Filipina Esperantisto

Organ of the Philippines
Esperanto Association
P. O. Box 326, Manila, Filipina Insularo

AN ESPERANTIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF DRESDEN.

Both of us had wondered for some days how we should manage when we got to Dresden if no one could understand *our* kind of Esperanto, for *our* kind consisted of what I had picked up in a very desultory study, a study which had been attenuated and made to cover some ten months in time and only a few square centimeters in space. Of course I had "talked Esperanto" in Manila and my wife had read some pages of Krestomatio. I had read everything I could get in the way of Esperanto, but then I was not sure if my way of saying something would be caught and appreciated by, say, a Finn or a Bulgarian if I were to need to converse with such at Dresden.

While flying across Holland and Germany on the train I had been prodded two or three times by the other member of our party of two as to what course I should pursue if in the last event my *lingvo* should prove inadequate or so uncouth because of its poverty of phrase or peculiarity of accent. So sure was I of the ability of Esperanto to stand the test even in the hands or the mouth of an amateur like myself that I put aside all further consideration of failure and devoted the spare moments to thinking of the words of greeting which I should carry from the Philippines to the Congress assembled in the Saxon capital.

The first sight to greet our eyes as we walked out of the spacious Hauptbahuhof was the profuse display of the *verda standardo*. It seemed as if every house and public edifice along Pragerstrasse Bismarck Platz, as well as the plaza to the north of the railroad station, were draped in green and white.

A short block and a half from the station and facing the beautiful park on Bismarck's plaza we came to the technical high school, also beautifully draped and bearing the legend indicative that it was the headquarters of the Fourth International Esperanto Congress.

Having arrived after the general morning session, we found that various societies, groups and committees were on their way to the session rooms appointed for their meetings.

Entering the general reception room the very first impression, to ears which had never heard Esperanto used as an ordinary, everyday means of communication, was that of a Babel in which nothing was intelligible, but only a few minutes sufficed for the attuning, as it were, of the auditory sense. Simultaneously with this it appeared as if the tongue muscles were loosened and the Esperanto-producing brain cells began to function. I made this somewhat careful analysis at the time in order to be able to refute or confirm the statement so often made previously, that while Esperanto was all right for little clubs and for people more or less acquainted it would not serve in the A.B.C. of intercourse with strangers and especially with foreigners.

It *did* work and before I knew it we were the center of an interested group of questioners eager to salute someone from the Philippines, a region wrapped more or less in the nebulous incognito of the antipodes.

Naturally our first desire was to obtain a proper habitation for the period of our stay, and to this end we were directed by the young lady in charge of the bureau of information to a cosy *pension* just three short blocks from the headquarters, in a pretty street, accessible to street cars and yet not noisy with the din of city traffic.

Altho the lady in charge of the *pension* did not speak Esperanto her manner was so obviously one of welcome and a desire to make us comfortable that we at once began to feel "at home." We knew that this was a sincere desire only on account of our being strangers, because the modicum which she charged for accommodations and which had been agreed upon between her and the *akcepta komitato* beforehand would surely have been no adequate inducement for her to put herself out for our comfort had she not been giving expression to that general sentiment which seemed to have gotten in and leavened the whole city of Dresden in favor of the Esperantisto. And later on we had so

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many chances to test this same spirit in every place to which we went.

Having gotten settled and properly domiciled we turned our steps toward getting a glimpse of the town in the afternoon, there being no postmeridian session of the Esperantists for that day.

One of the most courteous acts on the part of the city of Dresden was the furnishing free to Delegates to the Congress, of tickets on their electric cars for as many rides a day as they wished to enjoy. While the conductors were supposed to punch these tickets it was more frequently only necessary to take them from one's pocket or show one's official badge when entering the cars. Many of the conductors and not a few policemen had studied Esperanto and could give intelligible directions to visitors. To say that this had a very marked favorable effect upon us would be but mildly to state our appreciation of this desire to fraternize.

On the night of our arrival was to occur the drama "Ifigenio en Taurido." We were fortunate in securing good seats in the center of the beautiful Opera House, beautiful without and more beautiful within. When we arrived in the middle of the first scene, we found the house literally packed from top to bottom, and we sat through four hours of the most perfect acting accompanied by an enunciation in Esperanto which must have meant days of careful practice by the artists who constituted the *dramatis personae*.

