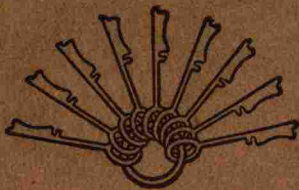


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漢文註釋

英文短篇論說

編者 謝頌羔



華書局編印

SIMPLE ENGLISH ESSAYS

By

Z. K. ZIA, M. A.



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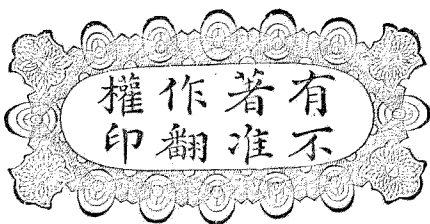
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FOREWORD

BY EVAN MORGAN, D.D.

I have read all these little essays right from the beginning to the end. There is nothing deep about them. They are very simple, but they throb with life. They speak of a variety of things but there is one purpose running through them all and that is partly why the reader's mind is kept alert all the time.

The purpose unfolded is to have a true love of country. Patriotism does not consist in merely looking on but in doing something for the people and the nation.

China is in danger and distress. How can China be saved? There is only one way—the way of a true self-sacrifice for the country. Civil wars have been its bane in the past and no confidence can be placed in generals. They generally war for self aggrandisement. Loving service is the only way out. It is, therefore, necessary for all to share in this work of national salvation. It must not be left to the military alone. Each and all can think for the nation. Without this habit of thinking it will not be very easy to do anything effectively. But good thinking implies personal fitness. This can only come through self-discipline. This self-discipline is a great factor. The author mentions many helps to cultivate personal fitness. The life of nature, the enjoyment of a country life and visits to rural

scenery where flowers bloom and birds sing. Be friendly with animals and watch the wonderful life of animated nature. Eschew the temptation of ease and laziness. Get up early. Such habits will fill you with physical energy and spiritual health.

Take an interest in the welfare of others. Don't let the mind get too entangled in selfish affairs and in money making. Seek out the needy; teach the ignorant and comfort the troubled and distressed. Help the poor to get an education. In many rural districts the farmers are too poor to do this but are appreciative of help in opening simple schools in their midst. Those who so assist the community and their fellow men are really national heroes whether their names are known or not. The country wants constructive workers. Everyone can do something in this way. Gifted men and men of talent and education have a splendid opportunity. Nothing will save the country now except constructive effort. These men are the true patriots

What the author says of the evanescence of militarism must be true. History shows that. The way Europe is trying to check this spirit amongst its own nations shows that the world is beginning to recognise that war with all its modern destructive implements is a menace to civilisation itself. The constructive force is to work by love. This is an ancient Chinese understanding but not easy of acceptance. Men have still much of the brute force in them.

All the appeals and the persuasive recommendations both to the authorities and individuals are couched in simple language and imagery. But they are vivid, and coming from a personal experience of what is advocated, these essays are sure to find a lodgement in the minds of many. And if this can increase the optimism of the people and the younger students, to whom these essays are particularly addressed they will not have been written in vain.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The publication of this little book is made possible by the help of Mr. C. H. Kwei, the editor of Chung Hwa English Weekly, who made copious footnotes on each page. Thanks are due to Mrs. F. R. Millican for reading the book when it was first in MS form. I am also very grateful to Dr. Evan Morgan who took pains in reading the proof and also kindly wrote for the book a very kind and suggestive introduction. Dr. Morgan is 74 years of age, and has a strong love for the Chinese. He has just left China and is on his way to England. His English is excellent.

I am also indebted to the Chung Hwa Book Company for publishing this book. Though it is a simple work, and only suitable for beginners, I hope that many leaders of new China will live out some of the principles that I laid down here.

I hope that the general public will pardon me for publishing such a simple book.

Z. K.

June, 1935
Shanghai, China

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Simple English Essays

SECTION ONE: PATRIOTIC ESSAYS

Leaders of the New China, Create!

Who is the real leader in China? The answer may not be so easy, but my answer to it is simple. The one whom I would call a leader is the one who creates. The generals who simply start wars and do nothing but destroy properties and human lives are not worthy of their names.¹ They are destroyers, not creators.

We must create in order to be patriotic. The period for destruction is passed already. It is out of fashion² to be destructive. No one loves a destructive general. He can never lead us. He is not our friend. We do not wish him success. What we admire are generals who lead us people to peace and prosperity. The most patriotic leaders of China today are those who maintain peace and order³ and who obey their superiors.⁴ We are tired of too many so-called revolutionists. They bring us no comfort. They only kill our people and burn our houses.

1. are not worthy of their name 名實不相稱. 2. out of fashion 不合時.
3. maintain peace and order 維持治安與秩序. 4. obey their superiors 服從上司.

Here is a musician. He produced a song which we today sing as a party song.¹ Many people sing it with cheer. Foreigners regard it as² the national song of the Chinese Republic. Here is some creative work done by an ordinary musician. He has created something for our country. He is our leader. He leads us to sing that song. He is a creator. Therefore, we admire him and call him a real patriot.

Here is an architect. He designed the civic center of the Greater Shanghai.³ He made a good success of it. The buildings are simply beautiful and majestic.⁴ People who see them are inspired by them. He did not boast that he was a national hero. He was modest, and yet his contribution⁵ to our national life is great. He is a leader. He leads us to build up the Greater Shanghai. He is to be admired by us people. He is more helpful to us than the destructive generals who claim⁶ that they are our friends but in reality⁷ they are not.

Here is an engineer. He produced a small electric clock. He sells it cheap. He helps us to keep accurate time. He makes no noise about his work, and yet he actually makes us feel more

1. party song 黨歌. 2. regard as 視爲. 3. the civic center of the Greater Shanghai 大上海市中心. 4. majestic 莊嚴. 5. contribution 貢獻. 6. claim 自稱. 7. in reality 其實.

secure about our time. He saves time for factories. He also has given many working men work to do so that they may in turn feed their families. This is the engineer's contribution. He is our real friend. The generals who know nothing of higher education and whose business is to shoot you and your relatives down are not our friends.

Only those who do constructive work and who love their people are national heroes, no matter what their titles are. They may be common musicians or they may be ordinary engineers. As long as¹ they create something, we take off our hats to them.

So ye leaders of the new China, create. Nothing else will save us now.

Love Each Other

When one wants to find happiness, there is only one correct way. That is by unselfish love. I have a friend who loves me and in him I find companionship and happiness. I have a family. When my children and my wife all show love and kindness to me and I to them, I find happiness. There is only one way to heaven, and that is LOVE.

It is the same all over the world. Where love is, there heaven is. I think the trouble with

1. As long as 既然.

religion is that we talk too much of love and God and do not act upon¹ them in our lives. We are simply putting religion into a false position when we do not love each other.

“Love each other” is the key² to happiness, and happiness is the key to a healthy growth. No one can be healthy without being happy. We must feel happy before we can be strong and useful.

So whenever we want to live a happy life, remember this. Love each other. The whole world is now in the wrong, because nations do not love each other. Our nation is getting weaker and weaker, because we have too many factions³ in our nation and we fight each other. The trouble with us is really here.⁴ We do not love each other.

When we love each other, God is with us. Everything we do in love will be done as it should. Everything will bring us happiness. So why not love each other?

The bird sings beautiful songs. It loves us, and it is happy. The flower pours forth beauty and fragrance. It loves us and we love it. The world around us gives us food and comfort, for God still loves us. But what do we do in return?⁵

1. act upon 循...而行. 2. key 秘訣. 3. factions 黨派. 4. the trouble with us is really here 我等之困難實在此也. 5. in return 回報.

Well, sad to relate, we fight and curse¹ and have no love. What a shame on us!

Let's be quiet and think out the real meaning of life. Is it to fight and war, or is it to love and be kind? Will hate bring us any happiness? Or shall we repent and love each other? Oh! do we need any more civil wars?² Have a heart. Think a little bit, you generals and fighters. Can't you think? Why fight? What's in it? Are you really fighting for the people? Are you really fighting for principles?³ Do you really love your country? I tell you frankly that there is only one way to success. Love each other. There is no other way. Mutual love is the only way.

So, this is your chance. This is my chance. We love each other. Forgive each other's faults. Forget the past, and begin again. From now on let us quit fighting and begin to love everybody.

The Tenth of October⁴

We have had eighteen celebrations on the Tenth of October since the Republic of China was founded. The present festival is the nineteenth one. We are not in a safe position yet. Our soldiers are still fighting for liberty. We have

1. curse 呪詛. 2. civil wars 內亂. 3. fighting for principles 爲主義而戰.
4. The Tenth of October 雙十節.



Dr. SUN YAT-SEN

no rest. Yet we must press forward and seek the true way for our nation.

These years of civil strife¹ have taught us a few important lessons, namely:—

I. China will be unified, but not by military force alone.

Of course we cannot disarm² while other nations all have strong military forces.³ But we know

that soldiers cannot solve every problem. China is so big and complex that a few military leaders can never unify her. Besides, physical and military forces have their limitations; they never can win people's hearts.⁴ Our leaders must understand our people and their pressing needs.⁵ The leaders must first of all love their countrymen

1. civil strife 內亂. 2. disarm 廢除武裝. 3. military forces 軍隊.
4. win people's hearts 獲得民心. 5. pressing needs 急迫之需.

before they can do anything. When love is given to people, then the nation will be truly unified.

2. Tolerance¹ toward other people is very essential in order to avoid further conflicts.

We know that each problem has generally two sides to it. I have the right to hold my view just as you have your right. I must let my friend hold his view. Though we cannot always avoid differences of opinion,² we can certainly make an effort to avoid conflicts. Sometimes it is only a small matter, but when we become angry with our arguments we start a fight. We should take pains to learn how to forgive our opponents³ when we are misunderstood⁴ or mistreated by them. We should learn to be tolerant in our attitudes. Many of our past civil wars were caused by our intolerant attitudes.

3. Let us remember our national hero, Dr Sun Yat-sen and his San Min Chu I.⁵

When we say we believe in Dr Sun and his San Min Chu I, we must try to imitate his life and carry out⁶ his principles. Many of Dr Sun's followers have sacrificed their lives in order that people might live and have better days. They

1. tolerance 忍耐. 2. differences of opinion 意見之不同. 3. opponents 對敵. 4. misunderstood 誤會. 5. San Min Chu I 三民主義. 6. carry out 實行.

were the real patriots. What about ourselves? Perhaps we have failed. We do not live in the spirit of helping poor people. Instead we exploit the poor.¹ How can we say that we are the followers of Dr Sun when we do that? Dr Sun in heaven will call us "sinners". No, we must live up to what we believe when we celebrate the Tenth of October.

So we maintain that we must love our people and do all we can for them. Heavy taxes² must be decreased. Justice must be upheld at all cost.³ No nation can be strong when her people are oppressed.

4. Be Optimistic.

In the past years we admit our many mistakes. We feel sorry over them. At the same time we must forge ahead⁴ and be optimistic. For what is the use of worrying? Now is our chance for correcting the wrong done.⁵ If we have failed nineteen times, there is no reason why we cannot try the twentieth time. In the love of our country we must persist. We still have many honest and wise people in our country. The thing for the nation to do is to use them. They are

1. exploit the poor 剝削貧民. 2. heavy taxes 苛稅. 3. at all cost 無論如何.
4. forge ahead 前進. 5. correcting the wrong done 矯正所為之錯誤.

willing to enlist themselves for the service of our beloved country. Let no man be discouraged as long as we are still free. So let us cheer up.

Long live the Republic of China!

Patriotism Newly Defined

Living in an age like ours¹ one must be reminded of patriotism time and again.² Why? In the first place, we must love our country, for she is dear to our hearts. Just imagine her glorious history; the past with sages like Confucius, Mencius, and Wang Yang Ming.³ Can you imagine how a nation with the founders of Confucianism, Taoism, and other highly developed philosophical systems can go down before a bunch of cruel and unreasonable militarists? No, China must go on. No nation can subjugate⁴ her simply because China is weak and another nation has a lot of bombing planes.⁵

In the second place, those of us who know English and have better education must consider it a great shame if we do not bear the responsibility

1. living in an age like ours 生存在我們這樣的時代裏。 2. time and again 時時。 3. Confucius, Mencius, Wang Yang Ming 孔子, 孟子, 王陽明。 4. subjugate 征服。 5. bombing planes 轟炸機。

of¹ helping our nation when she is in trouble. We cannot afford to be the slaves of another nation. We simply cannot imagine that we shall lose our freedom. We must do the best² we can to make this land of ours a free and happy nation.

My dear country-men, unite. We must stand up as one man before our common foes.³ We must be ready to defend our country. We must forget our own petty differences of opinion and not remember the faults of our fellow country-men. We must love our country, and forge ahead.⁴ The Americans sing their national songs, and love their country. The Englishmen sing their national songs, and love their country. Why not we? So let us sing our national song too, and with our might and main⁵ love our country.

That means that we must know how to sacrifice ourselves. We must be willing to do a lot of things for others. We must be patient in our daily contact with our fellow-men. We must seek to help the poor amongst us. We must be ready to bear the burden of the less fortunate and the laboring men. Nothing should stop us from loving our country.

1. bear the responsibility of 負...之責. 2. do the best 盡力.
 3. common foes 公敵. 4. forge ahead 向前進. 5. with our might and main 用全力.

Just to say a few nice words about patriotism is not nice. One must determine to carry our love into practice. Do it today. For me, I have not passed one day without remembering our national shame.

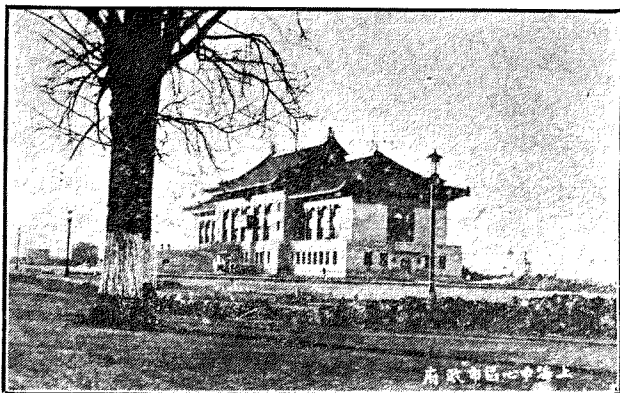
Young men and women, today is ours. No one can tell about our future. You and I can make it, if we just trust and obey. Trust in justice and love, and obey the law of love. For I thoroughly believe that bombs and lies will never win. Only LOVE will survive.

