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AMERIKA

ESPERANTISTO



December, 1924

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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.

Yearly Memberships: Regular \$1.00; Contributing \$3.00; Sustaining \$10.00; Life Members \$100.

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.

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.
Group Charter—\$1.00.

BERKELEY, CALIF.
Berkeley Esperanta Rondo.—Vinton Smith, Secy., 586 Lake Park Ave., Oakland, Calif.

OAKLAND, CALIF.
Oakland Esperanta Rondo.—L. D. Stockton, Secretary, 420 15th St.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Esperanto Association of California, Inc.—Meets first Tuesday evenings, Rooms 309-311 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco. M. D. Van Sloun, Secretary, 1160 Fell Street.

MONTREAL, CANADA.
Montreal Esperanto Association: Meets each Monday evening at 8 in Room 25, 747 St. Catherine St., West, Sek. G. E. Warner.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
La Oklahoma Esperantista Societo kunvenas dimanĉe kun Arto kaj Scienco Klubo, 2501 W. Ave. "G", RR6, Box 156, Oklahoma, Okla. C. R. D. S. Oakford, Prez.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Kolumbia Esperanto-Asocio, third Thursday October to May; Kabea Klubo, other Thursdays throughout the year, at 8 P. M. Class, Thursday, at 7.30. All at 1918 Sunderland Place.

CHICAGO, ILLS.
La Gradata Esperanto-Societo, Dvorak Park.—Jaroslav Sobehrad, Secretary, 5625 23rd Rd., Cicero, Ill.
La Esperanto Oficejo, 1669 Blue Island Ave.—Kunvenas 2an kaj 4an sab. ĉiumonate.

ROCKFORD, ILLS.
Scandinavian Esperanto Institute, 1217 7th Ave.

BOSTON, MASS.
Boston Esperanto Society, 507 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.—Meets Tuesdays, 7 P. M. Miss M. Butman, Secretary.

WORCESTER, MASS.
Worcester County Esperanto Society.—Business Institute, every Friday, 8 P. M.

BALTIMORE, MD.
La Baltimore, Md., Esperanta Rondeto meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in month at Md. Academy of Sciences.

PORTLAND, ME.
Portland Esperanto Society.—Mrs. E. C. Flint, Secretary, 16 Sherman St.

DETROIT, MICH.
Detroit Esperanto Office, 2916 East Grand Blvd.—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, 1507 E. Canfield Ave.—B. Lendo, Sek., 3596 29th St.

TOPEKA, KANSAS Esperanto Association. Prez. Capt. Geo. P. Morehouse. Sek-ino, S-ino Lida R. Hardy, 1731 Lane St. Kores-Sek-ino, F-ino Leone Newell, 635 Watson St.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
The New York Esperanto Society.—Miss L. F. Stoeppler, Sec., 63 West 94th St. The Barco, or Esperanto Supper, is held on the first Saturday of each month, 6.45 P. M. at Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Ave.
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.

WEEHAWKEN, N. J.
Hudson County Esperanto Society, Box 32, Weehawken, N. J. Headquarters: Room 307 Dispatch Building, Union Hill, N. J. Meetings: The second Tuesday of month. Secretary: Mr. O'Brien, 6 Hageman Place, West New York, N. J. Literatura Klaso, under direction of J. J. Sussmuth, every Tuesday except second, Room 307 Dispatch Building, Union Hill, N. J.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
The Cleveland Esperanto Society, Hotel Winton, every Monday, 8.00 P. M. S. Kozminski, Sek., 3406 Meyer Ave.

TORONTO, CANADA.
The Toronto Esperanto Society meets every Sunday at 4 P. M., and classes are held every Thursday at 8 P. M., in the school room of the Society of Friends, 113 Maitland Street.
Honorary Secretary, Sro. A. P. H. Rollason, Box 123, Terminal A, Toronto.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Philadelphia Esperanto Society, Henry W. Hetzel, Sec'y, West Phila. High School for Boys. Barco and monthly meetings on third Tuesdays at Hotel Hanover, 12th and Arch Sts. (Barco 6.45; business meeting 7.45 P. M.)
Centra Loka Oficejo, 133 N. 13th St. (Librovendejo de Peter Reilly, Vic-Delegito de U. E. A.)
Rondeto de Litovaj Esperantistoj, 2833 Livingston St.

Esperanto Stelo de Polujo.—Sekr., S. Zysk. Kunvenas mardon vespere inter 8-10 h., 507 N. York Ave.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Esperanto Sec., Academy of Science and Art.—J. D. Hailman, Sec., 310 S. Lang Ave. Fridays, 8 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WISC.
Hesperus Esperantists.—S-ino B. H. Kerner, Sek., 629 Summit Ave., 3rd Tuesdays, 8 P. M.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA.
Amikeco Rondo meets Tuesdays 4.00 P. M., Fridays 8.00 P. M. E. E. Owen-Flint, Sec. 211 7th Ave. North.

Amerika Esperantisto

ORGANO

de la

ESPERANTA ASOCIO DE NORDA AMERIKO

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MILESTONES IN 1924

As the end of the year is a time for taking account of stock and for reckoning up profits and losses, it may be well to count up some of the gains of the Esperanto movement,—not as an excuse for ceasing our labors, but as an incitement to further effort. Here are some of the significant gains of the past year:

1. In 1922 some zealous police officers arrested a number of Esperantists in Cluj, Rumania, as suspicious persons, because of the strange language they spoke and the strange symbol they bore—a green star. It was long before the case came to trial but when it did, on January 28, of this year, Col. Tucas, president of the Military tribunal, rebuked the police for their misdirected zeal, and declared that far from its being a matter of suspicion, the study of Esperanto was meritorious, and he regretted that he had not the time to take it up. Furthermore, Sro. Mošto Romulus P. Voinescu, General Director of Public Order and Safety, of Rumania, hearing of this police blunder, introduced Esperanto as a compulsory study into the school for Rumanian police—the only language they are now obliged to learn!