My wife, who was at that time only just picking up "words" in *nia kara lingvo*, declared that she felt almost as if she were a full-fledged Esperantist so remarkably easy was it to understand the play.

The entr'acte was marked by a demonstration of the greatest enthusiasm that I have ever seen in a gathering of its size. It was at the first fall of the curtain when the lights had been turned on and someone discovered Dr. and Mrs. Zamenhof in a *loge* of the second tier. This was a signal for shouts and cries of *Vivu Zamenhof! Vivu Esperanto!* that were taken up by the entire house while the waving of handkerchiefs and fans gave the place the appearance of a vast field of blooming lilies stirred by a summer wind.

All of us went home that night knowing the possibilities of Esperanto as a vehicle for the finest literary and dramatic feeling. We had seen that it was capable of expressing the finest, most subtle shades of sentiment of the human mind and we knew that it could not and would not die.

The next day was the day for our excursion up the Elbe. We had been supplied with tickets upon our arrival in Dresden and were notified that the boats would leave the regular steamboat quay at 9 o'clock in the morning.

As we approached the Brühl'sche Terrasse and Elbquai, festive groups of animated excursionists, with flags, banners and other impedimenta, grew more numerous and the scene at the water's edge really beggars description in respect to enthusiasm, and jolly, friendly intercourse among hundreds from every land who had met for the first time, perhaps, only three days previously.

CHARLES S. BANKS.

(To be continued.)

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FULL TEXT

OF THE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REPORT

MAJOR P. F. STRAUB reported most favorably on the immediate utility of the language in army and Red Cross circles. His report, which has been withheld pending the investigation and notations of War Department officials, is at last made public in the Army and Navy Register of January 16th. It is endorsed by the Surgeon General and the Secretary of War, with the following recommendation: "The study of Esperanto in the military service should be encouraged, as it is believed that the proposed international language is destined to play an important role in international intercourse. It is recommended that the attention of the American Red Cross Association be called to the subject. Here is the full text of the report:



MAJOR P. F. STRAUB
OFFICIAL DELEGATE OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT TO THE ESPERANTO CONGRESS IN DRESDEN

ESPERANTO AND THE SERVICE.

The Dresden congress was the fourth international meeting of the Esperantists, and the increase in interest and in the number of delegates from all parts of the world shows that the general propaganda has been most productive of results, and there is every reason to believe that Esperanto will in time become of the greatest practical utility in international intercourse.

Daily meetings were held and the problems of propaganda and of organization were fully discussed, always in the Esperanto language. Very much was accomplished in promoting the interests of the cause.

The congress was under the protection of his majesty, the king of Saxony, and the opening exercises were attended by many high officers of the kingdom. Dr. Zamenhof, the author of the new language, was also present, and his personality and enthusiasm contributed much to the occasion.

One of the most important acts of the congress was the formation of an "academy," after the pattern of the French academy, to consider and advise upon all matters of linguistic growth, and, when necessary, reform.

There have been some objections raised against Esperanto as now in use, on the grounds that the accented letters so much used therein would necessitate additions and changes in the telegraphic codes in use, and that the propaganda is made more difficult, as special fonts of type would be necessary in order that the newspaper might print articles written in the new language. I am, however, of the opinion that the new academy can safely be trusted to make the necessary changes without in any way violating any of the simple principles upon which the language is based. The schisms which threaten the ranks of the Esperantists, and which would so seriously interfere with its spread, could thus be easily forestalled by comparatively unimportant changes.

The Esperanto language is constructed on such simple and practical lines that one can learn to read it in an incredibly short time. The rules in grammar are few, and as there are absolutely no exceptions, it requires but a few hours study to master them. Many of the classics have been translated in Esperanto; Esperanto books have been written; newspapers and magazines are published in it, and yet it has not been found necessary to make any essential changes in the original rules formulated by the author, Dr. Zamenhof. The word-stems are taken from the best-known languages, and one is impressed with the large number of words that are familiar and which have all retained their original significance. The only changes made are in the sim-

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plified spelling and in the addition of the prefix or suffix, which latter at once indicates if it is a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb, etc. Those who have some knowledge of Latin, French and German find that the meaning of a very large precentage of the Esperanto words can be recognized at a glance. By means of a few rules laid down in the grammar, new words can be coined to meet all the requirements of Esperanto, new scientific terms can at once be modified to suit the scheme, and there is absolutely no bar to the further extension of the language.

