CONTENTS

Editorial .......................... 43
Reader .............................. 44
Historical Events ................. 45
English Grammar for Middle Schools ....................... 46
Commercial Conversation ............ 48
Business Letters and Advertisements ................. 49
Science and Mechanics .......... 51
Miscellaneous .................. 52
Contributed Articles .......... 54
Current Events (see the "Supplement") .................

Dr. Renner, Head of the Austrian Peace Delegation
奧國議和總代表倫納博士
館書印務商

週語英

發售

念紀大

期百二

增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念

二百零一期起除將內容特別刷新

本週刊早經教育部批獎極承學界歡迎茲因

出滿二百期特將從前所登各件作一結束自

定閱半年止收八角。較前減三角。定閱全年止收

一元五角。較前減五角。零售仍照舊每冊五分。

一元零。較前減三角。零售仍照舊每冊五分。

無論半年全年。如定閱數份抑或一份定閱數年。

均可照前條辦理。三無論半年全年。須照從第二百期以後定起以前不

能補定。四此項特價本年齊同八月一日起成立為止。過此仍

照舊辦理。五郵費仍照舊辦理。
Editorial

Plea for Book Buying

By *St. John Ervine

It is an odd thing that in the countries with the longest tradition of culture authors have the greatest difficulty in living by their writing—as in *Italy—and that in countries with the shortest tradition of culture authors have no difficulty in living by their writing—as in *America. It is harder for an author to live by his books in Italy than it is even in *France, and all Italian writers, I am told, are also *journalists or occupied in some other *remunerative work. A writer in Italy is thought to be a *circulationist if he sells 500 copies of a book. In *England, an author is regarded as a *financial failure if he sells less than 1,000 copies of a book—and a sale of 1,000 copies only *saves his publishers from a loss on the book: it *provides no living for the writer.

I began to think about this matter of the *disposal of books the other day, when I heard a young and wealthy woman declaring that *9s was a *frightful price to pay for a book. She had purchased a copy of Mr. Wells's *"Joan and Peter"—and she had it on her mind that she had been *extravagant. On the same day she had been to a *West-end theater to see a *revue called "*Chuck Yourself About!" The visit to the theater had cost her the *better part of *£2—for she had taken a younger sister to the *stalls. The seats had cost her, I think, 25s, and she had spent money on *chocolate, on *taxicabs, and on *tea. And when I asked her what the *revue was like she said it was *rotten!

*(To be continued)*
Reader

SELECTIONS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Translated and with Notes by Z. C. Koo (顧潤卿)

Be Modest

自謙

(Continued)

Wendell Phillips was a fine scholar and orator, known for his modesty. In his boyhood he easily led his class in school. Teachers knew that he was a boy of rare talents. His companions knew it as well, too. There was a native grace, also, in his bearing—a freedom from everything clumsy or awkward. The polish of nature seemed to adorn his manners.

Two English workmen were discussing the war.

"It'll be an awful job, Sam," said one.

"It will," replied the other.

"You see, these Germans is takin' thousands and thousands of Russian prisoners, and the Russians is takin' thousands and thousands of German prisoners. If it keeps on, all the Russians will be in Germany and all the Germans in Russia. And then they'll start all over again, fightin' to get back their homes."

英國二工人互論歐戰。

甲曰，撤姆，戰危事也。

乙曰，真危事也。

甲曰，德人虜俄人無數，俄人虜德人無數，如長此相持，則俄人將盡在德，德人將盡在俄，由是俄人德人又將奮起力圖，以求反其故國矣。

——蘇兆龍譯。

Is takin', is: 應作 are, 工人不知支法, 往往誤用, 此處故意形容之, 故仍其誤; takin' = taking. Fightin' = fighting. 'omes = homes.
Historical Events

Origin of the War of 1914

By James Harvey Robinson and Charles A. Beard

Translated and with Explanations by T. T. Eugene Tseu

(Continued)

4. Not long after the war of 1870–1871 all the European powers, except England, adopted the Prussian plan of building up an army by requiring all able-bodied men that the government could afford to train to enter the army for two or three years, after which they were sent into the reserve to be ready in case of war. A large number of permanent officers have to be maintained to see that the military education of the soldiers is properly conducted, and a vast amount has to be spent on rifles, cannon, and other arms, which are being constantly improved and rendered more and more deadly.


