Filipina Esperantisto

Organ of the Philippines Esperanto Association

Application made for entry in Manila Postoffice as second class mail matter.

Vol. I, No. 2. **SEPTEMBER, 1907** **Extra copies 20 centavos**

Published by the Executive Committee of the Philippines Esperanto Association at McCullough Building : :

P. O. Box 326 **Manila**

Annual Subscription without membership ₱ 1.50 ($0.75)
" " with membership " 2.00

AT THE THRESHOLD

We desire to dispel any preconceived idea that our Association would be attaining its aspirations in just getting together a number of adherents to the cause of an international language that could only survive by constant advertisement and encouragement.

We are convinced that no amount of organization would bring into effectual adoption an auxiliary language that did not possess *very exceptional merits*. The downfall of Volapük looms up before one on the very mention of this point.

What we wish clearly to state and what must be apparent to all who have taken the trouble to scrutinize the formation of Dr. Zamenhof's ingenious compilation is, that the language Esperanto has a pliability of expression most defined and subtle; that, combined with the ease of learning it and its invariable orthography, gives to it a power of its own—a prodigious latent force that needs only to be made widely known to set it moving; self-commending and thus self-spreading. Let any skeptic but take the trouble to study the elements and construction of the language in an unbiased frame of mind and if they do not then see therein enough to convince them somewhat of the magnitude of its future, it is because they lack the same logical deductive ability and foresight as George Stevenson's and Rowland Hill's early critics.

The Association, we repeat, is not here to bolster up into prominence a fad, or at

TEXT BOOKS

The regrettable delay in the dispatch of text books from London was due to the amount of work devolving upon the shoulders of the officials, in connection with the Congress. The order, or part of it, may arrive before this paper is off the press.

ĈE LA SOJLO

Ni deziras forpeli ian· antaŭan formatan ideon, ke nia asocio estus atinganta sia celo, je *jus* kuniganta malmulaj samideanoj en la intereso de ia internacia lingvo kiu nur postvivus per konstanta anonco kaj kuraĝigo.

Ni estas konvinkata ke ĝi estas la multaj ecoj esceptaj de helpa lingvo, kiuj gajnos la alprenon de ĝi, kaj ne ia kvanto da organizecon. La falego de Volapük ilustras tiun ĉi punkton.

Kio ni deziras esprimi malkonfuze, kaj kiu al ĉiuj devas esti videble, post serĉanta la formo de tiu ĉi sagaca lingvo, estas ke esperanto tenas flekeblecon de esprimo, plej difinata, kaj ruza, kiu, kombinata kun la facileco ĝin akiri, kaj ĝia neŝanĝebla ortografio, donas al ĝi, ĝia propra potenco—mireginda potenco kaŝita, kiu nur bezonos esti sciata larĝe, ekiri ĝin movanta; mem-laŭdante kaj tial mem-disvastigante.

La dubantoj prenu la konfuzo studi la elementojn kaj konstruajon de la lingvo per spirito senpartia, kaj se ili ne povas vidi sufiĉe ilin konvinki, de la grandeco de ĝia estonto, estas ĉar ili estas tia sama kiel la fruaj kritikistoj de "George Stevenson kaj Rowland Hill" t. e. ili bezonas logikan, deprenan lertecon kaj antaŭzorgon.

La asocio, ni ripetas ne estas tieĉi subteni kapricon aŭ je la plej bonan, akademian studon ne havantaj gravaj meritoj ĝin subteni—aliaflanke, ĝi estas ekirata doni publikigon al idiomo havanta esceptaj praktikaj ecoj jam provita kaj pruvita.

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the best an academic study with no important merits to sustain it—on the other hand it is started to give publicity to an idiom having exceptional practicability already tested and proved. This language, Esperanto, one may say, has virtually only just started on its world-wide and boundaryless mission. We stand, so to speak, not so much to promulgate it by our own efforts, but rather to open the flood gates by giving it publicity, that its own force, can and must, once set free, burst forth in volume. Such sequence is discernible in its own elemental simplicity, its neutrality, together with the tension of modern thought, a culmination of what mankind has been groping for for centuries.

We might look with pride on the growth and development it has made in the last few years, of how step by step it has gained adherents in the centers of learning throughout the globe, and how it has established itself in the commercial world; but we will refrain, as it seems like calculating from infantile steps, as it were, the possible achievements of the fully developed man: it is out of all proportion! This language has in it, the possibility, beyond the ken of the most optimistic.

Our little Association hopes to be the means of giving a certain amount of publicity at this stage, but none of us can realise how puny our efforts will look in the retrospect of a few years. This, however, we can say, our present members and the next few to join us in the movement will be able to look back with gratification on this start here and to state that they were among the first few hundreds in the Philippines to speed it along and acknowledge it.

We desire all well-wishers, who are not already members, to send in their adhesion as soon as possible; not only will it help the Association but it will show other parts of the world that the Philippines are not behind in estimating the importance that Esperanto will assuredly assume in the near future.

Do not underrate the unpretentious beginning that this, like all other great movements, must at one time pass through, but rather congratulate yourself that you have still time to be associated with it at so early a stage; and remember that *we are but at the threshold* of a movement, the consequences of which, as the celebrated French scholar Prof. Boirac said, "will be hardly less important to the future progress of humanity than those that followed the invention of printing."

W. H. C.

Tiu ĉi lingvo, Esperanto, oni devas diri, estas nur ekiranta sur ĝia mondlarĝa kaj senlima misio.

Ni staras, tial, ne precipe ĝin publikigi per niaj propraj penoj, sed malliermi la superakvegaj pordegoj per publikigo, post kiŭ ĝia propra potenco ĝin dissemos.

Tia resultato estas distingeble en ĝia elementa simpleco, kaj nutraleco, kune kun la streĉo de moderna penso, estas tio kio homaro de centjaroj estis palpitantan.

Ni povas rigardi kun malhumileco je la kresko kaj vastigo de ĝi, en la lastaj malmultaj jaroj, kiel paŝo post paŝo ĝi gajnis aliĝulojn en centroj de lernanta tra la mondo, kaj kiel ĝi fondis sia mem, en la komerca mondo, sed ni ĉesos, kiel ĝi ŝajnas alsimila kalkulanta de infanaj paŝoj, la eblaj elfaroj de maturaj homoj: ĝi ne estas komparebla: Tiuĉi lingvo, enhavas eblecoj, preter la lernajo de la plej optimista.

Nia malgranda asocio esperas esti la kaŭzo de donanta ĉe tiŭ ĉi tempo, iam sumo de publikigo sed neniu inter nin povos kompreni kiel sensignifi nia penoj rigardos je la retrospekto de malmultaj jaroj.

Tiuĉi ni povas diri, tamen, nia nune anoj kaj tiuj kiuj baldaŭ kunigos nin en la movado, povos rerigardi kun kontentigo je tiuĉi ekiro tieĉi, kaj diri ke ili estis inter la unua malmultaj centoj en la Filipinaj ĝin rapidigi, sur sia vojo, kaj ĝin akcepti.

Ni desiras ĉiujn bonvolantojn kiujn ne estas jam anoj sendi iliajn nomojn kiel eble plej baldaŭ, tiuj ĉi ne helpos nur la asocion sed montros al aliapartoj de la mondo ke la Filipinoj ne estas poste estimate la graveco kiu esperanto atingos certe en la proksima estonto.