2. Last spring the Prussian government, having learned that a very large number of school teachers were qualified to teach Esperanto, authorized its introduction into all schools where a sufficient number of pupils desired to learn, and urged the teachers to make known to parents the advantages of the study.

3. The Italian government introduced Esperanto as an elective study into the Royal Naval Institute, the Royal School of Technology, the National College and the Royal School of Commerce at Bari. This important gain is largely due to Prof. Localendola, the U. E. A. delegate at Bari.

4. It is unnecessary to do more than mention the group of Congresses held last summer, in Europe, in which Esperanto was the only language used; among them were the Bulgarian Congress, July 27-29; the French Congress at Strassburg, Aug. 2-4; the Rumanian Congress in Arad Aug. 2-5; the Polish, in Warsaw, and the great World Congress at Vienna, attended by 3400 Esperantists from more than 40 countries at which Dr. Privat announced that the Esperantists would soon have their own Radio broadcasting station at Geneva, one half the cost having been subscribed by one man, and the raising of the remainder being the task of the Esperantists of the world.

5. In August the American Radio Relay League, the largest in the world, decided in favor of Esperanto as its vehicle for international communication.

6. "Radio News," with nearly half a million circulation, decided to recommend Esperanto to its readers.

7. The League of Nations Assembly, without a dissenting vote, recommended to League member states that they give to Esperanto, when used in telegraphic or telephonic communication, the same treatment and tariff as to national languages. At the same time the League refused to include other "artificial languages" in the recommendation.

8. The daily papers have recently informed us that the Hungarian Minister of Education has directed that Hungarian children be taught Esperanto twice a week, the Esperanto Clubs of Hungary having volunteered to furnish the teachers.

"The day would fail" if we were to name every milestone in the record of progress, but we wish to emphasize the gains in connection with Radio, and to mention that "Radio Broadcast" in arranging international tests for the last week in November requested our Association to furnish speakers to broadcast Esperanto for the European samideanoj. This matter is treated elsewhere in this issue. The list should not be closed without mention of the Internacia Radio-Asocio for the encouragement of Radio by the use of Esperanto, as a radio language.

Although less than a year old this society has members in a score of different countries, and is doing an important work.

Nor should we forget to mention the subvention which the Finnish government has for the fourth year given to Esperanto in Finland; nor, in our own land, the courses offered by Columbia University, and Antioch College; nor the admission last summer of a student into the University of California with credit for Esperanto studied at the Montezuma School for boys in that state.

Better progress than this could hardly have been made, and many of these gains came after an initial rebuff, as was notably the case in Rumania.

There is an old story of two weary travellers who on passing two milestones bearing the same figure exclaimed cheerfully:

"Well, anyway, we're holding our own."

The Esperantists have done much better than this, and in recent months have been passing milestones so rapidly that it seems worth while to mention these to encourage some who have perhaps not kept account of the march of events.

On our low Atlantic coast the tide, rising inch by inch, so slowly as to be hardly perceptible to the watcher on the shore, flows back for miles through creeks and inlets and makes its presence known far inland. So, to the watchers of the Esperanto movement sometimes the tide seems to rise, oh, so slowly! Yet a look in another direction may show that its beneficent influence has extended far more widely than they would have believed possible

"For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

"And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light,
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright!"

And so, with gratitude for the gains of the year that is gone, and with high hopes for the year that is to come we wish to all the samideanoj

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

H. B. H.

NOVA KRISTNASKA HIMNO

Oni havas interesan (tamen, ne unikan) kutimon en Arden, la Solimposta kolonio en la Stato Delaware, kaj la ejo de la 1924a Kongreso de E. A. N. A. La nokton antaŭ Kristnasktago ĉiujare, kelkaj geanoj, eble dudek aŭ pli, ĉirkaŭiras la vilaĝon kaj antaŭ dompordoj kantas taŭgajn himnojn, laŭ la bonekonata angla tradicio. Ĉar kelkaj el la kantantoj estas Esperantistoj kaj petis specialan himnon en la lingvo, S-ro Hetzel verkis la jenan kun originala muziko, kaj ĝi estis kantita la lastajn du festsezonojn:

SONADAS KANT' ĜOJEGA

Sonadas kant' ĝojega ĉien tra la mond'
 De granda hor' angela en ĉiela rond',
 Per dolĉa muzikad' aŭdigas nun la tem':
 "La tuta mond' paciĝu,—regu bonvolem'!
 "La tuta mond' paciĝu,—regu bonvolem'!"

Car nun naskiĝas Kristo en humila ej',
 La lito del' Savonto estas nur brutej';
 Sed al la tia lok' la elirona Vort'
 La tutan mondon venkos per la sia fort',
 La tutan mondon venkos per la sia fort'.