* * * * *

Whatsoever a man reaps some one must have planted.

* * * * *

Fools often rush in where wise men would be afraid of the police.

* * * * *

One woman always pays more attention to what another woman has on, than to what she says.
Gender of Nouns

8. 屬 (gender) 者，名物字之一式，指男女之分性。大凡有生之物，不屬於男性，即屬於女性。

9. 男性之名，為陽屬名物字 (noun of masculine gender)，如 man 字是。

10. 女性之名，為陰屬名物字 (noun of feminine gender)，如 woman 字是。

11. 多數名字，為無生命之物之名，是頊之物，無男女性分之可言。蓋既非男性，亦非女性也。凡名字如 pencil (鉛筆)，pen (筆)，hair (髮)，book (書)，country (國)，house (屋)，river (河)，mountain (山)，chair (椅) 等，皆為同屬名物字(neuter gender)。

12. 名字之不指男性，亦不指女性者，為同屬名物字。

亦有名物字，可用以指陽屬，亦可用以指陰屬者；例如，

Ching's teacher is a woman.
My teacher is a man.

13. 此類名物字之屬，可由其在句中之用法而定之。第一句之名物字 teacher 與 woman 連用，故知其為陰屬；第二句則與 man 連用，故知其為陽屬。

名物字之可用為陽屬或陰屬者為：

parent，親，父，或母之通稱       monkey, 猴；猴的通稱
friend, 友                        bird, 鳥
teacher, 教師                     dog, 狗
person, 人 (男子或女子)           fish, 魚
Poet, 詩人                        author, 著作人
relative, 親戚                    deer, 鹿

(按 Author 與 poet 二字，亦作陽屬名物字用，而以 authoress，與 poetess 為陰屬名物字，惟普通均作公屬用)
The following are abstract nouns:
1. Curiosity.
2. Length, width, height.
3. Advice, honor, obedience.
4. Friendship.
5. Memory, knowledge.
6. Nobility, reverence.

The greatness of a man is not considered from his being rich.
All weapons cannot arm fear.
These flowers are of foreign growth.
That is the beauty of it.
All fails where faith fails.
He joined us in the laugh.
There is a temporary hardness and a permanent hardness. The sum of a temporary hardness and a permanent hardness constitutes the total hardness.
Give color to my pale cheek.—Shakespeare.
He has great strength.
You may have the freedom of my library (have the freedom of, 自由使用).
This is a thing no wisdom can tell.
The sweetness of the fruit is praised by everybody.

The following are collective nouns:
1. Train.
2. Team.
3. Pair.
5. Committee.
6. Herd.
7. Army.
8. Herd.
10. Dozen, family.
11. Fleet.
12. Swarm.
Commercial Conversation

Translated by F. S. Hwang (黃訪書)

(Continued)

At a Bookseller's

Shopman. Shall I send them for you, sir?

Tourist. It's really not worth the while. My hotel's only a few steps from here. What do I owe you altogether?

S. One cloth-bound dictionary, sir, seventy-five cents. One guide to China, one dollar. Two children's books, at thirty cents each, sixty cents. Altogether two thirty-five, sir.

T. Here you are, you might just see if this is all right.

S. There's ten cents short, sir. I think you've mistaken a ten-cent piece for a twenty-cent one.

T. Ah, yes, it's very likely I have. These ten and twenty cents pieces look so much alike to us foreigners. Well, give me back the ten-cent piece, and I'll give you this twenty-cent one in exchange.

S. Thank you, sir. If you'll wait a moment, I'll have a receipt made out for you.

T. Oh, never mind! It isn't worth the while for so small an amount. In any case, you may rest assured I shan't pay twice over. Well, good day.

S. Good day, sir, and thank you. Please give us another call whenever you may happen to pass this way.

GLOSSARY

Worth the while = worth the trouble.

Altogether, 共; 總共.

Dictionary (dik'shun-a-rri), 字典.

Here you are = here is what you want.

To mistake A for B, 誤以 A 為 B.

Foreigners, 外人.

In exchange, 調換.

Receipt, 收單.

Never mind, 不要緊; 不要費心.

In any case = at all events, 無論怎樣.

Rest assured = to feel the strongest confidence in, 放心.

Shan't = shall not.

Twice over = a second time.