The New Civic Center¹

Yesterday it was the birthday of Dr Sun Yat-sen.² My friend took me to see the new civic center north of Kiangwan. No doubt it is a great sight. The main building with its grand appearance glittering with gold is something that every Chinese should be proud of.

Shanghai is a big city. The main building is to be its center. We hope that many foreigners will see that after all Shanghai still belongs to China, not to any one foreign power.³

1. civic center 市中心. 2. Dr Sun Yat-sen 孫總理. 3. power 列強.



THE NEW CIVIC CENTER

Yesterday we saw many boy and girl scouts there. They were having a grand time. I could see how happy they were. Some of them were marching. A few of them were cooking. Most of them were playing around and enjoying their fellowship of one another. Nothing makes me happier than to see our youngsters full of life and joy.

My friend and I on the way to the civic center saw the public park. Formerly we just passed by it. Yesterday we entered the park. We saw many interesting things in it. There are bridges and canals in the park. Flowers are abundant everywhere. Nice big trees are planted here and there. The entire park is a piece of art. No doubt, those who planned this must have used

their brain a great deal. Their effort calls forth¹ our commendation.

I urge the well-to-do² people in Shanghai to do one patriotic thing, namely, to build their residences in the new civic center right away.³ I know that there are some difficulties about this proposal. But let the difficulties go, and remember that this center belongs to us Chinese. If we do not go there to live, some foreigners may go there and occupy it for us. Countrymen, let us remember that our government needs our backing.⁴ If we do not appreciate the effort of the government and let them do their part without our co-operation then I think we are ungrateful to the government. So I urge that we go to live there.

I need not mention all the good points of the new civic center. It will be a safe place for us to live. A lot of policemen are stationed⁵ there. The roads are wide and the air is fresh. It will be a very healthy place to live. I should like to live there myself. To my mind a center like that is a great proof that we Chinese are still quite alive. If foreigners do not believe my words, they may take a joy ride⁶ and see the place.

1. calls forth 唤起. 2. well-to-do 富有的. 3. right away 立即.
4. backing 贊助, 後盾. 5. stationed 駐紮. 6. take a joy ride 乘汽車去一兜.

At the same time I sincerely hope that from now on our government will co-operate with the people in every way. Let the government and people become good friends. The future of China depends upon this co-operation.

Nov 13, 1933.

Why Men Fight

From ancient history down to the present, men have been fighting each other. The fighting spirit is strong in men. No matter how advanced civilization is, men still prefer fighting to peaceful dealings.¹ How sad it is, and why?

1. I think we men should let women rule from now on, because we are not so advanced in LOVE.

Women have been trained in the art of love for centuries. They first love their husbands with their whole hearts. Then they love their children with their whole hearts. They have acquired a loving heart,² whereas men never advance very far in the way of love. When love is lacking,

1. prefer fighting to peaceful dealings 寧願戰而不願和平了事。 2. a loving heart 愛人之心。

man cannot rule. He is bound to fail.¹ When he has no love, then he resorts to fighting whenever difference of opinion² occur. I therefore maintain³ that if this world cannot be ruled well by men, then let the women rule us.

2. I think men are generally stupid, and that is why most of the wars start.

We men do not stop to think⁴ deeply enough. When we get angry, we want to fight. This is how most of the wars start. Some of the soldiers got mad⁵ and they began to fight and left us homeless. They did not know why they fought. If we use our minds more and think twice before we plunge into a horrible war we would not fight.

If we want to avoid war, let us think deeply.

3. We fight because we are proud.

No one will fight if he thinks that he is weak and poor. Only the proud and arrogant people fight. Women do not fight because they know they are weak. Men are fond of fighting because they know they are strong. But in the end⁶ men

1. bound to fail 必定失敗. 2. difference of opinion 意見不同.
3. maintain 主張. 4. stop to think 停而去想想. 5. got mad 發狂
6. in the end 結果.

are killed and wounded. They suffer terribly. This is the curse of pride.¹ So if we cease to be proud, there is a chance for us to stop war. Otherwise, there is little chance for peace.

4. Men fight because they are less religious.

I saw many women worship the Goddess of Mercy in Pootoo² last summer. Not many men did so. Women realize their own sins. Men generally do not, and therefore they don't feel the need of repentance. They continue to fight amongst themselves.

If we want to live long and enjoy our lives, we must pray and sing hymns. No matter what religion you believe in,³ prayer and singing are two essentials. When men start to pray and sing, they generally do not go to war.

These are the four reasons. They are obvious reasons. Yet most of the war-lords may not admit them. Let them think what they please. But if they fight they will surely suffer or cause others to suffer.

So I have written the above simple essay, hoping that some of us may learn the lesson and

1. the curse of pride 驕傲之禍. 2. Pootoo 普陀. 3. no matter what religion you believe in 無論你信奉何宗教。

help to make the world better by living loving and peaceful lives ourselves.

Kindly Acts

If you go to the North China,¹ you will surely notice the poverty of the people. They are left as orphans. Warlords have plundered them. Bandits have killed and robbed them. The innocent people suffer terribly.²

Yet there are kind-hearted people who help the people in the North. I need not mention the names of the friends of the North China. I simply³ point out the kindly acts done by those noble men and women who gave their lives for human beings.⁴

1. In Chefoo⁵ I found a school in which children who are deaf are taught to speak. These children came from poor homes as well as from the rich homes. They cannot speak, but they are taught to speak. And when I visited the school, I saw how these children were taught to read a story. And they read the story well. This is the way a

1. North China 華北. 2. suffer terribly 非常受苦. 3. simply 不過.
4. human being 人類. 5. Chefoo (chē-ōō') 芝罘.

child who is deaf is taught to learn words. He is shown a cup.¹ Then the teacher speaks slowly the word, "cup." The child observes closely the lips of the teacher, and then begins to imitate the teacher. Sometimes the child succeeds in giving the correct pronunciation,² sometimes he fails. In case³ he cannot pronounce correctly, he is led before a mirror. Then the teacher speaks slowly the word "cup" again. The child looks at the teacher and then looks at the mirror and finally he succeeds in pronouncing the correct sound. It is a wonderful process.⁴ The deaf⁵ now can speak. They hear through their eyes!⁶ The people who run⁷ this school are not the officials of our nation. No, they are interested in something else. The deaf and dumb are not in their mind. But some people who have a loving heart have done this kindly act. Today there are more than ten such schools for the deaf and dumb children in our country. These schools are doing our country a great service.⁸

2. When I was in Shantung Province I ate a lot of pears and apples. And I was told those pears and apples were originally introduced from

1. He is shown a cup 拿一隻杯子給他看. 2. giving the correct pronunciation 發正確之音. 3. in case 設使. 4. process 方法. 5. the deaf 聾者. 6. hear through their eyes 藉其目而聽. 7. run 開設. 8. doing our country a great service 大為國家盡力.

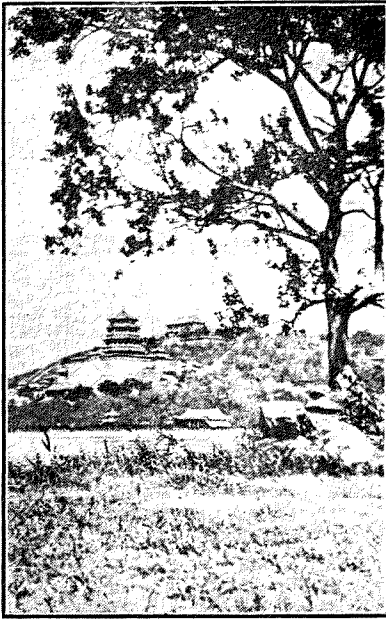
foreign nations. Some foreigners who wanted to help China introduced them. Today these pears and apples not only make many people prosperous, but actually bring blessings¹ to those who eat them. I was also told that peanuts² were also originally introduced by some foreign friends. Today the production of peanuts in the North China is tremendous. Grapes were also introduced into China some years ago by a missionary.³ Of course we have our own grapes, peanuts, apples and pears. But we enjoy the transplanted⁴ foreign fruits and nuts immensely. They help to increase our national wealth. I bow my head to the people who introduced these things to us. They have done a kindly act.

For me,⁵ I don't care for⁶ kindly promises. The kindly act counts!⁷ Readers, do you think so, too?

The Old Palaces⁸

Most of the foreigners who visit Peiping⁹ admire the old palaces there. The buildings are

1. blessings 幸福. 2. peanuts 落花生. 3. missionary 傳道者.
4. transplanted 移植的. 5. for me 就我個人. 6. I don't care for 我不喜.
7. the kindly acts count! 善行是有價值的! 8. the old palaces 故宮.
9. Peiping 北平.



THE OLD PALACES

big and impressive.¹ The decorations are artistic. The designs are original and distinctly Oriental. There is nothing comparable to them in Western lands² therefore foreigners are impressed by the old palaces.

But I am not very enthusiastic over the old palaces for various reasons. First of all, the

old palaces represent the despotic rule³ which nobody cares for nowadays. If we do not care for emperors and princesses, much less do we⁴ care for the places where they used to live. In the second place, these buildings were built by thousands of⁵ carpenters and masons who never had a chance to enjoy the palaces. They sacrificed their energy and joy in order to build luxurious places for a few emperors, queens, princes, princesses,

1. impressive 莊麗. 2. Western lands 西洋諸國. 3. the despotic rule 專制政體. 4. much less do we... 我們更不... 5. thousands of 數千.

and eunuchs¹ to live in. This does not seem to me very fair. The third reason is that I feel sorry for some of the emperors who lived there. Some killed themselves. Others were killed. Still some who had too much to eat and drink died an early death. Women became playthings. Men became eunuchs. Everything became artificial and unnatural. The curse of human vanity!² I do not admire the old palaces when I think of these things.

Now let us remember the lessons that old palaces teach us. Materials³ cannot improve civilization. Only a kind heart can win people's admiration.⁴

The Emperors

In Peiping you may find a place where you can buy a printed photograph of emperors. Most visitors like to get one, for after all you only spend ten cents or so⁵ for a hundred or more emperors. It is really cheap.

Emperors nowadays are cheap. I did not even care to buy one hundred emperors for ten cents. In Tientsin I only had to pay a few cents for the handwriting of an emperor, but I did not

1. eunuchs 太監. 2. The curse of human vanity 人類虛榮之禍.
3. materials 物質. 4. only a kind heart can win people's admiration
僅仁慈之心能獲得人民之敬服. 5. ten cents or so 一角錢左右.

buy it for the writing of an emperor is not necessarily good. I certainly would not buy a sheet of waste paper with words written by an emperor.

What do I care for an emperor? For was he not also an ordinary person? In fact he was less than an ordinary person. He did not know the meaning of love, for no woman married him because she loved him. Nor was an emperor allowed to fall in love.¹ He must marry a princess who was also rather limited in her love experience.

An emperor was not allowed to come out from his palace. Virtually² he was a prisoner, for he could not travel as he wished. He did not know the living conditions³ of people. And naturally he never experienced the joy of plain living.⁴

There are flowers and trees in the old palaces, but they are not many. Sceneries in a palace are artificial, and they cannot compare with natural beauties.⁵ No emperor has had the experience of enjoying nature. I pity the emperors.

I saw the deathbed of an emperor in Peiping. It was dark and unattractive. The bed was made of wood entirely. I really do not care to sleep in

1. fall in love 戀愛. 2. virtually 實際上. 3. living conditions 生活狀況. 4. plain living 樸素之生活. 5. natural beauties 自然的美麗.

a bed like that. Yet emperors have to¹ sleep in a place where it is generally dark so nobody can see them.

It is no fun² to be an emperor. Yet there are thousands of ambitious³ people on earth who want to be an emperor. How foolish are human wishes!

The Tragedy⁴

When one believes that luck, defeat or failure are punishments⁵ sent from heaven, one does not understand why mankind⁶ has to face⁷ tragedy so often.

As I read some books on the Great War,⁸ I was convinced⁹ that tragedy had been brought about¹⁰ by human hatred and conceit.¹¹ The Great War would not have occurred if a few diplomats¹² in Europe had been honorable¹³ and careful. The suffering¹⁴ that the world has to go through¹⁵ now is due to¹⁶ a handful of¹⁷ politicians¹⁸ and militarists¹⁹ whose hearts have been hardened.²⁰

1. have to 必須. 2. no fun 沒趣味. 3. ambitious 野心的. 4. tragedy 慘劇, 不幸之事. 5. punishments 刑罰. 6. mankind 人類. 7. has to face 須受. 8. books on the Great War 論歐戰之書籍. 9. convinced 深信. 10. brought about 致成. 11. hatred and conceit 憎惡與自負. 12. diplomat 外交家. 13. honorable 公正, 正直. 14. suffering 痛苦. 15. go through 經歷, 受. 16. due to 由於. 17. a handful of 少數. 18. politicians 政治家. 19. militarist 武人, 軍閥. 20. hardened 變為無情.

What a difference it would make for this poor world of ours if we had only men of Edison's type¹ and not men of Napoleon's type?² Yet how sad it is that the world is full of little Napoleons!

