Filipina Esperantisto

Organ of the Philippines Esperanto Association

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

Vol. I, No. 5 **DECEMBER, 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..... ₱ 2.00
" " with membership..... " 2.00
₱1.00=1 Sm. (proksimume).

NOTES AND COMMENT

The most important occurence to record this month is the arrival of text books and literature from Europe.

Coincident with this we are pleased to note quite an increased interest being evoked here.

Our popular Executive Secretary, Mr. A. W. Fergusson, in an eloquent oration at the recent Quill Club banquet drew attention to the signs of the times as tending to a broader toleration in religious, social, and international questions, and quoted the Esperanto movement as an indication of this. He spoke of the Cambridge Congress and its grave significance to humanity.

Among those who have joined the Association during the last week is the Director of Education, Dr. David P. Barrows.

We were pleased to read the interesting article recently in "El Comercio," entitled "El Triumfo del Esperanto," covering several columns.

"Libertas" and Vida Filipina" have also within the past week inserted laudatory articles about the language.

Of Dr. H. W. Yemans' untiring efforts on behalf of the movement a word should be said, as he has been the means of interesting a strong support in influential quarters that bids well for our future welfare.

The idea we have always held in regards to the publication of this journal was that it should act as our principal *propagandilo*, and we are anxious to spare no pains to popularize it, and thus make it more effective in this role each month.

In this direction we must record our gratitude for the contribution of the ably written articles by such busy men as those who have penned the articles under their respective names in this issue.

It was our wish to have printed the Esperanto-Spanish translations with these specially contributed articles but lack of space has caused us to hold these translations over for our January number.

We desire again to impress upon individual members that the power of lengthening the roll and increasing the stability of the Association lies more upon them as units than as a body. If we are to make rapid strides here at this stage we must look to each member sending in at least one new name. The various newspaper articles we know have excited an interest in the movement that only needs a personal canvass of your immediate intimates.

The January number, by the way, will be published in the last week of that month, as it is intended to make it a special carnival edition for the Carnival, that, as is well known, commences on the third of February.

Doubtless all our members in Manila will give a specially cordial support to this first Philippine Carnival. We will welcome any suggestions as to what step the Association should take in order to take advantage of the occasion to bring Esperanto before the limelight during these days of revelry.

We are unable to publish an amount of matter dealing with the progress of our movement in this issue, besides which, we are forced to carry over to our next issue the Esperanto translations of the valuable articles by Commissioner Forbes, Dr. Barrows, Father Zwack and the Director of Health, they will appear in the January number.

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Eĥoj de l' Mondo Esperantista

(LA SUNO HISPANA)

BELGUJO.—En ĝenerala kunveno de "Belga Ligo Esperantista" okazinta en Bruselo la 28an de Julio, oni prenis multajn kaj bonajn decidojn, celantajn al la propagando de Esperanto en tiu lando.

BRAZILUJO.—En Berlitz School of Lenguages," de Rio de Janeiro, faras esperantan kurson nia amiko S.ro Paul Berthelot.

FRANCUJO.—Laŭ nomaro kiun ĝentile sendis al ni "Delegation pour l'adoption d'une langue auxiliaire internationale" estas jam aliĝintaj 1,251 subskriboj de anoj el gravaj sciencaj societoj el la mondo.

Laŭ la lasta kajero (kvina) de "Esperantista dokumentaro, kiujn ĝentile sendadas al ni "Esperantista Centra Oficejo" kaj ni dankegas, estas en la mondo 59 profesiaj societoj esperantistaj; 13 gazetoj nur skribitaj en Esperanto: 59 en Esperanto kaj lokaj naciaj lingvoj: 25 naciaenhavantaj regulajn kronikojn en Esperanto; 11 kongresoj akceptis aŭ rekomendis la uzon de Esperanto: 27 societoj nekomercaj, korespondas per Esperanto, kaj 639 esperantistaj grupoj funkciadas. El ili estas en Eŭropo 542: Aŭstrujo 39, Belgujo 21, Britujo 103, Bulgarujo 16, Danujo 2, Francujo 156, Germanujo 49, Gibraltar 1, Hispanujo 40, Holandujo 9, Hungarujo 2, Italujo 8, Malta 6, Monako 1, Norvegujo 4, Rusujo 26, Svedujo 20, Svisujo 39. En Azio 16: Hindujo 5, Japanujo 4, Koŝinĥinujo 1, Azia ruzujo 3, Straits Settlements 1, Tonkino 1, Azia turkujo 1. En Afriko 6: Alĝerio 3, Franca Gvineo 1, Madagaskaro 1, Tunisio 1. En Ameriko 69: Bolivia 1, Brasilo 11, Ĉilo 2, Kanado 4, Meksikujo 4, Peruo 1, Unuigitaj Statoj 44, Urugvajo 2. En Oceanio 6: Aŭstralio 2, Nova Zelando 4.

GERMANUJO.—Universala kongreso de paco okazos en Munĥen'o de la 9a ĝis la 14a de la proksima Septembra monato.

Novaj grupoj fondiĝis en Breslaŭ'o, Hannover'o, Lorrach'o kaj Konisberg'o kaj daŭras la entuziasmo ĉe la malnovaj.

"Eĥo Esperantista" enpresis en sia 14a numero la portreton de la grava esperantisto germana sinjoro prefesoro Otto Simon, unu el la plej progandemaj esperantistoj el la mondo.

BÉLGICA.—En reunión general de "Liga Esperantista Belga," verificada en Bruselas el 28 de Julio, se tomaron muchas y buenas decisiones encaminadas á la propaganda del Esperanto en aquel país.

BRASIL.—En la "Escuela de lenguas Berlitz," de Río de Janeiro, hace un curso de Esperanto nuestro querido amigo Sr. Pablo Berthelot.

FRANCIA.—Según relación que atentamente nos remite la "Delegation pour l'adoption d'une langue auxiliaire internationale," hay ya adheridos 1,251 miembros de importantes sociedades científicas del mundo.

Según el último cuaderno (el 5.o) de "Colección documental esperantista que atentamente nos va enviando "Esperantista Centra Oficejo" y agredecemos muchísimo, hay en el mundo 59 sociedades esperantistas profesionales: 13 periódicos escritos solo en Esperanto: 59 en Esperanto y lenguas nacionales locales: 25 nacionales, conteniendo con regularidad crónicas en Esperanto; 11 congresos han aceptado ó recomendado el uso del Esperanto: 27 sociedades no comerciales sostienen correspondencia en Esperanto, y 639 grupos esperantistas funcionan. De ellos hay en Europa 542: Austria 39, Bélgica 21, Bretaña 103, Bulgaria 16, Dinamarca 2, Francia 156, Alemania 49, Gibraltar 1, España 40, Holanda 9, Hungria 2, Italia 8, Malta 6, Mónaco 1, Noruega 4, Rusia 26, Suecia 20, Suiza 39. En Asia 16: India 5, Japón 4, Cochinchina 1, Rusia asiática 3, Straits Settlements, 1, Tonkín 1, Turquía asiática 1. En Africa 6: Argelia 3, Guinea francesa 1, Madagascar 1, Túnez 1. En América 69: Bolivia 1, Brasil 1, Chile 2, Canadá 4, Méjico 4, Perú 1, Estados Unidos 44, Uruguay 2. En Oceanía 6: Australia 2, Nueva Zelanda 4.

ALEMANIA.—Un Congreso universal de paz tendrá lugar en Munich, desde el 9 al 14 del próximo mes de Septiembre.

Nuevos grupos se han fundado en Breslau, Hannóver, Lorrach y Konisberg, y continua el entusiasmo en los antiguos.

"Eĥo Esperantista" ha impreso en su número 14 el retrato del importante esperantista alemán, el señor profesor Otto Simon, uno de los esperantistas más afectos á su propaganda en el mundo.

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Kontraŭ kelkaj malmultaj gazetoj, kiuj mokeme parolas pri Esperanto, la plimulto kaj la pli seriozaj el la Germanaj gazetoj, raportas laŭde pri la tria Kongreso.

GVATEMALUJO.—La gazeto "El Comercio," el Quezaltenango, publikigas serion da artikoloj pri Publika Instruado, de S-ro Goyzueta Abrill favoraj al Esperanto, por kiu senĉese laboras tiu ĉi estimata samideano.

MEKSIKUJO.—Laŭ gazeto "El Imparcial," en Meksiko oni fondis societon por la lernado kaj propagando de Esperanto. La plimulto el la geanoj estas fraŭlinoj, inter ili multaj profesorinoj.

PERULANDO.—En "Centro Societa de Sinjorinoj" de Lima malfermis esperantan kurson la senlaca esperantisto nia estimegata doktoro S-ro Federico Villarreal.

SVEDUJO.—Klubo Esperantista de Stockolmo fondis esperantan oficon nomitan "Esperanta Oficejo Stockolmo," 37 Surbrunsgatan IV, Stockolmo 6, subdirektado de S-ro P. Ahlberg. Ĝia celo estas: helpi fremdajn geesperantistojn irontajn al Stockolmo, peradi al industriistoj, komercistoj, hotelistoj, turistoj, kolektistoj, k. t. p., kaj penadi por ke la ne esperantistaj klientoj lernu Esperanton.

Rondo de Bontemplanoj fondis specialan gazeton, en kiu du kolonoj estas rezervataj al Esperanto.

Ankaŭ la Stockolm'a Sekcio de la "Sveda Filatelista Societo" decidis ke parto de la organo de la Societo estos redaktata en Esperanto.

