Lecture Room of No. 39 Company, C. L. C., Stationed in Flanders, Belgium. Standing in Front of the Door Is the Instructor Mr. C. F. Summers

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Editorial

The Chinese Student

(From the "North-China Daily News," June 9, 1919)

(Continued)

But we must be excused on the present occasion for saying little on the side of approbation. Space will not permit. But this much must be acknowledged, that the best type of Chinese student leaves little to be desired. He is possessed of abilities as high as any to be found in the West. He has perhaps more power of application, and a better memory, though the latter may weaken his logical faculties. When well brought up he has all the courtesy and manners of an old world gentleman. He takes to Western athletics whenever his physique permits, and can hold his own with the best. Lastly, he has convinced us that he is a patriot of the first water until he becomes blinded by partisanship, and that has happened only since 1911. If he can tear the scales of the party spirit from his eyes, if he can view things in the light of pure patriotism and not through the spectacles of some hui or tang anxious only for office, and utterly careless of aught else, he will then have the makings of a man fit to lead his country along the paths of progress and reform.

[Notes: 63. Excused, 原諒. 64. On the present occasion (o-kā'zjūn), 今日之事. 65. Little on the side of, 關於...一方面者不多. 66. Approbation (ǎp-rō-bā'zhūn), 褒揚. 67. This much, 略此; 惟有一次. 68. Acknowledged, (āk-nōl'ēd), 承認. 69. Best type, 最高一類. 70. Leaves little to be desired, 滿意. 71. Possessed (pō-zěst') of abilities, 具有才能. 72. West, 指歐洲. 73. Power of application (āp-lī-kā'zhūn), 運用之力. 74. Latter, 指 better memory. 75. At times, 有時. 76. Weaken his logical faculties, 致使其理論之能力削弱. 77. Well brought up, 教養良好. 78.Courtesy (kūr'tē-sī), 礼儀. 79. Manners, 容貌. 80. World gentleman, 世界所公認之上流人物. 81. Takes to, fall into the habit of, 陸續. 82. Western athletics (āth-lēt'iks), 西法體操. 83. Physique (fī-zēk'), 體質. 84. Hold his own (athletics), 自保. 85. Patriot (pā'tri-ōt), 愛國者. 86. Of the first water, of the finest quality, 最佳; 首出. 87. Blinded by partisanship (pār'ti-zän-ship), 受賣黨家. 88. Tear the scales of, 自拔於...纏網之中. 89. Party spirit, 黨見. 90. Patriotism (pā-trī-ōt'izm), 愛國心. 91. Spectacles, 眼鏡. 92. Hui, 會. 93. Tang, 章. 94. Anxious only for office, 但求得官. 95. Utterly, 無. 96. Aught (āt) else, anything else. 97. Have the makings of, have the essential qualities of, 有不可缺之資格. 98. Along the paths of, 進...之途而行. 99. Progress, 進步. 100. Reform, 改革.]
"A small thing," many people will say, "to care for a dog!" But this woman says that the act made her a better girl at the time, and had much to do with her success in life.

One of the richest men the author ever knew was very exact in his dealings. Once he settled an account with a man with whom he traded, and could not make exactly the change. He owed his friend one cent. "Of no account whatever," said the man; "near enough." But the next morning, the rich man harnessed his horse, and carried the cent to square the account exactly.

(Continued)
Beginning English

By Tseu Yih Zan (周越然)

(Continued)

6.
Sixth Lesson

THE SEASONS

(Tei4 季)

TEACHER.—Do you know the days of the week?
PUPIL.—Yes, I do; Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, etc.¹
T.—Do you know the seasons?
P.—No, I don't know the seasons. What are they?
T.—The seasons of the year are: spring, summer, autumn, and winter.—Which season do you prefer?²
P.—I prefer summer.
T.—Why?
P.—Because in summer the days are long, the weather is fine, and it is warm.
T.—Don't you like winter?
P.—No, I don't like winter, because in winter the days are short, the nights are long, and it is very cold.
T.—In what season does it rain?
P.—It rains in all seasons, chiefly in spring and in autumn. Autumn is the season of waterproofs³ and umbrellas.⁴
T.—Do you know on what day is Christmas?
P.—Yes, I do. Christmas is on the 25th of December.
T.—How do you call the 1st of January?
P.—We call it New Year's Day.

Spring begins on the twenty-first of March.

