



AMERIKA

ESPERANTISTO

E



M. KAROLIAK

35

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January, 1926

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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.

HERBERT M. SCOTT, Editor

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.
Berkeleya Esperanta Rondo.—Vinton Smith, Secy., 420 Elwood St., Oakland, Calif.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Esperanto Association of California, Inc.—Rooms 309-311 de Young Building, San Francisco. Miss L. J. Marshall, Sec.

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, 419 7th St.

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.

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.

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.

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

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, 9010 Detroit Ave., every Tuesday, 7.30 P. M. S. Kozminski, Sek., 3406 Meyer Ave.

TORONTO, CANADA.
The Toronto Esperanto Society, which has recently suspended its meetings, is being re-organized.

All interested are invited to communicate with the Acting Secretary, Sro. D. W. M. Jenkins, 514 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

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-Delegito de U. E. A.)

Rondeto de Litovaj Esperantistoj, 2833 Livingston St.

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.

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

Amerika Esperantisto

ORGANO

de la

ESPERANTA ASOCIO DE NORDA AMERIKO

507 Pierce Bldg., Copley Square

Boston 17, Mass., U. S. A.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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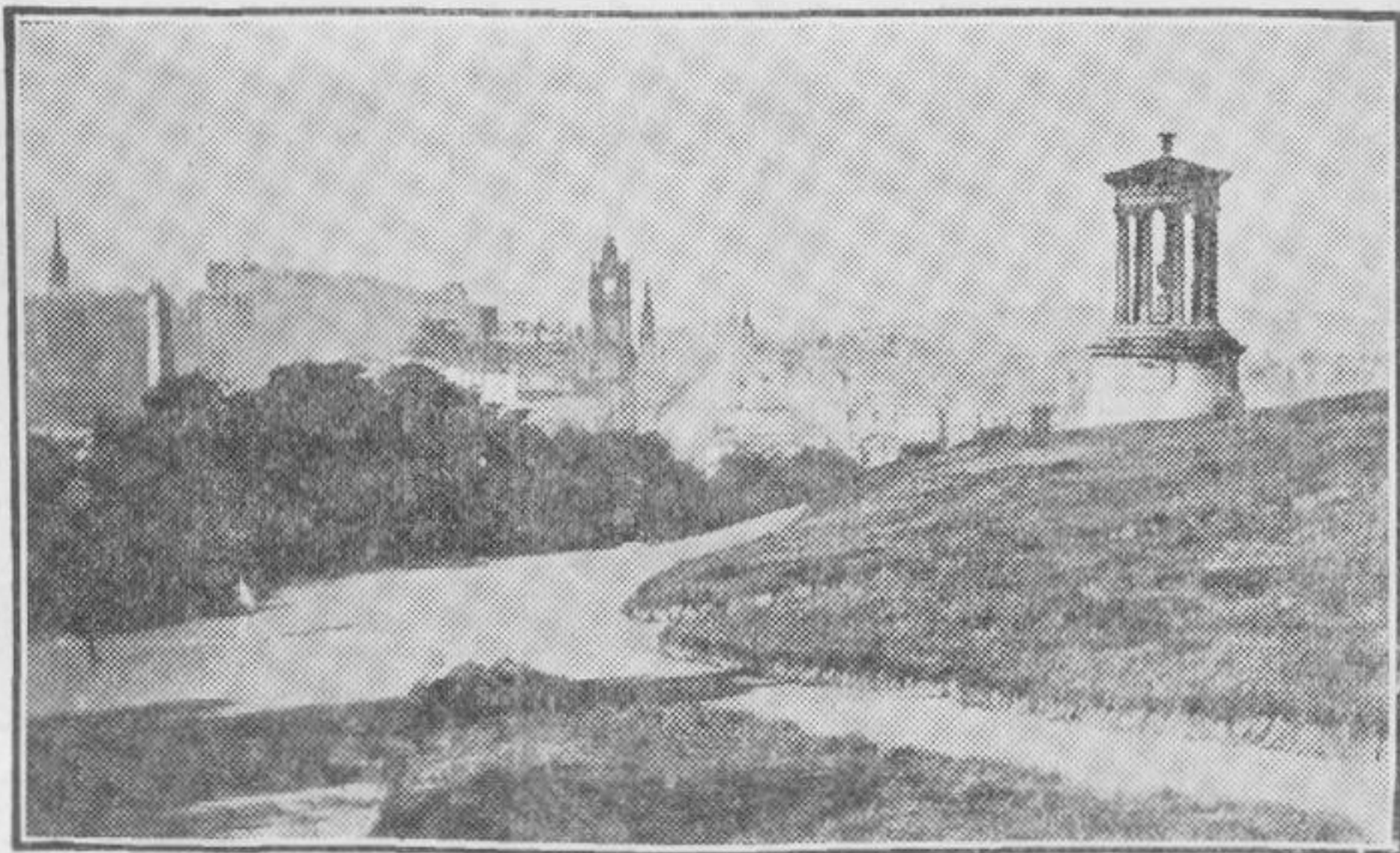
January, 1926.

No. 3.

EIGHTEENTH WORLD ESPERANTO CONGRESS EDINBURGH 1926

American Esperantists! This is the year for your European tour.

