Sir James Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of The League of Nations

Sir James was born in 1876 and is now in his forty-third year. He entered the British Foreign Office in 1900, and acted as Private Secretary to the British Prime Minister, 1912-1915, and to the Foreign Secretary since 1915.

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設附館書印發商函

科文英
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Editorial

A Book Tells Its Story

I am a book! Many, many years have passed since I first became a book. I shall never forget that day. I had been almost squeezed to death in a printing press and had been tossed unfeelingly on the floor; then I had been picked up and with my 50,000 twin brothers and sisters had been taken upstairs.

There I saw my first girl and hated her. I think she hated me, too, because she said, "Gee, here’s another bunch of them, and it’s ten minutes from quitting time." And because she was angry, I think, she put some stitches in my back, then smeared me in glue and clapped a stiff overcoat on me. After that she squeezed me dreadfully in a wooden press and left me till morning.

Then I was packed up with a part of my family—only a hundred of them—and packed so tight that I fainted. When I came to, there was a lady looking at me and saying: "I’ll take it with me," and thereupon I was taken from my brothers and sisters and put into a fine house.

The lady who adopted me must have liked me very much indeed, for she stayed up until midnight stroking my pages one by one. She must have been a very tender-hearted lady, and I suppose she was sorry that I had been taken from my family, for she often cried over me. At last, when she had finished stroking me, she turned to her sister and said: "Mary, what a joy books are! I wish I could send this book to some one who seldom sees good books." And her sister answered: "Why not send it to the Church Periodical Club? They know people who like books, but rarely see one, and they’ll forward your book to some one who will appreciate it."

So the next day I was packed up once more and dropped into a letter box. Then a man came and put me in a sack and terrified me half to death. After that I was whirled away in a tube and struck on the side of the head with a hammer and put into a tube once more and then into another sack, and then with the sound of a shrill whistle blowing in my ear I was dropped through a big slit in a door.

Some one said, "Oh, here's just the book we want," and then I was wrapped up again and sent out to a clergyman on an Indian reservation. He read me through, but he was not so sorry for me as the lady had been, and after he had finished with me he packed me off to a friend of his in New Guinea. There another lady took pity on me and cried over me, and lent me to one of her neighbors and afterwards sent me back to my own country.

Since then I have been wandering about all over the place, making so many friends. I have had several illnesses since then, and have had more stitches put in my back and been smeared in more glue and have had several changes of overcoats, and while I am old now I am still respectable and still move in the best society.

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

II. What is that which we often return, but never borrow? Thanks.

(譯) 有還而無借者何物。 [答] 道謝是也
(註) 以還物而出自己口而給人者故云。

* * * * *

12. What is that which never asks any questions, but requires so many answers? The doorbell.

(譯) 己不發問，而得許多之答語者何物。 [答] 門鈴是也
(註) 推門則鈴響然鈴並未發問也

* * * * *

13. What word of six letters contains six words besides itself, without transposing a letter? Herein—he, her, here, ere, rein, in.

(譯) 何字具六個字母所拼成，而除其原字外，又有六個單字含於其內，且並不更換原字母之位置。 [答] Herein是也
(註) 將herein字中之六個字母，依次分拼，即可另得六個單字。
Reader

Selections for Supplementary Reading

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

Little Vices

小 惡

The Bible says, "Little foxes destroy the vines." It says so for this reason. Palestine was a land of vineyards—a great country for grapes. It required much care and labor to grow and keep the vines.

There was one dreaded foe to the vineyards. It was the fox—the smallest animal there was. He burrowed in them, and reared his young, and all of them together made bad work with the vines. They destroyed more than cattle, or the largest wild beasts of the forests. They could hide beneath the leaves, and do their mischief before the owner knew it.

聖經曰，「小狐力足毁葡萄樹」，

是言蓋有因而發，因巴勒斯坦有葡萄園極多，產葡萄極豐而培種葡萄，尤必費心也。

葡萄園有一巨敵，即狐是也。狐為巴勒斯坦所有獸禽之最小者，常穴居葡萄園中，生殖蕃息於其間，併力以毀傷葡萄樹，其為害之烈，甚於牲畜或山林巨獸，又匿處業下，暗中為害，而為主人所不及知。

Beginning English

*By Tsee Yih Zan (周越然)*

*(Continued)*

**7.**
**Seventh Lesson**

**TIME**
*(時 候)*

It is one o'clock.
*(It is one.)*

It is a quarter past two.