SVISUJO.—Gazeto "Esperanto" eldonis kuriozan tabelon je samvaloroj de Internacia helpa Mono pri naciaj monoj.

URUGVAJO.—En Montevideo oni starigis esperantan societon kun pli ol ducent societanoj. Estos du kursoj, unu en la Instituto Aramburu kaj alia en la lernejo de D-ro Fernández. La loĝejo de la grupo estas en unu angulo de la stratoj Zabala kaj Garandi.

HISPANUJO.—En la Kongreso de Fizika Edukado kaj Dancarto, okazinta en Barcelono de la 13a ĝis la 15a tago de la lasta Julio oni decidis uzi Esperanton en estontaj kunsidoj.

Tie estis fondita grupo titolita "Esperantista Klubo Palma." Ĝi sidas en la Komerca Cambro, kie estis inaŭguracita kaj aprobita la regularo, post bela parolado de D-ro Aris nomita prezidanto.

A cambio de algunos pocos periódicos que en burla hablan del Esperanto, la mayor parte y los más serios periódicos alemanes se refieren con alabanzas al tercer Congreso.

GUATEMALA.—El periódico "El Comercio" de Quezaltenango, publica una série de artículos referentes á Instrucción pública del Sr. Goyzueta Abrill, favorables al Esperanto, para el cual trabaja sin descanso este estimado samideano.

MÉJICO.—Según el periódico "El Imparcial," en Méjico se ha fundado una sociedad para el estudio y propaganda de Esperanto. La mayoría de los socios son señoritas, entre ellas muchas profesoras.

PERÚ.—En "Centro Social de Señoras" de Lima ha abierto un curso de Esperanto el incansable esperantista nuestro estimadísimo Dr. D. Federico Villarreal.

SUECIA.—El club esperantista de Stockolmo ha fundado una oficina esperantista llamada "Esperanta Oficejo Stockolm," 37 Lurbrunsgatan IV, Stockolmo 6, bajo la dirección del Sr. P. Ahlberg. El fin de ella es auxiliar á los esperantistas extranjeros, de ambos sexos, que vayan á Stockolmo, servir de intermediario á los industriales, comerciantes, fondistas, turistas, eleccionistas, etc., y tratar de que los clientes no esperantistas aprendan el Esperanto.

El Círculo de Sobrios ha fundado un periódico especial, en el cual se reservan dos columnas al Esperanto.

También la sección de Stockolmo de la Sociedad Bilatelista Sueca ha decidido que parte del órgano de la sociedad esté redactado en Esperanto.

SUIZA.—El periódico "Esperanto" ha editado un curioso estado de equivalencias entre la moneda auxiliar internacional y las monedas nacionales.

URUGUAY.—En Montivideo se ha establecido una sociedad esperantista con más de doscientos sócios. Habrá dos cursos, uno en el Instituto Aramburu y otro en el colegio del Sr. Fernández. El domicilio del grupo está en la calle de Zabala, esquina á Garandi.

ESPAÑA.—En el Congreso de Educación Física y Arte de Baile que tuvo lugar en Barcelona del 13 al 15 del último Julio, se decidió usar de Esperanto en futuras sesiones.

Allí nació un grupo titulado "Club esperantista de Palma. Reside en la Cámara de Comercio, donde fué inaugurado y aprobado el reglamento, después de un bello discurso del Dr. Aris, nombrado presidente.

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La Valencia Urbkonsilantaro konsentis jaran subvencion por 500 pesetoj al ĉi tiea grupo esperantista. Ni dankegas al S-ro Martinez Aloy, Aguilar kaj ceteraj sinjoroj konsilantoj iliajn klopodojn por favori la Grupon el la ĉefurbo.

FILIPINA INSULOJ.—Novan amikon ni havas. Ni ricevis la unuan numeron de "Filipina Esperantisto" gazeto jus naskita en Manilo, kiun oni publikigas esperante, angle kaj hispane kaj alvenas kun kuraĝa propono labori. Niajn fratajn salutojn kaj bondezirojn al la estimata kolego dankante ĝian sendon kaj akceptante tre plezure la interŝanĝon.

ISLAS FILIPINAS.—Tenemos un nuevo amigo. Hemos recibido el primer número de "Filipina Esperantisto," periódico que acaba de ver la luz en Manila, que se publica en esperanto, inglés y español y que viene con valeroso propósito de trabajar. Nuestros fraternales saludos y votos por la prosperidad del estimado colega, agradeciendo el envio de él y aceptando con mucho gusto el cambio.

El Ayuntamiento de Valencia ha concedido una subvención anual de 500 pesetas á este grupo esperantista. Agredecemos á los Sres. Martinez Aloy, Aguilar, y demás señores concejales sus esfuerzos por favorecer al Grupo de la capital.

We have been asked to publish the following notices:

"La Revuo" intencas organizi ĉiumonate Esperantan konkurson inter siajn legantoj. Por ĉiuj konkursoj ni difinos gravajn premiojn. Ni estus al vi tre dankaj se vi bonvolus konigi al la legantoj de via ŝatinda gazeto tiujn konkursojn.

Frankfurto, Niedenaŭ Main 30p. la 11'an de Novbro. 1907

KARAJ SAMIDEANOJ!

Mi intencas kolekti internaciajn rakontojn, anekdotojn, fablojn kaj fabelojn verkitajn per la tuta Esperantistaro, por eldoni leglibron por komencantoj.

Mi petas Vin nun je Via kunhelpo, kaj esperas, ke Vi sendos al mi manuskriptojn por mia ideo. Mi preferas rakontojn k. t. p. pri aferoj de Via lando.

Bonan dankon anticipe káj samideanan saluton de Via HANS FRICKE,

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For the use of electro for our frontispiece we are indebted to the courtesy of the "Far Eastern Review".

Steps are being taken by Esperantists of different nations to select among the villages of their respective countries one that may be considered amongst themselves as an official Esperantists' rendezvous for the holiday seasons. This would open up a means of a practical use and useful practice, as the size of the village chosen would be such that the new language would almost wholly pervade it or at least thoroughly predominate.

Members desirous of having their names and addresses in the classified list of those wishing to correspond in Esperanto should send in their names to the Editor, Box 326.

The cost of these advertisements will be one peso for six months or 30 cents for one issue.

A series of articles on the old Manila walls will commence in our February number. Mr. Charles S. Banks of the Bureau of Science has kindly consented to write the Esperanto translations as it is thought that this will be of interest to our *alilandaj legantoj*.

Pro la manko da spaco en nia gazeto, ni ne povas presigi la tradukojn Esperantajn en la nuna nombro—ili aperos en la eldono de Januaro.

GROUP NEWS.

We are continuing to receive letters from the provinces *re* formation of groups, and it is safe to predict that before our annual meeting in July, there will be a very numerous and active body of supporters in every island.

ILOILO.

A recent letter from Mr. J. Hudson Curry at Iloilo states "At present we are trying to get together, and will, we believe, have a satisfactory group in a short time."

LUCENA, TAYABAS.

Mr. Keesey writes from Lucena: "A number of young men of this town are desirous of taking up the study of Esperanto, and we would be pleased to have you recommend to us such books as you think a class of eight or ten would need in this study.

BAYBAY, LEYTE.

Mr. Luman A. Jennings writes: "I had ten or fifteen who promised to take up the study here, and think we can form a large class. Will you please tell me what books will be most suited to our needs."

QUIAPO.

Mr. Edgar A. McClellan of the Translating Division, Executive Bureau, has informed us that he is organising a group for study in Quiapo district.

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A Letter from the Reverend Father G. M. Zwack, S. J.

(MANILA OBSERVATORY)

on the Utilitarian Aspect of Esperanto

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE FILIPINA ESPERANTISTO

MANILA CENTRAL OBSERVATORY

Manila, P. I., Dec. 13, 1907.

DR. H. W. YEMANS:

DEAR DOCTOR:

Permit me to thank you most heartily for several publications concerning Esperanto which I received the day before yesterday.

Would to God that I—of course, in my capacity as priest and Jesuit, *not* as Secretary of the Weather Bureau—could convert all infidels, skeptics and sinners into model christians as easily as I myself have been converted from an unbeliever in artificial languages into an ardent disciple of *Dr. Esperanto*.

It is hard to understand why anyone who desires to—or has to—follow the intellectual progress of the world, or who is engaged in industrial or commercial pursuits on a somewhat larger scale than (respectively) mending old shoes, or selling 2 kilos of sugar and 5 meters of printed calico to the wife of the village blacksmith, should refuse to learn the "International Auxiliary Language":—though even to the general-store keeper in most of the small towns at home an international language might not come amiss, provided his German, Hungarian, Polish, Scandinavian, etc., etc., customers knew it likewise.

The only language which could be considered in choosing an international idiom from among the naturally evolved tongues is English. Latin was the medium of international intercourse in bygone ages: but to restore it to this place of honor is a task as hopeless as the attempt to bring back the past!—But English is hard to learn even for those of Teutonic origin, while for those of Latin descent it offers difficulties which are well nigh insurmountable.