First thing to do: read up your Walter Scott, R. L. Stevenson, Burns, and Shakespeare. Scott's "Heart of Midlothian" will throw a glamour of romance around Scott's own city, Edinburgh, where the Universal Esperanto Congress is to held 31st July—7th August, 1926. Come and see where he was born, where he lived as a boy, where he worked for his living as a lawyer, where he wrote his wonderful Waverley novels, which inspired

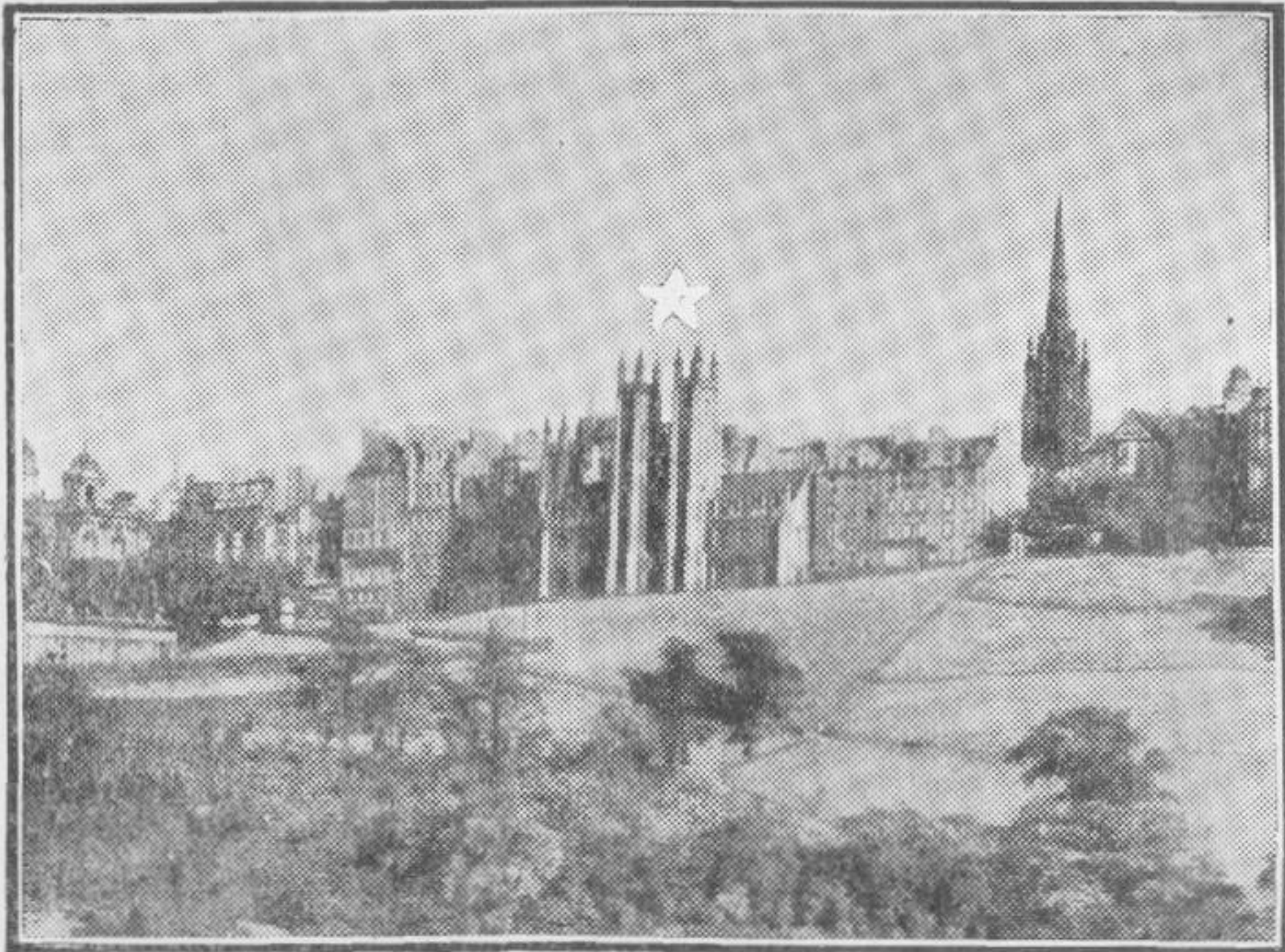


Edinburgh from Calton Hill

the whole literary world. Come and see the Palace of Holyrood where Mary, Queen of Scots lived and loved and broke her heart. Come and see the old kirk of St. Giles where John Knox thundered his remonstrances to the unhappy queen. Come and see the famous University where Stevenson and Barrie and Thomas Carlyle sat as students. Come and see the entrancing panorama of city and plain, of mountain and valley, of river and sea from the ramparts of the ancient castle of Edinburgh.

And all this not as ordinary tourists but as samideanoj in company with samideanoj from all parts of the world, samideanoj who will not greet you with the cold salutation of tourists, but as brothers and fellow-citizens of the world,—if you come speaking Esperanto.

During that never-to-be-forgotten week which lies before you, you will enjoy something of the joy of Pentecost. Parthian, Scythian, Frenchman, German, Italian, Dutchman, Spaniard, Swede, Norwegian and Finn, and the speakers of English from the Americas and from Britain beyond the seas all speaking in one tongue, sitting together in the summer university learning at the feet of scholars of international repute, singing the same songs, discussing topics of common interest. And all this in one of the most beautiful cities in the Old World, a visit to



The Assembly Hall where the Congress meetings will be held

which you have dreamed of since you were a child. And your dream is coming true.

Book your passage at once to Glasgow or Liverpool. Let the U. E. A. consuls there know when you are coming and they will put you wise how to go and what to do. Visit Great Britain and Europe in a way not possible to any others than Esperantists, and when you get home tell the folks what Esperanto has done for you.

Write to the Town Clerk, City Chambers, Edinburgh, for a free illustrated guide to Edinburgh and tell him that you are coming over for the Esperanto Congress.

You will help the Local Organizing Committee by joining the Congress as soon as possible and sending in a registered letter a one pound British Treasury note, which you will be able to buy through your banker. A five dollar note will do quite as well if you are in a difficulty.

The Congress will be held in the New College and United Free Assembly Hall where the World Missionary Congress (1910) and the Conference of the World Federation of Educational Associations of this year were held. It is one of the finest debating halls in Britain, and will never hold a finer international congress than the one you are going to in 1926.

