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Filipina Esperantisto

Organ of the Philippines Esperanto Association

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AN APPEAL

In this the second issue of our journal our readers will notice that we are taking them back to traverse over again the much trodden path from its very starting point—the position from which from time to time has repeatedly been encountered the doubt as to the feasibility, adaptability as well as the probability of the attainment by Esperanto as a factor in the many phases to which it suggests itself.

Our reason in doing this is that this issue is specially dedicating itself to one strong appeal to all points of the islands and to those who in many cases may not be familiar with the decisive manner that the new auxiliary language has battened down for ever any reasonable doubt as to its future by its triumph in the practical arena of the most intensely tried experience.

Those, who have followed closely the movement in both hemispheres from its inception, have seen it start from an academic stage of a group or so of scholars—idealistic supporters prognosticating as to how it would stand the shock of the hard hitting blows of the practical experience that awaited it—have seen it vindicate its most optimistic adherents by the severest trials that could be placed upon it, and have, almost before they could appreciate all its latent possibilities, beheld it emerge on its own merits, unaided by financial backing, with an ever increasing support that no obstacle can now retard from being one of the most potent elements of progress in this century.

In short it has not only proved itself to be capable of being the accepted medium of international commercial, diplomatic and individual intercourse within a comparatively short period but has *assured* itself that distinction.

Its detractors have seen it overthrow their every argument and have now fallen back on the abstractiveness of futurity, abstrusely claiming its popular acceptance is as far ahead as the millenium.

Those who thus minimize the future progress of the language must perforce underrate the pace that the last two decades have set in scientific achievement and social advancement, a pace that is continuously gaining in intensity all over the world.

It is from only those who have not taken the trouble to make the most cursory examination of the theme that we ever expect to have to combat the old arguments used against it and we therefore appeal with all the power at our command to our new readers to withhold a hasty judgment against it that may prejudice them before they have the means at their disposal to make an impartial investigation. It is because we have such faith in their intellectual and deductive spirit and such confidence in the possibilities these islands offer as a field that we build on a responsive note from all the provinces.

The Association was formed primarily to give unity and force to the scattered adherents of the cause here and to forward its propagation, and, as one solid phalanx, it is hoped The Philippine Esperanto Association thus established, will shortly be able to hold its own in comparative numerical strength with the earlier-formed national associations of Europe and America, and it is largely to the teachers in the provinces in their numerous isolated habitations that we look to for support.

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Notes and Comment.

The language is always designated as an *international auxiliary* language and it cannot be too frequently impressed upon the public that its adherents hold out no such impossible idea of displacing all existing idioms and usurping their places (as we have over and over again heard people state). The idea of a code language based on simplicity of construction and one most easy of being learned by all nations, to be used as an auxiliary language by all in international correspondence and intercourse was the fundamental starting point. That in the working out of this problem Dr. Zamenhof has made such a perfect language—simple, flexible and capable of definition without chance of ambiguity—is leading it to the consideration of diplomacy and science as well as to commerce, and has placed it where it stands today.

Without any intention of making use of the language, or of even studying it, in the way one understands the word study in reference to other languages, few can help being impelled by the fascination it offers in the opening up of interesting philological comparisons of constructive possibility, and showing up the incongruities all natural languages are imbued with in unthought of directions. Therefore apart from it as a study it makes a recreative reading of a most interesting nature and bringing into play as it does resourcefulness of logical deduction is a well applied exercise at all times.

The Association was especially pleased to get the authoritative support that the Secretary for Education gave the propaganda by his joining the organization just after its initiation. Besides the Hon. Morgan W. Shuster, another member of the Commission, the Hon. Cameron Forbes, who is an Esperantist of some years standing, has also dignified our movement by joining it.

There is a strong demand for Esperanto literature in Manila; every book store has sold right out and until the next consignment arrives the groups under process of formation are holding back. After this, however, the Association will undertake to have regular supplies shipped to them at stated intervals and will supply bookstores at wholesale rates.

If our membership looks small at this issue it is due to the fact that we have not had time to look up all the supporters or bring the Association into the lime light.

Owing to the dearth of primary literature we have decided to put a rudimentary lesson in the columns of this journal this issue for the benefit of our new readers.

Two of our members intend shortly taking a vacation in Europe and as there are strong societies in each city they have planned to visit we feel sure they will on declaring themselves have a hospitable "show round" and appreciate the benefits a knowledge of *nia internacia lingvo* confers.

Last year there were six Esperanto societies in the States. There are at the middle of this year now over fifty.

The project for bringing Esperanto into the service of the Red Cross is making great progress. The appeal is being made from St. Cyr, France.

Rapid strides are being made in Japan in the new language, also in India and the Malay peninsula.

An interesting editorial on Esperanto in the "Medical Record" shows clearly that the medical profession is fully alive to the need of an international language.

Abroad Esperanto is making rapid strides. At the German Congress in Dresden the German Esperanto Society has planned an Esperanto section.

New courses are being conducted *for merchants* in Bremen, Breslau and Dusseldorf. Three courses are now given in the public schools of Karlsruhe.

A law is soon to be introduced in the French parliament to make Esperanto one of the subjects in the French schools.

Courses for the study of Esperanto are being held in the University of Bilbao.

The Minister of Education in Belgium has announced his intention of helping the introduction of Esperanto into the schools of his country.

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The following is a list of some of the international and national reviews (mostly monthly) published in Esperanto: Internacia Scienca Revuo, La Revuo, Tra la Mondo, Lingvo Internacia, Espero Pacifista. The British Esperantist, L'Esperantiste, Germano Esperantisto, La Belga Sonorilo, Ruslanda Esperantisto, Svisa Espero, Brazila Revuo Esperantista, La Suno Hispana, Juna Esperantisto, Esperantisten, Esperanto Foto-Revuo, Eho Esperantista, Japana Esperantisto, Bulgara Esperantisto, Helpa Lingvo, Antaŭen Esperantistoj, Unua Paso, Espero Catolica, L'America Esperantisto American Esperanto Journal, Casopsis Geskych Esperantistu.

France boasts 200,000 Esperanto students, Germany 150,000, Russia, England, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Finland, Bohemia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Austria, New Zealand, Japan, India, Mexico, Peru, Chili, Canada, United States, are also strongly represented.

We want to avoid anything that appears like quack-medicine-talk or high flown oratorial flights that are dear to persons of monomaniacal tendencies, but still we can not help referring to the fact that humanity will reap untold benefit from the universal adoption of an international auxiliary tongue which sooner or later will come; and now, in the interest of speeding on that general acceptance, it appears almost a duty to the better-informed to take some part in the movement at this initiatory stage.

With the view of giving our foreign readers an idea of the strides Esperanto is making amongst the progressive peoples of these islands we intend to devote four pages to photographic illustrations of local groups and prominent local Esperantists.

Unique opportunities for the collection of pictorial postals and foreign stamps are open to Esperantists. Almost every Esperantist journal is teeming with the names and addresses of people willing to interchange same, and the practice accruing from so corresponding is advantageous to all learners.

Members who intend interchanging pictorial postcards with foreign *samideanoj* are requested to use great discretion in selecting views, so that people, who not perfectly knowing our country and conditions, may not be led to the same unfortunate impression that permeated the minds of so many thousands of visitors to the St. Louis Fair that looked upon the Igorots as the representative race of these islands.

Already adopted as a course at St. Cyr (the West Point of France), Ecole Polytechnique (Paris), Polytechnic (Zurich), Universities of Dijon, Geneva, Stockholm, Glasgow, Cambridge, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Yale and Harvard, is an indication of its rapid acceptance and growing favor.

The International Association of Commercial Employes has already adopted Esperanto as an international means of communication, as also has the International Congress of Dentists, Christian Endeavorers. The French Medical Society, The British Medical Society and The International Peace Society.

America was one of the last of the great powers to take up the new language in earnest, but now, that she has done so, we should be belieing her reputation of enterprise if we thought that it would be done in any half measures. Indications point to an intense interest being at last developed in the movement throughout all the States that is going to surprise the old world.

