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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
二百零一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
簡章列下
一元五角較前減五角。零售仍照舊每冊五分。
二無論半年。全年。如定閱數份抑或一份而定閱數年。
均可照前條辦理。三無論半年。全年須概從第二百期以後定起。以前不
能補定。四此項特價本年開曆八月一號起年度為止。過此仍
照舊辦理。五郵費仍照舊辦理。
Sixteen Rules for Self-Criticism

By T. T. Eugene Tseu

From the experience of teaching boys and girls and of editing the English Weekly, I have found a number of mistakes and wrong usages that are often met with in my compatriots' writings. Almost all of these errors are of a mechanical nature, and, if you, my fellow countrymen, care to look over the sixteen rules given below and keep them at hand when writing, I believe your writing will be much improved, at least in external appearance.

These are the rules:

1. Don't over-punctuate. The modern way is to use no more commas than the sense really demands—but be sure to use enough to make your thought clear.

2. Examine a good magazine to see how dialogue is punctuated and capitalized.

3. Put a comma before a name used in direct address, and also after it, if the sentence continues; thus: "Good morning, Mr. Wang." "Chang, are you going to town?" "Hello, Li, how are the folks?"

4. Capitalize "Mother," "Sister," "Doctor," "Dear," etc., when used as proper names, particularly in direct address; but not when used as mere general terms; thus: "I hate to, Father." "Have you spoken to the General?" "Run for a doctor, Dear."

5. Be careful to use quotation marks, otherwise we may be confused as to when a speech ends and the author's comment begins.

6. When a quotation is introduced within a quotation use double quotes outside and single quotes inside; thus: The girl's tones trembl-
bled as she read these words: "My brother exclaimed in agitation, Christopher will pay every cent; and then he broke down and wept."

7. **Indirect quotations require no quotation marks:** as: She told me what you said—that you don’t like a bad companion. **Direct quotations do require quotes:** She told me just what you said: “I don’t like a bad companion.”

8. **Set in the first word of every paragraph about one inch from the left margin of your manuscript.**

9. **Start a new paragraph for each new idea or each separate speech by a different speaker in dialogue.** Note how this is managed, by examining a good magazine.

10. **Don’t let your paragraphs be either habitually very long or very short.** A paragraph should contain only that which strictly belongs to one idea, but it should continue until the idea is completed or a new speaker speaks.

11. **Don’t allow yourself to use the easy phrase that comes first to your pen point.** It is likely to be commonplace from much use. "Trite," we call such expressions. Redress old phrases so as to make them new.

12. **A free use of well-known sayings or quotations does not add distinction to a story.**

13. **Preferably, use "Oh" for exclamations like "Oh, I’m so glad!" and "O" for the direct address (the vocative), like "O Lord, I am Thy servant." Note where the exclamation point is used.

14. **Use contractions like ‘I’ll,’ ‘there’s,’ ‘he’d’ only in dialogue and in very informal discussion.**

15. **Loosen up your dialogue by the use of contractions like ‘he’s’ and ‘they’ll.’** Don’t let the characters in your story talk stiltedly—make their speech natural and, usually, colloquial. Read your story aloud to test the naturalness and informality of the dialogue.

16. **Don’t use “he,” “she,” “they” too often.** Vary by the use of names and terms that stand for names. The constant use of pronouns is confusing.

---

The Chinese notes were done by Mr. Su Chao-lung.
A famous author lived in America who did this when she was a girl. Just at dark, one day, she heard a dog moaning in the back yard. She went out to see, and found a dog under the shed, with one leg injured, if not broken. The dog was somebody's pet, she knew not whose, for she slapped her hand and wagged his tail as if glad to see her.

Mary (that was the girl's name) pitied the animal, and thought what she could do for him. A cold, stormy night was coming on, and it would be too bad to leave him there to suffer. She took him up in her arms, carried him into the house, laid him in a basket by the fire, and gave him food and drink.