書店之談話

(店夥) 先生, 我須給你送去麼?

(旅客) 不必相煩了, 我所住的旅館離此地不過幾步路; 我總共欠你多少呢.

(店夥) 先生, 一冊布面的字典, 七角五分; 一冊中國指南, 一元; 兩冊小孩子 的書, 每冊三角, 共六角; 先生, 總共二元三角五分.

(旅客) 錢在這裡, 你可以看他對不對.

(店夥) 先生, 差了一角; 我想你誤以單角子為雙角子了.

(旅客) 呀, 是的, 確是我錯的, 這種單角子同雙角子在我們外國人看起來,是很相似的; 好, 把那單角子給我, 我就把這雙角子同你調換.

(店夥) 先生, 謝你; 倘若你等一等; 我就寫一張收單給你。

(旅客) 不要緊, 這樣小的數目, 毋庸相煩了. 無論怎樣, 你可以放心, 我不會再付第二次的帳了, 再會.

(店夥) 先生再會, 謝你; 無論何時, 你經過這條路, 請你再來光顧.
Business Letters and Advertisements

By Tseu Yih Zan

(Continued)

(III)

How to Write Letters that Will Pull

There is a regular method of shaping up a letter on any proposition so as to make it get business. The secret of this method is worth hundreds of dollars to any business man.

We will first suppose you have something which no one else has, or the best quality in the world, or the lowest price that can be made to the customer who will read your letter.

To make him buy you must first fan up his desire, work up his enthusiasm, make him feel as if he must have something of the general kind you have to offer. You begin your letter by talking about his situation, never mentioning yourself.

When you have your customer’s desire and interest very much awake (it is never safe to assume that this desire and interest already exist, though many large concerns make precisely this mistake), then offer your article and show exactly how, in detail, it meets the requirements. This must be done briefly, one point after the other.

Last of all, you must offer proof that you are not lying. Every quack claims he has the “best.” To say “ours is the best,” therefore, will not do very much to convince. You must show unequivocal evidence.

This evidence in its simplest form consists merely in printed testimonials. Don’t have too many. Be sure they are strong and convincing. Never include a doubtful one, even if you have but one small one that is really good.

Facsimile letters, facsimiles of orders, or reproductions of checks are still better.

Finally make a wide-open offer of money back if customer is not satisfied. Few ask the money back, and many more respond to an open offer from which they can retreat if they like.

To All Students of the English Language.

Dear Sir:

The manager of a foreign firm, employing twenty stenographers, has said: “If all my salesmen, clerks, stenographers, etc., could learn to write a correct and effective business letter, they would be worth 25 per cent more to me, and I should be willing to pay the full value of their services.” One hundred other business men in Shanghai and elsewhere have said the same thing.

The Special Course in Letter Writing of the Commercial Press
Correspondence School will teach you how to write a "correct and effective business letter." It is the only course that actually does this effectively for grown-up home students. In six months you can visibly increase your earning power merely by giving a little thought to improving your letter writing according to the directions given.

Apply to us for a copy of our prospectus at once. Don’t put it off. IT WILL PAY YOU.

Very truly yours,

The C. P. C. S.

The above letter is strong because it begins by pointing out in the most effective possible way that study of English WILL PAY. The first paragraph is an almost convincing argument on this point.

The second paragraph follows with a clear, confident, firm statement of just what can be done to meet the desire that has been aroused.

The third paragraph urges for immediate action.

Explanatory Notes (III)


* * * * *

Why is a restless man in bed like a lawyer? Because he lies on one side, then turns around and lies on the other.

(譯) [問] 一 不能 安 睡 之 人 臥 裡, 何 以 似 一 律 師.  
[答] 因 其 橫 躺 於 一 側, 旋 又 轉 而 於 他 一 側 也.

(註) 律 師 為 人 娘 謊, 懶 慢 原 結, 亦 能 作 道 謊, 一 如 不 安 於 睡 者, 蠻 轉 皆 定 也. Lies, 可 作 『說 謊; 解, 亦 可 作 『謊 言』 解

* * * * *

Why is a young lady like an arrow? Because she can’t go off without a bow (beau), and is in a quiver till she gets one.