RECENT PRESS NOTICES

By E. M. Pope, Chairman Ex. Com. E. A. N. A.

In view of the fact that the newspapers of this country are noticeably silent on the subject of a world language in general, and especially shun any mention of Esperanto, it is gratifying to note that the language problem is fast pushing to the front as the result of the many difficulties attending international gatherings.

On the occasion of the arrival in Chicago of Carl Lindhagen, lord mayor of Stockholm, Sweden, on Oct. 15, the Chicago Daily News said:

"The Lord mayor was a delegate to the recent conference of the interparliamentary union, which closed recently at Ottawa, Canada, though most of the sessions were held at Washington, D. C. He was far from satisfied with the conference. The delegates were ready to champion nice generalities like 'no more war,' but they were 'too conservative to adopt definite measures that might end war,' he said. He proposed a single language for all nations as a necessity for world peace.

"Mr. Linhagen's proposal of a world language was one of ten motions he put before the interparliamentary group. Although virtually all the delegates individually favored the motions, collectively they refused to adopt them.

"And yet it is good that we discuss the measures of peace," he said. "Without discussion there never will be adoption, and until there is adoption of constructive measures there always will be danger of war."

"The plan for a world language is not radical. I do not advocate any nation giving up its own language. In the schools of every nation two languages would be taught. In America, it would be English and the world language, in France, French and the world language."

"The world would have a common tongue. We could understand each other. Understanding would bring brotherhood. And so, a world-wide language is a spiritual necessity for a united mankind."

"Mr. Lindhagen said that such a language should be one constructed definitely for the new purpose. It should not be any national tongue."

A similar report appeared in the news columns of the Chicago Tribune on the following day. When it is considered that the combined circulation of these two dailies is about a million copies, it will be seen that the international language idea was widely broadcast in those two news items.

Of the Washington meeting of the Interparliamentary Conference, the Post of that city speaks of "legislators from 41 countries groping in a maze of languages," and Henry M. Hyde, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, reported to his paper as follows:

"Perhaps the greatest handicap under which this and all other international conferences labor is the diversity of language. Among the delegates were groups, each of which spoke and understood only one language. And under the rules every speech had to be translated into at least two other languages. This multiplied by three the time used by each speaker and prolonged the proceedings to the point of exhaustion."

ESPERANTO IN PRACTICE

EXPERIENCES OF AN ENGLISH GROUP

In August (1925) a party of sixteen Esperantists from Birmingham visited The Hague, Holland, for a holiday, and in order to put into practice their knowledge of Esperanto, arrangements were made for each to stay at the home of a local Esperantist, thus avoiding the language difficulty and minimizing the cost.

It was obvious from the first that Esperanto is both more widely spread and better known in Holland than in England. A large proportion of the tram-conductors know the language well, the authorities giving a prize of about \$10.00 to each one who passes the examination. Many post and railway officials also know Esperanto.

In one sense this visit was even more interesting than an international congress; the stay with one Esperantist during the

whole period gave an opportunity of studying the life and habits of the people of the country which is not ordinarily obtainable. And Esperanto proved even more suitable than had been anticipated as the means of communication. All day and every day it was the only language used; at meals, during visits or meetings, and in games, it proved that it was exactly the instrument required to make a continental holiday all that it should be.

Cecil C. Goldsmith.

AL USONAJ VERKEMULOJ!

Ĉu vi deziras ricevi fremdajn Esperanto-gazetojn tute senpage? Ĉu vi deziras vidi vian nomon en honora loko en tiuj gazetoj? Se jes sendu ne longajn kontribuojn al Herbert M. Scott, Redaktoro de Amerika Esperantisto, Moundsville, W. Va., kaj li transsendos ilin al diversaj naciaj propagandaj gazetoj laŭ la jena plano:

Al la redaktoro de la ĉefaj naciaj periodaĵoj en neanglalingvaj landoj ni sendis la jenan cirkuleran leteron:

“Estimata Kunfrato:

“Antaŭ nelonge elektite kiel redaktoro de Amerika Esperantisto, mi permesas al mi komuniki al vi la jenan modestan planon, kiu espereble vigligus la propagandon de Esperanto en niaj respektivaj landoj kaj certe pliinterestigus niajn respektivajn gazetojn:

“Ĝis nun la naciaj propagandaj gazetoj ricevadas certan nombron da artikoloj de samnaci- kaj samlingvanoj pri diversaj temoj (literaturaj, aktualaj, sciencaj ktp.). Ĉe la ne-Esperantista publiko certe tiaj publikigaĵoj de samlingvaj verkintoj malmulte impresas nek imponas,—eĉ ja malbone efikemas, ĉar donas falsan ideon pri la celo de nia lingvo. Sed alia estus la afero se tiujn samajn pecojn oni publikigus en gazetoj **alilandaj**. Eĉ la aŭtoroj mem de tiuj artikoloj certe pli ŝatus, se ili havus legantaron pli malproksime de hejmo. Mi do proponas, ke, de tempo al tempo, eble ĉiumonate, ni interŝanĝadu inter ni kelkajn verkojn kontribuitajn de niaj respektivaj enlandaj korespondantoj (prefere pri temoj aktualaj de niaj respektivaj landoj, sed ankaŭ literaturajojn). La artikoloj estu prefere mallongaj, almenaŭ la pliparto de ili. Se vi konsentas tiun aranĝon, bonvolu kiel eble plej baldaŭ sendi al mi kelkajn pecojn kontribuitajn de viaj samnacionoj, kaj mi recipokos per sama nombro kaj kvalito; aŭ, se vi preferas, simple donu al mi vian aprobon kaj mi sendos unua.

