A London Woman, Eighty-Eight Years Old, Flying Almost Daily with Her Son, Fifty Years Old. In This Picture She Is Shown at the Start of the First Flight

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Current Events (see the "Supplement")
上海函授英文科

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(二) 中小學校教員欲增進其教授上之能力者，設英文科。(二) 學校生欲為課外之補習以及(四) 女界學者不能求得相當之女學校者不論年齡不拘程度不限時日皆得入本社肄業。本社

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Editorial

By T. T. Eugene Tseu

We take great pleasure in introducing to our readers Mr. Francis Zia, whose name appears for the first time in the editorial staff of our WEEKLY. Mr. Zia formerly studied in the Temple Hill School, Chefoo, where he was famous for his good English. At Tientsin he started two periodicals, the China Bulletin and the China Sun, both having enjoyed wide circulation. When he first came to Shanghai, he was connected with the Shanghai Gazette. Mr. Zia has had extensive experience in writing. We are glad that he has joined us, and we feel sure that he will do a great deal for us in the coming issues of our WEEKLY. He has promised to give us a number of suggestions on moral and intellectual topics. This offer has our cordial welcome. In the present issue our readers will find a piece of translation done by him.

We feel most indebted to our friend Mr. Ch’iu Yu-lin for his kindness in sending us many pictures of Versailles and Paris. All these pictures are excellent, and nearly all of them have been taken after the war in Europe. They have been recently brought back from Europe. By looking at them we feel as if we were actually seeing the scenes which they picture. We are going to reproduce the pictures in our WEEKLY for the benefit of our readers.

“Boycott” is a word now most frequently heard in this country. What does it mean? Where does it come from? To answer the two questions, we quote the following passage from the “Handy Help” by Albert P. Southwick:

“Captain Boycott was the agent of an estate in Ireland, and the tenants having become dissatisfied with his method of managing the estate, asked the landlord to remove him. This he declined to do, and the tenants and their friends refused to work for Boycott, and made an agreement among themselves that none of them, their friends or relatives, should assist or work under him during harvest. His crops were thus endangered; but assistance arriving from Ulster, the harvest was gathered under the protection of troops. The tenantry then decided to still further extend their system of tabooing by including all persons who had any dealings with Boycott. All such were not only to be ignored and treated as total strangers, but no one was to sell to them or buy of them.”

Thus we see that the word “boycott” was, the name of the first victim of the system. It is now used in a sense that “to boycott” is to combine against a landlord, tradesman, employer, or other persons.
Reader

Selections for Supplementary Reading

Translated and with Notes by Z. C. Koo (顧 濤 卿)

Little Vices

小 惡

(Continued)

John B. Gough 117 used to say, after he 118 reformed, "It was the first 119 glass that 120 ruined me." Perhaps 121 it was a glass of 122 cider or 123 beer—something 124 he thought was 125 harmless. But 126 it 127 started him on the 128 down 129 grade. If 130 he had let 131 it alone, 132 he would not have started on the wrong road: 133 and if he had never started, he would 134 never have become a 135 drunkard.

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戈夫改過自新之後，常謂人曰，

"余之窮困，皆由第一杯酒而來，" 所
謂杯酒者，或為蘋果酒，或為麥酒，氏
固以爲無害，不知竟令其日趨下流
也，使氏能不近酒，何至操行日劣，操
行不日劣，又何至終成酒鬼乎。

【註】116. John B. Gough 爲 John Bartholomew Gough，戈夫，人名，美國戒酒會 (Temperance Society) 派講員也，一八一七年，生於英格蘭 (England) 之肯特 (Kent) 縣，十二歲赴美 (America)，一八三一年，就事紐約 (New York)，旋以放棄業業，窮困不堪，至唱曲為生，一八四二年，改過自新，入戒酒會為派演講員，著作甚富，一八八六年卒，譜 tên bể gê．117. Used, 習慣；習以爲常．118. Reformed, 改過自新；改 ré-form'd．119. Glass, 玻璃酒盅之酒；杯酒．120. Ruined, 使 窮 困；譜 rùo’ınd．121. It—pronoun, 指 “the first glass.” 122. Cider, 蘋果酒；譜 sy’dër．123. Beer, 麥酒，從其譯音，稱為啤酒，或稱皮酒，以大麥或麥芽為主要原料釀製之酒也；飲後有止胃中食物腐敗之效；與他酒不同；譜 bêr．124. He thought was harmless = which he thought was harmless．125. Harmless, 無害的；譜 harm’lès．126. It—pronoun, 指上句之“glass.” 127. Started him on the down grade, 使其操行日劣；使其日趨下流；Started 使之進入，譜 stär’tèd．128. Down, 斜下 的；向下 的．129. Grade, 階級；等次；譜 grad．130. He—pronoun, 指 “Gough.” 131. It—pronoun, 指 126 注 同．132. He would not have started on the wrong road, 何至誤入歧路；何至操行日劣．133. And if he had never started = and if he had never started on the wrong road, 何至終成酒鬼．134. Never, 決不；終不—adverb, modifying the verb phrase “would have become.” 135. Drunkard, 酗漢；酒徒；酒鬼；譜 drünk’árd．

