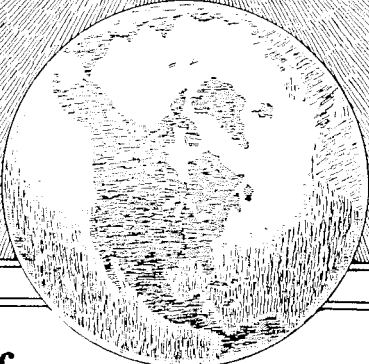




AMERIKA



ESPERANTISTO



M. MARGOTIAN

Nov.-Dec.

1928

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Per year \$1.00

THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA, INC.

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

Classes of membership: 1. Life members \$100. 2. Sustaining members \$10. 3. Contributing members \$3.00. 4. Regular members \$2.00. These four classes include Amerika Esperantisto. 5. Regular members without Amerika Esperantisto \$1.00.

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.

Each group is allowed 4 lines free counting the name of the city and state as one line, thus allowing for the announcement proper three lines free. Each line in excess of four will be charged for at the rate of 5 cents a line per issue or 50 cents per year if paid in advance. We desire to keep this directory corrected up to date and will appreciate your assistance.

JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

Esperanto Eduka Klubo
578 Jersey Ave., Jersey City, New Jersey.
Miss Helen M. Templin, Sec. Classes for children every Wed. from 6:30 to 8; for adults from 9 to 9:30; Miss Helen M. Templin, instructor. Barco every 2nd Saturday of the month.

BALTIMORE, MD.

La Esperanto Rondeto, Adreso: 705 Winston Ave., Govans. Hy. S. Randall, Sek.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Berkeleja Esperanto Rondo.—Hilda F. Mills, Secy., 18 Northampton Ave., Berkeley, Calif. Meets Saturdays 7:30 P. M., Meeting House of Society of Friends.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Esperanto Association of California, Inc.—Rooms 309-311 de Young Building, San Francisco. R. Hill, Sec.

DENVER, COLORADO

Denver Esperanto Society meets Wednesday at 8:00 P. M., Room 2, 1310 Welton Street. W. A. Buchheim, Sec., 1435 Race St.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Amikeco Rondo meets Tuesdays, 4:00 P. M., Fridays, 8:00 P. M. E. E. Owen-Flint, Sec. 821 Hyde St.

CHICAGO, ILLS.

La Gradata No. 1 meets at 1500 Cullerton Ave., Vac. Popela, Sec., 1657 W. 19th St.
La Gradata No. 2 meets at 365 W. Madison St. F-ino L. M. Stanton, Sec.

La Gradata No. 3 meets at Ridgeland & 26th Place. John Knotek, 2614 S. Kenilworth Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
Konsilantaro meets at 365 W. Madison St. Sec. F-ino M. Simonek, 1500 Cullerton Ave.

ROCKFORD, ILLS.

Amerika Esperanto-Instituto, 602 7th St. Kunvenoĵ la unuan kaj trian dimaĉon je la 10a horo.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Topeka, Kansas Esperanto Association. Rev. J. H. Fazel, World Delegate, Prez. Capt. Geo. P. Morehouse, Vice-Prez. Mr. Warren Davis, Sek-ino, S-ino Lida R. Hardy, 1731 Lane St.

WORCESTER, MASS.

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The Esperanto Club of Los Angeles. Club meeting, 2nd Wednesday each month, Lecture Room, Public Library. Pres., S-ro Joseph R. Sherer, 612 S. Spring Street; Secy., S-ino Mabel G. Smith, 3116 San Marito St

BOSTON, MASS.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kolumbia Esperanto Asocio, Telephone Miss Leavitt, Main 6640, between 4 and 6 P. M., or address Mr. John A. Sheil, Delegate U. E. A., 506 Sixth Street N. E., Phone Lincoln 10231 between 4 and 6 P. M.

DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit Esperanto Office, 2916 East Grand Blvd.—Open daily.

MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL

Twin City Esperanto Club, meets for dinner and program 6:30 P. M. 1st Tuesday in each month at Minn. Union Bldg., University of Minnesota. Mrs. Helen W. Prink, Secretary, 1536 La Salle Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The New York Esperanto Society.—Catherine M. Healy, St. Paul's Place, Brooklyn. 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 Avenue.

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

Cleveland Esperanto Society, Main Public Library. Meets at 7:30 P. M. first and third Wednesdays of each month. S. Kosminski, Sek., 3406 Mayer Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Philadelphia Esperanto Society, Henry W. Hetzel, Sec'y. West Phila. High School for Boys. Monthly meeting for business every fourth Friday at Y. W. C. A., 18th and Arch Sts., 8:15 P. M. Social and class meetings on same hour and place on other Fridays. Centra Loka Oficejo, 133 N. 13th St. (Librovendejo de Peter Reilly, Vic-Deligitu de U. E. A.). Rondeto de Litovaj Esperantistoj, 2833 Livingston St.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Hesperus Esperantists.—S-ino B. H. Kerner, Sek., 629 Summit Ave., 3rd Tuesdays, 8 P. M. Esperanto Club of Milwaukee, J. R. Williams, Pres., 718 Buffum Street; S. Lilwin, Sect., 671—14th Avenue.

MADISON, WISCONSIN

Esperanto Office, 119 W. Main Street.