Sed kvankam la homaro kuŝas en dolor'
 Kaj nun malam' ankoraŭ regas en la kor',
 La Kristnasktagan stelon daŭre sekvu ni;
 Ĝi estas ja herold' de pac' kaj harmoni',
 Ĝi estas ja herold' de pac' kaj harmoni'.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL OFFICE

The Esperanto Office of Detroit, of which Dr. Tobias Sigel is the head, has distributed several thousand attractive post cards among the High School pupils. The card has the simple sentence "Lernu Esperanton, la sole praktikan Internacian Lingvon" in Esperanto, English, German, Polish, Swedish and Yiddish, with a small green star between each. These cards were followed by "Esperanto for Beginners" by Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, Keys and leaflets. It is expected that large classes in Esperanto will follow after the holidays. If every city would do such propaganda work,—and follow it up,—Esperanto would soon be as familiar to school children as now are French, German or Italian.

The November Barĉo of the New York Esperanto Society was in honor of our beloved Rufus W. Powell just before his usual migration to the South, with an especially large attendance. Mr. James F. Morton, Jr., President of the Society, extends a very hearty invitation to anyone sojourning in New York to attend a Barĉo; they are held invariably on the first Saturday evening of each month at Hotel Endicott, 81st Street and Columbus Avenue with dinner about seven o'clock.

The Barĉoj of Harmonio in New York on the third Saturday of each month are always well attended, and bring out the musical talent of this group. The evening ends with an informal dance. Esperanto classes, both for beginners and advanced pupils, are held in Stuyvesant High School, 15th St. and First Avenue, every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, sponsored for by this group.

During November and December an outline course in Esperanto is being given at International House, New York, the headquarters of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, by James F. Morton, Jr. The course was arranged by Mr. Harry D. Gideonse, Research Assistant to Dr. Herbert N. Shenton the Secretary of the International Language Association, as one of the results of the activities in connection with this Association. The class is made up of some forty members of about twenty nationalities, including several Chinese and Japanese. These have taken up Esperanto seriously, intending to follow up their study and enter the movement actively in their respective countries, according to Mr. Morton's report.

The use of Esperanto by the Girl Scout organization to increase the international possibilities for world peace was urged by Dr. Edward Cummings at the South Congregational Church (Boston) when he preached to them on Girl Scout Sunday. Dr. Cummings said that the Girl Scout activities in forty-seven nations are strong and growing factors for the end of war. He urged that the Scouts learn Esperanto "That they may all speak one language." As Dr. Cummings is Secretary of the World Peace Foundation established by the late Mr. Edwin Ginn, a message from him means much.

In response to invitations from the International Auxiliary Language Association, a large group of persons diversely interested in the subject of an international language met at the home of Mrs. Henry Phipps, on Fifth Avenue, New York, Tuesday evening November 25th. The speakers were those interested in the Association in general, rather than as experts or representatives of the several kinds of auxiliary languages now calling for attention. These meetings are valuable in bringing the subject of international language before an important group of people in a neutral way and Mrs. Dave Morris who is the prime mover has secured the hearty cooperation of the many different groups by the tactful manner in which the work is handled.

We are glad to report encouraging news from Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, who has been ill for some weeks.

SPECIAL NOTICE

It is necessary to repeat the caution in the April-May issue of A. E. (p. 8) about remittances sent through the mail.

1. When sending remittances to the Central Office, do not send cash,—send either money orders or checks (postage stamps for small amounts).
2. If orders are not filled within a week or ten days, repeat the order, giving details of enclosure,—whether check or money order. If a money order, give date and serial number, so we can call for a duplicate.
3. Get the co-operation of your postmaster.

We are trying to stop the tampering with our mail, but so far the Post Office Inspectors have not been successful in finding out where the trouble is.

E. J. Meriam, Secretary.

RADIO

International Radio Broadcasting Week, arranged by Radio Broadcast, has come and gone, and every one has read in the newspapers what was accomplished by these tests: in some cases messages were received across the water while others were not so successful. But the successes and failures are helpful in perfecting this amazing utilization of the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind.

A great deal of time was spent in correspondence and otherwise to get good Esperanto programs from the best stations in the large cities. At some stations programs had been made up far ahead and directors were unwilling to make changes. But even if programs were not arranged in all cases, the directors heard about Esperanto. Though only one special report is available, there were programs in the following cities: Winnipeg (Manitoba), Minneapolis, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Boston.

The radio broadcast from WBZ, Hotel Brunswick studio, Boston, November 25, was an unqualified success. Dr. D. O. S. Lowell began with a short talk in English on What is Esperanto, and followed with an Esperanto message (editorial page Oct.-Nov. A. E.). Mr. Edward S. Payson, Hon. President of E. A. N. A. once more thrilled us with his rendering of Hamlet's Soliloquy in Esperanto: La Vojo was given both in English and Esperanto, Dr. Lowell reading his English version and Mr. Payson the original Esperanto. The program was interspersed with music by Mr. Willis Hutchins and Miss Beth Russell, who gave the three beautiful Shakespeare sonnets put into Esperanto by Mr. Montagu C. Butler, and *Velveturante la Bluon* by Miss Butman (Esperanto by Dr. Lowell), the program ending with *La Espero*.

Dr. Lowell offered a little book on Esperanto to the first two hundred who sent in a request with a stamped envelope, and about 250 came in. To the first 200 "Esperanto for Beginners" (Lowell) was sent with a circular letter and a book list, to the remainder another letter and a Key in place of Dr. Lowell's book. Many congratulatory letters were received both as to the speakers and the music, and already orders are coming for books, and in several places classes will start after the holidays. The responses came from both eastern and western Canada, as far west as Indiana and as far south as Virginia, with many letters from all the New England states, the largest returns coming from Springfield, Mass. and Hartford, Conn.

JARKUNVENO DE ESPERANTO ASOCIO DE KALIFORNIO

La 19an de Oktobro okazis la deka jarkunveno de la Esperanto Asocio de Kalifornio ĉe La Vero Foundation en San Francisco.