On the other hand, it cannot be claimed that an international language is a mere luxury. As the nations are brought into more intimate contact, a common idiom becomes more and more a crying need. To illustrate this point, let us take the position of the astronomer.—The two most important periodical publications which cover this field are the "Astronomische Nachrichten," published in Germany, and the "Astrophysical Journal," published in the United States. As to the former, if a contributor asks the editor beforehand in which language he desires the article to be written, he will be informed that English would be most welcome, though the contribution would be accepted in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish or Latin, and be published in the original language. Is it reasonable to expect that an astronomer is able to read all these languages? Still, as long as there is no international tongue, there is no satisfactory remedy. Contributions to the Astrophysical Journal may be written in *any* language, but unless a wish to the contrary is expressed by the author, they will be translated into English. By this means the contents of this most important journal become accessible—I believe—to the majority of astronomers, but by no means to all. Moreover—speaking of translations in general, without any reference to the publication mentioned—in 95 cases out of 100, the translation is not equal to the original. A perfect translation requires that the translator have perfect command of both languages involved and also a thorough knowledge of the subject treated, unless indeed the latter be fiction.

If we turn to exchange, we find matters considerably worse. Here we meet not only the languages previously mentioned, but a host of others. After all a man who knows English, French and German can make out the sense of most articles written in any of the Germanic or Latin languages —subject, of course, to amusing, if not worse, misunderstandings. But Annuals and Reports in Russian or Japanese are bound to prove too much for 99% of scientists. It is true one needs not be frightened by a book title in one of these languages: on opening the volume he will usually find the greater part of the contents in familiar languages. But, like every rule, this also has its exceptions.

Wherefore it would appear that every man whose vocation or hobbies bring him into contact with the thoughts or pursuits

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of people living beyond the boundary lines of the small portion of the very small planet which we inhabit, should hail with delight the endeavors made toward the introduction of an international auxiliary language, which, by its very simplicity and consequent ease of learning it, does away with all excuses for writing in a tongue intelligible to the comparatively few, but a mystery to the vast majority of the children of Adam.

Yours very sincerely,

GEORGE M. ZWACK, S.J.
Secretary, Weather Bureau.

NOVA ASOCIO NACIA

Bohema Unio Esperantista, pri kiu traktas la lastaj numeroj de "Časopis Českych Esperantistů" proksimiĝas al sia definitiva starigo.

Niaj bohemaj amikoj, kies laboro estas centrigata en kelkaj memstaraj kluboj kaj societoj, vidas, ke ilian propagandan penadon povas subteni plej sukcese unio, fondota laŭ modelo de similaj asocioj fremdlandaj. Tiukaŭze estis kunvokita kunveno de interesiĝantoj, kiu starigis komitaton zorgontan pri la preparaj laboroj. Tiu ĉi komitato plenumas sian taskon plej li boreme: ĝi dissendis al ĉiuj bohemaj societoj esperantistaj informajn leterojn pri la signifo, rolo kaj urĝeco de komunsocieta organizita laborado. Kelkaj proponoj, enpresitaj de la redakcio de suprenomita gazeto, kiuj montras la praktikajn celojn de unio, estas jam efectivigataj unuparte de la redakcio mem, aliparte de la komitato. Tiun ĉi tempon eliris longe atendita kaj por la propagando neeviteble bezona flugfolio. De libertempo rondiras jam la ekspozicio de interesaj dokumentoj pri nuna stato de Esperantoj (montraj ekzempleroj de esp. gazetoj, presaroj esp., eltranĉaĵoj el gazetoj, kongresaj memorajoj k. t. p.), kiu estas jam de kelkaj kluboj antaŭmendita por paraladoj, kursoj kaj similaj publikaj propagandaj entrepenoj. Antaŭ finiĝo de tiu ĉi jaro esperas la komitato kunvoki fondan kunvenon, kiu elektos definitivan estraron. Ni ne preteratentos tiun ĉi gravan etapon en la historio de Esperanto ĉe Bohemoj kaj informos niajn legantojn pri la rezultato de ĉi tiuj laboroj.

Adreso de kancelario de Bohema Unio Esperantista: Prepara Komitato, Praha II. Tyršova ul. 11 Bohemujo.

ESPERANTO PERIODICALS.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the list of Esperanto journals appearing on our back pages, feeling sure that many would like to subscribe for such current literature. Especially do we suggest the idea to groups.

For "Tra la Mondo," an illustrated monthly all-Esperanto journal published in France, we have already received six or seven subscriptions to remit. This journal has expressed its desire to devote several pages to the Philippines in a future issue, the editor particularly specifying the educational advancement. We submitted his request to the Hon. W. Morgan Shuster, who as an enthusiastic Esperantist, willing undertook to personally write an article. Articles of this nature published in a journal which circulates through the whole of Esperanto land and is on sale in the railway bookstalls of nearly all the larger towns on the Continent should do much good in enlightening a section of the world whose ideas are very vague as to what is being accomplished in these islands.

"Espero Katolica" is an ably edited monthly journal dealing with general subjects. It is specially devoted to Catholic interests and should find many readers among so large a Catholic community as the Philippines. Annual subscription is ₱2.00. We have received thirty copies of the October number that starts the new volume and will be pleased to forward sample copy to enquirers.

"La Revuo" is a monthly journal that every serious student of Esperanto should read. Published solely in Esperanto and contains special articles by Dr. Zamenhof.

"La Scienca Revuo" the ably edited organ of I. S. O. E., is of general interest apart from its special scientific articles.

"Suno Hispana", bi-lingual Esperanto and Spanish, is of interest to our Spanish-speaking members, especially from a propaganda point of view.

"The British Espe rantist", Esperanto and English, and "The American Esperanto Journal" will be found to be of great interest to us here. Sample copies may be procured from John R. Edgar & Co.

"La Esperanta Instruisto," a recently started monthly is specially devoted to the interests of beginners, besides which it is excellent forpropaganda.

Space does not allow mention of all the Esperanto publications which however we will review in future issues.

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"A Practical Method of Acquiring Languages"

specially written for the "Filipina Esperantisto"

By Commissioner W. Cameron Forbes

DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE AND POLICE
MANILA

Dec. 14, 1907.

MY DEAR SIR:—

My ideas as to the best method of learning a language are as follows: The system would be best suited to those who are willing to put in a brief period, say two weeks, of intense application for the object of learning a language, and would require a carefully prepared text-book for the purpose. It is based in theory in duplicating the rapidity with which a child learns a language by artificially placing the same conditions in the way of an adult which naturally are placed in the way of a child. It is based upon the idea that most ignorant peasants get along throughout their life with a total vocabulary not exceeding two thousand words, and that a vocabulary of that number of words can be acquired by a person of reasonable intelligence in a very short period of time, provided that conditions are such as to make the acquisition permanent.

These words, according to this system, would be divided into three classes. The first class must be absolutely mastered, and by mastered I mean the word should be known so well that the listener understands every shade of meaning that attaches to it, should know its exact equivalent in English as soon as seen, and when meeting the word in English, or, more properly in his own language, should be able instantly to express the exact equivalent in the new language.

The second class are those words which you can translate immediately when seen in the new language, and can bring up their equivalent more or less exactly by an effort of memory when seen in English.

The third class are those words you have studied—you should have a general knowledge of what they mean, but it may be somewhat vague.

The plan would be to put in the first class those words most used, that you encounter most often. The second class would be the next most used words, and the third class, words the use of which is more or less casual.

Having selected your vocabulary (not to exceed 2,000 words) the student should rigidly exclude all other words and confine himself to reading, talking, writing and thinking sentences which do not go out of that vocabulary, and should continue working in it until he has fixed the meaning of all of those words, with what little knowledge of grammar and pronunciation he must have to say simple things, so firmly in his mind that it has become easy to him to use the language rather than an effort. The words selected for this vocabulary should be those connected with the immediate necessities of life, orders to servants, questions and answers for the purpose of travel, and if the language is to be learned for a definite object, such as an automobile trip, business expedition, etc., a special vocabulary could very properly be added in order to have your first knowledge of the language in such form as will lead it most conveniently to the use you would put it. Probably children's stories will make the best reading and the best text-book, as children's text-books are usually fairly intelligently planned to meet the usual and frequent contingencies in a child's life.

A carefully analysis of any book, made with a view of determining what kind of word is most used, will show that a comparatively small vocabulary will give you eighty per cent of the words of the book, and that twenty per cent is scattered over an enormous vocabulary. There are between fifty and eighty thousand words in the English language. Very few people use more than ten thousand, and it is doubtful if in their talk in regard to the necessities of life from day to day more than two thousand words are used. It is therefore probable that eighty per cent of the words used by any one person will be found in their two thousand vocabulary, and not more than twenty per cent scattered over the

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rest of the eight thousand words which they are likely to use. This refers to extraordinarily well educated people. Most people do not reach anything like that number of words. Of this eighty per cent of words the conjunctions, prepositions and pronouns will be the majority; and an analysis of the classification will therefore show that the first class will contain all the conjunctions and most of the prepositions, all the pronouns, the most used forms of the auxiliary verbs, a considerable number of adverbs, and a very small number of adjectives and verbs, not exceeding probably seventy-five of each, a total of from five to six hundred words. The second class will contain some of the less used prepositions, alternative, or less used forms of pronouns, a large number of adverbs, and a carefully selected number of adjectives, verbs and nouns. The third class will include the balance of the vocabulary, composed mostly of nouns with some verbs. Your course would, therefore, be as follows: each day's work, requiring eight hours of intense application:

First day. Learn the alphabet, pronunciation, general rules and peculiarities, and learn by heart five hundred words.

Second day. Review completely the work of the first day, and then proceed with a treatise on structure of sentences, the conjugation of regular verbs, conjugation of auxiliary verbs, a selection of irregular verbs the selection being the ones most used, such as "go," "come" etc., and the numerals.

