Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Head of the German Peace Delegation

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Editorial

Plea for Book Buying

By St. John Ervine

(Continued)

But she did not consider that the money spent on that foolish revue was extravagantly spent, although she was conscience stricken at having spent 9s. on Mr. Wells's novel. And that is a thing that I cannot understand, except on the assumption that she and the majority of her countrymen despise books. Consider the return she received for her money in the two instances. Even if the revue had been amusing, which it was not, she had ceased to get any gain from it the moment the curtain went down on the last scene. Unless she paid again to see it, she had nothing but a vague memory of pleasure in having seen it. (In actual fact, she had not even that!)

In the case of the book, however, she had entertainment that was spread over several evenings—for the novel is a long one—and when she had read the book she still had it to be put on her bookshelves and read again, perhaps, another day, or if she did not wish to read it again, she could give it to a friend. She could have bought four copies of "Joan and Peter" for the money she spent on that revue!

If one omits altogether the pleasure of reading the book, if one assumes that the book is as dull as the revue was said to be—even so, she got better value for her money when she bought "Joan and Peter" than she got when she paid for two seats to see "Chuck Yourself About!" But she does not see that. She still thinks that she was extravagant in paying 95. for an entertaining novel which she can possess permanently, but does not think that she was extravagant in spending nearly £2 to see a dull revue, which she herself says was rotten.

20. Conscience (shën) stricken (strīk' n), •内疚。31. Nov' el, 小説, 指 "John and Peter.
The Chinese notes were done by Mr. Su Chao-lung.—Editor.
Be Modest
(Continued)

Yet, he was not conscious of it; at least, he did not act as if he were aware of the fact. Other people saw that he was not a common boy; they watched him with deep interest. His talents and noble bearing attracted them all the more, because he was so modest, and never thought himself to be above his humblest classmate. When he reached the height of his fame, his modesty was as fine as his eloquence. People scarcely knew which to admire the most. One was as much a part of his greatness as the other.

The greatest and best men and women are always modest. Real talents never boast. "Empty heads give out the loudest sound." Conceit can make a great show sometimes; but modesty never tries to do it.

[Note] 100. He—pronoun指 "Wendell Phillips." 101. Conscious, 自觉; 自知; 顯 kōn'shūs. 102. At least, 至少; 此處 作 形；字 解 譯 切—adverbial phrase modifying the finite verb "did act." 103. As if he were aware of the fact=as he would act if he were aware of the fact. 104. Aware, 明曉; 知; 顯 ā-wār. 105. Fact, 事; 指 上段 而 言. 106. Watched, 留心; 伺; 譯 wōcht. 107. With deep interest, 極 爲 注意, 意即 "不 忘" 也. 108. Attracted, 惹 人 注意. 109. Thought, 想—past tense of the verb "to think," 譯 論. 110. Humblest, 最卑—superlative degree of the adjective "humble." 111. Classmate, 同班生; 同班之生; 譯 klas'mät. 112. The height of his fame, 聲名 萬 世; 名 塵 天下. 113. As his eloquence as his eloquence was fine. 114. Eloquence, 雄辯; 辯才; 譯 ēl'ō-kwëns. 115. Scarcely, 稀; 稀; 譯 skār'sē. 116. Admire, 欣賞; 譯. 117. One—pronoun, 指 "modesty" 及 "eloquence," 二者之一. 118. Greatness, 偉 大; 此處 作 名 譯 解 譯 切, 譯 grān'nēs. 119. As the other—as the other was a part of his greatness. 120. Best, 最善; 最大—superlative degree of the adjective "good," 譯 類 最. 121. Real, 真; 真; 譯 fēl. 122. Boast, 吹 話; 譯 類. 123. "Empty heads give out the loudest sound," 中空 者 高 大, 譯 言 一 無 所能, 而 自 認 不 已 也—未 處 未 評. Give out, 生; 譯. 124. Loudest, 最響—superlative degree of the adjective "loud," 譯 loud'est. 125. Conceit, 自 貼; 自 顯; 譯 kōn-sēt. 126. Show, 設示; 譯 轉.
Beginning English

By Tseu Yih Zan (周越然)

(Continued)

4.
Fourth Lesson

Spelling and Writing

(拼法與書法)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
a b c d e f g h i j k l m
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
n o p q r s t u v w x y z