Oni aŭskultis al raportoj de la diversaj estroj de komitatoj kaj decidis fondi filion de la asocio-biblioteko ĉe La Vero Foundation kies estro estas Fred Rivers kaj kie la San Franciska rondo kunvenis ĉiulunde. Kiel direktoraron por la venonta jaro oni elektis S-rojn Ames, Stockton, Smith, Vinzent, Rivers, Edwards, kaj Fraŭlinoj Van Sloun kaj Lucy Marshall.

Post la laborkunsido vespermanĝis kvardek personoj. La ĉeestantaro tre ĝuis la amuzprogramon en kiu partoprenis S-ro Myers, S-ro Everett Deckard blindulo, kiu deklamis kaj fortepianludis, kaj aliaj.

Fraŭlino Hedwig Reicher kiu havis ĉefan rolon en Efigenia dum la oka en Dresden estis nia honorgasto. Ŝi entuziasme parolis pri ŝia granda plezuro ludi en Esperanto al tia kosmopolita ĉeestantaro de kvardek nacioj kaj pri ŝia deziro mondvojaĝi kun ŝia propra geaktoraro. Ŝi nuntempe estras lernejon de la dramo en San Francisco.

NATURO KAJ ARTO.

Fabelo originale verkita de Kilian, el "Esperanto Triumfonta,"
monata aldono.

Homo ekstermis parton de arbaro, plantis arbojn fruktodonaĵojn kaj ĉirkaŭbaris la kulturejon. Tio estis bela ĝardeno. Proksime de l'barilo, sed ekstere, staris granda kaj forta pomarbo de neniu plantita. Ĝi estis arbo natura.

"Mi vin bedaŭras, kreitaĵo de homo!" ĝi diris al la pomarbo, staranta en la ĝardeno. "La homo vin ĉirkaŭhakas laŭvole, kaj vi eĉ murmuri ne devas." "Vi estas prava!" estis la respondo. "Sed, dum la homo forprenas de mi nefruktodonaĵojn braŭnaĵojn, la ventego rompas al vi la plej necesajn."

"Tamen mi sentas libera kaj pro tio mi fieras."

"Via fiero estas senmotiva! Estas vero, ke mi apartenas al la homo, sed li ŝirmas min kontraŭ miloj da fibestoj mordantaj vian trunkon kaj foliaron, kaj ofte mi ja vidis vin nuda jam somere."

"Ĉu vi jam forgesis nian solan destinon naturan, ke ĉiu nia frukto estu lulilo por niaj idoj?"

"Ho ne! ankaŭ mi ja plenumas nian destinon. Sed la homan laboron mi per dolĉaj fruktoj rekompencas."

"Vidu," diris Esperanto al Nacilingvo, "ankaŭ mi plenumas mian lingvan destinon, sed por ĝia plej sankta revo mi alportos al homaro plenumon: la interpopolan pacon."

WRITE INTERNATIONALLY

(Continued)

39. **Have you come all this way just for amusement?**
40. **I was seized with shame at the question.**
41. **Without much thought I set out along the road.**
42. **He prized the book that had been given him.**
43. **What is to be done if our food supply gives out?**
44. **I happened to see your friend in town yesterday.**
45. **I was then walking along the street.**
46. **Whether he was innocent or guilty, at any rate I felt a pang of pity for him.**
47. **On account of my knowing Esperanto I had a pleasant journey.**
48. **I shooed the chickens out of the garden.**
49. **He referred me to such and such a person.**
50. **While I was washing the machine my house was burgled.**
51. **Just as I reached town it started to rain.**
52. **The rogue made eyes at the girl.**
53. **He took the book that was handed him.**
54. **You have come just in time to help me.**
55. **The dean preached a fine sermon.**
56. **I had "pulled a bone," as I saw to my cost.**
57. **The bird flew down to the ground.**
58. **A storm arose.**
59. **The dahlias have burst into bloom.**
60. **First of all let us study our lesson.**
61. **Our eyes were bent on the scene before us.**
62. **You make me tired!**
63. **I caught the sound of distant thunder.**
64. **He gave vent to his misery by writing poetry.**
65. **"O wretched man that I am!" he cried wringing his hands.**

Herbert M. Scott

"ESPERANTO ET COMMERCE"

July-Aug., 1924

(A French Association for French economic expansion through the use of Esperanto.)

At one of the recent French "Universal Esperanto Association" congresses held not long ago one Monsieur Poncet, of Lyon, presented to the congress a detailed plan for propaganda with merchants by means of signatures to be obtained from 10,000 business houses promising to have one or more members of their personnel learn Esperanto.

SKRIBU INTERNACIE

(Daŭrigo)