It is twenty minutes past two.

Mrs. Smith.—Good morning, Mrs. Brown! How do you do?

Mrs. Brown.—Very well, thank you; and how are you?

Mrs. S.—Soso.1 This cold weather is not good for me. Is Mr. Brown all right?

Mrs. B.—He is pretty well, thanks. I have an appointment8 with him, it is the reason why I am in a hurry. I must be off.

Mrs. S.—What time is it?

Mrs. B.—It is a quarter to ten by my watch, and my appointment is at ten o'clock sharp.6

Mrs. S.—You are fast. Look! it is twenty minutes to ten by that clock.

Mrs. B.—That clock is slow, then; my watch is right. I have the correct time, you know. So excuse me, please, dear Mrs. Smith. My kind regards to Mr. Smith.

Mrs. S.—The same to Mr. Brown. Good-by.

It is half past two.

It is a quarter to three.

It is ten minutes to three.

*How are you?—Very well, thank you.*

君健否——甚健，謝君
Personal Pronouns

(Singular)  (Plural)
1. I me  1. we us
2. you you  2. you you
3. he him  3. they them.
3. she her
3. it it

The objective case of the pronoun is used after the transitive verb or the preposition.

Ex.: Excuse me. This is for him.

The Parts of the Day

The day begins in the morning; then comes noon or midday (twelve o'clock in the day), then the afternoon, the evening, and the night.

Midnight = twelve o'clock in the night.

Stock Phrases for Conversation

When you see people in the morning, you say:

Good morning.

in the daytime, you say:

Good day.

after twelve o'clock, you say:

Good afternoon.

in the evening, you say:

Good evening.

When you leave people in the evening, you say:

Good night.

When you leave people, you say:

Good-by.

When you meet people, you ask them:

How are you?

or:

Very well, thank you.

If they are well, they answer:

Pretty well.

If they are not very well, they answer:

Soso.

or:

Not well at all.

When you ask for something, you say:

Please, or if you please.

When people give you something, you say:

Thank you.

EXERCISE

1. Questions.—How many hours are there in a day? What are the parts of the day? When is it dark? When is it light? At what time does the sun rise in December? At what time does it set? At what time do the shops open in your town? At what time do they close? At what time is your English lesson? Have you got a watch? Is it right?

2. Fill the blanks with prepositions.

It is twelve o'clock—my watch. It is two o'clock—that clock. It is not good—me. I go—my shop—nine o'clock. I go back home—seven o'clock. My kind regards—Mr. Russell. You have an appointment—him.

3. Conjugate: (a) At what time do I begin work? (b) I begin at eight. (c) I don't begin before eight.

Notes to Seventh Lesson

1. Soso=not very good, 中等. 2. All right=well, 好的. 3. Appointment, 约. 4. In a hurry, 赶快. 5. Sharp. 6. My kind regards to... 前代我致敬. 7. The same=my kind regards. 8. Objective case, 受事之位. 9. Transitive verb, 及物动词. 10. Stock phrases, 成语.
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)

13. Among the other 13 forces making for 13 international peace, one of the strongest has been 13 socialism, which is an 13 international movement of 13 working people with the 13 common aim of 13 getting rid of the 13 private ownership of the 13 means of production." The 10 socialists have had great 11 international congresses and 12 refer to each other as 13 comrades." They have 13 constantly 15 criticized 16 governments which have 17 embarked on 13 imperialistic 19 policies, for they 30 claim that only the rich man 31 profits from 32 investments in distant lands and that the wars which 33 ensue are not the affair of the 34 working class. Above all, socialists have 35 insisted that the 36 poor suffer most in war. 57 Extreme socialists have therefore been 38 antimilitarists. This means that they have

十三. 造成國際和平之勢力，以社會主義之勢力為最強，社會主義者，係工黨之一種國際運動，其公共目的，在脫離私家之主權，不至被其利用而為「生產之機械」，講社會主義者，有國際大團體，彼此稱謂，皆曰「侶侶」，對於政府之採用帝國政策者，常加以評論，彼輩常謂，投資遠方，惟富人得其利，而因投資遠方而發生之戰事，非工界之事，彼輩又謂貧者於戰事，受苦甚甚，是故極端主義社會主義之人，即為反對武人派之人，此即謂彼輩對於服役於歐洲

Ladylike

Gladys's mother was entertaining visitors, when suddenly the door was flung open and in burst Gladys like the proverbial whirlwind.