Amerika Esperantisto

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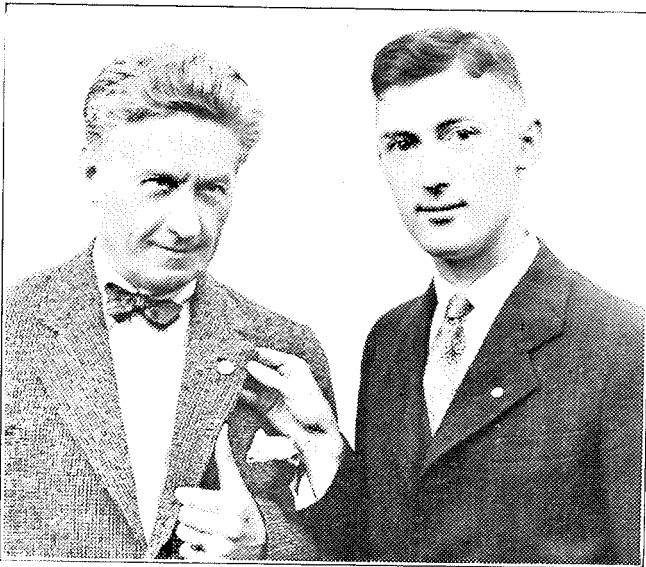
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THE TALKIES AND ESPERANTO



Mr. Fred Niblo

Mr. Joseph R. Scherer

Mr. Joseph R. Scherer, president of the Los Angeles Esperanto Society is shown here presenting the Esperanto insignia to Mr. Fred Niblo, film director of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Company studios in Los Angeles.

Mr. Niblo is one of the most famous of the movie directors. He is most widely known, perhaps by his production of Ben Hur. On the following page we publish a most important story of an interview with Mr. Niblo concerning the use of Esperanto for the Talking Movies.

MORE ABOUT THE "TALKIES" AND ESPERANTO

We have been hearing much about this subject during the past year, and our readers will recall that we published a story in the July number about an interview with Clarence Brown, one of the directors of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Now comes to us another story of an interview with Fred Niblo, director of the same film firm. Fred Niblo is one of the most famous movie men in the industry. He will be remembered by many as the man who filmed Ben Hur.

Mr. Niblo and Mr. Joseph Polonsky invited to their studio, Mr. Joseph R. Scherer, President of the Los Angeles Esperanto Society, and Dr. Charles R. Witt, Vice-president of the same organization, for a discussion of the possibilities and plans concerning the selection of Esperanto for talking films. The interview took the form of question and answer, and we give herewith the interview exactly as it occurred.

Q. Mr. Scherer: When did you first hear about Esperanto?

A. Mr. Niblo: Many years ago I read about Esperanto and heard about it when I was working in Europe.

Mr. Scherer: Why do you now suddenly become so interested in our universal language?

Mr. Niblo: I have not had much time for Esperanto. I have not needed it. But now, because the talking films are so much liked all over the world, a new problem has appeared. It is a problem of our existence, of our success in Europe. The English language is not desired on the continent of Europe. A universal language certainly is necessary for our new films. It is a matter of money. If the films are not usable in Europe, our profits are much less.

Mr. Scherer: Do you not believe that film stars could learn the different languages?

Mr. Niblo: Not at all. That is absolutely impossible. It would be a possible theory but not practical. Many excellent film stars have no linguistic talent. Very often, good speakers in one language cannot learn the accent of even one other language. Famous stars of other countries could learn only with great effort the English accent and possibly would always be limited to foreign roles. But even if it were practically possible to learn so many languages, still there would remain always the financial impossibility to make the same film in various languages. No, that would never be possible. The cost would be terribly high and no profit would be the result.

Mr. Scherer: But the United States films could be shown at least in Great Britain, could they not?

Mr. Niblo: Yes, but you must remember that our United States English is not very pleasing to a great part of the English people. Besides, we have many idioms which are not understood by the British. There they have other idioms which we do not understand, and it is the idioms that give spice to the language. The English language in British films will not be liked by most of the American people. And besides all this, we do not wish to lose our clientele on the continent of Europe and in other countries.

Mr. Scherer: Could not the United States films be shown as "silent films" in continental Europe?

Mr. Niblo: Not at all, because the Europeans refuse to be so discourteously ignored. The European film producers also will be making talking films and without the adoption of some neutral language, the American films, so much liked there at present, would certainly become unpopular; and the future great films of the German, French, Italian, and other producers will be limited to their own countries, without the most complete, most logical, and easy language, the neutral Esperanto.

Mr. Scherer: Who are your most famous film stars?

Niblo: Norma Shearer, John Gilbert, Ramon Novarro, William Haines, Lewis Stone, Lionel Barrymore, Greta Garbo, Conrad Nagel are our most famous. It would be a pity if they could be seen no longer in Europe on account of the lack of knowledge of the language.

After the interview, Mr. Scherer presented Mr. Niblo with an Esperanto flag and insignia. The famous director was so pleased with the present that he immediately ordered his artists to photograph the ceremony.

From another continent comes a similar story of an interview with Captain George Banfield, who having just returned to London from a visit in Spain, declared, "The talking film is all right." But he continued, "Its scope is certainly going to be restricted by the language difficulty." He gave an example: In June last, Captain Banfield directed in Belgium, scenes of the screen version of the "Burgomaster of Stilemond," and while in Brussels, he visited one or two of the picture houses there. "Most of the films shown were American," he said, "but naturally the titles and sub-titles had to be changed into a language understood by the audience. Belgium is not a big country but it has two national languages. If many Flemings speak French there are still a large number who only know the language of their fathers, and in addition there are many who resent the domination of the French language and insist on having things in Flemish."

"As a consequence the English of the imported film was translated into both languages so that all the sub-titles were duplicated. With a universal language such work would not be necessary, and Esperanto, which has already got a hold, seems to fill the bill. When it comes to talking films it is evident that the difficulty of giving foreign films will be much increased unless there is a universal language, one known by the actors of film companies in all countries and understood by audiences the world over."

Captain Banfield has been negotiating with the Spanish authorities for facilities to take certain scenes of the Spanish film, JUANITA. A bull-fight is included among the scenes of JUANITA, so Captain Banfield must wait until the bull-fighting season opens again in June to make his film.

If he could be sure of all his company speaking Esperanto and the supers and others whom they might have to deal with in Madrid also speaking that universal language, how much simpler would be his task of directing JUANITA.

"I only wish the bull could speak," he said, referring to the bull-fight which is to be included in the picture. "If Esperanto were its language, then I would learn it straight away."

