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Esperanto in the Conference of Educational Associations

This important meeting arranged by the B.E.A. took place in the afternoon of the 1st January, 1921. The Physics Theatre, where the meeting was held, was draped with Esperanto flags and a fine collection of Esperanto books was displayed. There was a fairly large attendance of teachers and others interested.

The Chairman, Mr. Frederick J. Gould,* Hon. Sec. Executive Council, International Moral Congress, in introducing the lecturers, said the object of the meeting was to consider how far the International Language Esperanto could operate as a Factor in Education. Auguste Comte recommended that Italian should be adopted as a universal medium. Comte was of opinion that certain modifications would be required to render Italian fitted for use all over the world; but if he could have examined the language of the many books now published in Esperanto he would have recognised in the language created by Dr. Zamenhof a refined instrument of international communication. The Chairman remarked that some people anticipated that English may win the international honour. In his love and respect for the English tongue he could not deem it unworthy of international acceptance, but this did not prevent him admiring Esperanto, which has secured the practical adhesion of a great multitude of people, scientific and commercial as well as ordinary citizens, among a remarkable variety of nations. On the ground of its intrinsic merit and its capacity to meet the demands of a worldwide medium he claimed for it the attention of all interested in education. He considered that we Europeans were already Esperantists in whole or in part; by which he meant that modern languages themselves contain the material out of which the genius of Dr. Zamenhof constructed one tongue for all nations. Boys and girls learning Esperanto would gain, by the simplest process, the meaning and value of grammatical rules, which would be of great assistance in the study of their own language. On the moral side he believed that the use of the International Auxiliary Language would greatly lessen misunderstandings and conflicts between different peoples. There has recently been expressed a proposal that the leading teachers of all nations should work for a common method of instruction, aiming at the spread of international goodwill. If Esperanto should prove to be a powerful contributor in the movement for the creation of a League of the Nations' teachers, then Esperanto would glorify the memory of its inventor and justify the enthusiasm of its many thousands of advocates.

Let the future deal with this issue as it may. We, to-day, are convinced that Esperanto possessss a scientific simplicity and a fineness of form that will ensure it an immense influence in the social life of the nations. And in this place, and at this time, dedicated to the many-sided problem of education, we ask teachers to give a candid and dispassionate consideration to the question as to how far Esperanto may aid the development of individual minds, and the development of the unity of mankind.

Major Ainsworth Davis, M.A., M.Sc., F.C.P., said that education was extraordinarily fascinating on
account of its rarity. What was called education was commonly not education at all. There were curricula, schemes of study and syllabuses, but very often “education” was merely a cramming of samples of information on various subjects; there was no training of the mind, no teaching of pupils to appreciate books —there was no time for that and no time to teach them to think. Properly taught, a language is a most valuable mental discipline. A foreign language, quite apart from value in itself, is of value as an aid to acquiring a sound knowledge of one’s mother tongue. There is not enough time available for proper linguistic training, in a school or college curriculum. The speaker thought he could claim for Esperanto that it could do in a very short time many of the things indicated in regard to other languages. One can in a comparatively short time acquire a much more complete knowledge of Esperanto than of Latin, French, German or Spanish, and Time is the limiting factor in regard to an educational curriculum. Many languages lack precision of meanings attachable to words; French is probably the most precise language but he thought that in many ways Esperanto could give points even to French, in this respect. It has an extraordinary value. Among Esperanto students there is a keenness and enthusiasm not found amongst students of any other modern language. He was sure that intelligent children would be able to tackle their own language very much better if they went through a course of Esperanto. Esperanto had been adopted in the Boy Scout movement as a language for the Interpreter’s Badge, and if that was not a compliment, what was? Personally he regarded the Scout movement as the most important educational advance that this country has yet seen, and he was sure all were glad to see Sir Robert Baden-Powell’s name in the list of New Year Honours.