"My dear child," said the mother, rebukingly, "I never heard such a noise as you made coming downstairs. Now go right back and come downstairs properly."

Gladys retired, and a few moments later reentered the room.

"Did you hear me come down that time, mamma?" she asked.

"No, dear," replied the mother. "Now, why can't you always behave like that? You came downstairs like a lady then."

"Yes, mamma," said Gladys dutifully, "I slid down the banisters."

宛如淑女

葛萊底之母方款客，而室門忽啓，葛萊底莽撞入，如諸所謂旋風然。
母責之曰，兒乎，汝自樓梯下降，其聲為余生平所未聞，汝其回原處而循規矩以下樓。

葛萊底退，未幾，復入室。
葛問曰，母聞兒之下樓乎。
母曰，否，吾兒，第汝不能常常如是何也。頓者吾兒下樓，宛如一淑女矣。
葛敬答曰，誚，吾母，吾固自攜手徐下者也。——蘇兆龍譯。
The Pronoun

43. 稱代字者, 字之用於名物字之位置者也。名物字之性質, 如身數屬類, 稱代字皆有之。稱代字之用, 所以免名物字之反復重言之耳。例如

The boy found a ball on the ground. 他拾得一球於地上
He picked it up and put it into his pocket. 彼拾之起, 而置諸其衣袋中。

此處 boy 與 ball 二字, 已用於前, 吾人不欲將此二名物字反覆重言, 因用 he 與 his 二字以指 boy, 而用 it 指 ball.

44. 稱代字有四大類, 即三身稱代字 (personal), 發問稱代字 (interrogative), 接尾稱代字 (relative), 及指事稱代字 (demonstrative) 是也。

練習 十二 答案

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<th>Indirect Object</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Direct Object</th>
<th>Indirect Object</th>
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<td>lend</td>
<td>book</td>
<td>me</td>
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<td>son</td>
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<td>English</td>
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<td>swords</td>
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<td>carry</td>
<td>......</td>
<td>aged</td>
<td>be</td>
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<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>gave</td>
<td>money</td>
<td>friend</td>
<td>lent</td>
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Current Events

Compiled by Z. C. Koo

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Government and the New Consortium

The Government has telegraphed to the Delegation in Paris and to the Chinese diplomatic representatives abroad asking for an expression of opinion concerning the new consortium.

It is understood that the Government also expressed the opinion in these telegrams that China should not commit herself to any form of monopoly on the part of the consortium unless to save herself from absolute bankruptcy.

政府致電巴黎代表及國外之外交代表, 嘗求對於新銀團之意見, 謂中國除非為救免絕端破產計, 必不自令銀團得任何專利權云,

Telegramed, 致電, Delegation, 代表團, Diplomatic,外交的, Representatives, 代表, Abroad, 在外, Expression, 表達, Consortium, 銀團, It is understood, 閱, Telegrams, 電, Commit, 任其進入, Monopoly,專利權, Unless, 除非, Bankruptcy, 破產.
Financial Conference Under Consideration

The President has referred to the Ministry of Finance the following suggestion, which emanates from a certain member of the Financial Commission attached to the Presidency: that a central financial conference consisting of representatives from all the provinces should be summoned and that delegates should be sent to all the provinces to study and report on actual financial conditions there, which are at present most obscure. The Ministry of Finance recommends awaiting the outcome of the efforts to reach a peace settlement before taking action, otherwise it approves the suggestion.

The Status of China’s Representatives

Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang has telegraphed to the Government suggesting that the moment is opportune to raise the status of China’s representatives at London, Washington, Paris, Rome, and Tokyo from Ministers to Ambassadors. It is said that the matter will be dealt with on Mr. Lu’s return to China.

Another Japanese Loan for Peking

A certain paper learns from Japanese sources that the Minister of
Finance has contracted a loan of $5,000,000 from the Japanese Dockyard Company, known as San-ling, on the security of the first year National Bonds. The paper adds that the loan has been paid over.