Miss Gladys Frazin, who is to be "Juanita" thought a universal language would be all to the good, not only for talking films, but for the theater in general. "Just as the screen has enabled people of all nations to appreciate the art of film actors, whatever language they speak among themselves, so a universal language like Esperanto spoken and understood all over the world would enable playgoers in every country to applaud the best actors and actresses of the world, no matter what nation may have given them birth."

The Baroness Fern Andra, who has had the experience of film making in many parts of the world, holds similar views.

NOTE: For the story of Captain Banfield, we are quoting largely from the December issue of "INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE."—Editor.

SESSIONS OF CATHOLIC CONGRESS CONDUCTED IN ESPERANTO. The Catholic Bulletin of St. Paul recently published the following dispatch from its foreign service:

"General knowledge of Esperanto, the international language would be particularly serviceable to the Catholic world movement," Professor Font Giraolt, of the Seminary of Gerona Banolas, Spain, told 300 Catholic Esperantists in a Congress just held at Tilburg, Holland.

The Tilberg sessions, at which thirteen countries were represented, was the 13th annual Catholic Esperanto Congress. All the deliberations and orations were in the tongue its protagonists would make universal. As Msgr. Diepen, Bishop of the diocese of Bois-le-Duc, assisted at the opening of the convention and the Holy Father sent it his blessing, it was pointed out that the church looks not unfavorably upon the new effort to do away with the Babel of tongues that keeps people apart and is a constant source of conflicts."

CHINESE ISSUE BOOK IN ESPERANTO. The International Relations Committee, Nanking, China, have sent out a book printed in Esperanto under the title "Mondpaco kaj Ŝantuna Demando" which is a discussion of the controversy between China and Japan over the Shantung province. The book is illustrated with photographs of various state documents dealing with the Shantung question, with a translation in Esperanto on the opposite pages. The circular makes out a good case for the Chinese, and will doubtless do much to create an international interest concerning this controversy between the two great states of the Orient. Whatever one's opinion may be regarding the justice of the Chinese claims or the justification of the Japanese occupation, the document stands out as a very fine illustration of the practical uses of Esperanto in international affairs.

KELKAJ PENSOJ PRI PRONONCADO

Oni ofte diras, ke Esperanto estas lingvo, kiu laŭ belsoneco similas al la lingvoj itala kaj hispana. Sed tio ne signifas, ke ĉiu persono, kiu plene ellernis Esperanton kaj kiu flue ĝin parolas, ankaŭ parolas ĝin belsonese. Ekzistas homoj, kiuj ne parolas iun ajn lingvon belsonese, kvankam ili parolas tre flue kaj eĉ gramatike.

Se ni volas, ke niaj vortoj estu aŭdeblaj, kompreneblaj kaj agrablaj nia prononcado devas esti klara kaj melodia. Prononcu la vokalojn korekte kaj via parolo estos bela kaj agrabla. Kial Esperanto ŝajnas tiel belega en la buŝo de unu homo, dum en la buŝo de alia ĝi estas la rekta malo? Ĉar unu homo bone zorgas pri la korekta sono de la vokaloj, dum la alia tute ne atentis pri ili.

La vokaloj estas la muziko de la parolata lingvo; la konsonantoj estas ĝiaj bruoj. Ju pli malbone oni prononcas la konsonantojn, des pli nekompreneblaj oni estas, sed se oni neglektas la vokalojn oni forrabas de la lingvo ĝiajn ĉarmon, belecon kaj muzikan kvaliton, ĉar la vokaloj estas la karno kaj sango de vortoj, sen kiuj la konsonantoj estas nur sekaj ostoj.

Nur per la vokaloj ni povas produkti fortecon, purecon kaj dolĉecon de la voĉo. Multaj personoj en Usono akiris la kutimon paroli kun la dentoj kunpremitaj aŭ kun la buŝo preskaŭ fermita. Tiuj, kiuj sekvas tiun kutimon malpliigas ĝis minimumo la sonorecon de la vokaloj, difektas la kvaliton de la voĉo, malpliigas ĝian forton, kaj malgrandigas la distancon je kiu la voĉo estas aŭdebla.

Homo povas posedi la voĉon de Senatano, sed tio malmulte valoras al li se lia prononcado estas difekta. Observu kantistinon, kiel larĝe ŝi malfermas la buŝon. Kun larĝe malfermita buŝo oni povas pli facile, pli belsonese prononci la vokalojn.

Mi iam aŭdis junan Japanon, kiu alparolis popolamason ĉe granda nacia ekspozicio. Mi haltis scivoleme, ĉar ne ofte oni vidas alilandulon ludantan tian rolon. Grandega estis mia surprizo, kiam mi aŭdis lian voĉon. Kvankam mi estas aŭdinta la plej famajn oratorojn en Usono, neniam antaŭe, aŭ poste, mi estas aŭdinta la anglan lingvon parolatan pli korekte aŭ pli belsonese ol tiu juna Japano parolis ĝin. Liaj vokaloj havis muzikan kvaliton kaj lia parolo estis agrable dolĉa. Kial? Mi ne scias, sed mi povas diveni.

Li sendube naskiĝis en Usono, parolis la japanan lingvon ĉeĥejme kaj lernis la anglan lingvon ne sur la strato, kie oni plimalpli buĉas la lingvon, sed en lernejo sub gvidado de bona instruisto. Oni ofte spertas la fakton, ke alilandulo, kiu venis al Usono kiel junulo, kaj kiu lernas la lingvon de la lando en bona lernejo sub la gvidado de sperta kaj lerta instruisto, parolas la lingvon pli korekte, pli gramatike, pli belsone ol faras tiu, kiu lernas la lingvon hazarde kaj negvidate sur la strato.