“Al ĉiu aŭtoro de artikolo el via lando aperonta en Amerika Esperantisto mi promesas du ekzemplerojn de la numero enhavonta la koncernan artikolon aŭ artikolojn. Se vi preferas trovi unu regulan korespondanton el via lando, li aŭ ŝi ricevus konstantan dunumeran abonon al Amerika Esperantisto. Kompreneble la Usona verkonto aŭ korespondonto ricevus saman donacon de via flanko.

“Esperante de vi baldaŭan kaj favoran respondon,

“Via sindoneme,

Redaktoro de Amerika Esperantisto.”

Ni ĝis nun ricevis sep respondojn el tiom same da landoj, kaj ĉiuj estis favoraj. Po unu komenca artikolo ni ricevis el Meksiko, Ĉeĥoslovakujo kaj Litovujo. Du el tiuj artikoloj ni aperigos en baldaŭa numero de A. E. Nu, samlandanoj, ni bezonas **interŝanĝajn artikolojn** por dissendi al la fidantaj redaktoroj, kiuj praktike eksubtenas nian planon. Via redaktoro ne havas tempon por verki mem artikolojn por interŝanĝadi. Do, vigliĝu kaj nin helpu.

Kontraŭ nia nepra principo, uzi nur anglan lingvon por komunikiĝi kun samlingvanoj, ni intence skribis ĉi tiun Alvokon en Esperanto, ĉar tiu, kiu ne scias Esperanton sufiĉe por legi flue la Alvokon, ne havas ankoraŭ aferon kun verkado en tiu lingvo. Sed se vi tion povas, vi povas nin tuj helpi.

Sendu artikolojn, prefere nelongajn, eĉ mallongajn, pri kiu ajn temo ne tro religia aŭ tro politika. (Cetere estas neeble, elbari **absolute** ĉian aludon al religio aŭ politiko.) Sed ne risku sendi poezion. Ni tre timas, ke aliaj redaktoroj krom ni mem asocias Esperantan poezion kun la paperkorbo. Sed pri prozo, iom ajn interesa per si mem, estu trankvila. Ni scias ĝin akceptigi. Elektu novaĵojn pri Usonaj aferoj, aŭ traduku aktualajn artikolojn el Usonaj gazetoj, elverku viajn proprajn pensojn pri gravaj aŭ agrablaj aĵoj eĉ traduku ne longajn pecojn el Usona proza literaturo, malnova aŭ moderna.

Sed sendu baldaŭ! S. O. S.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM THE CENTRAL OFFICE

The Kolumbio Esperanto Asocio, together with Baltimore and Annapolis Esperantists commemorated Zamenhof's birthday on December 12th. Dinner was served at The Playhouse with 33 covers, and was followed by a delightful program.

Miss Leavitt at the piano accompanied the violin solos of Mr. Rudolf Heman; she also gave solo numbers and led the singing of Esperanto songs. Mr. Mann gave a talk on the life of Zamenhof, Mr. Shiel on the duties of a Delegate, Miss Hoffman gave Anekdotoj, Mr. Davis gave a humorous sketch on some of the peculiarities of English, Mr. Bartosz gave news of the Baltimore group; Mrs. Kellerman Reed spoke interestingly on Esperanto in Esperanto, followed by Mr. Reed and Master Erik Reed. This meeting completed the triangle, joint meetings having been held at Baltimore in November 1924, and Annapolis in the spring of 1925.

The Kalifornia Esperanta Asocio has sent out two editions of the Kalifornia Folieto, with F. A. Postnikov as editor. Its aim is to send out regularly to its members news of the group and other important items of the international language move-

ment Esperanto. No. 1 is an attractive 3-page multigraphed issue entirely in Esperanto, and No. 2 comes in English and Esperanto.

At the Baha'i Assembly Rooms in Boston, a group of six are studying Esperanto Tuesday afternoons, with Miss Butman, Secretary of the Boston Esperanto Society as instructor.

Early in December S. J. Jaffee of Flint Michigan enrolled a class of 25 to study Esperanto which was increased to 40 the following week.

The Tampa Esperanto Society has just been organized with T. J. O'Donoghue as President, W. A. Blossom, Secretary, and will meet at the studio of the President, 1704½ Seventh Avenue.

The many friends of Dr. D. O. S. Lowell will be glad to learn that by the terms of the will of his old friend, Frank A. Munsey, he receives an annuity of \$2000. Some years ago the Munsey-Hopkins genealogy was published which was the careful work of Dr. Lowell, and so valuable is it considered that it at once became a standard reference book for all genealogical work. An unique feature is that throughout the book the maternal ancestors of Mr. Munsey appear printed in red and the Munsey ancestry in black (both on the Mayflower line) giving it inestimable value for ready reference.

Have you paid your E. A. N. A. dues for this year? If not, do it now, and if possible add one or more with your own.

Have you paid your subscription to Amerika Esperantisto? Please pay promptly if you wish it continued.

We are glad to fill orders for International Language at \$0.60 per annum. This contains many items of interest not to be found elsewhere.

RADIO

GRAVA ANONCO

Lastan vintron la esperantistoj de la ĝemelurboj Minneapolis kaj St. Paul, Minnesota, Usono, dissendis sian unuan programon en Esperanto pere de la potenca radio stacio WCCO. La rezultato estis tiel bonega ke la estraro de WCCO volonte konsentis ke ni dissendu alian programon. Ĝi okazos la 12an de Februaro, je la datreveno de la mondfama Usona eksprezidanto Abraham Lincoln, kaj estos do Lincoln'a programo. La programo komencos je la 11.30 horo nokte. Oni elektis malfruan horon por ke la aero estu pli libera kaj por ke oni estu pli certe aŭdata ne nur en tuta Usono sed ankaŭ en Eŭropo.

WCCO, Ora Medalo Stacio, estas propraĵo de Washburn Crosby Kompanio, muelistoj de la fama Gold Medal Flour (Ora

Medalo Faruno). La funkciadon de la stacio kontrolas 500 subskribantoj de Minneapolis kaj St. Paul. WCCO, kun potenco da 5,000 ŭatoj, estas unu el la 14 plej potencaj stacioj en Usono. La ondlongeco estas 416.4 metroj.