Peking Students Still Under Arrest

The representatives of students and business men who were arrested on the Mid-Autumn Festival day are still in custody. It is believed that the Government is waiting the issue of the Shanghai students’ demonstrations before deciding what action to take toward the arrested men.

Peking Lawyers to Elect Jurist for League of Nation’s Delegation

It is understood that the Lawyers Association will hold a conference at the end of this month for the purpose of selecting a lawyer to be attached to the Chinese representation on the League of Nations. It is anticipated that either Mr. Wang Yu-ling, a senator, or Mr. Tsao Yu-lin, ex-Minister of Finance, will be selected.
Opium Suppression in Szechwan

According to dispatches from Chêngtu, Tang Chi-yao has appointed Tien Chung-ku investigator of poppy cultivation in Eastern Szechwan where Hsiung Keh-wu's agent, Fan Moh-sing, is actively engaged in suppression work. The Szechwanese consider Tang Chi-yao's action as unjustifiable interference in their province. Moreover Tien Chung-ku is believed to be a confirmed opium smoker.

Hangchow Students Burn Japanese Goods

A large consignment of piece goods from Japan reached Hangchow on October 5. Members of the Student Union got wind of their expected arrival and got busy. On their arrival the suspected goods were taken to the Chamber of Commerce for inspection. Many of the goods were indisputably of Japanese origin and had unquestionably been ordered subsequent to the boycott movement and these were taken by the students to the Public Playground on the shore of West Lake where they were heaped into a huge pile and fired. It is said that $10,000 worth of goods was thus destroyed. Two of the largest firms in the city are the offenders in the case. Public sentiment seems to approve the action of the students.

Double Ten Festival in Shanghai

The Double Ten Festival of the eighth year of the Republic of China was enthusiastically celebrated by the people in Shanghai.
The celebration held in the morning of October 10 at the West Gate Public Recreation Ground was attended by not less than 10,000 people of all classes and in all walks of life. Public enthusiasm was unprecedented. Thousands upon thousands did not go to the Recreation Ground but waited to cheer the passing procession on its way through the principal streets of the native city.

But even more remarkable was the lantern procession at 6 P.M., which began to wind its way out like an immense serpent from the Ground. About 20,000 people took part in it, consisting of students, merchants, and labor representatives.

The Chinese are much pleased with the sympathy shown by the majority of the foreign firms which also displayed their national flags from early morning.

Austro-Germans to Be Repatriated

It is understood that the Government decided to repatriate all the Germans and Austrians, including Czechs captured on the Siberian front as soon as arrangements have been concluded with the Allies, but that the questions of German and Austro-Hungarian Legations will be allowed to stand over for future decision.

China and the Czecho-Slovaks

Informal conversations are continuing in Paris between the Chinese Delegation and the Czecho-Slovaks regarding a commercial treaty, but no decision has been reached. Latest telegrams report that very little progress is being made owing to the unwillingness of the Czecho-Slovak
representatives to accept denial of extraterritorial rights in China.

According to a message from Helsingfors, during a meeting of the Communist Committee at Moscow two bombs were thrown, many persons being killed or severely injured. At the subsequent obsequies of two women, bombs were hurled at the pro-

Bolsheviki Bombed

大麥斯克城

According to a message from Helsingfors, during a meeting of the Communist Committee at Moscow two bombs were thrown, many persons being killed or severely injured. At the subsequent obsequies of two women, bombs were hurled at the pro-


cession with the result that ten Bolsheviki were killed and twenty-eight wounded. Reprisal measures were immediately taken, and all the clergy in Petrograd and Moscow were decreed to be hostages.

Damascus, One of the Most Opulent Syrian Cities of the Bible Times, Still Thriving as a Caravan Center

大麥斯克城

此城富康冠

敘利亞自古

即然今仍為

沙漠行旅貿

易之中心點


cession with the result that ten Bolsheviki were killed and twenty-eight wounded. Reprisal measures were immediately taken, and all the clergy in Petrograd and Moscow were decreed to be hostages.
Bolsheviki (bōl-shē-vi'ki), or, Bolsheviki, is a term used to describe members of the Communist Party in Russia. It is derived from the Russian words "bolshe" (more) and "vik" (party). The term was used to describe the radical communist faction that opposed the more moderate socialist faction of the Russian Empire.

Bolshevik to Be Crushed

The French Senate on October 11 unanimously adopted the Peace Treaty with Germany and the treaties between France and Great Britain and France and the United States.