【注】
26. Famous, 出名, 著名, 著 fā'mēs. 27. Author, 著者, 著作家, 職 sē'bin. 28. America, 美利堅又名合眾國, 簡稱美國, 美 a-měr'ī-kā. 29. This—pronoun, 指下述之事, 造. 30. At dark, 將夜之時, 當晚. 31. Heard, 聽見, 重— past tense of the verb "to hear," 聽 hū'd. 32. Moaning, 嘆息, 宛, 嘆 mo'ning. 33. Yard, 庭; 場. 34. And found a dog under the shed = and she found a dog under the shed. 35. Found, 聽見; 當於— past tense of the verb "to find." 36. Shed, 舍. 37. Injured, 受傷; 受 injūrd. 38. If not broken = if it (the leg) is not broken. Broken—past participle of the verb "to break," 破 brō'k'n. 39. Pet, 臨物; 顧 pēt. 40. Knew not = did not know, 古用法 41. Whose—whose dog it is. 42. He—pronoun, 指 "dog." 43. Lapped, 顧— past tense of the verb "to lap," 顧 lāpt. 44. Wagged, 顧— past tense of the verb "to wag," 顧 wāgd. 45. As if glad to see her = as he would lap her hand and wag his tail, if he were glad to see her. As if, 造; 造. 46. Mary, 瑪利亞; 人名, 漢美女子多用之, 職 mā'ri. 47. Pitied, 顧— past tense of the verb "to pity," 聽 pityd. 48. Animal, 動物, 惡, 此處指上文之 "dog" 而言. 49. Thought, 思, 想— past tense of the verb "to think," 聽 thot. 50. What she could do for him = noun clause used as the object to the finite verb "thought," 造. 51. Stormy, 有暴風雨, 多暴風雨; 聽 stör'mi. 52. It—pronoun, 指 "to leave him there to suffer," 正面相對也. 53. To leave him there to suffer—infinitive with its object used as the sense subject of the finite verb "would be." 54. Him—pronoun, 指 "dog." 55. There—adverb of place, 指 "under the shed." 56. Suffer, 受苦, 顧 su'fer. 57. Took up, 顧; 取— past tense of the verb "to take," 顧 tōk. 58. Carried, 顧; 拿— past tense of the verb "to carry," 顧 kā'd. 59. Laid, 顧; 放— past tense of the verb "to lay," 聽 lād. 60. Basket, 顧; 筐. 61. Fire, 火; 炉. 62. Gave, 顧; 與— past tense of the verb "to give," 聽 gav. 63. Food and drink, 食物與飲料, 顧.
THE CLASSROOM

Look! This is the floor, this is the ceiling, this is the door, this is the window, and these are the walls.

You sit on a chair, you have a table before you, I have a desk.

This is a bookcase, this is a shelf with books on it. Now answer my questions:

Where is your book?—My book is on the table.

On what do you sit?—I sit on a chair.

On what is the chair?—The chair is on the floor.

Is the door open?—No, the door is shut; but the window is open.

Is the bookcase shut?—Yes, it is.

Where is the bookcase?—The bookcase is against the wall.

What is in the bookcase?—There are books in the bookcase.

Is this room large?—Yes, it is large; but the ceiling is not high.

What do you see on that shelf?—On the shelf I see books. Now obey (or execute) my orders:

Stand up! Go to the door. Open the door. Shut it. Go to the shelf, take those yellow books, put them in the bookcase, shut (or close) the bookcase.

Go back to your place. Sit down.

Singular
This is the door.
What do you see on that shelf?

Plural
These are the walls.
Take those books.

Do you speak English?
君能操英語乎？
The Present Indicative (Interrogation)

(Singular)  
1. Do I speak English?  
2. Do you speak English?  
3. Does he speak English?  
4. Does she speak English?  
5. Does the teacher speak English?

(Plural)  
1. Do we speak English?  
2. Do you speak English?  
3. Do they speak English?  
4. Do the pupils speak English?

In a question the auxiliary verb do or does is put before the subject. "Does" is pronounced as (dûz).

My Little Shop

My shop is not large; it is small; it is rectangular; the ceiling is high. The walls, the doors, and the window are brown. There are two doors: the street door, and, at the back, my private door; there is a large window. Against the walls are shelves. In a corner is my desk. There is no table; but there is a counter.

We are two men in my shop: the shopkeeper and the shop assistant. We sell books to the customers.

Fractions:

\[\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{2} & \text{ One half.} \\
\frac{2}{3} & \text{ Two thirds.} \\
\frac{3}{4} & \text{ Three fourths.} \\
\frac{4}{5} & \text{ Four fifths.} \\
\frac{5}{6} & \text{ Five sixths.}
\end{align*}\]

EXERCISE


2. Conjugate: Do I speak French?
   —No, I speak English.

3. Find the questions.—? Yes, I have a lesson on Monday.—?
   There are three books on the shelf.—?
   We sit on chairs.—?
   The teacher sits on a chair.—?
   We execute the orders.—?
   There are two men in the shop.—?
   They sell books.