Third day. The day should begin with a review of the first two days with a careful and thorough recitation of the vocabulary learned. This day the student should devote principally to the vocabulary of the second class.

Fourth day. Review as before of the three days' study, with particular emphasis on the exactness with which the first class vocabulary is acquired, and further study of the adjectives, taking the comparisons, and declension of nouns, etc.

Fifth day. This day could be properly devoted, after review of all preceding days, to the words of the third class. These will number nearly a thousand. This day an analysis of roots would be very beneficial in order to find if there are any series of strategic roots which will help to get certain classes of words. This will be found of assistance in learning and an easy way of fixing the word in mind, and in general to help run the threads of cosmos through the language.

Sixth day. This would contain the usual review, passing from day to day, and giving especial attention to the list of the third class.

This completes one week of study and presupposes intense application, undivided attention and most incessant repetition. In all this work the reading must be done aloud and the words as learned must be spoken, aloud. This serves three purposes: it gives the mind, besides the usual visual connection between the word and its meaning, familiarity of the voice and the way of framing words in the mouth, and also accustoms one to the sound of the same.

The seventh day should be one of complete rest, without any reference of any kind to the work of the preceding week. It might be best employed in exercise, out of door work and reading novels.

You have now done all of the study which you are called upon to do and your next six days should be spent in reading aloud or talking to some one who knows the language. You should read from the textbooks which have been selected, using only those words which you have learned, reading stories, conversations, dialogues and lists of questions and answers. The student ought in the course of the day to have read, heard, seen and used every word of the first class some dozens of times. Your reading would be wholly in the new language and you would make no use of or reference to the vocabulary, but if you find that you do not understand the thing, the proper way to learn it would be to go back to the beginning and read it over aloud to yourself, over and over again, until a meaning was read into it. If any word of such importance as to obscure the meaning was not clear to you, every device of memory should be used by an analysis of the root, by similarity, by context, and by any device or trick of memory which might have occurred when looking at the word in the first place. In this way, when you at last get the meaning of the word, you will never again be at a loss to find a meaning for that same word.

A person reading at high speed in his own language can undoubtedly read 200,000 words in a day. The number of words which a person could read aloud to himself in a new language and understand depends a good deal upon the retentiveness of his memory, but undoubtedly would not reach more than a small fraction of the total possible in a language with which you are familiar. But you should reach each one of two thousand words a number of times the first day, not, however, evenly distrib-

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uted—the conjunctions, articles, and generally words of the first class would each appear, I suppose, fifty times: the second class would take up the majority of the balance, so that the third class, although greater numerically, would appear comparatively seldom; but this would give you training along the line which you wanted namely, mastery of the essential things. Each succeeding day will be employed in reading the same things over, acquiring more familiarity, more fluency, and greater perfection. If in the first day you find you can read some two thousand words several times oves, this will rapidly increase, so that by the end of the second week you could read over and understand a very much greater number daily. The reading aloud should be carried to the limit of the ability of the voice to comfortably stand the strain, beyond that time reading to one's self will have to suffice.

The theory is now to acquire the construction, grammar, and pronunciation of the language by means of these few simple words which you have acquired. At the end of this period I firmly believe that the diligent student will find a very useful knowledge for traveling in a country where this language is to be used, and the advantage of this system over the method under which I was taught languages is the difference between trying to start a house beginning at the roof and putting shingles up, holding them where they would go if the house were completed, and then letting them fall down again, instead of beginning at the foundation and framework and then filling in so that it will hold what is placed there.

I spent thirteen years in studying French and can not talk it well to-day. I spent nine years at Latin, and can not even read it. I learned more Greek in two years and more Spanish in five weeks than Latin in nine years. The main criticism of the old system is that you try to learn too much of a language and spread it over too great time, undertaking to master so many words that you keep having to look them up because you have lost them by reason of disuse. By my system each thing learned is immediately used many times in so many different forms that it is there to stay.

One essential feature which this plan involves is the acquisition of a vocabulary and then a working knowledge of the language, and with that small, but well learned material you learn immediately the whole of the grammar, the idea being not to distract the attention while learning the grammar in an effort to remember words, and not distract the attention in learning words in an effort to learn the grammar. Once having acquired a sufficient vocabulary to meet the usual forms of speech, the attention can then be turned to the construction, which is accomplished by the simple device of spending one week on the simple vocabulary and then learning all the different ways of using that vocabulary in the terms with which you are familiar.

It is not claimed for this system that it will give a complete knowledge of a language: it is merely claimed for it that before beginning to learn a language in the usual wasteful way, that familiarity with the form and principal part of it can be acquired in this way. The student once having completed this course he could then proceed with profit and pleasure to the study of literature or a more extended knowledge of the language and would have a vantage ground with which to begin which would take away the drudgery usually incident to learning a language.

Very truly yours,

W. CAMERON FORBES.

DR. H. W. YEMANS,
Phil. Esp. Ass'n, Manila.

JAPAN ESPERANTIST ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the Japan Esperantist Association was held recently at Wakyo Gakudo Dr. Takakukso occupying the chair. Prof. Asada spoke in Esperanto. Congratulatory addresses from Count Hayashi, President of the Association, and from Mr. Ikeda, Vice-President of the Japan Traders' Association were read by Mr. Takakusu. Several distinguished gentlemen delivered speeches either in Japanese or Esperanto. Dr. Takakusu submitted a proposal that it be proposed in the Fourth International Esperanto Congress to be held at Berlin that the Eighth International Congress be held in Japan in 1912. This proposal was unanimously passed. The meeting was attended by about 200 Esperantists and was a great success.

La Librería de Bren, situada en la calle de Magallanes, esquina á la de Beaterio, Intramuros (Manila), acaba de recibir un gran surtido de libros en español sobre Esperanto, cuyos precios son sumamente baratos.

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La Unua Ĉiujara Karnavalo Filipina

FILIPINA ASOCIO KARNAVALA.

DECIDITE, ke la unua ĉiujara Karnavalo Filipina okazu en Manila dum la semajno komenconta Lundon, la 3an de Februaro, 1908, konota kaj nomota kiel.

SEMAJNO KARNAVALA.

La festa*j*oj de la semajno estos aranĝataj laŭ la ideo aŭ motivo de vizito de l' Monar*h*o de l' Okcidento al la Monar*h*o de l' Oriento, reganta en Manila. Je la alveno de l' Monar*h*o vizitanta ĉe la haveno, li estos akceptata per reĝa honoroj, salutoj, vestataj (ornamataj) ŝipoj, k. t. p. Li estos renkontata (ricevata) de l' Monar*h*o reganta, servata de sia kortegaro kaj sekvantaro, en barkoj reĝaj kaj ornamataj, kaj estos akompanata ĝis la loko de l' elŝipiĝo, kie al li estos donacata la ĵibereco de la urbo. Je la tago sekvonta, okazos TERA PARADO partoprenota de ambaŭ Monar*h*oj, siaj kortegaroj kaj sekvantaroj. Sekvonte tiun tagon, okazos serio de vida*j*oj de l' sekvantaroj de ĉiu Monar*h*o, je kiuj superegeco estos kunbatalata (konkurata) per heroa*j*oj de armiloj, ludoj, sportoj kaj reprezentantaj amuzoj. Je la finiĝo de tiu ĉi kunbalata*j*o, tiam, kiam premioj estas alĵuĝotaj, ia Monar*h*o, pligranda (plipotenca) ol unu aŭ alia de la antaŭ-cititaj, la Reĝo de la Karnavala, servata de brilega kortegaro kaj sekvantaro de ŝercemuloj, alvenos kaj prenos autoritatecon je ĉio. La Mona*h*oj de l' Okcidento kaj de l' Oriento, tiam malaperos, kaj

REĜO KARNAVALO REĜOS SUPEREGE.

Je la vastigo de tiu ĉi ideo aŭ motivo, la speciala vidinda*j*o de l' unua tago estos la AKVA PARADO, parto-prenata de ambaŭ Monar*h*oj kaj siaj sekvantaroj, en reĝa kaj ornamataj barkoj, kun viroj-je-armiloj (antikvaj soldatoj) en militaj kanotoj (A.: canoe—F.: canot—G.: kahn;—ŝipetoj hakitaj el trunkoj de arboj), kaj armata vaporŝipetoj, kune kun urbaj (nemilitaj) ornagizoj en barkoj ornamataj por reprezenti specialajn profesiojn, komercojn kaj metiojn. Nokte (vespere), estos donata (okazos) granda balo tutnacia, ĉe kiu ĉiu aperos kostume (vestata per kostumoj naciaj aŭ fantaziaj.)

PHILIPPINES CARNIVAL ASSOCIATION

RESOLVED that the first annual Philippines Carnival be held in Manila during the week commencing Monday, February 3, 1908, to be known and designated as

CARNIVAL WEEK.

The festivities of the week will be arranged on the idea or motive of a visit by the Monarch of the Occident to the Monarch of the Orient reigning in Manila. On the arrival of the visiting monarch in the harbor, he will be received with royal honors, salutes, dressed ships, etc. He will be met by the reigning monarch, attended by his court and retinue, in royal and decorated barges, and will be accompanied to the place of debarkation where he will be given *the freedom of the city*. On the following day there will be a land parade participated in by both monarchs, their courts and retinues. Following this day there will be a series of displays by the followers of each monarch in which supremacy will be contested for in feats of arms, games, sports, and representative amusements. At the conclusion of these contests, when prizes are about to be awarded, a monarch greater than either, the King of Carnival, attended by a brilliant court and retinue of jesters, will arrive and assume authority over all. The Monarchs of the Occident and the Orient will then disappear and

KING CARNIVAL WILL REIGN SUPREME

In the development of this idea or motive, the feature of the first day will be the WATER PARADE participated in by both monarchs and their trains, in royal and decorated barges, with men-at-arms in war canoes and armed launches, together with civic organizations in barges decorated to represent different professions, trades and crafts. At night a grand ball of all nations will be given, at which every one will appear in costume.