(譯) [問] 少 女 似 箭, 易 故.  
[答] 因 彼 無 弓, 則 不能 出, 戰 戰 於 箭 袋 之 內, 直 至 得 弓 而 後 止.  
(註) Bow 作 『弓; 解, beau 作 『情 耶』 解, 二 字 音 音 bō. In a quiver, 有 『戰 戰 競 競, 情 不 自 已』 之 意.

* * * * *

What is that which is full of holes and yet holds water? A sponge.

(譯) [問] 物 有 循 體 生 孔, 而 能 蓄 水 者, 何 名.  
[答] 水 絲 是 也.  
(註) 水 絲, 綠 藓 頭, 死 水 中 所 浮 著 絲 絲 之 物 是 也.
English Weekly Supplement
Vol. I August 30, 1919 No. 4

Current Events
Compiled by Z. C. Koo (顧潤卿)

Contents
Peking Engraved by Consortium Questions
Peking to Name Chief of Forces on Border
Suppression of Boycott in Chihli
Resignation of Mr. Kuo Tsung-hsi
Decision of the Kiangkwan Case
Pessimism Felt by the Chinese Commissioner at Omsk
China and Austrian Peace Treaty
Anglo-Persian Treaty Not Favored in Paris
Future Seat of the League
Bolshevism Opposed by British Socialist
Revolts Against Bolsheviks Reported
Spain Interested in War Stores Sales
Germans Creating a Military Police
Diplomatic Relations Between Great Britain and Argentine Severed

Peking Engraved by Consortium Questions

The question of the Consortium is the chief topic in official circles in the Capital at present, and opinion is divided as to whether any compromise can be made with Japan. An official expressed the opinion that, if the Japanese militarists gain their point in excluding Mongolia and Manchuria from the purview of the Consortium, there will be a tremendous outburst of public opinion against Japan. He also stated that this is feared by the Japanese and that efforts to prevent the Consortium from coming into operation are being redoubled.

The Government, he added, was more inclined than ever to accept the Consortium, for the financial situation was daily becoming worse.

現在銀團問題為北京官界主要談論資料，至論及銀行團是否能與日本商量和洽，意見各有不同。據一官員言，日本武人派欲以滿蒙置於銀團範圍之外，如果遂願，必將召起議論之激烈反對，日人已見及
Suppression of Boycott in Chihli

Mr. Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, recently issued a proclamation informing the public that any further actions toward boycotting Japanese goods would be severely punished.

Much indignation is said to have been aroused by this proclamation and demonstrations were made at Tientsin in favor of canceling the proclamation. Reports received in Peking, however, state that the excitement has subsided.

Resignation of Mr. Kuo Tsung-hsi

Mr. Kuo Tsung-hsi, Civil Governor of Kirin, has tendered his resignation. General Chang Tso-lin recommends General Pao Kwei-ching to be Civil Governor as well as Tuchun, President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Commandant of the Railway Guard.
CURRENT EVENTS

It is asserted semiofficially that the Government will not accept the resignation of Mr. Kuo Tsung-hsi. The reason is that, as Director Generalship of the Chinese Eastern Railway, he had performed faithful service for his country. It is improper to discharge a man who can do good work and is really useful to the country.

Decision of the Kiangkwan Case

Chao Ching-jui, captain of the Chutsai, is guilty; but, as he did not render proper assistance in saving life, he shall be adequately punished by his superiors.

With reference to the civil claim of the Chutsai against the Kiangkwan, as the Kiangkwan was wrongly
navigated, its owners will have to pay all the damages sustained by the Chutsai as well as all expenses incurred by the representatives of the Hupeh province in attending the inquiry.

The Naval Court announced that if either party should be dissatisfied with the decision, an appeal could be filed in ten days stating the grounds therefor, in accordance with the Rules of Admiralty.

The Chinese Commissioner at Omsk has reported to the Government that the French and Italian troops in Siberia will shortly be withdrawn, and that the position of the Omsk Government appears to be dangerous.

Pessimism Felt by the Chinese Commissioner at Omsk

沃木斯克中國委員之忱憂

The Chinese Commissioner at Omsk has reported to the Government that the French and Italian troops in Siberia will shortly be withdrawn, and that the position of the Omsk Government appears to be dangerous.