Dr. A. Fishx, Headmistress of the Girls’ County School, Bishop Auckland, said she would refer principally to definite facts with regard to the teaching of Esperanto as a factor in education. Girls coming to her school were ignorant of English grammar; they did not know what a noun was; in fact, in primary schools the use of grammatical terminology was not permitted. They had to be taught sufficient French or German within three or four years to pass the Senior Cambridge Examination; and it was as a means of teaching them grammar that Esperanto was experimentally introduced into the school. Some children came in with a junior scholarship and there were also paying pupils. The children entered at three ages, 11, 12 and 13. There were three classes concerned in the experiment. Form 1 A consisted of children under 12, Form 1 B consisted of children between 12 and 13 not suitable for Form 2 C, which consisted of the older scholarship pupils and the best of the others. Pupils in Form 1 A learnt Esperanto. Those in Form 1 B learnt French; these would move in the following year to Form 2 C, French and German. Those who entered the school at 11 were the brighter children and this resulted comparison between children who had learnt Esperanto, and others; there had been more dull pupils the task of comparison would have been easier. The 1 A children learnt Esperanto on exactly the same basis as an ordinary modern language, on the direct method by means of Esperanto pictures and the book “Tra la Jaro.” When they moved to the next form they were divided into two divisions; one learnt French under the mistress who had taught them Esperanto and the other learnt German under another mistress. As to the actual success of the experiment, the children who studied French under the tuition of their Esperanto teacher, went on by leaps and bounds; they took to their French with extraordinary ease. The children who were taught German, by a different mistress, did not show such good results. This was perhaps due to the method employed by the teacher, who began by teaching them poems in German, Grimm’s law and kindred matters. The lecturer was of opinion, therefore, that the results with regard to German were practically useless for the purpose of comparison, because the basis of the tuition was not the same as that of the Esperanto tuition. With regard to the general educational value of the method adopted, she wished to make it clear that they were not teaching Esperanto in order that the children should learn Esperanto, but in order that they might understand grammar. Her opinion was that Esperanto was an excellent subject for children to cut their secondary school teeth on. In primary schools children deal very greatly with the concrete; they are then plunged into secondary schools where they have to do a good deal with the abstract. Esperanto is a useful step from one to the other. Various efforts have been made to make observation available in teaching English grammar, as for instance in colour parsing,” where a coloured mark is put under a particular part of speech of a word and it has not touched abstractions at all, if you ask them to consider abstract words, it is very difficult; make it obvious to their own senses and you lift them into an easier sphere and a link is formed between concrete facts and abstract thinking. That is exactly what Esperanto does. You put a label on the different parts of speech. The words are not underlined with coloured chalk, but the child knows that a particular ending has a particular significance. This leads to clear thinking. The formation, in the earlier years of a child’s life, of the mental habit of thinking reasonably for herself, is of immeasurable importance. Esperanto is of great value in that it allows the child to think for herself; it is neither too easy nor too hard. Children like using their brains just as they like using their muscles. A valuable thing is the sense of achievement. Results that children obtain by reasoning tend to keenness. In her experience the lecturer had never seen a form of children more keen on anything than these children were on Esperanto. They were told they were part of a race in the School. When they were getting near the end of the term, out of their own pocket money they bought half-crowns dictionaries and a large majority of them took their 

Pupils were ready to look out for roots with similarity of meaning. They had also a concrete idea of concord. Ordinarily, changing from English to French or German, a child has great difficulty with concord. Esperanto, by making adjectives agree as clearly as to the meaning of that is necessary in Latin and German, and to some extent also in French. The children in this experiment were asked to state what they thought they had learnt from Esperanto and what difficulties arose when they turned from Esperanto to a modern language. Those who learnt French put first of all the vocabulary. They
said the numerals, the days of the week, and the pronouns, were of assistance. Grammatical terms were easy to them. The use of the negative in French had come easy to them; also the use of the continuous present. Usually a child commencing French tries to make the continuous present with an auxiliary and the present participle. That never appeared in the work of the Esperantists. They had also gained knowledge of the infinitive mood. With regard to difficulties, there was practically only one of any importance, and that was that they thought it a cruel thing not to be able to use the same article for everything, as in Esperanto, and they found it troublesome to remember to put an indefinite article at all. With regard to phonetics, there was some difficulty to begin with—not so much with phonetics itself as that they had been accustomed to spell phonetically. But that trouble arose even in changing from French phonetics to French as it is spelt. The girls learning German stated they had received help from Esperanto in the vocabulary, the use of cases, and concord. They also recognised the infinitive mood more easily. It did not trouble them at all that there was no connection between gender and sex. The foregoing statements of what Esperanto had done for them were made by the children themselves. The lecturer’s opinion with regard to the children as a whole was that the study of Esperanto had been good for them. If you can give pupils a subject which is at once new and one in which they can feel they are really doing something and making a mark, it is a great help to their self-respect and a great encouragement. If it were a question of a year of English grammar or a year of Esperanto, the lecturer did not think there was anything to be said for English grammar; children would acquire their English grammar without any trouble if they had a year of Esperanto first; but the difficulty arose in considering French and German, for there was no room to shorten the time for these things. The lecturer complained of those who thought Esperanto was only a two months’ study for children. If education is to be of value, the necessary time must be taken. Esperanto should be used as a method of teaching children to use their brains; and grammar will come naturally.