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La speciala vidindaĵo de l' dua tago estos la GRANDA PARADO TERA, partoprenata de ambaŭ Monarĥoj, kun viroj-je-armiloj, reprezentantaj la Okcidenton kaj la Orienton: urbaj organizoj, kun flosoj (diversaj reprezentaĵoj sur veturiloj tirataj de ĉevaloj) simbolikaj de specialaj profesioj, komercioj kaj metioj; akompanata de kostumataj maskatuloj. Vespere, estos (okazos) granda masko-balo (grand bal masqué.)

La tria kaj la kvara tagoj estos donataj al granda vidaĵo ĉe la amfiteatro, por kiu allasoj estos pagataj, kiam (ĉe kiu) la kontrau-batalantoj (konkurantoj) Monarĥoj igos sian virojn-je-armilojn fari karakterizajn heroaĵojn, kaj doni reprezentaĵojn de la distingigaj ludoj, sportoj kaj amuzoj de siaj popoloj. Premioj estos aljuĝataj por la plej bonaj elfaroj, kaj, post la disdono de premioj, kaj tiam, kiam ĉiu Monarĥo pretendas supergecon por sia popolo, la Reĝo de la Karnavalo alvenos. La kontraubatalantaj Monarĥoj malaperos, kaj Reĝo Karnavalo regos sueprege. La alpreno de autoritateco de Reĝo Karnavalo estos la signalo por la festaĵo.

Je determinata horo, anoncota per pafoj de pafilegoj kaj sonorado de sonoriloj, la stratoj estos malokupataj por la gemaskatuloj. Reĝo Karnavalo irados kaj salotos, meze de imitataj bataloj de konfetio (I. confetti) kaj floroj. La granda karnavala balo sekvos vespere.

DUM LA SEMAJNO KARNAVALA.

stratoj de karakterize ornamataj budoj kaj pavilonoj estos malfermataj, kie anoj de ĉiu gento, urbeto kaj provinco elmontros por vendi siajn specialajn komercaĵojn de plimalgranda manfabrikado. Estos, ankau, similaj budoj de aliaj nacioj kaj popoloj: ĝardenoj refešigaj (restoracioj) kafejoj kaj tedometoj, utileblaj (profiteblaj) por ĉiuj plezuroserĉantoj.

PREMOJ

estos donataj por la plejbonaj reprezentadoj ce ĉiu de la pligrandaj vidindaĵoj de la karnavalo.

Maskaĵo, konfetio kaj ĉio kio igas karnavalan ĝojecon kaj disvastigas karnavalan šercadon estos kuraĝigata.

(Laŭvorte tradukita de H. W. Y.)

The feature of the second day will be the GRAND LAND PARADE participated in by both monarchs, with men-at-arms representing the Occident and the Orient, civic organizations with floats symbolic of different professions, trades and crafts, accompanied by costumed maskers. In the evening there will be a *grand bal masqué.*

The third and fourth days will be devoted to a grand display in the amphitheatre, for which admission fees will be charged, when the rival monarchs will cause their men-at-arms to perform characteristic feats of arms and will give representations of the distinctive games, sports and amusements of their people. Prizes will be awarded for the best performances, and after the distribution of prizes and when each monarch is claiming supremacy for his people, the King of Carnival arrives. The rival Monarchs disappear, and King Carnival reigns supreme. The assumption of authority by King Carnival will be the signal for revelry.

At an indicated hour to be announced by the firing of guns and the ringing of bells certain of the streets will be cleared for maskers. King Carnival will parade and greet his followers amid mimic battles of confetti and flowers. The Grand Carnival Ball will follow in the evening.

DURING CARNIVAL WEEK

streets of characteristically decorated booths and pavilions will be open where people from each tribe, town and province will display for sale their peculiar articles of smaller manufacture. There will also be like booths of other nations and peoples, and refreshment gardens, cafés and tea houses available for the use of the carnival pleasure-seekers.

PRIZES

will be given for the best presentations in each of the greater features of the carnival.

Masking, confetti, and all that goes to make carnival spirit and spread carnival fun will be encouraged.

We have been requested to ask those of our readers who are able to assist in the matter of accommodation of visitors during the Carnival week to communicate as early as possible with the Carnival Association, Hotel de France, Escolta.

Se ruega á los lectores de esto que quieren ofrecer hospedaje á los extranjeros y personas de provincias que llegarán en esta capital durante la semana del Carnaval se sirvan participar, lo más pronto posible, á la *Asociación del Carnaval*, establecida en el Hotel de Francia, Escolta.

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FAKO DE LA LERNANTOJ

COLLOQUIAL PHRASES	KONVERSACIAJ FRAZOJ	FRASES DE CONVERSACION
How do you do?	Kiel vi statas?	Como está usted?
How is your health?	Kiel vi sanstatas?	Como sigue la salud?
Where are you going?	Kien vi iras?	Donde vá V.?
What o'clock do you think it is?	Kioma horo vi pensas ke estas?	Que hora cree V. que es?
Did you understand what he said?	Ĉu vi komprenis kion li diris?	Comprendió V. lo que él dijo?
How many books have you?	Kiom da libroj vi havas?	Cuantos libros tiene V.?
Whom did you meet?	Kiun vi renkontis?	A quien encontró V.?
When will lunch be ready?	Kiam estos preta la tagmanĝo?	Cuando estará lista la comida?
I am quite certain about it.	Mi estas tute certa pri ĝi.	Estoy completamente cierto de ello.
They are very busy today.	Ili estas tre okupataj hodiaŭ.	Ellos (ellas) están hoy muy ocupados.
Someone is knocking at the door.	Iu frapas sur la pordo.	Alguien llama á la puerta.
How much does he owe you?	Kiom li ŝuldas al vi?	Cuanto le debe á V.?
Here's the ticket collector.	Jen estas la bilet-kolektisto.	Aquí está el colector de billetes.
What's your fare to Victoria?	Kiom estas via vojaĝprezo ĝis Victoria?	Cuanto es su pasaje á Victoria.
Who bought that dog?	Kiu aĉetis tiun hundon?	Quién compró ese perro?
Where did you buy it?	Kie vi aĉetis ĝin?	Donde lo compró V.?
When did you buy it?	Kiam vi aĉetis ĝin?	Cuando lo compró V.?
Why did you buy it?	Kial vi aĉetis ĝin?	Porqué lo compró V.?
What did you buy?	Kion vi aĉetis?	Que compró V.?
Stop at No. 67, please.	Haltu ĉe No. 67a, mi petas.	Ruego que pare on el No. 67.
Close the door, don't lock it.	Fermu la pordon, ne ŝlosu ĝin.	Cierre la puerta, nó con llave.
What have you for lunch?	Kion vi havas per tagmanĝo?	Que tiene V. para comer? (la comida del medio día.)
Whose overcoat is this?	Kies surtuto estas tiu ĉi?	Que gabán es este?
Have you written to them already?	Ĉu vi jam skribis al ili?	Les ha cierto V. ya?
Don't send them to us.	Ne sendu ilin al ni.	No nos los mande.
Don't take so much trouble.	Ne faru tiom da penado.	No se moleste V tanto.
Are you a vegetarian?	Ĉu vi estas vegetaristo?	Es V. vegetariano?
She cannot come with us, can she?	Si ne povas veni kun ni, ĉu jes?	Ella no puede venir con nosotros (nosotras), verdad?
Is there gas in the bathroom?	Ĉu estas gaso en la banĉambro?	Hay gas en el cuarto de baño?
Eleven o'clock has just struck.	La dekunua horo ĵus batis.	Acaban de dar las once.
Who took my umbrella?	Kiu prenis mian ombrelon?	Quien cogió mi sombrilla (sunombrelon) ó paraguas (plovombrelon.)
When will you send the telegram?	Kiam vi sendos la telegramon?	Cuando enviará V. el telegrama?
Have you to-day's paper?	Ĉu vi havas la hodiaŭan gazeton?	Tiene V. el diario de hoy

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I cannot remember his name.

Mi ne povas memori lian nomon.

Yo no puedo recordar su (de él) nombre.

Remain for a moment, I want to speak to you.

Restu unu momenton, mi volas paroli al vi.

Espere un momento, tengo que (quiero) hablar con V.

We have very urgent business to do to-morrow, gentlemen.

Ni havas tre urĝan aferon por fari morgaŭ, sinjoroj.

Tenemos cosas muy urgentes que hacer mañana, señores.

Enquire of him if the carriage is quite ready.

Demandu lin, ĉu la veturilo estas tute preta.

Pregúntele (á él) si el carruage está ya listo.

Where is the Northern Railway Station, madam?

Kie estas la norda fervoja stacidomo, sinjorino?

Dónde está la estación del ferrocarril del Norte, señora?

I will ask this policeman the way to the park.

Mi demandos tiun ĉi policanon pri la vojo, al la parko.

Preguntaré á este policía el camino del parque.

Have you a large, front bed-room vacant, madam?