39. Ĉu vi venis tiel malproksime nur amuziĝi? (Note omission of *por* before *veni* and *iri* and their compounds. Matter of usage.) 21, 22.
40. Mi ekhontis ĉe la demando. 23.
Kaptis min honto ĉe la demando. 20/13 (cp. sen. 9).
41. Ne longe pensante, mi ekiris laŭ la vojo. 33.
42. Li ŝatis la donitan (al li) libron. 26/8, 9.
43. Kion fari se eluziĝos nia manĝoprovizio? 18.
44. Mi okaze vidis vian amikon en la urbo hieraŭ. 27/2.
45. Mi tiam iris sur la strato. 3.
46. Ĉu li estis senkulpa aŭ kulpa—sufiĉe, mi eksentis por li kompaton. 5.
47. Pro tio, ke mi sciis Esperanton, mi havis agrablan vojaĝon. 3.
48. Mi "tju!" forpelis la kokidojn el la ĝardeno. 6.
49. Li direktis min al tia kaj tia persono. 8.
50. Dum mi lavadis la motoron, oni trarabis mian domon. 16.
51. Kiam mi ĵus atingis la urbon, komencis pluvi. 17.
52. La fripono amindumis la knabinon per la okuloj. 19.
53. Li prenis la altiritan al li libron. 21.
54. Vi venis ĝustatempe al mi helpi. 25.
55. La dekanı faris belan predikon. 27, 28.
56. Mi faris maltrafon, kiel mi vidis sur mi. 28, 29.
57. La birdo deflugis sur la teron. 28/4.
58. Eklevis sin ventego. 5.
59. La dalioj ekfloris. 6.
60. Antaŭ ĉio ni studu nian lecionon. 16.
61. Niaj okuloj ekcelis la scenon antaŭ ni. 24.
62. Vi enuigas min! 29.
63. Mi ekaŭdis malproksiman tondron. 29/4.
64. Li ellasis sian mizeron verkante poezion. 30/4.
65. "Ho, mi malfeliĉa!" li kriis, rompante la manojn. 10.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF FINAL UJ.

The pronunciation of final *j*, especially when preceded by *u*, is difficult for Americans. Some excellent Esperantists pronounce it wrongly, misled by descriptions in good textbooks. Cox gives the combination the value of *ui* in ruin, but hastens to add that this is not strictly correct. Kellerman says it is pronounced like *uey* in *gluey*. Mr. Norman Frost, in "Spoken Esperanto," says the pronunciation is between *glue* and *glee*, but certainly not as in *gluey*. As this combination has given the writer more trouble than any other in Esperanto, he hopes his experience may be of service to others.

Three distinguished Esperantists were asked for a description in English, German, or French, of the disputed sound. The first reply received was from Prof. Cart, head of the Akademio, and is as follows:

"Kara Samideano,

"Elparolu tuj unusilabe, kiel la Parizanoj elparolas ekzemple: rouille (ruj'), oni tute ne aŭdas la du ll, sed elparolu ti-uj dusilabe kun akcento sur ti. La j post u estas elparolata kiel post o (patroj, 2 silabe), post a (bo-naj, 2 silabe)—oj, aj, uj estas ĉi-uj unusilabe elparolataj.

"Tre sindone Via Th. Cart."

Mr. Page, of the "Edinburgh Dictionary" wrote:

"The French word 'touille' is exactly the sound of tuj. Say ha-le-lu-ja, and leave out the (final) 'a', and you have it. If you put a vowel at the end, and then drop it, you will soon get in the way of saying ĉiuj. kiuj.

"Kun kora saluto

Sincere via "W. M. Page."

And from Mr. Millidge, author of the wonderful Esperanto-English Dictionary came this reply:

"I have pleasure in replying to yours of the 14th inst. **uj** is somewhat of a difficulty to all English speaking peoples as they have no exactly equivalent sound It is certainly not the sound of **ui** in ruin, which is dissyllabic. Remember that **j** is a consonant therefore **uj** is a monosyllable, nearest equivalent is in hallelujah.

"The combination in question is an easy one for Russians, Poles etc. You can pronounce quite easily **ul**, **ur**, why not also **uj**? If you make **uj** two syllables you will not be able to read Esperanto poetry. **Tiu** and **tiuĵ** are both dissyllables **ti-u** and **ti-uj**; **tuj**, monosyllabic; Say **tur**, **tul**, then try **tuj**. Even with **tur** and **tul**, you will notice a slight difficulty in closing the **r** and the **l** without a "breathing." Ask any Pole or Russian of your acquaintance (whether he is an Esperantist or not), to read a few lines (verse by preference) and you will learn more about Esperanto pronunciation than by practicing merely from the written word. However do not devote too much time to these niceties of pronunciation; remember that an international language must necessarily be much more a written than a spoken one.

"Sincere via "Edward A. Millidge."

One or two illustrations may not be amiss. The word **vojo** presents no difficulty, but try to omit the **o**, as is done in poetry, and you feel the difficulty, **voj'**. But in the couplet

"Ĉar klara kaj rekta, kaj tre difinita
Ĝi estas, la voj' elektita,"

the difficulty disappears because of the following vowel. So in the following lines from "Izoleco," Nova Kin (Esperanto Triumfonta Sep. 30, 1923)

"Pensas mi ke en ĉielo
Multajn vidas mi steletojn
Sed la unuj al aliaj
Povas sendi nur fajretojn."

and from Hamlet, translated by Zamenhof,

"Kaj foseŝ' malbonodora
Estas fin' de ĉiuj amoj." v. 1.

In all these cases the **j**, being followed by a vowel, is easily pronounced. Remember, then, that according to Rule 9 every word is pronounced as spelled, and whether a vowel follows or not, the difficulty may be expected to disappear.

H. B. H.

ESPERANTISTA AKADEMIO

Baloto de unu Akademiano por la rusa lingvo (Posteno 11)

Voĉdonintoj: 87.	
Voĉoj por S-ro Medem	46 elektita
Voĉoj por S-ro Fiŝer (Fisher)	40
Voĉdonilo sur kiu ambaŭ nomoj estis strekitaj	1

87

Du cirkuleroj, entenantaj voĉdonilojn, senditaj al la 2 jenaj L.K.-anoj: S-roj D-ro B. Racz (matrai utca 9, Budapeŝt, Hungarujo) kaj L. Dreher (ĉe S-ro Rapelski, Byalostok, Polujo), revenis kun la poŝta noto "Nekonata." Tiuj ĉi L.K.-anoj estas petataj konigi al la Prezidanto sian nunan adreson.