春季始於三月二十一日
The Present Indicative (Negation)

**NEGATION**

1. I don't know.
2. you don't know.
3. he (she, it) doesn't know.
1. we don't know.
2. you don't know.
3. they don't know.

**INTERROGATION-NEGATION**

1. Don't I know?
2. Don't you know?
3. Doesn't he (she, it) know?
1. Don't we know?
2. Don't you know?
3. Don't they know?

Summer and Winter.

Summer begins on the twenty-first of June. In summer the days are long. The sun rises at five o'clock in the morning and sets at eight in the evening; it shines gloriously. A summer day is very warm; it is hot.

Winter begins in December and ends in March. In winter we have rain, wind, and snow. When it is very cold, it freezes. But winter is a gay season; there are balls, dances, theaters, and receptions. There are also winter sports such as: skating, skiing, etc.

**EXERCISE**

1. **Question**—What are the days of the week? the months of the year? the seasons? When does spring begin? When does it end? What is the second season? When does it end? How many months are there in a season? When is it hot? When is it cold? When does it rain? What is the color of the snow? Which season do you prefer? Why? When does it freeze? What are the winter sports?

2. **Give the opposite of:** short, cold, to rise, to open, to stand up, northwest, southeast.

3. **Fill the blanks:** Autumn begins on ——. The year begins on ——; it ends on ——. Skating and skiing are ——. The sun shines gloriously in ——. Waterproofs and umbrellas are useful when ——. A northeast wind is very ——.

4. **Conjugate:** I don't speak English. Don't I know the seasons?

**Notes to Sixth Lesson**

1. Etc. = et cetera (ět sĕt′ë-rā), 等等.
2. Prefer (prē′âr′), 中意.
3. Waterproofs (wō′têr-prōbëz), 雨衣.
4. Umbrellas (ūm-brē′láz), 雨伞.
5. Negation (nē-gâ′shûn), 否定.
7. Dances, 跳舞.
8. Theaters (thē′â-tërz), 戏剧; 舞台.
9. Receptions, 宴会.
10. Skating, 滑冰.
11. Skiing (skē′ing), 滑冰.
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)

10. The Hague Conference did nothing to limit armaments, but established a permanent Court of Arbitration to which difficulties arising between nations "involving neither honor nor vital interests" might be submitted. But there was no way of compelling a nation to submit its grievances, and just those very sources of war that make most trouble were excluded from consideration. The second conference, held in 1907, established rules in regard to laying mines, the bombardment of unfortified towns, and the rights of neutrals in war—to which no particular attention was paid, at least by Germany, when war actually came.

(十) 海牙和平會, 對於軍備一事, 並未稍加限制, 其所設立者, 乃一永久之仲裁法庭耳, 各國之間, 遇有困難, 除事關一國之榮譽及存亡外, 皆得提出於該庭, 然又無法以使各國申訴其愁苦, 彼爭戰之原, 所以致世界於擾攘之域者, 乃反不聞不問焉, 及一千九百零七年第二次開會, 對於安籍地雷, 炸擊不設堡壘之城鎮, 以及戰時中立國之權利等, 各各定有規例, 然戰事一起, 無復有顧及此種規例者, 當國於此, 則尤甚耳。

31. 名物字之在主物之位者，常有形變隨其後。主物之位，以’s 加於名物字而成。’s 名曰中略號與 s (apostrophe s).

32. 表單數名物字之主物，須加中略號與 s (’s); 例如
   Your sister's dress. 汝姊之衣。
   My uncle's farm. 吾叔之田。

33. 表數名物字之以 s 收尾者，須加中略號以示所主；例如
   The boys' kites. 兒童之風箏。
   The girls' fans. 女童之扇。
   My sisters' dolls. 吾妹（或姊）之人形玩具。
   The pupils' books. 學生之書。

34. 表數名物字之不以 s 收尾者，須並加中略號及 s; 例如
   Men's hats. 男子之帽。
   Women's dress. 女子之衣。
   Children's toys. 兒童之玩具。

35. 名物字之不指生物者，罕用於主物之位，其主物常以 of 介系字表之；例如
   言 The handle of the door (門柄)，而不言 the door's handle;
   言 The siege of Peking (北京之圍攻)，而不言 Peking's siege 是也。