— Open your book, page 59: What lesson is it?
— It is the fourth lesson: Spelling and Writing.
— Read the letters of the alphabet. Now answer my questions. What is your name?
— My name is Wang.
— Spell your name.
— Capital W - a - n - g.
— What is your Christian name?
— My Christian name is Paul.
— What is your address?
— I live in Shanghai, Carter Road, number 234.
— Thank you; write your name and your address in your book. Have you got a pencil?
— No, but I have a fountain pen.
The Present Indicative

(Singular) | (Plural)
---|---
1. I live | 1. we live
2. you live | 2. you live
3. he, she, it lives | 3. they live

The ending for the third person singular (present indicative) is s.

Plural of Nouns

a book books | a pen pens
one minute five minutes | the page the pages

The plural of most nouns is formed by adding s to the singular.

Reading

My name is Wang. I spell it with a w and not with a v, at the beginning.
My Christian name is Paul. I live in China, at Shanghai. It is a large town; it is not a small town. My address is 234 Carter Road.

Your name is Russell, with double s and double l.
The alphabet begins with A and ends with Z.

Multiplication

1 x 2 = 2. Once two is two.
2 x 2 = 4. Twice two are four.
3 x 2 = 6. Three times two are six.
4 x 2 = 8. Four times two are eight.

EXERCISE

1. Questions.—What is your name? What is your Christian name? What is your address? What is the name of your town? Is your street a long one? How many numbers are there in your street? Have you got a pen? a pencil? How many letters are there in the alphabet? How many letters are there in your name? in your Christian name? What is the color of your pencil? of your fountain pen?

2. Fill the blanks with verbs: January — the year and December — the year. March — a long month; it — 31 days. February — not long; it — only 28 days. I — my name Russell with double s and double l. I — at Soochow; it — a pretty town. At the end of the lesson I — my book. I — my name in my book.

3. Conjugate: (a) I write in an exercise book. (b) I read a book.

Notes to the Fourth Lesson

Historical Events

Origin of the War of 1914

By James Harvey Robinson and Charles A. Beard

Translated and with Explanations by T. T. Eugene Tsai (周由瑾)  

(Continued)

5. The result of this competition in armaments has been a tremendous increase in the size of the European armies and a fearful burden of taxation, which the people have to bear. When the war opened, Germany and France had each over four millions of men in their armies, Russia six or seven millions, Austria-Hungary over two and a half millions. England’s forces, on the other hand, numbered less than two hundred thousand, only a few of whom were kept in Europe; for her army, like that of the United States, was recruited by voluntary enlistment and not built up by national conscription.  

(To be continued)

English Grammar for Middle Schools
THIRD YEAR
Translated into Chinese

14. 是類名物字，名為公屬名物字（common gender）。凡公屬名物字，通
指男性與女性。

15. 別陽屬名物字於陰屬之法：

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>陽屬</th>
<th>隱屬</th>
<th>陽屬</th>
<th>隱屬</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boy, 男童</td>
<td>girl, 女童</td>
<td>king, 君</td>
<td>queen, 后</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man, 男子</td>
<td>woman, 婦女</td>
<td>lord, 貴族</td>
<td>lady, 貴婦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother, 兄弟</td>
<td>sister, 姊妹</td>
<td>nephew, 娃; 嫂</td>
<td>niece, 娃女; 嫂女</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncle, 諸父; 舅</td>
<td>aunt, 諸姑; 媵</td>
<td>sir, 先生</td>
<td>madam, 夫人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son, 子</td>
<td>daughter, 女</td>
<td>father, 父</td>
<td>mother, 母</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>husband, 夫</td>
<td>wife, 妻</td>
<td>bridegroom, 新郎</td>
<td>bride; 新娘</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) 由於於陽屬名物字之後加 ine 或 a 以成陰屬名物字者。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>陽屬</th>
<th>陰屬</th>
<th>陽屬</th>
<th>陰屬</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lion, 牛獅</td>
<td>lioness, 牛獅</td>
<td>master, 家主</td>
<td>mistress, 女家主</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>author, 著作人</td>
<td>authoress, 著作人</td>
<td>host, 主人（對於客而言）</td>
<td>hostess, 主婦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actor, 戲子</td>
<td>actress, 戲子</td>
<td>governor, 師傅</td>
<td>governess, 師傅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hero, 英雄</td>
<td>heroine, 英雄</td>
<td>prince, 公子</td>
<td>princess, 公主</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sultan, 土耳其帝</td>
<td>sultana, 土耳其后</td>
<td>emperor, 皇帝</td>
<td>empress, 皇后</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) 由於加一言性分之字以成之者。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>陽屬</th>
<th>陰屬</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>manservant, 男僕</td>
<td>maidservant, 女僕</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Chang, 張先生</td>
<td>Mrs. Chang, 張夫人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he-goat, 牡山羊</td>
<td>she-goat, 牡山羊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandfather, 祖父; 外祖父</td>
<td>grandmother, 祖母; 外祖母</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(To be continued)
The Uses of Prepositions