La Akademio konsistas do nun el:

Prof. Th. Cart, Prezidanto (Posteno 8); S-roj L. M. Warden (P. 9) kaj D-ro Dietterle (P. 5), Vic-Prezidantoj; Prof. E. Grosjean-Maupin, Direktoro de la Sekcio "Komuna Vortaro" (P. 15); D-ro W. Lippmann, Direktoro de la Sekcio "Gramatiko" (P. 4); D-ro E. Privat, Direktoro de la Sekcio "Konkursoj kaj Premioj" (P. 2); S-roj W. Bailey (P. 17), P. Christaller (P. 10), P. Corret (P. 18), A. Dombrowski (P. 16); V. Inglada (P. 14), J. R. G. Isbrücker (P. 1), E. Kühnl (P. 8), T. Lengyel (P. 13), P. Medem (P. 11), B. Migliorini (P. 6), E. A. Millidge (P. 12), P. Nylen (P. 7).

La estraro estas elektita en la jaro 1923 kaj estas rebalotota en 1926.

Postenoj rebalototaj: en 1925; 7, 17, 1, 10, 6, 9; en 1928; 13, 15, 18, 3, 2, 3; en 1931; 5, 4, 14, 12, 16, 11.

Akademijaj Korespondantoj: S-ro Rollet de l' Isle (Sciencakaj Teknika Vortaro); S-ro Setala (Finna Lingvo), S-ro M. Sola (Kataluna); S-ro A. Tellini (Latina); D-ro Leono Zamenhof (Pola), S-ro Everardo Backheuser (Portugala Lingvo).

Komuna Vortaro: Prof. Grosjean-Maupin, Direktoro; S-roj Bailey, Migliorini, Millidge, Nylen, Bunemann, Sola membroj.

Gramatiko: D-ro Lippmann, Direktoro; S-roj Christaller, Corret, Lengyel, Collinson, Stojan, membroj.

Konkursoj kaj Premioj: D-ro Privat, Direktoro; S-roj Isbrücker, Kühnl S-ino Hankel, S-roj de Ménéil, Stroele, membroj.

BOOK REVIEWS

Esperanto for Beginners: By D. O. S. Lowell, Litt. D. Formerly Headmaster of the Roxbury Latin School, Boston, Mass. and Ex-member of the Esperanto Language Committee (Lingva Komitato). Published by the Haldeman-Julius Co., Girard, Kan. This little pamphlet of 64 pages is issued as No. 465 in the "Little Blue Book Series," and is intended as one of a series of four little text books which may be carried in a vest pocket. The price is ten cents.

Dr. Lowell is an old school teacher and knows the importance of line upon line, and precept upon precept. He bases his little book on a story in the Fundamenta Krestomatio. This he takes up word by word, telling all that is needed to be known about each word whenever it is met for the first time. At the end of each chapter a connected translation is given of the lines of Esperanto text which have been the subject of the lesson; then follows a summary of all the points in the lesson, together with a list of the separate roots, affixes and primary words. The book supplies its own key, and retranslation exercises are recommended to the learner. At the end of the book is an alphabetical list of all words used. It is an excellent little book and at a very low price. Especial attention is given to pronunciation.

During the week of international broadcast tests last November Dr.

Lowell spoke of the value of Esperanto and offered a free text book to the first 200 who applied sending a stamped and addressed envelope. Considerably over 200 responded, and to the first two hundred Dr. Lowell sent a copy of this book through the Esperanto Association of North America.

Spoken Esperanto by the Direct Method for Beginners. A practical manual for Teachers. Compiled and Published by Norman W. Frost, A. B., U. E. A. 12,787, Cambridge 38, Mass. Illustrated. 8 vo. 92 pages. Stiff covers 50 cents, Cloth \$1.00.

This book contains more material than some text books of 200 pages, and anyone who works through these fifty lessons with due attention to the author's notes will certainly know some Esperanto. All the sentences in the "Ekzercaro," the recognized basis of Esperanto, are here arranged in the order of their difficulty, with comment. Sentences introduced from other sources are carefully distinguished. After the first dozen lessons the English comments cease and the lessons become entirely Esperanto. Ingenious diagrams illustrate relationships, construction of sentences, weights and measures, etc., and an index-vocabulary completes the book.

An Esperantist since 1905, Mr. Frost was editor of *Amerika Esperantisto* from 1918 to 1922, and has conducted courses in the Boston Society. Although the book is primarily for teachers, it can be used to advantage by any serious student. The author seeks to induce the learner to use the language from the second lesson, and to this end illustrations suitable for reproduction on a blackboard have been placed at the end of the book, with references to the lessons illustrated. The book presents some phases of the language in a new light and is a welcome addition to our Esperanto text books.

H. B. H.

A TROUBLED ESPERANTIST

From some distressed samideano the following letter has been received.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 15, 1924.

Esteemed EDITOR: During some years I have been very much interested concerning the language Esperanto and have been much impressed by the ease with which one may it learn and the many uses to which one may it put. But in one respect I not am glad that I ever Esperanto learned. While I Esperanto use as often as any fervent and during many years fellow-thinker, I nevertheless, like most out of the people in Usono use English much more often, and I naturally want my fathertongue to keep as possible most pure. It bothers to me, therefore, that expression often finds itself in my talk which looks very Esperanta. Even I not would be surprized if some of this according to Esperanto English sneakingly would increep into this letter. Whether that not is unfortunate? Excuse to me my as though unlearnedness, I beg. I am having been taught from when I had only five years that, for that I not may confusify my speech, is necessary care to take, before to injump into ungetoutable unease.