I am quite convinced that Esperanto, which has been on trial for twenty years and found to fulfill the conditions required of an international language, is destined to perform an important role in international intercourse and will eventually become of great economic value, by facilitating trade relations between various nations. It is so easily learned that any one could be taught in a very short time to conduct a business correspondence therein with foreigners, so many of whom are already familiar with it. I am led to believe that at the present time it has become of great assistance to travelers in remote parts of Europe, and I do not believe it will be very long before it will be possible to find Esperantists in every city in the world. The progress in this country will necessarily be somewhat slower than in most foreign states, as the American is more apt to be satisfied with his own language alone, but, for reasons above stated, I believe that a knowledge of Esperanto is of sufficient commercial importance to justify our government in encouraging its spread.

From a military point of view, the most important application of Esperanto at this time would appear to be in the sanitary service, and I am of the opinion that the government would be justified in giving it official countenance. It is suggested that a beginning be made by introducing it into the National Red Cross Association, where at first it might be added as an elective study in the course of instruction for the red cross columns that are now being organized, and it would appear that a two-fold purpose would be served thereby, in that the language might become of great pratical use in time of war and that it would help to hold the column together by an additional bond of mutual interest. The officers of the European red cross organizations, especially those of France and Germany, have taken active interest in the propaganda, and many high officials of their organizations were present at the congress. An exhibition was also given by a Dresden red cross column in which all of the exercises were conducted in Esperanto.

Many efforts have been made in former years to introduce a series of manuals for the sanitary personnel of the military establishments to facilitate communication with sick and wounded prisoners of war, but such efforts were unsuccessful, largely on account of the difficulty of learning the proper pronunciation of foreign tongues. This objection cannot apply to Esperanto, as there is no difficulty whatever in this respect, and it is quite easy to understand whether spoken by Russian, German, Turk, Japanese, or American. Lieutenant Bayol, an officer of the French army, has prepared a set of small pamphlets which give the questions that would be asked by the nurse and patient and their appropriate answers, in French, German, Italian, or English, and in a parallel column the corresponding Esperanto.

The linguistic difficulties that have been encountered in the various international expeditions and wars of recent years have also emphasized the necessity of an international language. An auxiliary language that is easily learned and which has a uniform pronunciation and which does not attempt to replace the mother tongue in ordinary intercourse of individuals of like nationality would seem to be a pressing necessity.

The new language fulfills all of the requirements, and the propaganda is therefore deserving of all encouragement and assistance, and should appeal to every one who has, or may have, to come in contact with people of foreign countries. It is true that previous attempts have been made to introduce an international language, but their failure was not due to a lack of appreciation for such a medium, but from their inherent defects. Esperanto is free from the objections urged against the previous efforts to introduce a universal language, and I am confident that it is destined to have a glorious future. It has undergone the practical test of many years of duration, and has been accepted by distinguished philologists as fulfilling all the requirements of an auxiliary language for international intercourse.

Recommendation: In view of the extensive use already made of Esperanto in

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foreign red cross organization, it is recommended that it be brought to the attention of our national red cross organization, so that it may be included as an elective study in the course of instruction for red cross columns.

It is also recommended that the fifth international congress, which is to meet in Chautauqua in 1909, be given such governmental encouragement and assistance as may be necessary in order to make it a success, and thereby assist in accomplishing its great purpose, and to enable the committee to make such arrangements as may be necessary to put the congress on a plane commensurate with the dignity of our great country.

Vª INTERNACIA ESPERANTISTA KONGRESO, BARCELONO.

5ª - 11ª Septembro, 1909ª

La preparaj aranĝoj por la venonta Kongreso, estas jam multenombraj; tuj post kiam ni sciiĝis ke la tutmonda esperantista kunveno de la jaro 1909a devos okazi en nia urbo, ekkomencis la laborado, kiu ne ĉesos ĝis kiam la gloraj kongresaj tagoj estos forflugintaj.