We in the Philippines can still hope to be considered in the vanguard if we have the support of all the provinces and are able to show *quickly* a strong combined membership, and when we consider the enthusiastic reception the Filipino people in particular are giving to the cause, and the deep interest they have already shown towards it at this early stage, we feel the Philippines will play an important part in Esperanto. There are the peculiarly adaptable characteristics of the inhabitants and circumstances favoring the easy acquisition of the language that infuse us with enthusiasm at the outset. One important help being the fortunate disposition of so many school teachers throughout the provinces holding such opportunities of organization in their hands.

If you favor the idea of an international auxiliary language and are prepared to help Esperanto in this part of the world your *early* application for membership in this Association will *doubly strengthen* the hands of the promoters. The annual fee is only ₱2.00 and there are no other dues. To enable those who reside in the more (postally) remote districts, allowance will be made in giving precedence on the roll according to number of days after receipt of this Journal to date application was posted to us.

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Sr. Manuel A. Torres has generously consented to design a special allegorical postal and present same to Executive Committee who will print a quantity to place on sale at a reasonable figure—all profits to go to the propagation funds; further particulars will be given in our next issue.

This issue will consist of one thousand copies and the Executive Committee desire to impress on members that if all are in earnest that we should carry on an energetic forward movement we should lose no time in enlarging our ranks by *individual* effort.

On the arrival of books on order it is the intention of the Association to hold a mass meeting at the Ayuntamiento, Manila. In later editions we will give a list of the public men who will address this gathering. This is to be the first of a series of meetings the Association intends to inaugurate.

We must ask the kind forbearance of our members for the omission of the special type characters that we have not yet been able to procure. We have utilized ĝ in place of the special circumflexed letter. We would at the same time remind our foreign readers that we are still as an association in the swaddling clothes of infancy laying no claim to advanced style and utilizing our first few issues for propagandism have made use of English chiefly.

We have been asked what steps the Association is taking in regards to the issue of certificates of proficiency. We take this opportunity of stating that nothing will be done in the matter until a large number of groups have affiliated and a state of advancement is reached by the Association that should guarantee to its certificates a standard of due weight and reliability. We shall be guided in these matters by the experience of older national associations. Our by laws regulate that the selection of the Examining Committee shall be made by the Vice-Presidents of the Association, who, being the presidents of the various groups, were considered the best fitted to make the selection.

With the increasing adoption of Esperanto by mercantile firms a noticeable advance in numbers of applicants for certificates is reported from Europe.

IMPORTANCIA DEL ESPERANTO

Muchas han sido las tentativas que se han hecho para conseguir el verdadero *desideratum* de la humanidad: una lengua común, un idioma internacional; pero ninguna prevaleció, hasta hoy que, con la aparición del Esperanto, podemos decir que se alcanzó el fruto apetecido.

El Esperanto ha sido inventado por un médico de Varsovia, el Doctor Zamenhof que lo dió á conocer en 1887.

Esta lengua artificial maravillosa tiene las ventajas de una lengua natural sin presentar los inconvenientes, las dificultades de éstas: es harmoniosa, flexible; rica y susceptible de todos los matices; se presta admirablemente á todos los usos, tanto á la traducción de obras literarias como á la correspondencia comercial. Se aprende en algunas semanas, y á causa de su vocabulario, es verdaderamente internacional, adaptándose á todas las sintaxis, siendo igualmente fácil para todos los pueblos de la Europa civilizada.

Su carácter de neutralidad absoluta, su simplicidad, y así mismo su elegancia, aseguran su triunfo próximo como lengua auxiliar destinada á servir á todos los pueblos al lado de la lengua patria, en sus relaciones internacionales.

Hombres eminentes tales como el gran escritor Tolstoi, el sabio filólogo Max Muller, el lingüista americano Henry Philipps, le han prestado su decidida aprobación.

La Francia, siempre celosa por los adelantos y el progreso de la humanidad, fundó una poderosa Sociedad de propagación y numerosos grupos entre cuyos miembros se cuentan los hombres más ilustres de los paises civilizados.

Médicos, jurisconsultos, filósofos, matemáticos, filólogos, pedagogos, músicos, pintores, todos los ramos del saber humano, tienen digna representación en Francia con Cart, Bourlet, Boirac, Beaufront, Trompeter, Merri, Fruictier, Menu de Menil y tantos otros, como propagadores de la hermosa creación del sabio médico polaco.

Más de 80,000 adeptos cuenta el Eesperanto en el año anterior de 1906, y tan extendido se halla este idioma por el mundo entero que ya se hace indispensable á los viajeros y comerciantes para sus relaciones con los paises del Norte.

Durante el año 1906 hay muchos periódicos mensuales esperantistas: en Francia, *L'Esperantiste;* en España, *El Esperanto* y *Suno Hispana;* en Francia y Hungria, *Lingvo internacia;* en Italia, *L'Esperantista; etc.*

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ESPERANTO

THE PROPOSED UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE

One may dislike, or disapprove of, an artificial language, or think that it is impossible to introduce it in the world, but to pronounce the existence of such a language impossible, or even to dispute the fact that, in simplicity and efficiency, an artificial language is superior to a natural one, in a great many respects, is something that no man who understands the few following facts regarding Esperanto will dare to do any more.

The general principle on which Dr. Zamenhof has worked is this: to eliminate all that is accidental in our national languages, and to keep what is common to all. In consequence, and strictly speaking, he invents nothing; he builds entirely with material that has been in existence for a long time. Here, then, is the way in which he proceeds regarding the various elements that are necessary to the formation of a language.

The Sounds. Sounds that are peculiar to one language are eliminated. The English *th* and *w* are not found in French or German, therefore they are dropped. On the other hand, the French *u*, the German *ü*, and the French nasals do not exist in English; they too are dropped. The Spanish *ñ* and *j* have the same fate. Thus, only sounds which are found everywhere are kept, and no one will have any difficulty about pronunciation, no matter to what country he belongs.

Spelling is of course phonetic: one and the same sound for one letter. There are no mute letters, as in French; neither are there double letters: *x*=*ks* (eksist), *ph*=*f*; as to *ch* it becomes *k* for the guttural sound (karakter), and *ĉ* for the sibilant sound (*ĉivalric* for *chivalric*), *c* remaining for the ordinary sound in words like cigar. The *g* is reserved for the guttural (*gril*, *garb*), and *ĝ* is used for the sibilant (*aĝ*=*age*) So *ĉ* and *ĝ* are two new signs, but for sounds which are in no way new. A third simple sign is substituted for a double letter, namely *ŝ* for *sh* (*ŝip*=*ship*, *ŝi*=*she*).

The Accent is always on the penultimate syllable. Esperanto reminds one of Italian, when spoken, and has proved extremely melodious for singing.

The Vocabulary. The principle of internationalism is applied here in a most ingenious fashion. Dr. Zamenhof proceeded thus: he compared the dictionaries of the different languages, and picked out first those words which are common to them all. He spelled them according to the phonetic system, dropped the special endings in each idiom, and adopted them as root-words in his proposed language: for example, *atom*, *aksiom*, *adres*, *form*, *fosfor*, *histori*, *poet*, *profet*, *teatr*, *telegraf*, *vagon*, etc.

Then he picked out those which appear in most languages, although not in all; for example, *bark* (English, French, German, Italian, Polish, Russian, Spanish); *eksplod* (English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Polish, Russian); *flor* (English, French, Italian, Latin, Polish, Russian), etc.