Al ĉiu esperantisto, kiu ne estas certa pri sia prononcado mi konsilas, ke li aĉetu kelkajn gramafon-diskojn pri la prononcado de Esperanto kaj ke li sekvu ilin kiel eble plej fidele. Precipe li aĉetu la diskojn faritajn de D-ro Privat, kiu multfoje aŭdis D-ron Zamenhof, estis krom tio bona amiko de li, kaj sekvas la parolmetodon de Zamenhof kiel eble plej fidele. Post kiam la lernanto akiris la justajn vokalonsonojn li laŭtlege ĉiutage kelkajn paĝojn el sia Krestomatio aŭ el alia bona libro por pli kaj pli kutimigu siajn orelojn al la sono de la lingvo. Esperanto, korekte parolata, estas tre bela lingvo; ni ne difektu ĝin, sed ni konservu ĝian belecon kaj muzikan kvaliton per bona, korekta vokalonprononcado.

LEHMAN WENDELL.

NEWS OF NORTH AMERICA GROUPS

THE ESPERANTO LITERARY CLUB OF ARLINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS plans an excellent program for the ensuing year. Our readers will recall that this group was started last year under the leadership of Mrs. Ester T. Malouf. The meetings are held every other Wednesday at 11 Farmer Street. At a banquet given last January, a club fund was started and an account opened at the Arlington Savings Bank. The club does not charge its members regular dues, but endeavors to interest all in the increase of this club fund.

In the program mapped out for this year appear seven definite items:

1. Club is to meet every other Wednesday evening, to give a banquet in January or February, and a garden party at the closing of the season in June.
2. To continue grammar study and the reading of books.
3. To have a special speaker at every meeting.
4. To produce at least one playlet.
5. To use the picture game cards for the conversational period.
6. To urge membership in E. A. N. A. and subscriptions for AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO.
7. To make new contacts for propaganda purposes as a help to the general cause of Esperanto.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS. Du grupoj de esperantistoj kunvenis nun en tiu urbo, unu ĉe la Amerika Esperanto-Instituto, kaj la vizitanto-nombro varias laŭ la cirkonstancoj; la alia estas novfondita grupo ĉe la skandinava laborista klubo. Dek anoj el ili studas nun Esperanton sub la gvidado de Sinjoro Karl Froding el la nomita instituto. La aktiveco de la instituto estas nun duoble pli granda ol en antaŭaj jaroj.

MISS WEEMS RETURNS TO BALTIMORE—We are delighted to report that Miss E. Weems, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident during the Congress at Madison, and who was for several months confined in a hospital in Madison, has sufficiently recovered to return to her home at Baltimore. Miss Weems has written us several times very cheerful letters, notwithstanding her great misfortune. Every member of the Congress was greatly distressed and grieved at the unfortunate occurrence, and will doubtless find much satisfaction in knowing that she has so much improved; and certainly desires that her complete recovery may be announced at an early date.

TWIN CITY ESPERANTO CLUB GAVE A DANCE and general party on December fourth. About 44 were present. After dinner, a short program was rendered, consisting of brief addresses and declamations, and a playlet by a group of young ladies from the Minneapolis Speed-Writing School, where the class is being taught by Mrs. Helen Frink, Secretary of the Twin City Club. Miss Louise H. Raatz and Mr. J. A. Forsell cleverly rendered several humorous dialect selections.

DENVER ESPERANTISTS USE INGENIOUS PLAN FOR SPREADING ESPERANTO PROPAGANDA. We have received circulars which the Denver Esperantists have sent out by the thousand, on one side of which is printed a short Esperanto story with a vocabulary, so arranged as to make the reading of the Esperanto easy for the non-Esperantist. There are also a few quotations from leading world characters, such as Tolstoi, Zangwill, Dr. Gilbert Murray, concerning the Esperanto language. On the other side of the circular is an advertisement of the Print-a-Sign Shop, which is vending a new printing device for printing signs, placards, tickets, etc., the cost of the printing being borne by the advertiser. This might be a fine suggestion for another group. If you will write to Mr. William A. Buchheim, 1435 Race Street, Denver, Colorado, without doubt he will send you one of these circulars.

Members of the Denver club have written the following Esperanto version of the Marseillaise:

LA DENVEREZO

Vekiĝu de l' homar amantoj,	Al la standardo de l'espero,
La glora horo venas nun!	Veniĝu, nia kolegar'!
Malgraŭ koleraj batalantoj,	El tutaj gentoj de la tero,
Leviĝas esperiga sun'!	Por batalegi por la homar',
Leviĝas esperiga sun'!	Por batalegi por la homar'!
Ne plu najbaroj ekbatalu,	Eĉ kvankam muroj de miljaroj
Nek militema frenezul'	Ankoraŭ staras kontraŭ ni;
Nek manĝegema profitul'	Per kora fidelec' de vi
La naciojn en militon pelu.	Ekdissaltos nun la fortaj baroj!

CHORUS:

Kuraĝu Esperantoj! Ne timu je repel'.
 Ni marŝu ĝis la glora venk'.
 Vivadu, verda stel'!
 Ni marŝu ĝis la certa venk'.
 Vivadu, verda stel'!

LOS ANGELES CLUB ENTERTAINS DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

On October 19, the Esperanto Society of Los Angeles gave a banquet at the Windsor Restaurant in honor of A. S. Vinzent of San Francisco, President of the Esperanto Association of California and chief delegate of the UEA for the western part of the United States. Other guests of honor were Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Cottrell of Washington, D. C., who was visiting the city at that time. After speeches by the guests and representatives of the local societies, among whom were Mr. Joseph R. Scherer and Dr. C. R. Witt, the club engaged in the singing of Esperanto hymns. Short speeches by many members of the club were also given.

President Vinzent spoke also at the Polytechnic Evening School, where Mr. Scherer is leading a large group of Esperanto students.

The club reports annual meeting and banquet held recently. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph R. Scherer; First Vice-president, Dr. Witt; Second Vice-president, Mrs. C. R. Whiting; Financial Secretary, Mr. Weigel; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Walter E. Smith.

A play written by Mr. Baff was played by Messrs. Baff, Scherer, Bronson, and Edge. The club meets monthly at the Public Library.

