA.—The prominent journal *Hrvatski Pokret* has opened an Esperanto department.

BULGARIA.—The minister of Public Instruction has approved a newly published Esperanto grammar and circularized the directors of all the secondary schools and the district inspectors, recommending this book.

HUNGARY.—The Hungarian stenographic organization has received word from the similar Spanish organization that the latter cannot participate in the coming Eleventh World Congress of Stenography in Budapest, unless they can be received by Esperanto-speaking colleagues. Acting on this hint, courses in Esperanto have been opened by the Hungarian national stenographic society.

Prof. Jean Kiss, an ardent Esperantist, has been made Dean of the Faculty of Sciences in the University of Budapest.

The Esperanto courses for postal authorities and employes met with such

success in Budapest that new courses had to be opened in addition to those.

AUSTRIA.—One of the most important papers in Austria, the *Neue Freie Presse*, began in September to devote considerable space to news about Esperanto and the Esperanto Movement.

PERSIA.—In addition to the Esperanto courses in the school "Tarbiat" in Teheran, courses are reported in several other towns. In Tabriz more than seventy students are enrolled in an Esperanto course in the Armenian school.

CHINA.—It is reported in the *Pekin Daily News* that a school for Esperanto has been established in the building of the Yuan Hsueh Tang outside the Chienmen. The school also proposes to organize a club and an Esperanto library.

In Shanghai more than 500 Chinese took part in an Esperanto propaganda meeting, and four new courses in the language are in progress. The new Minister of Education is reported to be taking steps for the establishment of an official school in Peking, as he is fully in sympathy with the Esperanto Movement.

SIBERIA.—The Esperanto society in Tomsk has now over 400 members, and held courses for beginners since last summer.

SOUTH AMERICA.—In Rio de Janeiro the Brazilian Esperantists assembled for their first UNIVERSALA ESPERANTO-ASOCIO Congress, and had a very successful meeting, with a number of noted persons present. Baron de Mello, president of the Geographical Society, presided, and at the closing concert the chief singer was the Brazilian prima donna, Nicia Silva.

The organizing Committee of the 8th Scientific Chilean Congress has of its own accord notified the Chili Esperanto Association that a delegate from that body would be welcome at the Scientific Congress.

The Venezuelan paper *El Sol* regularly prints an Esperanto department, and four classes are now in progress in the city where it is published.

In Buenos Ayres, Argentine, a new club has been organized, the secretary's address being: Vicente Albamonte, Correo Central (poste restante).

Kroniko Nordamerika

NOVANGLUJO. — Ĝisnun proksimume duono da la membraro de la Novangla Asocio reaniĝis kaj, se oni povas diveni laŭ la komenco de la jaro, la 1913a jaro estos la plej sukcesplena en nia historio. Espereble oni starigos novajn lokajn grupojn en tiuj urboj, kie nuntempe estas kelkaj ĝeneralaj anoj. Kuna laboro pli multe profitas ol disa. Ĝeneralaj membroj estas petataj akurate reaniĝi, sen la benzo de persona invito. La laboroj de niaj oficistoj estas grandaj. Forigu de ili la neceson ludi la rolon de ŝafhundo, kaj perforte peli la ŝafaron en ĝian ejon!

BOSTON, MASS.—Dum la vintro la unua kunveno ĉiumonate estos festa kunveno, kun manĝaĵetoj. Je la decembra kunveno okazos teatra amuzo, preparata de Sro. Gough.

Krom la kursoj anoncigitaj en la novembro numero de AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO, legada kurso funkcias sub la gvidado de S-ro Boyce; kaj ĉiusabate grupo da spertuloj lernas la italan lingvon per Esperanta instruado de S-ro Levanzin.

Sro. Lee, prezidanto de la societo, sin donas al la afero de importado, por la societo, de kafo, teo, spicaĵoj, k. t. p. Tiamaniere, li proponas montri la praktikan uzadon de Esperanto por internacia komercado.