For the remaining words,—and there are comparatively few left,—which are never the same in the different languages, Dr. Zamenhof selected them in such a manner as to make the task of acquiring Esperanto equally difficult or equally easy for all concerned. *Tamen* (however), *sed* (but), *dum* (while), *brak* (arm), *proksim* (near), are taken from Latin. *Tago* (day), *monat* (month), *tapet* (carpet), are German. *Gladi* (to iron), *vidi* (to see), *vesto* (tail), are Slavic, and so forth. One sees that even there it is easy for everybody to make use of some knowledge of his own. In *vidi* every Latin scholar recognizes *videre;* in *gladi* the Germans recognize *glatt* (and the verb in dialect, *glätatten*); in *tapet*, the English recognize *tapestry* and the French *tapisserie;* in *brak*, the French *bras;* in *proksim*, the English *proximity.*

This is far from being all that is done by Dr. Zamenhof in order to render things easy to students of Esperanto.

He has an ingenious scheme of prefixes and suffixes.

Out of one root, one forms different parts of speech: *-o* indicates always a noun:
a indicates always an adjective
i indicates always a verb;
e indicates always an adverb.

Thus, the stem *parol* gives: *parol'o*, word (and as a second derivative *parol'ant'o*, orator); *parol'a*, oral; *parol'i*, to speak; and *parol'e*, orally.

Founded on the same principle of savin time and energy, we have the prefix of contrary notions. In other languages, you will find generally one word for "good"

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and another for "bad," one for "weak" and another for "strong," one for "esteem" and another for "despise," and so forth. In Esperanto you only have one to memorize in each case, thanks to the prefix for contraries, *mal*. For example, good is *bon'a*, bad will be *mal'bon'a;* strong is *fort'a*, weak will be *mal'fort'a;* to esteem is *estim'i*, to despsie will be *mal'estim'i*.

As seen from the preceding example, the selection of prefixes and suffixes is not arbitrary. Dr. Zamenhof remains true to his method. They are simply importations from existing languages.

The suffix *ar*, for instance, marks collectivity, as in most national tongues: *arb'o*, tree; *arb'ar'o*, forest; *vort'o*, word; *vort'ar'o*, dictionary. And in English, *vocabul'ar'y;* in Italian, *diction'ar'io;* in Spanish, *formul'ar'io;* in Latin, *vesti'ar'ium;* in French, *ossu'aire*.

The suffix *ebl* is nothing but the English *able* or *ible* (also French, Italian, Latin, etc.): *kred'i*, to believe, *kred'ebl'a*, credible; *fleks'i*, to bend, *fleks'ebl'a*, flexible; *leg'i*, to read; *leg'ebl'a*, readable.

Or again, the suffix *ec* (pronounced ess) which stands for abstraction: *bon'a*, good, *bon'ec'o*, kindness. In English also, *goodn'ess*, in French, *fln'esse*, in Spanish *grand'ez'a*. *Ig* marks the idea of rendering: *fort'a*, strong, *fort'ig'i*, to strengthen; and *mal'fort'a*, weak, *mal'fort'ig'i*, to weaken. *Il* marks the instrument; *komb'i*, to comb, *komb'il'o*, the comb. *Ist* the profession: *art'ist'o*, *bot'ist'o* (bootmaker), *komerc'ist'o* (business man).

Some one may object that there is no simplification in Esperanto, since we have those suffixes ourselves. But to judge thus would be proof that one has missed the point entirely. The great superiority of Esperanto here is that it is more consistent than we have been so far. Advantage has been taken of a principle, which, we know, works very well, but which was used in a happy-go-lucky fashion; in fact, to apply it very often brought about mistakes; as things are now, we must cease to be consistent with a perfectly good principle in order to remain correct in our speech. In other words, with the same principle, you make mistakes constantly in English; you can never make one in Esperanto. An Englishman can make *artist* out of *art*, or *druggist* out of *drug*, just as the Esperantist can,—but let him try with *typograph* or with *tapestry;* can he make *typographist* or *tapertrist?* No, he must know other words, like *printer* or *upholsterer*.

How fertile this principle of suffixes and prefixes is, can be realized only in reading texts in Esperanto. Then one comes across words which are surprising both by their simplicity and by their comprehensiveness: *mal'tranquil'ec'o*, uneasiness, *mal'jun'iĝ'i*, to become old. A word like *bov'o* (ox), yields easily about fifteen new words, nouns and verbs: cow, *bov'in'o;* calf, *bov'id'o;* herd, *bov'ar'o*, *bov'in'ar'o;* heifer, *bov'in'et'o;* sire, *bov'patr'o;* herdsman, *bov'ist'o*, *bov'ar'ist'o;* to herd, *bov'ar'ig'i;* to herd (feed), *bov'paŝt'i;* bull, *bov'vir'o;* dam, *bov'patr'in'o;* beef, *bov'aj'o*, *bov'viand'o;* steer, *bov'et'o;* bullock, *bov'et'vir'o*. If the root-word was one from which adjectives and adverbs were formed, the list would be still longer.—A. S.

La Himno "Espero"

En la mondon venis nova sento,
Tra la mondo iras forta voko;
Per flugiloj de facila vento
Nun de loko flugu ĝi al loko.

Ne al glavo sangon soifanta
Ĝi la homan tiras familion:
Al la mond' eterne militanta
Ĝi promesas sanktan harmonion.

Sub la sankta signo de l' espero
Kolektiĝas pacaj batalantoj.
Kaj rapide kreskas la afero
Per laboro de la esperantoj.

Forte staras muroj de miljaroj
Inter la popoloj dividitaj;
Sed dissaltos la obstinaj baroj
Per la sankta amo disbatitaj.

Sur neŭtrala lingva fundamento,
Komprenante unu la alian,
La popoloj faros en konsento
Unu grandan rondon familian.

Nia diligenta kolegaro
En laboro paca ne laciĝos,
Ĝis la bela sonĝo de l' homaro
Por eterna ben' efektiviĝos.

D-ro L. L. Zamenhof.

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LESSONS IN ESPERANTO

ALPHABET

(This is explained in the Spanish lesson on supplement.)

GRAMMATICAL TERMINATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS

O. A. E.

By adding one of these letters to the root word, substantives, adjectives and adverbs are formed.

There is no indefinite and only one definite article LA for all genders, numbers and cases.

Substantives are formed with O, adjectives with A, and adverbs with E.

LA PATR'O, *the father;* PATR'A, *paternal;* MILIT'O, *war;* MILIT'A, *military;* BON'A, *good;* BON'E, *well.*

Compound words are formed by simple junction of the roots (the defining or qualifying word always standing first), and are written a single word.

For the sake of euphony the grammatical endings of the defining word, O, A, and E may be inserted.

LA TER'POM'O, *the potato;* AKV'O'FAL'O, *waterfall;* NOKT'O'MEZ'O, *midnight;* SEN'PAG'E, *gratuitously.*

The so-called foreign words, which the greater number of languages have taken from the same source and which therefore are already internationally understood and used, undergo no change in Esperanto, beyond conforming to its system of orthography.

ORTOGRAFI'O, *orthography;* ORTOGRAFI'A, *orthographic.*

The plural is formed by adding the letter J to the termination of the noun (O) or adjective (A). Adjectives agree with their nouns as regards number and case.

LA PATRO'J, *the fathers;* BONA'J DOMO'J, *good houses.*

There are only two cases in Esperanto, the non-inflected one or the nominative and the inflected one or the accusative, which is formed by adding the letter N to the nominative, singular or plural.

LA FILO AMAS SIA'N PATRO'N, *the son loves his father;* MI VIDAS ARBOJ'N, *I see trees.*

Every preposition in the international language (except JE) has a definite fixed meaning. All prepositions govern the nominative case. The possessive is formed by the preposition DE.

DE LA PATRO, *of the father, the father's;* AL LA PATRO, *to the father;* KUN LA PATRO, *with the father;* POR LA PATROJ, *for the fathers.*

If it be necessary to employ some preposition and it is not quite evident from the sense, which it should be, the preposition JE is used, which has no definite meaning. If ambiguity is not to be feared, we may use instead of JE the accusative without a preposition.