Sarah Bernhardt,³ famous actress,⁴ once made the following remark⁵ after visiting Edison at Menlo,⁶ the home of the world's greatest inventor.⁷

In praising⁸ Edison, she said: "I looked at this man of medium size,⁹ with rather a large head, and I thought of Napoleon I. There is certainly a great physical resemblance¹⁰ between these two men, and I am sure that one compartment¹¹ of their brain would be found to be identical.¹² Of course, I do not compare their genius.¹³ The one¹⁴ was 'destructive'¹⁵ and the other¹⁶ 'creative.'¹⁷

"Creative" ability is the world's great need. "Destructive" ability is the world's tragedy. It

1. men of Edison's type 愛迪生一流之人, 愛迪生係大發明家. 2. men of Napoleon's type 拿破崙一流之人, 拿破崙係軍閥. 3. Sarah Bernhardt (bĕrn'hărt) 法國著名女伶. 4. actress 女伶. 5. remark 言論. 6. Menlo 美國地名. 7. inventor 發明家. 8. praising 稱讚. 9. of medium size 中等身材的. 10. physical resemblance 身體上相似. 11. compartment 部份. 12. identical 相同. 13. genius 天才. 14. the one 指 Napoleon 言. 15. destructive 破壞的. 16. the other 指 Edison 言. 17. creative 創造, 生產.

destroys an institution¹ without mercy. It tears a nation into pieces. It shoots down women and children as sheep. The more destructive one becomes, the better his position. This is real tragedy.

Let us honor² a person or a nation for a noble reason. We will not respect³ him because he can be destructive. If he creates, he is our hero. If he occupies a high position⁴ but creates nothing, he is an undesirable parasite.⁵ It is the same with a nation.⁶ If she does nothing creative, she should be looked down upon.⁷ If she increases the welfare⁸ of human races,⁹ she is our beacon light.¹⁰ And we pay her homage.¹¹

Let no nation act like robbers!¹²

The Crisis¹³

No one knows what will be the outcome¹⁴ if our nation plunges into a war.¹⁵ But we must be prepared¹⁶ with our whole heart. Nothing should

1. institution 制度. 2. honor 敬重. 3. respect 尊敬. 4. occupies a high position 居高位. 5. undesirable parasite 非所欲的寄生物. 6. it is same with a nation 國家亦如是. 7. looked down upon 被藐視. 8. welfare 幸福. 9. human races 人類. 10. beacon light 烽火之光. 11. pay her homage 對之示敬. 12. act like robbers 舉動如強盜. 13. crisis (krī'sis) 危急存亡之秋. 14. outcome 結果. 15. plunges into a war 陷入戰禍. 16. prepared 準備.

stand in our way,¹ No jealousy.² No hatred³ amongst ourselves. No more internal warfare.⁴ Everybody will fight for his father-land.⁵

First of all,⁶ we must obey orders.⁷ If our leader⁸ asks us to be patient,⁹ we must. If our leader tells us to go ahead,¹⁰ we must. If our leader needs us, we must offer ourselves. If our leader says that one should leave his own family, then it is for him to sacrifice¹¹ his joy of home. To fight for one's nation means¹² sacrifice.

Secondly, rich people must give their money for the cause of their nation.¹³ One must realize¹⁴ that after a nation is defeated, money will not save him from being a slave. The rich people must give first. For it is not fair to ask the poor¹⁵ to contribute,¹⁶ since they have not enough to feed themselves, much less to give donations.¹⁷

Thirdly, everybody must be economic.¹⁸ From now on,¹⁹ one must live most simply.²⁰ No one should buy expensive²¹ things. Waste no more

1. stand in our way 妨礙我們。 2. no jealousy 毋再嫉妒。 3. hatred 怨恨。 4. no more internal warfare 毋再內戰。 5. fight for his father-land 爲祖國而戰。 6. first of all 首先。 7. obey orders 服從命令。 8. leader 領袖。 9. patient 忍耐。 10. to go ahead 前進。 11. sacrifice 犧牲。 12. means 意謂。 13. for the cause of their nation 爲國家之故。 14. realize 覺察。 15. the poor 窮人。 16. contribute 捐助。 17. much less to give donations 更無錢以作捐贈。 18. economic 節儉。 19. from now on 自今以後。 20. live most simply 爲極簡單之生活。 21. expensive 昂貴的。

time and money. Try to be productive.¹ No more opium smoking.² No more gambling. No more drinking of wine. No more dissipation.³ Live a clean and useful life.⁴ This is the only way to be strong.

Fourthly, let us be utterly unselfish.⁵ Keep nothing from the nation. The nation is ours, and we belong to⁶ our nation. Help each other, for we are people of one nation. Be united, heart and soul.⁷ No nation can hurt us if we keep perfectly united.

Then we must keep up our courage.⁸ Do the right thing only. Keep our eyes wide open. Use our heads as well as our limbs. Fight with a definite aim⁹ And fight to the finish.¹⁰ The world is going to see a new nation born in this oldest nation of the world.

The Ungrateful¹¹ Son

“Kill the boy,” shouted the crowd.¹² “Down with him¹³—an ungrateful animal.” These words came from the mouths of those who had learned of the evil ways¹⁴ of the boy.

1. productive 生產, 生利. 2. opium smoking 吸鴉片. 3. dissipation 浪費, 淫佚. 4. live a clean and useful life 爲潔淨有用之生活. 5. utterly unselfish 大公無私. 6. belong to 屬於. 7. heart and soul 熱心. 8. keep up our courage 鼓着勇氣. 9. with a definite aim 抱一定之目的. 10. fight to the finish 決雌雄. 11. ungrateful 忘恩負義的. 12. the crowd 羣衆. 13. down with him 打倒他! 14. evil ways 惡行.

Unfortunately¹ the boy was one of the yellow race. He had learned all he could from his aged² father who was a very generous³ old man. The old man had a large fortune,⁴ and the boy not content with⁵ what he inherited⁶ from his father coveted⁷ the entire property.

At first the boy did not carry out his evil intention⁸ for fear of other people. He waited his chance. Once he thought that other people were busily engaged in a dispute⁹ he began to steal bits of property from his aged father. The theft¹⁰ was done but it was only a small part of father's property. Father felt sad, but he could forgive him for that. Then the boy tried again. Still some more valuable things were stolen from the father. Everybody who knew the boy thought that the boy was altogether too greedy.

One night people found the father dying¹¹ in his bed, and heard him say these words: "I am dying, but my eyes will never close, for this boy of mine is the cause of my death."¹² He gave me poison¹³ to eat. I took the poison without knowing it. Now

1. unfortunately 不幸. 2. aged (āj'ěd) 年老的. 3. generous 慷慨的. 4. had a large fortune 擁有巨資. 5. not contented with 不滿足. 6. inherited 承繼. 7. coveted (kūv'ět-ěd) 貪婪. 8. carry out his evil intention 實行他的惡意. 9. busily engaged in a dispute 忙於爭論. 10. theft 偷竊. 11. dying 將死. 12. the cause of my death 致死之因. 13. poison 毒物.

it is too late. And the boy is glad to see me die. What an ungrateful rascal!¹ Oh! my heart is broken because I know that the boy actually planned my destruction."² With these pathetic words,³ the old man passed away.⁴

The boy was an energetic⁵ fellow. He was really a good boy if he had kept good company. But he fell in love with⁶ a bad woman who told him to kill his father so as to get the vast fortune.⁷ He forgot righteousness⁸ and killed his own father.

This is a parable.⁹ I wish the ungrateful son would repent.¹⁰

What Can the North China Do in the Future?

Though there are several handicaps¹¹ that the North has to overcome, the prospects¹² are equally great. In my opinion¹³ the future of North China depends upon¹⁴ two or three things.

1. *There must be no more civil war.*¹⁵

The North China is poor now because civil wars have made it so. Bridges have been broken.

1. rascal 匪徒. 2. planned my destruction 設計弄死我. 3. with these pathetic words 說了這些淒慘的話. 4. passed away 逝世. 5. energetic 有能力的. 6. fell in love with 戀愛. 7. the vast fortune 鉅產. 8. righteousness 公正. 9. parable 譬喻. 10. repent 懊悔. 11. handicaps 障礙. 12. prospects 希望. 13. in my opinion 據我看來. 14. depends upon 賴乎. 15. civil war 內亂.

Farmers' homes have been reduced to ashes.¹ Industry cannot prosper for rich people have fled to coast cities,² such as Shanghai, Chefoo, Tsingtao,³ etc.

2. *Bandits must be suppressed.*⁴

Farmers in the North have to do two things, namely, try to earn a living from the Mother Earth⁵ and then to build watch towers⁶ in order to defend themselves from the danger of bandits. This twofold task is hard⁷ on farmers. The Government ought to help them to eradicate⁸ the bandits. No Government is justified⁹ in letting bandits exist.

3. *Yellow River should be improved all the time.*

We all know that the Yellow River is China's Sorrow.¹⁰ Yet if we use modern scientific methods¹¹ we may be able to turn China's Sorrow into¹² China's Greatest Blessing. Plant a lot of trees everywhere, on mountains and near river banks. Let the soldiers help the farmers to improve the Yellow River, and a few years later we may be able to wipe floods out¹³ in the North.

1. reduced to ashes 化為灰燼. 2. coast cities 沿海諸城. 3. Chefoo, Tsingtao 芝罘, 青島. 4. suppressed 平定. 5. the Mother Earth 發生萬物之地. 6. watch towers 望樓. 7. hard 難堪. 8. eradicate 肅清. 9. justified 證明為正當. 10. China's Sorrow 中國之禍患. 11. modern scientific methods 現代科學的方法. 12. turn into 使...變為. 13. to wipe floods out 除去水災.

Nothing is impossible with the New China. Will power¹ is the thing that will settle our difficult problems.

The Northern people can stand the hard task,² for they are patient and physically strong.³ They live most simply. They eat very coarse food, dress most plainly, but they are honest and can do big things.

The Empress Dowager's⁴ Navy

Sixty million dollars were voted to start a modern Chinese navy. And sixty million dollars were finally raised up⁵ from the purses of the Chinese people. China had a wonderful chance,⁶ to be ranked as one of the great nations of the world. But the Empress Dowager had her own way.⁷

In her mind's eye⁸ she detested everything foreign.⁹ So she thought that to ship¹⁰ money away to foreign nations in order to buy a foreign

1. will power 意志力. 2. can stand the hard task 能耐苦工. 3. physically strong 身體強壯. 4. Empress Dowager 慈禧太后. 5. raised up 籌出. 6. wonderful chance 絕好的機會. 7. had her own way 爲所欲爲. 8. in her mind's eye 在她的心目中. 9. everything foreign 一切外國貨. 10. ship 裝運.

fleet¹ was a terrible loss² to her kingdom. She would rather spend the sixty million in China. So she concluded³ she would not waste⁴ such a large sum⁵ in purchasing⁶ metal⁷ and strange things imported⁸ from foreign lands.

What would she do? She was tired of⁹ her old palaces.¹⁰ She heard so much of the West Lake¹¹ in Hangchow.¹² She wished she could go to see the West Lake in person.¹³ But being an Empress, she could not very well leave Peiping.¹⁴ So one morning after a sleepless¹⁵ night she suddenly got a new idea.¹⁶ That was to use the sixty million dollars to build another West Lake somewhere near¹⁷ Peiping. That was a splendid idea. But she was not quite sure and so she asked the advices¹⁸ of some of her favorites.¹⁹ They all said that was a splendid idea. "Let's start the project²⁰ tomorrow," they pleaded.²¹ And the old Empress agreed.

So in a short time the so-called²² Summer Palace (頤和園) was started and within a few years

1. fleet 艦隊. 2. a terrible loss 極大的損失. 3. concluded 決定.
 4. waste 浪費. 5. such a large sum 這樣一筆鉅款. 6. purchasing 購買.
 7. metal 金屬. 8. imported 輸入. 9. was tired of 厭倦.
 10. palaces 王宮. 11. the West Lake 西湖. 12. Hanchow 杭州.
 13. in person 親自. 14. Peiping 北平. 15. sleepless 失眠的. 16. idea 計劃.
 17. somewhere near 在...之左近. 18. advices 意見. 19. favorites 寵臣.
 20. project 計劃. 21. pleaded 懇求. 22. so-called 所謂的.

it was completed.¹ “Behold,² here is the new West Lake, more beautiful and elegant³ than the one in Hangchow,” remarked⁴ one of the Empress’ favorites. And the old Empress was pleased. But when she saw the Summer Palace, she suddenly remembered that sixty million dollars were originally⁵ raised to build a navy. If she did not do anything along that line,⁶ she had no excuse⁷ in the eyes of⁸ foreign nations and later on⁹ possibly in the eyes of historians.¹⁰ So very cleverly she ordered that a big boat be constructed.¹¹ And the command was carried out immediately.¹² It was a marble¹³ boat with two wheels on the sides. Of course the boat was fixed, so that no foreigners could capture¹⁴ it and take it away.

So everything was arranged¹⁵ and the old Empress enjoyed the rest of her life¹⁶ in this sixty million summer palace. Besides, her navy is still there in the summer palace, to the delight of all sight-seers!¹⁷

1. completed 竣工. 2. behold=look. 3. elegant 雅緻的. 4. remarked 說. 5. originally 本來. 6. that line 指 navy. 7. excuse 推託. 8. in the eyes of 在...之眼光中. 9. later on 後來, 日後. 10. historians 史家. 11. constructed 建造. 12. carried out immediately 立即實行. 13. marble 大理石. 14. capture 俘獲. 15. arranged 安排. 16. the rest of her life 她的餘年. 17. to the delight of all sightseers 使觀光者大喜.

The Lesson of Germany

What lesson does Germany teach the world? Before 1914 Germany was proud, thinking that she was invincible.¹ No doubt Germany had a very strong army.² Yet no nation could survive³ when her leaders were proud. Physical foundation⁴ of a nation is not enough. A nation must have a soul.⁵

Germany was defeated because she relied entirely upon her army.⁶ She even distrusted her own navy.⁷ She had no use for morality and international goodwill.⁸ She thought that rifles,⁹ cannons,¹⁰ and soldiers could solve every problem.¹¹ She made a serious mistake and she suffered the defeat.

Now her leaders realize all those faults. But it seems rather late. Her innocent¹² people now have to suffer because of those arrogant ministers and leaders.¹³

1. invincible 無敵的. 2. army 陸軍. 3. survive 生存. 4. physical foundation 物質的基礎. 5. soul 靈魂. 6. relied entirely upon her army 完全依靠他的陸軍. 7. distrusted her own navy 不信任他的海軍. 8. morality and international goodwill 道德與國際間之好感. 9. rifles 來福鎗. 10. cannons 大砲. 11. solve every problem 解決一切問題. 12. innocent 無辜的. 13. arrogant ministers and leaders 驕傲的官員和領袖.