中国和奥地利和约

A Paris wire says that the peace treaty with Austria concerning China will probably be the cause of much dispute. The following alterations have been proposed by Austria:

1. Cancellation of Boxer Indemnity is now altered into "a portion to be credited to the new Austrian Republic."

2. The return of the Tientsin Settlement is altered to read "China to pay for public properties taken over. Private properties will remain in Austrian hands."

3. No claim for damage or cost to be made for the repatriation of Austrians and the seizure of Austrian property in China is altered to read, "to be suitably remunerated at a rate
to be agreed upon between China and Austria.”

4. China shall accord same treatment to Austrians as to other foreign subjects.

5. The Sino-Austrian treaty of 1902 will remain in force.

It is said that the Chinese delegates have already been instructed by the Government to protest vigorously against such alterations.

巴黎反對英波條約

The agreement negotiated by Great Britain with Persia causes considerable stir in Allied diplomatic circles in Paris. Deep disappointment is felt among the advocates of the League of Nations. Many diplomats are wondering whether President Wilson will recognize the accord as, in everything but name, Persia is now a British protectorate.

The Paris press criticizes the Anglo-Persian Agreement and expresses uneasiness about the future of Syria.

The Persian Mission in Paris regards the Anglo-Persian Agreement as a blow dealt to all hopes of being free and independent. Deep surprise is felt that President Wilson, the father of the League of Nations, has not sent a strong protest against what they regard as a fundamental violation of the principles of the League of Nations.

英波條約，已令巴黎協約國外交界大為震動，主張國際聯盟諸人，甚為怏怏，外交家對於威爾遜總統承認此約與否，現皆懷疑不決，蓋波斯今僅餘虛名，實際已為英之被保護國也。

巴黎各報，攻擊英波條約甚烈，並對於敘利亞前途，深抱憂慮。

巴黎波斯委員團視英波條約為波斯自由獨立希望之大打擊，並以國際聯盟發起人威爾遜總統，對此
Herr Erzberger, Who Signed the Agreement by which the Polish Troops Proceed to Poland by Three Routes, in His Automobile at Spa.

Future Seat of the League

The opinion is current in Paris that the seat of the future League of Nations is to be moved from Geneva to Brussels and an official announcement will be forthcoming soon.

The principal reason for the decision is to be found in the discontent of gallant little Belgium concerning the treatment she received at the Peace Conference.


Bolshevism Opposed by British Socialist

The opinion is current in Paris that the seat of the future League of Nations is to be moved from Geneva to Brussels and an official announcement will be forthcoming soon.

The principal reason for the decision is to be found in the discontent of gallant little Belgium concerning the treatment she received at the Peace Conference.

capable of carrying out a policy of real democratic reconstruction, as the best means of defeating trusts and monopolies.

Mr. Will Thorne was strongly opposed to Bolshevist tendencies.

Spain Interested in War Stores Sales

According to a Madrid message, the Minister of Public Works has decided that a Commission of Agricultural and Military Experts shall be sent to Paris and London to inspect the war material on sale and consider what may be bought by the Spanish Government.

Spain Interested in War Stores Sales

Germans Creating a Military Police

Germany is reported to be steadily reorganizing her police force after a military system replacing her civilian police in the main cities largely by military police or gendarmes. In Berlin, half of the 7,200 policemen have already been supplanted by gendarmes. The ordinary police are handling the commercial matters and looking after such matters as sanitation, but the maintenance of order is being placed entirely in the hands of the gendarmes.
These gendarmes, who are made up of former noncommissioned officers of the German Army and who are trained and commanded by military officers, are being lodged in the military barracks and are armed with rifles and sabers. The police in the other cities are being reorganized along similar lines.

A military police force such as is being organized is apparently outside of the German Army, the size of which is restricted by the treaty, but such an organization may be taken by the Allies to constitute a violation of the spirit of the terms accepted by Germany.

A New York telegram states that startling news is published announcing the breaking-off of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Argentine. The reason given is that the Argentine Government purchased the German steamers seized at Bahía Blanca, but Great Britain has refused to recognize the transaction. The representatives of both countries have been recalled.

The Argentine Minister to England waited for a long time following the presentation of his credentials to the Foreign Office, and he was never received by King George.

The British Minister to Argentine explains that he has been obliged to leave on account of illness.

A New York telegram states that startling news is published announcing the breaking-off of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Argentine. The reason given is that the Argentine Government purchased the German steamers seized at Bahía Blanca, but Great Britain has refused to recognize the transaction. The representatives of both countries have been recalled.