The Los Angeles Club is one of our most active groups, vigilant and aggressive, seizing every opportunity to advance the international language.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA HAS ESPERANTO GROUP OF 40 MEMBERS. We have received a number of communications from the University of Florida at Gainesville, concerning the organization of classes at that institution. We are informed that a class of 40 members has been organized by Dr. E. J. Johns, Professor of Spanish. Professor Johns recently received his degree of Ph.D. at the University of Cuba, where he submitted a thesis in Spanish for his doctorate. Professor Johns is very much interested in the subject of Esperanto, and we can predict that his influence at this center of learning will give a greater impetus to the movement in Florida and the Southern states.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Komitato de La Gradata Esp. Societo N-ro 1. invitis en sian novembran kunvenon anaron de La Gradata N-ro 2. Ne-gravaj societaj aferoj estis prokrastataj ĝis la venonta kunveno, kaj ĉeestantoj amuzis sin laŭ sia propra plaĉo. La interparolado de malnovaj samideanoj, kiuj estis en la movado jam ĉirkaŭ dudek jaroj, tre interesis nin, la novajn. D-ro B. K. Ŝimonek aranĝis diversajn ludojn. La esperanta kartludo, "ACO," plaĉis plej bone al junaj, eĉ maljunaj. D-ino Anna E. Ŝimonek montris sin lerta kuiristino.

Per la reciproka vizitado de niaj societoj ni deziras plivigligi la interese de niaj anoj, kaj pligrandigi la partoprenon en niaj kunvenoj.

La komitato invitas la anaron de nia societo ĉeesti la Literaturan Tagon, kiun aranĝis Konsilantaro de La Gradata, sabaton, la 15an de decembro, en la nova restoracio de S-ro Maxwell, 12 East Monroe St. Invitu ankaŭ viajn amikojn.

Ni ankoraŭ ne difinite decidis koncerne la kurson en nia ĉirkaŭaĵo. Se ne estos eble malfermi nian propran lernejon, ni certe helpos al niaj Gradatanoj el N-ro 3a en Berwyn. Ili intencas komenci kurson en januaro. Ni tre deziras ke ĝi estu sukcesa.

SAN FRANCISCO ACTIVITIES. We have been furnished with a circular letter recently, sent out by the Esperanto Association of California, giving a resume of the past year's activities. Among the outstanding items, we note that Zamenhof day was duly celebrated with a banquet and with an address by W. W. Kawocki, who was intimately associated with Doctor Zamenhof. His address covered the early period of Esperanto history.

Classes were conducted, one by B. F. Ames, at the Esperanto headquarters in the de Young Building, and one by W. W. Kawocki, at the Americanization Center. Other classes were conducted at Oakland and Berkeley.

The circular mentions among the important visitors, Mr. Herman Levine of Milwaukee, who was entertained by the Berkeley Esperantists with a dinner and an automobile trip; also Captain Naidene Ia Naidenoff of the Bulgarian Navy, who as an officer of the steamship, **Indiana**, visited San Francisco in August. He was entertained at a dinner in his honor at the Stewart Hotel. The Esperantists were all taken on board the steamship, **Indiana**. Messrs. Meyers and Petersen came from Redwood City to meet Captain Naidenoff. Another visitor of note was Mr. Wurtman of New York City, who visited San Francisco in September and gave a very favorable report of the activities of the Esperantists in New York and the East.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Kolumbia Esperanto-Asocio of Washington, D. C. held annual election of officers on October 18, and chose the following officers: President, Principal Allan Davis; Vice-president, Miss Amy C. Leavitt; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Sheil. A new course for beginners has been started and several new students have joined the course.

On November the twenty-fourth, Professor Henry W. Hetzel of Philadelphia, President of the E. A. N. A., addressed the Washington group and their friends, meeting at the Southeast Branch Public Library. President Davis was away from the city, and Miss Leavitt presided. President Hetzel gave a very interesting account of the Twentieth Universal Esperanto Congress, which met in Antwerp in August.

ST. PAUL SCOUT TROOPS HEAR ESPERANTO LECTURE. The annual Methodist Boy Scout Troops' Contest was held in the gymnasium of Hamline University on November 30. Henry W. Libby, chairman of the EANA and president of the Methodist Episcopal Union of the Saint Paul district, presided during the exercises. The Secretary of the EANA made a short address to the scouts on the subject of the international language, Esperanto, referring particularly to the winning of the merit badge for interpreting with Esperanto. As a result of the lecture, an Esperanto class is being started at Hamline University. There are fourteen Methodist scout troops in the city and the interest aroused on this occasion is likely to have a far-reaching effect on the other scout troops of the city. Two hundred scouts participated in the contest, and a large group of their friends and boosters filled the gymnasium and galleries.

This will be good news to Pastro John H. Fazel, National Chief of the Scout Esperanto League. Sinjoro Libby is one of Pastro Fazel's deputies.

REV. JOHN WESLEY BUONO, MADISON, WISCONSIN, continues the work started during the EANA Congress last July. Classes meet weekly on Thursday evening at the Vocational School. Mr. Glenn P. Turner, who was such a delightful host at our Congress, is staunchly supporting this effort of Rev. Buono. Another strong supporter who will be remembered by those at the Congress is Miss Martha Block. The Reverend Mr. Buono is the pastor of the First Italian Methodist Episcopal Church of Madison. He is a graduate of Boston University; is an experienced Esperantist, and is most excellently qualified to carry forward this splendid work at Madison. We understand there is to be another class organized to meet upon another evening of the week. We predict that great things will be accomplished in Madison during the present season.