Ne malestimu la neafekteman komencon, kiu tiuĉi, kiel ĉiuj aliaj grandaj movadoj devas ĉe unufoje trairi, sed gratulu via mem, ke vi havas tamen tempo fariĝi fruan kunulon kaj ne forgesu ke ni estas ĉe la sojlo de movado, la rezultatoj per kiu, kiel la fama franco scienculo Prof. Boirac diris, estos apenaŭ malpli grava al la estonta progreso de homaro, ol tiuj, kiuj, sekvinta la elpenso de presanta.

It is our intention to forward shortly to Dr. Zamenhof at Warsaw the first batch of three hundred names for entry in his official adresaro. We therefore request that all members who are already registered would send us their official number therein to prevent duplication.

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NOTES AND COMMENT.

CHEAP BOOKS FROM THE START.

The Executive Committee realizing the vital importance that attaches to the cost of Esperanto books (especially primary) being put at the lowest possible figure, have undertaken themselves to regulate the prices accordingly.

Although the Association will not itself retail any books it has made arrangements by certain guarantees, etc., that will permit of Esperanto literature being sold locally at prices far below those that would be put upon them in the usual way.

The enterprising firm of John R. Edgar & Co., Escolta, Manila, have already volunteered to sell at the prices fixed by the Executive Committee, prices which we may remark, are below the retail prices in America.

We feel sure that the Association by this step has done something to earn the gratitude of affiliated groups both present and future.

MUST ENLARGE THE JOURNAL.

We have had to hold over a lot of matter in this issue and were also unable to print illustrations as we had hoped. We had under advisement the issue of a Spanish-Esperanto supplement but have decided that it would be better to make the future publications twenty-four pages instead of sixteen. The extra eight pages will be wholly devoted to news and comment in English, Spanish and Esperanto.

Since our last issue the third great annual congress of Esperantists has met this time at Cambridge, and the delegates by now have returned to their various homelands.

What they have had to report and as to what they did and said we out here are still in the dark and are looking forward to receiving the mail that brings the full account.

We, however, gleaned from the short cable that was sent to our local daily press that it was a success, twelve hundred representative delegates attending from all parts of the world.

Our Association cabled its congratulations to Dr. Zamenhof on the opening day.

We hope in our next issue to give some interesting articles regarding the Cambridge Congress which will be of exceptional interest to all Esperantists here.

Extract from *South China Morning Post* Aug. 12th, 1907

ESPERANTO
CONGRESS AT CAMBRIDGE

LONDON, August 11, 6.25 p.m.

The Esperanto Congress opens to-morrow at Cambridge.

Twelve hundred members have been enrolled, two-thirds of whom are from abroad.

[It is now generally admitted, says a Glasgow paper, that an international language would in these days be an immense saving of time and money. It is not a language to take the place of the mother tongue that is required, but an auxiliary for use with all other peoples. All his life Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, pondered over the invention of such a tongue, with the result that he has formulated one of the kind. He must have been a remarkable child, for, when hardly out of the nursery, he was puzzling over the question. Being a general medical practitioner, he was unwilling when he introduced it to the world to subscribe his name, lest his patients might think him something of a quack with an eccentric obsession, so he made use of the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto" (The Hoping One), and the name "Esperanto" has since stuck to the language. Based on the root sounds common to the leading modern tongues, it is simple of construction and yet of extreme elasticity, being able to render every conceivable shade of thought. Its grammar contains no exceptions or irregular verbs, and each letter has its own invariable sound, so there is no difficulty about pronunciation, and peoples of different nations meeting together for the first time are easily able to understand each other. The language requires no personal teaching; one can read and write it after twelve hours' study, though to speak it with any degree of fluency naturally takes time and practice. Although only given to the world in 1877, it has already acquired a considerable vogue, there being about some 250,000 people of different nations who use it for speaking and writing. There are now more than 400 known Esperanto societies, and the number is daily increasing. In Britain alone there are upwards of 73.]

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CORRESPONDENCE

One "Practical" Advantage Resulting from the Study of Esperanto.

There are many persons who view Esperanto from a "practical" standpoint, and question the benefit and usefulness of its study to them.

Aside from all knowledge, however seemingly trivial, being beneficial and useful to its possessor, there is to be obtained from the study of Esperanto an advantage which is of the utmost "practical" value.

The Esperanto language having a scientific basis, and each word possessing a definite sense or meaning, the student thereof acquires from its study a preciseness of expression which not only adds to the grace and style of his discourse, spoken or written, but which is of the utmost practical value.

How many statements and documents are rendered nugatory by the looseness of the terms employed, or the lack of proper and definite phraseology.

This style and definiteness of expression are not so easily acquired from the study, however careful and painstaking the student may be, of one's native language, for, unconsciously, one adopts the many inaccuracies, and accustoms himself to the looseness of expression of those with whom he comes into daily contact. It needs but slight attention to this to become alive to the lack of preciseness, not to mention the glaring inaccuracies and gross infractions of the rules of grammar, which continually assail one's hearing.

Let it not be wrongly presumed that I am contending for or advocating "stilted" or pedantic language, but I do maintain that one ought to have sufficient consideration for his fellow beings to be definite and accurate in expressing himself, orally or otherwise.

How many of us make the distinction in daily conversation between can and may, will and shall, likely and liable, number and quantity, to happen (or take place) and occur, and an infinitude of like inaccuracies? What is worse, how many of us have a full comprehension of the differences in meaning between such words of seemingly similar signification of which the foregoing are but a few examples. The list of words and expressions, the correct meanings of which are confused in the minds of those who employ them, or which are wholly unknown to the users thereof, might be extended almost indefinitely. In this, those whose mother tongue is English, I regret to say, are the worst offenders.

As a basis for my contention that we are the greatest offenders in regard to the loose use of language, I cite an example which which will come home to all English students of Esperanto. In one of the most important (because of its completeness, detail and general use) English-Esperanto text-books, *can* is almost invariably employed, where *may* is the proper word demanded by the context, and in this book are to be found, amongst an infinitude of expressions such as "the order of words *are*;" "*beginners* should always consult the Esperanto Dictionary if *he has* any doubt;" "we *can* then *either* use the indefinite preposition *je*, or the accusative without a preposition." This looseness in the use of words is the more deeply to be deplored as the inaccuracies exist in a work descriptive of a language, the words of which possess the great merit of being precise, definite and invariable.

Were there then no other advantage to be derived from the study of Esperanto, that which is indicated in the foregoing (*not* above) brief remarks will repay anybody for the time spent therein; *provided*, that he study, at the same time, language, as a whole, in addition to Esperanto, particularly.

H. W. YEMANS.

A second edition of the text book referred to by Dr. Yemans has recently been issued and we understand that these errors have now been amended.—ED.

"Amiko de mia," diris komediiston, "estas surda, sed provas kaŝi lian surdecon." Unu vespero ĉe noktomanĝo, la mastro rakontis fabelon, je kiu, ĉiu ridegas, kaj mia kara amiko kunigis kune kun kaj ridegis pli laŭtan ol la aliaj, sed li ne povis aŭdi vorton.

Kiam la ridado ĉesata, li suprentenis sian manon kiel signalo ke li deziras paroli, "Tiun fabelon," li komencis, memorigas min pri alia——

"Kaj tiam la malfeliĉa karulo, rakontis la samrakonton, kiun la mastro estis ripetinta sed antaŭ ol minuto."