Lastatempe, kelkaj el la klubanoj ricevis la Ateston pri kapableco, kaj, se oni povas konfidi al la pensema, zorgplena esprimo de la vizajo, kelkaj aliaj nun verkadas la ekzamenon.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—El ĉiuj societoj de la Novangluja Asocio, la plej kontentigaj raportoj estas ricevataj de la "New Haven Esperanto Club." Nur du el la lastjaraj anoj ankoraŭ ne renovigis anecon, kaj la loka sekretario sendis dek kvar novajn aliĝojn. La sendita listo montras ke la klubo estas tre kosmopolita distingigante almenaŭ ses malsamajn naciojn. Versajne tiu klubo estas unu el la plej viglaj en nia regiono.

La *New Haven Union* antaŭlonge

havis duonpaĝan artikolon pri la Oka Kongreso de Esperanto, verkitan de S-ro H. W. Hetzel.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Novaj kvinlecionaj kursoj estas kondukataj de la societo, jene: Ĉe la "West Philadelphia Branch, Free Library," 40th kaj Walnut stratoj, ĉiulunde komencinte la 11an de novembro, gvidata de S-ro Fred Knowlan; ĉe la "Widener Branch, Free Library," Broad kaj Girard Ave, ĉiujauĉe komencinte je la 7a de novembro, gvidata de S-ro C. C. Coigne. Ambaŭ kursoj estas je la 8a vespere, kaj novaj similaj kursoj komenciĝos la 6an kaj la 9an de januaro. La sekretario de la societo estas F-ino Maisch, 753 N. 40th St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Multaj faktoj permesas konstati ke la intereso je Esperanto inter la Pittsburgh' anoj multe pligrandiĝas ĝuste nun. La loka Societo ĝojas pri kelkaj treege entuziasmaj novaj anoj, kaj ĉio montras ke la nuna jaro estos sukcesplena kaj kontentiga.

S-ro J. M. Clifford Jr. instruas grupon da lernantoj ĉe la "Pittsburgh lodge" de la Teozofa Societo ĉiujauĉe vespere.

Nova malgranda grupo por studado estas formita de S-ro H. P. Lindsay, kiu ankaŭ paroladis pri Esperanto antaŭ nelonge ĉe la Mt. Washington U. P. preĝejo, kaj bona rezulta estas atendata pro tio, kune kun lia alia propaganda laboro.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.—En la ĵurnalo *Evening Capitol* aperis en novembro artikoloj pri la utileco de Esperanto al komercaj firmoj, k. t. p.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Je la 21a novembro La Internacia Klubo havis publikan propagandan kunvenon en la Ĉambrego de la Komerca Ĉambro. La jenaj membroj de la klubo partoprenis en la programo: S-ro N. S. Guimont, prezidanto de la klubo, F-ino Amy C. Leavitt, F-ino Harriett Stone, S-roj Pollock, Mayer, McKelvy kaj Walsh. Krom la supre citita programo S-ro Edwin C. Reed, Sekretario de la E. A. de N. A.,

kaj S-ino Wilbur F. Crafts donis paroladojn responde al invito de la klubo. Post tio, la klubo lasis la ceteron de la programo al la Washington Rondo No. 1 de la S. E. L., kaj ĉi tiuj gejunuloj prezentis bonan komedieton. Ludis la jenaj: Isabelle McCaffrey, Bertha Becker, Howard C. Beck, Jr., Edward Fuegel, kaj Fillmore Eiker. La prologon parolis Thurston Wood, la prezidanto de la S. E. L. Bedaŭrinde la lokaj ĵurnaloj preskaŭ ĉiuj anoncis la malpravon daton por la kunveno, tamen spite tio la klubo havis sufiĉan aŭdantaron.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ĉe la kunveno de la societo la 6an de novembro S-ro Alfonso Bacardo, el Barcelono, estis inter la gastoj, kaj paroladis tre interese pri la hispanaj bovbataloj. S-ro Buuck, la prezidanto, ankaŭ faris bonegan paroladon. S-ro Jean deJeu, magiisto, faris iluziaĵojn por interesi kaj amuzi la anojn de la Societo, kaj fine ĉiuj estis fotografitaj. Post la kunveno ĉe Biblioteko S-ro Jones gastigis la anojn ĉe la "Espero Market."