JA LA PLEJ JUNA MEMBRO DE EANA. Antaŭ ne longe ni sendis gratulojn al Dro kaj Sino Lehman Wendell je jus alveninta etulino ĉe ilia hejmo. Ni esprimis la esperon ke la unua vorto parolota de ŝi estu "Paĉjo" anstataŭ la malnova "Da da," kaj ke la dua vorto estu Eana. Post nur du tagoj ni ricevis karton jenan:

Estimata Amiko Barnes,—Kiam mi, hodiaŭ tagmeze, iris al la hospitalo por viziti mian edzinon kaj la novan flineton kiu nun havas la aĝon de kvin tagoj, la etulino, vidante min, laŭte ekploris. Ĉar mi bone komprenas ĉiujn lingvojn de la mondo, eĉ la ploradan lingvon, mi facile komprenis tion, kion ŝi volis diri. Ŝi plorparolis jene: "Mi volas esti membro de E. A. N. A." Do, por kontentigi al ŝi mi enfermas unu dolaron kaj mi esperas ke ŝi estos la plej juna membro de nia asocio. Kun patra fiero, Lehman Wendell.

Poste la flineto nomiĝis "Marto." Eble multe legindaj Esperantistoj povas konjekti la kialon.

U. E. A. ESTABLISHES BRANCH OFFICE IN U. S.

The Universal Esperanto Association of Geneva has opened a branch office in Buffalo, N. Y., with Donald E. Parrish as secretary. It will be possible now to pay your dues to UEA and subscription to Esperanto without sending to Geneva. Mr. Parrish informs us that a supply of the year book will be kept at his office and can be delivered to subscribers without the long delay experienced in the past. A vigorous campaign has been inaugurated to enroll the American Esperantists in UEA. The address is 109 Fordham Drive.

This will in no way interfere with E. A. N. A. as the functions of the two associations are entirely different. And we predict that there will be no jealousy or disagreement between the two.

OUR ANNUAL FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN FOR E. A. N. is somewhat late in getting started this year but is just as important as usual. For many years it has been customary to raise \$1,000.00 through a guarantee fund or other form of special contributions to supplement the amount received by EANA from dues and subscriptions, which have not been sufficient to meet the expenses.

Central office is much in need of a competent stenographer to take care of the details and get out the correspondence. Getting out the magazine with all its details of new subscribers, expirations, changes of address, writing, editing proof reading, mailing, etc. and caring for the heavy correspondence, keeping track of a stock of books, wrapping, mailing, keeping accounts and records of the association, the membership roll, collecting dues, and raising special funds requires more time than the secretary has at his command. Since the Secretary receives only \$50 a month for his services out of which he is required to furnish office space and facilities he must of necessity follow some other occupation at the same time to earn the means of living.

Under these circumstances the office can not be efficiently conducted. And without efficiency no progress can be made.

Will you help to make this possible by doing your bit in a financial way? If you can not give a large sum send what you can, even a small monthly contribution from a large number would make much improvement possible.

BOOK REVIEW

"LA KONSCIENCO RIPCOCAS," de August Strindberg. Esperantigita de J. H. Backman.

For this recently published translation by one of our pioneers in Sweden, S-ino Marie Hankel has written a foreword which is a very fine recommendation for the book, so I shall quote her words here:

"Kun granda ĝojo ni certe ĉiuj salutas verkon de la fama sveda aŭtoro, Strindberg. Ni devas esti dankaj al S-ro Backman, ke li elektis precipe bonegan rakonton, kies grava temo montras al ni unu el la konfliktoj, el kiuj konsistas la homa vivo. La serioza pentraĵo havas belan, florornamitan kadron, priskribo de naturbeleco ne nur pligrandigas la kontraston kun la emocia temo, ĝi ankaŭ mildigas artmaniere la impreson, ĝi harmonie kunfandigas kun la fina solvo de la problemo. Esperanta Literatura Asocio varme rekomendas ĉi tiun ĉefartajon."

PAULA E. PARRISH.

KOMPLETA TRAKTADO PRI LA PREPOZICIOJ (VERAJ KAJ SAJNAJ) KAJ PRI LA AKUZATIVO PER EKZEMPLOJ EN ESPERANTO.

ALBERTO MAIR. VIENO.

In all the natural languages the use of prepositions is arbitrary and difficult for foreigners who are learning them. (Full of, filled with; depend on, hang from; city of Paris, city of graft; love of mother, love to mother; fight with your sword, with me, with (against) the foe; duck stuffed with celery; rejoice at in, over; enthuse over, at, concerning; pleased with, prepare for the long dreary evenings with a radio, etc). In the Esperanto grammar, however, rules eight and fourteen concerning prepositions are simple and easy. The invention of the preposition "je" is one of Zamenhof's most ingenious devices to make the language both easy and precise. There are occasions, however, when a student feels the need of advice in deciding the better way for some of the niceties of the use of prepositions. This little book fills such a need concisely. It takes up each of the prepositions and prepositional adverbs in turn with numerous examples of each use.

The book should be in the hands of every Esperantist who desires to perfect his style.

CHARLES H. BRIGGS.

ĈU ESTAS EBLA KAJ NECESA INTERNACIA HELPIĜVO. BY DRO. I. D. SISMANOV. TRADUKIS EL BULGARA LINGVO A. D. ATANSOV.

SOFIA, BULGARA ESPERANTISTA ASOCIO.

This 28 page booklet written by a Minister of Public Instruction, eminent philologist and Professor of Literature in the University of Bulgaria, Sofia, is a convincing array of the reasons why Esperanto successfully meets the need for an International Auxiliary Language. Though the study was made in 1912, it is quite up to date. The author tells of his hostility to Esperanto and other artificial languages because of his belief that every such attempt must be incapable of life and contrary to the sanctity of natural languages with their difficult grammars and numberless exceptions. This was before he had thoroughly examined it. He tells how reason then convinced him, that since man had made the forces of nature serve him by artificial means, he must not stop weakly before the problem of language merely because it is a natural product. So after boldly facing the problem he eventually became convinced of the possibility and need for an International Language and recognized that Zamenhof had discovered the solution. The author very convincingly and skilfully elaborates his arguments for the inevitability of such a language and the reasons why Esperanto excels all its competitors. If this little book were in English it would be a good one to place in the hands of that diminishing group of professors who are so firm in their belief that because a thing has not in the past existed or been successful it can never come into existence or be a success. Such arguments are suggestive of a rustic who would now assert that human flight is impossible.