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HONGKONG

We are reprinting the following leading article that appeared in a late edition of the *South China Morning Post.*

"While all the world and his wife are talking of and in Esperanto, we in isolated Hongkong know practically nothing of the universal language. Our telegram to-day announces that 1,200 Esperanto delegates, two-thirds of whom are from abroad, are about to sit in congress at Cambridge, and it seems about time Hongkong bestirred itself to a knowledge of what these twelve hundred, representative of hundreds of adherents of the new language, are to talk about. While we in Hongkong are asleep we read that a leading Chinese is interesting himself greatly in the universal language. This exalted Chinaman we know to be H.E. Tang Shao Yi, a Cantonese who ranks very high in Chinese officialdom. A strenuous advocate of the patriotic doctrine of China for the Chinese, his investigation of the new language is not inspired by any tendency to welcome Western innovations; but in his travels he appears to have become interested, and now possesses a complete collection of Esperanto literature and text-books in several languages, which we know he studies to communicate with Esperantists in other parts of the globe. Another strong evidence of the spread of the international auxiliary language in the Orient is to be found in Japan, where a prosperous association for the propagation of Esperanto with about 2,000 members and students exists, and has an official organ of its own, "La Japana Esperantisto," partially printed in Japanese and surely the most remarkable of all the divers Esperanto magazines. We hope in the near future to hear of the new study being taken up in earnest in Hongkong."

The following suggestion appeared in the correspondence columns of the *Post*, Aug. 28.

"*** Would it not be useful if the Filipino Esperanto Association started a branch locally [Hongkong]***"

Our Association, of course, would only feel too pleased to start an affiliated group there, but at this early stage we feel that we should be going outside our alloted sphere into that of the British Esperanto Association of London, who, with their larger means and older organization, are better fitted to undertake this at the present time, or at all events until we have our proposed regular travelling lecturers as a permanent establishment.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PHIL. ESP. ASS'N.

HONGKONG

Ni represas la sekvantan artikolon, prenata de la "South China Morning Post."

"Dum la tuta mondo kaj lia edzino estas parolanta pri kaj esperante, ni en izolata Hongkong scias praktike nenion pri la lingvo universala.

Nia hodiaŭa telegramo anoncas ke 1200 delegitojn esperantajn, de kiuj dutrionoj estas de alialandoj estas sidoti en kongreso ĉe "Cambridge England," kaj ĝi ŝajnas preskaŭ tempo ke Hongkong koniĝis kun la nova lingvo, kaj scio de kio tiuj ĉi mil du cent reprezentantoj de centoj da samideanojn pri parolos.

Dum ni estas "dormantaj" en Hongkong, ni legas pri Cantonana Hino, "Lia moŝto Sinjoro Tang Shao Yi" kiu rangas tre alta kiel hina oficisto havis grande interesiĝis pri la universala lingvo.

Li estas energia defendanto de la patriota dogmaro "Hinujo por la Hinoj

Lia esploro de la nova lingvo ne estas inspirata je ia inklino bonveni novideoj de la okcidento, sed dum liaj vojaĝoj, fariĝis interesinta, kaj nune tenas la tutan kolekton de literaturo esperanta, kiu ni scias li studas komuniki kun fremdaj Esperantistoj.

Alia forta evidenteco de la dissemo de la internacia helpa lingvo en la oriento, estas trovata en Japanujo, kie oni povas trovi grandan prosperan asocion por la propagando de esperanto, havanta pli aŭ malpli ol 2000 anojn, ankaŭ eldonas oficista gazeto, "La Japana Esperantisto," presata Japane kaj Esperante, kaj sendube la plej rimarkinda el ĉiuj esperantaj revuoj.

Ni baldaŭ esperas aŭdi ke la novan studon estos komenciata deligente en Hongkong."

LA SUDAKRUCO

Signo de l' Espero brilas en ĉielo
Kontraŭ la Stelo de l' Nord';
Brilas sur maroj, brilas sur teroj,
Brilas sur ŝipoj kaj ondoj kaj montoj
Kaj sur vagisto ĉe l'pord'.

Kruc' de l' Espero kaj kruc' de l' fidelo
Brilu por l' homaro ĉiam;
Brilu sur maroj kaj teroj kaj homoj,
Gvidu nin hejmen tra ondoj kaj montoj,
Manku nin ho! neniam.

Originalo de CHARLES S. BANK

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FORWARD MOVEMENT OF ESPERANTO

Prof. George Macloskie, of Princeton University, in *The North American Review*, speaking of those who are already employers of the new *lingua franca*, says:

"Remembering that some... are grandly idealistic and poetical in their contact with this subject, I must confess that most of the crowd are only commonplace people who fancy that the international tongue can be of service one way or other. Of this sort I suppose are the army and navy officers, who hope to find it useful in their relations, friendly or otherwise, with outsiders; and the London business people and county councils, who are spreading it through the schools with small regard for its idealism; and the worthy Roman Catholic friends, like the French priests, who are said to be turning the Gospel of Mark into Esperanto; and men like Editor Peltier of Tours, and Dr. O'Connor of London, whose excellent text-book is used by many of us. These have been publishing a 'Catholic Esperanto,' for religious purposes, and were recently commended by the Pope for their service. Their advertisement contains a recommendation of the language as useful to missionaries who are scattered afar, and who are now able to communicate only by writing in Latin. Dr. Wherry, the Indian missionary, informs me that missionaries in Borneo are already using it for corresponding with their patrons in Europe."

"NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW" ON ESPERANTO

Now that the acceptance of the language as a utilitarian medium of communication has been made in some quarters, it evidently appears to its advocates time to emphasize the idealism at the base of the movement. Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of the speech, who insisted at the first congress, which assembled at Boulogne, that only the utility of the language should be emphasized, dwelt upon this other phase. We quote the following passage from Dr. Zamenhof's address at the second congress:

"To the indifferent world Esperanto can be only a matter of practical utility. Every one who uses Esperanto or who works in its behalf is an Esperantist; and every Esperantist has a perfect right to see in Esperanto merely a language, simple, unemotional, calculated to be understood by all the nations, like the marine signal code, tho more perfect. These Esperantists will probably not come to our congress, or else they will come only for purposes of practical explanation or for a cold discussion of purely linguistic and academic questions; they will take no part in our joy and enthusiasm, which to them will perhaps seem naive and childlike. But those Esperantists who have joined our movement not only with their heads, but also with their hearts, will always particularly feel and value the inner *idea* of Esperanto; they will not be afraid to be mockingly called utopians by the world, or to have national chauvinists attack their ideal as tho it were a crime. They will be proud of the name 'utopian.' Every new congress will strengthen their love for the underlying idea of Esperantism, and little by little our annual congresses will become a continual feast of humanity and of human brotherhood."

Surveying the most recent significant events in the history of Esperanto *The Review* continues:

"Two years ago, or more, the far-seeing Pope Pius X conferred his benediction upon all Esperantists and their cause, and during the second congress he authorized the celebration of a mass in Esperanto in a church of Geneva. On the same Sunday services in Esperanto were conducted in a Protestant church, affording, wrote the Frenchman René de Saussure, 'a very uncommon spectacle--the simultaneous Catholic mass and Protestant services, in the same language, enabling the people to choose between the preaching of an English clergyman and a Spanish priest.' And after the services, in the parks and on the quays of Geneva, 'all fraternized cordially, forgetting for a little while all of those things which under ordinary circumstances would have set them apart. In more than one spot I saw happy groups made up of priests and freethinkers, of socialists and military men. All these people chatted gaily together, as tho suddenly aware of the fact that, before being priests or socialists or soldiers, they were men. And I said to myself as I looked at them, surely these few days passed together must result in a great lesson in tolerance of all for all, viewing these impressive indications and having in mind that the thousand enthusiastic members of the conference represented twenty-eight distinct nationalities from Iceland to Peru.

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THE PHILIPPINES ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION

Meeting held on August 19th

SUMMARY OF MINUTES

The meeting of the Association took place at the headquarters on August 19, 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.

