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# AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

MARCH, 1920



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION  
OF NORTH AMERICA

## FOR THE STUDENT

## TRANSLATE INTO ESPERANTO

**“Is a trip to Europe advisable now?” “What probably will be the situation next summer?” “What are the facts?”**

The traveller will be welcome in Europe. The allied and neutral countries have all announced that they are ready, and, in many cases, taking active measures to encourage travel. But let no one think that all one needs to do is to buy a ticket and pack a trunk and be off as in the carefree days before the war. There are certain formalities but no serious difficulties.

First of all there is the passport. A passport is absolutely required. If your record is clear and your application duly made out, the State Department will issue your passport promptly. (in a week or ten days if you live East of the Mississippi) The passport application is simplicity itself compared with an income tax form. In order to fill out properly you need a birth certificate or an affidavit to take its place, some photographs of a carefully specified size and type, and a witness. Then take your witness and your certificate and your application form before the proper Government official and swear. The passport fee is \$2. Having secured passport, next secure consular visés. If you are dealing with a large travel agency they will send you the forms to fill out, then do the rest. If travelling independently, be sure to secure the visé of the consular representative of each country which you intend to visit. In order to embark, it will be necessary to get an embarkation permit showing (by receipts) that you have paid your income tax. First-class space is very limited. Get a good supply of unmounted passport photographs, and take your time.

Excerpts from article in Boston Transcript, March 20.

## NOTES

Our last number was somewhat ambiguously dated Jan.-Feb. on the cover and January on the first page. This was because we prepared the number for the January issue but delay in printing and the finance problem made it appear unwise to the powers that be to attempt both a January and a February issue at this date. Perhaps we may find a way to make up the missing number if we can be sure of money to pay for it.

We note an increasing use of Esperanto in connection with international fairs; besides the fair at Leipsic, there are to be held shortly fairs with Esperanto service at Basl, Switzerland, April 15 to 29; at Frankfort on the Main, May 2 to 11, and at Helsingfors, Finland.

Prof. Dietterle has sent us a long article and requests that all firms and institutions such as fairs etc., send their names in to us to be made into a business address-book. We will gladly transmit any such received. Give country, town, and street address, and the class of merchandise dealt in, size, etc. Write in English and in Esperanto.

**The Leipsic Culture Museum** has sent to us thru its director, Prof. Dietterle a pamphlet in German describing the treasures there. The museum is endangered by the lack of funds.

We have had enquiries regarding the next congress of the E. A. N. A. Some have held that it should go to Detroit or some western city, others have suggested Pittsburg, Chicago or even Seattle. New York has invited us, but as yet the executive committee has not been heard from. Maybe with the great congress occurring at the Hague it will be better to make our own congress merely a business session, combined with the reception of those en route to the World Congress, the same to be held on the sea-coast. That's up to the Executive Committee, meantime suggestions are in order.

### BOOKS RECEIVED

**Bildotabuloj por la Instruado de Esperanto:**—a book of a hundred big pages (20X30 cm.). Each of the 35 lessons contains large and very detailed cuts in one department of human activity or interest. Perhaps a single example will best explain the method. Lesson 10 is entitled "Ŝipoj kaj Haveno—La Kompasso"; the upper cut shows a scene at a wharf, custom house, ships, passengers, and freight; two lower cuts show details of deck and pilot-deck and stateroom; a side cut shows propellor. Each detail is numbered and below the cuts are given the Esperanto terms (not just roots) corresponding to the numbered articles in the picture; in all 86 for this lesson. On the opposite page are 1. sentences with numbers for words to be supplied; 2. questions; 3. sample sentences; 4. dialogs. La Kompasso also receives attention with a cut and a paragraph on the North Pole.

After these 35 lessons comes the Fundamenta Gramatiko and the Ekzercaro and a little literature. The method is the direct, emphasizing the acquirement of a vocabulary for direct use. We believe this book, an adaptation of the Thora Goldschmidt system to Esperanto by Prof. Dietterle, is along the only successful method of completing a large and ready vocabulary for the Esperantist who wants to get an ability to converse in Esperanto. The book is well printed on good paper and bound in stiff boards, but the paper back needs reinforcement, say with a strip of gummed tape. Ferdinand Hirth and Son, in Leipsic, price 6.40 Marks plus a surcharge of 32.5%

**Photograph of Dr. Zamenhof:**—size 5X3¾ in., mounted on heavy dark grey board, price 1.75 Sm plus 20 % at Esperanto Verlag, Friedrich Ellersiek, Berlin S 59, Wissmannstrasse 46.

**Elektitaj Poemoj de H. Heine:**—translated by Friedrich Pillath, 36 pp. luxuriantly printed in green and black, wide margins, .50 Sm. at above address.

**La Unua Prezidanto de la Ĉeĥo-Slovaka Respubliko, Cisar:**—translated by Hromada, an eulogistic life on the occasion of the president's 70th birthday, 8 pages, price 1 Post Office Reply Coupon, at Ĉ--S. Esperantista Informejo, Socharska 333, Praha VII., Ĉeĥo Slovakio.

**Esperanto in Commerce:**—an eight page leaflet issued by the B. E. A., 17 Hart St., London, W. C. 1, at 3 sh. 6d. (\$.87) per 100, sums up the experience of business firms in England using Esperanto, and the advantages it offers to commerce. Excellent for propaganda.

# AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

OFFICIAL ORGAN of

## The Esperanto Association of North America, Inc.

a propaganda organization for the furtherance of the study and use of the International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto.

CO-EDITORS: NORMAN W. FROST

H. M. SCOTT

MRS. I. M. HORN

### CLUB DIRECTORY

This department is conducted solely for the benefit of our organized groups throughout the country. It furnishes a means of keeping in close touch with the work in other cities, for the exchange of ideas and helpful suggestions, and for the formation of valuable friendships in a united field of endeavor.

#### BERKELEY, CALIF.

Berkeley Esperanta Rondo.—Classes Monday and Tuesday evenings at 8.00.—Meetings Thursday evenings at 2508 Vine St. Address Vinton Smith, 530 62nd St., Oakland, Calif.

#### OAKLAND, CALIF.

Oakland Esperanta Rondo; L. D. Stockton, Sec. & Treas., 438 15th St. 19

#### SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

San Francisco Rondo, meets Second Tuesday eve., room 124, Chronicle Bldg.  
F-ino M. D. Van Sloun, Sec'y, 946 Central Av.

#### MONTREAL, CANADA.

Montreal Esperanto Society, Group No. 1. Room 13, Tooke Bldg., St. Catherine St. Meets Wednesday evening at 8.00 o'clock.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C.