Notes to Fifth 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 Tseu (周由慶)

(Continued)

7. Other nations, however, have not been willing to grant this supremacy of England at sea, which she regards as essential to her existence. They have presented the ability of England to plant and maintain such widely scattered dominions, and are as anxious as the English to capture distant markets with their commerce and to protect that commerce by fleets. Germany, especially, has recently become the chief rival of England. Kaiser William II was from the first interested in the navy, and twenty years ago he declared that Germany's future lay upon the ocean. So in 1897 a bill was passed for the development of the German navy, which was built up so rapidly that the English began to fear for their supremacy. This made the English government increase the number and size of its ships. Other nations followed its example. So to the crushing cost of armies European nations added the cost of navies, in which the rapid progress of invention made battleships worthless if they were but a few years old.

As anxious as the English to... = as anxious as the English are anxious to...
Case of Nouns

27. 名物字之有位 (case), 所以表此名物字與句中他字之關係者也。
位有三, 日主名之位 (nominative), 日主物之位 (possessive), 日受事之位 (objective).

練習七 答案

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The Uses of Prepositions

By F. S. Hwang

(Continued from No. 206)

Between

(d) 表示「二者之關係」、「二者之差別」，或「二者之不和」之意:

600. The relation between teacher and student is not what it was before.

601. There is a great difference between the two things.

602. A quarrel has risen between the two.

603. I saw a great resemblance between the two girls.

604. They cannot distinguish between right and wrong.

605. What is the difference between a phrase and a clause?

606. You must choose between death and surrender.

607. My time is almost taken up between shooting and teaching.

608. The mistake was made between us two.

609. This will serve to maintain and strengthen the happy relation between the two.

610. Death makes no difference between rich and poor.

611. Between saving a cent and spending a cent there is two cents difference.

612. Between ourselves he is a pickpocket.

613. Between you and me, I think him a fool.

614. With increasing debts and diminishing business, they are between two fires.

615. He stood between the devil and the deep sea, and knew not what to do.
Tuchuns' Peking Meeting Not Wholly Successful

The proposed conference of Tuchuns was only a partial success owing to the disinclination of the Yangtze Tuchuns to take part. It is currently reported that at the last meeting, the Peking militarists arranged with the visiting Tuchuns to make further representations regarding the urgent necessity for funds, pointing out the dire results which would ensue if the soldiers were not paid at the moment when the foreign loan negotiations were reaching a climax.

此次擬開之督軍會議，因長江流域各督軍不願與聞，未能完全成功，現在盛傳上次會議之時，北京軍閥派曾與到京各督議妥，各方政府力請撥付巨款，謂如至借款磋商，謂有成議時，兵餉仍不照發，則危險殊甚云。

Tsen Chen-hsuan's Reply to the Northern Protest

岑春煊對於北方抗議之答覆

Tsen Chen-hsuan has telegraphed a reply to the Northern protest saying that General Li Lieh-chun's troops are merely replacing others who are being withdrawn, that they will not encroach on the neutral zone, and that General Li Lieh-chun has been instructed to avoid all grounds of misunderstanding with the Northern troops.

岑春煊對於北方抗議之答覆

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New Tariff Not to Apply to Nontreaty Powers

新税則不適用於無約國

The Ministry of Finance recently pointed out to the Government that, although the new tariff had been announced, no provision for its application to Germany and other nontreaty powers had been made. A representative of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Chia Shih-yi, has now been sent to Shanghai to discuss the matter with the authorities there.

日本的六項要求

On September 8, the Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Obata, presented six demands to the Waichiaopu in connection with the Changchun fracas. It will be remembered that the Chinese Government spontaneously issued a Mandate shortly after the fracas, offering apologies for the attacks on the Japanese and instructing Generals Chang Tso-lin and Pao Kwei-ching to institute immediate investigations concerning the attacks.

The demands are as follows:

(1) That an official communication of the above Mandate shall be conveyed, for the purpose of filing, to the Japanese Legation.
(2) That General Chang Tso-lin shall personally offer apologies to the Japanese Consul General at Mukden.

(3) That officers and soldiers responsible for the attacks on the Japanese shall be adequately punished.

(4) That suitable punishment shall be inflicted upon the police who assisted the soldiers in attacking the Japanese.

(5) That the Manchurian authorities shall issue a warning to the staffs of Official Departments, soldiers, and police to refrain in future from actions likely to cause similar outbreaks.