The Argentine Minister to England waited for a long time following the presentation of his credentials to the Foreign Office, and he was never received by King George.

The British Minister to Argentine explains that he has been obliged to leave on account of illness.

Diplomatic Relations Between Great Britain and Argentine Severed

英阿絕交消息

A New York telegram states that startling news is published announcing the breaking-off of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Argentine. The reason given is that the Argentine Government purchased the German steamers seized at Bahía Blanca, but Great Britain has refused to recognize the transaction. The representatives of both countries have been recalled.

The Argentine Minister to England waited for a long time following the presentation of his credentials to the Foreign Office, and he was never received by King George.

The British Minister to Argentine explains that he has been obliged to leave on account of illness.

Diplomatic Relations Between Great Britain and Argentine Severed

英阿絕交消息

A New York telegram states that startling news is published announcing the breaking-off of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Argentine. The reason given is that the Argentine Government purchased the German steamers seized at Bahía Blanca, but Great Britain has refused to recognize the transaction. The representatives of both countries have been recalled.

The Argentine Minister to England waited for a long time following the presentation of his credentials to the Foreign Office, and he was never received by King George.

The British Minister to Argentine explains that he has been obliged to leave on account of illness.

Diplomatic Relations Between Great Britain and Argentine Severed

英阿絕交消息

A New York telegram states that startling news is published announcing the breaking-off of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Argentine. The reason given is that the Argentine Government purchased the German steamers seized at Bahía Blanca, but Great Britain has refused to recognize the transaction. The representatives of both countries have been recalled.

The Argentine Minister to England waited for a long time following the presentation of his credentials to the Foreign Office, and he was never received by King George.

The British Minister to Argentine explains that he has been obliged to leave on account of illness.
Science and Mechanics

By J. Y. Ku (顧如榮) and Z. C. Koo (顧潤卿)

Straw and Coin Puzzle

草稈與貨幣之戲法

Given five straws, each about three and a half inches long, and a light coin—say, a copper coin—each straw, the problem is to raise all five straws and the coin merely by holding the tip of one of them (此題之意，欲以手持一草稈之端，而將草稈五枚及貨幣，同時舉起也). That puzzle looks insoluble as stated, but it can be done (如此戲法，就上文所試觀之，似乎無從解演，其實確能施行也). Lay two straws in an upright position about three inches apart (先將二草稈直行排放，相距約三英尺許). Upon them lay two other straws diagonally, and upon the point where these cross each other lay the copper (更取二稈，對角斜置其上，而於此二稈相交處，即置銅幣一枚). Now pass the remaining straw below both the upright ones, but over the copper (然後取所餘之一稈，橫貫於直行之二稈下，而中段則越過銅幣之面). Take this straw by its tip and lift the whole structure (試舉此稈之一端，全稈之物，即盡行提起矣). The straws could be lifted without the coin (假使無此銅幣，諸稈亦能完全舉起)， but the use of the coin, while seeming to increase the difficulty of the puzzle, really helps it by holding the straws more tightly in position, and preventing them from slipping apart when once arranged in their proper places (然所以用一銅幣者，猶觀之一若增多此戲法之困難，實則諸草稈之位置，藉此為之維持，愈覺固定，亦能排列適當，得此一助，自無分離傾側之患矣).

Magic Octagon 幻八角形

Out of a piece of stiff cardboard, cut four of each of the three designs shown in the marked diagram A, and so join them together that they form an octagon figure (取厚紙一方，依 A 圖之三圖形，各剪四塊，即以之拼成一八角形). The pieces numbered 1 are to be fitted together in the center, the pieces 2 and 3 being placed alternately round the pieces numbered 1, after these latter pieces have been fitted together the octagon will be completed, as in B (標明 "I" 之諸塊，置於中心，其標明 "2" 與 "3" 之各塊，則交互置於 "I" 塊之四周，後置各塊，既經排妥，則八角形成，如 B 圖所示者).
2. Commercially: Wide commerce is impossible unless we have good transportation facilities. Raw materials must be sent to manufacturers and the manufactured goods to various places. Cheap, reliable, and rapid means of transportation are necessary for that very reason. Commerce is limited in China, because the transportation facilities are in a primitive condition. During recent years railroads have been built. But good roads are feeders of railroads. A system of railroads without good roads is imperfect and inefficient. They can be fully utilized only when we have good branches. The commercial importance of having good roads, therefore, should not be overlooked. We must try our best to promote a perfect system of transportation in order that we may develop a wide commerce and increase our country’s wealth.