We must realize¹ that fighting can be only a defensive weapon.² Those who mean to be aggressive³ will always find their punishment.

Remember that war is a dangerous thing. Better not play with it. Also remember that reliance upon⁴ sheer force⁵ is always a serious mistake. Goodwill and love alone can win the world for you, and nothing else can. Let us understand that after all human display⁶ of power has its limits.⁷ It is foolish to be proud and arrogant. Live and let live.⁸ Help each other and live peacefully.⁹

The Real Patriots¹⁰

One may consider a person who fights for his nation¹¹ a patriot. No doubt he is: But there are thousands who never fought but who are patriots just the same.¹² Those who produce¹³ rice and tea for their country are patriots. Those who live simply and do not buy imported goods¹⁴ are

1. 覺悟. 2. defensive weapon 自衛的武器. 3. aggressive 侵略的.
4. reliance upon 依靠... 5. sheer force 單僅武力. 6. display 顯示.
7. has it limits 有限的. 8. live and let live 已欲立, 而立人.
9. peacefully 和平的. 10. patriots 愛國者. 11. fights for his nation 爲國而戰爭.
12. just the same 同樣. 13. produce 種植. 14. imported goods 舶來品.

patriots. Those who teach children so that when they grow up they will become useful citizens¹ are also patriots. Our women who never fight for their country but bear the burden of war² and peace are in a true sense³ of the word patriots. One who calls himself a patriot may not necessarily be considered such.⁴

Sometimes the fighters are not patriots. The German generals who started the European War⁵ are now not considered patriots, for they plunged into a warfare⁶ which only caused the downfall of their fatherland.⁷ The British⁸ generals who persecuted⁹ the American colonists¹⁰ are now not considered patriots, for they lost America for ever for the British Empire. Militarists¹¹ generally are a bunch of rascals¹² whose contribution¹³ to their country are as a rule¹⁴ destructive.¹⁵ They are killers and the enemies of mankind.¹⁶ No matter¹⁷ who they are, when they are in control,¹⁸ the nation that is under their control is doomed.¹⁹

1. useful citizens 有用的公民. 2. bear the burden of war 担負戰爭的責任. 3. in a true sense 真意義. 4. may not be considered such 或許未必是個愛國者. 5. the European War 世界大戰. 6. plunged into warfare 投入戰禍. 7. the downfall of their fatherland 祖國的淪亡. 8. British 英國的. 9. persecuted 虐待. 10. colonists 居住殖民地的人民. 11. militarists 軍人. 12. a bunch of rascals 一批無賴漢. 13. contribution 貢獻. 14. as a rule 大概. 15. destructive 破壞的. 16. enemy of mankind 人類的敵人. 17. no matter 不論. 18. in control 統治着. 19. doomed 定死罪.

History can give us too many such instances. Rome was destroyed by her own militarists. All the ancient nations disappeared¹ because of their militarism.² And much human misery³ has been caused by soldiers.

Yet there are still people who believe in⁴ military power. Nations that have believed solely⁵ in a war god⁶ have all perished without one exception.⁷ Let those people who believe in military power and nothing else wake up⁸ now.

A Good Example of Loyalty

One of the best novels that we Chinese have produced is no doubt the Romance of Three Kingdoms or San Kuo⁹. Many of us have read this novel in Chinese, but it is now translated into English by a famous English scholar.¹⁰ It was published¹¹ a few years ago by one of the leading publishers¹² here in Shanghai. Allow me to suggest that when you care¹³ to read a novel, read San Kuo, for it gives you one great lesson, namely, to

1. disappeared 消滅. 2. militarism 武力主義. 3. human misery 人類的災害. 4. believe in 信仰. 5. solely=entirely 完全. 6. war god 戰神. 7. exception 例外. 8. wake up 醒悟起來. 9. 三國演義. 10. scholar 學者. 11. published 出版. 12. leading publishers 大書局. 13. care 願.

be loyal to your friends. This lesson is very much needed in these days of trouble, for if we have loyalty many of the strifes will pass away.¹ Loyalty is the opposite of double-crossing² and jealousy.³

San Kuo teaches us to keep our words.⁴ It is better to die than to tell lies. It is better to die than to betray⁵ one's friend. It is better to suffer than to give up⁶ one's mission.

In this famous novel we find three great friends, Liu Pei, Kuan Yu and Chang Fei. They are dear to each other. Live or die, they pull together. Their lives are united into one. They are the incarnation⁷ of loyalty. I cite⁸ the following words from the English translation. This is their pledge⁹ and they all keep their words. The pledge of the three friends is this:

"We three, Lui Pei, Kuan Yu and Chang Fei, though of different families, swear brotherhood, and promise mutual help¹⁰ to one end. We will rescue each other in difficulty, we will aid each other in danger. We swear¹¹ to serve the state¹² and save the people.¹³ We ask not the same day of birth but we seek to die together. May

1. pass away 消滅. 2. double-crossing 欺騙. 3. jealousy 猜忌.
 4. to keep our words 守信. 5. betray 賣(友人). 6. give up 放棄.
 7. incarnation 化身. 8. cite 引用. 9. pledge 誓約. 10. mutual help 互助.
 11. swear 立誓. 12. to serve the state 爲國而效勞. 13. save the people 拯民.

Heaven, the all-ruling, and Earth, the all-producing, read our hearts, and if we turn aside from¹ righteousness² or forget kindness may Heaven and man smite us!”

What a noble pledge this was! The nobility of these words will live on as long as human history exists. It is inspiring to read a pledge like this.

It gives us the feeling that we too want to be loyal to our common cause, namely, to save our nation from foreign invasion. We will die together in our common task. We will not forsake each other. We will live together in love and everlasting³ loyalty.

Loyalty is the word for every one of us to carve⁴ in our very being.⁵ It should follow us wherever we go. We should always remember the word. Loyalty is the way out.

A Patriot's Philosophy of Life

I think every one of us will feel very bad if some one calls us “traitor.”⁶ Yet in the real sense of the word,⁷ we are more or less⁸ traitors. Why? In the first place we do nothing to save

1. turn aside from 違反. 2. righteousness 正直. 3. everlasting 永久的, 永遠的. 4. carve 刻. 5. in our very being 我們的人體當中. 6. traitor 賣國賊. 7. in the real sense of the word 就字的真意上說. 8. more or less 多少.

our country. In the second place we do not love our countrymen as much as we ought to. In the street there are many beggars, but we do very little for them. In the prison, there are many prisoners. Do we think of any way so that we may help them too? The poor and the needy¹ are many in our country, and really if we think of no way of helping them, we are not patriots. How can we be called patriots, when we really all the time think of our own welfare?²

The world is full of so-called patriots. They start civil wars,³ and print a lot of nice promises and then think that they are patriots. No, they are not. For all I know⁴ they are traitors.

The students call themselves patriots, and yet at the same time waste their money with girls and day and night spend their time and energy in having a good time.⁵ No, they cannot be called patriots yet.

What shall we do then? First, produce something worthwhile⁶ right now.⁷ Either study hard, or render service⁸ to your fellow-students. Act out⁹ your conception of love. You can do it if you really believe in love.

1. needy 貧乏之人. 2. welfare 幸福. 3. civil wars 內亂. 4. for all I know 據我所知. 5. having a good time 作樂. 6. worthwhile 有價值的. 7. right now 立即. 8. render service 服務. 9. Act out 實行.

Do more and speak less.¹ Do not imitate other people's action. Think out your own way of life. You may be called "a fool" for the time being,² but eventually³ you win out. What do we care if people do not approve⁴ of our ways? The thing is to do what appeals⁵ to me. So have high ideals,⁶ and try your best to put them into practice.⁷

I know for us young people we have many points of weakness.⁸ Well, share your weakness with your best friends⁹ or your teacher or your parents. Have a conference with¹⁰ them and they may encourage you. So fellowship is very essential to one's life. If we have good friends, we may turn to the correct and good side of life.

Many of us know very little how to make ourselves real patriots. Some of us think that if we become soldiers and join the army,¹¹ we become patriots. No, that is not so. Some of us think that when we have plenty of money we can be real patriots. No, that is not so. Some of us think that if we become high officials,¹² we

1. Do more and speak less 多做事少說話. 2. for the time being 暫時. 3. eventually 最後. 4. approve 稱許, 贊成. 5. appeals 引動. 6. ideals 理想. 7. put them into practice 見諸實行. 8. points of weakness 弱點. 9. share your weakness with your best friends 拿你的弱點講給你的好朋友聽. 10. have a conference with 與...討論. 11. join the army 投軍, 當兵. 12. high officials 大官.

can do a lot to save our country. No, this is not the truth. We can become real patriots right now. If every day we do a kind act toward our neighbors we are in the true sense of the word a patriot.

So, only through love can you be a real patriot. Try love now, my friends!

The Spirit of New China

We all know that the old China is gradually disappearing, and the new China is in slow formation.¹ New China is facing her difficult tasks with much uncertainty.² Yet we must not be discouraged. The spirit of the new China should be that³ of a brave explorer.⁴

When we went to Hangchow for a sight-seeing trip,⁵ we had to climb up hills and spent hours on a long journey before we reached our goal.⁶ Some of us felt that it was too much⁷ for the trip, but when it was all over our memory told us that after all because of the hardships⁸ we enjoyed the trip. We had good appetites⁹ after the hill-climbing.¹⁰ We paid the price¹¹ for our enjoyment.

1. in slow formation 慢慢地成立. 2. uncertainty 無確信. 3. that =the spirit. 4. explorer 探險家. 5. sight-seeing trip 遊覽. 6. goal 目的地. 7. too much 過分. 8. hardships 辛苦. 9. appetite 食慾. 10. hill-climbing 爬山. 11. paid the price 出代價.

New China is to be born after long struggles within and without.¹ We must pay the price, and be brave. The spirit of new China is hopeful.

Then I think that right now we should be quite sure that when China becomes really strong and prosperous² she will never use her power to oppress³ the weak and small nation. She will rather teach the small nation to become great and the weak to be strong. In the past history China always helped her neighbors.⁴ She always gathered them together and taught them how to spin and what to have. She will do so in the days to come. She will surely consider it a great shame to send her army and navy to attack a nation without defence.

The spirit of new China will never be revengeful.⁵ She is too proud to be mean. She is such an ancient and great nation that she will consider it below her dignity⁶ to tell lies and take advantages of⁷ the weakness of her neighbors.

New China will be honorable, and nations of the world will recognize that.

I hope that my words are not mere flattery.⁸ I hope that what I said are the things that China will surely do as she has done before.

1. within and without 在內與在外. 2. prosperous 盛旺. 3. oppress 壓迫. 4. neighbors 鄰國. 5. revengeful 富於報仇心. 6. below her dignity 鄙賤. 7. take advantages of 利用. 8. flattery 諂諛.

China aims at no world conquest,¹ but the world will come to China for inspiration and good will.² China will use her virtue as a force but not bombs and airplanes. China will surely revive the virtues that her sages preserved for her.

Young men and women, listen to this. The spirit of China is calling you to come forward and demonstrate³ to the world the greatness of the yellow race. It is not as that demonstrated by the Japanese, which is a bad imitation of the militaristic West.⁴ We the real inheritor⁵ of the Eastern civilization are going to show the real spirit of the East, which is hospitality⁶ and good will. We shall always be proud of our virtues.

So let us revive the true spirit of China. Remember our Confucius,⁷ Mencius,⁸ and Wang Yang Ming.⁹ Strive for the spiritual supremacy,¹⁰ and have nothing to do¹¹ with bombs and airplanes which are backed up¹² by men of greed and pride.

1. world conquest 征服世界。 2. inspiration and good will 靈感與好感。 3. demonstrate 顯示。 4. militaristic West 西方黷武諸國。
5. inheritor 承接者。 6. hospitality 厚待。 7. Confucius: 孔子。 8. Mencius 孟子。 9. Wang Yang Ming 王陽明。 10. spiritual supremacy 精神的優越。 11. nothing to do 無關。 12. backed up 擁護。

China as a French Writer Sees Her

I have kept many foreign writers' accounts¹ of China, but through the fire of the Japanese Undeclared War in Shanghai I nearly lost them all. Here is a bit left which was printed some time ago in the Chung Hwa English Weekly. It is interesting and valuable at once to see how Emile Hovelague² depicted³ China. Whether or not⁴ the author's view⁵ is correct I am not prepared to give the verdict.⁶ I simply preserve a few of the author's statements. Here are a few of them:—

1. "China was long to the West a phantom of the imagination⁷ rather than an object of knowledge."

The author admitted that the West really does not know China.

2. "To the Oriental,⁸ man is not the center of the world; he is only a detail in the Great Whole."

1. accounts 談話, 報告. 2. Emile Hovelague 法國作家. 3. depicted=described 敘述. 4. Whether or not 是否. 5. view 觀察.
6. verdict 意見, 判斷. 7. a phantom of the imagination 幻想.
8. Oriental 東方人, 亞洲人.

The author was correct in this. The Occidental¹ sometimes thinks too much of self.

3. "She (China) is after a fashion² a sort of petrified³ antique Bolshevism."⁴

I think the author was right to a certain extent.⁵ We have a very extensive range of collective life in our larger family system.

4. "For two thousand years, neither priest, nor noble,⁶ nor feudal system⁷ has played any part⁸ in its (Chinese) history. It is the only society which the world has ever known which is purely eular,⁹ purely democratic."¹⁰

This statement is doubtful to me.

5. "China is a civilization, not a nation."

I think the author was right to a certain extent. China as a nation has not been very unified,¹¹ but we have one national written language, one Confucius whom we all respect, and one national aspiration.¹²

6. "She (China) is a mere inorganic agglomeration¹³ of self-governing communities,¹⁴ half

1. Occidental 西方人. 2. after a fashion—to a certain degree 多少.
 3. petrified 堅硬的. 4. antique Bolshevism 古布爾札維主義. 5. to a certain extent 多少.
 6. noble 貴族的. 7. feudal system 封建制度. 8. played any part 有過勢力.
 9. secular 不受宗教束縛的. 10. democratic 民主政體的. 11. unified 統一.
 12. aspiration 抱負, 矢志. 13. inorganic agglomeration 無機的團聚.
 14. self-governing communities 自治的社會.

independent, unfused,¹ and devoid of² any real strength. She tends spontaneously³ to anarchy⁴ and consequently to impotence.⁵

She might have been that way, but not now.