RIDI JE LA KANTADO, *to laugh at the singing;* SOPIRO JE LA PATRUJO, *longing for one's fatherland;* JE LA TRIA TAGO or LA TRIAN TAGON, *on the third day.*

In phrases answering the question *where?* (meaning direction) the word indicating the direction takes the accusative termination N.

KIE? *where?* KIE'N VI IRAS? *where are you going?* HEJM'E, *at home;* HEJME'N, *home;* IRI PARIZO'N, *to go to Paris;* LA BIRDO FLUGIS EN LA DOMO'N, *the bird flew into the house;* PLUGAS EN LA DOMO, *flies in the house (it is in the house and flies there).*

The comparative degree is formed by PLI, *more,* and the superlative by PLEJ, *most.* The word *than* is rendered by OL. PLI BLANKA OL LAKTO, *whiter than milk;* LA PLEJ ALTA MONTO, *the highest mountain.*

The personal pronouns are:

MI *I, me;* CI *thou, thee;* LI *he, him;* ŝI *she, her;* ĝI *it;* NI *we, us;* VI *you* (sing. and plural), ILI *they, them,* SI *himself, herself, itself, themselves, oneself* (reflex), ONI *one, people, they.*

The personal pronouns in the objective case also take the accusatival N, and by adding the adjectival A, they are turned into possessive pronouns, obeying the rules for adjectives.

MIA *my, mine;* VIA *your, yours;* ŝIA *her, hers;* ĝIA *its;* MIN *me* (obj.) ILIAJN PATROJN, *their fathers* (obj.) LIAJ LIBROJ, *his books.*

AS. IS. OS. US. U. I.

ANT. INT. ONT. AT. IT. OT.

By means of these 12 grammatical terminations and characteristics and the auxiliary verb ESTI we are able to render all voices, moods and tenses of the conjugation.

The verb never changes its form as regards number and person.

(*Continued on page ...*)

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The first three terminations, AS, IS, OS serve to indicate the three fundamental tenses:

Present—MI SKRIB'AS, *I write*
Past—MI SKRIB'IS, *I wrote*
Future—MI SKRIB'OS, *I shall write*

The next three, US, U, I help to form the conditional, imperative and infinite moods:

Conditional—MI SKIRB'US, *I should write*
Imperative—SKRIB'U, *write*
Infinitive—SKRIB'I, *to write*

By adding the personal pronoun to the imperative one expresses wish, intention or will:

(KE) LI SKRIB'U, *let him write, that he may write;* NI SKRIB'U, *let us write.*

The characteristics ANT, INT, ONT, form the active participles:

Present—SKRIB'ANT'A, *writing*
Past—SKRIB'INT'A, *having written*
Future—SKRIB'ONT'A, *about to write*

By adding the grammatical terminations O, A they become substantives and adjectives, and by adding E they obtain an adverbial character:

LA LEGANTO, *the reader;* LA PASINTA NOKTO, *the past night;* INSTRUANTE NI LERNAS, *in teaching we learn.*

The passive participles are formed by the characteristics, AT, IT, OT:

Present—AM'AT'A, *being loved*
Past—AM'IT'A, *having been loved*
Future—AM'OT'A, *about to be loved*

These also can be turned into substantives, adjectives and adverbs:

LA AMATO, AMATINO, *the sweetheart;* KUIRITAJ TERPOMOJ, *boiled potatoes;* LI REVENIS EL LA BATALO VUNDITE, *having been wounded, he returned from the battle.*

By the help of the auxiliary ESTI the compound tenses are formed.

VI ESTAS PETATA, *you are requested* (singular) (literally: you—are—being requested).

NI ESTOS SKRIBINTAJ, *we shall have written* (literally: we—shall be—having written).

SI ESTUS LABORANTA, *she would be working;* LI ESTIS DORMONTA, *he was about to sleep;* MI ESTAS AMITA, *I have been loved* (literally: I—am—having been loved).

ESTU BENATA, *be blessed.*

PREFIXES

BO- denotes *relation by marriage*; PATRO, father; BOPATRO, father-in-law; FRATO brother; BOFRATO, brother in-law.

DIS- denotes *separation* (as in English): SEMI, to sow; DISSEMI, to disseminate.

EK- denotes *beginning and momentary action*; BRILI, to shine; EKBRILI, to flash; KANTI, to sing; EKKANTI, to start singing.

GE- denotes *persons of both sexes, taken together*; MASTRO, master; GEMASTROJ, master and mistress; ONKLO, uncle; GEONKLOJ, uncle and aunt.

MAL- denotes *opposite ideas*; FERMI, to shut; MALFERMI, to open.

RE- denotes *return and repetition*; VENI, to come; REVENI, to come back; BRILI, to shine; REBRILI, to reflect.

THE PHILIPPINES ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION

July 18th, Meeting

SUMMARY OF MINUTES

The meeting of the Association took place at the headquarters on July 18, 1907.

The President took the chair and called the meeting to order at 6 o'clock p.m. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. Report of Ways and Means Committee was read, advocating:

(a) The monthly publication of an official organ.

(b) The immediate order by cable of text books, etc. and raising the sum of P250 for that purpose.

(c) That the Manila Merchants' Association be invited to "boost" the islands through the means of a special issue of our journal in Esperanto, mailed to all addresses in the large Adresaro de Esperantistoj throughout the world.

Sections "a" and "b" were adopted and the committee were authorized to approach the body concerned when they thought the time was ripe and details were fully worked out.

Mr. Weaver gave notice of an amendment to the By-Laws to permit of an elective Vice-President on the list of officers in By-Law 2

The meeting then terminated.

The Far Eastern Review and also La Revista Filipina have both devoted several columns to elementary lessons in Esperanto, which will doubtless greatly assist the promulgation amongst sections to whom its application would be especially beneficial.

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NOTICES

HEADQUARTERS

The Headquarters of the Association are at 53 Calle Palacio (kindly placed at our disposal by Major Hartigan), where all Association Meetings will take place unless otherwise specified; which is also open to meetings of groups.

The Executive Committee's address is P. O Box 326, Manila.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

All notices of meetings will be published in these columns and this shall be considered official notification except in cases of interim meetings or when time does not permit sufficient notice.

HOW TO LEARN ESPERANTO.

(1) If possible, study with some other person, or even better, form a little group of such persons. Let the group meet once a week: every member of the group, however, must study daily at home at least half an hour a day.

(2) Read aloud all Esperanto texts—pay especial attention to the vowels—never "slur" any of them.

(3) Do not attempt to translate from English into Esperanto during the first month.

(4) Learn a few non-English roots by heart every day.

(5) *Bullen's Lessons* (26 cents) is the best book for most beginners. *Cox's Grammar and Commentary* (85 cents) is also excellent, especially for reference.

(6) After four to six weeks conscientious study, or even before this, begin to read simple Esperanto prose.

EKZEMPLO

Ciertamente es gran placer para mí presentar esta nueva lengua
Certe est'as grand'a plezur'o por mi prezent'i ĉi tiu'n nov'a'n lingv'o'n

al público, en nombre del grupo Esperantista de Manila, porque de
al la publiko, je la nom'o de la grup'o esper'ant'ist'a de Manila, ĉar el

ello recibirán importante provecho. "El Esperanto es sencillo, flexible, harmonioso
tio ili ricev'os grav'a'n profi't'o'n. "Esper'ant'o est'as simpl'a, fleks'ebl'a, harmoni'a,

verdaderamente internacional en sus elementos, y muestra al — mundo civilizado
ver'e inter'naci'a en si'a'j element'o'j, kaj montr'as al la mond'o civiliz'at'a

la única verdadera solución de este problema, porque muy fácil para hombres no
la sol'a'n ver'a'n solv'o'n de tiu ĉi problem'o, ĉar tre facil'a por hom'o''j ne

muy instruidos, es entendido sin trabajo por las personas bien educadas."
mult'e instru'it'a'j, est'as kompren'at'a sen pen'o de la person'o'j bon'e eduk'it'a'j."