3. Intellectually: We have often heard our foreign friends say that the Chinese are conservative. Are we really so? The question is not very difficult to answer, if we simply realize the difficulties of communication here in China. To travel from one place to another is not an easy thing, although it is now comparatively easier than in former days. Non-intercourse therefore is the real source of conservatism. The free interchange of new ideas and the wide diffusion of education will certainly make us more progressive.

4. Socially: Social reforms can be easily carried out throughout the country if the means of transportation are perfect. Social disturbance will be greatly lessened as material prosperity increases through the development of commerce. Furthermore, China has been suffering from famine for many years. Surplus supplies of

other regions cannot be easily transported to the place where the people are on the edge of starvation. In order to carry out the relief work rapidly and efficiently and to save millions of innocent lives, the construction of good roads should be proceeded with without any delay.

5. Politically: The history of the United States at the beginning of the nineteenth century gives us a very good instance showing the danger of poor means of communication on account of lack of good roads. The sectional feeling was so strong that it caused the separation and the great civil war between the North and the South. The condition was somewhat similar to that of China to-day. The unification of China as a nation depends upon good roads. China is not at all united. Just think of the different kinds of dialects used in the country. The Cantonese speaks a sort of language which cannot be readily understood by the people of Peking and so with other provinces. The reason is due to nonintercourse which is a direct result of lack of good means of communication. The building of good roads, therefore, is the best way to insure a general diffusion of prosperity, the strengthening of a national feeling, and the promise of a united people to resist foreign attack or domestic political unrest. Let us bring every part of our republic more closely together through a perfect system of good roads.

Viewed from the above, we can see, without any difficulty, that in order to have economical, commercial intellectual, social, and political improvements in our country, the need of building good roads is imperative. We must try, with the help of our government, to construct and maintain a perfect and an efficient system of communication, that is, to build good roads in China.


The Chinese notes are done by Mr. Su Chao-lung.—Editor.

Why is a man sometimes like a dough? Not because a woman needs (kneads) him, but because he is hard to get off of her hands.

(譯) 问人何以有時似粘粉?
(答) 非婦人之需之也, 實因其不易去手也。

(註) Needs作「需用」解, kneads作「揉捏」解, 兩字音同而義異.
The Recompense of Boasting

Once there lived a man who used to boast. He pretended that he was skilled in shooting, by which he could catch any bird or beast. All the men hearing of his words believed him. So he was known throughout the country.

In a mountainous place there was a fierce tiger, which habitually came out to hunt for prey. Many persons were eaten by it, and there was no one who could entrap or kill it. At last the king knew of this, and sent for the boaster. The former ordered the latter to catch the tiger, giving him tens of arrows to shoot with and hundreds of soldiers to help him. The boaster was perplexed, knew that he could not really catch a tiger and that he boasted merely for amusement. But being unable to disobey the king, he set out with the soldiers for the mountains, where the tiger was concealed.

Having reached there, the boaster told the soldiers to wait at a certain spot for the coming of the tiger. He, in the excuse of espying the said beast, went alone into a ravine, where he simply meant to find some thick jungle in which to hide himself. Looking about, he noticed a cave, which he entered and found nothing within but bones scattered about. He was seized with terror, concluding it to be the lodging of some wild beast. But just as he tried to get out, in came the tiger, and devoured him.

Idiomatic Uses of Everyday Nouns

Face

(Continued)

12. He made a wry face when he took the medicine.

(面) 彼進藥時，作一歪面。
(註) To make a wry face = to pucker up the face, in sign of disgust or pain 病顰; 強面（表「厭惡」, 「廚人」, 「無燥」等意）。
(例) He made a wry face, for he was at a loss to know what to do.

(面) 彼以茫無所措, 因其其面
(表驚急也).
(註) At a loss, = puzzled, 茫然.

13. At first, he tried to put a bold face on the approaching of the robbers, but he fainted when the robbers made their appearance.