The following letter from the Executive Committee was read in English and Spanish and approved.

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO MEETING OF AUG. 19, 1907

To the Members of the P. E. A.

Fellow Members:

We desire to record that the difficulties incident to the preliminary work of organizing such an association as ours have been modified by the enthusiasm of the members.

We have advised the issue of 1700 copies of our journal for August instead of 1000 as originally planned, as it was felt to be expedient to give a wider range of publicity right at this time. The edition was primarily intended to "round up" the English speaking teachers but it was also sent to libraries and prominent people in the archipelago.

We hope later to be able to dedicate more space to the interests of the large Spanish-speaking section, and have received offers of assistance in this proposition.

The expenses of publication have been considerably reduced by the various advertisers who have kindly responded to the extent of filling three pages. Once we can insure our advertisers a large bona fide circulation we need not feel any doubt as to the disposal of advertising space.

We assert that we can continue to keep the expenditure within the limits of our receipts, and still execute a certain amount of work of propaganda, but we cannot help feeling that to give the fair play our cause demands in this new and scattered field calls for an expenditure larger than the two-peso fee is able to cover.

We however strongly condemn any proposals that would increase the amount of that fee in as much as it would greatly militate against our propaganda work just where it would be most valuable and lasting.

It has, however, been brought to our notice that certain well-disposed members are anxious to give substantial voluntary donations that would enable us to still further extend our operations, and after due consideration we feel, in the interest of the cause we have at heart, we should thankfully accept such donations for propagation expenses, and whilst acknowledging all donations through the columns of the journal we should add to a Patron List (to be printed immediately under the name of our Honorary President) the names of all donors of 20 pesos or more.

We emphasize that the Association must have the support of individual members in their efforts to increase the membership and we rely upon all to do their utmost.

In conclusion we wish to impress upon you that there is no reason why these islands should not, within a very few years, show the *best*—we say advisedly the best—statistical and practical advancement in Esperanto of the whole world.

To make our organization one that will undertake to place these islands first and foremost in the advance and not a half-hearted attempt is the whole aim of

Your

Executive Committee"

Notice of amendment was made by Dr. Zamora, to add to By-Law 1 a paragraph that would include non-active membership to persons desirous of assisting the Association financially without being considered in the category of active members; also a Patron List open to Active and Donating Members alike.

The Executive Committee agreed to draw up an amendment to that effect and submit to the next meeting for approval.

It was moved that By-Law 2 should read as follows:

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

Also that By-Law 4 should read to give elective vice-president presidence over ex-officio vice-presidents as follow:

3. 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 Vice-President, or in his absence, the senior *ex-officio* Vice-President shall perform the duties of President (seniority computed by date of affiliation of group).

Dr. Yemans moved that Dr. Zamora's election as Vice-President be confirmed.

The foregoing resolutions having been duly seconded were put before meeting and passed unanimously.

The meeting then terminated.

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Report de la Comision Ejecutiva en la reunion 19 Agosto, 1907

A los socios de la P. E. A.

Señores:

Deseamos hacer constar que las dificultades inherentes á los trabajos de organización de una asociación como la nuestra, han sido reducidos por el entusiasmo de los socios.

Acordamos la tirada de 1700 ejemplares del número de nuestra revista para Agosto en lugar de 1000 como primero se proyectó, porque creimos conveniente darle una ámplia difusión desde este momento.

Se pensó que esa edición circulara entre todos los maestros que hablan inglés, pero luego se ha mandado también á las Bibliotecas y á las personas de significación del Archipiélago.

Esperamos que más adelante podremos dedicar mayor espacio en obsequio de los muchos que hablan español, habiendo ya recibido ofertas de ayuda para aquella sección.

El coste de la edición ha sido notablemente reducido por los anunciantes que atentamente han respondido al extremo, de llenar tres páginas. Cuando podamos asegurar á nuestros anunciantes una larga y selecta circulación, no nos cabe duda que no quedará ningún espacio disponible.

Nosotros creemos que continuaremos sosteniendo los gastos dentro de los límites de los ingresos, y que aún podremos hacer bastante trabajo de propaganda, pero no podemos menos que sentir que el dar á éste asunto toda la importancia que demanda en éste nuevo y ámplio campo, exije gastos superiores á los que una cuota de dos pesos puede cubrir.

Nosotros, aún así, condenaremos enérgicamente cuantas propuestas tiendan á aumentar el importe actual de la cuota, puesto que esto perjudicaria el trabajo de propaganda en lo que precisamente debe ser más valioso y duradero.

Se nos ha notificado, sin embargo que algunos socios bien dispuestos ansian prestarnos ayuda material en forma de donaciones voluntarias que nos permitirían extender el campo de operaciones, y despues de la debida reflexión, nosotros creemos que en interés de la causa que nos es tan querida, debemos, agradecidos, aceptar tales donaciones para gastos de propaganda y cuando acusemos recibo de todas ellas en las columnas de nuestra revista. añadir á la lista de Protectores,

La raporto de l' Komitato Direktanta al la kunveno de la 19a de Aug. 1907

Al la klubanoj de la P. E. A.

Samklubanoj:—

Ni deziras raporti ke la malfacilecoj renkontata, en la antaŭprepara movado de organizanta tia asocio kiel nia, estas ŝanĝita per la entuziasmo de la klubanoj.

Ni estas konsilinta la eldonon de 1700 ekzempleroj de nia jurnalo por Aŭgusto, Anstataŭ 1000 kiel antaŭe projektata, ĉar ĝi estis sentata sage, doni ĉe tiu ĉi tempo plilarĝa publikigeco.

La eldono estis intencata unue, varbigi la anglajn parolantajn lernejistojn, sed ankaŭ estas sendata al la bibliotekoj kaj al la eminentaj popoloj en la insularo.

Ni esperas malplifrue povi dediĉi multepli spacon al la granda Hispana parolanta sekcio, kaj proponoj de helpo estas ricevita.

La elspezoj de publikigo estas malpliigita grandege per la diversaj anoncantoj kiuj volonte respondinta ĝis la etendeco de pleniganta tri paĝojn. Kiam ni povas asekuri nian anoncantojn grandan fideblan ĉirkaŭiron, ni ne bezonas senti ian dubon pri disponanta de anoncanta spaco.

Ni certigas ke ni povas daŭri teni la elspezadon interne la limojn de nia enspezoj kaj tamen povas fari ian kvanton, de propaganda laboro, sed ni sentas ke por doni la justan atenton ke nia kauzo postulas en tiu ĉi nova kaj disjetata kamparo, vokas por elspezadoj pligranda ol la dupesaj pago povas kovri.

Ni tamen forte kondamnas ian proponojn ke plimultigus tiun pagon, ĉar ĝi grandege malhelpus ĉe tiu ĉi tempo, nian plej valoran kaj lastantan propagandan celon.

Tamen ĝi estis alportita al nia rimarko ke kelkajn bondisponatajn klubanojn estas maltrankvile doni fortikajn memvolajn mondonacojn kiujn ebligus nin etendi plie nian operacioju, kaj post zorgan konsiderojn ni sentas je la intereso de la kauzo, ni aceptus danke tiajn donacojn por propagandajn elspezojn, kaj dum avizantaj ĉiuj donacoj per la kolonoj de nia jurnalo, ni devas aldoni al patronnomaro (esti presata tuj sube nia Honorata Prezidanto) la nomon de ĉiuj donacantoj. kiuj donas dudek pesoj aŭ pli.