練習十

試指出下列句語中之主物之位，及此諸字之數及屬:
1. The sun's rays scattered the mists. 日光使霧消散。
2. The bird's clear note was heard in the field. 鳥鳴激於田間。
3. On the top of the pagoda was the birds' gathering place. 塔頂為羣鳥會聚之所。
4. The teachers' meeting was well attended. 教員會議到者甚多。
5. The ship's crew were saved in the lifeboats. 船上水手為救生船所救。
6. The boy's quick action saved his comrades' lives. 其伴侶之命，因以得救。
7. The river's rush and roar told of its power. 觀於江河之衝鳴咆哮，可以見其能力矣。
8. Men's and boys' clothing is for sale here. 此處有成人及兒童之衣服出售.
9. A gentleman's hat was bought in a gentlemen's clothing store. 男子之帽可在
男子衣肆中購之
10. I found a girl's handkerchief. 吾見一女兒所用之手巾.
11. I put it in the girl's sitting room. 吾置之於女兒之坐懸中.
12. The children's supper is ready. 兒童之晚餐已預備矣.
13. This is the ladies' waiting room. 此乃婦人之待車室也.
14. A lady's hand bag was found there. 彼處發見一婦人所用之手袋.

練習十一

寫出下列各名物字之單數及衆數主物之位:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sing.</th>
<th>pl.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ant, 蟻</td>
<td>wife, 妻</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poet, 詩人</td>
<td>ocean, 大洋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crow, 鳥</td>
<td>fish, 魚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly, 蛻</td>
<td>ox, 牡牛</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

受事之位

The Objective Case

36. 云謂字或介系字之受事在受事之位，例如

1. Mother saw the baby. 母見孩兒.
2. The teacher played with the children. 師與兒童同耍.

句一 baby 爲云謂字 saw 之受事，句二 children 爲介系字 with 之受事，故
baby 與 children, 均在受事之位.

37. 名物字或稱代字之用以足成及物云謂字之意義，而不借助於或
顯或隱之前置字者，其名為直接受事 (direct object).

38. Baby 一字，如用於上句中者，即為云謂字之直接受事。然云謂字之
後，亦可有兩受事。則一二為直接受事，一為間接受事。

39. 名物字或稱代字之顯代之行為之所及或所為而發之人或物
者，謂之間間受事 (indirect object); 例如

We gave her the flowers. 吾遂以花與彼.

上句 her 字顯花之授與之人，是 her 字顯授與之行為所為而發之人也，
故 her 字為云謂事 gave 之間間受事.

練習九答案

The following nouns are in the nominative case:

1. birds
2. Ling Pao.
3. I (pronoun).
5. Kwan.
6. buffalo.
7. girl.
8. weather.
9. sparrows.
10. sedan chair.
The Uses of Prepositions

By F. S. Hwang

(Continued from No. 208)

Beyond

633. They did not tease him beyond his endurance.

彼等不戲弄其人，致令其人不堪。

634. In teaching geometry, the teacher got beyond his depth.

此教員教授幾何學，已至非其學力所及之處。

635. Excellence of any sort is invariably placed beyond the reach of indolence.

傑出之事，不論何種，常在怠惰者所不能及之處。

636. The lady said that it was beyond her conception, how any one could enjoy the life of a soldier.

婦人謂人能以軍士生活為樂，彼實不解。

But

But 字 除作 preposition 用外，尚可作 conjunction，relative pronoun，及 adverb 用，茲舉例如下：

(a) As Coordinate Conjunction (對等接續詞):

He is very young but he is awfully prudent.

彼年幼，然非常慎重。

He is rich, but discontented.

彼富而不知足。

(b) As Subordinate Conjunction (附從接續詞)

It never rains but it pours.—Proverb. (=It never rains except that it pours.)

不雨則已，雨則必滂沱也。

Perdition catch my soul, but I love thee.—Shakespeare. (=Perdition catch my soul if I do not love thee.)

予若不愛爾，予之靈魂必遭滅亡。

(c) As Relative Pronoun (關係代名詞)

There is no one but likes her. (=There is no one that does not like her.)

無人不好彼女。

I found no one but was true to me.

人而不忠於我者，未嘗有之。

(d) As Adverb (副詞)

There is but (=only) a plank between us and death.

吾等與死，相距僅一間耳。

I have but (=only) one objection to it.

吾反對此事，僅有一種意見。
No Review of Troops on October 10

It is semiofficially reported that there will be no national review on October 10 this year, as the President fears that his health will not permit him to inspect the troops mounted.