Ni urĝe petas ĉiun leganton ke li nepre skribu al WCCO, Gold Medal Station, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Usono, pri lia sukceso aŭ malsukceso en la aŭdado de la programo. La esperantista movado tie ĉi estas nova sed tre vigla. Vi montru do la vivecon de la movado aliloke per nepra letero aŭ karto.

Aliaj gazetoj bonvolu represi ĉi tiun anoncon, kaj nepre transkribu nian tempon en la vian, por ke la aŭskultontoj ne faru eraron pri la horo. En mez-Eŭropo la tempo estos ĉirkaŭ la 5a horo matene la 13an de Februaro.

Lehman Wendell

Prezidanto Twin City Esperanto Club
615 La Salle Bldg., Minneapolis,
Minnesota, Usono.

On the first night of the coming International Radio week, The Cleveland Esperanto Society will give an Esperanto program;—Sunday January 24th at 10.15 P. M. over WEAR, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Wave length 389.4 metres or 770 kilocycles. Stanley Kozminski will speak in both Esperanto and English; La Espero and other selections will follow. Please write to WEAR afterwards telling them what success you had in hearing the program.

ESPERANTO RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC UNION

The recent International Conference of the Member-States of the International Telegraphic Union held in Paris, officially accepted the recommendation of the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations embodied in the Resolution unanimously accepted Sept. 20, 1924. The text follows:—

“The Assembly recommends that the States Members of the League of Nations should grant to Esperanto, as a practical auxiliary language for international communication side by side with the national languages in use, the treatment and the charges in force for a language en clair in telegraphic and radio-telegraphic communications. It draws the attention of the Organization for Communications and Transit to this recommendation.”

Esperanto is now accepted in international telegraphic communications as a “clear language” and is the only artificial international language which has been recognized by the Governments of the World.

NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS

Index to the English Words contained in Millidge Esperanto-English Dictionary	\$.75
La Evangelio laŭ Sankta Johano	.10
Universala Esperantistigilo, Dr. Wm. S. Benson, set of 4, per set (see review)	1.00
The three following brochures are invaluable in interesting your friends in international language and giving exact facts concerning Esperanto:	
Esperanto, A Crusade Against Language Barriers by D. O. S. Lowell, (reprint from The Open Road)	.05
A Brief Account of the International Language Movement, James Denson Sayers (reprint from Current History)	.10
International Language as an Agency of Peace, Raymond T. Bye, Univ. of Penna. (reprint from The Messenger of Peace)	.10

BOOK REVIEW

Universala Esperantistigilo. By Dr. William S. Benson. Benson School of Esperanto, Inc., Series.

We have seen the first four books of a new course in International which promises to be the most unique thing by far in Esperanto teaching that we have any knowledge of. It is the "direct" method *par excellence*, pushed to its extreme limit. After a brief but strictly practical summary of the pronunciation in any mother tongue you may name (so it is announced), you are transported into a realm where Esperanto is supposed to reign untranslated and without need of translation. The Esperanto words are rendered intelligible by a truly marvelous gallery of more or less comic pictures. With reference to those pictures we were strongly tempted to use the term "cute," but were slightly fearful that the colloquialism might detract from the impression we wished to convey as to the serious pedagogical value of this method. It is the nearest approach we have seen to Zamenhof's ideal that the language may be learned by "playing with it." These lessons have all the fascination of cross-word puzzles, with almost incomparably less difficulties. Each and every new word is introduced by a picture or pictures. Having guessed the meaning of the word from the picture or pictures, you turn to the back of the booklet and write the English translation in its appropriate space provided alongside an alphabetic vocabulary of all the words in the booklet. This process is repeated on taking up each fresh booklet (called a "lesson") of the series, and when you get to the end of the course you have a complete self-made Esperanto-English dictionary! It goes almost without saying that a vocabulary thus constructed will be duplicated to a practical extent in the mem-

ory of the student. But strongly as we recommend this course as an infallible placebo for the man who claims he is "too busy to learn Esperanto," we believe that it is uniquely and superlatively adapted for the teaching of children. The pictures, for the most part, are of so simple and universal a character, that a child anywhere and of almost any age should understand them. To formal grammar there is practically no reference at all till the third book of the series, so that the first two books are adaptable to the very first school age, if not to kindergarten age. When grammar is taken up its broad principles are conveyed, without effort, in as fascinating a way as the earlier phrases and sentences, in which grammar was not to be thought of. In fact the grammar now becomes in itself the plaything! Here lies the deepest pedagogical value of this work, and reinforces our remarks in the leading editorial of this issue, on the inherent superiority of International over the mother tongue for the conveying of sound linguistic principles. We believe these lessons may either be obtained now, or may soon be obtained, in the form of wall charts for schoolroom use, and we would like to hear the practical results of the use of such charts. In the booklets that we have thus far seen we have noted a comparatively few misprints, but almost no departures from Fundamento correctness of language. The only mistakes worth mentioning, we believe, are the following words misused: **akrido** ("locust" not "grasshopper"), **asterio** ("starfish" not "octopus"), "scabbard" is **glavingo** not **glavujo**, "swing" should be **balancilo** rather than **svingilo**, **kurioza** ("curious" in sense of "unique" not in sense of "wanting to know" — **scivola**), **fontanplumo** should be **fontoplumo**, **vesto** (not "coat" but "garment"), **surtuto** (not "frock coat" but simple "coat"), **pantalonoj** and **kalsonoj** should be singular, **movi** is always transitive, never intransitive, **poste ke** should be **post kiam**. The accusative of "end of motion" is in most cases not observed, tho this may be partly misprint. One of the beauties of this method is that it is, just what it claims, of universal application, usable in any country in the world; as the only "mother tongue" portions are two pages, one of general directions and one of pronunciation rules. Books may be obtained with these two pages in any given language. The price of the series, 25 cents a booklet, is ridiculously small, considering the great expense their preparation must have involved. The first four books cover about half the Esperanto grammar and a vocabulary of over six hundred ready-made words, from which, of course, by the application of the word building principles of the language, hundreds of additional words may be formed. We await with unusual interest the continuation of this **epokfaripova** series.