Mr. George Cox, Vice-President of the British Esperanto Association, said he was sure that the future was to Esperanto. It was going to save time in the schools. We could find time for it, because we must. The time spent to-day in teaching modern languages is more or less wasted. At the end of three, four or five years a very small percentage of children were capable of using a language practically. If the same weekly amount of time were given to Esperanto, at the end of one school year children would be able not only to write it but to speak it. If children were taught that language in school the end of that time millions of them would correspondingly millions in other parts of the world, by means of picture postcards or otherwise; and one could imagine what a mighty impetus would thus be given to this international movement. Through the children we could teach parents in other nations. Children would translate the Esperanto letters and tell their parents of the things they were learning from other countries. At the end of the school year, the French and German which would follow could be more easily taught, and time would be actually saved in the child’s school life. In a similar way a professor of Cambridge, said that Esperanto should be looked upon as a standard language; the child should first learn its own language, then Esperanto, and afterwards proceed to any other language through the medium of Esperanto. In these days of co-ordination grammar should be a science in itself; there should not be a grammar of English, a grammar of French, and a grammar of German. It was there that we were wasting time in our system of modern language teaching. If you took Esperanto, with its simplified grammar, you would have a standardised grammar, and the grammar of every other language should be referred to it. The speaker pointed out that in Esperanto not only is grammar simple and without exceptions but the words are, as far as possible, etymologically connected with each other. One does not jump from one word to another word uselessly as is done in English. The speaker concluded by saying he was absolutely sure that in Esperanto we had got hold of the right thing.

After a number of questions put by the audience had been answered by Dr. Fisher and Mr. Bernard Long the meeting terminated with a vote of the thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman.

12th British Esperanto Congress.

Harrogate, May 13th to 17th.

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME.

Saturday—Afternoon: Short excursions to Knaresborough, Birk Crag, etc. Evening: Public Meeting and Concert in Winter Gardens.

Sunday—Divine Service in one of the principal churches arranged by the Ethesia Esperantista Ligo. Anyone wishing to arrange other services should communicate with the Secretary at once. It is intended to hold a Familia Rondo on Sunday evening.


Tuesday—Excursion by charabanc to Ripon and Fountains Abbey. Sectional meetings will be arranged by request. Anyone desirous of organising such will receive every assistance from the Committee. Please give early notice.

Lodgings.—Harrogate possesses a great number of hotels, hydros, boarding houses and apartment houses, but the proprietors are so accustomed to full houses at Whitnashide that the Committee is experiencing difficulty in making definite arrangements with them. Will all those, therefore, who have previously stayed in Harrogate and found suitable lodgings, kindly engage their own rooms? Those who cannot should give the Committee as free a hand as possible. The British Holidays Association has opened a Guest House, "The Dirton," Ripon Road, Harrogate. Any members of the Association are earnestly urged to make early application there. Any Catholic Esperantists might enquire at the Convent School, Harrogate, which is in lovely surrounding country, and where I understand, paying guests are taken. Next month we hope to give detailed information of lodgings from £1 to £5 for bed and breakfast. Early application will be essential.

In the meantime secure your congress cards, as we are certain that all previous congress records will go by the board.

Congress Cards—Price to April 18th, 3/6; afterwards, 5/.

The price of Congress Card No. 1 now stands at £2 2s. 6d. Who will bid more?