Nuntempe funkcias kvin kursoj en la okcidenta kvartalo, kaj multaj el la gestudentoj estas geinstruistoj en la publikaj lernejoj.

PALESTINE, ILL.—La eta kolektista ĵurnalo *Busy Bee Exchange* komencis kun la oktobra numero Esperantistan fakon, gvidotan de S-ro J. L. Rutherford.

GREENFIELD, ILL.—Kvankam laŭ sia scio, S-ro E. M. Middleton estas la sola Esperantisto en ĉi tiu urbo, kaj krom tio estas blindulo, li intencas starigi grupon, kaj jam interesis du konatojn, kiuj povas iom legi la lingvon.

KEARNEY, NEB.—Ĉe la dua ĉiujara kunveno de la Esperanta Fako de la Neb. Kristana Celada Unio, ĉe la urbdomo, je la fino de oktobro, la jena programo estis sekvita: Pastro C. P. Lang fakestro de

la Esperanta Fako, estis reelektita por la venonta jaro. Por la muziko de la Diservo oni instruis proksimume 20 personojn dum unu horo, kaj ili, sidante diversloke en la aŭdantaro, gvidis la kantadon tre sukcese, tial ke la Esperanta religia muziko estis tre belsona. Kvin anoj de la Instruistaro de la ŝtata Normal' lernejo ĉeestis inter la aŭdantaro. Pastro Lang kondukis la Diservon. Post tio oni havis "Instituton"; kaj ankaŭ la tablo surhavanta ekspozicion de Esperantaj estis multe vizitata de la ĉeestantoj ĉe la kunveno. Aldone al la programo, Pastro Lang estis invitata paroladi diversloke en la urbo. Inter la Esperantistoj kiuj helpis al la kunveno estis S-ro Robert J. Hill, kaj aliaj Esperantistoj el North Platte.

OAKLAND, CAL.—Esperanta grupo de ĉirkaŭ 40 anoj nun ekzistas, kaj baldaŭ fariĝos oficiala Klubo de la E. A. de N. A., kaj ankaŭ ĉiuj anoj aliĝos al la U. E. A.

SEATTLE, WASH.—La loka societo komencis novajn kursojn en siaj ĉambroj 201-202 Walker Bldg., en novembro, por komencantoj kaj spertuloj. Norvega grupo gvidata de norvega Esperantisto estas ankaŭ starigata. La societo havas multajn planojn por bonega jaro de propagando kaj praktiko. La *Post-Intelligencer* donis bonan novaĵon pri la kursoj.

TACOMA, WASH.—La loka klubo starigis novan kurson antaŭ kelkaj semajnoj, kaj ankoraŭ havas siajn kunvenojn kaj kursojn en la ĉambroj de la konstruaĵo de la Komerca Ĉambro,—kian privilegion la Komerca Ĉambro donas kiel sian donacon por helpi la Esperantistan Movadon en sia urbo. La lokaj tagĵurnaloj estas pli kaj pli favoraj, ekzemple la *Tacoma News* kaj la *Ledger*; kaj entute oni povas atendi tre prosperan vintron.

NECROLOGY.

With sincere regret we chronicle the death of Dr. Casimir Grabowski, of Trenton, N. J., who died suddenly November 17th, in his office, after an unusually hard day in which over twenty patients had been in his office for con-

sultation or treatment. Dr. Grabowski will be remembered by all who attended the banquets at the E. A. of N. A. Conventions of the past two years, on both of which occasions he was one of the speakers.