* * * * *

15. When is a very angry man like a clock fifty-nine minutes past twelve? When he is just going to strike one.

(譯) 15. 一個非常生氣的人，何時正一鐘方在十二點五十九分上。

(答) 15. 即當其將撲擊一人之時。

(註) 15. to strike one 作「打一個人」解，亦作「敲響一點」解。
16. France and England fell out over Egypt. France backed out when England got financial control in Egypt, and this was bitterly resented by the French. When the English, under General Kitchener, had conquered the Sudan in 1898, at the cost of many lives, a French explorer, Colonel Marchand, rapidly crossed the heart of Africa from the west and planted the French tricolor at Fashoda, in the upper Sudan, before Kitchener could reach there. When word of this reached Paris and London, war seemed inevitable, and it would have come had not the French given way. The "Fashoda affair" made English and French still more bitter enemies—a fact emphasized by outspoken French sympathy with the Boers in their war with England two years later. Englishmen were insulted in France, and both nations talked of each other as "hereditary enemies."

English Grammar for Middle Schools
THIRD YEAR
Translated into Chinese

Relative Pronouns

55. Relative Pronouns

The officer shot the soldier who deserted.

56. Relative Pronouns

1. Chow has lost a knife which belongs to me.
2. Tell me the news that you have heard.

The following are personal pronouns:

1. I, you, me.
2. he, it, him.
3. she, your, her.
4. your, mine, my, yours.
5. we, our, us.
6. his, hers.
7. their, ours.
8. it, her.
9. you, your.
10. they, theirs, them.
11. you, me.
12. your, you, he.

The above pronouns are personal pronouns because they stand for the person speaking, the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.

This is the father; that is the mother. They (father, mother) are parents.

Mary is in the garden; John is standing beside her. Tell them (Mary, John) to come.

Ethel, where is your (Ethel’s) book?

I saw my brother’s and sister’s pens, but I do not know where their (brother’s, sister’s) knives are.
5. The boy said: "Give me (boy) some candy."
6. The dog is a faithful animal. It (dog) barks when it (dog) sees a stranger.
7. The deer's horn is beautiful, but its (deer's) legs are thin.
8. The servant said: "I (servant) know my fault."
9. The lady said that she (lady) is the wife of my friend.
10. Will you (Mr. Chang) come to take supper with me, Mr. Chang?
11. The students said, "We are preparing our (students') lessons."
12. The people demanded, "Give us (people) liberty."

練習十六答案

1. He did the work himself. 
2. You yourself can do it as well as he can.
3. I myself was to blame.
4. He will hurt himself if he is not careful.
5. You will tire yourself out.
6. You should look out for yourselves.

7. They ought to respect themselves in the matter.
8. They amused themselves with the book.
9. We saw the president himself as he rode by.

練習十七答案

1. What, interrogative pronoun, used as the object of the verb take.
2. Which, interrogative pronoun, used as the subject of the verb will go.
3. Who, interrogative pronoun, used as the subject of the verb wanted.
4. Who, interrogative pronoun, used as the subject of the verb will go.
5. Which, interrogative pronoun, used as the subject of the verb is.
6. What, interrogative pronoun, used as the object of the verb do (second do).
7. What, interrogative pronoun, used as the object of the prepositional verb looking for.
8. What, interrogative pronoun, used as the subject of the verb is.
9. Which, interrogative pronoun, used as the subject of the verb is.
10. Which, interrogative pronoun, used as the subject of the verb is.
The Uses of Prepositions

By F. S. Hwang

(Continued from No. 213)

The absorption of moisture by sponges, sugar, salt, etc., are familiar examples of capillary attraction.