The Report of the representatives of the United States of America to the Commercial and Scientific Esperanto Conference held at Paris last May has just come to hand, addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington. The text follows:—
Subject: **International Esperanto Conference.**

Please refer to your letter of October 7 requesting information on the above conference held in Paris May 15-16. We are enclosing two copies of the final report on this conference, which has just been issued by the Comite de a Foire de Paris, a section of the Chambre de Commerce of Paris. As can be well understood, much of the time in these conferences, as in the case of many such continental meetings, was devoted to the technical phases of the language. Among the resolutions passed by the conference, however, were two which should go far in promoting the further use of this medium:

1. that Esperanto should be made an obligatory study in the commercial schools throughout the world, and that the members of this conference shall work to that end;
2. that the Chambers of Commerce in all countries should encourage the study of this language.

Furthermore, through the efforts of this conference, the French Government, through a decree, has permitted Esperanto to be sent over domestic telegraph and radio lines on the basis of the tariff applying to "clear languages" (*Languages en clair.*) During the conference it was also announced that the French Government had decided to propose to the International Telegraph Conference of Paris to extend this privilege to its international regime.

This latter conference has, as a matter of fact, adopted this resolution urged by the French Government, and from now, on, messages in Esperanto will be admitted for international transit on the basis of "clear languages."

Since this meeting of the Esperanto Conference, the first International Congress of the Technical Press, which recently held its convention in Paris, adopted Esperanto as its official language on the same basis as other national languages for its congresses, and has recommended that publication of summaries of articles and of original works of the Technical Press should be made in that language. The report on Esperanto was presented by M. Gourlay, editor-in-chief of "La Cuir," in the name of a special commission, presided by M. Andre Baulet, member and treasurer of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, and President of the Esperanto conference.

The wide interest being shown, at least in Europe, in the promotion of Esperanto, is indicated by the fact that at this conference were represented 171 chambers of commerce, 14 fair

organizations, 10 governments, and 218 commercial enterprises from 33 countries.*

Very truly yours,

Chester Lloyd Jones.
Commercial Attache.

*Albania, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, the Celebes Islands, Chili, China, Danzig, Spain, United States, Finland, France Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Morroco, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia-Groat-Slovene, Siam, Sweden, Czecho-slovakia, Tunis, Turkey.

THE KRESTOMATIO CLASS

RIMARKINDA HORLOĜO.

Per kia originala maniero en Ĥinuĵo malriĉaj homoj, kiuj ne posedas horloĝon, difinas la tempon, pri tio la franca vojaĝanto Le Hube rakontas sekvantan okazon: "Unu tagon, kiam ni volis viziti niajn ĥinojn, kiuj antaŭnelonge akceptis la kristan religion, ni envoje renkontis knabon, kiu paŝtis bovon. Preterirante, ni demandis lin, ĉu jam estas la 12-a horo. La knabo rigardis al la suno, sed ĝi estis kaŝita post densaj nuboj, tiel ke li ne povis konsiliĝi kun tiu ĉi horloĝo.—La ĉielo estas kovrita tro plene per nuboj, li diris, sed atendu unu momenton! Li kuris en la plej proksiman korton de vilaĝano kaj post unu minuto revenis kun kato sur la brako.—Rigardu, li diris, ankoraŭ ne estas la 12-a horo, kaj samtempe li montris al ni la okulojn de la kato, suprenŝovante ĝiajn palpebrojn. Ni kun mirego rigardis la knabon, sed lia eksterajo estis tute serioza, kaj la kato, kvankam la operacio ŝajne ne tre plaĉis al ĝi, tamen videble kutiminta al ĝi, tenis sin tre trankvile, kvazaŭ ĝia speciala okupiĝo konsistis en tio, esti horloĝo. Ni diris: Tre bone, mia knabo, plej bonan dankon! Kaj ni hontis, ricevinte instruon de la knabo. Kiam ni trovis niajn amikojn, nia unua afero estis sciigi pri tiu kata orakolo. Ili tre miris pro nia malscio kaj rapide kolektis dekojn da katoj el la tuta najbarajo, por montri al ni, ke la horloĝoj en iliaj okuloj ĉiuj iras regule. La pupiloj de la okuloj de la katoj ĝis tagmezo iom post iom malgrandiĝas kaj tiam atingas sian plej mallarĝan kuntiriĝon en formo de maldika streko, metita, kiel hareto, perpendikulare sur la mezon de la okulo, poste la pupiloj iom post iom etendiĝas, ĝis ili je noktomezo ricevas la formon de rondo. Oni nin certigis, ke ĉiu infano en mallonga tempo akiras grandan lertecon kaj akuratecon en la montrado de la tempo el kataj okuloj. Ni konvinkiĝis tre baldaŭ, ke tiuj ĉi horloĝoj iras tute regule kaj ĉiuj en preciza konsento."

F(undamenta) K(restomatio) pp. 178-9.