Official Communications

Sub ĉi tiu rubriko la redaktoroj voionte presigos komunikaĵojn de ĉiu esperantista societo, kiu havas inter nia legantaro sufiĉe da anoj aŭ kies speciala fako de laboro interesos niajn abonantojn.

The Esperanto Association of North America

Central Office: Washington, D. C.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES

? ? ?

The fiscal year of THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA began the first of October, and all dues for membership became payable at that time. Please save the treasury the expense of postage, printing, and clerks by sending your dues *at once*, as we shall be compelled otherwise to send special notices to every one who has not renewed or sent a resignation.

Among the readers of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO are many who have never put themselves officially on record as Esperantists. All are cordially invited to aid the propaganda by joining.

Active Membership fifty cents a year.

Special Membership two dollars and fifty cents.

Sustaining Membership, ten dollars a year, or one dollar a month.

ACT TODAY, and send your dues to Secy.-Treas., E. A. of N. A., THE ESPERANTO OFFICE, Washington, D. C.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following have been appointed by Mr. Odiorne Gleason, chairman of the Propaganda Committee, on the staff of Propaganda Directors:

Mr. J. M. Geldert (Halifax), for the Canadian Division.

Dr. Tobias Sigel (Detroit), for Michigan.

Mr. J. Burita (Elgin), for Illinois.

Mr. E. C. Smith (Ocala), for Florida.

Mr. J. V. Haupt (Crowley), for Louisiana.

SPECIAL FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Special Finance Committee of THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH

AMERICA hereby acknowledges the contributions and pledges given below and cordially thanks those who thus are helping in the extensive propaganda of the central office. There are several hundred other Esperantists who could spare a small amount to aid this fund, and these are again reminded. The following have been received up to the first of December, and have not before been acknowledged:

Contributions

E. L. Southwick.....	\$1.00
Dr. D. W. Fellows.....	5.00
Mrs. Adelia R. Hornbrook.....	1.00
T. D. W.....	1.00
J. E. Martens.....	1.00
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Mrs. H. Neuhaus-----	1.00	Miss E. M. Tobey 50c a month.	
Mrs. E. A. Judd-----	5.00		
Pledges			
Harry Fred Becker-----	3.00	PASSED PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.	
Charles H. Briggs-----	5.00	(Atesto pri Lernado)	
Fred Bennett -----	5.00	J. C. Hossack, Winnipeg, Canada.	

The Students' Esperanto League

To the Esperantists of North America:

May we Esperantists of the younger generation, who have organized ourselves into the STUDENTS' ESPERANTO LEAGUE, request again your aid, on the matter of "Editor Letters" described in our department of the November issue of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO?

Will not every one of you send to the S. E. L., at THE ESPERANTO OFFICE in Washington, for one or more copies of our "letter to editors" and prevail upon your local newspapers to insert this letter in their columns? That will not only help us young people, but it will incidentally help the general cause of Esperanto, in which you yourself are more directly interested. Please send your postcard at once, stating how many letters you can place. (See copy of the letter in last month's issue.)

Respectfully,
C. THURSTON WOOD,
President, S. E. L.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

(Submitted by Robert Bruce, Secretary-Treasurer.)

RECEIPTS.

On hand July 1-----	\$25.27
Membership fees-----	9.75
Donation for propaganda-----	1.00
	\$36.02

EXPENDITURES.

Membership fees to E. A. N. A.---	\$3.00
Postage -----	1.37
Printing -----	12.50
Refund to Rondo No. 1-----	1.00
On hand November 1-----	18.15
	\$36.02

KRONIKO DE STUDENTA ESPERANTISTA LIGO

PORTLAND, ME.—Rondo de la S. E. L. baldaŭ estos starigata ĉi tie. La loka societo nun havas dek aŭ dek du anojn, kiuj estas geknaboj. Ni nur atendas nian samideanon S-on Herbert Harris, kiu nun estas en la okcidento, por "doni la komandon."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—La Washington Rondo No. 1 ĵus aligis ĉiujn siajn anojn al la S. E. L., kaj raportas grandan progreson. La Rondo nun kondukas tri kursojn diversgradajn, instruatajn de anoj de la Rondo, ĉiusabate vespere en la klubĉambro de la Internacia Klubo, kiu afable pruntedonas al ni la ĉambron sabate.