La Kabea Esperanta Klubo meets every Saturday, at 8.30 P. M., at Room 305, Y. M. C. A. Bldg., 1736 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Kolumbia Esperanto Unuiĝo. Public meeting third Tuesday of each month except July and August at Public Library. Club meetings each Thursday evening except third at 20 Randolph Place, N. W. All Esperantists invited.

#### CHICAGO ILLS.

La Gradata Esperanto-Societo, Dvorak Park. Jaroslov Sobehrad, Sec'y, 1116 W. 19th Place. La Esp. Oficejo. 1669 Blue Island Ave. Kunvenas 2an kaj 4an sab. ĉiumonate. 19

#### BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Esp. Soc., 402 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq. Meets Tues., 7 P.M. Miss A. Patten, Sec.

#### WORCESTER, MASS.

Worcester County Esperanto Society. Business Institute, every Friday, 8.00 P.M.

#### PORTLAND, ME.

Portland Esperanto Society, Trelawny Bldg. Miss Emma Sanborn, Sec'y, 16 Conant St.

#### DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit Esperanto Office, 507 Breitmeyer Bldg., open daily. Library at disposal of everybody daily, 7 A.M.-9 P.M., except Tues. and Fri. Classes meet Tues. and Fri., 8.10 P.M.

La Pola Esperanto Asocio, B. Lendo, Sek., 120 29th St.

#### MANCHESTER, N. H.

Pionira Grupo. Sek., Daisy E. Flanders, 714 Beech St. 19

#### HEBRON, NEBRASKA.

La Hebrona Grupo kunvenas ĉiun jaŭdon 8 P.M., 660 Olive Ave., kaj ĉiun Dimanĉon 10 A.M., 500 Olive Ave. Roland Jeffery, Pres., Harry Hogrefe, Vice-Pres.

Groups are listed for 12 issues of the magazine, at a cost of only 25 cents for the two-line insertion. Extra lines are 10 cents each additional. The heading,—name of city or town—is inserted free. This matter warrants the immediate attention of every club secretary.

#### PLAINVIEW, NEBR.

Esperanto-Fako de la "Sola Skolto" (Lone Scout), 500 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. (Revuo por la Junularo, Organizu grupon inter la geknaboj. Granda sukceso. Abonu tuj! Jare .75; Kvarmonate .25.) Fakestro, Chas. P. Lang, Plainview, Nebr.

#### HOBOKEN, N. J.

"I.O.O.F. Esperanto Club No. 1 of Greater N.Y." meets every Tuesday at 8.30 P.M. in 61 First St., 3rd Floor West. All welcome. Pres., Mrs. M. O. Haugland; Sec'y Wm. Preusse; Instructor, A. Mendelson. Address all communications to the secretary at above address.

#### BUFFALO, N. Y.

Buffalo Esperanto Society, A. E. Warren, Pres.; Miss Ray Morris, Sec.; meets Thursday evenings at 60 High St. 19

#### NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The Greater New York Esperanto Society, including all chartered clubs in Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, Long Island, Westchester County and the New Jersey suburbs, Miss Leonora Stoeppler, Sec., 105 W. 94th St.

The New York Barĉo, or Esperanto supper, is held on the THIRD FRIDAY of every month (6.30 P. M.) Information from secretary.

La dimanĉa kunveno, al kiu ĉiuj estas bonvenaj, okazas je la tria horo, posttagmeze, ĉiun dimanĉon, ĉe la loĝejo de S-ro Joseph Silbernik, 229 East 18th St., Manhattan.

#### CLEVELAND, OHIO.

La Zamenhofa Klubo; S. Kozminski, Sek., 3406 Meyer Ave.

#### ERIE, PA.

La Pola Studenta Klubo, Paŭlo Palka, sek. Adreso: St. John Kanty College.

#### PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Phila. Esp. Soc. Miss Marie Knowlan, cor. Sec., 1420 18th St. Meets 4th Fri., Hotel Hanover, 12th and Arch Sts.

Rondeto de Litovo-Polaj Esperantistoj, 2833 Livingston St.

Esperanta stelo de Polujo. Sekr., S. Zysk. Kunvenas mardon vespere inter 8-10 h., 507 N. York Ave. 19

#### PITTSBURGH, PA.

Esperanto Sec., Academy of Science and Art. James McKirdy, Sec., Box 920. Fridays, 8 P. M.

#### \*MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Hesperus Esperantists. S-ino B. H. Kerner, Sek., 629 Summit Av., 3d Tuesdays, 8 P.M. 19

# Amerika Esperantisto

## American Esperantist

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Entered as second-class matter May 15, 1913, at the Postoffice at West Newton Station, Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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### BREAKING DOWN THE WALLS OF HATE

“And the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech.”

This was before they built the Tower of Babel. Since then the world has travelled far, for now it numbers its languages and dialects by the thousand. The Bible Societies sell a book containing a verse from each language in which they publish the Word of Peace, 400 in all, and appeal for funds to print the gospel in other languages still. Truly one may reflect in the motto of the Baxter Bible: “Multae Terricolis Lingvae Coelestibus Una.” (On earth there are many tongues, in Heaven but one.)

When a thousand or more clerks and cooks, waacs and waiters rushed from London to Paris for the Paris Conference, their cry was, according to a wit: A Berlitz!

The outcome of seven months of pandemonium of bad French, bad English, bad Italian, and a good deal more bad language, was the Covenant of the League of Nations, the League of Labor, and the Peace Treaty with Germany. The official versions of these—the most important political documents in the history of mankind—are in English and in French. Read side by side they exhibit many inconsistencies. Even in parts the text is not quite intelligible, and one can imagine some international lawyer in the future quibbling as to which of the versions most clearly expresses the intention of the framers.

Several experts who were in attendance at the Peace Conference left it strong advocates for an international language. Civilization had come to a sorry pass when men whose time was precious had to wait two or three days for the services of an interpreter. With an

international language the time occupied in the negotiations could have been shortened by two-thirds, and much of the world's unrest avoided.

Charles Roden Buxton, one of the greatest linguists in Europe, wrote after his experience as official interpreter at the Berne Conference: "The chief mechanical obstacle to the common work of the peoples lies in the language question . . . . . If all the delegates could have spoken Esperanto, not only would they all have understood one another, but (a point not sufficiently realized) **THREE TIMES AS MUCH BUSINESS COULD HAVE BEEN DONE IN THE TIME.** All the intelligence of Europe was once united by the common use of Latin. We have got to bring similar conditions back again."