Review of Troops, 十月十日 \- \textit{Review of Troops, October 10, 十月十日}.

The New Acting Premier

Following the acceptance by President Hsu of the resignation of Kung Hsin-chan as Acting Premier, a mandate was issued on the evening of September 24 appointing General Chin Yun-peng Acting Premier. Li Szü-hao, Vice Minister of Finance, was appointed Acting Minister of Finance by the mandate.

徐總統既允謂不滿辭去代理國務總理一職後，即於九月二十四日...
Tibetan Negotiations Progressing Smoothly

Representative of the Commission, discussing this matter, has already made a material point in negotiations and that no real difficulties in the way of a settlement are now apprehended.

教育事業之實施於駐法英國軍隊所附屬之第六十一隊奉工者 (圖一)

(This and the two other pictures printed in this section were sent to the ENGLISH WEEKLY by Mr. Henry Chow)

Waidyin T'ien-ch'ao, 代表組織一委員會, 討論此事, 由此以觀, 外交部於此次談判, 似已有確實辦法, 藏事不難解決云。
**CURRENT EVENTS**

**Treaty Concluded with Swiss by China**

China and Switzerland have recently negotiated a commercial treaty, the draft of which has now been sanctioned by both governments. A copy of this treaty, ratified by China, has been forwarded to the Chinese Legation in Tokyo, and the Chinese Chargé d’Affaires has been instructed to exchange ratifications with the Swiss Minister to Japan.

It is understood that the treaty provides that Swiss citizens shall receive the most favored nation treatment in China.

**Chang Tso-lin to Offer Apologies to Japanese**

As the Government is complying with the request of General Chang Tso-lin for a definition of his authority as Inspector General of the Three Eastern Provinces, General Chang Tso-lin has agreed to offer personal apologies to the Japanese Consul General at Mukden in connection with the Changchun fracas, if he considers the above definition satisfactory.

**South’s Firm Stand Against Wang I-tang**

A Peking report says that further telegrams have been received from the Canton Military Government opposing Mr. Wang I-tang as head of the Northern Delegation and pointing out that there is no dearth of able men in the North to whom the Southerners would not object. The South fears that Mr. Wang would not be impartial and urged another appointment, in the interest of the people.
Daylight-Saving Program Ended

At midnight of September 30 the clocks went back an hour and the daylight-saving program at Shanghai, in force during the summer months was a thing of the past. The reversion to the old time came after nearly six months of the summer scheme. Tientsin and other outports also reverted to old time at midnight of the same day.

Provisional Government Set Up by Koreans in Shanghai

According to a report in the China Press, six more Koreans, who had slipped through the Japanese cordon at Antung, arrived in Shanghai on September 25 to assist in the new provisional government which has set up its temporary capital in Shanghai. They form part of the gathering called to draft the case of Korea to be presented before the League of Nations at Geneva, according to the statement of Mr. Tong Whi-lee, Provisional Secretary of State.

Japanese Ship Workers Offered Concessions

A Kobe telegram states that the Kawasaki Dockyard has conceded an eight-hour day; also an increase of wages. The men of the dockyard have resumed work.
Wilson’s Speech on Shantung Question

President Wilson in a speech in Los Angeles, referring to Shantung question said that Great Britain and France could not honorably violate their secret treaties with Japan. The only way by which the case of Shantung could be bettered was to go to war against Great Britain, France, and Japan.

He asked whether those objecting to the Shantung settlement were ready to fight Great Britain, France, and Japan in order to recover that province for China. He knew that they were not ready to do so, and that their interest in China was not to assist China but to defeat the peace treaty.

President Wilson concluded, amid cheers, by declaring that it was impossible for America now to desert her associates in the war.

威爾遜總統在洛斯安溫演說，述及山東問題，謂英法不能違背與日本所訂之密約，當今挽救山東問題之惟一方法，乃與英法日三國開戰耳。

又謂試問反對山東問題解決辦法者，願否與英法日三國開戰而為

Chinese Laborers Studying During Rest (2)
華工於工餘時習理功課（圖二）
American Casualties in European War

美 国因欧 战死伤 人 数

One hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and ninety-two dead and two hundred and five thousand five hundred and ninety injured is the official cost in man power to the United States of the part of the country in the recent European War, according to an announcement made from the War Department.

According to, Announcement, War Department, United States.