Ĉu vi havas grandan antaŭ flankan dormo-ĉambron lueblan, sinjorino?

Tiene V. algún dormitorio grande, del fronte, vacante, señora?

I could not understand a single word he said.

Mi ne povis kompreni eĉ unu vorton, kiun li diris.

No puede entender ni una sola palabra de las que dijo.

Look sharp, John, you will be very late, I fear.

Rapidu, Johano, vi estos tre malfrue, mi timas.

Deprisa, Juan, temo que llegues tarde.

Bring me a bottle of beer and some biscuits.

Alportu al mi botelon da biero kaj iom da biskvitoj.

Tráigame una botella de cerveza y algunos bizcochos.

The omnibus is quite full, there's no room inside.

La omnbuso estas tute plena, ne estas loko interne.

El ómnibus está completamente lleno, no hay sitio dentro.

Don't mind the trunk, John, I'll see to it.

Ne zorgu, pri la vojaĝkesto, Johano, mi zorgos pri ĝi.

No se preocupe de la maleta, Juan, yo cuidaré de ella.

I shall go to Paris at the end of the month, I think.

Mi iros al Parizo je la fino de la monato, mi pensas.

Creo que iré á Paris á fin de mes.

They did not come when I invited them, did they?

Ili ne venis, kiam mi invitis ilin, ĉu jes?

Ellos no vinieron cuando les invité, verdad?

She caught a serious cold in the theatre yesterday.

Ŝi kaptis gravan malvarmumon en la teatro, hieraŭ.

Ella cogió un fuerte constipado (catarro) en el teatro, ayer.

She ought to get rid of it as soon as possible.

Ŝi devas forigi ĝin kiel eble plej baldaŭ.

Ella debe librarse de ello lo antes posible.

He frequently interrupts me when I am speaking.

Li oftege interrompas min, kiam mi parolas.

El me interrumpe frecuentemente cuando yo hablo.

She did not beg his pardon, she only laughed at him.

Ŝi ne petis lian pardonon, ŝi nur ridis je li.

Ella no le (á él) pidió perdón, solo se rió de él.

Where is the second-class waiting-room, madam, if you please?

Kie estas la dua-klasa atendejo, sinjorino, mi petas?

Quiere V. decirme, señora, dónde está el salón de espera de segunda clase?

Where do you intend to pass your holidays? I am not quite certain, I have not decided yet.

Kie vi intencas pasigi vian libertempon? Mi ne estas tute certa, mi ne ankoraŭ estas decidinta.

Dónde piensa V. pasar sus vacaciones? Yo no lo sé cierto. No lo he decidido aún.

I shall be in the city to-morrow at half-past ten, and shall go to your office about mid-day.

Mi estos en la urbo morgaŭ je duono post la deka, kaj iros al via oficejo ĉirkaŭ tagmezo.

Yo estaré mañana en la ciudad á las diez y media é iré á su oficina hácia el mediodía.

It has been raining all the morning. I am wet to the skin.

Pluvegadis la tutan matenon. Mi estas malseka ĝis la haŭto.

Ha estado lloviendo toda la mañana. Me he calado hasta los huesos.

We had magnificent weather during the whole time; we had not a single drop of rain.

Ni havadis belegan veteron dum la tuta tempo: ni ne havis eĉ unu guton da pluvo.

Nosotros tuvimos buen tiempo durante toda la temporada: no tuvimos una sola gota de agua.

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Many thanks I will make a note of his address, and I'll write to him to-morrow about that matter.

The weather was quite beautiful when I left the house this morning, and I did not take an umbrella.

We were delayed for three-quarters of an hour at the Bank this morning, there was an accident.

Did you like Dresden? Very much, the suburbs are charming and the climate delightful.

Your trip evidently has done you much good, I think. You seem quite well.

How long were you away?

Almost a month, and I assure you I enjoyed my trip very much.

He thinks that he will stay in London two or three weeks longer. However, he is a very uncertain person.

Multajn dankojn, mi faros noton pri lia adreso, kaj mi skribos al li morgaŭ pri tiu afero.

La vetero estis tute bela, kiam mi forlasis la domon hodiaŭ matene, kaj mi ne prenis ombrelon.

Ni estis prokrastitaj dum tri kvaronoj da horo ĉe la Banko hodiaŭ matene, estis akcidento.

Ĉu vi ŝatis Dresdenon? Multege, la ĉirkaŭaĵoj estas ĉarmaj kaj la klimato belega.

Via vojaĝeto evidente faris multe da bono al vi, mi pensas. Vi ŝajnas tute sana.

Kiom da tempo vi forestis?

Preskaŭ unu monaton, kaj mi certigas vin ke mi tre ĝuis mian vojaĝeton.

Li pensas, ke li restos en Londono du aŭ tri semajnojn plie. Tamen li estas tre necerta persono.

Muchas gracias, tomaré nota de su (de êl) dirección, y le escribê (á êl) mañana acerca de ese asunto.

El tiempo era muy hermoso cuando salí de casa esta mañana y no cugíel paraguas.

Esta mañana nos entretuviefon tres cuartos de hora en el banco, hubo un accidente.

Le gusta á V. Dresde?

Muchísimo. Los suburbios son encantadores y el clima delicioso.

Yo creo que su viaje le ha probado á V. muchísimo. Tiene V. buen aspecto.

¿Cuanto tiempo estuvo V. fuera? —

Casi un mes, y yo le aseguro que he gozado mucho de mi viaje.

El cree que estará en Londres dos ó tres semanas más. Sin embargo, él es persona muy indecisa.

AN INTELIGENT HORSE

A horse that was employed in a silver mine in America was taught to do his work without the assistance of a driver. As soon as his cart was filled with the ore, one of the miners gave the signal, and the animal went off to the spot where his load was to be smelted, waited until the cart was emptied, and then returned for another load. The strangest point in his conduct was that he had to carry a certain number of loads daily, and he knew when his task was finished as well as any of the men did.

When he had deposited his last load for the day, he would trot off quickly in the direction of the stable, where he knew he would meet with a kind reception from his mistress.

SAGACA ĈEVALO

Unu ĉevalo kiu estis uzata en arĝenta minejo en Ameriko estis instruita fari sian laboron sen helpo de kondukanto. Tuj kiam la ĉareto estis plenigita je mineralaĵo, unu el la ministoj donis signalon, kaj la besto foriris al la loko, kie la mineralaĵo devas esti fandata, atendis ĝis kiam la ĉareto estis malplenigita, kaj tiam reiris por alia ŝarĝo. La plej stranga punkto pri lia konduto estis, ke li devis porti fiksitan nombron da ŝarĝoj ĉiutage, kaj sciis kiam lia tasko estis finita, tiel bone kiel la homoj.

Post kiam li estis demetinta sian lastan ŝarĝon por la tago, li rapide fortrotis al la ĉevalejo, kie li sciis ke lia mastrino donos al li afablan akcepton.

—La Esperanta Instruito.

CABALLO INTELIGENTE

Á un caballo que estaba empleado en una mina de plata en América, se le enseñó á hacer su trabajo sin la ayuda de un arriedo. Tan pronto como su carro era llenado de mineral, uno de los mineros daba la señal, y el animal iba al sitio donde su carga debía ser fundida, esperaba hasta que el carro era vaciado, y entonces, volvia por otra carga. Lo más extraño de su conducta era que debiendo él conducir á diario un cierto número de cargas, conocia cuando su cometido había finido tan bien como un hombre pudiera hacerlo.

Cuando habia depositado la última carga -del dia, echaba á trotar rápidamente en dirección de la cuadra, donde sabía que podía contar con un buen recibimiento de su dueña.

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Schools for the Pagan Peoples of the Philippines

By Dr. DAVID P. BARROWS, Director of Education

Specially written for the "Filipina Esperantisto."

Manila, December 19th, 1907.

The large plan of the American government for education in the Philippines is pretty generally understood. So far as the civilized Christian population is concerned, the effort is to give a primary course to all children and advanced courses of instruction to such as are able to take them. This is by a great deal the most important work of the Bureau of Education. In addition something undeniably can be done in the way of education for the *pagan* peoples of the Islands. This is the judgment of all who have had direct dealings with them. Efforts at teaching some of these pagan people were made almost from the beginning, but this year the work is being systematized and very much extended and the Philippine Commission has made a special appropriation of ₱75,000 for this purpose. As the civilizing of these pagan peoples and the bringing them into satisfactory accord with the Christian elements in the Islands is certainly one of the important problems that faces the government, it may be a matter of interest to know at this time what the Bureau of Education is doing and plans to do to help solve this problem.

There are still to be found in different parts of the Philippines 25,000 or more of the dwarf black aborigines, the Negritos. So far as their native culture is concerned, these people are truly savages, living a wandering forest life and subsisting by the quest for roots and game. They have been generally represented as untamable and incapable of civilization. In certain parts of the Islands, however, they have been so far affected by the civilized peoples near them as to settle down in little communities, build houses, and cultivate staple products like mountain rice, potatoes, taro, maize and tobacco. In the Camarines around Mount Iriga they raise a good deal of abaca. In a number of these primitive Negrito communities, schools have already been established and others will shortly be commenced. Besides teaching these people the rudiments of reading, writing and keeping accounts, the plan is to introduce among them certain industrial arts of the Filipinos such as carpentry, iron forging (which they are particularly anxious to learn), and cloth weaving. Teachers for this purpose are obtained from the Christian population nearest to them. The efforts so far made have been encouraging and tend to disprove the belief that these Negritos are incapable of civilized life.