'Esperanto is the Latin of Democracy.' **Esperanto prezentas al la civilizita mondo la veran solvon de la lingva problemo.**

The walls between the peoples, caused by the diversity of language, are none the less real because they are invisible. Recent tragic events have taught us that they are walls of Hate. The League of Nations cannot achieve complete success unless these walls are broken down. It was the aim of the little Polish doctor who gave Esperanto to the world to break down these divisions by developing good understanding through the medium of a common neutral tongue.

The amazing thing is that business men, so intent on modern labor-saving machinery and impatient of inefficiency, should tolerate the present old-fashioned machinery of international intercourse.

Polyglotism, with its time-wasting and its nation-hating results, must be scrapped. More efficient international machinery must and can be installed.

Romain Rolland, the eminent French novelist, recently wrote "I believe in the absolute necessity of an international language. Esperanto ought to be officially taught and made obligatory in all the primary schools. Without that, any serious and durable international **rapprochement** cannot take place. Before the peoples can **understand** they must first be able to **hear**. Oh, that Esperanto would give hearing to the deaf, who during the ages have been walled up by their mother tongue."

The face of civilization could be changed in **THREE MONTHS** if the League of Nations would compel the Governments of the world to teach their people Esperanto. Then the peoples would realize thru their second language that they are Citizens of the World, and experience a foretaste of the day sung by the poet

"When man to man the world o'er shall brothers be."

W. M. Page,  
218, Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

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I have to report that Mr. F. Morton Rayner, Ituna, Sask., has passed the Supera exam. with honors, attaining a grade of 91 %.

Herbert M. Scott,  
Chairman Exam. Com.

## YOUR SHARE IN THE CONGRESS

We expect that some half a dozen Esperantists will make the trip to the Hague in one way or another; those whose purses are slender can try steerage or cattle-boats; those who are interested in the Pilgrims may find it worth while to stay over for the Leyden and English Pilgrim observances. If you are one of those thinking to go, please let the Esperanto Office know immediately. **That World Congress has got to be a grand success** and even if you stay at home we need **Y O U** in it.

How?

Here's how!

You're appointed a Committee of One.

Here are your instructions:

Get your propaganda article all prepared this very week; follow up what you find in the official communications of the Congress Committee, its program especially. With the program of the Congress and the lists of members, it should be possible to write a vivid yet unexaggerated account of who are there and what they are doing, what Esperantists are and what the movement stands for and may achieve for world good, now that peace let's us go forward again.

This account, so written, is ready for an editor at any time, and may be corrected and sent in the instant any news of the Congress comes, or before if tenses permit. Articles most acceptable to editors are short ones of  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  column length to use as spacing: if longer, the more short, removable paragraphs the better the chance of use. Preferably send in with name on the back of the sheet to appear as unsigned editorial or news matter. Longer articles, as for Sunday editions, should be illustrated with pictures, of the Hague, Riddersaal, the Queen, and so on. Even a few gaudy Esperanto postcards might help. Do not wait for actual foteos of the Congress itself or for detailed report. News is of interest only before or while it is news, and timeliness is of paramount importance for newspapers. Write individually, do not duplicate unless to send to different cities, send preferably to your home paper. If well (type) written, one out of every two such articles will probably be printed without charge or thanks.

There, that's your part.

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**ESPERANTO KAJ TELEGRAFIO SEN FADENOJ**

Fariĝis nun tute banale diri, ke ju pli disvolviĝas interhomaj komunikiloj, des pli forte estas sentata la bezono de lingvo internacia.

Inter la mirindaj eltrovoj de la lasta tempo, kiuj plej faciligis internaciajn komunikojn, radiotelefonio kaj radiotelegrafio certe staras sur la unua vico. Ni hodiaŭ facile parolas aŭ skribas trans centojn kaj milojn da kilometroj sen ia antaŭa arango de interligantaj fadenoj, se nur tie malproksime troviĝas aŭskultanto kun taŭgaj aparatoj.

Sed, ho ve, la kompatinda aŭskultanto ofte nenion komprenas en ĉio, kion li tamen tute klare aŭdas el ĉiuj kvar punktoj de la horizonto! Ŝipo sur maro ĉiutage proksimiĝas al multaj diverslingvaj aliaj ŝipoj. Ilin voki kaj alparoli estas tute facila afero, sed kiam tuj venas respondo, ĝi estas nur senviva kaj senenhava bruo. Mi ĉiam memoros tian

malfacilan interparolon, kiun mi aŭdis inter angla ŝipo kaj franca senfadena stacio en Cherbourg. La ŝipo simple demandis pri iaj kostoj de transsendo. Tia fuŝaĵo estis la vanaj provoj de interkompreno, ke fine la stacio sendis al la ŝipo la signalon "atendu". . . . kaj la malfeliĉa ŝipo sendube ankoraŭ nun atendas, ĉar la staciisto neniam plu ĝin revokis.

Tiel akra estas la bezono de interkomprenilo, ke "la bezono kreis organon,"—sed kian organon! Areton da 45 trilateralaj grupoj, kiuj servas por demandi aŭ respondi pri la plej ofte bezonataj aferoj, kiel, ekzemple, jene:

- QRA?
- QRA Campania,
- QRG?
- QRG Cunard. QRZ, QRO.
- QRK?
- QRK, QRU?
- QRU, k. t. p.

Tiamaniero de interparolado certe ne apartenas al la plej facilaj kaj oportunaj, ĉar ekzistas nur 45 tiaj demandoj-respondoj, kaj kvankam ilia nombro estas tre malgranda, estas jam malfacile ilin ĉiujn memori perfekte.

Tamen, malgraŭ tia malperfekteco, la "senfadena lingvo" ĉiutage faras ŝatindajn servojn al ĝiaj uzantoj. Pro internacia interkonsento ĉiu radiotelegrafisto ja komprenas jene la supran iom algebran interparolon:

- Kiel estas nomita via stacio?
- Ĝia nomo estas Campania.
- Al kiu marvetura linio vi apartenas?
- Mi apartenas al la Cunard Linio. Viaj signaloj estas malfortaj. Pligrandigu la energion.
- Kiel vi nun ricevas?
- Mi ricevas nun bone. Ĉu vi havas ion por mi?
- Mi havas por vi nenion, k. t. p.