Lloyd-George to Reorganize British Cabinet

勞 合 乔 治 改 组 英 国 内 閣

It is reported from London that Mr. Lloyd-George intends to appear before Parliament when it reassembles on October 22 with a reconstructed Cabinet. It is alleged in political circles that certain changes have already been decided upon and that the British Premier is only waiting for the King’s return from Scotland to obtain his assent and to carry them out.

Lloyd-George (loyd-’jórj’), Reorganize (rě-’ör’gán-iz), Intends, Parliament, Reassembles (rě-’äs-sém’b’liz), Reconstructed, British circles, Changes, Premier, Scotland, Scotland.

Lloyd-George to Reorganize British Cabinet

Lloyd-George (loyd-’jórj’), Reorganize (rě-’ör’gán-iz), Intends, Parliament, Reassembles (rě-’äs-sém’b’liz), Reconstructed, British circles, Changes, Premier, Scotland.

Germans to Annul Clause of Constitution

德 国 允 作 棄 慶 福 條 文

The German note to the peace conference agrees to the annulment of Article LXI of the German constitution providing for union with Austria. Germany protests at the ironical tone of the Allied note dealing with the German Government's explanations, and says that the Allies are not entitled "to wound Germany’s feelings."

Note, Article, Constitution, Austria, Ironical.
**French Press Favor Revision of Peace Treaty**

Following the recommendations for revision of the Treaty of Peace by the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate, the French press has taken a stand generally for revisions by the French Chamber.

The great bulk of the press is criticizing the treaty, generally declaring that it is unsatisfactory and is openly urging revision.

**French Strength of the French Army**

The future peace army of France will number 350,000 men. Universal compulsory service will be reduced from three years to one year. France will retain two home army corps, and one colonial army corps in North Africa. Six infantry divisions and one cavalry division are earmarked for the Rhine.

**France to Give Belgium Preferential Treatment**

The French Minister of Industrial Reconstruction states that good work has been done in Brussels by the Supreme Economic Council. Franco-Belgian economic relations, he says, will now become closer than ever, as France wishes to give Belgium preferential treatment. The Minister says that the port of Antwerp is of great importance to France. Although the export of minerals has been prohibited, France desires to make an exception in Belgium's favor.
Belgian Royal Family Off to United States

An Ostend telegram states that King Albert, Queen Elisabeth, and Prince Leopold left Ostend on September 22 for the United States where they are going to return President Wilson's recent visit to Belgium. The royal party went on board the American destroyer Ingraham, which flew the Belgian instead of the American flag at the main mast. Steaming ahead of the Ingraham another destroyer, the Maddox, led the way, to guard against floating mines which are still plentiful in the North Sea.

Belgian Royal Family, Ostend (öst-end'), Belgian (bél’ji-án), Leopold (lé’ô-pol’d), Wilson, Belgium (be’jö-um), Ingraham (ín’-grá’am), Operation, Exception.
COMMERCIAL CONVERSATION

Commercial Conversation
Translated by F. S. Hwang
(Continued)

At a Bookseller's

S. K. Thankyou, madam; anything else, please?

L. C. Yes, please; I want to have a look at some children's picture books.

S. K. What about these on this counter, over here, madam?

L. C. Oh, I'm afraid these look rather too cheap. If you have some a bit better, and not quite so babyish, but not over one dollar fifty.

S. K. These ought to be somewhere about what you want, madam.

L. C. Yes, they're very neatly got up. What are they a copy?

S. K. One twenty-five, madam.

L. C. Very well, I'll take three copies. Now, I want a good boys' storybook, something thrilling, after the style of the "Arabian Nights Entertainment," if you have it.

S. K. These on this shelf, madam, are all boys' storybooks, and books of adventure.

**GLOSSARY**

Children's picture books, 見畫報.

Counter, 櫃檯.

A bit better, 稍好些.

Bab'lish, 有稚氣.

Somewhere about, 大約.

Thrilling, 驚心動魄的.

After the style of, 仿...的體裁.