Algunas horas son suficientes para traducirlo, y por consiguiente para
Kelkaj horoj estas sufiĉaj por traduki ĝin, kaj sekve por

entender los numerosos libros publicados y las interesantes revistas, en las que
kompreni la multenombrajn librojn publikitajn kaj la interesajn revuojn per kiuj

podemos estudiar los progresos de la humanidad. También ahora es muy
ni povas studi la progresojn de la homaro. Ankaŭ nun estas tre

útil su estudio, porque cada hombre encuentra millares de corresponsales
utila ĝia lernado, por ke ĉiu homo trovu milojn da korespondantoj

en todo el mundo, á los cuales puede pedir los informes necesarios relativo
en la tuta mondo, al kiuj li povas peti la informojn necesajn pri

á sus trabajos científicos ó para su comercio. El también nos aproximará
siaj laboroj sciencaj aŭ por sia komerco. Ĝi ankaŭ nin alproksimigos

lo posible á la deseada paz, por medio del arbitraje internacinal y al rápido
kiel eble al la dezirata paco, per la arbitracio internacia kaj al la rapida

progreso de la ciencia. Honremos, pues, á su famoso creador.
progresado de la scienco. Ni honoru, do, ĝian faman kreinton.

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CORRESPONDENCE

AL LA PUBLIKO, SALUTON:

Tiu ĉi gazeto signas la aperon de nova publikaĵo ĉe la vicoj de l'ĵurnaloj de Manila. Ĝi estas la organo de nenia korporacio, sekto, raso aŭ koloro. Ĝia misio estas kaj estos ĉiam propagandi ideon, la Homa Fratiĝo, per ĝia disvastigilo, la lingvo internacia Esperanto.

La lingvo Esperanto, elpensita plej scienca maniere de l'fama Doktoro Zamenhof de Varsovio, ne aspiras detroni ia ajn lingvon, sed simple taŭgi kiel helpa idiomo, kvazaŭ likviddomo, por la intelektularo.

Dum ĝi estas trovita adekvata por esprimi kun precizeco literaturajn frazestilojn kaj artistajn frazojn de poezio, ĝia fortikeco oni trovos je ĝia alkonformiĝo por la bezonoj de komerco. Ĝi estas simpla, kaj en tio konsistas ĝia grandeco.

Krom la profito esti utila kiel rimeda interkomunikilo kun fremeduloj, ĝi kaŭzos bonegan efekton en tiuj ĉi insuloj, nome: efektivigos pli bonan kompreniĝon inter ĉiuj personoj. Tuj kiam ni estos interkomprenĝantaj unu la alia, la cetero de nia tasko estos facila.

W. D. S.

Al Redaktoro, P. ESP. CIR.

Kara Sinjoro:

Oni aŭdas esprimata, tiuj ĉi tempoj, multajn diversajn opiniojn, pri la esperanta lingvo, aparte oni, kiu estas interesata en kreskigi la membraro de la asocio, kaj ĉe ian tempoj, ĝi estas amuzanta kaj tre ofte ĝenanta, kiam oni renkontas personojn kiuj ne povas kompreni la korektan intencon de la lingvo, kaj kies kontraŭdirojn kontraŭ ĝi, povas aŭdata tre malproksima, ĉiu homo havas siajn proprajn antaŭjugojn, sed kial ili prenis tia mallarĝa rigardo de tiu ĉi afero, ĝi estas malfacila diri, oni ne estas tiel malakra de kompreneco, ke sia ne povas vidi la bonon de ia internacia rimedo de komunikeco.

Tamen, unuj ne estas benata per elasta cerbo, unu kapabla de prenanta plilarĝaj rigardo, de tiaj aferoj kiu prenas ilian preter iliaj limlinoj, ĉi tiuj devas sekvi nian plilertajn kaj pli saĝajn homojn kiu estas direktanta la vojo de progreso al tiu ĉi fino: tutmondo lingvo ampleksanta:, neutraleco, plena taŭgeco, kaj facileco por

TO THE PUBLIC, GREETING:

This periodical marks the entrance of a new publication into the ranks of Manila's journals. It is not the organ of any corporation, of any sect, of any race, of any color. Its mission is to propagate the one idea—The Brotherhood of Man, through the instrumentality of the international language Esperanto.

The Esperanto tongue, invented in the most scientific manner by the illustrious Doctor Zamenhof of Warsaw, does not aspire to depose any other tongue but simply to serve as an auxiliary language, a clearing house, as it were, for the intellectual world.

While it has been found adequate to convey the niceties of library expression and the artistic phrases of poetry its *forte* one will find to lie in its adaptation to the needs of commerce. It is simple and herein lies its strength.

Apart from the advantage of being useful as a means of communication with the outside world it cannot fail to have a far reaching effect in these islands, namely: in bringing about a better understanding between all persons. Once we understand each other the rest of our task will be easy.

W. D. S.

To Editor, P. ESP. CIR.

Dear Sir:

One hears in these times many different opinions expressed about the Esperanto language, especially one who is interested in swelling the membership of the association, and sometimes it is amusing, and not infrequently embarrasing, when you meet a person who fails to grasp the intent of the language and whose arguments against it can be heard all over.

Each man has his pet prejudices, but why they take such a narrow view of this matter it is difficult to say; no one can be so dull of comprehension, that he can not see the good of some international means of communication.

However, some are not blessed with an elastic brain, one capable of taking a broader view of things that carry them beyond their immediate surroundings, so they should follow the cue of our more learned and wiser men, who are directing the course of progress to this end: a universal language embracing neutrality, full avail-

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lernado, tiu ĉi estas Esperanto: la evolucia resultato de centjaroj, kaj ĉe la nuna tempo estas dissemiĝinta tra la mondo, malrapide sed certe.

Tiaj famaj kaj eminentaj homoj tiel jam favoris ĝia alpreno ne faras uze helpas sensenaĝajn projektojn, tial, ni povas senti ke ni ne eraros en akceptanta Esperanto tiel io tie ĉi resti.—

P.N.A.

ability and ease of learning; this is Esperanto, the evolutionary result of centuries and at the present time it is slowly but surely becoming disseminated through the world.

Such famous and eminent men, as already have favored its adoption do not usually assist nonsensical projects, therefore we can rest assured that we will not make a mistake by accepting Esperanto as a thing here to stay.—

P.N.A.

Esperanto in Commerce

Esperanton oni nun komencas rigardi inter la komercistoj en nia lando. Parolante pri la bezono de internacia lingvo en unu el la lastaj numeroj de la *Financier*, financa jurnalo eldonata en New York, kaj eble unu el la plej gravaj de ĝia speco en la Unuigitaj Statoj, la redaktoro skribis, inter aliaj aferoj, la jenan:

"La plimulto da Amerikaj firmoj hodiaŭ fidas al lertaj junaj jermduloj por la internacia korespondado, kaj multaj firmoj, malesperante pri la malfacileco kapti kaj gardi efektive bonajn helpantojn fremdajn jam forlasis promes-plenajn kampojn kaj turnis sian atention entute al hejmlanda komerco, jam suferanta de otro multa konkursado.

Estas afero gratulinda do ke efektive utila plenega kaj kontentiga neŭtrala lingvo komencas utiliĝi. Ni parolas pri Esperanto, kiun oni preskaŭ ĉie instruas kaj alprenis en Europo kaj en la Oriento. Estas antaŭvidate, ke post kvar au kvin jaroj la komerca mondo usados Esperantion ĉie."

Esperanto is now beginning to be recognized by the commercial interests of the country. In discussing the need of an international language in a recent issue of *The Financier*, a financial magazine published in New York, and perhaps one of the most important of its kind in the United States, the editor said, among other things:

"The majority of American houses to-day rely on bright young foreigners to conduct international correspondence, and many interests, despairing of the difficulty of securing and holding really efficient help, have abandoned promising fields and turned their attention wholly to domestic trade already suffering from over-competition.