Secretaries of Groups will greatly assist by collecting names and addresses (and money) of intending Congressists, and forwarding them in bulk. This will materially reduce expenses.

Lantern Lectures—"The Valleys of the Wharfe, Nidd, Ure and Swale" (with Esperanto reading) obtainable from the Passenger Manager, North Eastern...
Railway, York, free one way. Carriage to be paid on return journey. Ask for "Set C," "Harrogate and its neighbourhood" (with Esperanto reading) from the undersigned. Carriage to pay both ways. Every group should arrange for these lectures to be included in this winter’s programme.

J. T. HOLMES, Secretary,
Roundwood Grange, Baildon, Shipley.

XIIIa UNIVERSALA KONGRESO DE ESPERANTO
1921 EN PRAHA, ĈEĤOSLOVAKUJO.

II. kaj III. Komunikoj (Mallongigitaj).

Dato.—La XIIIa okazos de la 31a de July ĝis la 6a de Augusto, 1921.


Kongreseko.—Solena malterna kunsido okazos en la "Smetana," halo de la Reprezentanta domo, laboran kongreskunsido kaj akceptejo troviĝas en la Kazino sur insulo "Zofoh.

Subhongreso.—Sub partoprenado de prof. D-ro Cart okazos samttempe Subkongreso de la Blindaj Esperantistoj. En la programo estas paraladoj pri la socia vivo kaj organizaĵoj de la kongreso kaj internacia koncerto de la blindaj virtuoj kaj kantistoj.


PRO KIO? Internacia Kriminal-romano (Orig.). 160 paĝoj. 18. 8p.

ONDINO (Undine). F. de la Motte Foqué, trad. K. Myslík. 60 paĝoj. 18. 2p.

Phl. A. Pitlik, Nerndovo 40, Praha, III. Por responde alonli respektadon aŭ naciojn postmarkejojn.

For la Loka Kongresa Komitato,
AUGUSTIN PITLIK, ĝenerala sekretario.

THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST

Competition
for Boys and Girls.

Conducted by
MISS JANE BAIRD.

This Competition is limited to boys and girls of not more than 15 years of age. Competitors must write their solutions on a postcard addressed "KONKURSO," c/o Miss JANE BAIRD, 96, Bellevue Road, Edinburgh, and add their age and the name of their school. A Monthly Prize will be given, and at the end of the Competition special prizes will be awarded to those who obtain the highest number of marks.

N.B.—It must be understood that Solutions are the competitors' unaided work.

In schools where Esperanto is taught it is suggested that the teacher collect the cards and send them in under an envelope, to save postage.

SECOND COMPETITION.

Postcards to be sent not later than 28th February.

(a) Bestoj.

Elekto la nomojn (nur radikojn) de bestoj haŭtaj en la genealogioj:

1. En fremda tegmento li flikas truon, sed en propra

2. Ĉu vivas lali sia prudento kaj sento.

3. Al kavon senfunda ŝtopado ne helpas.

4. Inter generaloj parolu pri bataloj.

5. Ŝafo kalkulita ne estas ŝafo perdita. o.

6. Timu lupon edukitan kaj malamikon repacigitan.

7. Eĉ por plej terura tago venas vespero.


9. Balau nur antaŭ via pordo; baldaŭ la tuta urbo estos pura.

10. Ĉu el ili vidu en sia proksiilumo nur homon kaj

(b) Kunigoj.


2. Kunigu uron, pronomon kaj frukton, kaj vi ricevos floron.


SOLUTIONS.

(EIGHTH COMPETITION. P. 123).

(a) Senkapigoj:—(1) fabel, (2) splen, (3) frat, (4) kalk, (5) skot, (6) spat, (7) stamen, (8) ost, (9) fol, (10) gren.

(b) Stofoj:—(1) alpak, (2) pluŝ, (3) tul, (4) krep, (5) katun, (6) bajet, (7) kepr, (8) drap, (9) bejet, (10) drelik.

RESULTS OF THE NINTH COMPETITION.

The highest number of marks in this Competition has been gained by:

FRANK WARD (age 12),
Green Lane C.C. School, Putricroft.