By F. S. Hwang

(Continued from No. 203)

Besides

(a) 表示「此外」或「尚有」之意——

575. Can you speak German besides English?

576. Has he sent anything besides the letter?

577. There were three of us besides our servant.

578. I have few friends besides you.

579. Besides knowledge he has much experience.

580. Besides his salary he has a large income.

581. Besides that, have you nothing to say?

582. Besides this, there is another matter to attend to.

583. This book is useful to others besides candidates for examination.

584. Besides being a liar, he is dishonest.

585. I gave him a small sum besides the stipulated reward.

(b) 比較 He has written nothing except this book.

I have read all his books except that one.

No one but a Chinese will do it.

I will give you anything but this ring.

This book is useful to others besides candidates for examination.

Besides, he was very drunk then.
At a Bookseller's

Another Customer

_Lady Customer._ Good morning. Have you had any new books out from home lately?

_Shopkeeper._ You've looked in just at the right moment, madam. We've unpacked a fine lot of new books, this morning, just in by the last steamer.

_L. C. (Lady customer)._ Oh, I'm so glad! I am dying to have something new to read; I've read over and over again all my old books, till I'm absolutely sick of them.

_S. K. (Shopkeeper)._ If you'll kindly follow me in here, madam, you'll find them all arranged by themselves on these shelves.

_L. C._ Oh, that's lovely! I'm afraid I shall spend all the morning picking and choosing; so, if you'll just send one of your boys to get any down for me that are too high up, and to tell me the prices, it'll set you free to attend to your other work.

**GLOSSARY**

_Out from home_ = exported from our country

_At the right moment_ = 正合時

_Unpacked_ = 開箱

_A fine lot_ = 許多

_(To be) dying to_ = to have great desire

_Over and over_ = repeatedly

_Absolutely sick of_ = 絕對討厭

_All arranged by themselves_ = all arranged apart from books of a different kind,

_Set you free, 隨你自由

_他客之談話_

(女客) 早安, 們近來有由本國寄來新出版的書籍麼。

(店主) 夫人, 你來得正好, 我們有許多新書, 剛由上一回的輪船載到, 今天已經開箱了。

(女客) 哦, 我很歡喜, 我正想讀些新出版的書, 我的舊書, 已經讀過好幾次, 我已厭極了。

(店主) 夫人, 請你隨我來這裡, 他們是分類擺在這些架子上的, 你可以看見了。

(女客) 呀, 那是很好了, 我要費這一早晨的工夫來選擇的, 倘若你叫你們一個小厮來替我把上邊的書拿下來, 并告訴我價錢, 你就可以自由應酬你的別個主顧了。
Conference of Tuchuns to Be Held in Peking

(1) It is understood that the Government intends to hold a conference at Peking which will be attended by personal representatives of all the Tuchuns. The main discussion will be on political affairs, but the following purposes will also be dealt with:

1. To secure peace with the South, and then to restore normal conditions of commerce and industry.
2. To investigate the effect of internal strife on foreign lives and interests in China.
3. To secure effective cooperation of all provinces to suppress poppy cultivation and trade in noxious drugs.
4. Finance, and
5. Education.

(2) A conference will be held in Peking which will be attended by personal representatives of all the Tuchuns. The main discussion will be on political affairs, but the following purposes will also be dealt with:

1. To secure peace with the South, and then to restore normal conditions of commerce and industry.
2. To investigate the effect of internal strife on foreign lives and interests in China.
3. To secure effective cooperation of all provinces to suppress poppy cultivation and trade in noxious drugs.
4. Finance, and
5. Education.