"It is a matter for congratulation, therefore, that a really useful, comprehensive and satisfactory neutral language is coming into use. We refer to Esperanto, which is being widely taught and adopted in Europe and in the Orient. *It is anticipated that in four or five years the commercial world will be using Esperanto universally.*"

—*The American Esperanto Journal.*

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S ADVICE

An important publication last April on the subject which interests us was the advice sent by the U. S. government to American merchants to study the language.

It is contained in the daily consular reports issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, dated March 2nd, and is the result of a letter from the American consul at Breslau. We quote one sentence: "Our manufacturers may wake up some day to see English, French and German salesmen running over the world, glibly talking Esperanto wherever they go, and taking large orders.

KING EDWARD'S APPROVAL

At the conference of the National Association of Head Teachers held at Leamington, England. Dr. J. C. O'Conner delivered a lecture on Esperanto. Replying afterwards to a vote of thanks, he stated that he had received a letter from his Majesty King Edward, who said he was delighted to accept a copy of his Grammar and Dictionary, and that he wished him success in his work.—*The Shorthand World.*"

The London Chamber of Commerce holds regular Esperanto examinations.

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CHRONICLE

SECTION DEVOTED TO THE AFFILIATED GROUPS.

Until the arrival of books on order many of the groups are holding back their organization meetings.

Manila Esperanto Society No. 1, with Dr. Yemans as President have regular classes at 3 p.m. Sunday, for study.

We understand that some of the large schools in Manila are making Esperanto a regular course.

The Secretary of the Malay Esperanto Society kindly sent us seventy text books to appease the demand for primary literature, these were immediately snapped up and we are now waiting the arrival of the cabled order.

We hear that groups are being formed already in some of the provinces.

The enthusiasm of the Filipino students towards the new language is very marked.

A language with all the possibilities that Dr. Zamenhof's has, combined with the ease with which it can be mastered, is an attraction to all those who have at some time or other had to wade through the endless irregularities and inconsistencies of natural tongues.

There is now a wide range of literature for students, besides translations of classical and standard works, there are about thirty journals which groups would do well to subscribe for and pass around the membership.

It is hoped that the various groups will make use of these columns, this section being specially devoted to them.

We again would impress upon members that they should endeavor to get groups organized amongst themselves, even if only ten members as a start.

When once our newer members have acquired the preliminary rudiments, amalgamations or augmentations will give some very strong societies under the ægis of the Association.

On the affiliation of a group the president will be the only person really obliged to become a member of the Association due to his thereby attaining the rank of Vice-President. The group members are called Associate members and as such are not entitled to vote at Association meetings except as a body through their president as a delegate, thus giving an extra vote to ex-officio vice-presidents.

It is hoped, however, in consideration of the small fee demanded (only ₱2.00) that (except in the most apparent cases where it might fall heavily) all Esperantists will rally to the central association's aid to enable it to carry on the large campaign it has in front of it, besides which, each member is entitled to the journal.

It has been suggested that as soon as the organization numbers over one thousand members an alphabetical list in book form be printed giving names and addresses of all members. We anticipate that we shall be able to start on this publication before Christmas.

Members of Executive Committee who have ordered supplies of books will devote profits that may accrue from sale of same to free propagation.

NEXT MEETING

OF THE

Philippines Esperanto Association

WILL BE HELD

AT HEADQUARTERS

(53 PALACIO)

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 5.30 p.m.

All members are requested to attend and bring interested friends.

It is intended to make from this start

A POPULAR MOVEMENT TOWARDS UNIVERSALITY IN THE ISLANDS

NO HALF MEASURES

A *VIGOROUS* PROPAGANDA

GREAT EXPECTATIONS IN THIS FIELD

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Bileto de Loterio

Mi sidis je mia skribtablo, farante desegnon por kamena fajroširmilo japana, kiam mia edzino, kiu estis kudranta apud la fenestro, demandis min: "Vi do aĉetis bileton de la Loterio de la Ekspozicio de l'Agronomia Komitato?"

Sub tiu ĉi demando, aldirita kun ŝajna trankvileco, mi sentis, ke mallaŭte murmuris ventego da ripročoj! Mia edzino havas filozofian naturon kaj principojn de hejma ekonomio. En ĉiuj aferoj ŝi konsideras la kaŭzon kaj la rezultaton, pesante atente tiun ĉi kaj tiun, sin demandante ĉiam, ĉu la afero valoros la koston, ĉar ŝi estas bonega kalkulantino, kun ŝpirito klara, praktika, komerca, malameganta ĉiun neregulajon, ĉiun kapricon en la mastrumado,—dum mi, per mia profesio mem (mi estas desegnisto de modeloj por murpaperoj), estas forte altirata al la vivo artista kaj revema.

Mia edzino diris, ke partopreni en loterio estas *j*eti sian monon tra la fenestro, ke tia ludo estas malutila, ĉar ĝi naskas en la homoj malsaĝajn esperojn kaj incitas ilin fidi al la hazardoj de la lotado, anstataŭ fidi nur al la laboro regula, honesta kaj konstanta. Mi kontraŭe ludas en ĉiuj loterioj, ĉar mi opinias, ke estus eble, ke mi gajnus: kial la bonsorto ne ridetus al homo tiel bone farita por la feliĉo, kiel mi estas? Kaj tiam, kio ŝajnus la elspezo kompare kun la gajno? Tion mia edzino mokas, kaj la esperojn de gajno ŝi, konforme al siaj principoj de hejma ekonomio, absolute malŝatas.

—"Vi do aĉetis bileton de la Loterio de la Ekspozicio de l'Agronomia Komitato? ŝi demandis min.

—Jes, mi aĉetis unu, mi respondis lasante mian krajonon kaj min apogante sur mian seĝegon kun la kiel eble plej senkulpa mieno. Tio estas ekspozicio de uza*j*oj gardenaj kaj domaj; por unu franko, ni havas la eblon gajni meblojn ĝardenajn, kuirejajn uzajojn, tablajn manĝilarojn, unuvorte ĉiuspecajn objektojn tre utilajn kaj tre agrablajn.

—Ni povus gajni? respondis mia edzino. Efektive kial ne? Tiel same onklo Amerika povus eniri la ĉambron kaj donaci al ni cent mil frankojn. Tiom da aferoj estas *eblaj!*... Tamen mi volas diri al vi, ke mi *j*us legis en la *j*urnalo, ke la lotado estas farita hieraŭ, kaj ankaŭ en ĝi mi vidis la tabelon de la numeroj gajnantaj."

Kaj ŝi rapidis alporti al mi la gazeton. "La afero tamen ŝajnas interesi vin" mi diris al ŝi ridetante—"Kompreneble, ŝi sentence respondis; kiam oni estas aĉetinta bileton, estas regule, ke oni ekzamenu, ĉu la numero estas elirinta, por ke la afero havu konkludon." Kaj ŝi reiris al sia labortablo kaj rekomencis kudri tre trankvile. "Cetere, mi rimarkigis, tio estas ne la oficiala tabelo, sed nur mallongigita tabelo tia, kian la gazetoj havas la kutimon publikigi. Tiam, ĝi nenion signifas?—Jes, jes, ĝi estas tiel bona, kiel la oficiala tabelo, la numeroj estas en ĝi enskribitaj tre zorge."

Mi prenis mian paperujon por serĉi mian numeron en la amaso da similaj, kiuj estis en ĝi. Mi trarigardis la kolonojn da ciferoj. "Matildo! ni gajnis ion!" Mi ree komparis la ciferojn: 122a, serio 307a. "Unu ĉashundo!" Mi portis la gazeton kaj mian numeron al mia edzino: "Vidu, mi ne trompiĝas; nenia dubo estas ebla, vidu!—Jes, estas vere. Sed kion ni faros el ĉashundo?—Sendube ĝi estas bela besto, ĉar alie oni ne estus akceptinta ĝin en la Ekspozicio. Mi ne estas ĉasisto, tio estas vera; sed ĝi servos por gardi la ĝardenon; dum la pasinta jaro oni ŝtelis ĉe ni multe da pomoj. Kaj ankaŭ tia hundo estas amuzo; ĝi estos por ni agrabla akompananto; la hundo estas besto tiel bela, tiel ĝentila, tiel fidela!