La du societoj nun ekzistantaj en Hispanujo, la "Hispana Societo por la propagando de Esperanto" (hispana lingvo), kaj "Espero Kataluna" (kataluna lingvo), amike interrilatiĝis, kaj de tiu amika interkomunikado, naskiĝis la decido nomi du reprezentantojn de ambaŭ societoj, kiuj zorgos pri la Kongreso. "Espero Kataluna" nomis por tiu ofico, sinjoron Pujulà, kaj la "Hispana Societo" sinjoron Sabadell; de ili estas elektita la Loka Organiza Komitato, kiu konsistas el la jenaj personoj kaj roloj: S-ro Frederic Pujulà Vallès, Prezidanto; S-ro Alfonso Sabadell, Vic-prezidanto; S-ro Miquel Cases, Kasisto; S-ino Germaine Rebours, Sekretarino. Fakoj.—Propagando: D-ro J. Bremon Masgrau. Loĝado: S-ro R. Claramunt. Festoj: S-ro Sales Balmes. Floraj Ludoj: S-roj Carlo Bourlet kaj G. Vila Roca.

La dato elektita por la Kongreso, interkonsente kun la Konstanta Kongresa Komitato estas: de la 5a ĝis la 11a de Septembro. La Prezo de Kongresa Karto estas 10 frankoj (4 sm.); la karton kiu havas la numeron 1, oni ne vendas, sed oni ĝin aŭkcias. La esperantisto, kiu pagos por la karto pli altan prezon, havos la honoron ĝin posedi: por doni tempon al la proponantoj, la diritan karton oni konservos ĝis la 12a horo nokte de la 5a de Aŭgusto 1909a, en kiu tago la Organiza Komitato finigos la aŭkcian tempon, kaj rezervos la 1an Karton por la pli alta proponanto.

Unu el la festoj, kiun sendube plej ŝatos la esperantistoj, estas la bela ĉiujara Festo de la Revuo kiu transformiĝos tiun ĉi jaron, en la famekonataj Floraj Ludoj de nia lando: la speciala Sub-Komitato, kiu zorgas pri tiu fako, konigos al la esperantistaro la staton de la afero.

Same kiel Cambridge kaj Dresden, Barcelono ĉiel klopodos por fari agrablaj la tagojn dum kiuj ĝi havos la honoron gastigi la 5an Kongreson. La urbestro de la urbo ordonis, ke la individuoj de la "Urba Gvardio" ekkomencu la lernadon de Esperanto. 20 el ili komencis jam la kurson, farata de S-ro Pujulà Vallès.

Por faciligi la kongresan korespondadon, oni petis kaj atingis de la Poŝtoficestro, specialan poŝtan keston; la adreso, do, de la Barcelona Kongreso, per kiu oni devas sendi al ni ĉiun korespondajon estas la jena: *Esperantista Kongreso, Barcelono.*

"Espero Katolika"

Antaŭ tri monatoj. S-ro Abato Peltier sciigis al la Esperantistaro, ke, pro malsano, li estas devigata interrompi dum kelka tempo la publikigadon de *Espero Katolika.*

Ni havas la ĝojon ricevi l'informon ke tiu interrompo baldaŭ finiĝos. *Espero Katolika* denove aperos, kaj reokupos en la Esperantista gazetaro la honoran lokon, kiun ĝi, depost kvin jaroj, tiel merite okupis.

Reorganizita kaj transportita en Paris, —tiu granda centro de intelekta vivado —ĝi povos pli taŭge kaj pli efike daŭrigi la grandan laboradon, kiun ĝi entreprenis.

Publikigita nun de redakcia komitato, kiu jus speciale kreiĝis, zorge redaktita en *Zamenhofa* Esperanto kaj malfermata al ĉiuj demandoj, ĉiam celante tion kio unuigas kaj evitante kio disigas, *Espero Katolika*, penados, kun spirito de karito, frateco kaj toleremo efektivigi per Esperanto tiun karegan deziron de Kristo (Fariĝu unu ŝafaro kaj unu paŝtisto!)

Abonkosto: 2 Sm. (₱2.00;) adreso: 23 Rue Joubert, Paris, aŭ Box 326, Manila.

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Vilaĝa Ĉefstrato, Filipina Insularo.

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22an de Novembro, 1908a
Vaŝingtono, Usono.