Ni acentigas ke la asocio bezonas la subtenon de la individuaj klubanoj en

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impresa inmediatamente debajo de nuestro Presidente Honorario, los nombres de todos los donantes por sumas desde 20 pesos.

Somos de opinión que la Asociación debe contar con la ayuda individual de sus miembros en sus esfuerzos para aumentar su número y esperamos que todos harán por ella cuanto puedan.

En conclusión, nosotros deseamos hacer constar que no vemos razón por la cual estas Islas, dentro de muy pocos años, no puedan estar, á la cabeza, y nos afirmamos en la palabra de las estadísticas del avance práctico del Esperanto en el mundo entero.

Hacer de este organización uno que consiga para estas Islas el primer y más honroso lugar, y no uno á medias, es el anhelo de esta su,

COMISIÓN EJECUTIVA.

De acuerdo con el deseo manifestado en la última reunión, la Comisión Ejecutiva há preparado la siguiente enmienda á los estatutos, que será sometida á aprobación en la próxima reunión.

Estas adiciones serán los párrafos tercero y cuarto, respectivamente, del Estatuto Primero.

Todas las personas deseosas de coadyuvar al objeto de la Asociación que no quieran ser consideradas como Sócios Activos, gozarán de todos los derechos de asociados exceptuando el número oficial en la Sociedad, con solo pagar una cuota anual de ₱5 00, y serán conocidos por Sócios Donantes.

De cuando en cuando la Comisión Ejecutiva compilará una Lista de Protectores, é incluirá los nombres de los sócios que en su opinión sean acreedores á reconocimiento especial por sus servicios á nuestra causa y también los de todos los donantes de ₱20.00, ó más.

La lista será abierta tanto á los Socios Activos, como para los Donantes.

Estas cláusulas han sido tomadas en parte de otras sociedades esperantistas nacionales.

NEXT MEETING

OF THE

Philippines Esperanto Association

WILL BE HELD

AT HEADQUARTERS

(53 PALACIO)

MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 5.30 p.m.

iliaj penoj plimultigi la klubaron kaj ni konfidas sur ĉiuj anoj fari siaj ekstreme.

Antaŭ finiĝante, ni volas impresi vin, ke jen ne estas kaŭzo, kial tiuj ĉi insuloj, ne povos montri dum tre malmultaj jaroj, la plejbonan statistikan kaj praktikan progreson esperante, el la tutamondo.

Por fari nian organizon, unu, kiu, enterprenos meti ĉi tiuj insuloj en la antaŭeniro el ciuj aliaj landoj, kaj ne duonkorata atenco estas la tutan celon de—

via

KOMITATO DIREKTANTA.

In accordance with the desire of the last meeting the Executive Committee have drafted the following amendment to the By-Laws which will be submitted for approval at the next meeting.

The additions will follow as the third and fourth paragraphs respectively of By-Law 1.

All persons desirous of furthering the objects of the Association who may not wish to be considered as Active Members will be entitled to all the rights of membership, with the exception of having an official number in the Association, upon payment of an annual fee of ₱5.00, and shall be known as Donating Members.

A Patron List shall be compiled by the Executive Committee from time to time; and shall include names of members who in their opinion deserve special recognition for services to the cause; names of all donors of ₱20.00 or more shall also be entered thereon. The list will be open to Active and Donating Members alike.

These clauses have been drafted somewhat after the lines of other national Esperanto associations.

DONATIONS

The Association records with gratitude a donation of ₱10.00 from the Hon. Cameron Forbes, also ₱25.00 from our Vice-President Dr. Zamora who has taken such a deep interest in the Association from its start. Donations to the Association will enlarge its scope of operations, and we hope to receive a support by this means that will place us on the plane of the older European central organizations.

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CHRONICLE

SECTION DEVOTED TO THE AFFILIATED GROUPS.

We are very pleased with the progress made during the last month, that is of course taking into consideration the fact that we are still practically without any books to supply the increasing demand—every bookstore having sold out. Various groups under formation write us that they are only awaiting literature to start their regular meetings.

However, regardless of the little effort expended, we can record an increase of over one hundred members to the central association since our last issue, and indications from the provinces that should put this number in the shade in the interval between this and our next issue.

Ve are very pleased to note the manner in which the scientific fraternity at the Bureau of Science have come forward at this stage.

We are continuing to receive letters from the provinces enquiring for information and it is satisfactory to notice the growing interest that is being developed. Space does not permit us to enumerate all the districts that have already reported.

BUREAU OF SCIENCE LEADS OFF!

On August 29th, some prominent government officials of the Bureau of Science met together and formed a group among themselves with the purpose of affiliating with the Philippines Esperanto Association. It was thought by many to be expedient for them in their scientific researches to get an intimate knowledge of the language that is now being taken up in Europe by scientific bodies whose publications are in many cases exclusively printed in this international language.

It seems appropriate that the professional members of the Bureau of Science should be among the first in these islands to put into practical shape their acceptance of this medium for interchange of international thought. Credit is due to Mr. Charles S. Banks, who called the meeting together, for this early entry into the Association ranks. Among the members of the new group, the Esperantista Scienca Klubo (Manila) as it has been designated, are Dr. Bacon, Mr. Banks (President and Treasurer), Dr. F. B. Bowman, Dr. R. B. Bean, Mrs. Cass (Secretary), Mr. M. T. Clegg, Dr. R. T. Edwards Dr. P. E. Garrison, Mr. Gibbs, Dr. P. K. Gilman, Mr. Minehart, Mr. McGregor, Dr. W. E. Musgrave, Dr. Ohno, Miss M. Polk, Dr. E. H. Ruediger, Mr. Schultze, President Smith, P.E.A., Mr. Tanner, Dr. Mariano Vivencio del Rosario and Mr. Walker.

The President sent down an order for twenty-one Krestomatios and a corresponding number of several text books to the local bookstores and has up to now been unable to procure a single volume; and, like many others in town, he is just waiting the first arrival of books on order.

SAN FERNANDO, PAMPANGA:—A strong group is being formed here through the instrumentality of Mr. Gabriel Flores, assisted by Messrs. Luis W. Dison, Barto Miranda, Ricardo Espinosa, Amado Santos, Adelardo N. David, Simeon de Ocampo, Candido Hizon, Teodoro Santos, Emiliano Kerr, Pedro Teopaco, Andres Eusebio, Harry W. Brown, Francisco Singian, Mariano Cunanan, Nemesio de Roca, Marcelino Aguas, M. R. Mercado, Mariano Lim, Juan Soto Crissot, Simeon Morales; Doctors Vicente Panlilio, V. Angeles, J. Mascuñana; Governor M. Arnedo; and Misses Felisa Hizon, Maria Mercado, Soledad Dayrit, Mercedes Perez, Rosario Macapinlac, Jesusa Llorente, Rosa Raymundo.

SAN LUIS, PAMPANGA:—Mr. Bass is very hopeful of getting the local group formed shortly *(waiting literature.)*

MORONG, RIZAL:—Mr. Henry Ruppenthal, writes an encouraging letter from his district:

"I am supervising teacher for the municipalities of Binangonan, Morong, Tanay and Pelilla in Rizal province and while busy all the time will find time to organize a group here and attempt to begin work as soon as we can get supplies."

ORION, BATAAN:—Mr. R. M. Mealley, supervising teacher of District Orion-Bagnac-Moron, is lending his assistance, and we may expect a group formed there very shortly.

BORONGON, SAMAR:—Mr. A. B. Hoag, supervising teacher, is forming an Esperanto Club at Borongon.

BALIUAG, BULACAN:—Mr. James F. Connolly is taking up *nia afero* here.