—Sed kie ĝi loĝos? demandis mia edzino. Ĝi ne estas hundo, kiun oni povas lasi en salono aŭ havi sur siaj genuoj; ni ne povos konservi ĝin senĉese en la domo, kaj nokte, se pluvos, oni ne povos lasi ĝin kuradi en la ĝardeno sen rifuĝejo?

—Estas vere, mi respondis; oni ne povas havi ĉashundon en la domo. Estas necese, ke ni havu por ĝi hundodometon, kaj mi tuj iras por aĉeti unu, por ke nia hundo alvenante trovu tuj dometon, je kiu ĝi kutimos. Kiam ni promenados, ĝi akompanos nin, kaj kelkafoje mi permesos al ĝi sin kuŝigi tie sub mia skribtablo...

—Sed ĉu ne estŭs pli bone atendi, ĝis kiam ni havos la hundon, antau ol aĉeti la hundodometon? diris mia edzino, kiu, laŭ sia kutimo, konsideris ĉion zorge. Oni ne scias... La hundo eble estos tre malgranda kaj la dometo acetita tro granda, aŭ kontraŭe la hundo eble estos tiel granda, ke ĝi ne povos eniri en malgrandan dometon.

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—Ĉashundo estas ĉiam granda, mi respondis tuj, fiera montri, ke mi estas pli instruita ol ŝi pri tio.

—Sed kion tio ĉi signifas? Mi vidas *P. B.*, per literoj kursivaj, post la vorto "ĉashundo"...

—Jes, efektive, "ĉashundo, *P. B.*" Kion tio ĉi povas signifi? mi demandis min, P. B., P. B..., mi ripetis pripensante—Atendu!... Jen mi trovis! sen la dubo, tio signifas "Premio de Berlino." Se ne estus tiel, kion povus signifi tiuj ĉi literoj? Jes, tio estas la premio donacita de urbo Berlino. Tre certe ĝi estas belega besto, modelo de speco, io eksterordinara. Ni donos al ĝi belan hundodometon, ĉenon ne tro pezan kaj elegantan, ĉar ni devos konduki ĝin ĉene dum kelkaj tagoj, ĝiskiam ĝi estos kutiminta, retrovi la vojon al la domo.

—Ĉu ne estus pli bone, vidi la hundon unue? insistis mia edzino.

—Kial mi farus duoblan iron? La vojo estas longa, kaj mi perdus tiel duonon da tago. Aŭdu, jen tio, kion mi faros: mi tuj iros aĉeti la hundodometon, kaj pasante mi eniros ĉe mian fraton Paŭlon, por doni al li la bileton kaj la ĉenon. Li prenos veturilon kaj li lkondukos ĉe nin la hundon."

Mia edzino nur faris signon per la kapo, kaj mi rapidis foriri. Mi havis iom da malfacileco, por trovi hundodometon jam faritan kaj pretan; sed en Berlino oni trovas ĉion, kion oni volas—pagante! Du laboristoj transportis la hundodometon sur veturilo ĝis mia domo. Mi iris ĉe Paŭlon, felice mi trovis lin ne okupatan. "Mi plezure iros serĉi la hundon, li diris. Sed mi bezonas, ke vi donu al mi busumon. Mi visitis la Ekspozicion kaj mi vidis la hundojn sen buŝumoj; mi sĉias, kiaj ili estas... Por serĉi vian hundon, mi devos tiri ĝin en la veturilon, vojaĝi kun ĝi, kaj dume miaj tibioj ne estos malproksime de ĝiaj dentoj. En tiaj kondiĉoj la najbareĉo tiel proksima kun granda hundo, kiu ne konas min, ŝajnas al mi tro danĝera. Sen buŝumo, mi ne iros serĉi la hundon, diris Paŭlo kun decida tono—Aĉetu do unu, mi rediris, elektu ion elegantan, por ke ni povu uzi ĝin poste por la promenadoj.—Je kia prezo?—Je 4 markoj ĉirkaŭe," mi diris, kaj me revenis hejmen.

Mi alvenis tute ĝustatempe, por observi la alporton de la hundodometo, kaj mi ordonis, ke oni ĝin metu apud la pordon, interne de la krado. Mi donis al la laboristoj malavaran drinkmonon. La hundodometo estis kompare malkara, ĝi ne estis tute nova kaj kostis 35 markojn. Tiam mi supreniris ĉe mian edzinon kaj rakontis al ŝi, kion mi faris; ŝi tuj enskribis la elspezon sur sian spezlibron. Ni gaje manĝis nian verspermanĝon, kaj mi zorgis meti aparte kelke da kartilagoj kaj ostoj; mi rekomendis al la servistino ,ke ŝi metu ilin en poton kun buljono kaj kelkaj pecoj da pano por la hundo.

Subite oni forte sonorigis. "Ĉu estas Paŭlo? mi ekkriis. Mi ne aŭdis la veturilon." La voĉo de Paŭlo sonis ekstere; li eniris. Lia vizago havis strangan esprimon. "Kaj la hundo? mi demandis." Paŭlo elprenis blanka paperpaketo, kiun mi ĝis nun ne rimarkis, blankan objekteton. "La hundo?" Tiu demando revenis sur miajn lipojn, kaj mi rigardis kun mirega mieno la blankan objekteton: Paŭlo prezentis al mi ornamajon por skribtablo, ĉashundon longan je 20 ĉentimetroj, faritan el... porĉelano biskvita. Li metis ĝin sur la tablon kun le ĉeno kaj la busumo apude.

Ni staris tie, ĉiuj kvar (ĉar la servistino estis restinta en la ĉambro)—kun grande malfermitaj buŝoj—ĝis kiam mia edzino ekridegis, mi ankaŭ, kaj Paŭlo, kiu videble de longe faris ĉiujn penojn, por ne ridi, sin ne detenis plu. Jen tio, kion signifis *P. B.!!* "Sed tio estas hontinda trompo! Kial oni en skribis per ĉiuj literoj?" mi ekkriis kolere. Sed mi estis malprava, ĉar, relegante la tabelon, ni vidis flanke de numero gajnanta la sciigon "porcelano biskvita," skribita per ĉiuj literoj; la aliajn fojojn, pro manko de loko, oni metis nur la ĉefliterojn.

—"Kaj la hundodometo? demandis tiam mia edzino, ĉu vi aĉetos hundon por meti en ĝin? Mi opinias, ke tiu malgranda besto kostas nun sufiĉe kare.

—Ne, mi rediris, aĉeti hundon! Vere mankas nur tio! ni penos revendi la hundodometon, la ĉenon kaj la buŝumon malplej malbone kiel eble.

—44 markoj sume, nur diris mia edzino. Mi nenion respondis kaj penis min okupi profunde per miaj desegnoj.

La morgaŭan tagon, mi trovis la hundon kiel ornamon sur mia skribtablo: ĝi estis beleta statueto, bone farita, tre natura, tre pale flava, preskaŭ blanka. Ĝi restas tie sur mia skribtablo, kaj mi edzino viŝas ĝin, senpolvigas ĝin ĉiumatene, kun videbla prefero; si multe zorgas, ke tiu artobjekto ne estu rompita!

Sed poste, ciufoje kiam mi parolis pri la aĉeto de loteria bileto, mia edzino montris al mi la hundon per energia fingro, kaj mi konservis mian monon en mia poĉo. Jam tri jaroj pasis de la momento, kiam tio okazis, kaj neniam plu mi aĉetis biletojn de loterio.

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The Philippines Esperanto Association

(Articles of Association: See page 1 cover.)

BY-LAWS

1. MEMBERSHIP. Any person may become a member of the Association and shall be considered as such upon notification from the Secretary-Treasurer in writing, who shall also give him a receipt and official number in the Association.