Karaj Filipinaj Geesperantistoj:

Mi havis la plezuron viziti vian belan insularon en Junio, 1907. Mi ne renkontis ian Esperantistojn. Lasta somero en Julio, mi havis la plezuron renkonti D-ro Yemans ĉe la Chautauqua Esperanto-kunveno. Li diris al mi pri via interese Esperanta propagando. Mi gratulas al vi. Esperanto estas tre bela lingvo, kaj faras bonan kunulareco en la tuta mondo.

Mia hejmo estas en Vaŝingtono, la ĉefurbo de Usono, kaj nun mi diros al vi kion mi vidas tra miaj fenestroj.

Mia domo havas multajn fenestrojn. Mi vidas larĝan straton. Meze de la strato estas duobliga tramvojo. La tramoj estas verdaj kaj blankaj. Ĉiuflanke de la tramvojo estas bulvardo; meza de la bulvardo estas vico de kverkoj, kontraŭe estas vico da belaj butikoj. Mi senĉese vidas marsoldatojn preterirantajn, ĉar la ŝiparkorto estas proksime. Mi vidas ofte procesiojn da soldatoj kaj marsoldatoj.

Kvar preĝejoj estas videblaj, tri estas el brikoj, unu el ŝtono. La ŝtona pregejo havas sonorilon. Mi vidas hospitalon kiu estas konstruita laŭ arĥitekturo Hispana. Multaj infanoj, blankaj kaj niĝraj trapasas la straton irante al siaj lernejoj kaj revenante.

Mi vidas la belan montetaron de Virginio, malproksime trans la rivero. Mi rigardis dekstren laŭlonge de la strato kaj vidas la belan Kongresan Bibliotekon. Ĝi estas konstruita el blanka marmoro, kaj la kupolo estas orumita. Antaŭ la Biblioteka estas la Kapitolo. Ĝi estas larĝa kaj granda, la plej bela en la mondo. Maldekstre de la strato inter la Kapitolo, kaj la Biblioteko, mi vidas la novan oficejo-konstruaĵon de la Kongreso, konstruita el blanka marmoro. Pretere estas la Mara Hospitalo. Ĝi estas konstruita el griza ŝtono. Malproksime mi vidas la monumenton starigitan je la gloro de Georgo Vaŝingtono. Mi povas vidi ankaŭ la Oficejon de Gravurado, kaj la Muzeon.

Viron estis vidata hieraŭ havanta nur unu kruron. Sub lia sola piedo estis radetglitilo, kaj radeto sub lia lambastono. Li glitis rapide kune kun la tramvojo, li sin tenis flanke de la tramvagonoj.

Vaŝingtono estas tre bela ĉar ĝi havas multan parkojn. La parko ĉircaŭe la Kapitolo estas speciale bela, kreskanta tie estas arboj el ĉiuj landoj en tuta mondo. Estas multaj belegaj statuoj de eminenta ŝtatistoj kaj generaloj ĉie en la urbo. La plej plaĉantaj monatoj viziti Vaŝingtonon estas Majo kaj Junio, ĉar ĝi estas la floradanta tempo, ankaŭ la belaj arboj estas plenege en foliaroajo. Le vetero estas tiom nek varmega nek malvarma, sed tre agrabla.

Proksime Marto Sinjoro W. H. Taft estos inaŭguraciata Presidanto de Usono. Li estis la amiko de Filipinoj, kaj multe da ili venus Vaŝingtonon. Kiam Presidanto Roosevelt estis inaŭguraciata roto de Filipinaj soldatoj marŝis en la inaŭguracia procesio, kaj ĉiuj estis ĝoja vidi ilin.

Ricevu la certigon de la plej alta estimo de via kunlaborantino en Esperanto.

Sinjorino WILBUR F. CRAFTS.

Nov.-Jorko, Dec. 18, 1908.

Redaktoro, "FILIPINA ESPERANTISTO,"

Estimata Sinjoro: Sensencaj mensogoj ke "Esperanto fariĝis malviva," ke "la Y. M. C. A.'a grupo en New York forlasis ĝian studon," ke "la New York Esperanto Club malpliiĝis de 100 anoj al 15," kaj ke tiuj ĉi lernas "Ilio'n"—kredeble preseraro anstataŭ Ido—rondiris en malmultaj usonaj jurnaloj antaŭnelonge, kaj iom maltrankviligis (senkaŭze) kelkajn esperantistojn ĉitieajn kiuj multe laboras propagandante nian lingvon.