The most important pagan element in the population is the mountain dwelling Igorotes of northern Luzon. These people extend throughout the entire length of the Cordillera Central, a distance of two hundred miles, and in some places the population is dense, the mountain sides having been covered with remarkable rock terraces, and large, compact towns appear. The efforts of the government nearly stopped the head hunting and intercommunity warfare that is characteristic of these people, and excellent schools are being conducted by American teachers in some parts of the mountains that have heretofore been wildest and least accessible. The trading or commercial instinct is strong in all these people, and they are very fond of making a good bargain. They realize that at the present time they are being exploited and one of their objects in getting an education is to be able to deal sharply on the matter of values and prices with the traveling "comerciantes" who visit them for trade. Sometimes they say they want to have schools so as to themselves conduct the correspondence of their towns with the government officials. At any rate schools have been asked for in many more places than we have been able to start them and the boys who have attended these schools are very bright and attractive little fellows. In Benguet the experiment has been successfully tried of introducing the loom weaving of the Ilokanos in an Igorot girls' school.

Turning to other parts of the Archipelago, considerable school work has been done among the Mangyans on the island of Mindoro in connection with the effort to get these wandering people to settle in orderly communities. Similar schools have been opened for the Tagbanwas of Palawan and a considerable number of schools are about to be commenced in the two new

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pagan districts of Bukidnon and Agusan of northern Mindanao. The Bukidnon and Manobos, the pagan tribes who inhabit these sub-provinces, are an industrious, peaceable and partly civilized people. Practically all the productive industry of northern Mindanao is in their hands. They raise abacá (hemp), which is bought by the Christian population of the coast and exported. Some of these tribes have for many years been under the religious instruction of the Jesuit missionaries, who have induced them in some cases to form large settlements and adopt the ways of civilized life.

Altogether, the pagan element in the Islands is believed to number about a half million people, considerably more than were enumerated by the Philippine Census, and more than twice as many as there are American Indians within the territory of the United States. Thus the work that is being undertaken is a matter of great consequence to the future of the Islands.

Culion Leper Colony

By the Director of Health for the Philippine Islands

It is variously estimated that there are from three to four thousand lepers in the Philippine Islands. In order to protect the other inhabitants thereof from the danger of contracting this loathsome malady, and to provide the unfortunates with proper surroundings, not to mention the better chance for cure which they will thus have, it was wisely decided by the insular government authorities to segregate them, for which purpose the Island of Culion was chosen, where quarters have already been erected for the accommodation of 1,000 of the so afflicted and construction work is now in active progress, and will be continued until there is sufficient room for all the lepers in the Islands.

Thus segregated, they will be much happier and better cared for, than if left in their own homes: that is, by far the larger part will be, for, in addition to the physical affliction, most of them are financially poor, and, are, consequently, unable to procure for themselves those necessities and comforts which all ought to be able to enjoy. Moreover, the relatives of the unfortunates will be relieved of the burden of care and maintenance, which most of them can so illy afford.

But what is of as great, if not greater importance, is the chance for improvement in health, even of arresting the progress of the disease, in many cases, for those in charge of this affair have not failed to see not only that provision is made for meeting the absolutely necessary wants of the members of the colony, but have selected the most competent medical men obtainable to treat and investigate this, so far baffling, disease.

As loathsome as is this malady, it speaks volumes for man's humanity to man, that there are not lacking those who are so forgetful of self and so thoughtful of others, as to fearlessly devote their lives to the bettering of the let of these unfortunates. Father Damien set an example of devotion and unselfishness to the world, which the physicians, sisters of charity, priests and others who are ministering to their charges in Culion so faithfully, are following.

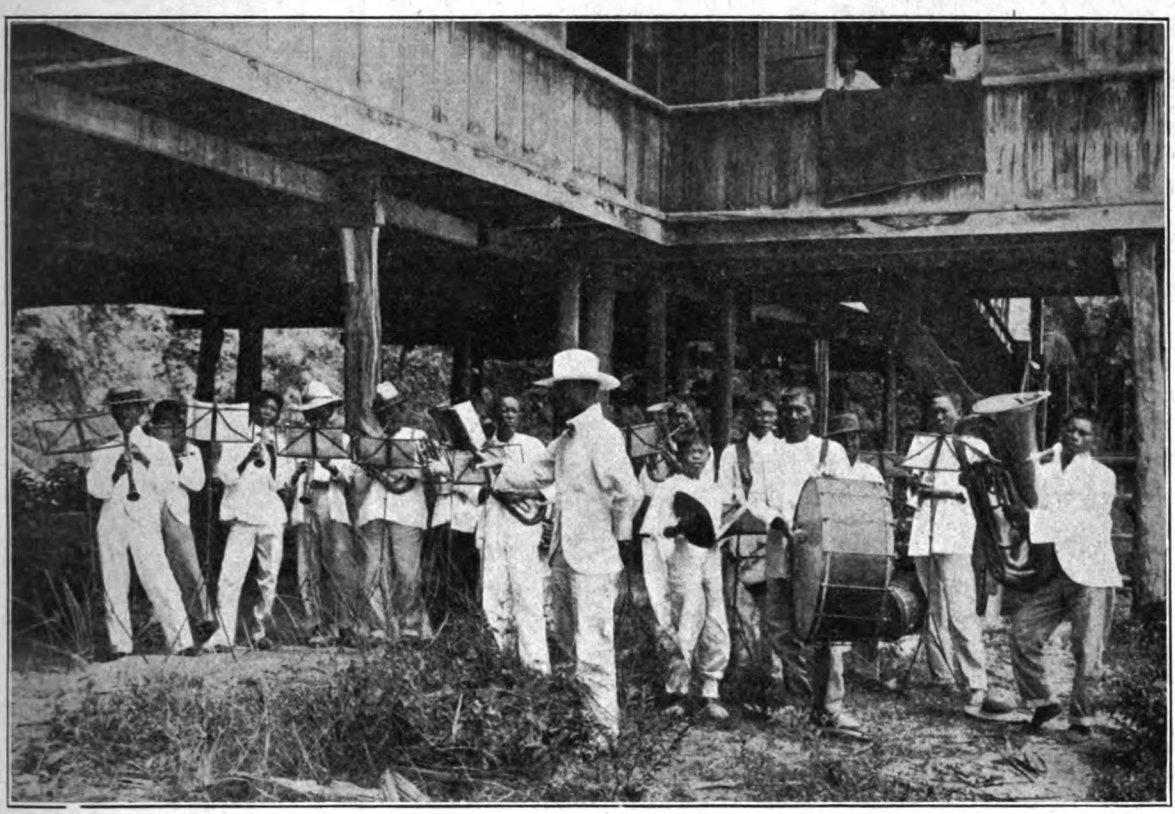
But all is not unhappiness and gloom in Culion, as our picture of the band on the next page shows.

With comfortable lodgings, good and sufficient food and clothing, opportunities for in and out-door occupation adequate care and nursing when helpless, the cloud of gloom hovering over the exiles is lifted and silvered as much as thoughtful consideration can accomplish.

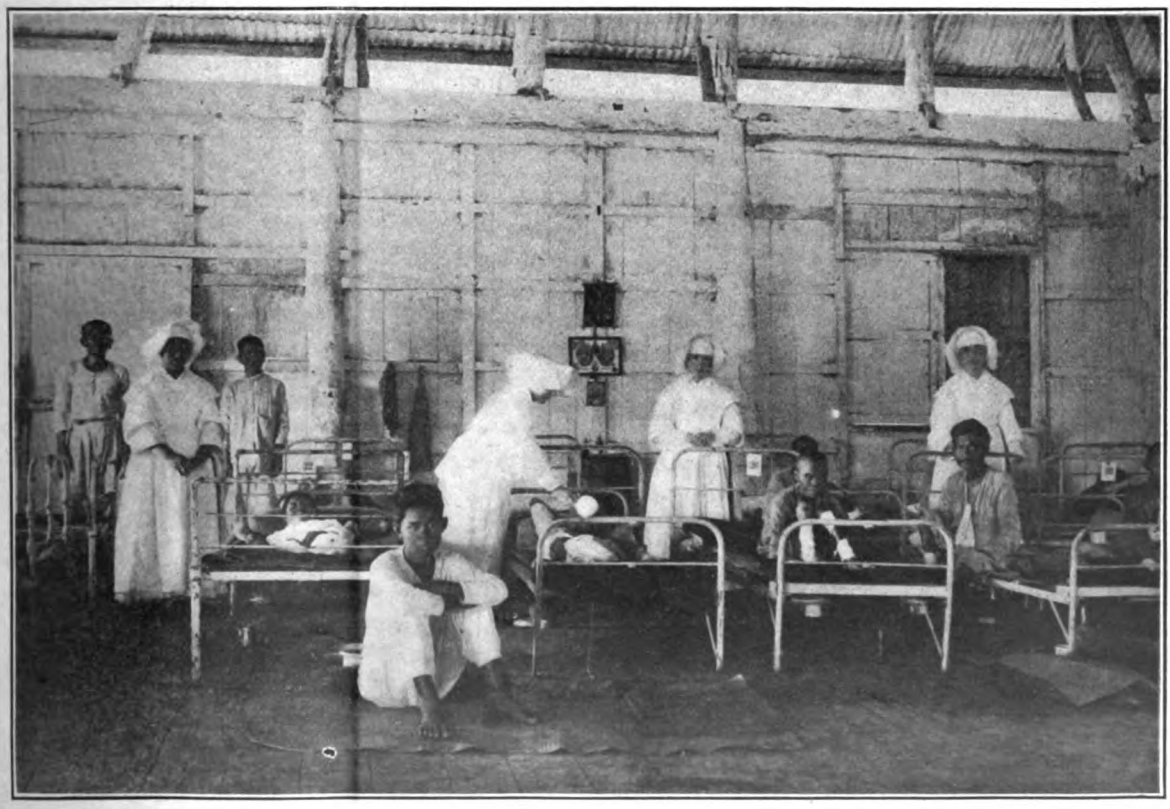
An important matter in this connection is that of a medium of communication for the lepers, for they are gathered from many tribes, speaking many and dissimilar languages and dialects. Here it is, where Esperanto may play its intended role to the best advantage, and here is also given an opportunity for the charitably inclined Esperantists of the whole world to perform an act of true philanthropy, in supplying these unfortunate ones with means for acquiring that language, by donating Esperanto instruction books, pictures, and literature. Such donations will be carefully taken care of and forwarded at once to the exiles, if sent to our association.