Sed kiu ne vidas, kiom pli oportuna estus lingvo internacia, per kiu oni povus ĉion diri, kaj ne sole uzadi nur 45 antaŭpreparitajn demandojn kaj respondojn? Per tia lingvo la angla ŝipo, pri kiu mi parolis, povus facile ricevi ĉiajn deziratajn sciigojn, dum en la 45 nunaj litergrupoj troviĝas neniu, pli malpli ĝuste difinita por komprenigi ĝian demandon.

Ne sole por uzado de senfadena telegrafio lingvo internacia farus grandajn servojn, sed kompreneble ankaŭ por ĝia studado, kiel por studado de ĉiuj aliaj sciencoj kaj teknikoj. Per ĝi fakuloj povus interŝangi teknikajn sciigojn aŭ kompare studi la diversajn naciajn radioleĝarojn (interalie pri privata eksperimentado, kiu en kelkaj landoj ŝajnas terura kaj malpermesinda afero, dum en aliaj ĝi ĝuas enviindan liberecon). Eble ili havus por tio profiton starigi ian internacian societon, kiu interalie zorgus pri ellaborado de teknikaj radiovortaro.

Se inter la diverslandaj esperantistoj troviĝas profesiaj aŭ amatoraj "senfadenistoj," la subskribinto sciĝus kun granda plezuro pri ilia opinio.

D-ro Pierre Corret,  
19 Boulevard de la Republique, Versailles, (Francujo).



RESOLUTIONS Passed by the Board of Directors of the Kalifornia Esperantista Rondaro upon its last regular meeting, at San Francisco, California, on March 2nd, 1920.

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst Major-Surgeon Herbert W. Yemans, U. S. A., retired, President of the Kalifornia Esperantista Rondaro, and Past President of the Esperanto Association of North America, and

WHEREAS, he had for many years been an active and earnest worker for Esperanto, thereby meriting the gratitude of all adherents of the International Language, and

WHEREAS, we, the Executive Board of the Kalifornia Esperantista Rondaro held him in the highest esteem as a co-worker, as a friend, and as a man,

Therefore, be it resolved, that we hereby express our respect to his memory, and our sincere sorrow and regret at his departure.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to his Family and to the Press.

DIRECTORS, Kalifornia Esperantista Rondaro  
By M. D. Van Sloun, Secretary.

Edward J. Burnham, for many years well-known editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Union, a world recognized scientist, historian and lecturer, died April 14 in North Chichester, N. H. He was a man of intense and many-sided energy. One of the first enthusiasts for Esperanto in the United States, he founded the "Pionira Grupo" of Manchester, and was ever active in our cause.

W. H. Gove of Salem, Mass., former member of his city and state legislatures, and of Governor Foss' Council, was an ardent Esperantist. Taking up Esperanto some 10 years ago, he made time despite his other interests to motor in to Boston to attend the classes in Esperanto here. In 1918 at the Green Acre Congress, he was made chairman of our Executive Committee, and was planning extensive efforts in our behalf, but was prevented by severe and protracted illness throught most of the year from accomplishing these plans. He died April 14th at his Salem home.

We have to record the sad news of the death in Leysin March 31st of the President of the U. E. A., Hector Hodler, long a zealous and indefatigable worker for Esperanto. As editor of our leading magazine, his name was known to each and every one of us, his learning and good judgment kept it alive thru the war and set a high standard of achievement. As head of the Central Office of the U. E. A. in Geneva and Berne, he fought almost alone to keep Esperanto a going concern even in the darkest days of international hatreds. May his example inspire others to a like zealous enthusiasm.

Dr. Rudolfo Rajczy, secretary-treasurer of the Vegetara Ligo Esperantista and editor of "Vegetarano," who contributed many translations and original articles to the Esperanto movement amid his other propaganda efforts for socialism, temperance, etc., has just died at the age of 33 in Degreczen.

—Hungara Esp.

## GEMS OF ESPERANTO LITERATURE

## CU LA HOMO AMAS LA NATURON?

Ne tro rapide jese respondu la demandon, kara leganto! Ne ĉiuj homoj amas la naturon, multaj estas indiferentaj, aliaj ĝin timas. En iama tempo la timo neniel permesis ian senton de amo aŭ de admiro. Eĉ la kuraĝuloj timis la naturon, ili ne hontis tion konfesi.

Kiel terura ekzemple por ili estis la maro! Gi detruis la bordojn, forrabis fruktajn distriktojn, ĝi minacis la ŝipojn per mil danĝeroj, ĝia profundeco kaŝis nekonatajn, abomenajn monstrojn. La homoj ankaŭ timis la riverojn, kvankam sur la bordoj ili loĝis, ĉar printempe ili fariĝis torentegoj, ili superakvigis herbejojn kaj kampojn, forŝiris pontojn, detruis domojn. La lagojn oni timis, ĉar ilia trankvileco estis trompa, ruzege ili dronigis boatojn, ili forsendis malvarmajn ventojn, kiuj minacis la plantaĵojn kaj fruktojn. Oni sin ŝirmis per altaj muroj, la domoj montris la dorson al la lago, kiel ajn bela ĝi estis! La pluvegon, la hajlon oni timis, sen armilo oni sin sentis antaŭ la malamiko de la rikolto. Kiel sin protekti kontraŭ la fortoj de la naturo? La timigita homaro ĉion provis, ĝi fordonis oferaĵojn ĉiuspecajn, eĉ la vivo de amataj homoj ne ŝajnis tro valora ofero, por trankviligi la ĉiopovan naturon. Ho, kia malĝoja, abomena eraro!

Terurega estis la fulmotondro! Kia timo ekkaptis la homojn, kiam ili rimarkis la minacantajn nubojn, kiuj certe eksplodos kaj eble morton aŭ bruladon forsendos! Kia terura forto estis la fajro, tiel necesa kaj tamen tiel danĝera! La montoj, la montaroj estis timindaj! Oni ne riskis alproksimiĝon al ili, la loĝantoj de la valoj konis iliajn danĝerojn. La nomoj, al ili donitaj, esprimis klare la opiniojn de la bedaŭrindaj timemuloj.