Notes.

horloĝo is a "timepiece," and strictly speaking includes both "clock" and "watch." Thus in Ekz(ercaro) ¶20, 7 it evidently means "watch." If any distinctions are necessary we may form the compounds **poŝhorloĝo**, **murhorloĝo**, **vekhoroĝo** etc. Kp. the Spanish **reloj de pared**, **reloj de bolsillo**, **reloj** being a general word, as in Esp. Such general words are thoroly consistent with the spirit of economy inherent in the language.—**Per. .maniero**: in F. K. 186 we have EN **kia maniero**. Rule 14 of the Plena Grammatiko, that all prepositions have a definite and constant meaning, by no means prevents many of them from overlapping in use. This is inevitable in a practical language, and is due to slight shifts of the logical point of view. The fundamental distinction of meaning between the prepositions remains the same, but there are differences of opinion as to just what shade is desired to be expressed.—**Ĥinuĵo**: the ultramodern form would be **Ĉinio**. But it is to be remembered that **-i-** as a suffix for land-names is under the ban of the Academy. So U. E. A. compromises with **Ĉinlando**. Personally we believe the form of a place-name should be governed by the general usage of the inhabitants of that place, if not contrary to the Fundamento or the recommendations of the Academy (which, by the way, are very charily given). Until the Chinese definitely indicate a preference, either **Ĥinuĵo** or **Ĉinlando** is correct, while **Ĉinio** is not good Esp. Practical Esperantists will doubtless prefer the U. E. A. form, but, in any case, **Ĥinuĵo** must be learned, as it permeates our classical literature. The case is quite analogous to the Russian capital, named successively and recently St. Petersburg, Petrograd and Leninĝrad.—**posedas**: this verb implies the legal sense of "title" to property, and in the legal sense does not mean "possess" in spite of etymology). Legal **possession**, as distinct from **ownership** (**posedi**) is expressed by **havi**. (Of course in popular usage the essentially distinct ideas of "ownership" and "possession" are confused.)—**difinas la tempon**, "tell time." Always note carefully the F. K. way of rendering Eng. idioms, as by so doing you will best develop correct Esp. style.—**okazon** has three ordinary senses: (1) "instance," (2) "incident" (as here—often expanded into **okazintaĵo**, **okazantaĵo**, **okazontaĵo**), (3) "opportunity."—**ĥinojn**: in accord with Ekz. usage proper names of inhabitants start with lower case letters, unless derived from place-names. in which last case they preserve the capitals of the original forms. Thus we have **Parizano**, **Rusujano** (from Parizo, Rusujo). In later works, however, Zamenhof tends to commence all proper names with capitals. In such little matters he would have been the last to be dogmatic. Present-day usage is both ways.—**antaŭ nelonge**, "recently." Also **freŝdate**.—**kristan**: cp. our re-

marks on the use and omission of capitals, above. Proper names of persons are **always** capitalized in Esp. As to derivatives and adjectives usage is divided. Thus in Ekz. ¶37 we have, **Luteranoj kaj Kalvinanoj estas kristanoj.**—**envoje**, “on the way.” Such adverbial compressions are common in Esp., and characteristic of the language.—**paŝtis**, “was pasturing.” Note **sin paŝti**, “to graze” (Ekz. ¶34). **jam**, “yet.” The word connotes the attainment or completion of something, and has no single-word equivalent in Eng. ““Is 12 o’clock reached (jam)?””—**rigardis al:** **al** primarily means “toward, in the direction of,” as here. **Ĝis**, meaning “up to.”—**post** in the spacial sense, as here, is rare, **malantaŭ** being generally so used. **Antaŭ**, on the other hand, equally expresses time and space.—**konsiliĝi kun**, “consult.” **Konsulti** is generally restricted to consultation with a specialist (doctor, lawyer, etc.).—**ankoraŭ** should be compared and contrasted with **jam**. While **jam** denotes “completion,” **ankoraŭ** implies just the opposite, that something is “still going on.” This present sentence is the formal answer to the **jam** question above. The question is as to whether 12 o’clock is reached (completed). The answer is that it is **unreached**, lit. its “nonexistence” (**ne estas**) is “still going on” (**ankoraŭ**). Note the word order **ankoraŭ ne**, which is the usual one. What would **jam ne** mean? (Ekz. ¶6.)—**rigardis la knabon:** what would **rigardis al la knabo** mean? See note on **al**, above.—**eksteraĵo**, “demeanor.” Approaches sense of **mieno**.—**operacio:** generally used for a surgical or military operation.—**kvankam . . . ne tre plaĉas al ĝi**, “altho it didn’t seem to like the operation very well.” Eng. “to like” a thing is commonly turned in this way. Cp. **lui plait, le gusta** constructions in French and Spanish.—**videble** equals **evidente**—**tenis sin tre trankvile**, “kept very quiet.”—**kvazaŭ . . . konsistus:** the conditional would seem to be the logical mood after **kvazaŭ**, tho the indicative is also found (e. g. F. K. 20 et seq.)—**en tio, esti:** it seems to be a theory of Esp. grammarians that the infinitive cannot be directly preceded by a preposition. See Zamenhof’s *Lingvaj Respondoj* (first series), No. 37. The argument is not entirely convincing, and the scruple differs somewhat from the usage of other languages. As it is, **por** and **anstataŭ** and **ol** are excepted, Z. himself uses **sen** with infinitive (*Baltalo de l’Vivo* 84), and we have seen Boirac use **ĝis** thus.—**plej bonan dankon!:** why accusative? Cp. Ekz. ¶10, **sen. 8-10.**—**ni hontis . . . knabo**, “we were abashed at receiving a lesson from the boy.” *Instruo* renders the “moral” of a tale etc. (e. g. F. K. 63).—**nia unua afero**, “the first thing we did.”—**sciigi:** more usually **ekscii**.—**malscio:** one would expect **nescio**.—**dekojn:** in Eng. we would probably say “dozen.”—**iras** here equals **funkcias**.—**iom post iom**, “gradually.” **Grade** is used in a similar sense in *Marta* (*La Revuo* IV, p. 250).—**kuntiriĝo**, “constriction.”—**streko**, literally

a drawn line (**streki**, to draw (a line)). Dist. from **strio**, a stripe, strip or band. (A line has no thickness, while a stripe has.)—**hareto**, “a fine hair.”—**ricevas**: note the figurative sense.—**akurateco**: we believe this the only instance in Z. of **akurata** representing Eng. “accurate.”—**Ĝusta** is generally used in this sense, while **akurata** regularly means “punctual,” “on time.” E. g. **Vi akurate venis al la servo!**(F. K. 404).