Je la invito de la lernejestro de la Tehnika Supralernejo, S-ro Edwin C. Reed donis tre interesan paroladon pri Esperanto al la kunvenintaj lernantoj. Ĉi tiu estas la tria supra lernejo en Washington kiu ekinteresiĝas je nia afero. Kredeble grupo por studado estos starigata ĉi tie.

Pri la partopreno de nia Rondo en publika propaganda kunveno, per prezentado de komedieto, vidu la raporton de la Internacia Klubo en ĉi tiu numero de AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO. La komedieton verkis nia ano Isabelle McCaffrey.

(Multaj el niaj anoj en aliaj urboj laboras por komenci Rondojn en siaj urboj, kaj ni atendas kontentigajn sukcesojn de ili.)

Pastro:—"Ĉu vi scias kie iras malgrandaj knaboj kiuj kaptas fiŝojn dimanĉe?"

Malgranda knabo:—"Jes, Sinjoro, venu kun mi kaj mi montros la lokon al vi."

Universala Esperanto-Asocio

A tri proponoj pri la financa reformo de U. E. A., submetitaj al la ĝenerala voĉdonado per nia lasta *Oficiala Bulteno* estis akceptitaj per 69 voĉoj kontraŭ 14 (vidu protokolon en *Esperanto* de 20 a Oktobro, Oficiala Informilo de U. E. A.).

La kotizaĵo por 1913 estas de nun pagebla.

FAKAJ KOTIZAĴOJ.—Por 1913 ekzistos interne de U. E. A. la jenaj specialaj fakoj:

UNIVERSALA INTERŜANĜA ASOCIO (Interŝanĝa fako), kiu celas kunigi ĉiujn Esperantianojn dezirantajn interŝanĝi korespondaĵojn, poŝtkartojn, poŝtmarkojn, ĉiuspecajn objektojn, kun garantioj de regula respondo.

UNIVERSALA LABORISTA ASOCIO (Laborfako), kiu celas faciligi la rilatojn inter Esperantianoj, studi ĉiujn demandojn kiuj koncernas la plibonigon de la socia stato de la virinoj kaj propagandi Esperantismon ĉe la virinojn.

UNIVERSALA LABORISTA ASOCIO (Laborista fako), kiu celas faciligi la rilatojn inter la diverslandaj laboristoj, studi ĉiujn demandojn kiuj koncernas la stariĝon de praktikaj servoj por laboristoj kaj propagandi Esperantismon ĉe la laboristoj kaj laboristajn instituciojn.

Tiuj fakoj jam ekzistis la lastan jaron. Krom tio estis kreita nova, sub la nomo:

UNIVERSALA STUDENTA ASOCIO (Studenta fako), kiu celas faciligi la rilatojn

inter la diverslandaj studentoj, studi ĉiujn demandojn kiuj koncernas la stariĝon de praktikaj servoj por studentoj kaj propagandi Esperantismon ĉe la studentaro.

La jara kotizaĵo por ĉiu fako estas 50 sd. Ĉiu membro de fako devas esti samtempe membro de U. E. A. por la kuranta jaro.

SUBTENANTAJ MEMBROJ.—Por helpi al la plibonigo de la financa stato de U. E. A., estis dum la lasta jaro starigita kategorio de *subtenantaj membroj*, pagantaj kotizaĵon da 2 Sm. Tiu kotizaĵo entenas la ordinaran membran kotizaĵon kaj la liveron de la Aldonoj al la Oficiala Jarlibro. Por 1913 la kotizaĵo de la subtenantaj membroj restas la sama. La kolekto de tiuj kotizaĵoj okazu samtempe kun la repago de la membra kotizaĵo.