El tiuj ĉi, via multe estimata asociano, D-ro H. W. Yemans, nun ĉe Detroit, "Mich.," honoris min petante ke mi skribu al "Filipina Esperantisto" kaj konstatu la absurdecon de tiuj falsaĵoj.

La Y. M. C. A.'a Grupo, forlasis, ne la studon de Esperanto, sed nur sian kunvenejon. Por ŝpari elspezojn, unu el la membroj donacas la uzon de sia hejmo por la ĉiusemajnaj kunvenoj, kaj, sekve, la aro, anstataŭ malpligrandiĝi, kiel asertas mensoguloj, pligrandiĝis. En New York estas almenaŭ 5,000 esperantistoj; la plejparto estas privataj, negrupaj studentoj, simple pro tio, ke vivo en nia urbo estas tiom diversa ke estas neeble por ĉiuj kunveni regule. Sed, tamen, regule kunvenantaj New York'aj esperantistoj nuntempe estas pli numeraj ol iam antaŭe.

Usonaj ĵurnaloj ĝenerale diskutas Esperanton bonkore, sed, kompreneble, tuj kiam ili flaras tion kiu ŝajnas "skismo" inter esperantistoj ili ekscitiĝas. Malgranda kaj eĉ negrava malpaco pli interesas ol ĉiama kunsento.

Ido, aŭ Ilo, aŭ Ildo, aŭ Dio, aŭ Adjuvanto, aŭ "Elio"—ĉiu idisto havas novan nomon por la kompatinda etaĉulo—neniam malutilos al Esperanto. Ĝi donas al ni nur plu da reklamo, kaj ni havas nenion timi pri la supereco de nia lingvo. Kun tutspecaj bondeziroj,—DAVID H. DODGE.