BILAR, BOHOL:—Mr. Albert J. Barnard is likely to look after this district.

ALILENU, AMBURAYON:—Mr. A. E. Allen is organizing group for this district, but is held back for lack of literature.

CAGAYAN, MINDANAO:—We have heard from the Principal of the High School here, Mr. T. H. Edwards, and hope that he will get a group started.

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EN EL UMBRAL

Es nuestro deseo disipar cualquier preconcebida idea de que nuestra Asociación llenaría sus aspiraciones nada mas que juntando un cierto número de partidarios á la causa de un idioma internacional que sólo puede sobrevivir por constante auuncio y esfuerzo.

Estamos convencidos de que no hay organización alguna que pueda llegar á hacer efectiva la adopción de un idioma auxiliar si este no posee muy excepcionales méritos. El fracaso del Volapük viene á nuestra memoria al afirmar esto.

Lo que deseamos hacer constar claramente y es patente á todos los que se han tamado el trabajo de analizar la ingeniosa compilación del Dr. Zamenhof, es que el idioma Esperanto tiene una flexibilidad de expresión la más definida y sutil, que combinada con la facilidad con que se aprende, y su invariable ortografía, le dá un gran poder propio, una tan prodigiosa fuerza latente, que solo necesita que se le dé á conocer extensamente para que se ponga en movimiento, bastándose á sí mismo para su propia propagación. Dejad que los escépticos se tomen el trabajo de estudiar los elementos y extructura del idioma sin prevención mental, y si ellos no vén luego en él lo bastante para convencerse de algo de la grandeza de su porvenir, será porque les faltará lógica deductiva y previsión lo mismo que á los primeros críticos de George Stevenson y Rowland Hill.

El objeto de nuestra Asociación, no es, repetimos, esforzarse en elevar al extremo una fantasia, ó á lo más, un estudio académico sin méritos bastantes para sostenerlo, por el contrario, ha empezado á dar publicidad á un idioma que es excepcionalmente práctico y ya plenamente probado. El Esperanto puede dicirse que está virtualmente en los comienzos de su misión mundial y sin límites. Intentamos, digámoslo asi, no tanto propagarlo por nuestro esfuerzo, si no más bién abrirle las puertas y darle publicidad, para que por el suyo propio, como puede y debe, una vez libre, se esparza. Tal consecuencia se desprende de su misma elemental sencillez, su neutralidad, y de la expresión del pensamiento moderno, resultado que la humanidad había buscado á tientas durante siglos.

Podemos mirar con orgullo el crecimiento y desarrollo que há tenido en estos últimos años; aómo paso á paso há ganado adeptos en los centros del saber por todo el Globo, y cómo se há establecido en el mundo comercial; pero nos refrenaremos por que parece que calculamos por los pasos de un niño, las posibles hazañas de un hombre en su plena madurez. Esto esta fuera de todo cálculo! Este idioma tiene en sí la posibilidad de ir más allá del alcance de vista del mas optimista.

Nuestra pequeña Asociación espera servir de instrumentos para darle alguna publicidad en este punto, pero ninguno de nosotros puede figurarse cuan mezquinos parecerán nuestros esfuerzos cuando echemos una mirada retrospectiva dentro de pocos años. A pesar de esto, nuestro presentes compañeros, y los pocos que se unan á nuestro movimiento podrán ver atrás, con satisfacción, este punto de partida, y hacer constar que ellos figuraron entre los primeros centenares en las Filipinas en darle empuje y á conocer.

Nosotros deseamos que todas las personas de buena voluntad, que no sean sócios todavia, manden su adhesión cuanto antes; esto no tan solo ayudará á la asociación, sino que demostrará al resto del mundo que las Filipinas no están atrás en cuanto á estimar la importancia que el Esperanto seguramente asumirá en un próximo porvenir.

No desprecieis el modesto principio, pues ésta, como otras grandes idéas, puede también algún día abrirse paso, si no más bien congratulaos de estar aún á tiempo de asociarios en este inicial momento; recordad que estamos solo en el *umbral* del edificio, al principio de un movimiento que, como dijo el célebre profesor frances M. Boirac "no será menos importante en el progreso futuro de la humanidad que aquellos que siguieron á la invención de la imprenta."

EN FILIPINUJO

Fremdaj landoj min entenas,
Fremdaj steloj supre brilas,
Fremdaj ventoj sur la maroj
Blovas dolĉe, fremde, kviete.

Tiuj ĉi kampoj, tiuj ĉi arboj,
Min parolas fremdajn vortojn;
Sed mi kuŝas tre trankvile
Sub la ventoj, arboj, steloj.

La personoj kiujn mi vidas
Min ne konas tial ne amas,
Sed kun helpo ĉiam de Dio
Ilin pacience mi instruos,

Ke kie ajn la ventoj blovas,
Ke kie ajn la steloj brilas,
Tie Dio estas, kaj l' homoj
Fratoj estas, kaj Di' filoj.

Originalo de CHARLES S. BANKS

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EL ESPERANTO

El Dr. Zamenhof de Varsovia, desde su juventud, tuvo el pensamiento de crear una lengua internacional que fuese sencilla, facil y harmoniosa, y que dado su vocabulario tan internacional como sea posible, fuera facil de comprender para todos los que posean alguno de los idiomas que se hablan en los pueblos civilizados.

Desde muy joven se dedicó dicho Doctor á esta tarea, y cuando aun tenía 19 años de edad, consiguió hallar la solución del problema del idioma internacional, con el Esperanto, inventado por él, y dado á conocer en 1887.

Al principio, este idioma se propagó lentamente, pero en estos últimos años fué el éxito tan grande que los esperantistas actualmente son más de 200,000, repartidos en todo el mundo.

Francia fué la nación donde el Esperanto encontró más adeptos y de allí surjieron los más entusiastas propagandistas, entre los cuales cuenta en primera linea Mr. L. de Beaufront. Desde Rusia y Francia fué el nuevo idioma propagándose, primero en Europa, pasando después por América y Asia y hoy apenas hay país civilizado donde no haya esperantistas.

En Agosto de 1905, se celebró el primer congreso esperantista en Boulogne-sur-mer, que tuvo un éxito muy grande. En dicho Congreso había representadas más de 20 naciones, se pronunciaron discursos, se recitaron poesías y se representaron comedias en Esperanto. Una de las más grandes atracciones fué el Concierto dado en el teatro municipal donde la Sra. J. Guivry, francesa, declamó el himno L' Espero. El Dr. Lambert, inglés, declamó una poesía en Esperanto; el Dr. Hanauer, alemán, cantó un canto finlandés en esperanto; y los Sres. Otto Simon, austriaco, y otros extrangeros también declamaron trozos de Hamlet, Kapelo, Mortiga espero etc. Lo que más llamó la atención fué la comedia de Moliere "Edzigo kontrauvola" interpretada por 10 improvisados actores de diferentes nacionalidades: Sra. Junck, italiana; Srta. Cederbrand, sueca; Sra. Avilov, rusa; Sr. Boulet, francés; Sr. Mudie, inglés; Sr. Cogen, belga; Sr. Kuchler, alemán; Sr. Allum, noruego y Sr. Michaux, francés. El 7 de Agosto el Municipio y la prensa de Boulogne, dió al Dr. Zamenhof un banquete en el Casino y en la noche de aquel día se celebró un baile en el cual cada esperantista lució su traje nacional, dando á la fiesta una nota muy pintoresca.