Ĉiu Esperantia Entrepreno pagas kotizaĵon da 5 Sm. Ĝi rajtas uzi ĉiujn servojn de U. E. A., kaj presigi en la oficiala Jarlibro anoncon de maksimume 20 vortoj (krom la adreso). Sendante al ni la al liĝon, komuniku ankaŭ la tekston presotan en la Jarlibro.

La kotizaĵo de la Esperantiaj Entreprenoj havantaj karakteron de Esperanta organizaĵo (t. e. ĉiuj propagandaj aŭ fakaj societoj Esperantistaj) pagas nur kotizaĵon da 3 Sm. kaj *senpage ricevos* la gazeton *Esperanto*. Krom tio ili rajtos enpresigi en la Jarlibro sian estraron, kunvenejon, adreson, daton de fondiĝo, nombron de membroj.

Enigmoj

1

Mi komencas per sufikso,
Finiĝante per prefikso;
Jen, mi estas renversebla,
Ofte tamen nesolvebla,
Ĉar vi, eĉ min eltrovante,
Ja eraros, respondante.

2

Ĉu vi legas min antaŭen,
Ĉu vi legas malantaŭen,
Mi de l' tempo peco estas,
Sed momenton nur mi restas.

3

Ĉiuj homaj min deziras,
Sed malmultaj min akiras;
Jen, de mi, eĉ renversita,
Ĝustas tuta mond' regita!

4

Spec' mi estas de movado,
Stranga tiu ĉi irado:
Ĉu antaŭen aŭ ĉu male,
Mi progresas tutegale.

5

Kiun nomon ajn dirante,
La solvajon elserçante,
Jam vi la respondon konas,
Ĉar mi, vidu! ĝin ja donas;
Kaj eĉ ĉia renversado
Efikiĝas sen ŝanĝado.

6

Dum neniel li agadis,
Kaj sur seĝo nur dormadis,
Tamen li min do faradis:
Malantaŭe aŭ antaŭe,
Kiel ajn vi rigardadas,
Jen, mi same aspektadas.

7

Ion gravan dezirante
Bone en memoro planti,
Sur papero do min faru,
Por ke vi ne plu eraru,
Kaj mi ne, eĉ renversite,
Difektiĝas ne ŝanĝite.

8

Kiu faras min agadas
Bone, ĉar li eltiradas
El danĝero, kaj gardadas;
Legu min ambaŭdirekte,
Ĉiam helpas mi protekte.

Komparajo

Unu maltrankvilan nokton mi ekdormis matene, kaj sonĝis strangan sonĝon. Ŝajnis al mi ke io aperis en la formo de groteska viro, kiu staris en vasta kaj mistera loko, en kiun li neatendite estis enveninta.

Lin ĉirkaŭis la plej densa mallumo, escepte ke nur tie, kie li sin trovis, estis parte klare, pro la kruda lumigilo kiun lia mano tenis supre, dum li sovaĝokule enrigardis en la nigran spacon.

Baldaŭ li sciiĝis ke la loko estas mirinda, kvankam lia akra vido ne povis atingi pli ol la malforta lumeto radiis. tamen li komencis esplori, kaj ĉiam novaj mirindaĵoj unu post la alia ekaperis, dum li serĉante ĉirkaŭen vagis. Sed estis neeble vidi sufiĉe de la ĉirkaŭaĵo por ekscii kiel li tien alvenis, aŭ kien li iros.

9

Pri tio nun povante diri.
Devus esti vi felica,
Ĉar vi estas vere rica;
Staras vi sur baz' fortega,
Por viv' plena, utilega,
Ankaŭ mi sensanĝe restas
Se mi renversita estas.

10

Se facile vi amadas,
Ĉiujn homojn estimadas,
Oni min pri vi diradas,
Malantaŭe oni povas
Min rigardi, kaj li trovas
Ke la sama mi restadas.