(3) A conference will be held in Peking which will be attended by personal representatives of all the Tuchuns. The main discussion will be on political affairs, but the following purposes will also be dealt with:

1. To secure peace with the South, and then to restore normal conditions of commerce and industry.
2. To investigate the effect of internal strife on foreign lives and interests in China.
Another Storm Brewing in Peking

The deputation of Tientsin students and business men which went to the President's Office on the morning of August 26 to interview President Hsu Shih-chang remained at the President's Office throughout the night because of the Government's refusal.

The next morning the gathering was largely increased by representatives of other bodies, but again failed. The petitioners again slept in the open.

The Government has informed the representatives of the petitioners that martial law in Shantung is for the purpose of preventing Japanese aggression and that the persons executed by Ma Liang are nothing less than robbers. The petitioners refused to go before seeing President Hsu.

At length, the crowd was dispersed by police and troops.

Liu Chin-jen to Be Minister to Tokyo

On August 26, in the House of Representatives, the voting on the nomination of Liu Chin-jen as Minister for Japan resulted in 201 in favor and ten votes against; six votes being informal while one member did not vote.

On August 27, the Senate passed the nomination of Liu Chin-jen for the post of Minister to Tokyo by 89 votes.

Appointment of Wang Yi-tang

Opposed in South

It is reported that the seven Governors of the Military Government
American Troops, Home, from Europe, Marching Sixteen Abreast Up Fifth Avenue, New York
have telegraphed to Peking (not to the Government), expressing dissatisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Wang Yi-tang as Chief Northern Delegate.

Wang Yi-tang, 王逸唐, Seven Governors, 七總裁, Military Government, 軍政府, Dissatisfaction (dis-sat-Is't-shun), 不滿, Appointment, 任命, Chief Northern Delegate, 北方總代表, 表示不滿意.

**Peking Saying Farewell to American Minister**

北京歡迎美公使

A large number of entertainments are set down for Dr. Reinsch before his departure from Peking, by special train on September 12. The Anti-Opium Association will entertain the American Minister on September 10.

Farewell, 告別; 送行, American Minister, 美國公使, Entertainments (en-tér-tān'ments), 款待; 宴請, Reinsch (rinsh), 蕾恩許, Departure, 離去, Special train, 專列, Anti-Opium Association, 反毒會.

**Tamsui Capsized near Hankow**

淡水輪船觸礁沈沒

The China Navigation Company's steamer Tamsui, bound from Hankow to Swatow with a cargo of rice, struck a patch below Hankow, and capsized. The vessel was not carrying passengers and no lives were lost. It is believed that it will be possible to salvage the ship.

太古公司之淡水輪船, 自漢口滿載白米, 闖往汕頭, 在漢口左近觸礁蕩淺, 以致覆沒, 幸該船不載一客, 故無性命損失, 且爾尚可設法打撈.

Tamsui, 淡水 (輪船名), Capsized (kāp-sizid'), 傾覆; 沉沒, Hankow, 漢口, China Navigation Company, 太古公司, Swatow, 潟頭, Cargo, 貨物, Patch (pāch), 一方地或其上面之物; 磚, Vessel, 船, Passengers, 乘客, Salvage (sâl'vāj), 採救.

**The Western Returned Students' National Federation Launched**

全國歐美同學會成立紀

The Western Returned Students' National Federation was officially launched by representatives from Peking, Nanking, Hankow, Hangchow, Wuchang, Kiangsi, Fukien, Hongkong, Changsha, and Shanghai in session at the Y.M.C.A., Shanghai, on August 30. A provisional constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Tsai Yuen-pei; Vice Presidents, David Z. T. Yui and Wang Chung-hui; Secretary, W. S. Tsu, and Treasurer, N. P. Chen.

The constitution of the federation calls for the publication of a monthly magazine to be distributed among the members of the federation without charge.
Western Returned Students' National Federation, all national student organizations. Launched (launched), in Hangchow, Wuchang, Wuhan, Hongkong, Shanghai, and other major cities. Y. M. C. A. (Young Men's Christian Association), in Hangchow, Wuchang, Wuhan, Hongkong, Shanghai, etc. Officers: Tsai Yuen-pell, Secretary, T. Z. Yui, Treasurer. Publication, Monthly, Distributed, Charge, etc.