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RECENT PROGRESS

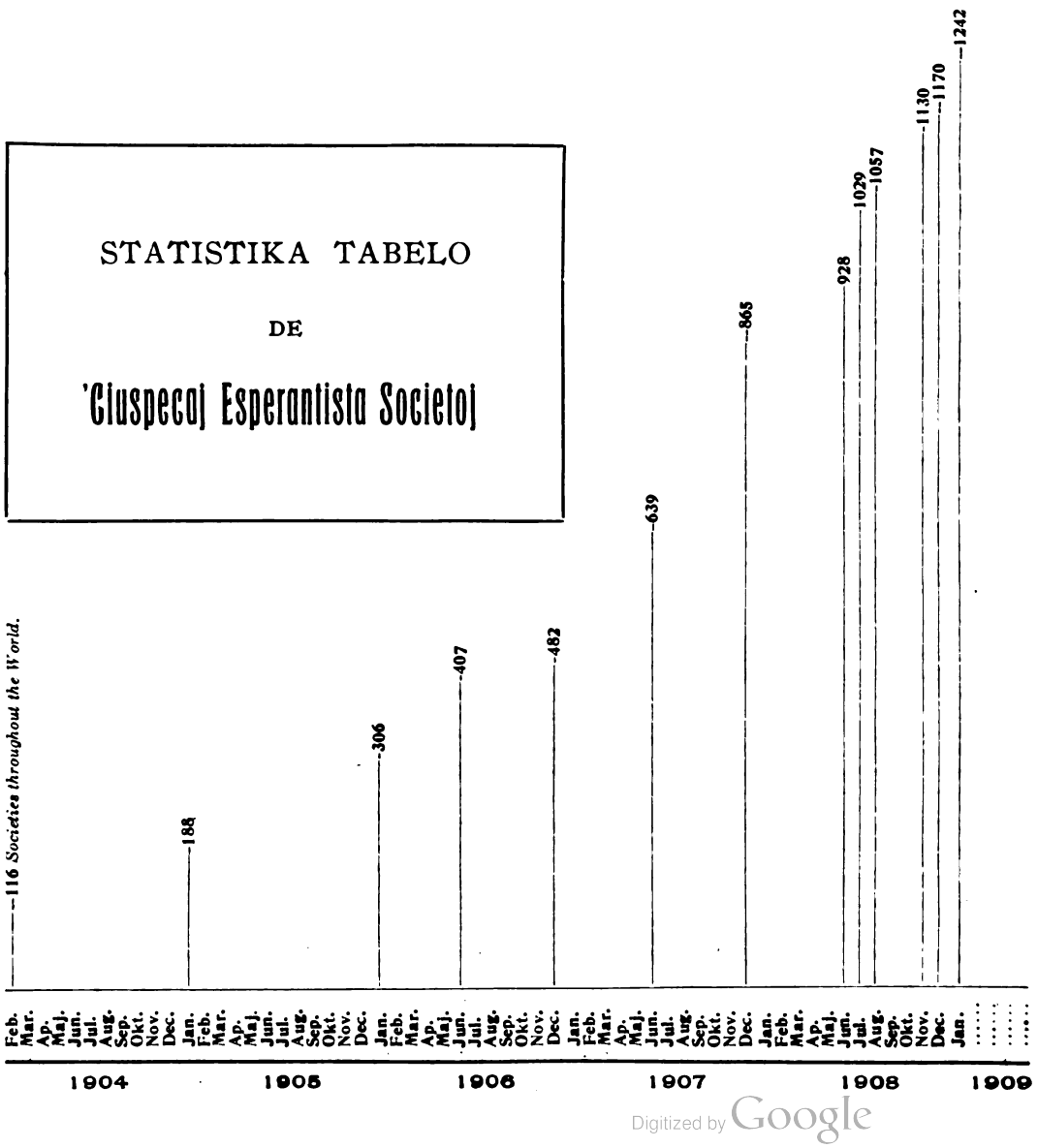
Esperanto and Commerce

An interesting piece of news, worthy of attention as significant of the growing importance of Esperanto from a commercial point of view, is to hand from Italy. The Committee of the International Exhibition of Art, Industry, Food and Hygiene, which is to take place in March and April next at Bologna, have decided to adopt Esperanto as the sole language for communication with foreign exhibitors, and to utilise for their organization the services of the Universal Esperanto Association. The exhibition is divided into seven parts: Various Arts, Agriculture and Food-Stuffs, Mechanics,; Various Industries, Hygiene, Thrift, and a section specially reserved to Esperanto and the practical applications of the language rendered possible by the U. E. A.

Esperanto interpreters have been appointed in the shops of several large firms in Paris: Les Grands Magasins du Louvre, Le Bon Marché, La Samaritaine, Le Grand Bazar de la Rue de Rennes, etc.

The Parisian dailies *La Patrie* and *La Presse* have announced that their insurance departments correspond in Esperanto.

In England, the North-Eastern Railway Company's advertising department have already in the past shown their appreciation of the growing interest in Esperanto by printing pamphlets and other documents in the language; and now they have



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undertaken, in connection with the forthcoming Congress of the British Esperanto Association in Leeds during Whitsuntide, to issue a special guide to the excursions, printed in Esperanto, for the benefit of the delegates, amongst whom will be representatives of various foreign organizations.

Esperanto is being actively taken up by ticket-collectors and others in the employ of the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, and an Esperanto Society has lately been founded by railwaymen in the London district.

Official and Professional Circles.

On November 28 last, M. Pierre Corret, a well-known French Esperantist, presented before the Parisian Faculty of Medicine a thesis for his doctor's degree, entitled, "The Use and Possibility of an International Auxiliary Language in Medicine." The jury, consisting of eminent Parisian doctors, accorded the candidate the mention "Very Good," which is the highest obtainable, and rarely given. It is remarkable that whereas other theses usually take only about ten minutes to present, this one held the interest and approval of the judges for fully one hour!

The International medical review, *Vocho de Kuracistoj*, is just entering on its second year of publication in an enlarged form—with collaborators from upwards of sixteen different nations.

On December 27, in the Aerial Navigation Section of the Exhibition at the Grand-Palais, Paris, M. Archdeacon, the famous aeronaut and keen *samideano*, made a speech in Esperanto, and conducted a party of 500 Esperantists among the various exhibits, explaining all in the international language. M. Archdeacon is also giving a course of Esperanto lessons in the famous aeronautical journal, *L'Aéro*.

M. Mouquin, the Chief of the Detective Service in Paris, has accepted the presidency of the Esperantist Police Club. An Esperanto group, which has joined the "Internacia Polica Asocio," has recently been formed in Copenhagen.