11

Faru pri rezono via
Tute laŭ ordono mia;
Kaj troviĝas mi, kaptite,
Rekte, kiel renversite.

RESPONDOJ.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Erare. | 7. Noton, noteton. |
| 2. Nun. | 8. Savas. |
| 3. Oro. | 9. Sanas. |
| 4. Iri. | 10. Amema. |
| 5. Nomon. | 11. Uzu. |
| 6. Sidis, sidadis. | |

CELIA DOERNER.

A Comparison

One uneasy night I fell asleep toward morning, and dreamed a strange dream. It seemed to me that something appeared in the form of a grotesque man, who stood in a huge and mysterious place, into which he had come without expecting it.

There surrounded him the densest darkness, except that only there, where he found himself, it was partly clear, on account of the crude lantern which his hand held aloft, while with savage glance he gazed into the dark space.

Soon he became aware that the place was wonderful, although his sharp sight was not yet able to reach farther than the weak bit of light shone. Nevertheless, he commenced to explore, and without cessation new miracles one after the other came into view, while he wandered around in his search. But it was impossible to see enough of the surroundings to find out how he came thither, or whither he was going.

Grade li iel trovis ke la torĉo, kiun li portis, estis magia, ĉar anstataŭ malgrandiĝi ĝi fariĝis pli granda, pli brila, kaj ĝiaj radioj pli malproksimen etendiĝis. Tiam la esprimo de lia vizaĝo ŝanĝiĝis, kaj lia korpo, kiu antaŭe estis kvazaŭbruta kaj fleksanta, fariĝis bela kaj rekta.

Pli larĝe de tempo al tempo la lumigilo ĵetis sian brilon. Kia miraklo, se la lumo pligrandiĝos ĝis kiam ĝi tute lumigos ĉi tiun senmuran lokon de mirindaĵoj, kaj permesos al tiu estaĵo solvi la tutan problemon de sia ekzistado!

Tiel mi duone sonĝis, duone revis, sed pli aŭdebla fariĝis la sonorado de la vekhorloĝo, kiu anoncis la horon por leviĝi.

J. LEKBERG.

Gradually he found in some way that the torch, which he carried, was magical, for instead of becoming smaller it increased in size, became brighter, and its rays extended a greater distance. Then the expression upon his face underwent a change, and his body, which previously had been like that of a brute and bent over, became handsome and erect.

Wider from time to time the lantern threw its gleam. What a miracle, if the light will increase in size to that point when it will wholly illumine this limitless place of miracles, and will permit that being to solve the whole problem of his existence! * * *

Thus I half dreamed, half visioned, but more audible became the ringing of the alarm clock, which announced the hour of rising.

Book Reviews

KVIN PRELEGOJ PRI BAKTERIOJ, by Prof. Odo Bujwid. Translated from the Polish by Emil Pfeffer. With plate. 48 pages. 35 cents.

A well-written text-book on elementary bacteriology. One would almost expect a treatise on such a subject to be dry and devoid of interest, but if this is the reader's expectation he will be pleasantly disappointed. The work is a happy illustration of the fact that Esperanto tends to lend itself to the discussion of scientific topics and that it can make these topics plain to the lay reader. The author, who is professor of bacteriology in Jagelona University, Cracow, Austrian Poland, presided at the Eighth Esperanto Congress, and the translator is already known to Esperantists through his rendering of *Amoro kaj Psihe* (*Esp. Bibl. Int.* 14-15).

MEISSENA PORCELANO. Published by the Government of Saxony. With 38 photographic reproductions. 24 pages. 10 cents.