7. "He (Confucius) was merely the articulate voice⁶ and clear consciousness of the China which existed before him."

This statement is not very accurate,⁷ for Confucius must have his own convictions.⁸

8. "This sense of mystery and of the universal is the Taoist⁹ contribution to the soul of China which is otherwise unimaginative and prosaic."¹⁰

No doubt Taoism has played a very important part¹¹ in the development of the mystical approach of life.¹²

These statements with my short comments¹³ are very brief indeed, but they may give us something to think about.

China and her history should be studied by every patriot, but we must study them with the aid of¹⁴ great scholars, or else we will get lost in various intricate paths.¹⁵

1. unfused 不溶合的. 2. devoid of 缺乏. 3. tends spontaneously 自動地傾向. 4. anarchy 無政府. 5. impotence 虛弱. 6. articulate voice 明白的志意. 7. accurate 正確. 8. convictions 確信. 9. Taoist 道教的. 10. prosaic 呆板平實的. 11. played a very important part 重要. 12. mystical approach of life 接近玄妙的生活. 13. comments 評語. 14. with the aid 藉...之助. 15. intricate paths 錯綜之路.

SECTION TWO: ON NATURE

Enjoying Nature

City people who have too much of artificial¹ things appreciate² seeing the moon, stars, sea, green grass, and trees. Nothing can compare with the beauty of nature. A beautiful girl is pretty, but she may have a cruel heart. But nature is kind and harmless. You will always receive health, inspiration³ and joy in appreciating nature. There is no danger in your contact with nature.⁴



Enjoying Nature

It is a pity to be blind. Yet those who can see do not pay attention to⁵ nature. They would spend days and nights in playing games but very few care to⁶ spend their vacations out-of-doors.⁷

1. artificial 人爲的. 2. appreciate 欣賞. 3. inspiration 靈感.
4. contact with nature 與自然接觸. 5. pay attention to 注意於.
6. care to 願. 7. out-of-doors 戶外.

Have you tried to rear a duck?¹ Well, there is fun for you if you have a duck in your home. Have you planted trees and flowers in your garden? There is no better joy than seeing flowers blossom and seedlings sprout.² The tenderness³ of tiny plants gives one a strong sense of refinement.⁴ Those who live in a terrace house⁵ miss the beauty of nature.⁶

If you happen to⁷ live near a sea coast, do not fail to enjoy the sea and its manifold scenery.⁸ Ships of all kinds are a great sight. The roaring of the tide⁹ and pure air of the seashore make one feel better.

If I had money, I would so arrange my daily program that nearly all my working hours would be spent in open-air instead of in a stuffy office.¹⁰ Near the place of my work, I should plant trees, flowers, and grass. To tread¹¹ on a green lawn is to enjoy nature's true gift.

After having a trip to a sea coast, I wrote the above appreciation. For those who see nothing beautiful in nature, I venture to suggest that they

1. rear a duck 養鴨. 2. seedlings sprout 種子發芽. 3. tenderness 溫柔, 嫩.
4. refinement 風雅. 5. terrace house 街堂房屋.
6. miss...nature 失去天然之美. 7. happen to 適, 或.
8. manifold scenery 種種的風景. 9. roaring of the tide 潮水之怒號.
10. stuffy office 不通風的辦公室. 11. tread 踏.

go to a village once a week. You may find that life is worth living if you keep in close touch with¹ nature. Nature is man's best friend.

The Value of Nature

Those of us who live in a big city know the value of nature to a certain extent.² We miss it, and we long³ to have birds, trees, and gold-fish with us. Things made by men have their fascination,⁴ but before very long⁵ we are tired of them. Motor-cars are valuable and interesting. But when one sees them too often, they become uninteresting. Birds, trees, flowers and goldfish are always interesting.

For some time I suffered mental exhaustion.⁶ For some time I could not sleep. My friends helped me, and comforted me. They really saved me from a tragic end.⁷ But as I can see it now, birds, trees, flowers and goldfish also helped me a lot.⁸ They attracted my attention so that my mind got some kind of relaxation.⁹ Instead of thinking of myself I thought of them.

1. in close touch with 密切地接觸。 2. to a certain extent 多少。
3. long 渴慕, 切望。 4. fascination 魅力。 5. before very long 不久。
6. mental exhaustion 精神的疲乏。 7. tragic end 悲慘的結果。 8. a lot
不少, 許多。 9. relaxation 舒暢。

Instead of bemoaning¹ my past faults and mistakes I glorify the Maker of heaven and earth² for giving us birds, trees, flowers and bees. I simply cannot get along³ without their presence.

So in my home I have singing birds, goldfish, flowers and a few small trees. On our back stairway⁴ I also have two boxes of bees. They are busy all the time. I like to see them coming and going. Each bee is a good teacher of mine.

In addition⁵ I also keep a cat, raise⁶ several rabbits and chickens. I am interested in all of them. By the way, I have a goose which is our door-keeper. For when a guest comes in, the goose will give some kind of notice.

In my office I keep a few gold-fish. I used to have a lark, but either our office boy released⁷ it or it escaped itself. But I had it for some time and enjoyed its song very much. The songs of a lark are a tonic⁸ to my soul.

God knows how hard human beings have to live on this earth. So He prepares for us beautiful flowers to look at, and interesting creatures to play with. We ought to be thankful for what we

1. bemoaning 悲歎. 2. the Maker of heaven and earth 上帝.
3. get along 過日子. 4. stairway 梯子. 5. In addition 此外.
6. raise 蓄養. 7. released 釋放. 8. tonic 補藥.

have and try to make those who care not for nature see the beauty of it.

Men kill each other. Nature heals us. Men hate each other. Nature loves us and sends forth perfume and song. Men claim to make the world better, but in the end¹ make a mess of² it. Nature is always constructive and interesting.

So love nature and enjoy your life!

As a Movie Man Sees It

When I started³ for North China,⁴ my friend Mr. Jones went with me. He had with him⁵ a moving picture camera.⁶ Things that interested me did not necessarily interest him. On the other hand⁷ things that ordinary people do not care about he took pictures of them. For instance, when he saw a cart pulled by a donkey and an ox he immediately snapped⁸ the moving picture camera. A child with a basket of toys attracted his attention and he took pictures of the child right away.⁹ A few camels in the street immediately were taken.¹⁰ Two

1. in the end 結果. 2. make a mess of 弄糟... 3. started 出發.
 4. North China 華北. 5. had with him 帶着. 6. moving picture camera (電影) 攝影機.
 7. on the other hand 反之. 8. snapped 快攝.
 9. right away 立即. 10. taken 攝取.

carpenters¹ were sawing wood. He found them interesting and took pictures of them. A funeral procession² coming along in the street of Peiping received his special attention and he was very glad when he took pictures of it. The funeral procession in Peiping is certainly a beautiful sight.

The movie man has his viewpoint.³ He is interested in the action of people. So he took a lot of pictures of farmers, donkey drivers, shop workers, and men in the street as they carried on their daily grind.⁴ He did not seek for the beautiful women, for in the North we do not see very many of them. The women in the North have to work hard in order to survive⁵ and they themselves have become co-workers⁶ with their husbands. And one does not find beauties⁷ among hard workers. The Northern women are strong and hardy.⁸ Yet quite a few still have "lily feet".⁹

We visited the Summer Palace¹⁰ in Peiping and the movie man took a lot of beautiful sceneries¹¹ with his camera. The Temple of Heaven¹² is a great inspiration¹³ and he took a lot

1. carpenters 木匠. 2. funeral procession 出殯. 3. viewpoint 觀點.
4. carried on their daily grind 做他們每日的苦工. 5. survive 生存.
6. co-workers 共同工作者. 7. beauties 美人. 8. hardy 耐勞的.
9. lily feet 三寸金蓮. 10. Summer Palace 頤和園. 11. sceneries^s
風景. 12. the Temple of Heaven 天壇 13. inspiration 感動.

of pictures there. The carved pillars¹ and pavements² of palaces made lasting impressions³ on my friend and he collected them into his camera.

According to⁴ Mr. Jones, the visit to North China means a liberal education.⁵

The Value of Farming

Great men⁶ have come from the farm. Lincoln⁷ came from the farm. Garfield⁸ was a farmer. General Chiang⁹ told us recently that his mother used to ask him¹⁰ to do hard work on his father's farm. The general is grateful to¹¹ his mother. And now he tells his country folks¹² that they too must plant a lot of trees and work hard year in and year out,¹³ for as he says only by hard work can one make a success of his life. Farming certainly develops one's character.¹⁴

Farming has its attractions.¹⁵ For those who spend most of their time in an office or in a study, farming is a great help. It gives one a chance to

1. carved pillars 雕刻的柱. 2. pavements 鋪道. 3. lasting impressions 永久的印象. 4. According to 據. 5. a liberal education 高等教育. 6. great men 偉人. 7. Lincoln 美國第十六任總統林肯 (1809-1865). 8. Garfield 美國第廿任總統 (1831-1881). 9. General Chiang 蔣介石. 10. used to ask him 常命他. 11. grateful to 感恩於. 12. country folks 鄉人. 13. year in and year out 年復一年. 14. develops one's character 發展人格. 15. attractions 吸引力 (指美點).

see nature¹ and enjoy its beauty.² Then in the open space³ one senses the sweetness of fresh air. One is in touch with green pastures,⁴ running streams,⁵ and singing birds. The health⁶ will be improved⁷ by living outdoors.⁸

Farming is a productive business.⁹ In a sense¹⁰ soil¹¹ is more valuable than gold, for gold cannot produce grains¹² and fruits. Only soil can. The joy of reaping¹³ is only experienced¹⁴ by farmers. City people know nothing of the sort.

My little son of three and half¹⁵ likes to go to villages, for there he sees the creatures that God has made. Children are fond of digging and planting. They are farmers by nature.¹⁶ Blessed are those who see value in farming!

What the Bees Teach Me

Yesterday I was entertained¹⁷ by my friend, Mr Wu who is a specialist in bees.¹⁸ When we reached his place, we saw countless¹⁹ bees were

1. nature 自然. 2. enjoy its beauty 享受牠的美. 3. open space 空地, 廣地. 4. green pastures 青草地. 5. running streams 流水. 6. health 康健. 7. improved 改進. 8. outdoors 戶外. 9. productive business 生產事業. 10. in a sense 實在. 11. soil 泥土. 12. produce grains 產五穀. 13. reaping 收割. 14. experienced 經驗. 15. three and half 三歲半. 16. by nature 天生的. 17. entertained 招待. 18. a specialist in bees 養蜂專家. 19. countless 無數的.

flying in the air. Mr Wu told us that when a new queen¹ was born, the old queen and her bees would leave the beehive² and let the new queen occupy the old nest. Just at the time when we inspected³ the place, the old queen was trying to make this bit of sacrifice.⁴ I felt quite sure that in this respect⁵ we human beings⁶ are not quite as virtuous as the bees.

Each bee is a producer.⁷ The honey that a bee produces is very sweet and fragrant. I enjoyed eating it very much. So I took some back home and my children liked it also. A bee is a small insect, but it is always creative, for it produces sweet honey. Yet we men produce nothing. What a sad fact!

The bees are very loyal to⁸ their queen. They will do everything to protect her from danger. They will do all they can to feed her. They are in a true sense of the word⁹ her subjects. Now when we look at ourselves, we are not loyal to our leaders. What a great shame on us!

The bees are diligent. They never cease to work. They are always producing honey. Yet

1. queen 蜂王. 2. beehive 蜂房. 3. inspected 檢查. 4. this bit of sacrifice 這一點犧牲. 5. in this respect 在這一點上. 6. human beings 人類. 7. producer 生產者. 8. loyal to 忠於. 9. in true sense of the word 真正的.

men and women forget this important lesson of diligence very easily. We try to get our food without hard labour. We must try to be more diligent than heretofore, for the bees have taught us a very good lesson.

Mr Wu told us that once a snake tried to attack the bees, but the bees fought the snake and killed it eventually,¹ though many bees sacrificed their lives.²

Here we have a fine illustration³ of bravery. The bees are small insects and yet when they unite themselves they can kill even a big snake. Shame on us Chinese once more. We cannot put up a fight⁴ to resist our common foe.⁵

The bees are wonderful creatures. They command⁶ our respect. They are our teachers. I carried ten thousand of them back to my home. My wife wondered why I brought back these bees. But you know I brought them back because I want to learn from the bees.

Professor Bee,⁷ you are our friend and teacher. When we are lazy, unproductive, and disloyal to our master, you just sting⁸ us and make us behave better.

1. eventually 最後，終於。 2. sacrificed their lives 送掉他們的性命。
3. illustration 例證。 4. put up a fight 引起戰爭。 5. common foe 公眾的仇敵。
6. command 博得。 7. Professor Bee 蜂教授。
8. sting 刺。

Things that Interest Me at Present¹



THE HUT THAT I BUILT

Each year I have a few things that attract² my attention. Last year at this time I was interested in making moving pictures³ for my children and youngsters.⁴ I would go to Hangchow taking the pictures of West Lake and other sceneries. I still have the films⁵ with me. Periodically⁶ I show them to my children and other children. They like them very much, but I must admit⁷ my interest in them is not so intense⁸ as last year.

This spring I am taking my time in planting trees. More than one thousand trees were planted

1. at present 現在, 目下. 2. attract 吸引. 3. making moving picture 攝製影片. 4. youngsters 兒童. 5. films 影片. 6. periodically 按時. 7. admit 承認. 8. intense 熱烈.

this year. Of course there are people who help me in planting, but I am the one who directs. I have planted cherry trees,¹ weeping willows,² plum trees,³ and other trees of which I do not know the English names. After planting them I felt that I have done something. I was happy because I contributed something to the world.