Lu Cheng-hsiang Visits Verdun

Lu Cheng-hsiang visits Verdun

A Paris telegram states that Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, head of the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference, has just paid a visit to Verdun where he was deeply impressed by what he saw. He said that the sufferings endured by the French people passed human imagination.

China and the Omsk Government

The Government has entered an emphatic protest with the Russian Legation, asking if the Omsk Government is capable of controlling Semenoff, who is invading Chinese territory. China will take suitable steps for self-protection if Semenoff is not placed under restraint and ordered to withdraw from China.

New Japanese Troops in Siberia

The Japanese War Office issued the following communiqué:

China's Protest Upheld by Powers

Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang has telegraphed to the Government the welcome news that the Powers uphold China's contentsions regarding the Austrian demands. It is said that Mr. Lu has
requested the Government to publish the protest it made to the Conference.

陸徵祥電達政府，謂吾國抗爭對

Allied Representatives to Meet

at Vladivostok

A Harbin telegram states that all


Restriction on Aliens in Hongkong

Under instructions from the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Legislative Council has passed a bill to prohibit former enemy aliens to reside within the Colony without a permit. The duration of the ordinance is three years and a person committing a breach thereof is liable to deportation, a fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

American Senate on the Shantung Question

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of the United States of America has adopted Senator Lodge's resolution giving Germany's rights in Shantung to China instead of to Japan.

The matter will now be fought out on the floor of the Senate. The Republicans declare they have sufficient votes to uphold the amendment which the Democrats are confident of defeating.

President Wilson, during a conference at the White House with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, answering questions, said that he believed that, should China make a complaint to the League of Nations about Shantung, the Council would consider her claim promptly. In answer to another question he said he very seriously attempted to protect the interests of China at the Peace Conference and frankly said that the
decision ultimately reached was a disappointment to him.

The Foreign Relations Committee, Senate, with Senator Lodge (R. Ohio), presented a resolution (rē-zō-lū-shōn), calling for the Shantung, S. Democrats, to defeat the Republicans, to uphold sufficient, S. Uphold, S. Amend (ām'dən), to defeat, S. Democrats, to satisfy, S. Recognized, to persist, S. Korea (kō-rä'ē), the Far East.

Day of Humiliation Observed in Korea

The Korean stores and shops in the principal streets of Seoul were closed and business transactions were suspended on August 29, which is the anniversary of the annexation, for observing the day as one of national humiliation. Agitators issued circulars threatening to burn down houses which did not observe the national humiliation in the above manner. The old Korean flag was hoisted on the top of a hill. Twenty students were arrested.
Humiliation (hú-mi-li-á'shún), Observed. Observed; Foreign. Principal streets. 高麗: 通衢; 大街。Seoul (sé-ôl), 漢城 (考試 京城)。Transactions, 貿易; 市。Anniversary (án-i-vûr-sá'ri), 週年紀念。Annexation (án-ék-sá'shún), 合併。National humiliation, 國恥。Agitators, 鬱憤人心者。Circumstances, 鬱圍。Threatening, 嚴懲。Burn down, 毀燬。Hoisted, 懸; 飛揚。

Air Route Opened from London to Paris

英法間飛行之開始

A provisional agreement has been reached which will allow an air service between France and Great Britain, pending the signing of a definite international convention.

It is stated in a London telegram that international flying was inaugurated on August 25, by the departure of an air special which left London for Paris with one passenger at 9 A.M. and arrived back at the scheduled time of 2:45 P.M.