Books of adventure, 冒險小說.
Science and Mechanics

By J. Y. Ku (顧如欽) and Z. C. Koo (顧潤卿)

Match Trick

火柴幻術

The materials required are fourteen matches and the empty box (應用物品，爲火柴十四根，火柴盒一具)。 Lay one match on the middle of the box lengthwise, as in the figure, but be sure to let one of the ends project a little from the edge (先以火柴一根，縱置於匣面之中央，如圖，惟必須略露其一端於匣邊之外)。 Then lay twelve matches across it, six on one side and six on the other, as shown, being careful to make both sides exactly alike (繼乃取火柴十二根，橫置其上，如圖所示，每邊六根，兩邊須平整無差，此應注意者也)。 Then lay the last match above the first one (終則置最後一根於首置者之上)；it cannot rest upon it, but will lie on the twelve which it supports (此最後一根，並不能倚臥於首置一根之上，實架於首置一根所支托之十二根之面也)。 Take care, however, not to let this project (然宜留意，不可使其露出匣外)。 Now, carefully and gently lift the bottom match (the first you laid down), and, if all has gone well, you will raise the whole thirteen (乃以慎重之手法，緩舉底根之火柴(即首置者)，設全部接置，果屬妥善，則其餘十三根，同時並起矣)。

Cleaning Gold and Platinum

黃金與白金之洗淨法

A good way to clean gold or platinum jewelry is first to brush with soap-suds, then dust magnesia powder over the article and allow it to dry (凡黃金或白金之珍貴品，欲洗之使淨者，則有一極善之法在，其法首將物品用肥皂水刷之，然後滿塗以鎂鈹粉末，令乾)。 A few rubs with a cloth make the article shine with great luster (再以布稍稍拭之，則輝澤無匹矣)。 As magnesia powder is highly inflammable, it must be kept away from fire (惟鎂鈹粉，極易燃燒，故以遠火為宜)。
Miscellaneous

The Aspirations of China.

By Cheng-ting T. Wang

Chinese Plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference, Ex-Vice-President of the Senate

江學輝願潤卿註釋

(Continued)

Of the hindrances of an international nature the greatest is what is generally known as the "Spheres of Influence or Interests." It was Germany who first claimed a "sphere of influence" over the Province of Shantung, following her seizure of Kiaochow in 1898.

The rest of the Powers then, on the ground of preserving the "balance of power," each claimed their respective "spheres," two strong arms of the ever-grabbing imperialism. By their claims China has been cut up into water-tight compartments, hampering her economic development, and paralyzing her exercise of sovereign rights. Manchuria furnishes the most glaring example of the application of the "sphere of influence" over a given area. Gradually the Power claiming this "sphere" succeeded in getting in its hands all the elements for economic domination over the whole region, till it becomes all but in name a part of the territory of the Republic of China.

The second great hindrance is the exercise of consular jurisdiction over foreign residents in China. It is hardly necessary to dwell on the incompatibility of consular jurisdiction with the exercise of the right of territorial sovereignty. When China, in her first contact with the West, light-heartedly granted extraterritorial rights to foreign residents she was not aware that she was relinquishing rights which naturally appertain to her sovereignty.

(To be continued)
Contributed Articles

Finance and Talent

It was stated long ago that it was very difficult to find a man of good talent. But now we should say that it is still more difficult to find a man that is capable of managing money wisely.

The talent of Song and Kung, financers in ancient times, was and is well known to everybody; yet the nation was sick of them in their time, for their policy was to enrich the despotic government at the expense of the common people.

At present, the so-called financer in this country only knows how to enrich himself at the expense of both the government and the people. But if there is any one who can conduct finances as capable as Song or Kung was, we should like to adore him by erecting a bronze statue for him.

Alas! the country has become poorer, but some families richer. One is able enough to enrich his family and not at all his country. How can the Republic of China help from being as poor as she is now?

School Humor

By M. G. Ao

Teacher: "Have you seen an anteater?"
Student: "Yes, I have."
Teacher: "Where and when?"
Student: "I saw it in my book yesterday."

Teacher: "What is the bird that can be seen during every season?"
Student: "That’s the aéroplane."

Teacher: "What is a peacock?"
Student: "A peacock is a cock which lives on pea."

Teacher: "Who is Homer?"
Student: "Homer is a pigeon trained to fly home from a distance."

Miscellaneous Words and Phrases

1. on the contrary
2. to the contrary

(example) (a) I am not older than my partner, on the contrary, my partner is older than I.
(b) I have nothing to say to the contrary.

(例) (a) This is the same man that I saw yesterday.
(b) This is not the same book as mine (is).

(例) (a) He has come to grief.
(b) He has gone to the dogs.

(例) (a) He will write shortly.
(b) I will write briefly.

(To be continued)
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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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