(面) 彼始聞寇至, 猶力示鎮靜,
及盜既至, 彼即昏暈.
(註) To put a bold face on = to assume a bold bearing as regards, 力示
鎮靜.
(例) Though he knew that he had got into a position of great danger, he still put a bold face on it.

(面) 伊雖自知, 已蹈危境, 然仍
力示鎮靜以對付之.

14. Your master knew the story well, it was of no use to put a good face on it.

(面) 貴主三熟其事, 從事粉飾, 
何益之有.
(註) To put a good face on = to repre­sent favorably, 重飾.
Washington, when young, chopped down one of his father's cherry trees. At first, he wished to put a good face upon the matter. But he told the truth to his father at last.

There are not a few cold-blooded animals who set their faces against the students' patriotic demonstrations.

Our people set their faces to boycott their enemies' goods.

Though he desired to get rid of his poor relation, yet never was he known to shut the door in his face.

His friend, instead of accepting his face, gave him a flat refusal.

To get rid of = to send away.
To shut the door in one's face = to shut the door before him; refusing his admissance; 門 不納; 杜 門 謝 客.

A young cricket went to the house of an ant begging for food, the latter slammed the door in the former's face.

To set one's face against = to oppose strongly.

There are not a few, 頗 不少.

Cold-blooded, 冷血的.

I set my face against my early marriage.

Our people set their faces to boycott their enemies' goods.

If we buy our enemies' products any more, ruin will stare us in the face.

Since their parents passed away, poverty stared the poor orphans in the face.

His friend, instead of accepting his face, gave him a flat refusal.

To accept one's face = to do one a favor; to receive one's favor; 受 其 厚 意.

In order to accept his face, please honor him with your presence at the dinner.

(To be continued)
書新版出館書印務商

中國京讀說

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

學校參觀法

本書分四章。前三章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

宋人小說

宋人小說。先出九種。其中分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

齊東野語

齊東野語。宋人小說。先出九種。其中分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

春渚紀聞

春渚紀聞。宋人小說。先出九種。其中分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

乾嘉筆記

乾嘉筆記。宋人小說。先出九種。其中分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

廣陽雜記

廣陽雜記。宋人小說。先出九種。其中分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

中華大地圖

中華大地圖。宋人小說。先出九種。其中分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

孟憲。宋人小說。先出九種。其中分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

王氏醫案釋註

王氏醫案釋註。宋人小說。先出九種。其中分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

書新版出館書印務商

教育法令大全

小學教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之

教育法令大全

本書分四章。前二章通論教授之原理。第二章話並讀書，之
Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four-year course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three-year course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September, 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Course of Study: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.
Be A
Business Manager

Do not be satisfied with an inferior position when it is so easy to prepare for promotion. Hundreds of good positions as department executives and business managers are waiting for men qualified to fill them.

The I. C. S.
Business Management Course

will give you the training every business man needs. A few of the subjects in this Course are

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writing of Advertising Copy</th>
<th>Credits and Collections</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advertising Letters</td>
<td>Cost Accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Organization Management</td>
<td>Corporation Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphs</td>
<td>and Accounting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Law</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This Course gives thorough business training and every subject contains practical information of immediate value to the business man. Mark, tear out, and send the coupon below for catalogue and detailed information.

More than a million men and women in the last 26 years have advanced themselves in positions and salary through I.C.S. help. Over 100,000 are studying right now. You can join them and get in line for promotion.

Make your start Now

Mark the course that interests you and mail the coupon TO-DAY. Learn what the I.C.S. can do for YOU.

---

Please mention "THE ENGLISH WEEKLY"
英語週刊英文篇章

八七

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社會

社書
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

兪氏秘製保腎丸

專治內腎膀胱虛弱所致之背痛腰酸風濕水腫腎痛小便澀澀小便停住等症均有奇效

上海商人治愈腰痛之證書

兪氏大醫士道醫字後耆氣體素實近已年交五旬氣血不禁少弱去年夏間忽患腰痛之疾起居頓失自由經中西醫診治恨難速效迨秋後更甚如藥所嘗服之保腎丸能治腰痛已除後又續購三瓶共服半打迄今年餘並未復發足徵丸效力特色無可比擬爰具證書謹附

道安

上海裕源紡織廠帳房洪秋圖謹啟

民國八年五月二十日

請聲明由英語週刊介紹