英法已締結兩國間飛機往來之臨時合同，俟將來國際航空公約切实成立後，再行取銷。

又倫敦電，國際飛行，已於八月二十五日開始，有飛機一架，於午前九時，載客一人，由倫敦飛往巴黎，按照預定時間，於午後二時三刻飛回。

London,倫敦。Paris, 巴黎。Provisional (prô-vizh'ûn-ôl), 臨時的。France, 法國。Great Britain,大不列顛; 英國。Convention, 約。Inaugurated (in-ô-gû-rât-ëd), 開始。Special, 某使。Passenger, 乘客。A.M. (ante meridiem之略), 上午。Scheduled (skêd 'ôl'd), 預定的。P.M. (post meridiem之略), 下午。
Andrew Carnegie was born at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, on November 25, 1835, and at the age of 13 accompanied his parents to the United States. Almost at once he began work as weaver's assistant in an Allegheny cotton factory, and later took up telegraph work, beginning as a messenger boy in the Pittsburgh office of the Ohio Telegraph Company. He studied the work to some purpose, and rapidly advanced to the position of superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvanian system. His next enterprise was in partnership with the inventor of the sleeping-car system (Woodruff) and in business he established the nucleus of his vast fortune. Careful investment in oil lands increased his capital, and eventually devoted to the establishment at Pittsburgh of the Keystone Bridge Works.
and the Union Iron Works. These enterprises prospered chiefly through Andrew Carnegie's industry and acumen in introducing the latest appliances; other and similar works were established, culminating in 1899 in the formation of the great Carnegie Steel Company, three years later merged in the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Carnegie then retired from business and devoted himself amongst other activities to philanthropy and the writing of sociological works, including the "Gospel of Wealth" and "Triumphant Democracy." He distributed immense sums of money for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries and various educational institutions, his total benefactions exceeding £60,000,000. He was the recipient of numerous academic honors, received a number of foreign decorations, and was a Freeman of no fewer than 53 cities of Great Britain.

At the opening of the mouth there are two lips. Everybody has two lips. In saying “p” or “b” we use the upper lip and the lower lip. In saying “m” we also use both lips. But in saying “t,” “d,” and “n,” we do not use the lips, we use the tongue; and in saying “th” (as in this) and “th” (as in thick) we use both the tongue and the upper teeth. The lips, the tongue, and the teeth are useful things; they are used both in speaking and eating.

—Tseu Yih Zan (p. 127, “Model English Readers, Book I”).
口 之 用 處

江 澤 震 君 譯 文

口 之 用 處 有 二 層，人 皆 有 之 也。讀 “p” 或 “b” 二 音，則 用 上 唇 與 下 唇；讀 “m” 音 亦 用 二 層，而 读 “t,” “d,” 及 “n,” 則 不 用 舌 面 用 舌，至 读 this 中 之 “th” 及 thick 中 之 “th,” 則 用 舌 與 上 齒，蓋 舌 舌 齒 脈 亦 有 益 之 器 官，用 於 言 語 及 飲 食 者 也。

取 錄 諸 君 姓 氏

甲 類

楊 金 萊、Basil Wu、江 澤 震、黃 蒼 麟、宋 叔 宜、趙 季 卓

乙 類

蔡 潤 若、洪 濟、顧 慰 齊、善 鍾 譯、陶 達 僖、程 謝 蕾、李 顯 昌、沈 清 靜 (不 受 酬)、傅 見 桂、周 聿、寶 瑞 聲、老 賦、Yang Ping Wen、黃 金 五、Chiang Ping-jen、黃 蒼 麟、徐 家 毅、陳 令 潭、Harry King、劉 紹 堂、曾 克 照

丙 類

傅 君、薛 於 薩、王 韓 元、Liang Tung、趙 德 成、王 逢 瑞、楊 芳、潘 聲 明、Yang King-men、T. L. Chapple、Yarkson Su、溫 崇 信、張 長 庚、羅 齋 仁、葉 鴻 鈞、Leung Kar Yee、楊 聲 夔、C. H. Lin、樂 瑞 邦、徐 現 余、林 天 寶、梁 光 玉、Miss Wu Kwei-fong、William Chen、潘 禮 生、甘 澤 澤、阮 德 勝、支 國 虎、倪 夏 夫 張 湯 洲、萬 窩 章、谷 延 韻、汪 家 振、朱 國 喬、陳 鋪 楓、劉 成 吕、呂 稲 樹、沈 漢 之、Chen M. Fong、孫 華 羽、羅 功 甫、陳 松 營、Harry Liang、鄧 克 明

索 贈 條 例

（1）投 赠 諸 君，務 請 照 投 赠 上 住 址 及 取 赠 等 次，逐 一 視 審 調 查，附 以 賠 賠 三分（在 本 堵 者 一分，寄 與 國 外 者，應 輸 外 國 郵 章 加 稱），寄 交 上 海 寶 山 路 商 務 印 書 館 編 譯 所 英 園 週 刊 微 文 輯 部，當 將 賠 賠 之 件 寄 繁。