Japanese Allegations Against Koreans in Shanghai

The Reuter's Agency reports that the Kokusai Agency states: "It is authoritatively stated that Koreans in Shanghai have organized with the
object of manufacturing bombs with which to conduct a campaign of terror in Korea. Recently a number of brass bombs have been found on a Peking-Mukden train. Koreans in Siberia and Manchuria have also organized with the object of creating disturbances in Korea and they openly state that they have received $100,000,000 from America for the purpose of re-establishing the independence of Korea."


Plans for Establishing American Air Routes

The establishment of an air route to Asia, Panama, and Alaska by the United States Army is a plan under consideration by the Senate Military Committee which has the support of the Aviation Section of the War Department.

An additional appropriation of fifteen million dollars for army air-craft construction has been unanimously recommended by the Senate Military Committee with the view to the establishment of air routes to Panama, Asia, and Alaska.

The Aviation Section of the United States Army plans to enter upon a three-day test flight across Canada to Alaska and if this trial proves successful to continue the course to Asia where additional test flights are to be made for the determination and establishment of flying routes over that continent.

參議院陸軍委員會, 藉正討論一種計畫, 由美國陸軍設置航空路線, 從美國達亞洲巴拿馬及阿拉斯加, 陸軍部之航空局, 於此項計畫, 已表示贊助.

該陸軍委員會為設置此項航空路線, 已一致主張另撥款一千五百萬元, 專備建造軍用飛艇之需.

美國陸軍航空局, 擬先試驗三日, 以飛艇飛渡坎拿大, 而至阿拉斯加, 如試驗成功, 再繼續飛至亞洲, 更行試驗, 以決定設置在亞洲大陸之飛行路線云。

The Uses of Prepositions

By F. S. Hwang

(Continued from No. 210)

But

654. All but three men drowned in that shipwreck.

655. I have read all but the last chapter.

656. I will give you anything but this.

657. Who but a fool would do such a thing?

658. What is coal but a kind of stone?

659. Whose fault is it but your own?

660. Who should appear at that moment but the very man?

661. Who can forgive sins, but God alone?

662. He is the greatest man in Russia but the Czar.

663. The house is next door but one to yours.

664. But for (If it had not been for) his illness he would have passed the examination.

665. But for his skill, poor Harry would no doubt have fallen a prey to the fierce wolves.

666. This examination is not so difficult but that I may try it.

667. Little did they think but that their pleasure would last forever.
Commercial Conversation

Translated by F. S. Hwang (黃訪書)

(Continued)

At a Bookseller’s

Another lady customer

*New Customer.* Please give me a priced catalogue of your books.

*Shopman.* Yes, Miss. This is our latest.

*New Customer* (After looking through the catalogue). But I can’t find any novels in it.

*S.* (Shopman). You’ll find the novels all in a place by themselves, at the end, Miss.

*N. C.* (New Customer). Ah, yes, yes. You have “The Scarlet Letter” I see. You might show me a copy, please.

*S.* Very sorry, Miss. I’ve only a secondhand copy; but it’s in an excellent condition.

*N. C.* I would prefer a new copy, if you had it.

*S.* I’m afraid it’s impossible to get an absolutely new copy of this work now, for love or money, Miss. This book has been out of print for years.

GLOSSARY

*Priced catalogue,* 價目單

In a place by themselves, 自為一部

“The Scarlet Letter,” “赤字記,” Hawthorne 所著

A secondhand copy,* 舊書

In an excellent condition (shün), 非常整潔 (謂那舊本絕不污穢.)

Impossible, 不能

An absolutely (āb’zō-lūt-li) new copy,* 細新之本

For love or money = at any price or cost, 不論出何價値, 這是一個 idiom.