Patricroft.

JUŠ ALVENIS.
J. Buck, N. Brookes, A. Cottam, D. Sapperen, E. James, E. Edwards

SOLUTIONS.

(NINTH COMPETITION. p. 13.)

(a) Kunetoj:—(1) plu, vi; (2) vel, ur; (3) mus, kol; (4) tur, ris; (5) sal, petr; (6) pir, ol; (7) kan, ari; (8) petr, el; (9) ni, kel; (10) mus, lin.

(b) Nombraaj Enignoj:—(1) komentari; (2) telegraf.

(c) Viskitarto:—Senfadenografisto.

No. of Cards Average No. of Competitions. received. Cards per month.
1917 137 328 36.4
1918 204 671 67.1
1919 218 631 66.3
1920 324 1411 156.7
(1917-1920) 46 Schools have been represented.

FINAL RESULTS OF 1920 COMPETITIONS.
The Prize-winners are as follows:—
2. Frank Jackson (12), Frank Lees (12), Jack Warrington (11), Green Lane C.C. School, Patricroft (131 marks).

Coming Events.

Divine Service in Esperanto will be held on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 3.15 p.m., in harem church, St. Paul’s Road, Canonbury, London, N. 1, when an address will be given by Mr. F. Rickett Shelton. F.B.E.A.

Bath.—By the death of Mr. WALTER PITT, J.P., of Southstoke, Bath, our Esperanto Society has suffered the loss of its honorary president. Mr. Pitt was a director of the well-known engineering firm of Stothert and Pitt, Ltd., and was highly reputed in his profession. He was connected with many local institutions to which he rendered useful service, taking particular interest in educational matters. He was one of the pioneers of Esperanto in Bath. He attended the Cambridge and Cheltenham Congresses, and at the opening meeting of the Bath Congress in 1915 he gave an address of welcome in Esperanto to the members. He was a life member of U.E.A. Mr. Pitt passed away on Jan. 10th, at the age of 68 years.—E.R.B.

Chorley (Lancs.).—On Nov. 10th, a whist drive, organised by the local Group, resulted in the sum of £12, being realised for the benefit of the B.E.A., Publications Fund. During an interval a short address was given by Mr. Currie, of Burnley, who illustrated some of the pleasures and advantages which the non-Esperantists might gain by joining an Esperanto Society.

Doncaster.—En Novembre Esperanta Grupo starigis ĉi tie kaj jam tridek aliĝis al la kuro. La sekretariino estas S-ino. Heavyside, 13, Wainwright Street, kaj la kurnveno: Labour Farty Rooms; horo, la 7a ĉiunmerkreda. La instruistaj estas S-ro Arthur J. Scott Scott, 48, Highfield Road.

Dublin.—La roa de Novembro nia fervora asociano, S-ro. Charles H. Blackham, alparolis la anojn de la "Société Française," responde al la demando "Doit-on choisir la langue française pour langue internationale ?" La diskutado sin montris treege interesa, kaj tiu laŭ la propono de la prezidanto, Sir Robert Tate, F.T.C.D., oni daŭrigis ĝis en la sekvanta kunsidejo. Ĉi tiu laŭ la propono de la prezidanto, Sir Robert Tate, F.T.C.D., oni daŭrigis ĝis en la sekvanta kunsidejo. Ĉi tiu laŭ la propono de la prezidanto, Sir Robert Tate, F.T.C.D., oni daŭrigis ĝis en la sekvanta kunsidejo.

Eye Mouth, Berwickshire, Scotland.—Antaŭe ne longe, en ĉi tie urbo S-ro White komencis esperantan kursaron inter la knaboskoloj; estas 16 lernantoj krom la skolsteto. Ili kunvenas tri vesperojn ĉiusemajne, en la domo de S-ro White.—T.W.L.

ke ĝi ĉi tie ne povos funkcii plu sen monhelo. Donacojn danke ricevos kaj scigojn forsendos la Hon. Sek-Kas, Subtribepestro K. Graham Thomson, 40, Oaklands Road, Bexleyheath, Kent, Anglujo.