708. He shot a lion with this gun.

709. I like novels by Dickens.

710. A lion was shot by him.

711. He made a fortune by dishonest means.

712. I will let him know by telegraph.

713. Did you communicate by letter or by word of mouth?

714. This knitting was done by hand.

Example: By post, by mail (以郵); by telephone (以電話); by wire (以電信).
Commercial Conversation

Translated by F. S. Hwang

At a Bookseller's

Another Customer (rather rough mannered and hot tempered)

C. I want a copy of the latest edition of "Commercial Directory of Shanghai."

S. Yes, sir; here's a copy. Three dollars fifty.

C. Look here! The first page is smudged; and one of the corners of the back cover is cracked. Haven't you a better copy than this?

S. Very sorry, sir; that's the last copy we have on hand of this work. We've completely run out of stock of this work; but are expecting a fresh consignment within the next few days.

C. Oh, I can't wait. I want it for business purposes. Well, anyway you'll have to knock something off the price, if I'm to take this.

S. We'll take off ten cents, sir, as the book is slightly damaged.

C. Ten cents! Nonsense! You'll have to take off at least twenty cents, or I'll go somewhere else.

S. Very well, sir; we won't quibble over a matter of twenty cents.
Business Letters and Advertisements

By Tseu Yih Zan (周越然)

(Continued)

(VIII)

How to Write a Circular Letter

A circular letter is one which goes in duplicate form to a number of persons, thought of as a class.

The great trouble with most circular letters intended to give special information, is that they are so general that they might just as well be printed as circulars; or if they are soliciting letters, written apparently with the intent of deceiving the recipient into thinking that a letter has been written for him alone, they are usually too long.

Suppose you had a friend and wanted to call his attention to a special offer you could make him on the "Everyday Cyclopedia": you would write a short, simple letter, telling him just what you had. If there was a chance to get him to buy, that short letter would fetch him.

Therefore, when you have a circular letter to write, forget that you are going to write anything more than one letter to one man. Write that one letter. Then write another letter to another man you know,—a different man. Write a third to a man or woman still different. Each time try to word your letter so that it will appeal most strongly to the particular person you know.

Consider each of these letters in turn, and see if there is any reason why it should not appeal equally well to some other person. If it is for any reason not exactly applicable, change it so that it will be applicable, always being very careful not to send out a general letter that will not precisely hit the case of some of the persons to whom you write.

Never send out a circular letter of importance, until in single form you have tried it repeatedly on persons you know, or individual customers with whom you are corresponding. Such trial will prevent the waste of many hundreds of dollars.

A Good Circular Letter

Dear Sir:

If there is one thing you need, and need badly, it is a convenient place to put things.

Of course, you have your bulky files and large roomy desk drawers, but they are not for "things." We mean the little slips of papers, the loose memoranda, the ideas jotted down during spare moments, the interesting clippings cut from the morning's paper, and all the miscellaneous "little" matters that are just small enough to get lost easily and yet valuable enough to be too precious to lose. The biggest file or the most spacious drawer ever manufactured
English Weekly Supplement
Vol. I November 8, 1919 . No. 14

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

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Celebration of Japanese Emperor's Birthday in Tokyo

General Chin Elected Premier
祈書lettes通路
On October 31, in the House of Representatives, 249 members out of 261 present voted for General Chin Yun-peng's Premiership, seven against, and five refrained from voting.

十月三十一日衆議院投票雲鶴
總理票，議員出席者二百六十一人，
同意者二百四十九人，反對者七，不
投票者五。

Thirty Million Dollar Loan Made to
China by American Bank

三千萬之美國銀行大借款
The Government through its representatives in America has concluded a thirty million dollar loan with the Continental and Commercial Bank
of Chicago. The sum includes $5,000,000 for writing off the loan made with the same bank in 1916. The loan contract specifies how the money shall be spent and provides for a certain amount of supervision in the spending and accounting to insure a practically wasteless handling of the funds.

The Disbandment Plan of Peking

The Government will submit to the forthcoming conference of Tuchuns at Peking a disbandment plan intended for submission to the Shanghai Conference. The plan proposes reducing the present forces by sixty per cent in the next three years. Ten thousand troops will be utilized on the Huai River conservancy, but the provinces affected will do their share of the earthwork with the soldiers. The total military expenditure is estimated at $120,000,000.