I am also interested in building cheap houses for the benefit of⁴ the poor children. Since last year I have built houses in two different places. I like to be in a hut. I feel at home⁵ in a hut and I visit very often the houses that I built. The people who live near those humble houses become my friends.

I do not go to dancing halls.⁶ I do not go to see movies very often. I declined invitations very often. But I like to be with poor people. I sometimes sit with them in a small tea house, enjoying their fellowship.

In brief,⁷ I am interested in a simple rural⁸ life. I begin to enjoy the simplicity of country folk. I love some of them, for they are cordial and loyal. I feel ashamed of myself when I see their kindly acts, and I have not done much for them.

1. cherry trees 櫻桃樹. 2. weeping willows 楊柳樹. 3. plum trees 梅樹. 4. for the benefit of 爲裨益... 5. feel at home 安適. 6. dancing halls 跳舞場. 7. in brief 總之. 8. rural 鄉村的.

I am interested in helping unfortunate children, such as beggar boys, ex-prison¹ boys, and children of poor families. I want to help them, and I hope that you will take a lively interest in them too.

The Joy of Making Friends With Nature

Living in a big city like Shanghai, one is inclined to be gloomy,² for there are altogether few good friends. They either lead you astray³ or give you all sorts of⁴ trouble. Some will come to you for help or will make you feel tired. But if you make friend with nature you will feel fresh all the time.

Yesterday I was at Kiangwan.⁵ I bought a few small ducklings⁶ for my farm. They look cute and I think they will live there and grow. I have also kept a few chickens. Three hens lay three eggs each day. I brought back 20 eggs that morning, big and fresh. My wife is pleased, for she can feed her children with those eggs.

My rabbits multiply⁷ very rapidly. Within a short time we have now seventeen little rabbits. Two were given away as a present. The little

1. exprison 出獄的。 2. inclined to be gloomy 易於感到憂鬱。
3. lead...astray 使...墮落。 4. all sorts of 種種。 5. Kiangwan 江灣
(上海地名)。 6. small ducklings 小鴨。 7. multiply 繁殖。

rabbits are tame and alive. They teach us how to be kind and beautiful.

My goats give us milk to drink. Ever since I drank the goat-milk I grew fat. So is my baby girl. She has increased in weight¹ considerably. I do not spend much money on the goats, but they give us nice milk to drink. The return of nature is generous.

I also keep a fish pond with a few fish in it. But the pond is not deep enough. So I told my men to dig a little deeper so that fish can enjoy themselves. The little fish that I put in a few weeks ago now grow bigger.

I planted some plum trees. When winter comes, they will bloom.² I also planted a lot of small trees. They are inexpensive,³ but they will give us shade and protection a little later on.⁴ How interesting nature is!

My experience with nature so far⁵ gives me joy and hope. I can write better after staying on the farm for a few hours. My health improves, and my brain becomes clear and steady. This is one of the best ways to improve my poor health.

The Japanese soldiers broke down my nerves,⁶ and nature restores me. How thankful I am to nature. I praise the Lord, my God.

1. increased in weight 體重增加. 2. bloom 開花. 3. inexpensive 不費錢的. 4. later on 將來. 5. so far 迄今. 6. broke down my nerves 使我的神經衰弱.

Coming Back from Kiangwan

This morning I got up at half past five. I read a few verses of hymns¹ and meditated² for a few minutes. I planned to go to Kiangwan and I took the first train at 6:7. The train came on time.³ I got there at 6:15. The morning air is simply fresh and wonderful. I took a short walk and reached my school at 6:30.

I chatted with Mr Sze, the teacher of my school. He got up early in the morning and the first thing that he did was perhaps to feed the hens. We have three hens and all of them lay eggs. So Mr Sze gets three fresh eggs every day. We have also a few little chickens.

The beauty of the country life is its freshness. Everything looks fresh. Things that we eat there are fresh. Beans,⁴ peas,⁵ eggs, and cabbages,⁶ are all fresh. And the air is fresh also. One feels fresh living in such fresh environments.⁷

Though I went to bed late last night, after the fresh trip to Kiangwan I feel refreshed. I have some kind of inspiration⁸ for writing. Really it is very advisable for writers to live in a country.

1. a few verses of hymns 幾首讚美詩. 2. meditated 默想. 3. on time 按時. 4. beans 蠶豆. 5. peas 豌豆. 6. cabbages 捲心菜. 7. environments 環境. 8. inspiration 靈感.

Kiangwan is developing very rapidly. The new civic center¹ is not far away. I hope that before very long a road will be built near our place. Then more people will make their homes there.

I like to go to Kiangwan for I feel that this is the place for me. The people there are kind and friendly. Some of them have become my friends. They appreciate² what I have done for them though it is only a small school. The students are happy. They like to come to our school, for it has already become a center for the community.³

I have tried to get more people interested in this school. We are planning to plant more trees and flowers. We may raise more chickens. And we do this not for making more money for ourselves, but try to make the place interesting for my friends. When our projects⁴ become a success, we shall never make ourselves rich. The benefits will go to the country people.

Kiangwan is the place for us who want to enjoy nature. Shanghai is too crowded⁵ and at the same time too expensive. Those of us who do a

1. new civic center 新市中心. 2. appreciate 讚許. 3. community 村莊. 4. projects 計劃. 5. crowded 雜沓.

little literary work should seek a place like Kiangwan. I was told that some literary men have already made their homes there.

As I am interested in Kiangwan, I venture to introduce this place to my readers who live in Shanghai hoping that more people will go there. If you are interested in Kiangwan, let me know about it for I may co-operate¹ with you.

1. co-operate 合作.

SECTION THREE: BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS

Confucius¹ and the Tiger

Confucius was afraid of a tiger. But he was more afraid of a bad government.² So he said, „A bad government is even worse than a tiger.”³

When Confucius and his students passed by⁴ a village, they heard somebody crying. And the voice was that of a woman. Confucius was a kind-hearted⁵ teacher. So he told his students to ask the crying woman why she cried so bitterly.⁶ They went to ask her. And she replied, “My father was killed by a tiger, my husband was also killed by the same animal, and now my son is missing. He must have been killed by the same tiger.” The students brought back the woman’s reply. Confucius was surprised, and he asked the woman the following question: “Why don’t you plan⁷ to leave this place?” The woman replied, “I live here because there is no bad government.” After hearing this remark,⁸ Confucius was greatly moved⁹ and he said, “A bad government is even worse than a tiger.”

1. Confucius 孔子. 2. a bad government 苛政. 3. a bad government is even worse than a tiger 苛政猛於虎. 4. passed by 走過. 5. kind-hearted 慈心的. 6. bitterly 悲傷. 7. plan 設法. 8. remark 話. 9. moved 感動.

Do you agree with Confucius? Are you afraid of a bad government more than of a tiger? Personally,¹ I think a bad government is ten times² worse than a tiger. Don't you think so too?

Napoleon³ and His Mother

For many years people have regarded Napoleon as a man of destiny.⁴ He was considered as a great general. Children of the last generation⁵ were taught in their schools that a man like Napoleon was to be admired and imitated. He was regarded as their hero. Today some of us rather doubt this, for as H.G. Wells⁶ in his "The Outline of History"⁷ remarked: "He (Napoleon) was of little significance to the broad onward movement⁸ of human affairs; he was an interruption, reminder of latent evils,⁹ a thing like the bacterium¹⁰ of some pestilence.¹¹ Even regarded as a pestilence, he was not of supreme rank;¹² he killed far fewer people than the influenza epidemic¹³

1. Personally 個人說來. 2. ten times 十倍. 3. Napoleon (1769-1821) 拿破崙. 4. man of destiny 支配命運之人. 5. last generation 前世紀. 6. H. G. Wells 英國現代作家. 7. The Outline of History 歷史大綱. 8. onward movement 推進. 9. reminder of latent evils 提醒潛伏之災害之人. 10. bacterium 細菌. 11. pestilence 傳染病. 12. supreme rank 最高等的. 13. influenza epidemic 流行感冒症.

of 1918, and produced less political and social disruption¹ than the plague² of Justinian."³

So in the mind of our great historian,⁴ Napoleon is no longer a hero. In my mind, Napoleon should be discredited and called down by educators.⁵ They should teach children that men like Napoleon are our enemies.

Napoleon, however, in his own life time considered himself to be very important. He had many followers,⁶ and won many battles. He made rich those people who flattered him. But only one person did not do so, and that was his mother. Let me tell you something about his mother.

When Napoleon was in his glory,⁷ he used to send large sums to his mother. He urged⁸ her to make a display⁹ of her wealth in Corsica,¹⁰ his home Island, and to live there as the mother of so marvellous a son. His mother, on the other hand, was not deceived by such an idea. All France might worship him, but she knew her son well enough not to be carried away¹¹ by his worldly glory. She received the money but did not use it at all. She continued to live a simple

1. political and social disruption 政治上與社會上之決裂. 2. plague 黑死病. 3. Justinian (527-565) Byzantine 之皇帝. 4. historian 指 Wells. 5. educators 教育家. 6. followers 黨羽. 7. in his glory 顯赫. 8. urged 懇求. 9. to make a display 展覽. 10. Corsica 地中海島名, 拿破崙誕生於此. 11. carried away 為感情所驅.

life. When being asked why she did not live like a king's mother, this good lady answered, "When it is all over, you will be glad of my savings."

Truly she said it, for only a few years later he became a penniless prisoner on the lonely tropical¹ island of St. Helena.²

Those who are now in power enjoying the glory of this world may well take the lesson from Napoleon's mother. She was very wise, because she knew that prosperity depended upon³ a good and honest life. A killer has not future whatsoever. Remember this, militarists⁴ of our nation!

A Poor Boy Who Made Good⁵

Charlie Schwab⁶ was nineteen when he got a start⁷ in steel works,⁸ and he received a salary⁹ of one dollar a day. From this simple start he was promoted¹⁰ rapidly until, after six years, he became the head of the works with seven thousand men under him. His salary was fixed¹¹ at fifty thousand dollars a year. Remember that seven years ago his earning power¹² was a dollar a day.

1. tropical 熱帶的。 2. St. Helena 南大西洋島名，拿破崙放逐於此，越七年而歿。 3. depended upon 有賴於。 4. militarists 軍閥。 5. made good 成功。 6. Charlie Schwab 美國著名鋼鐵製造家。 7. start 開始。 8. steel works 鋼廠。 9. salary 薪水。 10. promoted 擢升。 11. fixed 規定。 12. earning power 賺錢能力。

The secret¹ of his success is this. He had sympathy² and common sense.³ He had people who were willing to co-operate⁴ with him. And he used his brain,⁵ and so nothing was done unwisely. Later on,⁶ so much success was obtained by him, that his salary was increased to one million dollars a year. The great financier⁷ J. P. Morgan⁸ who was a director⁹ of the steel works had never heard of such a big salary, and he objected to the proposition.¹⁰ But when Schwab heard about this he promptly¹¹ took the contract,¹² and tore it into pieces,¹³ and offered to take a smaller salary. He was only thirty-nine years old at that time. But his sportsmanship¹⁴ won the favour of¹⁵ all the directors and the million-dollar salary was given him just the same. No doubt Schwab was worth that much¹⁶ and perhaps more to the company.

We need men like Schwab here in China,—men who are honest, unselfish,¹⁷ forwardlooking, and tireless.¹⁸ The trouble with our business in

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1. secret 秘訣. 2. sympathy 同情. 3. common sense 常識.
 4. co-operate 合作. 5. used his brain 用腦力. 6. Later on 後來.
 7. financier 財政家. 8. Morgan 美國大銀行家. 9. director 董事.
 10. objected to the proposition 反對這個提案. 11. promptly 立即.
 12. contract 合同. 13. tore (pret. of tear) it into pieces 撕成碎片.
 14. sportsmanship 堅強之意志. 15. won the favour of 獲得...之愛顧.
 16. worth that much 足值此數. 17. unselfish 無私心的. 18. tireless 不厭倦的.

China is not lack of capital¹ but men of Schwab's type.² Here is a bit of his own words: "I work just for the joy and pleasure I find in work, for the satisfaction³ there is in developing⁴ and creating⁵ things. . . . The man who only works for the wages he gets is not likely⁶ to make much money or to find much fun in life." Young men and women, honesty is our foundation,⁷ and love of work is our capital. If we have both, success will be ours.

The Value Of Defects⁸

Let us see the other side of defects. It is unfortunate⁹ to be a blind man, but blindness¹⁰ sometimes proves a blessing as in the case of Helen Keller.¹¹ Miss Keller sees through her fingers and nose.¹² She is one of the best educated persons in the world. She became famous because she conquered¹³ her defects.

Demosthenes¹⁴ stuttered,¹⁵ but he became a famous orator:¹⁶ He conquered his defects.

1. lack of capital 缺乏資本. 2. men of Schwab's type, Schwab 一流之人. 3. satisfaction 滿意. 4. developing 發展. 5. creating 創造. 6. not likely 未見得. 7. foundation 基礎. 8. Defects 殘缺. 9. unfortunate 不幸. 10. blindness 眼瞎. 11. Helen Keller 美國著名的瞎眼女作家愛倫凱爾 (1880—). 12. through her fingers and nose 用手和鼻. 13. conquered 勝戰. 14. Demosthenes 希臘古時著名大演說家. 15. stuttered 口吃. 16. orator 演說家.

Pope¹ was a hunchback,² but he trained his brain and became a poet. Caesar³ and Napoleon⁴ were epileptics,⁵ but they made a name in the world.⁶ Let us overcome defects.

Persistence,⁷ patience,⁸ and the will to conquer⁹ are the things that will make defects valuable¹⁰ to us. Most of the writers¹¹ who became writers had either physical handicaps¹² or mental difficulties.¹³ But when one is determined¹⁴ to write, he will write well.