Esperanto in Barry.—EVENING SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

A class has been formed under the auspices of the above, in High-street School, under the tuition of Mr. Digby Smith (Diplomito B.E.A.). Over 23 adults have already joined and much enthusiasm has been aroused. This follows on the successful classes formed in the Romilly-road Elementary School. Mr. R. T. Evans attended and made a few remarks on Esperanto and its general usefulness and ideals, in order to encourage its further study. The Esperanto scholars of Romilly School sent a message of greeting in Esperanto, to the President of Ĉeĥo-Slovakia, through the kindly medium of the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., who recently visited President Masaryk at Prague, owing to the fact that they were in correspondence with the scholars of two schools in the new republic. The following reply was received from Mr. J. H. Thomas:—”Dear Mr. Evans, You will be pleased to know that I conveyed your message personally, to the President of Ĉeĥo-Slovakia and he asked me to say how touched he was by your kindly action and he wishes you to convey to the children his thanks. You might also tell them that I am myself very proud to have had the opportunity to act as a medium in the delivery of their message to a man who has done so much for the cause of liberty and freedom. Kind regards.—J. H. THOMAS.”

The British Esperantist 13
Gateshead.—The Education Committee has placed a room at the disposal of the local group for the teaching of Esperanto. The class will be commenced on January 11th in the Whitehall Road Higher Grade School.


Manchester.—La Ciuja festo okazis je la 7an de Decembro sub la prezido de S-ro E. T. Doran. La jenaj oficistoj estas elektitaj per la venonta jaro. Prezidanto, F-inon E. D. E. Dunkan; Sekretario, S-ro G. H. Bentham. Ĉe nia lasta kunveno S-ro T. H. Wright parolis pri la U.E.A. kaj sukcessa verdi novajn anojn pri ĝi. G. H. B.

Plymouth.—Ni decidis filiiĝi al B.E.A. Oni malfermis la feston per bona parolo pri la lingvo, kaj donis elmontrojn kaj ekzemplojn de la utileco kaj facileco de ĉi tiu granda kaj ĉerta sloŝilo Esperanto. Oni decidis filiiĝi al B.E.A. La Ĉiujara Festo okazis je la 8a de Januaro, kaj estis tre sukseka kaj plezuriga al granda ĉeestantaro, kaj inter la unuestigita studentoj ĝenerale.

Portsmouth.—La 23an de Novembro okazis en St. Philip’s Mission Hall, Fratton Grove, vespera kunveno kun bonega programo de kantoj, deklamoj, dansoj kaj elmontroj de la utileco kaj facileco de ĉi tiu granda kaj ĉerta sloŝilo Esperanto. Oni decidis filiiĝi al B.E.A. La Ĉiujara Festo okazis je la 8a de Januaro, kaj estis tre sukseka kaj plezuriga al granda ĉeestantaro, kaj inter la unuestigita studentoj ĝenerale.

Sheffield.—La 8an de Novembro okazis en la la-tia grupo intencas plenigigi siajn energetojn por la jaro 1921. La klubĉambro nun estas en “Wentworth Café,” Pinstone Street, kontraŭ la urbdomo. La klubĉambro okazos ĉiuvendrede je la 8a vespere. La klubĉambro okazos ĉiuvendrede ĉiujare je la 8a vespere. La klubĉambro okazos ĉiujare je la 8a vespere. La klubĉambro okazos ĉiujare je la 8a vespere. La klubĉambro okazos ĉiujare je la 8a vespere. La klubĉambro okazos ĉiujare je la 8a vespere. In Memory of Thomas Simpson, of London, who passed away July 16th, 1920.
OFFICE CHAT.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE STAFF OF THE B.E.A.

Our Unique Competition.—As announced last month, we give below details of our competition.

We have in one of our windows a movable letter sign, on which we display short topical messages to the general public regarding the latest progress of our movement. The following messages, which, besides many others, we have displayed at different times, will show what is meant: “Esperanto is the Latin of Democracy,” “Esperanto — No Exceptions, No Irregular Verbs, Only 15 Rules”; “Esperanto is the Acme of Simplicity.” Our latest message is:

**ESPERANTO OPENS UP A NEW WORLD TO THE BLIND.**

—if you have a blind friend, ask inside for "Esperanto for the Blind.”