Ankaŭ la arbarojn oni timis. Ne nur sovaĝaj bestoj kaj rabistoj tie minacis la vivon, kontraŭ ili oni ja kuraĝe povus batali, multe pli danĝeraj estis la demonoj loĝantaj en la densaĵo. Preskaŭ ĉiu arbaro estis ensorcita, ne nur la demonoj el la antikva tempo, la diablo spionis en la kavoj kaj intermontaĵoj. La diablo! Kiam li eniris la naturon, la lasta brilo de ĝojo aŭ kompreno elĝis el la nin ĉirkaŭanta mondo! La tero fariĝis preskaŭ infero. Eĉ multaj kreskaĵoj estis diablaj kaj ensorcitaj, la superstiĉo sternis densan, malluman ombron sur la homan animon. La nokto, la dolĉa, trankvila amikino de l'homo, kiel malĝoja ĝi fariĝis! Je noktomezo la fantomoj forlasis la ĉerkojn, la tombejoj estis tiel teruraj, ke jam al ili la pensado glaciigis la sangon de la homoj. La luno kaŭzis timon senliman, ĝi frenezigis la kompatindajn vivulojn. Kometoj anoncis peston kaj militon, kaj kiel danĝeraj fariĝis la planedoj per ia malfavora konstelacio!

Kiu nin liberigis el tiu ĉi honta, malinda stato? Kiu estis la savinto, montrante al ni la naturon je alia, pli ĝoja formo? Ne unu persono havas pri tio la meriton, la homoj kune trovis la ĝustan vojon per siaj poetoj kaj scienculoj.

## FOR THE STUDENT

## DOES MAN LOVE NATURE?

Do not be too hasty, dear reader, to answer this question in the affirmative! It is not all men that love nature: many are indifferent; others fear her. There was a time when fear would by no means permit any feeling of love or of admiration. Even brave men feared nature, and were not ashamed to admit it.

For instance, how terrible for them the sea was! It destroyed its shores, ravished fruitful districts; it menaced ships with a thousand dangers; its depths concealed unknown, abominable monsters. Men also feared the rivers, tho they lived on their banks; for in the spring-time they became raging torrents; they flooded meadows and fields, tore away bridges, destroyed houses. The lakes they feared, for their tranquility was deceptive, with genius of cunning they swamped boats; they sent forth cold winds, which menaced crops and fruit. Men sheltered themselves with high walls; houses turned their backs to the lake, for all its beauty! Rain storm and hail men feared; they felt themselves defenceless against the enemies of the harvest. How could they find protection against the forces of nature? Terrified mankind tried everything; it made all manner of offerings; even the lives of beloved persons did not seem too precious an offering to placate almighty nature. Oh, what a sad, abominable mistake!

Frightful was the thunder storm! What fear seized men when they noticed the threatening clouds, which would surely burst, and perhaps send forth death and conflagration! What a terrible force was fire, so essential and yet so dangerous! The mountains, the inhabitants of the valleys knew their dangers. The names given them clearly expressed the opinions of the poor timid ones.

The forests also were feared. Not wild beasts and robbers alone threatened life there; against these one might certainly with courage defend oneself. Much more dangerous were the demons dwelling in dense places. Almost every forest was enchanted; not only the demons of antiquity, but the devil played the spy in the hollows and ravines. The devil! When he entered nature the last gleam of joy and understanding departed from the world about us. The earth became all but hell. Even many plants were devilish and enchanted; superstition spread its dense, dark shadow over the human soul. Night, sweet, soothing friend of man, how sad she became! At midnight the ghosts left their coffins; the cemeteries were so terrible that the very thought of them froze the blood of men. The moon wrought fear unbounded; she drove poor mortals to madness. Comets proclaimed pestilence and war, and how dangerous did the planets become to man thru some ominous constellation!

Who freed us from this shameful, unworthy condition? Who was the savior, revealing to us nature in other and more happy form? No one individual can claim the merit for that. It was men collectively who found the right path, thru their poets and scientists.

La poetoj ekkomencis. Iliaj okuloj ne tiel atente observadis kaj rigardis la danĝerojn, kontraŭe, ili kovris per rozkolora vualo la teruraĵojn, ili riskis ŝercan rakonton, ili revivigis la pli gajajn opiniojn de la antikva tempo, ili parolis pri feinoj kaj nimfoj, pri driadoj, pri Eĥo kaj Iriso. La suno estis nomita "nia patrino," la luno "amiko de la medito," la steloj "niaj gefratoj."

Sed la poetoj restus senefikaj sen la helpo de la scienculoj kaj elpensintoj. Pacience, per sennombraj eksperimentoj ili eltrovis la naturleĝojn. La kono de la leĝoj ebligis al ili la venkon de la sfinkso: Naturo! Depost la kaptado de la fulmo la timo iom post iom plimalgrandiĝis. Kuraĝe la homo ekprenis unu forton de la naturo post la alia, inteligente li nun uzas ilin por la beno de l'homaro. La teleskopo kaj la mikroskopo kune kun la fotografilo montras al ni la plej intimajn sekretojn de la naturo. Ni vidas devenon kaj morton, eternan ŝanĝadon. Misteroj estas kompreneblaj, nekonataj veroj eltroveblaj, ĉio, kion oni vidas kaj trovas estas simpla, senmirakla kontinueco, nenie ia kaŝita, demonia malamiko, sendante friponajn sagojn, estas trovebla, kial do timi? La timo malaperas el la mondo, kiel nebuloj malaperas antaŭ la suno. La lumo de la scienco forigis la timon, nun la poetoj povas senlime kanti pri belajoj de la mondo. Ankoraŭ plu —ĉiu koro fariĝis nun poeta! Sentima koro sentas sian unuecon kun la naturo, ni ĉiuj entuziasme amas la naturon, nian patrinon!

El Sableroj, de Marie Haenkel.

This month's selection is an original production by a German Esperantist.

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### NOTES

These selections are designed mainly to give some small idea of the scope and richness of Esperanto literature. The English translation, while idiomatic, has the single aim of representing as faithfully as possible the Esperanto text. Of course, like every living language, the international has also its untranslatable elements, and only the adept can appreciate their beauty and possibilities in the hands of masters. The appended notes are not meant for beginners, and are critical and literary rather than pedagogical in their nature.

**La homo... La naturo:** we see here two uses of the article foreign to English: (1) the so-called "generic" article, which precedes a noun (singular or plural) representing the **whole** of anything (as, a race, species, etc.); (2) the article before abstract nouns.—**Ne tro rapide...** **Ne ĉiuj:** notice thruout this selection how the negative immediately precedes the word it negatives, and not necessarily the verb; translate accordingly.—**ian:** **ia** means either "some" or "any" (kind of), depending on the context—here "any." Some crude writers render every "any" by **ia ajn:** but **ajn:** in the classical authors seldom occurs except with the **kiu-kia** series.—**tion konfesi:** notice thruout this selection how the unemphatic pronoun object precedes its verb; this is usual Esperanto style.