(6) That the Kirin Government shall pay the cost of medical attention to the Japanese wounded.

The demands, the last five of which were also communicated to General Chang Tso-lin by the Japanese Consul General at Mukden, are deemed moderate, while the reference to the Mandate is thought to contain a graceful recognition of China's un solicited initial action.
(六) 受傷日人之醫藥費由吉林

擔任。

此項要求, 其後五項亦經奉天日
領總事通告張作霖, 人皆視為平允,
而議及命令一節, 則似承認中政府
未經要求, 自行殲發之道歉命令也。

Changchun, 長春. Fracas (frä'käs), 腦動;
衝突. Japanese Minister, 日本公使; 日使;
Obata, 小幡. Waichiaopu, 外交部. Spontaneously
(spönt-a'nē-ūs-I), 自行. Mandate, 命令.
Apologies (á-pól'ō-jiz), 訝罪; 道歉. Chang
Tso-lin, 張作霖. Pao Kwei-ching, 阮貴庭;
Investigations, 調查. Communication (kō-mă
ni-kā'shūn), 報告; 信函. Filing, 案件. Japanese
Legation, 日使館. Consul General, 總領事.
Mukden (möök-dën'), 奉天. Responsible, 負責.
Inflicted, 加; 科. Assisted, 助. Manchurian
(män-chöö'rl-än), 滿洲的; Authorities, 長官; 當
局. Staffs of Official Departments, 各行政機關
之職員; 職官. In future, 將來; 以後. Outbreaks,
騷亂; 動動. Kirin, 吉林. Cost, 費用. Medical
attention, 服務. Wounded, 受傷的; Moderate
中和的; 平允的. Reference, 達及; 議及. Re-
ognition (rē-kō-nish'ūn), 承認. Unsolicited,
未經請求的. Initial (in-ish'āl), 始初的.

Japanese Demands Accepted
by Peking

北京承認日本之要求

At a meeting of the Cabinet on
September 11, it was resolved that the
Japanese demands in connection with
the Changchun incident should be ac-
cepted en bloc, but that the supplemen-
tary requests should be rejected. A
delegate was sent to Mukden to
interview General Chang Tso-lin on
the subject.

The Government also notified the
Japanese Legation of its acceptance of
the six Japanese demands, the first would
be carried out in Peking while the re-
mainning five would be referred to
General Chang Tso-lin for negotiation
with regard to detailed compliance.

九月十一日閣議, 完全承認日人
因長春案提出之要求, 惟附加之請求,
則與拒絕, 并派人往奉, 與張作霖晤
商此事。

政府又通知日使署, 承認日本之
要求, 第一項在京履行, 其餘五項, 移
至奉天, 由張作霖磋商退讓細目。

Meeting, 内閣會議; 閣議. Resolved
(rē-zōlvd'), 決定; 決議. Japanese, 日本的.
In connection with, 對於. Changchun, 長春.
En bloc (àn blōc), 完全. Supplementary
(süp-lē-mënt'ā-ri), 附加的. Rejected, 拒絕.
Interview, 講見; 咨商. Chang Tso-lin, 張作霖.
Subject, 事. Notified, 通知. Japanese Legation,
日本公使署; 日使署. Acceptance, 接受; 承認.
Demands, 要求. Carried out, 實行; 履行. Re-
mainning, 其餘的. Referred to, 移交. Negotia-
tion, 咨商. Detailed, 詳細的. Compliance (köm-
pli'āns), 應從; 退讓.

The Embargo on Arms

禁止軍械進口之辦法

The diplomatic corps is preparing
a reply to the Chinese Government's
request that the embargo on the im-
portation of arms should be raised, on
the plea that arms are needed to repel
the Bolshevist menace on the Chinese borders. The general opinion appears to be that, in view of the Government’s optimism regarding the prospects of peace, it would be better to await ratification before raising the embargo.


The Boxer Indemnity
庚子賠款近訊

It is reported that Lu Cheng-hsiang’s departure from France has been delayed as the Government desires him to participate in the forthcoming discussions on the Boxer indemnity and extraterritoriality.

陸徵祥自法首途歸國之期，現因政府欲其參預此後庚子賠款弁治外法權問題之討論，業已延緩。


Suggestion to Remove the Government University
遷移國立大學之主張

It is reported that the Militarists are advocating the removal of the Government University to the Summer Palace with a view to preventing future student demonstrations in Peking.