CHARLES H. BRIGGS.

PROFESSOR TH. CART ISSUES VOCABULARY OF DIPLOMATIC TERMS

We have just received a circular giving a list of diplomatic terms, prepared by Professor Cart assisted by Messrs. Behrendt, Warden, Migliorini, Boucon, and De Lajarte.

The list, with the equivalent English meaning, is given here:

Esperanto-English	Kompetenteco, Juĝ- decidrajto , com- petence	Publika, konstitucia ĵuro , public, con- stitutional law	Netuŝebleco de l' hejmo, de l' ofice- jo , inviolability of domicile
Nuligo , abolition, repeal	(Financa) komisio- no (finance) com- mittee	Importimposto , im- port duty	Akreditilo, akredit- leteroj , creden- tials
Interkonsento , agreement	Konkludo (de kon- trakto) , conclu- sion (of a treaty)	Ekspostimposto , ex- port duty	Revokleteroj , let- ters of recall
Aparta interkonsen- to , special agree- ment	Konfirm(ad)o , con- firmation, ratifi- cation	Ekloĝrajto , right of settlement	Prezento de akredit- leteroj , issue of credentials
Rajtigi, akrediti , to accredit	Konfisk(ad)o , con- fiscation	Eksploraĵto, tras- erĉa rajto , right of search	Akcepto de akredit- leteroj , accept- ance of creden- tials
Akcio , share	Konsulo , consul	Ekonomia, econom- ie	Atestoj, komisiaj, oficialigaj leteroj , document of cre- dentials
Plenpagita, kvita akcio , fully paid share	Konsulejo(oficejo), Konsuleco (kar- iero) , consulate	Ekonomiaj rilatoj, economic rela- tions	Komerca marko , trade mark
Akcioulo , sharehold- er	Kontraktanto,-into,- onto , contracting party	Embargo, sekestro, embargo	Perado, pacperado, mediation
Alianco, Interligo, Defenda kaj ata- ka , alliance.	Trudrimedo , re- straint (measures of)	Enropa ekvilibro, European balance of power	Ministro (por ekste- raj aferoj), min- ister (for foreign affairs)
Alternativo , alter- native	Kontrabando , con- traband	Rajtiganta, akredit- tanta ŝtato , ac- crediting state	Rezidento (minis- tro) , resident minister (at for- eign court)
Delegitaro, Ambasa- dorejo , embassy	Konvencio , conven- tion	Akceptanta ŝtato , accepting state	Libera navigado , free(dom of) navigation
Ambasadoro , amb- assador	Kaperisto,-ŝipo , pri- vateer	Evaku(ad)o, malo- kupo , evacuation	Eskorta ŝipo , naval escort
Aneks(ad)o , annex- ation	Kaperado , priva- teering	Plenumo (de kon- trakto) , execution (of a treaty)	Senpera intertrakt (ad)o , (direct) negotiation
Arbitracianto , arbi- trator	Kreditoro , creditor	Eksekvatur , exe- cutor	(armita) neŭtrale- co , (armed) neu- trality
Arbitracio (kons- tanta kortumo por) , arbitration, (permanent court of)	Debtoro, ŝuldanto , debtor	Senpageco, limdepa- ga libereco , ex- emption (from tax)	Nuncio , nuncio
Arbitracia verdikto , decido, arbitra- tion decision	Esepto, escepta, malobeo, (al le- leĝo) , derogation	Frajto, ŝipuvo, -ŝar- ĝo , freight	Nuncioeco, nunciojo, nunciature
Blokado , blockade	Diplomato , diploma- tist	Spezkapitalo , work- ing capital	Ekokupo, okupado , occupation
Kontinenta blokado , continental block- ade	Diplomataro,— —a korpo, diploma- tic corps, "corps diplomatique"	Uniformhava perso- nar , men in uni- form	Bonaj, komplezaj servoj , good af- fices
Inventpatento , pat- ent	Kompens(aj)o (por perdo, difekto) , compensation (for loss or dam- ages)	Livrehava servis- taro , liveried ser- vants	
Teritoria cedo , ces- sion of territory	Internacia ĵuro , in- ternational law	Nesolventeco , insol- vency	
Diplomatia agento , "charge d'affair- es"		Instrukcioj , instruc- tions	
Ŝtatestro, regnestro , Head of the State		Netuŝebleco , inviol- ability	
Klaŭzo , clause, pro- vision			
—de l' plej favorata ŝtato , —of the most favored na- tion			

A SHORT COURSE IN ESPERANTO

Leciono Oka

Sec. 35. **The present active participle** denotes an act as going on. It may be used in present, past, or future time. I am loving, *mi estas amanta*; I was loving, *mi estis amanta*; I shall be loving, *mi estos amanta*. This is called a compound tense made up of the verb **esti** and the present participle **amanta**. It is sometimes called the progressive form of the verb, because it denotes the action in progress at the time indicated by the verb **estas, estis, or estos**, present, past, or future time.

Sec. 36. **The present passive participle** is found by dropping the **N** out of the present active participle. It is used to form the passive voice. I am being loved or I am loved, *mi estas amata*; I was being loved, or I was loved, *mi estis amata*; I shall be being loved, or I shall be loved, *mi estos amata*. Like the present active participle, it denotes the action in progress at the time indicated by the verb, **estas, estis, or estos**.

We do not always wish to emphasize the progress as in the above sentences. We may say simply: I am loved, *mi estas amata*; I was loved, *mi estis amata*; I shall be loved, *mi estos amata*. Notice that the Esperanto forms are the same for these two sets of English verbs. But whether we use the one or the other form in English, the essential fact remains that the participle indicates the action in progress at the time indicated by the verb, **estas, estis, estos**.

Notice that both the active and the passive participles have the adjective ending, **a** because these words express state, or attendant circumstance of the subject noun. They therefore partake of the quality of both adjectives and verbs.