En Agosto de 1906, se celebró en Ginebra, el segundo Congreso esperantista. La sección inaugural se celebró en el "Victoria Hall" reuniéndose en el vasto salón adornado con banderas esperantistas, más de 1500 individuos compuestos de ingleses, suizos, franceses, rusos, dinamarqueses, italianos, españoles, alemanes, americanos etc.

Cuando el Dr. Zamenhof y la junta directiva del Congreso entró al son del himno esperantista entre grandes aclamaciones de los presentes, el espectáculo resultó imponente y grandioso. El Dr. Zamenhof pronunció un bello discurso en Esperanto. Dijo que el esperanto es un idioma independiente de toda nacionalidad, que no está ligada á la política ni á la religión por ser neutral; su discurso fué hermoso, é inspirado en los grandes ideales de paz y amor. Aquella masa cosmopolita se reunía en los paseos, teatros, en sus escursiones por el lago y las montañas sin emplear otro idioma que el Esperanto.

Del tercer Congreso celebrado el 12 de Agosto de este año en Cambridge, Inglaterra, tenemos por anticipado, estas noticias traidas por el cable: "El Congreso Esperantista que se inauguró en Cambridge el 12 del actual, ha obtenido un gran éxito. Inscribiéronse 1200 delegados de los cuales dos terceras partes procedían del extrangero." Este ultimo Congreso ha tenido pues, como se esperaba, un éxito completo.

Los trabajos de la "Philippine Esperanto Association" están dando resultados muy satisfactorios, pues no obstante su reciente creación (dos meses), cuenta ya con muchos adeptos. Gracias á los trabajos de los Dres. Yemans y Zamora, Sres. Smith y Banks, de los incansables y entusiastas Sres. Weaver, Case y Srta. F. Zamora, la Sociedad cuenta entre sus miembros á los Hon. Cameron Forbes y W. Morgan Shuster, á los abogados Hartigan, Hixon y Salas, á los Dres. Albert, Asis y Viado, al farmacéutico Sr. Caballero, á los Arquitectos Sres. Arellano, Villanueva y Celis, á los Agrimensores Sres Dobson, Cacnio y Lopez y á muchos hombres de negocios, profesores, empleados, artistas, etc.

Siento una gran satisfacción al ver coronados los esfuerzos de mis colegas de Manila á quienes envió por su éxito mi sincera felicitación.

S. G. R.

Agosto 31, 1907.

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LESSONS IN ESPERANTO

LESSON II

SUFFIXES.

-ad—denotes *duration and continuation of action*: *pafo*, a shot. *pafado*, shooting. *rigardi*, to look at. *rigardadi*, to view.

-aĵ—denotes *concrete ideas*. *mola*, soft. *molaĵo*, soft material. *amika*, friendly. *amikaĵo*, a kindness.

-an—denotes *an inhabitant, member or partisan*: *Londono*, London. *Londonano*, Londoner. *Kristo*, Christ. *Kristano*, a christian.

-ar—denotes *a collection of things*: *vorto*, a word. *vortaro*, a dictionary. *arbo*, a tree. *arbaro*, a forest.

-ĉj—denotes *masculine affectionate diminutives*: *Josefo*, Joseph. *Joĉjo*, Joe.

-ebl—denotes *possibility* (*engl. able,-ible*): *vidi*, to see. *videbla*, visible. *kredi*, to believe. *kredebla*, credible.

-ec—denotes *abstract ideas*: *mola*, soft. *moleco*, softness. *amika*, friendly. *amikeco*, friendship.

-eg—denotes *enlargement, intensity of degree*: *domo*, a house. *domego*, a mansion. *varma*, warm. *varmega*, hot.

-ej—denotes *place allotted to*: *lerni*, to learn. *lernejo*, school. *kuiri*, to cook. *kuirejo*, kitchen.

-em—denotes *propensity or disposition*: *babili*, to chatter. *babilema*, loquacious. *kredi*, to believe. *kredema*, credulous.

-er—denotes *one object of a collection*: *mono*, money. *monero*, coin. *sablo*, sand. *sablero*, grain of sand.

-estr—denotes *a chief or leader*: *regno*, state *regnestro*, ruler.

-et—denotes *diminution of degree, &c.*: *lago*, lake. *lageto*, pond. *varma*, warm. *varmeta*, lukewarm.

-id—denotes *the young of, the descendant of*: *kato*, cat. *katido*, a kitten. *hundo*, dog. *hundido*, a puppy.

-ig—denotes *causing something to be*: *morta*, dead. *mortigi*, to kill. *bruli*, to burn *bruligi*, to set on fire.

-iĝ—denotes *the action of becoming*: *ruga*, red. *ruĝiĝi*, to blush. *fluida*, fluid. *fluidiĝi*, to become fluid.

-il—denotes *a tool or instrument*: *bori*, to drill. *borilo*, a gimlet. *razi*, to shave. *razilo*, a razor.

-ind—denotes *worthiness*: *admiri*, to admire *admirinda*, worthy of admiration. *memori*, to remember. *memorinda*, memorable.

-ing—denotes *holder into which one object is put*: *plumo*, pen. *plumingo*, penholder. *kandelo*, candle. *kandelingo*, candlestick.

-in—denotes *feminines*: *onklo*, uncle. *onklino*, aunt. *koko*, cock. *kokino*, hen.

-ist—denotes *trade, profession or occupation*: *drogo*, drug. *drogisto*, a druggist. *boto*, a boot. *botisto*, a bootmaker.

-nj—denotes *feminine affectionate diminutives*: *Florenco*, Florence. *Flonjo*, Flo.

-uj—denotes *container of material or a collection*: *inko*, ink. *inkujo*, inkstand. *mono*, money. *monujo*, purse.

-ul—denotes *one remarkable for some quality*: *brava*, brave. *bravulo*, a brave man. *bela*, beautiful. *belulino*, a beauty (feminine).

-um—*indefinite suffix playing similar role in forming words as "je" amongst the prepositions.*

plena, full. *plenumi*, to fulfil. *vento*, wind. *ventumilo*, fan. *kruco*, cross. *krucumi*, crucify.

FORMATION OF WORDS

If several roots (or roots with affixes and grammatical terminations) express one idea, they are written as one.

For the sake of greater clearness to learners they are sometimes separated by small strokes: —*Mal'fort'ec'o, bedaur'ind'e, facil'ig'i, kre'int'o.* Though forming one idea these words are composed of several parts, which must be looked for separately in the vocabulary.

You will very soon know the grammatical terminations prefixes and suffixes by heart.

Then all you have to do is to eliminate them from the word to be deciphered and to consult the vocabulary for the fundamental root left.

Mal'fort'ec'o—You will find *'ec'* denotes *abstract qualities, o ending of noun, mal opposites*, and *fort' strong*. Therefore *forteco = strength, malforteco = weakness.*

Bedaur'ind'e—You will find *'ind'* denotes *worthiness, 'e ending of adverbs, bedaur regret.* Therefore *bedaurinde = regrettably.*

Facil'ig'i—*'ig' to cause to be, 'i ending of infinitives, facil' easy.* Therefore *faciligi = to facilitate.*

kre'int o—*kre to create, 'int ending of past participle active, o ending of substantives.* Therefore *kreinto* = creator.

There are some roots in the Vocabulary, which are not marked with an apostrophe, indicating that they can be used without grammatical endings. They are mostly conjunctions, adverbs, prepositions, pronouns or particles.

EXERCISES.