The Tibetan Question

In reply to the request of Sir John Jordan for the immediate resumption of Tibet negotiations the Wai-chiaopu states that the matter cannot be settled until the North and the South have been reunited.

Military and Civil Governors Aid Agriculture

Announcement was made of a joint gift of $6,000 by His Excellency Li Shun, Military Governor, and His Excellency Chi Yao-lin, Civil Governor, of Kiangsu, to the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking. The two checks,
each for $3,000, were forwarded through the American Consul at Nanking. These gifts were made for the encouragement of the practical work in sericulture, cotton, etc., being carried on by the College of Agriculture and Forestry. The gift was greatly appreciated by the University, and would be devoted to furthering its agricultural and forestry work.

United States Consul General Thomas Sammons left Shanghai on November 1 for Japan where he went on board a steamer for Melbourne, his new post. His departure was the occasion of an unprecedented demonstration in which all nationals took part, several hundred people assembling at the Customs Jetty to watch the tender leave for the Empress of Russia. Allied consuls or their representatives, Chinese officials, business men, industrial men, representatives of organizations, and citizens of every walk of life from all communities were present to say farewell to the man who held the post of United States Consul General at Shanghai for the past six years.

Departure of Mr. Sammons

美總領事行矣

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The Seaplane “NC-4” As It Was Pictured Beside the U.S.S. Shawmut in Lisbon Harbor on the Completion of the First Transatlantic Flight

專為鼓勵養蠶植棉等實習之用，金陵大學對於此舉，頗為感激，當用以擴充農林事業云。

Agriculture (äg'ri-kü-lār-i-tūr), 棉區; 棉學; Gift, 禮物; 館物, His Excellency, 官長之尊敬, Li Shun, 李紳, Military Governor, 軍督, Chi Yao-lin, 齊耀琳, Civil Governor, 省長, Kiangsu, 江蘇; College of Agriculture and Forestry, 農林科, University of Nanking, 金陵大學, Checks,支票; 薪票, American Consul, 籌辦領事, Nanking, 南京; Encouragement, 鼓勵, Sericulture (sēr-i-kü-lār-i-tūr), 養蠶; Cotton, 棉花; Appreciated, 感激; Furthering, 擴充; Agricultural (äg-i-ri-kü-lār-i-tūl), 農業的; Forestry, 林業的;
Departure, Mr. Sammons (säm‘önz), United States Consul General, Shanghai, Japan, went on board a steamer, Melbourne (mél‘bûrn), Australia. Unprecedented, nationals of Japan, assembled at a customs jetty, Empress of Russia (rûsh’â), Russian steamship. Allied officials, business men, organizations, communities, said farewell.

Japanese Stuff Burned at Canton

The students at Canton are still carrying on an unabating campaign against Japanese goods.

A large quantity of paper valued at $40,000 and a quantity of porcelain, linen, cotton goods, and matches were burned on a bonfire on October 27 after which the students made a demonstration parade through the city.

The Heavenly Feet Organization in Kaifengfu

Recently an anti-footbinding organization has been effected by the leading Chinese in Kaifengfu. The name is the Heavenly Feet Organization. They plan to operate over the entire province. Every Sunday there is a special meeting and much literature is being put out against bound feet. Students of boys' schools are being urged to organize themselves into groups and to take this pledge: "I will not marry a woman with unnatural feet."

Delegate Lu in Rome

Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang, in the course of an interview at Rome, said regarding Shantung:

"China has unshakable confidence in the final decision according to the principles of justice which must insure all countries full satisfaction of their legitimate national aspirations."

He announced that he had arranged with Signor Tittoni in Paris for the institution of a direct shipping line between Trieste and Tientsin, while in Rome, he planned to form an
CURRENT EVENTS

Italo-Chinese bank with Italian and Chinese capital, and also an Italo-Chinese Association presided over by Senator Artom, President of the Italian Colonial Institute.

Lu Tseng-hsiang, in Rome, interviewed and discussed the situation in Tientsin, the Italo-Chinese bank, and the Italo-Chinese Association, presided over by Senator Artom, President of the Italian Colonial Institute.

Chinese Labor Corps in France

The Chinese labor corps in France is now being repatriated at the rate of five hundred men a day. Repatriation will be completed by December 31 if sufficient shipping is available.