All members of affiliated groups are *ipso facto* Associates without further payment and shall each receive an official number.

2. OFFICERS. The officers shall consist of an Honorary President (Dr. L. L. Zamenhof), a President, Vice-Presidents (the President of each affiliated group), and a Secretary-Treasurer.

3. GOVERNMENT. A committee shall be appointed by the President to consist of three members who, together with himself and the Secretary-Treasurer, shall be called the Executive Committee and shall act for the organization with power of authorizing disbursements of funds.

4. DUTIES. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and shall, unless otherwise provided for, appoint all committees. In the absence of the President the senior Vice-President shall perform the duties of President (seniority computed by date of affiliation of group).

The Secretary-Treasurer shall be the recording and corresponding officer, and shall keep a correct account of the funds of the Association, also a roll of members and associates who shall each have an official number. He shall be authorized, on the recommendation of the President or any two other members of the Executive Committee, to accept applications for membership in the name of the Association and shall notify applicants.

5. MEETINGS. Regular Meetings shall be held monthly. Special Meetings may be convened by the President. An Annual Meeting for the election of officers, etc., shall be held yearly in July. Due notice to be given in each case.

6. FEES. The annual fee shall be ₱2 for members and ₱4 for affiliated groups, payable in advance.

7. VOTING. Each member shall be entitled to one vote and the Vice-Presidents in their capacity as delegates from affiliated groups shall have one extra vote. Quorum to consist of seven members to transact business.

8. CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY. An Examining Committee to issue certificates of proficiency shall be appointed yearly by the President and Vice Presidents in council assembled.

9. AMENDMENTS. A By-Law may be amended or a new By-Law made at any Regular Meeting of the Association by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of members present, a prior notice of thirty days having been given in writing and each member and group notified thereof.

It is suggested that the following Articles of Association and By-Laws (Model A, with a change of name and perhaps minor points as to meetings and dues) be adopted by all new groups or societies so as to give a uniformity of constitution throughout.—Executive Committee P. E. A.

[MODEL A]

The Manila Esperanto Society, No. 1

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

I. NAME. The name of the Society shall be "The Manila Esperanto Society, No. 1".

II. OBJECT. The object of the Society is to affiliate with and maintain allegiance to The Philippine Esperanto Association and to further help popularizing the International Auxiliary Language Esperanto by opening up opportunities for its study and practice by the means of Meetings, etc.

BY-LAWS

1. MEMBERSHIP. Any person may become a member of the Society upon acceptance by a two-third majority of members present at the first Meeting following application.

2. OFFICERS AND DUTIES. The officers shall consist of a President (who will *ex-officio* be a Vice-President in The Philippines Esperanto Association upon affiliation) and a Secretary-Treasurer. The duties shall be those usually pertaining to their respective offices.

3. MEETINGS. Regular Meetings shall be held monthly. Special Meetings may be convened by the President. An Annual Meeting for the election of officers, etc., shall be held yearly. Due notice to be given in each case.

4. DUES. The annual subscription shall be ₱1.00 payable in advance.

5. PROCEDURE. The Meetings shall be governed by the usual parliamentary procedure. Seven to constitute a quorum.

6. AMENDMENTS. A By-Law may be amended or a new By-Law made at any Regular Meeting of the Society by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of members present.

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LIST OF MEMBERS, AUGUST, 1907.—PHIL. ESP. ASS'N.

1 Dr. H. W. Yemans,
2 Mr. W. W. Weaver
3 " W. H. Case
4 " A. R. Tuohy
5 " W. Crozier
6 " S. Garcia Roxas
7 " W. D. Smith
8 " Cecil Cosper
9 " G. C. Dobson
10 " W. J. Crampton
11 " C. H. Noronha
12 " M. Goodman
13 " O. J. Madsen
14 " C. H. Cady
15 " M. A. Torres
16 Dr. Felipe Zamora
17 Miss Felicidad Zamora
18 " Trinidad "
19 " Margarita "
20 " Marie Paz "
21 " Maria Paz Arguelles
22 Mr. E. Z. Putman
23 " F. V. Freire
24 " John F. Mangels
25 " C. W. Ney
26 Mrs. C. W. Ney
27 Major Thos. L. Hartigan
28 Mr. Raymond Hartigan
29 " J. Courtney Hixon
30 Hon. Cameron Forbes
31 Mr. Alfonso Velasco
32 " I. Arnalot
33 " Hermenegildo Cruz
34 " T. C. Kinney
35 " A. F. Ferguson
36 " Leon A. Gomez
37 " Horace J. Dickinson
38 " Roy H. Gearhart
39 " W. Dederick
40 " Velear L. Minehart
41 " Chas. S. Banks
42 " A. K. La Motte
43 " R. B. Westcott
44 " E. B. Harris
45 " James H. Bass
46 " Joseph Oberlin
47 " Philip C. Whitaker
48 " A. E. Ongpin
49 " F L. Lutz
50 " W. T. Williams
51 " Prudencio Pascual
52 " M. B. Burke
53 " S. V. Derr
54 " S. Nakamura
55 " M. M. Celis
56 " G. H. Rarey
57 " Santiago L. Abillar
58 " Pedro C. Roxas
59 " Eustaquio C. Diaz
60 " F. E. Braman
61 Mr. Geo. H. Diaz
62 " James Kelly
63 Mrs. Ledyard
64 Mr. Luis Llanso
65 " José L. Javier
66 " N. C. Comfort
67 Dr. Y. K. Ohno
68 Hon. Morgan W. Shuster
69 Mr. Vernon H. Petre
70 " Alberto Campos
71 " Plácido Santiago
72 " Agaton Domingiuano
73 " Roberto M. Dy
74 " L. D. Weeks
75 **Manila Esp. Soc. No. 1**
76 Mr. Arcadio Arellano
77 " Ceferino Cacnio
78 Mrs. Anna R. Clifford
79 Mr. Sixto Nazario
80 " Angel Borrel
81 " Zoilo Villanueva
82 Dr. L Viado
83 " A. de Asis Macapinlac
84 Miss Natividad Almeida
85 Mr. Fernando Salas
86 " Agustin Coruña
87 " Pedro T. Torres
88 " Juan Atayde
89 " J. J. McCarthy
90 " W. H. MacDonald
91 " C. P. Jarman
92 " W. R. Blanchard
93 Dr. J. Lane Albon
94 Mr. Rosendo Santiago
95 " T. B. Tolman
96 " Vicente Guasch
97 " C. N. Guertin
98 " E. R. Koert
99 " Juan Manahan
100 " Hermann C. Luersson
101 " L. J. Lambert
102 Mrs. L. J. Lambert
103 Mr. Sixto Sandejas
104 " Ramon Syyap
105 " C. Rodriguez
106 " John P Quander
107 " Honorio Lopez
108 " W. M. Taylor
109 " Leo J. Discher
110 " W. A. Northrop
111 " Norberto Rivera
112 " F. Luling
113 " A. Wuterich
114 " A. V. Brodett
115 " F. J. Brown
116 " Manuel Espinosa
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118 " Walker U. Anderson
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121 Mr. Benito Abreu
122 " W. W. Hoadly
123 " J. Carpi
124 " José Puya
125 " H. M. R. Rodman
126 " P. Botelho
127 " J. H. Mader
128 " Maurice Kahn
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132 " Carlos Voigt
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135 " G. Catipon
136 " José P. Javier
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140 " H. Staub
141 " Emilo Salazar
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162 " F. Praysler
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164 " E. E. Allen
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166 " J. E. de Guzman
167 " F. Gonzalez
168 " A. C. Castillijo
169 " Thos. Moss
170 " C. C. Young
171 " J. McIntosh
172 " J. W. Longaker
173 " Max Protzen
174 " W. Keller

SPACE DOES NOT PERMIT OF COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERS BEING PRINTED THIS ISSUE.

Subscribing Members to the Association are needed to enlarge the scope of operations: Box 326, Manila.

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