APPLICATIONAL EXERCISES

(Using only roots in the Selection and Notes and the Ekzercaro)

1. **Kioma horo laŭ via horloĝo?**—**Mi ne scias**; **mi lasis ĝin dome.**—**Nu, mem ne havante horloĝon, mi iros sur la straton rigardi la urbhorloĝon.** **Ĉe la okazo** (F. K. 119), **ĉu vi posedas vekhorloĝon?**—**Jes, sed la vekilo nun ne funkcias, kaj mi uzas aŭ poŝ- aŭ murhorloĝon.**

2. **La loĝantoj de Ĉinlando** (**Ĥinuĵo**) **estas ĥinoj, aŭ ĉinoj.** **La ĉefurbo de la lando estas Peking,** **kies loĝantoj estas Pekinganoj.** **La plej multaj ĉinoj estas Konfucianoj.**

3. **Mi havas domon, ĉar mi en ĝi loĝas sola, sed mi ne posedas ĝin, ĉar ĝi apartenas al alia.**

4. **Mia infano estas nur kvarjara, sed ĝi povas difini la tempon laŭ horloĝo.**

5. **Nia kunveno lastsemajna estas okazintaĵo, nia kunveno de hodiaŭ estas okazantaĵo, nia kunveno de la proksima semajno estas okazontaĵo.** **Ĉiuj tri estas okazoj.**—**Mi esperas, ke morgaŭ ne pluvos, ĉar en tiu okazo (tiuokaze) mi ne povos iri promeni.**—**Kiam vi forvojaĝos, skribadu al mi kiam ajn vi trovas okazon.**

6. **Ĉu vi havas sciigojn freŝdate de via amiko en Parizo?**—**Jes, mi antaŭ nelonge ricevis leteron.** **Li estas nun envoje al Geneve.**

7. **En somero la brutoj sin paŝtas ekstere sur la herbejo, sed en vintro oni ilin paŝtas interne.**

8. **Ĉu vi jam finis viajn lecionojn de Esperanto?**—**Ne, mi ankoraŭ ilin lernas.**—**Ĉu vi ankoraŭ ne finis ilin post tiom da tempo?**—**Ho, mi estas jam tre okupata kaj jam ne havas multe da okazoj por lernadi.**

9. **Hieraŭ mi rigardis al la suno, sed ĝin ne povis vidi, ĉar la ĉielo estis kovrita per nuboj.** **Hodiaŭ mi ĝin rigardas, ĉar la ĉielo estas jam klara.** **Kiam oni rigardas la klaran ĉielon nokte, oni povas vidi ĝis la malproksimegaj steloj.**

10. **Se mi foriros, mi skribos al vi post nelonge.**—**Malantaŭ (post) la domo sin trovas ĝardeno.**—**Longe mi atendis antaŭ la domo, sed post unu horo mi iris malantaŭ ĝin, poste revenis antaŭ ĝin.**

11. **Konsultinte la kuraciston, mi konsiliĝis kun la edzino.** **Ambaŭ konsilis, ke mi lasu la laborojn kaj iru por iom al marbordo.**

12. La homo rigardas la **eksteraĵon**, sed Dio rigardas la koron.

13. D-ro Smith **operaciis** min, sed trovis ĉion regula.

14. Kiel **plaĉus** al vi fari promenon kun mi en la kamparon? —Ho, mi tion tre **amus** (Ekz. ¶34, fr. 10).

15. La malbonfarinto **tenis** sin longe kaŝita pro timo al la polico.—La **teniĝo** (F. K. 24) (**sintenado**) de l'amaso al nia afero nuntempe estas amika, sed **malscia** (**nescia**).

16. Ne rigardu min **kvazaŭ** mi estus malsaĝulo.

17. Mi pensas, ke nia kato batalus **kontraŭ** tio, esti horloĝo.

18. Volu doni al mi trinki.—Jen por vi!—**Dankon!**—**Ĉu** sufiĉe jam?—Jes, **dankon**.

19. Mi miregas, trovante ke unu, kiun mi tiom estimis, montriĝis tiel malfidela. Tio estos **instruo** por mi **kontraŭ** tio, amikiĝi kun homo lin ankoraŭ ne **sciante**. (Why not use **koni** here?)

20 **Mia unua afero** ĉiumatene, min levinte, estas trinki plenan grandan glaso da akvo, pro mia sano.

21. Kiam oni ion **malscias**, estas bone silentadi ĝis oni iom **sciigis** (**ekscias**) pri l'afero.

22. **Deko** da jaroj estas jardeko. Dekduo estas ok malpli ol dudeko.

23. Iom post iom Esperanto venkas la mondon. Ĝia venkado estas iom post iom.

24. Leono **kuntiriĝas** antaŭ ol ĝi eksaltas. La malo de **kuntiriĝo** estas **etendiĝo**.

25. La strekoj de la krajono estis tiel densaj, ke ili formis **strion**.—Mi **strekis** kurbon sur la papero.—Saluton al la "steloj kaj strioj"!

26. Oni trovas **haretojn** sur la kapo de l'infanetoj, kaj **haregojn** sur la korpo de certaj bestoj. El **haregoj** oni faras brosojn.

27. Kristo **akceptis** (why not **ricevis**?) la formon de homo, por la homon savi.

28. Mia horloĝo **iras** tre **ĝuste**, do mi povas ĉiumatene komenci **akurate** mian laboron. Mia estro estas egale **akurata** kiel mi.

Owing to the lack of space the "First Course in Esperanto" has been deferred to the February number.

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