Gold Discovered in Northern Siberia

An Omsk telegram states that gold has been discovered in the region of Okhotsk over an area of several hundred square versts.

Situation at Fiume Again Critical

The United States has not accepted the proposal of Signor Tittoni, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the constitution of an independent state of Fiume under the League of Nations and the cession of the Volosca district to Italy. It is still hoped, however, that a solution will be reached.

It is understood that Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, has made a further strong appeal to the United States Government.

The British and French Governments are endeavoring to ease the situation which is undoubtedly again becoming critical.
General Diaz in London

General Diaz had a great reception in London on October 24 when he received the freedom of the city and a sword of honor at the Guildhall. The large and distinguished gathering which filled the Guildhall included Mr. Balfour, Mr. Winston Churchill, and the Italian Ambassador.

Great Fair in London, Birmingham, and Glasgow

The British Board of Trade is organizing a great Fair to be held at the end of February, 1920, concurrently in London, Birmingham, and Glasgow.

Only manufacturing firms of the British Empire will be allowed to exhibit. Over one hundred thousand invitations have been issued.

A special branch of the Board of Trade is directly organizing the London Fair, while the Fairs in
Birmingham and Glasgow will be arranged by the Municipalities under the auspices of the Board of Trade.

Disorders again broke out recently in Alexandria when the police attempted to prevent demonstrations by the crowd and took steps to close a mosque which was a notorious center of sedition.

The crowd became aggressive, the police made a baton charge and a general free fight followed. Troops were quickly brought up in motor lorries. They first fired in the air but later were compelled to fire on the crowd. Two Egyptians were killed and twenty wounded. Three officers of the Egyptian police and twenty-four constables were wounded.
International Labor Conference Opened

International Labor Conference opened in Washington on October 29. The delegates present represented thirty-six countries and included the Ambassadors or Ministers of many nations. The United States was not represented officially, but Mr. Samuel Gompers and other prominent American Labor experts were present. It was announced that the representatives of Capital and Labor in the United States would take part unofficially in the conference.

Celebration of Japanese Emperor's Birthday in Tokyo

The Japanese Emperor’s birthday was celebrated on October 31 in Tokyo more impressively than usual, though a steady downpour of rain interfered with the arrangements. The day was ushered in by the timely announcement of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace by the Emperor in all the newspapers. In the morning a review was held by the Emperor, and an immense concourse was present. At night the Foreign Minister entertained 2,000 guests at a ball-supper, which was attended by the members of the Royal Family, and was one of the most brilliant functions ever held at the Foreign Office.

Senator Poindexter to Stand as Republican Candidate

It is announced in Washington that Senator Poindexter will stand as Republican candidate for the Presidency.


Celebration, 慶祝, Japanese Emperor's Birthday, 10月31日, 東京, 日本之天長節, 皇宮舉行闔家慶祝之日, 是舉行盛禮式, 見者甚多, 晚間外要大臣在外務省設跳舞, 夜宴, 宮女皇族共二千餘人, 華麗破天荒之盛舉也.

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would not hold these things, at least not in convenient shape.

But we have something that will! It is a unique durable desk cabinet invented by a genius who understands writers and writers' needs. Further than that, it is fitted with patent, flexible, leather-tipped compartments so indexed that not only can you readily find all the papers you put into the compartments, but you are told automatically where everything else pertaining to these papers can be located. No matter if you have the cabinet filled with papers you can always lay your hands on any particular one. There is a place for everything—nothing can be lost.

Yours truly,

Explanatory Notes (VIII)


* * * * *

The answer will be given in the next issue.
Withdrawal of Troops from Siberia

The recent announcement of the proposal of the United States for the withdrawal of the troops stationed at Siberia is an action fraught with grave consequences. When the Powers sent a joint expedition to Siberia, their original aim was to check the intrigues of Germany. But the actual developments have been contrary to their original plans. The intrigues of the Germans, though not entirely theoretical, have never assumed serious proportions. Moreover, the revolution in Germany and the armistice followed by the signature of the Peace Treaty have wrought great changes in the world situation. While Germany has not been able to proceed with her intrigues, Japan has succeeded in taking advantage of the expedition to gratify her own desires. By entering into a league with the militarists of China, forming a secret military pact, increasing her troops in China and invading Chinese territory on a larger scale, she has been able to put into practice her aggressive schemes of establishing her particular sphere of influence in Manchuria and Mongolia. Japan has also enlisted the cooperation of Semenoff and his followers in order to fan the flame of disorder, which served as an excellent pretext for the prolongation of the military pact. Thus the troubles in the North have been intensified by the expedition. Surely this situation was never anticipated by the Powers in the beginning of the expedition.