Before not long I went townhallward for to speak at my for all same town members political gathering. The Chair togave to me the talk, sed—I mean, but—not more than minute afterly his Presidential Worship struck by means of order compelling gavel, saying, "Halt, I implore: one speaks English here." I became seated. Also, I wrote to our everydayly paper Editor good readworthy article about the by everybody much discussed League of Nations. "It nailhits onheadly," I thought. However, the article backcame with "Returned with thankfulness; we not are running Hashimura Togo department." That was to me the most not pleasant blow. Whether not?

Yours sincerely,
Fanatikulo.

POR FACILIGI LA PROPAGANDON

Th. Cart, 12, Rue Soufflot, Paris

“Kara Sinjoro,

En propagandaj skribaĵoj — ne en lernolibroj — vi plenrajte povas uzi anstataŭ ĉ k. t. p. c’ k. t. p. Montru nur, **se eble**, per ia noteto, ke tiuj ĉi literoj anstataŭigas la en Esperanto komune uzatajn ĉ, k. t. p.—En niaj Eŭropaj presejoj oni sufiĉe facile trovas nun linotipmaŝinojn, kiuj posedas la necesajn matricojn (ne tre multekostajn), sed postuli de ĉiuj la aĉeton oni ne povas; kiam ne oni uzu provizoran sistemon, kiel la supremontritan.....—Tre kore via—Th. Cart.”

Tiel respondis Prez. de L. K. al mia demando. Do, oni rajtas en gazetartikoloj uzi la anstataŭajn literformojn: c’ g’ h’ j’ s’ u’, kiujn ĉiu linotipa aŭ permana presejo kaj ĉiu linotipisto povas rapide komposti sen speciala elspezo. La kosto de la Esp. matricoj estas ja nur bagatelo, sed la kostoj de ilia prettenado konstanta kaj de linotipista tempo—en fingra elserĉado kaj enmetado pro la apartaj matricoj—estas gravega malhelpo al propagando pere de jurnalaj artikoletoj, jurnalaj Esperanto-fakoj, kaj aliaj mallongaj presajaĵoj.

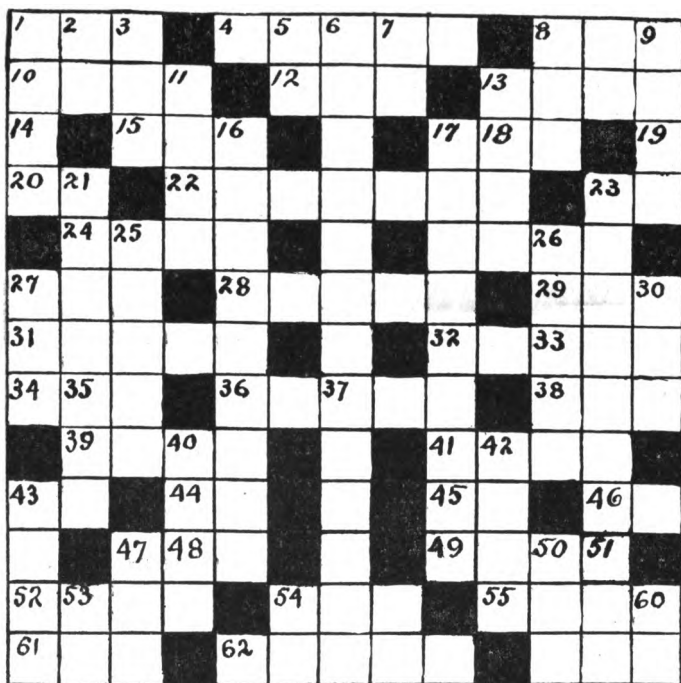
Oni rimarku ke oni ne rajtas uzi “en lecionlibroj:” ĉu ĉe lecionetaro en gazeto, oni ne admonas. Pri tio ĉi devas decidi la individuo. Pro kialoj, al kiuj mi mem ne nur konsentas sed ankaŭ arde subtenas, ni devas reteni la kutimajn formojn supersignitajn en daŭraj presajaĵoj, ĉu lecionaj ĉu aliaj. Por nedaŭraj, propagandaj skribaĵoj mi rekomendas ke oni prove uzu tiun liberecon anstataŭ ol la malgraciajn nepravajn ch, gh, hh, jh, sh, kaj, u.

Ekz.: Mi g’oje akceptos la gefianc’ojn baldau’.

Anstataŭ: Mi ghoje akceptos la gefianchojn baldau.

Mi opinias komenca citilo ‘ pli taŭga ol fina citilo (apostrofo), ĉar la apostrofo portas jam alian signifon. Pri tiu ‘ mi demandis, kaj mia opinie, Prof. Cart volis konstati ĝin kiel permesatan.

N. W. Frost, linotipisto



M. E. H. L.

KRUCVORTA ENIGMO

Oni uzu radikojn kun aŭ sen finĵoj, laŭnecese. Ne atentu numerojn al kiuj mankas vorto. Ĉiu blanka spaco estu plenigita per letero.