Never give up.¹⁵ Fight to the last.¹⁶ That is the fighting spirit.¹⁷ Young people should not be discouraged¹⁸ by defects. You may be lame,¹⁹ but you can find some way so that you can walk. A girl, whose hands and feet were cut off when she was a small girl, can both walk and write. She is now a graduate of a college. She has written several books and she is still working hard. She has turned defects into genius.²⁰ She has the

1. Pope 英國詩人波布. 2. hunchback 駝背. 3. Caesar 西撒, 古羅馬英雄. 4. Napoleon 法國名將拿破崙 (1769-1821). 5. epileptics 有羊癲病者. 6. made a name in the world 立名於世. 7. persistence 不屈不撓. 8. patience 忍耐. 9. will to conquer 得勝的意志. 10. valuable 有價值. 11. writers 著作家. 12. physical handicaps 體育上的阻礙. 13. mental difficulties 智育上的困難. 14. determined 決志. 15. give up 喪志. 16. fight to the last 奮鬥到底. 17. fighting spirit 奮鬥精神. 18. discouraged 失望. 19. lame 跛. 20. turned defects into genius 使殘缺成爲天才.

persistence, strong will, and faith. She is a success. Never let difficulties and defects capture¹ you, but you conquer them.

A Writer's Good Luck

I remember that Carlyle² lost his manuscript on the *French Revolution*,³—but he wrote a second one which excelled⁴ his lost one. However, it is not a matter of joy⁵ to lose one's work.⁶

Here is another story. Hermann Sudermann,⁷ the well-known German playwright,⁸ had a hard beginning. He was pressed for money.⁹ His usual way was to live on his contributions to newspapers.¹⁰ Each week he received pay¹¹ by submitting¹² a chapter or two to the editor. One day the editor told him that this instalment plan¹³ was not very convenient. In the future¹⁴ the editor would not have instalments but a finished¹⁵ novel or play. This was hard on¹⁶ the poor Sudermann, for where could he get money to support¹⁷ his family in the meantime?¹⁸ He,

1. capture 捉獲. 2. Carlyle 蘇格蘭歷史家. 3. manuscript on the *French Revolution* 法國革命史原稿. 4. excelled 超過. 5. a matter of joy 歡樂之事. 6. work 著作. 7. Hermann Sudermann 德國編劇家. 8. playwright 編劇家. 9. pressed for money 經濟困難. 10. to live on his contributions to newspapers 賴投稿報紙以爲生. 11. pay 報酬. 12. submitting 呈上. 13. instalment plan 分期交稿之計畫. 14. in the future 將來. 15. finished 完成的. 16. hard on 爲難. 17. to support 贍養. 18. in the meantime 其時.

however, had to listen to the editor's verdict.¹ He went home to his native village in East Prussia,² where his mother lived as a peasant woman.³ In course of time⁴ he finished his work.

He was going to sell his work to the city editor as he had planned. On his way to Berlin⁵ he met some friends of his. They invited him to a wine party.⁶ He was practically drunk. The next morning he tried to recall⁷ where he put his manuscript but he failed to do so.⁸ His friends assisted him in looking for the lost manuscript, but all efforts were of no avail.⁹ He tried to write his work again, but he nearly forgot all that he had written.

Finally he decided to go back to his mother's village again. It was on his way back he found his lost manuscript. He chanced¹⁰ to go to a little inn. A girl brought the herring,¹¹ wrapped¹² up in paper and while he was eating on the spot¹³ he noticed that the paper was familiar¹⁴ to him. He looked closer, and, strange to say, found it was a page of his lost manuscript!

1. verdict 決斷, 裁決. 2. Prussia 普魯士. 3. peasant woman 農婦. 4. in course of time 日積月累. 5. Berlin 柏林 (德京). 6. a wine party 吃酒會. 7. recall 追憶. 8. but he failed to do so 但是想不起來. 9. of no avail 無效, 無益. 10. chanced 偶然. 11. herring 鱈魚. 12. wrapped 包, 裹. 13. on the spot 當地. 14. familiar 見慣.

“Give me all the wrapping paper¹ you have got!” said Sudermann. And the girl brought him his whole manuscript with only a few pages missing. And the lost manuscript was the famous novel “Frau Sorge”.² From that time on, Sudermann had nothing but³ fame and prosperity.⁴

Let nothing discourage⁵ you. This should be our motto.⁶

How a Pin Helps a Man

You may call it luck,⁷ but I say it is one's good habit that makes him a success. The story runs as follows:—

A poor young man came to Paris⁸ many years ago, intending to find a job⁹ in a big bank. He called on¹⁰ the manager¹¹ of the bank with a letter of introduction.¹² The manager did not think much of¹³ the young lad. Dejected at¹⁴ this rather curt¹⁵ dismissal,¹⁶ the young man, with drooping head¹⁷ went out. Just before he reached the gateway,¹⁸ his lowered eyes noted a pin lying

1. wrapping paper 包物用紙。 2. Frau Sorge 小說名。 3. nothing but=only。 4. prosperity 順境。 5. discourage 使失望。 6. motto 格言。 7. luck 僥倖。 8. Paris 巴黎，法國京城。 9. intending to find a job 意欲尋個位置。 10. called on 拜訪。 11. manager 行長。 12. a letter of introduction 介紹信。 13. think much of 重視。 14. dejected 沮喪。 15. curt 粗忽的，冷淡的。 16. dismissal 不理。 17. with drooping head 垂頭喪氣。 18. gateway 門口。

on his path. Stooping,¹ he picked up the pin and carefully stuck it into the lapel² of his coat.

Little did he realize³ that this trivial act⁴ was to decide his future and open up for him a famous destiny.⁵ For the manager of the bank had observed this act and changed his mind.⁶ He was pleased with the young man's act, which suggested⁷ to him that after all⁸ the young man had a sense of economy and order.⁹ That evening the young man received a note¹⁰ from the old manager saying that a place was made for him and he might fill¹¹ it the next morning. So the young man got his job. The name of this young man is called Jacques Laffitte,¹² who afterward, became a famous French banker.

Nothing is too little to do if it is a correct thing.

I heard this story first from my aged father and then I saw it in a book entitled "Luck" by Lothrop Stoddard.¹³

1. stooping 屈身. 2. lapel 襟. 3. little did he realize—he did not realize 他不知. 4. this trivial act 瑣事. 5. destiny 命運. 6. changed his mind 改變意思. 7. suggested 暗示. 8. after all 畢竟. 9. a sense of economy and order 一種節儉和秩序心. 10. note 短簡. 11. fill 充任. 12. Jacques Laffitte (1767-1844) 法國銀行家及政治家. 13. Lothrop Stoddard 作家名.

The Ideal Wife

There are different kinds of wives. Here is a list,¹ namely, the beautiful wife, the ugly wife, the good wife, and then the ideal² wife. Perhaps it is our interest to know more of the ideal wife. Here is a story told by William Lyon Phelps³ concerning⁴ the ideal wife.

Nathaniel Hawthorne,⁵ the great American literary artist, owed his success to his wife, Sophia.⁶ Hawthorne lost his job in the Custom House.⁷ A broken-hearted⁸ man, he went home to tell his wife that he was a failure.⁹ To his amazement, she beamed with joy,¹⁰ and said, "Now you can write your book!" But Hawthorne was not happy at all for he said to her, "Yes, and what shall we live on¹¹ while I am writing it?" His wife did not reply, but opened a drawer¹² and took out an unexpected hoard of¹³ cash. Hawthorne was greatly surprised to see so much money. He asked: "Where on earth¹⁴ did you get that?" Here is the answer from this good wife: "My

1. a list 單子. 2. ideal 完美的. 3. William Lyon Phelps 美國耶魯大學英文教授腓力布斯. 4. concerning 論及. 5. Nathaniel Hawthorne 美國文學家霍桑 (1804-1864). 6. Sophia 梭斐亞, 霍桑夫人. 7. lost his job in the Custom House 被海關革除. 8. broken-hearted 喪志的. 9. failure 失敗者. 10. beamed with joy 日呈喜色. 11. live on 謀生. 12. drawer 抽屜. 13. hoard of 貯積. 14. where on earth 驚駭詞.

husband, I have always known that you were a man of genius.¹ I knew that some day² you would write an immortal masterpiece.³ So every week, out of the money you have given me for housekeeping,⁴ I have saved something. Here is enough to last⁵ us one year.”

And so Hawthorne sat down and wrote the finest book ever written in America—“The Scarlet Letter.”⁶

This is the example of how a wife can help her husband to make his life a success. The ideal wife is the wife who really helps her husband.

You may be interested in a beautiful girl. But the first question you should look out for is not her beauty but her *helpfulness*.⁷

How I First Stole an Apple

A robber told the following story. How he became a robber and then how he was converted⁸—the whole story can be found in the book, entitled, “*Me—Gangster*.”⁹

“The first thing I ever stole was an apple. I stole it from a fruit stand¹⁰ that stood on the

1. a man of genius 天才. 2. some day 將來. 3. immortal masterpiece 不朽名著. 4. housekeeping 料理家務. 5. last 維持.
6. The Scarlet Letters 紅字 (書名). 7. helpfulness 幫助. 8. converted 悔過遷善, 改過自新. 9. Me-Gangster 書名. 10. a fruit stand 水果攤.

corner of the street where I lived. The Italian who owned the fruit stand saw me take the apple....

“He came out of the store and almost caught me before I could get started away.¹ I was not expecting a chase.² But I was quick and could run once I get started....

“I was getting away, the apple inside my shirt, when I came to a corner. Just as I went by, a cop³ turned the square and I ran straight into his arms. I knocked some of the breath out of him, I guess, but I was just a kid,⁴ and so it did not hurt him much. But he saw the Italian chasing me and knew that something was wrong. The cop just threw his big arms around me and held me tight.⁵ I squirmed,⁶ but it did no good. I was caught.

“The Italian came up all out of breath⁷ and he was shouting something in his native tongue that nobody could understand. Italians who run⁸ fruit stands are apt to be that way. After a minute the cop quieted him down⁹ and got¹⁰ the story. Then he shook me and asked what I had done with the apple. I was scared to death,¹¹ but

1. get started away 逃走. 2. chase 追逐. 3. cop (俚語) 警察.
4. kid=boy 孩子. 5. held...tight 緊捉住... 6. squirmed 扭動.
7. all out of breath 上氣不接下氣. 8. run 經營. 9. quieted him down 使其鎮靜.
10. got 知悉. 11. scared to death 恐怖萬分.

not so scared as to return the apple to the Italian. I said I had dropped it when he started chasing me and the cop shook me pretty hard and told me never to steal anything again and finally let me go....

“I went around the corner and ate the apple and then I waited until the Italian came back toward his store. When he was almost there I threw the core¹ of the apple at him and had my revenge.”²

Dear friends, let us beware of³ small things. To steal an apple might mean to become a robber.

Utilizing Our Chances⁴

One's success depends partly on⁵ one's talent,⁶ and partly on one's luck.⁷ When we say luck we mean chances. There are chances for us to become rich, but we do not know how to grasp⁸ them. There are chances for us to become famous, but we don't know the right approach.⁹ But one thing we all can do is this. Watch our chances.

Do you know how Robert Dollar¹⁰ started his Dollar Line?¹¹ Let me tell you. In 1893, Robert

1. core 果實之心. 2. had my revenge 報復. 3. beware of 小心.
4. utilizing our chances 利用我們的機會. 5. depends partly on 半恃乎.
6. talent 才能. 7. luck 運氣. 8. grasp 握住. 9. approach 接近.
10. Robert Dollar 人名, 大來船行之主人. 11. Dollar Line 大來輪船公司.

Dollar acquired a tract of red-wood¹ in California.² Having difficulty in getting ships to transport the timber,³ he was forced⁴ to buy a small steamer. That first steamer was very small. Yet he made a good business out of it. He made some money.⁵ So with his little savings⁶ he purchased a second steamer. Today his Dollar Line is considered one of the largest steamship companies.⁷ He utilized his chance, though that was a small one to start with.

Heinz,⁸ the American pickle king,⁹ got his start by spilling¹⁰ some sugar on pickles by mistake.¹¹ He tried the mixture¹² and thought that the taste¹³ was good. So he worked on,¹⁴ and finally made a fortune¹⁵ out of his pickle industry. A mistake was turned into¹⁶ a splendid chance for making money. There is no ground¹⁷ for our discouragement.¹⁸ Heinz utilized his mistakes.

Ford¹⁹ started his business in a small way.²⁰ He knew how to use his chances. Rockefeller²¹

1. a tract of redwood 一帶產紅木之地。 2. California 州名，在美國南部。 3. to transport the timber 運輸木材。 4. forced 被迫。 5. made some money 賺了些錢。 6. savings 儲蓄。 7. is considered ...companies 視為最大輪船公司之一。 8. Heinz 人名。 9. pickle king 醃漬品大王。 10. spilling 潑，溢。 11. by mistake 錯誤。 12. mixture 混合物。 13. taste 滋味。 14. worked on 繼續工作。 15. made a fortune 致富。 16. turned into 變成。 17. ground 理由，緣故。 18. discouragement 沮喪。 19. Ford 福特，美國汽車大王。 20. in a small way 小規模。 21. Rockefeller 美國火油大王。

started his business in a small way. He utilized his chances. Big business is made up of chances and one's ability to use them.

I hope that our readers will never neglect insignificant chances¹ even though² they do not look very hopeful at the start.³

An Honest Shanghai Student

When I was a student in America, one evening I picked up a nice purse⁴ on a sidewalk.⁵ On my return to my residence,⁶ I opened it and found some bank-notes in it. Then I found a name card,⁷ and so I wrote that person. After a few days the lady who lost the purse called for it. She asked another person to represent her. I, of course, gave the purse with money inside it to her. She thanked me for my honest act, and gave me five dollars for a token⁸ of appreciation.⁹ I declined,¹⁰ but she insisted, and so I took the money. Today I regret that I took the money, for I should have the pride of taking nothing from her.