**forrabis:** lit. "robbed away."—**fruktajn... trompa... abomena,** etc.: notice how the masters of Esp. use simple roots wherever possible rather than cumbersome compounds, even if less logical, provided they give clear sense: less experienced writers would have put **fruk-**

The poets made the first beginning. Their eyes were not so keen to observe and consider perils; on the contrary, they threw a rozy veil over terrors. They ventured a comic tale, they revived the merrier opinions of ancient times: they spoke of fairies and nymphs, of dryads, of Echo and Iris. The sun was named "our mother," the moon "friend of meditation," the stars "our brethren."

But the poets would have accomplished nothing without the help of scientists and inventors. Patiently, thru numberless experiments they discovered the law of nature. The knowledge of law rendered possible for us the conquest of the sphynx, Nature! Since the capturing of the lightning fear began little by little to lose ground. Bravely man took possession of one force of nature after another; intelligently he uses them now for the blessing of mankind. The telescope and the microscope, together with the camera, reveal to us the most intimate secrets of nature. We see origin and death, eternal change. Mysteries can be understood, unknown truths discovered; all we see and find is simple, rational continuity. Nowhere is any hidden, demoniacal enemy to be found, shooting his rascally darts—why then should we be afraid? Fear is disappearing from the world as the mists disappear from before the sun. The light of science has put away fear. Now the poets may sing to their heart's content of the beauties of nature. Nay more—every heart has now become poetic! The fearless heart feels its unity with nature, we are all enthusiastic lovers of nature, our mother!

From "Grains of Sand" (A collection of original essays and poems).

**toplenajn...trompema...abomeninda**, etc. **torentegoj**: in passages of a dramatic order the suffix **-eg** is apt to be overdone: notice how judiciously Haenkel uses it. —**dronigis**: cp. F. K. 97: **ventego apenaŭ ne dronigis la ŝipojn**: hence **droni**=not only "to drown" but to founder." —**plantaĵojn**: lit. any planted things, here seems to refer to both garden and field crops. —**protekti**: this is an unusual use of the word, as it usually means (not "protect," which is **ŝirmi**, but) "to stand up for" and the like; cp. e. g. Prov. Esp. 126; Ps. XIX, 15; Rabistoj 16, 105; Revizoro; Georgo Dandin 27; Faraono III 42, etc. —**fordonis oferaĵojn**: the four words **doni**, **oferi**, **proponi**, **donaci** should be carefully discriminated; **oferi**, for instance, is often erroneously used for **proponi**; **oferi** is "to offer" only in a sacrificial sense.

**eksplosos...forsendos**: note the tense, which expresses the thought in the men's minds: "it will burst and send forth"; Eng. idiom demands translation by the less logical subjunctive. —**bruladon**: note the effect of **-ad-**: **brulo** would be a single fire, **brulado** a general blaze. —**La fajro**: fire in general (the article is "generic": cp. first note above. —**timemuloj**: not "cowards," which would be **timuloj**: cp. Ekz. sek. 37: "**timulo timas eĉ sian propran ombron.**"

**densaĵo**: hard to render: not "thicket" here, tho it sometimes means that. —**kavo** is not a "cave" (which is **kaverno**). —**intermontaĵoj**: here for a wonder Haenkel uses a superfluous affix: the usual word is **intermonto**: this word no more needs the **-aĵ-** than **kavo** does. —**la nin ĉirkaŭanta mondo**: an inversion apt to be overdone by Ger-

man and Slavic writers, but occasionally musical and effective, as here. (Zamenhof uses this construction masterfully in F. K.) —**kreskaĵoj**: “plants”: cp. **plantaĵoj** above. —**amikino**: the **-in-** shows that night is consciously personified; hence the following **ĝi** should strictly be **ŝi**. —**jam al ili la pensado**: the particles **jam**, **ja**, **do**, **ajn**, etc., as used by the masters, give the racy effect of the idioms of our natural tongues: they are some of the innumerable factors which make Esperanto a **living language**, as distinct from a mere cipher code. —**konstelacio**: a “neologism”: the simpler word would be **stelaro**; but it is to be remembered that under Rule 15 of the Plena Gramatiko all international words (those existing in the majority of civilized tongues) are **per se** part of Esperanto.

**Ne unu persono**: cp. 2nd note above on position of negative. —**ekkomencis**: a pregnant word, connoting the idea of the “beginning of the beginning”—way back in prehistoric times. —**La suno...** “**nia patrino**,” **la luno** “**amiko**”: note that Haenkel alludes to old Teutonic notions, and not classical, for in the classical languages the sun is masculine and the moon feminine.

**kaptado**: the act, as shown by **-ad-**, is continuous: the “capturing” is not yet consummated. —**ekprenis**: note the force of **ek-**. —**ŝanĝadon**: a stickler for logic would have stuck in a practically superfluous **-ig-**. **senmirakla**: lit. “miracleless.”

H. M. S.

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### CONDITIONS IN MIDDLE EUROPE

There is intense misery in Hungary according to numerous post-cards received from samideanoj there. There is no one organization coping effectively with the famine conditions in this region and probably the lives of many children and old people are being and will be a sacrifice before the harvest comes in. The American Relief Administration, 115 Broadway, N. York, will forward any amounts sent in to any designated individuals or to general relief in Hungary and surrounding lands. We hope that readers of A. E. will make known these facts as widely as possible, since with our slender resources, we can hardly accomplish anything by ourselves. In view of differing political opinions, it is not wise for A. E. to adjudge the blame for the present situation, but it is, we think, sufficiently evident that these preventable conditions in Hungary and elsewhere are creating an international bitterness likely to fruit in further hatreds and wars.

These bitteresses would surely be abated were Esperanto in use, and here is a chance for Esperanto to show its usefulness. The Esperantists of Italy have already taken many children into their homes, some American Esperantists have sent money, but there remains the real need to awaken all Americans to the facts. This is the least we can do as Esperantists.

For more detailed information, address Am. Relief A., or U. E. A.