Our idea-fountain is now practically dried up, and we require fresh ideas. We are therefore offering prizes for the three best “messages” sent to us before the 28th February.

**First Prize:** FUNDAMENTA KRESTOMATIO (cloth edition).

**Second Prize:** ESPERANTO FOUNTAIN PEN.

**Third Prize:** VIVO DE ZAMENHOF (cloth edition).

Our movable sign contains nine lines, and each line can take 15 letters or spaces between words. No message should therefore exceed 135 letters and spaces, and messages should be displayed on a sheet of paper as they would appear on the sign, competitors bearing in mind the above details re lines and spaces.

The Business Manager, Mr. H. A. Epton, will act as judge, and his decision will be final. We reserve the right to display any message sent, whether a prizewinner or not.

Envelopes should be addressed:—“COMPETITION, B.E.A., 17, Hart Street, W.C.1.”

Our Clearance Sale.—Orders are literally pouring in for the sets of books advertised in our last issue. Many purchasers have stated that this is the finest value they have yet received in Esperanto books.

Our Busiest Season.—In all departments at the present moment we are working at top speed, and our mail order department can hardly cope with the tremendous rush of orders during the last few weeks. The Business Manager is busily engaged in preparing the Balance Sheet, and the Secretary in collecting subscriptions. We trust therefore that correspondents and purchasers will not lose patience if they do not receive replies by return of post.

Our Advertisers.—May we respectfully suggest to our readers that they not only study the advertisement columns, but also patronise the advertisers. After all, these do not advertise for the benefit of their health, or solely to increase the income of the B.E.A. ! It is therefore up to samideano to prove to advertisers that their money has not been wasted. Kaj ne forgesu, kiam oni respondas reklamon, ĉiam nepre citu la “British Esperantist”!

Open Orders for New Books.—Not many of our readers are aware that, by merely giving us an order to that effect, they may receive without delay a copy of every new book received at the office. In this way they are kept posted up with the latest additions to Esperanto literature without the bother of having to scan every month the book list for latest arrivals. Open orders should be addressed to the Business Manager, who will give his personal attention to them.

The Editors of the all-Esperanto literary quarterly “Literaturo,” will be pleased to consider for possible use in the magazine, stories, articles, etc., which must be in good style and should be short and preferably original. Address to Charles H. Edmonds, “Rockwood,” High Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

**Internacia Foiero de Frankfurt.**

**Printempo, 1921.**

La internacia aŭtuna foiero de Frankfurt a. M. en pasinta Oktobro, havis grandegan sukceson por ĉiuj industrioj partoprenintaj al ĝi. Sekve al ĝio la alioj per la printempo foiro alvenis multnombran publikon. La 4a Internacia Foiero okazos de la 10—16a de Aprilo, 1921. Ĝi reunius la plej bonajn reprezentantojn de la germana industrio kun iliaj produktaĵoj. Por la eksterlandano ne ekzistos pli bona informa okazo ol tiu ĉi printempo foiro. Tio ne sole estas rilate al la abundeco de la diversaj branĉoj, sed ankaŭ pro la novmanka ege alta kvalito de la ekspozicioj. La utileco de ĉi tiuj sistemo pro la eksterlandano estas evidente grandega. Li povas facile orienti sin en la diversaj branĉoj kaj do ne bezonas serĉi la firmojn ktp. diversloke. Tio estas precipe valoro por tiu eksterlandano, kiu ne perfekta parolas la germanan lingvon aŭ tute ne scias ĝian!

La presaj jo blankaj foaj aperontaj en 9 lingvoj kaj en Esperanto estas ĝis forsendata. En Januaro oni eldonis anŭ-katalogon kun kelkingva registro. Ĝi enhavas nomon larĝan kaj oridigitan de ĉiuj ekspozicioj, kiuj aligis ĝian la 3a de Decembro.

Interesataj povas senkoste ricevi ĉiujn presajjojn kaj informojn laŭ la adreson Messamn (Esperanto-Iako), Frankfurt a. Main, Germanuo.

**British Esperanto Association, Inc.**

Notice is hereby given that the next Meeting of Council will be held on Monday, February 14, at the Offices of the Association, 17, Hart Street, London, W.C.1, at 6.30 p.m., and that the following meeting will be held on Monday, March 14, at the same time and place.