Each reader of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO will need two copies of this attractive little book—and perhaps more: one to read and keep, the others to lend or sell to art enthusiasts among your

acquaintance. The reputation of Meissen Porcelain renders it unnecessary to review the contents of the book, other than to remark that the illustrations are especially good. The fact that the pamphlet is published by the Saxon government (which also gives a yearly sum of money for Esperanto propaganda) is a gratifying instance of the attitude which governmental bodies are beginning to assume toward the language. They do not need to look forward toward "getting together in a congress to approve Esperanto"; they simply need to *keep on* using it for official purposes whenever convenient and worth while.

POLITIKA MALLIBERULO. With two illustrations. 18 pages. 20 cents.

It might be inexpedient to review the contents of this publication, as you do not wish the circulation of AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO in Russia to be interfered with. The prefatory announcement, written by a member of the Austrian parliament, explains sufficiently the character and purpose of the pamphlet. It holds the attention of the reader, who will probably not lay it aside until he has read it all.

LA PATRINOJ, by Avetis Aharonjan. Translated from the Armenian by Dr. Andreo Fiŝer. 32 pages. 10 cents.

A short story by one of the most noted modern Armenian authors. It is a character sketch rather than a narrative, and concerns a class rather than the individual in the chief role.

CURSO ELEMENTAR DE ESPERANTO, by M. Mendes C. Fernandes. 88 pages. 55 cents.

A Portuguese text-book on Esperanto, published in Rio de Janeiro for the especial use of Brazilian Esperantists. The use of small illustrations renders the book not only novel among Esperanto text-books, but more attractive.

TRI ANGLOJ ALILANDE, by John Merchant. 95 pages. 35 cents.

An amusing original story of the adventures of three persons (one of whom was an Esperantist) travelling in Europe. Suitable light reading for the beginner or the "tired business man."

EKONOMIO SOCIA, by D-ro J. B. Marchlewski. Translated from the Polish by Emil Pfeffer. 67 pages. 15 cents.

An elementary text-book of economics, in large print, and reasonably clear language.

HISPANAJ DRAMOJ, by Jacinte Benavente. Translated by Vicente Inglada. No. 23 of the Esperanta Biblioteko Internacia. 37 pages. 10 cents.

Three brief comedies by a noted Spanish writer of our own time. Although called amusing by the translator, American readers will more probably call them melancholy, because of the sad or ironical ending of each. The action is lively and the plots clear.

LA MORGAŬA VIRINO, by Roksano (Mlle. Flourens). 16 pages. 12 cents.

An original dialogue between a young woman and her brother, in which ideas on the status of woman are exchanged. The sort of woman indicated gives a hint as to the source of the epithet "third

sex," for the type described is so utterly different from that of the representative progressive woman of America that it furnishes surprising reading.

MIA ONKLINO TATIANA ALEKSANDROVNA, by Tolstoj. Translated by Roksano (Mlle. Flourens). 14 pages. 10 cents.

One's first thought is, "what a pity to bind in two separate booklets this and La Morgaŭa Virino, when both together would have given a booklet of less insignificant size than in the present style." Six selections bound in one book are worth not only twice but three times as much as a dozen separately bound small works, according to the opinion of most American readers. The present story is a brief character sketch from Tolstoj's memoirs.

LA ARTEFARITA "ALTMONTARSUN" BANO, by Dr. Breiger. 18 pages. 15 cents.

A semi-popular discussion of heliotherapy and a new method for such cures.

LOS ANGELES, KALIFORNIO. Published by the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles. Many illustrations. 64 pages.

This very attractive description of the city and county of Los Angeles was published for European distribution some months ago, and is a pleasing example of the progressive and wide-awake character of the city described. A copy may presumably be had for the asking, and we advise all energetic business men among the "Esperantistaro" to secure a copy and show to the local Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade, with the suggestion that this example may be worthy of imitation. There is apparently but one fault to find—an accident on the bottom of page 62. Before you show this book to friends, take your pen and cross off the accidental final *n* of "por pluajn informojn." May many American cities find it worth their while to follow the example of Los Angeles!

ESPERANTO STATIONERY

Fine quality paper with engraved green star and word "Esperanto."

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American Esperantist Company

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