Esperanto translation will appears in next issue.

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Muzikistaro de la Leprularo ĉe Kulion, kaj Malsanuloj ĉe la Malsanulejo, Kulion, Filipina Insularo.



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(*vidu la sekvantan paĝon.*)

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The Secretary-Treasurer of the P.E.A. requests those members who have not yet paid their dues to do so as soon as possible, so that she may be able to close the books of the Society at the end of the year and present a statement of its financial condition at the coming meeting.

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La Secretaria-Tesorera de la Philippines Esperanto Association, ruega á los Sócios que aún no han satisfecho sus cuotas que tengan la bondad de hacerlo lo más pronto posible, á fin de que ella pueda cerrar las cuentas de este año de la Sociedad, y presentarlas en la próxima reunión.

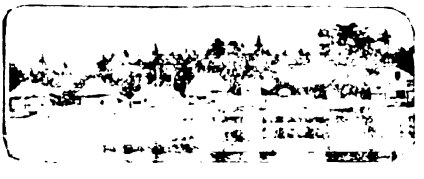
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GRAMMAR OF ESPERANTO

ALPHABET.....	A,	E,	I,	O,	U,	Aj,	Oj,	Ej,	Aŭ,	Uj,
AS IN.....	*pa*,	*made*,	*me*,	*show*,	*loo*,	*my*,	*toy*,	*rein*,	*now*	*quick*,
	C,	Ĉ,	G,	Ĝ,	Ĥ,	J,	Ĵ,	S,	Ŝ,	U,
AS IN.....	*wits*,	*chat*,	*go*,	*gem*,	*loch*,	*yes*,	*azure*,	*so*,	*she*,	*woe*,

AS IN ENGLISH..B, D, F, H, K, L, M, N, P, R, T, V, Z.

ARTICLE: No indefinite article (a, an). The definite article is *La* (the).

NOUN: In the singular, Nouns end in *-o*, in the plural they end in *-oj*.
The Objective (Accusative) case is formed by adding *-n* after *-o* or *-oj*.

ADJECTIVE: In the singular they end in *-a*, plurals end in *-aj*.
They are compared by *pli* (more) and *la plej* (the most). They agree in *number* and *case* with the Noun they qualify.

ADVERB: Derived adverbs end in *-e*, and are compared like adjectives.

PRONOUNS: *Mi*, I; *Ci*, thou; *Li*, he; *Ŝi*, she; *Ĝi*, it; *Ni*, we; *Vi*, you; *Ili* they.
To form the possessive case add-*a*. To form the objective case add *-n*.
Si (*sia*, *sin*) is the reflexible pronoun. It is of the *third person only* (sing. and plur.)
Oni, indefinite pronoun, one, they, we, people, it.

NUMERALS: *Unu*, 1; *du*, 2; *tri*, 3; *kvar*, 4; *kvin*, 5; *ses*, 6; *sep*, 7; *ok*, 8; *nau*, 9; *dek*, 10; *cent*, 100; *mil*, 1000; *miliono*, 1,000,000.
All other numbers are formed from these; thus:—*dek unu*, 11; *dek ok*, 18; *sepdek*, 70 *tridek du*, 32; *ducent*, 200; *du mil tricent kvardek kvin*, 2,345.

Ordinals add *-a* to these,	as	*Du-a*,	second,	*Dek-a*,	tenth.
Ordinal adverbs add *-e*,	as	*Du-e*,	secondly,	*Dek-e*,	tenthly.
Multiples add suffix *-obl*,	as	*Du-obla*,	double,	*Dek-obla*,	tenfold.
Collectives add suffix *-op*,	as	*Du-ope*,	by twos,	*Dek-ope*,	by tens.
Fractions add suffix *-on*,	as	*Du-ono*,	a half,	*Dek-ono*,	a tenth.

VERB: Only one conjugation. No irregular verbs. No exceptions.
The infinitive ends in *-i*. The present tense ends in *-as*.
The past tense ends in *-is*. The future tense ends in *-os*.
The conditional ends in *-us*. The imperative mood ends in *-u*.

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GRAMMAR OF ESPERANTO—Contd.

PARTICIPLES: The Active participles end in *-anta*, present; *-inta*, past; *-onta*, future. The Passive participles end in *-ata*, present; *-ita*, past; *-ota*, future. They may be used as Nouns or Adverbs with the endings *-o* or *-e*.

AUXILIARY: *Esti* (to be) is the only auxiliary. Any part of this, with the participle ending in *-anta*, denotes the progressive form, and with *-inta* it denotes a perfect tense (Active).

Any part of *Esti*, with the participles in *-ata*, *-ita*, *-ota*, denotes passive voice.

ACCENT: The *tonic* accent is *always* on the last syllable but one in *every* word.

PREFIXES

Bo,	relation by marriage,	*Patro*,	father,	*Bo-patro*,	father-in-law.
Dis,	separation, dissemination,	*Semi*,	to sow,	*Dis-semi*,	to scatter.
Ek,	a sudden act, one of short duration,	*Ridi*,	to laugh,	*Ek-ridi*,	to burst out laughing.
Ge,	both sexes taken together,	*Patro*,	father,	*Ge-patroj*,	parents.
Mal,	opposites, contraries,	*Juna*,	young,	*Mal-juna*,	old.
Re,	repetition of the act,	*Veni*,	to come,	*Re-veni*,	to come back, to return.

SUFFIXES

Ad,	continuation of an act,	*Rigardi*,	to look,	*Rigardadi*,	to view..
Aĵ,	concrete idea or substance,	*Frukto*,	fruit,	*Frukt-aĵ-o*,	jam.
An,	an inhabitant, a member of,	*Parizo*,	Paris,	*Pariz-an-o*,	a Parisian.
Ar,	a collection of, an aggregation of,	*Arbo*,	tree,	*Arb-ar-o*,	a forest.
Ebl,	possibility (the English-able,-ible),	*Vidi*,	to see,	*Vid-ebl-a*,	visible.
Ec,	abstract idea or quality,	*Bona*,	good,	*Bon-ec-o*,	goodness.
Eg,	augmentation, intensity of degree,	*Domo*,	house,	*Dom-eg-o*,	mansion.
Ej,	place for work, business, etc.,	*Lerni*,	to learn,	*Lern-ej-o*,	school.
Em,	propensity, disposition,	*Laboro*,	labour,	*Labor-em-a*,	industrious.
Er,	part or fragment of,	*Mono*,	money,	*Mon-er-o*,	a coin.
Estr,	chief, leader, head of,	*Urbo*,	city,	*Urb-estr-o*,	a mayor
Et,	diminution, decrease,	*Domo*,	house,	*Dom-et-o*,	a cottage.
Id,	the young of, descendant of,	*Kato*,	cat,	*Kat-id-o*,	a kitten.
Ig,	"to cause to-" (causative suffix),	*Morti*,	to die,	*Mort-ig-i*,	to kill (to *cause* to die).

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SUFFIXES—*Continued.*

IĜ,	"to become-," "to get-," "to grow-,"	*Juna,*	young,	*Jun-iĝ-i,*	to become, to grow young.
IL,	tool, instrument, a means,	*Razi,*	to shave,	*Raz-il-o,*	a razor.
IN,	feminines,	*Patro,*	father,	*Patr-in-o,*	mother,
IND,	worthiness, worthy of,	*Respekto,*	respect,	*Respekt-ind-a,*	respectable.
ING,	holder or container of one object,	*Plumo,*	pen,	*Plum-ing-o,*	penholder.
IST,	trade, profession,	*Drogo,*	drug,	*Drog-ist-o,*	druggist.
UL,	person or being having a certain quality,	*Timo,*	fear,	*Tim-ul-o,*	a coward.
UJ,	thing or place containing quantity of,	*Inko,*	ink,	*Ink-uj-o,*	inkwell.

THE USE OF FINAL -N. (1). In addition to marking the objective (accusative) case, final *-n* is added to nouns denoting date, price, weight, length, breadth and depth, to show that a preposition is omitted. If a preposition precedes, the final *-n* is not added. (2). Final *-n* is also put to nouns, adjectives and adverbs when motion to or direction towards is indicated.

ĈU: This particle denotes an interrogation when no other interrogative word such as *kiu*? who ?*kiam*? when? *kie*? where? *kial*? why? *kies*? whose? *kiom*? how much? how many? *kia*? what kind of? introduces the sentences.

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