**AGENDA.**

Financial Statement, Balance Sheet, Revenue Account, and Annual Report (if ready).

Preparation of Ballot Lists.

Correspondence and other Business.

Fellows and Members are respectfully informed that subscriptions for the year 1921 became due on 1st January. By the new Articles of Association the minimum annual subscription for an Ordinary Member has been fixed at Ten Shillings, and that for a Fellow at One Guineas.

Publications Committee.—Members of Council are invited to send to the Secretary nominations for membership of the Publications Committee, first ascertaining that the nominees are willing to serve, if elected, or allowing time for the Secretary to do so, before March 14.

The Examinations Committee begins to announce that on Monday, Feb. 18, at the offices of the Association, 17, Hart-street, London, W.C.1., will be held an Examination for the Preliminary Certificate, at 6.30 p.m., and on Tuesday, March 1, an Examination for the Advanced Certificate, at 6.0 p.m. Candidates should intimate as soon as possible their intention to be present.
MEETING OF COUNCIL.

HELD ON MONDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 1921, AT 6.30 P.M.

In the Chair. — Col. W. A. Gale.

Present. — Miss Blake, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Edmonds, Miss Grant, Mr. Long, Mr. Menteth, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Shelton, Miss Sefer, Mr. Yelland.

In Attendance. — The Secretary, the Business Manager, the Editor of „The British Esperantist“.

Publications Committee. — Mr. Clayton proposed a draft of a Plan of Working. This was discussed, and after slight modifications was unanimously approved, in the following form:—

Subject to any modification that experience may show to be necessary.

The Secretary, when authorized in writing by the Committee, to be made by cheque to the Treasurer of the Association.

Printing. — The bills for printing to be paid out of the Fund account after being passed by the Committee. The Committee will supply books to the B.E.A. only. The Business Manager shall give advice and assistance to the Committee as required, and be present at meetings when so desired.

Books. — Books to be delivered to the B.E.A. offices and be accounted for separately as the property of the Publications Fund.

A quarterly statement of books delivered, and the sale, shall be furnished by the Committee to the Business Manager.

The published price of the books sold, less 33 1/3 %, is to be paid in by the Treasurer to the Publications Fund each quarter.

Books delivered before 1st February, 1921, the B.E.A. Treasurer shall hand to the Fund Secretary a cheque for the amount due to the Fund as shown in the accounts on the 1st day of the preceding month.

Accounts. — The Committee shall submit an annual statement of accounts to the Council for inclusion in the B.E.A. balance sheet, and at the same time an interim review of the year's working. The accounts shall be audited by the B.E.A. auditors.

Interest and Capital Repayment. — The Committee will bear in mind the obligation on the Fund for these payments, and if necessary will establish a separate account for this purpose, and the Treasurer or the Secretary of the B.E.A. will furnish the required particulars.

Should the proposed allocation of profits on sales prove insufficient or the payment of funds due on account of sales be delayed, the Committee shall propose for the consideration of the Council such changes as may be necessary.

Loans. — The Committee accepts no personal responsibility for repayment of moneys loaned to this Fund.

Censor Committee. — Booklet for publication shall, as customary, be first reviewed by the Censor Committee.

Draft Balance Sheet. — The Business Manager reported that he had completed a draft balance sheet. The position was shown to be a slight improvement on that which he had anticipated in October.

Fako de Korespondano Internacia (F.K.I.).


1108. Atamazac (Guadalajara), Mexico.—S-ro Ernesto E. Guerra, bonvogas korespondon, precize de saman ĉiun de la ĉevalkriterio, pri grandaj kaj malgrandaj alferoj de la vivo.

1335. Esperantisto! Kolektan ne ricevos respondon. Pri la L.I. problemo, por grava laboro. (194)

1183. Libano, Portugalu.—S-ro Albino Costa, Rua Jodo do Outeiro, 16-33, deiras korespondi kun samadeano de la tuta mondo.


1333. Torquay, Angluro.—Willard M. Appleby, 57 Fleet Street, deiras interesi pri kartoj kaj samadeano de la tuta mondo.