閱軍閥主張將北京大學移至頤和園，以免將來復有學生在京示威之事。


Chinese Students in U. S. May Work While Studying
留美學生同時可兼工作

Chinese students in the United States will not be classed as laborers even if they work to advance themselves in their studies, according to a recent decision made by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The decision provides, however, that laborers will not be admitted into the United States as students.

勞動部總長威廉遜氏，近已決議，凡美國留學之中國學生，即使同時作工，亦不列入勞動界。

惟規定凡工人不得作學生而入美境云
Dr. Reinsch on Way Home

After six years as minister to China of the United States, Dr. Reinsch left Peking on September 13 en route to Japan where he will embark for San Francisco.

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Dr. Reinsch has been a well-known and popular member of the diplomatic circle at the Chinese capital during his stay and has won praise both from his own people and the people of the Far East for his work as a diplomat.

No official announcement has been made as yet by the State Department of the United States as to Dr. Reinsch's successor.

Austrian Treaty Signed

A telegram from St. Germain states that the Austrian Peace Treaty was signed on September 10. China also signed.
The Roumanian and Jugo-Slav Delegations did not sign pending instructions from their Governments.

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Lu Cheng-hsiang Cables About Austrian Treaty

陸徵祥電呈奧約近情

Chief Delegate Lu Cheng-hsiang telegraphed to the Central Government on September 5, from Paris, stating that the Chinese delegates had addressed a note to the Peace Conference advancing reasons why the revision of the clauses of the Austrian Treaty that related to China was unacceptable to China. He added that the United States, Great Britain, and France were favorably inclined toward the Chinese protest and that he hoped for results favorable to China in consequence of the friendly attitude of these three Powers.

魯震翔電呈奧約近情

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Trouble in Korea

高麗擾亂情形

The Peking correspondent of the North-China Daily News reports that a well-founded rumor states that the new Korean demonstrations are the most serious which have yet occurred. Travelers report that the railways are blocked, and that the Japanese are using severe measures for repression. The deaths are estimated by a returned missionary at 30,000.

Wilson’s First Speech of His Transcontinental Speaking Tour

美總統之第一次旅行演說

President Wilson left Washington on September 8 on a transcontinental tour of the United States extending to the Pacific Coast. On the tour the President will make thirty public
speeches urging the necessity of immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty and informing the American public of the history of the Peace Conference.

"The Treaty of Peace is not only the concluding document of the present war, but is intended to prevent similar wars," President Wilson declared in the first speech of his transcontinental tour when he was in Columbus, Ohio.

"There are other wrongs elsewhere than in Europe" he asserted, "and of the same kind which ought no doubt to be righted and which some day will be righted, but which we could not draw into the treaty because we could deal only with the countries engulfed in the war and affected by its course."

British Ambassador Leaves for America

英國大使赴美

Viscount Grey will sail for America on the 20th instant to take up his post as Ambassador at Washington.

葛雷子爵定於本月二十日起程赴華盛頓, 就任美大使任職

What the French Papers Suggest

法國報紙之提議

French papers suggest that America should help the merchants and inhabitants of the devastated regions by arranging for long-term credits for the purchase of material, both raw and manufactured, of which France stands in need.

法國各報, 謂美國應以長期贖借供給遭兵燹區域之商人與居民, 俾用以購買法國所需之原料與製造品.
At a Bookseller's

L. C. (to the Boy) You might hand me down that big book on the third shelf up. The red-backed one, with the gold lettering. I'm afraid you'll want a step-ladder to reach it.

Boy (after getting the book down) Just half a minute, madam, while I dust it.

L. C. Now, you might put this together with these others, and take them over to your master, for him to check them; and then wrap them up neatly for me. I'll come along with you.

L. C. (to the Shopkeeper) Well, I've picked out this lot. If you'll just check them, the boy can pack them up for me. Now, I'd like to see what books you have suitable for Christmas presents. First of all, I want a really tasty edition of some novel, at somewhere about two dollars, if possible.