In Versailles, with the official permission and approval of the colonel, Captain Fournier has started an Esperanto course, in which thirty-one non-commissioned officers are taking part.—*British Esperantist.*

Internacia Esperantista Farmacia Asocio.

Laŭ decido de la Esperantistaj farmaciistoj kunvenintaj dum la kongreso en Dresdeno, oni fondis "Internacian Esperantistan farmacian asocion."

La unua konveno okazos dum la kongreso en Barcelono.

La ĉiujara kotizaĵo estas minimume 1 franko (0.40 sm.) Tuj kiam la anaro estos sufiĉe multnombra, la asocio eldonos monatan farmacian revuon, kaj la ĉiujaro kotizaĵo estos minimume 5 frankoj (2 sm.)

Ĉiu Esperantista farmaciisto estas petata sendi al la fakaj jurnaloj de sia lando artikolon pri la nova asocio.

THE YOUNGEST ESPERANTO DIPLOMA HOLDER



Miss Winefred Sackville Stoner

The Five-Year Old Daughter of Surgeon Stoner, U.S.A. Evansville, Ind.

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FOUNDED, JULY 1907

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KIEL LA MONAH'O KOMPRENIS LA ORDONON DE DIO

Soldato, kiu eliris el drinkejo, renkontiĝis kun monaĥo, homo fortika kaj muskola, sed kiu sekvis sian vojon kun la plej granda trankvileco, direktante la okulojn sur la teron kaj ne rigardante neniun. La soldato, decidita insulti lin, metis sin antaŭe, malhelpante liajn paŝojn.

"Mi volas, patro," lin diris, "ke vi fumu cigaron".

"Lasu min pasi, filo mia".

"Ĉu vi devas fumi".

"Mi ne povas".

"Tiam mi koleriĝos".

"Tio ĉagrenigus min, sed memoru, ke estas malpermesate al mi fumi".

"Ĉu vi fumos?"

"Tute ne".

"Tiam ricevu tion ĉi", kaj samtempe li ekbatis sur la vangon de la inda kapuceno la plej fortan vangfrapon, kiun povas al monaĥo donaci ebria soldato.

"Dio ordonas al mi pardoni cin", diris humile la kapuceno, "kaj tial mi cin pardonas".

"Ha! homo tiel fortika kiel vi faras tion?", diris la soldato, farante ridegon.

"Mi plion faras; Dio ordonas al mi prezenti al ci la alian vangon, kaj jen ci havas ĝin".

"Jes?", ekkriis la soldato, "tial prenu alian"; kaj li ŝutis sur la de la kompatinda monaĥo prezentitan vangon, vangfrapon, duulon de la unua.

"Estu Dio kun mi", diris la monaĥo, demetante sian kapuĉon kaj levante siajn manikojn.

"Kaj nun, kion al vi ordonas Dio?", demandis ironie la ebriiĝinto.

"Nenion plu Li ordonas, sed min lasas agi laŭ mia propra volo"; kaj tion dirinte, li jetis sin furioze sur la soldaton, lin faligis teren kvazaŭ li estus pajlo, kaj surŝutis sur lin tielan pluvon da vangfrapoj kaj piedbatoj, ke li lin lasis duone mortinta; poste, li surmetis sian capuĉon, aranĝis siajn manikojn, kaj sekvis trankvile sian vojon, dirante:

"La Evangelio diras: 'Se oni donas al ci vangfrapon sur unu vangon, prezentu al li la alian;' post tio, ĝi nenion diras. Nu, kiam la leĝo parolas, oni devas obei; kiam ĝi ne parolas, la prudento estas la leĝo".

El hisp. tradukis E. A. McC.

On another page we are printing a letter from Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts, who is the editor of the Esperanto course in connection with "The Christian Herald" New York. There are 6000 students with this Course, the largest Esperanto propaganda in the world.

We see the announcement that Dr. Yemans has been elected Vice-President of the North American Esperanto Association.

During the last few months the P.E.A. has been rather inactive through the absence of many of the leaders of the movement, the "F.E." has not appeared each month as there was no propaganda activity to back up. This lull we hope is now passed.

As there are no direct money orders from here to European countries the Sec.-Treas. will willingly transmit subscriptions to Esperanto journals for members by check on the Ĉekbanko Esperantista; amount to be stated in international money unit. Address: Box 326.

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