Out of print, 版子已經沒有

書店之談話

另一女客之談話

（新女客）請你給我一本你們的書目錄。

（店夥）小姐, 是, 這是我們最新的書目錄。

（新女客）（閱書目錄後）但我尋不出小說的目錄。

（店夥）小姐, 小說是自為一部, 你在這書目的末尾, 可以尋着的。

（新女客）呀, 是的, 是的, 我看見了, 你們有「赤字記」一書, 你可給我一看。

（店夥）小姐, 抱歉得很, 我祇有一部舊本子的, 但是非常整潔。

（新女客）你們能夠有新的, 我就想買新的。

（店夥）小姐, 現在這書無論出若干價錢, 我怕不能得絕對的新本子了; 這書沒有版子已經多年了。
The third hindrance is the denial to China of the right to regulate her own tariff. She is at present bound by treaties to levy only a uniform rate of five per cent ad valorem. This is not only most unjust but also most unscientific. Necessaries and luxuries are taxed alike, with the natural consequence that there has been an abnormal increase in the import of luxuries, such as wine and tobacco. The evils of this unjust and unscientific taxation are too glaring to require further comment. We believe that the friendly Powers will restore to China the same fiscal rights as is enjoyed by all independent nations so that our people may develop their vast natural resources, become better consumers of the world’s commodities, and hence better able to contribute their share to the progress and civilization of mankind.

There are other hindrances to be removed, while they are vital to the territorial integrity and political independence of China. I will merely mention them, believing that if the Powers will agree to renounce “spheres of influence” in China, abolish consular jurisdiction over their nationals, and accord tariff autonomy in China, they must be prepared to withdraw their troops and post offices from and restore their leased territories and concessions to China.

(To be continued)
Contributed Articles

A Beggar's Reflection

"I am a beggar but I was a gentleman of great fortune during my boyhood," said a poor pitiable youth sitting on the pavement while some people stood before him. "A beggar is produced from laziness: I was the only son of my parents who loved me so extremely that they never refused every or any thing that I wanted. I learned luxury. Every day was spent in playing cards, practicing riding, or sometimes drinking with my bad friends. My parents didn't make me attend to books or go to school, as it seemed needless for my life.

"As my fortune was large, many persons flattered me as eagerly as possible; so that I loved all mankind, for fortune prevented me from observing that there were rascals. My friends, whom I now know to be rascals, introduced me to fashionable dresses, delicious dishes, and many other extravagant habits that bound me fast. I played recklessly. At last my parents died one after another; some of my servants ran away with my furniture and money, for I was careless in managing my home. After the death of my parents, I indulged in my habits more than ever before. Feasts took place every day, and guests were always around me with absurd adulations. For these I grew poor, yet the splendid manner still went on, as I leaned upon their flattery. My dependents, who were sure to be disappointed, left me with reproaches and contempt, and at last no one would acknowledge me. Contempt ever follows poverty; day after day all my friends and kindred, who once treated me courteously, pitied me but little. Because I was never taught to do anything, I could not do anything to support myself, so I soon became a beggar."

From this story, I know that frugality and diligence are the only ways of supporting one's life. We are young. What lesson shall we learn from that beggar's reflection?

Words in Pairs

Connected by the conjunction "and"

164. Scorn and derision.

(例) He warns the German troops that the enemy camp previously rejected Germany's offer of peace with scorn and derision.

(註) Scorn and derision = a looking down upon a person with great contempt; an act or a saying expressing great contempt.
165. Scot and lot.

(例) I have never heard such a phrase, “scot and lot,” since I came to China.

(註) Scot and lot = parish or borough rates or taxes assessed according to the ability of the person taxed, 教區 稅率 或 按 照 稅 率 者 力 量 而 徵 收 之 稅 率。

166. Scissors and paste.

(例) They saw in the applicant for the editorship merely an inferior whose duty probably lay in the scissors and paste department.

(註) Scissors and paste = the implements of a newspaper editor, who cuts out extracts from other journals for his own use, — 剪刀、剪紙生産而已。

167. Scourge and steel.

(例) If you want the horse running faster, you ought to use scourge and steel.

(註) Scourge and steel = whip and spur, — 剪刀、剪紙生產而已。

168. Sell and sell.

(例) It is said that the Japanese goods will sell and sell again in some inland districts.

(註) Sell and sell = to sell one after another, 遙 遠 之 紹 售。
腎安氏秘製保腎丸

腎病主經驗良藥

男婦

於內腎者治之亦宜

主治背痛風濕痛腎筋痛腦痛

癱瘓男女腿痛大腳風癱瘓麻麻木

頻數石淋沙淋水腫

孕婦水腫

小孩尿牄腎弱等症

背痛為腎病之兆

最若因循不醫久則成爲痼疾

內腎病者試之

奇效

生其他重症此丸

久

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