Now that America has taken the lead in proposing the withdrawal of the Allied troops in Siberia, we may expect that this measure will have the effect of removing the source of the present unrest. But there are two things to which attention ought to be directed. In the first place, the troops of all the Allied nations should be withdrawn without any exception. It must be remembered that although Japan has hitherto adopted an aggressive policy in Siberia, the presence of the troops of other Allies in Siberia was more or less a check on the actions of the Japanese militarists. If Japan should be allowed to continue to station her troops in Siberia after the withdrawal of the troops of the other Powers, she would be able to behave more recklessly by reason of her occupying the field exclusively. In the second place, even if Japan agrees to the withdrawal of her troops, it would be necessary to insist on a clear understanding that Japanese loafers will be completely withdrawn from Siberia; otherwise these will remain to sow the seeds of further disturbance. And this will put an end to all hopes of the restoration of peace in Siberia.

We would like to point out that the steps under discussion are not only of vital concern to the peace of the Far East, but they will affect the situation of the world at large. It is to be hoped that all the Powers will direct their attention to the significance of the question at stake because publicity may, after all, prove to be the only means of averting what would otherwise result in a grave world disaster.—Translated from the “Sin Wan Pao.”
Miscellaneous

By Henry Bain

Not a...之研究

There is not a moment to be lost.

(a) He is not a fool.
(b) He is no fool.

(1) There was a distant sound of wind, but all was so quiet around the house that not a leaf was heard to rustle.

(2) The sun shone scorchingly hot, and not a soul was to be seen on the road.

(3) I had not a wink of sleep last night.

(4) I was not a bit surprised at the news.

(5) I was not a little surprised at the news of his failure.

普通否定
加重否定

(a) There is no rice. .......... not a grain of rice.
(b) He knows no English. .......... not a word of English.
(c) There was no wind. .......... not a breath of wind.
(d) I was not a bit surprised at the news.
(e) I was not a little surprised at the news of his failure.

此書中談及之數詞，用者用not a few, 表數者用not a little
Contributed Articles

Words in Pairs

Connected by the conjunction "and"

199. Twice and once.

(例) I am very sorry that I didn't attend the meeting as it rained twice and once yesterday.

(註) Twice and once = now and then, 兩次；不時。

200. Twos and threes.

(例) The average Chinese are often sitting in the tea house to gossip by twos and threes.

(註) Twos and threes = two or three in a group, 二三成群。

201. Up and about.

(例) Though it was a little after five, yet there were a good many students up and about in the field.

(註) Up and about = no longer in bed; dressed and moving about, 起身；起身。

202. Up and doing.

(例) The spring has come, and it is time for the farmers to be 'up and doing'.

(註) Up and doing = busy; active and alert, 奮發。

203. Up and down.

(例) During the strike there were a great many students walking up and down in the streets.

(註) Up and down = from one place to another, 往來；上下。

204. Ups and downs.

(例) The ups and downs of the rival parties furnished subjects for two excellent cartoons.

(註) Ups and downs = prosperity and adversity; successive rises and falls, 報興；盈虧。

205. Vague and indistinct.

(例) Last evening Mr. Wong gave a speech. His voice being vague and indistinct, the audience could not make head or tail of it.

(註) Vague and indistinct = of no distinction; not clearly understood, 模糊；不諳。

206. Vassals and inferiors.

(例) Being vassals and inferiors, they dare not say something about politics.

(註) Vassals and inferiors = of inferior rank, 低級官職；下級官職。
207. Watch and ward.

The officers of the border towns were instructed by the military and civil governors to keep watch and ward against Russian attacks.

Watch and ward is the charge or care of certain officers, to keep a watch by night and a guard by day, for the preservation of the public peace.

208. Watch and watch.

Watch and watch is much better than to keep all hands at a time.

Watch and watch = an arrangement by which the watches are alternated every other four hours.

209. Ways and means.

Little Shu said that he would be responsible for finding the ways and means for carrying the struggle on, if the North would declare war against the South.

Ways and means = methods of raising money; necessary funds and the manner of procuring them.

It is all right to use money consistent with one's ways and means.
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