La knaboj estas amataj de la patrino. Note that the participle takes the plural ending just as adjectives do.

Sec. 37. Traduku:

1. Mi estas manĝanta dum vi ludas.
2. Mi estis manĝanta kiam vi alvenis.
3. Mi estos manĝanta kiam vi foriros.
4. Mi estas batata dum vi ridas.
5. Mi estis batata kiam mia patro venis.
6. Mi estos batata morgaŭ.
7. Li estis ŝatata de ĉiu (with passive verbs "de" indicating the agent, means by).
8. La pano estos manĝata dimanĉon (note the accusative to express the date).
9. Li

ne volas esti vidata. 10. Bona homo ĉiam estas laŭdata de siaj amikoj.

Sec. 38. **The past active participle** represents an act as having been completed at the time of the verb: *Mi estas manĝinta* (I am having eaten), I have eaten. *Mi estis manĝinta* (I was having eaten), I had eaten. *Mi estos manĝinta* (I shall be having eaten), I shall have eaten. The act **manĝinta** had been finished at the time represented by **estas, estis, estos**.

Sec. 39. **The past passive participle** is found by dropping **n** out of the past active participle, thus ending in **-ita**. *Ĝi estas manĝita* (It is having been eaten), It has been eaten. *Ĝi estis manĝita* (It was having been eaten), It had been eaten. *Ĝi estos manĝita* (It will be having been eaten), It will have been eaten.

Sec. 40. Traduku:

1. Mi estas leginta la libron.
2. La libro estas legita de mi.
3. Mi estas vidinta lin antaŭe.
4. Mi estis vidinta lin antaŭ ol vi alvenis.
5. La tranĉilo estis perdita kiam la patro revenis.
6. La hundo estas batita per bastono.
7. La hundo estis batita per bastono.
8. La hundo estis ekpreninta la bastonon per la buŝo, kaj estis naĝanta al la bordo.

Sec. 41. **The future active participle** ends in **-onta** and denotes an act about to take place. Since we have no future participle in English, we must resort to some such expression as "about to" or "is to," in order to translate the future participle into English.

Mi estas manĝonta, I am about to eat. *Mi estis manĝonta*, I was about to eat. *Mi estos manĝonta*, I shall be about to eat.

Sec. 42. **The future passive participle** is formed by dropping **n** out of the future active participle. *Ĝi estas manĝota*, It is about to be eaten. *Ĝi estis manĝota*, It was about to be eaten. *Ĝi estos manĝota*, It will be about to be eaten.

We note that the tense signs of the participles are the same as for the simple verb: present tense, **a**; past tense, **i**; future tense, **o**. The active participles always contain the letter **n**. **N** is always absent from the passive participles. This is an interesting phenomenon occurring in the Indo-European languages. Compare Latin, French, etc.

KRISTNASKA FABELO

Dum la kristnaska festo aproksimiĝas ĉiuj devas fari diversajn ekskursojn inter la butikoj por rigardi kaj aĉeti donacojn. Mi ne multe aĉetas sed iam mi iras por vidi la belajn varojn. Lastan sabaton mi marŝis laŭ strato en nia urbo kaj eniris butikon kie ili vendis diversajn komercaĵojn. Ĉe iu vendtablo mi vidis interesan montradon. Ĝi estis montrado el ludiloj. Troviĝis multaj specoj el ludiloj. Mi interesiĝis speciale pri montrado el bestoludiloj. Inter ili estis ĉevaloj, bovinoj, ŝafoj, hundoj kaj tiel plu.

Dum mi aproksimiĝis, ĉevalo, balanc-ĉevalo, kliniĝis al mi, kvazaŭ diri, "Rigardu min. Ĉu vi ne opinias ke mi estas bela ludilo? Rimarku la helan koloron de mia felo. Vidu kiel fiere mi arkigas la kolon, kiel mi portas la voston. Ĉu vi ne pensas ke via knabo tre ŝatus min? Aĉetu min por via knabeto.

Sed dum la ĉevalo tiel elokvente pledis jam bojis hundo, nigra hundo havante blankan strion ĉirkau la kolo. Li amike svingis la voston. Li elmetis la piedon kvazaŭ diri, "Premu, kamarado." Liaj brilaj okuloj ŝajne pledis, "Aĉetu min por via knabo. Mi bezonas la kunulecon de knabo. Mi volas kuri kun li en la kampoj. Ĉu via knabo tre ĝojegus ludi kun mi? Aĉetu min."

Malgaje mi devis respondi, "Mi ne havas knabon, bedaŭrinde."

Apude mi rimarkis belan pupon, modeste staranta, la grasetaĵoj brakoj etendataj al mi kvazaŭ diri, "Vidu min. Rigardu miajn flavajn harojn. Miajn ruĝetajn vangojn, mian delikatan frunton. Bonvole aĉetu min por via filineto."

Mi apenaŭ povis respondi, miaj okuloj pleniĝis je larmoj, mia gorgo ŝajne ŝveliĝis. Per emocia voĉo mi respondis, "Mi ne havas filineton. Sed mi preskaŭ volas aĉeti vin por mi mem, vi estas tiel bela."

Mi turnis min por foriri, sed post kelke da paŝoj al la pordo mi subite haltis. Felicia ideo penetris mian cerbon. Mi reiris al la vendotablo kaj aĉetis la pupon. La vendistino zorge envolvis ĝin en delikate koloretite papero, kaj enmetis ĝin en belan ruĝan keston. Paginte la kalkulon mi prenis la pakajon kaj rapidis al la strato, kie mi trafis tramon. Post mallonga veturo, mi foriris la tramon apud malgranda malnova dometo. Ĝi estis nur kabano. En ĉi tiu kabano loĝis malriĉa laboristo, kiu havis filineton. Mi donacis la pupon al la knabineto. Sed mi ne kuraĝis resti dum la etulino malfermis la keston. Tuj mi foriris. Sed la pezo kiu tiel subpremis mian koron ĉe la butiko nun levigis. Mi estis kontenta.

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