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## KLIPLINGS

Esperanto Finnlando has made a sudden jump from a four page folio to a 16-30 page illustrated all-Esperanto monthly. The February issue had excellent translations from the Kalevala, the Finnish national epic, model for Longfellow's "Hiawatha." The March number is notable for an article on the "Concentration" of effort in the Esperanto movement especially in the matter of magazines, also for a chronicle of Esperanto in Finland during 1919, from which we cite the following items:—A project to have Esperanto introduced into the public schools with state aid nearly succeeded, but was blocked finally by the protest of certain Idists. Esperanto has friends in the highest government circles.—The Finnish embassies at Stockholm, Dresden, and Tokio all use Esperanto. — The Finland Fair (to be held in Helsingfors, June 27 to July 6) adopted Esperanto for use there and has sent out printed circulars in that language, in fact, the committee in charge of the fair have themselves learned Esperanto. — A Common Commercial Language Committee is now functioning (address A. J. Ahti, Mikonkatu 23-14, Helsingfors) — A Teachers' Esperanto Association was founded and interest awakened among the intellectuals of East Bothnia, and among the labor unions everywhere — The Labor Institute of Oulu officially installed the teaching of Esperanto. The following courses took place during the year:—Helsinki: at the University: spring, 100 pupils; fall, 35: Barbers' Trade Courses, x: Technical High School, 15 to 20—Isokyro, 50—Kemi, 13—Konnitsa, 64—Kymi, a few—Kuusankoski: Trade School: spring, x—Kelva: public school, 20—Laihia, 15 and 6—Lappeenranta, a few soldiers—Luopioinen: public school, 12 and 12—Mikkeli, 3—Mosabacka: public school, 50 and 20—Ostola, a few—Oulu, 50—Raumu, 30—Salo: Soc. Democrats, 10—Tampere: four courses at public schools, one at Christian Public High School, total 160—Turku, 30 and 10—Viipuri, 120—Vahakyro: public school, 120.

In all this totals over 900 students for 1919.

As a result of a propoganda speech in Voitsberg, Styria, a course of 55 pupils mainly laboring men has begun at the public school

The 14th general convention of the Esperanto Society for Styria, Dec. 11, 1919, reported that during the year the membership had quadrupled and eight courses been given —Esp. Mitteilungen.

The Cheko-Slovak Minister of Education, S-ro Halbermann, has given the information that Esperanto will be permitted as a voluntary study in all schools where students can be found, and providing they are prepared for such instruction. —Esp. Mitteilungen.

On January 19th a course in Esperanto was opened in the Literary University of Barcelona. —Aplec.

In response to the petition of 230 alumni, The Commercial School of Portugal, Alvar Coelho, has officialized the instruction in Esperanto in said school. —Aplec.

The superior head of police in Portugal has just authorized the teaching of Esperanto in courses "de referencia." —Aplec.

The Hungarian commercial weekly *Kozep Duna*, of Budapest, VII, Damjanich u. 25-a, III, has begun the use of Esperanto text as well as articles about Esperanto. —Hung. Esp.

All Socialists and Workers are invited to send interesting news of socialist and labor activities in their vicinity for publication in *Nepszava*, official organ of the Hungarian Socialist Party, to Laborista Servo Esperanta Hungarlando, Budapest, IX, Lonyai-utca 34. —H. E.

A convention of Esperantist Syndicalists was announced for April 3 at Hamburg. Whether it could actually occur in the present disturbed conditions we are not yet informed.

**Russia.**—The Esperanto movement is being sustained here by the Soviet government and is making excellent progress. The Soviet government has officially adopted Esperanto as an international language. The official government organ, *Izvestiya*, is printing regularly articles on Esperanto. The Petrograd Esperanto Society is entitled to issue to its members passes inscribed in Esperanto and Russian, certifying that the possessor of this card cannot be arrested nor searched as he is under the protection of the Tutmonda Esperantistaro. Esperanto as a voluntary subject is authorized in the schools, but the Esperantists are vigorously striving to make it obligatory. More than  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the Tutruslanda Komunista Junulara Unuiĝo already know Esperanto. The Organizing Committee of the all-Russian Esperanto Federation is issuing the *Oficiala Bulteno*. The Moskow Esperantists have especially reserved to them the mansion of the wealthy S-ro Lopatin, Sivcev Vrajek Street No. 45, as an Esperanto Domo.

B. Tenenbaum in Esperanta Laboristo

Esperanto Katolika is to reappear printed in Graz —(Ned. Kat.)

We are informed that an "Esperanta Eldona Akcia Societo" has been founded in Cracow, Poland, with capital shares at \$2.00 (U. S. money). Those wishing more detailed information address Krav. Alfus, Pedrichow 22, Krakow, Poland.

At the Esperanto Domo in Milan, 140 are studying, and the Socialists have two other courses of 75 and 40 pupils. —Esp. Itala Rev.

In Holesov, Cheko-Slovakia, Esperanto courses have been introduced into the primary and secondary public schools. —Esp. It. Rev.

Esperanto has been introduced as an official and obligatory study in the trade section of the Evangelical High School of Godesberg.

The following German and Polish newspapers are following the Esperanto movement with regular Esperanto columns or a train of articles: *Westpreussisches Volksblatt* (Danzig); *Dziennik Gdanski* (Danzig); *Neue Lodzer Zeitung*; *Volksstimme* (Bromberg); *Volksstimme* (Thorn); *Gazeta Opolska* (Oppeln); *Der Weise Adler* (Oppeln). —Germana-Pola Esp.

S-ro Pankratz has been teaching Esperanto at the Bromberg provincial Blind Asylum. After 15 lessons, his pupils presented "La Glavo de Damokles." They now wish blind correspondents.—G. P. E.

The Esperantists of Colombia, S. A., are planning an Esperanto Exposition in connection with the 100th anniversary of the first congress of Colombia, May 6, 1921, in "El Rosario," five miles from Cucuta; address S-ro Efraim Garcia Lozada, Cucuta, Colombia.



There has been a reorganization of the Japana Esperantista Asocio, largely with the idea of broadening the activities of the membership so that the burdens of the society will fall less upon one man. The organ of the reorganized society is *La Revuo Orienta*, (2.20 yen) K. Osaka, Tokio, Uŝigome, Sin-Ogaŭamaĉi III-14.

Dr. Esslemont has started an Esperanto class at Haifa, Palestine, for the Bahai pilgrims and two members of Abdul Baha's household.

Nearly 800 persons attended a propaganda concert arranged by the Osaka Esperanto Association. 30 joined the society.

### LA ENLANDA MOVADO

**Topeka, Kans.**—Skoltestro Fazel propagandadas Esperanton inter la knab-skoltoj kaj esperas grandan klason dum la somera libertempo.

**Storm Lake, Iowa.**—Klason de 14 lernantoj gvidas Prof. Fracker je Buena Vista Kolegio.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—Du klasojn, entute 30 l. instruas A. S. Vinzent.