（2）投 赠 人 現 在 住 址，如 有 改 變，須 將 投 赠 上 住 址，一 併 調 查，以便 賠 賠。

（3）文 質 導 之 一 個，或 一 人 代 質 導 之 一 個，均 須 有 本 人 認 認 所 質 導 之 住 址 爲 憑。

（4）索 質 賠 賠，不得 附 付 投 赠 封 外，如 有 遺 失，本 社 檢 不 負 責。

（5）索 質 之 結 合 八 年 十 一 月 十 五 日 止，逾 期 則 不 賠 賠。

（6）外 當 得 賠 賠 諸 君，依 因 未 質 導 賠 賠，可 就 其 所 質 導 之 住 址，委 託 本 社 代 向 上 海 商 務 印 書 館 繳 賠 賭，惟 須 視 審 調 查，附 以 賠 賠 三分（在 本 堵 者 一分，寄 與 國 外 者，應 輸 外 國 郵 章 加 稱），並 附 郵 章 签 審，以便 賠 賠，如 所 質 導 之 質，務 視 審 調 查，速 準 所 質 導 之 質 價 值，須 找 賠 賠 之 棟 至，方 可 賠 賠，投 質 導 或 為 賠 賠，或 以 質 質 質 質，（郵 質 作 九 五 市 計 算）均 可 得 八 市 之 額 值。

（注 意） 質 質 不 得 兌 換 錢 質。
Punctuate the following correctly:

in September many boys and girls will enter high schools many young men and women will matriculate at universities colleges and normal schools two five ten twenty years ago you were one of them and in these years between haven’t you said i wish i could live my school life over again how much more i would get out of it why what was out of joint did you specialize too little or too much in a particular line of study tell us what was wrong and what you would do to right it

投稿規則

(1) 投稿者可將上列英文一節，加斧大寫(Capital)逗點(Comma)句點(Period)等用墨水筆寫在信封下(用鉛筆或紅墨水書寫者，一律不錄)。

(2) 信封不得逾六寸，長不得逾八寸。

(3) 投稿人須將信封在信封上，貼於稿件紙上，不貼印花者，作無效，如數人同時於同一信封內寄投稿，各人稿件紙上，須各貼印花一枚，否則無效。

(4) 投稿上須將本人姓名住址表明。

(5) 本期徵文，當在本週刊第百二十五期發表。

(6) 投稿之被取者，其首列數名，當在本週刊登出，以資觀摩，並給貳三百元以下及格之贈，亦一律給以莊獎。

(7) 奖品或用書券，或用價值相當之中西支票者，或用有用之書籍，或用五色明信片之類，均酌情酌之。

(8) 投稿信封上，須明確第百二十五五週刊寄稿，寄交上海書局路商務印書館編譯所英文週刊社徵文部收。

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(10) 來稿無論取否，恕不退還。

(11) 英文雜誌投稿及他項事之通信，請勿與本週刊徵文一同寄來，以免延誤。

(12) 投稿不按上列規則者不錄。
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發售

特價

本書為週刊，將從前所登各件作一結束自一二零一期起除將內容特別刷新，增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念。二零一期特將從前所登各件作一結束自一二零一期起除將內容特別刷新，增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念。二零一期特將從前所登各件作一結束自一二零一期起除將內容特別刷新，增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念。二零一期特將從前所登各件作一結束自一二零一期起除將內容特別刷新，增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念。二零一期特將從前所登各件作一結束自一二零一期起除將內容特別刷新，增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念。二零一期特將從前所登各件作一結束自一二零一期起除將內容特別刷新，增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念。二零一期特將從前所登各件作一結束自一二零一期起除將內容特別刷新，增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念。二零一期特將從前所登各件作一結束自一二零一期起除將內容特別刷新，增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念。二零一期特將從前所登各件作一結束自一二零一期起除將內容特別刷新，增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念。二零一期特將從前所登各件作一結束自一二零一期起除將內容特別刷新，增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念。二零一期特將從前所登各件作一結束自一二零一期起除將內容特別刷新，增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念。二零一期特將從前所登各件作一結束自一二零一期起除將內容特別刷新，增加多門外更行發售特價以作紀念。
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 years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' 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.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisites 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

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