Horizontale: 1. Adjektivo priskribanta sunsubiron. 4. Cevalpaŝmaniero. 8. Prefikso, montras antikvecon. 10. Gemo. 12. Instrumento. 13. Ne povas aŭdi. 15. Parto de la korpo. 17. Romeklezestro. 20. Konjunkcio. 22. Atingi plenan staturon. 23. Sufikso kolektiva. 24. Mangajo por lampo. 27. Helkolora birdo. 28. Nova, sensala. 29. Same kiel Nro. 27. 31. Instrui. 32. Ekzemplo. 34. Harligilo, fiskaĵtilo. 36. Atingi. 38. Afikso de okupo. 39. Nemaŝinfarita. 41. Adjektivo koncerne hispanan ormoneron. 43. Ekkrio de malestimo. 44. Korinklino. 45. Konjunkcio. 46. Denove. 47. Ne juna. 49. Alvoko. 52. Konkludi. 54. Multnombra adjektiva finiĝo. 55. Fiksi per metala stangeto. 61. Aro. 62. Vazo.

Vertikale: 1. Drogo. 2. Alia fojo. 3. Parto de cirklo. 5. Persono. 6. Malpiajn parolantojn. 7. Konsonanto. 8. Knabina ludilo. 9. Amegi. 11. Servisto. 13. Scieco. 16. Gajnema. 17. Egiptan konstruaĵojn. 19. Multekosta metalo. 21. Estrovola. 22. Enkondukas frazeron. 23. Nomarojn. 25. Tre aŭdeble. 26. Kontraŭo de Zenito. 27. Atmosfero. 30. Super. 38. Movi, veturi. 40. Flosmovi. 42. Virino kun ia karakterizaĵo. 50. Kial. 53. Afero. 54. Grupo. 60. Pruntpreni domon.

SOLVO DE KRUCVORTA ENIGMO EN LA NOVEMBRA NUMERO.

Horizontale: 1. Amo. 4. Tem-. 7. Li. 8. Lad-. 10. Ro. 11. Kabal-
14. Esperanto . 16. Arnik-. 20. De. 22. Eta. 23. Ĉu. 24. -ont. 25. Net-.

Vertikale: 1. Ali. 2. Mi. 3. Laboranto. 5. -er. 6. Mod-. 8. La. 9. Da.
12. -ism. 13. -ita. 15. Odo. 17. Re. 18. Ia. 19. Fut-. 21. En. 23. Ĉe.

AN ESPERANTO CENSUS

Under the direction of Dr. Dietterle a world census of Esperantists has been undertaken, and the Esperanto Association of North America is assisting. It is earnestly requested that every Esperantist reading these lines help in this work. If you belong to an Esperanto Club or society please see that the Association is furnished the names and addresses of all members of the club. It will be well to mark with a star (*) those who are especially proficient. Under another heading should be included names of Esperantists known to you who are not members of the club, and names and, if possible, addresses of those who have studied the language, either in classes or by themselves. It is desired to know how many of these are still interested in Esperanto.

How to obtain these names: Mrs. Lillian Fuller of Framingham, Mass. has discovered an excellent way. She interviewed the editor of the local paper, the "Framingham Evening News," and told of the work she was trying to do, of the value of Esperanto, of its progress during the past year, and its hopes for the future and the result was a first page article in the issue of Oct. 17, giving much information and urging all old and new Esperantists to communicate with Mrs. Fuller, whose address and telephone number were given.* This method not only awakens sleeping Esperantists but arouses interest among the general public and as the address of the North American Association was given in the article it stimulates inquiries. Try it and report progress.**

H. B. H.

*To each one who responded she sent a copy of a Questionnaire furnished for the purpose by the Central Office, similar to the one printed on the following page.

**Copies of the Questionnaire referred to will be furnished by the Central Office on request.

**507 Pierce Building
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The Central Office of the E. A. N. A. is continually being asked for data about Esperanto in North America, past and present. To assist in this work, will you kindly fill out the attached blank (even if you have nothing to report but your own connection with Esperanto) and return at your early convenience to the above address.

Name Occupation

Address

Name of SocietyNo. of Members

When organized?

Names of Officers and Members

.....

.....

.....

.....

How many courses have been given by your Society and how many have taken part in them?

When did you study Esperanto?..... Where?.....

What textbooks and literature have you covered?

Do you read or speak it fluently?

Do you know of any schools where Esperanto has been introduced, either as a regular course or laŭvole?

No. of students and teachers in such courses?

Do you belong to E. A. N. A.?.....To U. E. A.?.....

Any National Society?.....

Are you a subscriber to Amerika Esperantisto?.....

What other Esperanto Magazines?

How many additional blanks can you use to pass on to be filled out by other Esperantists whom you know?

Can you suggest addresses of other Esperantists to whom we can send blanks?

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Kvarfoja anonco: 5 poŝtaj respond-kuponoj. Anonco konsistas nur el nomo kaj plena adreso. Plia linio aŭ parto: 2 r. k. Alex. Zubkus, 427 Hanover Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

S-ro V. A. Platnikov, Rusujo, Moskvo, Ordinskij Tupik d. 6, Rv. 19, sendas salutojn al siaj malnovaj korespondantoj kaj deziras renovigi korespondadon kun ili. Ankaŭ deziras korespondadi kun Esperantistoj de ĉiuj landoj. Promesas respondi. Li povas interŝangi librojn, gazetojn, jurnalojn, p.k. aŭ leterojn, k.t.p.

S-ro Jan Merta, Forberk 5, Wamberk, Ĉekoslovakia.

Chas. Scanlon, University, Alabama (Usono) kolegia studento deziras studentajn korespondojn. 11

Roy Johnson, 1168 W. 24th Street, Los Angeles, Calif., deziras korespondojn en ĉiuj landoj 11

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