**New York, N. Y.**—La Esperantista Instituto "Harmonio" jam organizis tri senpagajn Esperantajn klasojn: mardon vespere je la oka ĉe la Bahai Restoracio, 31 St. Marks Place;—lundon vespere je la oka, ĉe F-ino Della Lincoln, 974 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn—dimanĉon matene je la deknua, ĉe S-ro Amiel, 406 World Bldg. En tiuj klasoj ankaŭ kunvenu ĉiuj Esperantistoj kiuj povas tion fari. Ni rekomendas al niaj fremdaj samideanoj ke ili ĉestu ĉe iu ajn el la nomitaj lokoj. Ĉiujn komunikadojn adresu al S-ro M. Amiel, 406 World Bldg., New York, N. Y. La Esperanta Instituto akceptas fremdajn anojn senpage—estas nur necese skribi la adreson por aliĝi kaj havigi nomojn de usonaj kaj fremdaj korespondantoj.

**Boston, Mass.**—La grupo dormas, krom du-tri entusiasmuloj. La tria eldonajo de Prez. Payson, "La Rozujo Ciumuljara," estas presita. Nun oni diskutas pri Egipto, Egiptio, Egiptujo. Oni propagandas ĉe la knabin-skoltoj.

**Habana, Cuba.**—La Discussion, unu el la plej gravaj tagjurnaloj de Habana, Kubo, estas aperiganta fakon Esperantan redaktatan de S-ro Hilario Zayas Botell, apartado no. 699, Habana, Cuba. Tio signalas revekiĝon en Kubo de agema Esperanta propagando, kiu plimulte ĉesis kiam la milito malhelpis la "Latinamerika Esperantisto" n. Ni rekomendas ke iu Esperantisto afable sendu novaĵon en Esperanto al S-ro Botell, por tiamaniere plifaciligi al li la propagandan laboron.

**Washington, D. C.**—klaso el 8 lernantoj de Business High lernejo ĉe F-ino Leavitt.

**Washington, D. C.**—Klaso el 8 lernantoj de Business High lernejo ĉe M. C. A., ankaŭ klason superan.

**Toronto, Can.**—Klaso por komencantoj ĉe Ges. Gundy.

Se iafoje la mondo ŝajnas al ni loĝejo de idiotuloj, ni ne malbenu al Dio. Nur la homoj estas kulpaj pri la teraj bestaĵoj. J. V.

## OFFICE OBSERVATIONS

The Congress of the E. A. N. A. will be held in New York after the middle of July, tentatively the 22nd to 24th.

We still lack almost \$200.00 guarantee, without which the work of the Esperanto Office will be jeopardized. Do your bit!

Our Help-Sekretariino wishes to remind local secretaries and all other dues-paying members of the E. A. N. A. that there is an important communication for them at the foot of page 9 of the Congress number, July-August, 1919. Yes, she gets peeved sometimes.

We have a few propaganda postcards of the Montreal kongresanoj on sale at the Esperanto Office, also a propaganda calendar, just the thing to give an interested friend. Every time he looks for a date he'll think "Esperanto" —on a blotter. Price, 2 for 5 cents.; 100 for \$1.00.

## GAZETARO ESPERANTISTA

We have received a leaflet announcing the coming appearance in the near future of Esperanto Triumfonta, a weekly or semi-weekly. Perhaps the Teknika Revuo will be published in conjunction therewith. The price is set as \$0.25 per month, 1 res. coupon for a sample, Teo Jung, Horrem bei Koln, Germany.

**Monata Bulteno de "Aplec" Esp. Grupo**—Mendizabal, 3 (Hi ha buso), Sabadell, Spain, is an eight page monthly in Catalanian and Esp.

**Esperanto Mitteilungen**—a 6 page monthly, mimeographed, news of the Esperanto movement in Styria, issued monthly by the Esperanto Verein fur Steiermark, Graz VI, Schonauergasse 6, 2.

**Blanka Kruco**—The December number is a 12 page magazine in German and Esperanto, 2 M. at Graz, Volksheilzentrale, Karmeliterplatz 4, 5, organ for German speaking Catholic Esperantists.

**Verda Ombro**—a 10 page, hektographed monthly, mostly Esperanto, some Japanese, illustrations and poetry, .60 Sm. per year, from Formosa Esperantista Grupo, Taihoku, Japan.

## PRESS NOTICES

The Workers' Call, a new and lively Socialist weekly of Dallas, Texas, devoted a half page to the Esperanto movement in their opening number, April 3, 1920.

Nun alproksimiĝis al ni la fama akvofalaro. Ĝi troviĝas proksimumege. Se la sinjorinoj bonvolu halti dum momento la babiladon, oni povos aŭdi la tondradon de la falanta akvo.

el Boston Globe, trad. Prujno.

La aŭtomobilisto veturis per sia maŝino al reboniga butikoj, kaj demandis la rebonigiston kion oni devas fari al maŝino. La rebonigisto ĝin ekzamenis, silente, iom da tempo, kaj tiam sonorigis la trumpon. Li diris,—Vi havas ĉi-tie bonan trumpon; kial ne vi ĝin levigu, kaj metu novan maŝinon malsupre de ĝi.

—Boston Transcript.

Free information, Esperanto Office, W. Newton, Mass.; or key 3 c.

There is only one way to become a real internationalist—by learning **ESPERANTO** the tongue of world democracy.

1920		UNUA SEMAJNO FIRST WEEK							DUA SEMAJNO SECOND WEEK							TRIA SEMAJNO THIRD WEEK							KVARA SEMAJNO FOURTH WEEK							KVINIA SEMAJNO FIFTH WEEK																																	
		DIMANCO	LUNDO	MARDO	MERKREDO	ĴAŬDO	VENDREDO	SABATO	DIMANCO	LUNDO	MARDO	MERKREDO	ĴAŬDO	VENDREDO	SABATO	DIMANCO	LUNDO	MARDO	MERKREDO	ĴAŬDO	VENDREDO	SABATO	DIMANCO	LUNDO	MARDO	MERKREDO	ĴAŬDO	VENDREDO	SABATO	DIMANCO	LUNDO	MARDO	MERKREDO	ĴAŬDO	VENDREDO	SABATO																											
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FEBRUARO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	FEBRUARO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MARTO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	MARTO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRILIO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	APRILIO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
MAYO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	MAYO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNIO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	JUNIO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
JULIO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	JULIO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUSTO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	AUGUSTO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMBRO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	SEPTEMBRO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
OKTOBRO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	OKTOBRO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
NOVEMBRO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	NOVEMBRO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
DECEMBRO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	DECEMBRO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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Kliŝo de R. E. Blackstone.

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 Seal. Frank M. Grant, Notary Public.  
 My commission expires Dec. 10, 1920.  
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