1

La patr'o est'as tre bon'a. Mi vid'is grand'a n The father is very good. I saw a great *hund o'n en la garden'o. Mi parol'os hodiau* dog in the garden. I shall speak to-day *al mi'a patr'o pri la libr'o. Don'u al mi la* to my father about the book. Give me the *libr'et'o n. La bird'o'j hav'is nest'o'j'n en la* booklet. The birds had nests in the *arb'o j. Ven'u al mi hodiau vesper'e. Ĉu vi* trees. Come to me to-day evening. Whether you *dir'as al mi la ver'o'n? La dom'o aparten'as* tell me the truth? The house belongs *al mi. Sinjor'o Petr'o kaj li'a edz'in'o tre* to me. Mr. Peter and his wife much *am'as mi'a'j'n infan'o'j'n.*
love my children.

2

Ĉu vi jam trov'is vi'a n horlog o'n? Mi ĝi'n Have you already found your watch? I have *ankoraŭ ne serĉ'is; kiam mi fin os mi'a'n labor'o'n,* not yet looked for it; when I (shall) have *mi serĉ'os mi'a'n horlog'o n, sed mi* finished my work, I shall look for my watch, but *tim'as, ke mi gi'n jam ne trov'os.*
I am afraid, that I shall not find it any more.

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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, a Vice-President Vice-Presidents *ex-officio* (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 Vice-President or in his absence, the senior *ex-officio* 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, SEPTEMBER, 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 Almeda
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. W. Morgan Shuster
69 Mr. Vernon H. Petre
70 " Alberto Campos
71 " Plácido Santiago
72 " Agaton Dominguiano
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 Dr. A. de Asis
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
117 " Eusebio Muyot
118 " Walker U. Anderson
119 " Bruno Adora
120 " Francisco Abella
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
129 " Francisco Latorre
130 " Pablo F. Avelino
131 " J. G. Boor
132 " Carlos Voigt
133 " J. C. Abella
134 " B. F. Urrutia
135 " G. Catipon
136 " José P. Javier
137 " Vicente Villalobos
138 " R. Tiedemann
139 " Ugo Bolleno
140 " H. Staub
141 " Emilo Salazar
142 " Mariano de Leon
143 " J. M. Estrella
144 " Lino S. Agustin
145 " Chas H. Stone
146 " V. A. Acuña
147 " J. W. Marker
148 " W. J. Hill
149 " J. Caballero
150 " A. Ramos
151 " Maximo Alejo
152 " M. Tenorio
153 " C. Hilario
154 " Earl B. Morris
155 " H. Clarke
156 " A. A. Remigio
157 " J. E. Sanda
158 " S. M. C. Joseph
159 " Frank H. Gore
160 " C. Spaulding Sly
161 " Ed. Sizer, Jr.
162 " F. Praysler
163 " H. Würsch
164 " E. E. Allen
165 " F. Agtarap
166 " J. E. de Guzman
167 " F. Gonzalez
168 " A. G. Castillijo
169 " Thos. Moss
170 " C. C. Young
171 " J. McIntosh
172 " J. U. Longaker
173 " Max Protzen
174 " W. Keller
175 ,, W. N. Ray
176 ,, W. K. Jones
177 ,, R. M. Woolley
178 ,, B. A. Green
179 ,, Claudio Nera
180 ,, Ciriaco Nicolas

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LIST OF MEMBERS—CONT'D.

181 Mr. Perfecto N. Cruz
182 " Luis Paredes
183 " Candido Inglesa
184 " L. P. Fiege
185 " José Calero
186 " José S. Santos
187 Dr. Ariston Bautista Lin
188 Mr. Carson Taylor
189 " Chess. Mandelbaum
190 " Adam D. Tanner
191 Dr. E. H. Ruediger
192 Mr. W. Schultze
193 Dr. R. F. Bacon
194 Mr. R. C. McGregor
195 " Herbert S. Walker
196 Mrs. Lora S. Cass
197 Dr. E. C. Shattuck
198 Dr. José Albert
199 Mr. W. W. Young
200 " Paciano Castro
201 " Gustavo Maulini
202 " E. G. Weber
203 " Manuel Enriquez
204 " Canuto Gimenez
205 " Mariano Luna
206 " Santiago A. Leaño
207 Major Robert Noble
208 Mr. L. S. Brown
209 " I. Posner
210 " W. E. Grosclaude
211 " Feliciano Altonaga
212 " Jos. Cawrenberg
213 " Valentin Descals
214 Mrs. J. Arnalot
215 Mrs. L. Arnalot
216 Mr. R. M. Mealley
217 Mr. Gabriel Flores
218 " Diego Rodriguez
219 " Emilio Cueto
220 " Prudencio Garriz
221 " John R. Edgar
222 " James F. Connolly
223 " H. C. Ruppenthal
224 " Faustino Martires
225 Mr. Juan Gonzalez
226 " Luis W. Dison
227 " Barto Miranda
228 Miss Feliza Hizon
229 Mr. Arnado Santos
230 Miss Soledad Dayrit
231 " Rosa Raymundo
232 Mr. Francisco Singian
233 " Simeon Morales
234 " Juan Munne
235 Miss Elena Lauchengco
236 " Felipa Lauchengco
237 Mr. Jorge Pineda
238 " Benigno M. Gomez
239 " Hermann Löwinsohn
240 " M. V. del Rosario
241 Miss Mary Polk
242 Dr. W. E. Musgrave
243 Dr. P. E. Garrison
244 Dr. F. B. Bowman
245 Mr. M. F. Clegg
246 Dr. P. K. Gilman
247 Mr. R. Basa
248 " F. H. Edwards
249 " Albert J. Barnaud
250 " Joaquin Rus Planas
251 Mr. Manuel P. Hañez
252 Dr. Newberne
153 Mr. Basil G. Butler
254 " D. L. Twomy
255 " Honorio Samelo
256 " Evaristo Cubos
257 " Domingo Uichico
258 " Domingo Borromeo
259 " Cresenciano Baza
260 " Deogracio L. Javier
261 " H. D. Gibbs
262 " W. D. Carpenter
263 " A. B. Hoag
264 " José E. Canseco
265 " A. R. Sacramento
266 " Serviliano Mendoza
267 " G. A. Remigio
268 " V. Flaviano
269 " Pánfilo Lacónico
270 " R. Aspillera
271 " Ralph Steinacher
272 " Andres Garcia
273 Dr. R. B. Bean
274 Mr. John S. Potter
275 Sergt. T. Bitterman
276 Esp. Scienca Klubo
277 Capt. G. A. Skinner
278 Mr. Clementino Chaves
279 " F. E. Cofren
280 " E. B. Christie
281 " Charles R. Cameron
282 " Otho Atkin
283 " D. M. Oloroso
284 " Antonio Buflag
285 Dr. R. T. Edwards
286 Mr. Patricio Perez

ALL those in favor of the aims and objects of the international language Esperanto should send in their adhesion as soon as possible. We *particularly* wish to make a good showing *at the start*, inasmuch as it will influence what will be accomplishable in the immediate future by the Philippines.

The simplicity of the language and its wonderful flexibility of expression make it an engrossing subject (rather than a study) the further one delves into it. It forms a plank of unanimity between all races and creeds, democratic and universal.

Be among the first few in these islands to endorse it. The subscription to the journal and entire dues are only two pesos a year; it's your name and adhesion we want chiefly! A thousand members before Christmas will show Europe that the Philippines are in the running. Books will be arriving each mail. The journal will keep you posted on the movement in all parts of the world. It is to be enlarged, illustrated, and made more interesting as we grow. Other publications will follow it. Do it now! your name will lessen the hesitation of the next man.

Are we to make a sweeping success of our opening movement and forge ahead of the civilized world (in rate of progress) or are we just to shuffle the Esperanto movement along? It depends partly on *you*.

P. O. Box 326 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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