GLOSSARY

Red-backed, 紅色的書
Gold lettering, 金字
Step ladder, a portable set of steps, 可以移動的梯子
Together (tō-gēth'ër), 同時
To check, 查對
Shopkeeper, 店主
I'd like = I should like
Suitable, 合宜
Christmas (kris'mås) = the festival of Christ's nativity, observed annually on December 25.
This new order takes the form of a Covenant among the Allied and Associated Powers who bind themselves to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another. China is in hearty support of the formation of the League of Nations because it is in full harmony with the cherished ideals of her sages and teachers. "The Great Unity" is an old ideal. All within the four seas are brothers is a Chinese conception older than the Christian conception of universal brotherhood. This ideal of a world unity is not a mere expression of sentiment. It has been woven into the political institutions and social organizations of the nation. Only what was meant by the world to the Chinese before they came into contact with the West was largely that part of the world generally known as the Far East. To-day the League of Nations is made up of all States at war with the Central Powers, together with all the Neutral States, and it is anticipated that, as soon as conditions in the enemy countries, after the peace treaties are signed, shall warrant it, it will take in all the nations of the world.
I will deal with this subject in its two aspects. First, what does this League mean for China? Secondly, what contribution can China make toward the League? Inasmuch as the fundamental aim of the League is to promote world peace by preventing war, it naturally affords protection to the small and weak nations. While China is a great country, she is unfortunately weak, and, for that reason, has been subject to repeated humiliations from alien imperialism. Whether the League is able to carry out its aims is yet problematical, depending upon the ability of those who are now charged with the responsibility of the League to create a public sentiment in the democratic countries powerful enough to combat the imperialistic designs of some States, members of the League. I may be permitted to say that the recent adverse decision of the Council of the Prime Ministers concerning the German rights in Shantung has made me somewhat skeptical. But pinning my faith upon the promises of the future, I still believe the League will mean much to China.

First of all the League will give China an opportunity to readjust herself to the new situation. Since the days of 1897 when two German missionaries were accidentally murdered in the interior of Shantung, there has been a "battle for concession" among the Foreign Powers in China. Germany seized the opportunity for the occupation of Kiao-chow by force. Even when the murderers were captured and executed, certain officials were punished for lax conduct, an indemnity was paid and two expiatory chapels erected, the matter was not allowed to be dropped, Germany demanded that Kiao-chow be leased to her for a period of ninety-nine years, and the demand was enforced by the dispatching of a German squadron under the command of the Emperor's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, who was instructed to be prepared to strike with his mailed fist. This was quickly followed by the Russian demand for the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny. Great Britain and France felt it necessary to preserve the balance of power in the Far East by leasing Weihaiwei and Kwangchouwan respectively.

(To be continued)
Contributed Articles

A Short Story

The Fox and the Tiger

Prince Sien (宣王) said to his courtiers one day, "How does it happen that the people of the northern part of our country are afraid of Tson Yee Sih (昭奚恤)?" But they could tell nothing about it.

"Once a tiger went hunting beasts for his food," said Kiang Yih (襄 -) at last, "he got a fox. 'You dare not hurt me,' said the fox to the tiger; 'for I am ordered by God to be king of all the beasts. Now if you devour me, you disobey the command of God. If you don't believe this, will you see the other beasts run away from me?"

"'Well,' said the tiger. So he went forth with him. As soon as the beasts saw him coming with the fox, they ran away as fast as their legs could carry them. The tiger did not know they were afraid of him. But he thought they were afraid of the fox.

"Now, your highness has a territory of five thousand square li, and an army of a million strong, which you put under Tson Yee Sih’s control. The people of the north who are said to be afraid of Tson Yee Sih are, in fact, afraid of your soldiers, just as the beasts were afraid of the tiger."

Miscellaneous Words and Phrases

1. excuse
2. excuse not

(a) I hope you will excuse my coming here to-day.
(b) I hope you will excuse my not coming here to-day.

1. first importance
2. last importance

(a) This is the matter of the first importance.
(b) This is the matter of the last importance.
(contributed articles 97)

(1) in respect of 2. with respect to

(a) In respect of age he is my senior.
(b) We must have a talk with respect to that subject.

(2) in point of 2. concerning

(a) I am wholly dependent on your help.
(b) I am quite independent of your help.

(3) doubt that 2. doubt but

(a) I do not doubt that he is ill.
(b) I do not doubt but or but that he is ill.

(4) out of temper 2. in a temper

(a) He is out of temper.
(b) He is in a temper.

(5) dependent on 2. independent of

(a) I am wholly dependent on your help.
(b) I will write you a letter.

(To be continued)
讀英美各種雜誌

請

本館為輸入世界種種新消息起見時代本國各界訂購英美各種雜誌定價從廉手續便利尚承惠顧請就近與各埠分館及上海發行所接洽為幸另印目錄函索即寄

各省商務印書館謹啓

天又(51)
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 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.
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