One noble Shanghai student did a similar thing in a better way. Let me tell you in my

1. neglect 忽略. 2. even though 即使. 3. at the start 起初.
4. purse 皮夾. 5. sidewalk 人行道. 6. residence 寓所. 7. a name card 名片.
8. token 紀念物. 9. appreciation 感佩. 10. declined 拒絕.

own words. I do not know his name. He picked up a big purse when he was shopping¹ in one of the leading department stores² in America. He opened the purse and saw in it hundreds of thousands of dollars in bank-notes and bonds.³ He did not go back to his own room, instead he waited patiently there in the store. Nobody came to claim the money. He still waited. No one seemed to notice him in the department store. He waited for several hours. He felt hungry, but he realized the importance of his waiting there. He did not leave the place until at last a lady appeared. She was in a terror,⁴ for she had lost her purse. She was almost crying, for she did not know where she lost her purse. When she came to the Chinese student, she asked him if he had seen her lost purse. The student said simply, "Yes, I have found a purse." And he produced the purse right away. The lady could not believe her own eyes. She opened the purse and counted her money and things. Not one dollar was missing. All was restored to her. She felt happy and immediately she gave ten thousand dollars to this student as a gift.⁵ But to our great admiration he declined. She insisted, but he would not take

1. shopping 買貨物. 2. leading department stores 大百貨商店.
3. bonds 債券. 4. in a terror 恐慌. 5. gift 禮物.

a single thing. Then she pleaded that he took something. He just said, "No, we Chinese do not care for other people's money." The American lady simply admired him and she could not help but shedding tears¹ of gratitude and admiration.² In her heart she said to herself, "I declare I never saw such an honest fellow in my life." Here is a man that does not care for money.

I think later on the American rich lady invited this student to a dinner party where he was the guest of honor.

Now I am sorry that I am not a story teller,³ for if I were one I could tell the story in a more vivid⁴ way. However, the honesty of this student who came from Shanghai should always be remembered. Here is a noble youth whose honesty stands out clearly before our eyes and we must bow our heads⁵ before him. Men like this youth can save China.

The Kitchen God⁶

I am not interested in the kitchen god as a god, but I write this story because the origin⁷ of the kitchen god interests me. Of course I am not

1. shedding tears 流淚. 2. gratitude and admiration 感謝與欽仰.
3. story teller 小說家. 4. vivid 生動的. 5. bow our heads 鞠躬.
6. kitchen god 灶神. 7. origin 來源.

sure that my story is true or accurate, but as a story it is interesting and helpful. So much for the introduction.¹

Many, many years ago there was a family of moderate means.² The father was a good-hearted³ fellow, for he never wanted to punish his children if they did anything wrong.⁴ The mother was also kind and loving. So though the family enjoyed its life, there was a feeling of disorder⁵ to those who visited the house. No one would tell the parents that their house was dirty. No one cared. So the family never got rich⁶ due to⁷ lack of order, though the parents were nice people.

A new servant came to the family. He was an elderly man, rigid⁸ and orderly. He kept everything in the kitchen clean and neat. He would scold the children if they did not put dishes, plates, and spoons in their proper places. He would not tolerate⁹ any uncleanliness in the kitchen. If any one made the place dirty, he would never rest until it was thoroughly¹⁰ cleansed. So the house was set in order. And nothing was ugly. The parents were much pleased, because

1. so much for the introduction 此爲開端. 2. of moderate means 小康, 中等資產. 3. good-hearted 忠厚. 4. did anything wrong 做錯事. 5. a feeling of disorder 感到不守秩序. 6. got rich 發財. 7. due to 因爲. 8. rigid 嚴正. 9. tolerate 寬容. 10. thoroughly 完全.

their children were all nice and clean. Food was well prepared, and no one was sick in the house. The family soon became prosperous.¹ And everybody said that this was due to the ability² of that new servant.

Before very long the new servant died. And things became bad again. The kitchen was not well kept. Children began to become untidy.³ The food had dirt in it. Sickness visited the house. So the father was worried.

One night he drew⁴ a picture of the deceased⁵ servant. And he thought perhaps the picture might serve his purpose. The next morning when the children saw the picture of the servant in the kitchen, they immediately recalled⁶ him. They thought that now with the presence of this picture they should act more decently.⁷ So they did. They kept everything in order. They made no mess⁸ of things in the kitchen as well as in the entire household. So the family prospered again.

When the neighbours learned that a picture of the deceased servant could bring a house in order they began to imitate⁹ it. In a short time every family in that region¹⁰ had a picture of that

1. prosperous 發達. 2. ability 能幹. 3. untidy 不整齊. 4. drew 畫.
5. deceased 已故的. 6. recalled 回想. 7. decently 合禮.
8. mess 雜亂. 9. imitate 摹倣. 10. region 區.

servant in its kitchen. And very strange, the families that used the picture of the servant prospered. So after generations¹ the cult² of the kitchen god was firmly established.

I don't think that we should worship an idol. I don't believe in³ a kitchen god, but I do believe in cleanliness and order.⁴ Young readers, what do you think of the story?

Why I Dislike Soldiers

This incident⁵ occurred⁶ before the time of the Republic of China.⁷ My father and I went out to see a fire one night. Near the spot where the fire was we could not go forward. There was a big crowd. Then all of a sudden⁸ a soldier tried to knock my father down.⁹ My father nearly fainted.¹⁰ The soldier still pushed him aside.¹¹ I was so small that I could do nothing to stop the soldier from hurting my father. I felt most angry and at the same time most helpless. My feeling was tender sympathy toward my father and bitterness toward the soldier. I cannot remember

1. generations 世代. 2. cult 崇拜. 3. believe in 信而從之, believe 相信, 二字當有不同. 4. cleanliness and order 清潔和整齊. 5. incident 事件. 6. occurred 發生. 7. the Republic of China 中華民國. 8. all of a sudden 突然. 9. knocked...down 打倒... 10. fainted 昏暈. 11. pushed...aside 推開...

the face of the soldier for it was night. I did not see the face of my father for the same reason. But I remember this. My father did not lose his courage.¹ He spoke the truth. He scolded the soldier. He did not ask for mercy. He scolded the soldier, "You have no right to hit me like that with your gun. Even if it is night, we must act according to the law."² Oh, I would rather die than receive such injustice³ from you." The soldier did not hit twice. What he did was to ward the crowd off⁴ so that there might be more space⁵ for the firemen.⁶

I remember the voice of my father, though the incident took place⁷ more than thirty years ago. He spoke in a firm tone.⁸ He did not address the soldier in the Hangchow dialect,⁹ but what he used was the Shantung¹⁰ dialect. The soldier must have been a Northerner.¹¹

To this day I don't care¹² to be a soldier myself and have little respect for unreasonable¹³ soldiers.

1. lose his courage 失去勇氣. 2. according to the law 依照法律.
 3. injustice 不公道. 4. ward...off 擋開... 5. space 地位. 6. firemen 救火員.
 7. took place 發生. 8. in a firm tone 用堅決的聲音.
 9. Hanchow dialect 杭州話. 10. Shantung 山東. 11. Northerner 北方人.
 12. don't care 不欲, 不願. 13. unreasonable 無理的.

Henry Ford's¹ Secret of Success²

Of course most of the readers know the name of Henry Ford. He is the richest man in the world. He produces³ the Ford Car⁴ by the millions.⁵ He started his career as a poor laborer,⁶ and now he is considered⁷ the most successful business man in America.

You may be interested to know how he succeeds.

He told us that he has never been discouraged⁸ in his life. He has no use for FEAR.⁹ He thinks that FEAR should be banished¹⁰ from this world.

He is a very practical man.¹¹ He does not think that colleges and schools are practical enough. Too much theory¹² is a shortcoming¹³ of the present-day educational system.¹⁴

According to¹⁵ Henry Ford, a basic rule¹⁶ is to do well whatever you do, because by doing a thing well you build something valuable into

1. Henry Ford 亨利福特, 美國汽車大王. 2. secret of success 成功之祕訣. 3. produces 製造. 4. the Ford Car 福特汽車. 5. by the millions 以百萬計. 6. started his career as a poor laborer 做苦工出身. 7. considered 視為. 8. discouraged 沮喪. 9. has no use for Fear 什麼都不怕. 10. banished 驅除. 11. practical man 實行家. 12. theory 理論. 13. shortcoming 短處, 缺點. 14. present-day educational system 現代的教育制度. 15. according to 按照. 16. a basic rule 根基規則.

yourself. Any task¹ contains all that is essential² in building up oneself.³

The law of success is in the person himself.

There is no success without application.⁴ This means concentration⁵ of mind, labor of hand, and brain.

In attaining⁶ success, there must be confidence.⁷ There must be courage.⁸ Unless you have courage, a courage that keeps you going,⁹ always going, no matter¹⁰ what happens, there is no certainty of success. It is really an endurance race.¹¹ There must be knowledge. Trusting to luck¹² is folly.¹³

As to the moral qualities,¹⁴ Ford thinks that the more you have the better. Dishonest men, by obeying the other laws of success, may have won a place; but it is becoming harder and harder to do that; the honest man has the better chance of winning. The same thing is true of human kindness. It pays to be kind.¹⁵ This is the secret of success.

I don't expect everybody to be rich like Henry Ford, but I hope that every boy and every girl will be courageous,¹⁶ honest like him.

1. task 工作. 2. essential 主要的. 3. building up oneself 建立自己, 發展自己. 4. without application 不專心. 5. concentration 專注, 集中. 6. attaining 達到. 7. confidence 自信. 8. courage 勇氣. 9. keeps you going 使你前進的. 10. no matter 不論. 11. an endurance race 忍耐競走. 12. trusting to luck 聽憑僥倖. 13. folly 愚事. 14. moral qualities 道德性. 15. it pays to be kind 慈善是值得的. 16. courageous 勇敢.

How Some Authors Work

Each author has his own ways of writing. One must not follow exactly other people's examples, for there is individuality¹ in each writer. For instance, H. G. Wells,² the famous English author wrote his book by dictating to³ his private secretary.⁴ Oppenheim,⁵ another English author, does the same. He spends his mornings golfing,⁶ but works between hours of four and seven in the afternoon. He sits in a comfortable chair and dictates to his lady secretary. In this way he writes three novels of considerable length per year. Both of these authors produce very rapidly. So dictation is not a bad method.

Galsworthy, another famous author, now passed away,⁷ had a different method. He wrote down every word himself. He did not use a secretary to help him. He revised⁸ what he had written. He wrote both in the mornings and in the evenings. But after his dinner he never worked. He took a nap.

Then some authors do not like to use a typewriter⁹; others are very fond of using it.

1. individuality 個性, 特質. 2. H. G. Wells 英國現代作家. 3. by dictating to 令...筆錄. 4. private secretary 私人秘書, 書記. 5. Oppenheim 美國現代作家. 6. golfing 打高爾夫球. 7. passed away 已故, 逝世. 8. revised 修改. 9. typewriter 打字機.

Edgar Wallace¹ uses a dictaphone² and through this machine is able to write 16,000 words a day. This is an exceptional case.³ Not many authors can write through a dictaphone.

Again some authors like to have a bird singing to them when they write. Others like to have dogs or other pets⁴ with them when they write. One likes to be quiet; another likes to have the company of his friend or relative. One writes at a certain place; another does not care where he sits. One writes fast; another writes slowly. One corrects his own writing very carefully; another does not revise his writing very much. He relies upon his inspiration.⁵

So I think that there is no fixed rule of writing. As long as we can make people read our writings, we should be satisfied.

Recently I met a Chinese professor. He is a teacher of Chinese literature. He seems to feel that we have too many styles.⁶ Students do not know what to follow. Yet according to my own limited knowledge, we need not follow any style. Write down what we really think and feel, and that is the most natural style. Follow our conviction,⁷ and we need not imitate others.

1. Edgar Wallace 英國現代作家. 2. dictaphone 發聲印字器.
3. exceptional case 例外. 4. pets 寵愛的動物. 5. inspiration 靈感.
6. styles 文體. 7. conviction 確信.

If you care to become an author, be true to yourself, and write simply.

Bernard Shaw¹ and Jesus Christ²

You all know Jesus Christ. He is the founder of Christianity.³ His teachings are found in the New Testament,⁴ but few of us understand them. Now Bernard Shaw once gave his interpretation⁵ of the teaching of Jesus. I suppose you all know Shaw. He is a very well-known writer. Some time ago he came to China. His picture was shown in newspapers. He has written many famous plays.⁶ From the literary viewpoint,⁷ Shaw's life is a success.

The following is the gist⁸ of what Shaw considered to be the teaching of Jesus. I think you may find it profitable.

“The Kingdom of Heaven is within you. You are the son of God, and God is the son of man. God is a spirit, to be worshipped in spirit and in truth, and not an elderly gentleman to be bribed and begged from.⁹ We are members one of another; so that you cannot injure or help your

1. Bernard Shaw 蕭伯納, 現代英國文豪. 2. Jesus Christ 耶穌基督.
 3. Christianity 基督教. 4. the New Testament 新約聖經. 5. interpretation 解釋.
 6. plays 戲劇. 7. literary viewpoint 文學的見地.
 8. gist 撮要. 9. not an elderly gentleman to be bribed and begged from 不是一個可以向他行賄而乞求的老翁.

neighbour without injuring or helping yourself. God is your father: you are here to do God's work; and you and your father are one.

“Get rid of¹ property by throwing it into the common stock. Dissociate² your work entirely from money payments. If you let a child starve, you are letting God starve. Get rid of all anxiety about tomorrow's dinner and clothes, because you cannot serve two masters³ God and Mammon.⁴”

“Get rid of judges and punishment and revenge. Love your neighbour as yourself, he being a part of yourself. And love your enemies: they are your neighbours.

“Get rid of your family entanglements.⁵ Every mother you meet is as much your mother as the woman who bore you.⁶ Every man you meet is as much your brother as the man she bore after you.⁷ Don't waste your time at the family funerals⁸ grieving for your relatives: attend to life, not to death: there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it, and better. In the Kingdom of Heaven,⁹ which, as aforesaid,¹⁰ is within you, there is no marriage nor giving in

1. get rid of 棄去. 2. dissociate 解散. 3. serve two masters 事二主. 4. Mammon 財神. 5. entanglements 牽累. 6. the woman who bore you 生你的婦人, 母. 7. the man she bore after you 汝母後汝所生之人, 弟. 8. funerals 出殯. 9. the Kingdom of Heaven 天國. 10. aforesaid 上面說過的.

marriage, because you cannot devote your life to two divinities:¹ God and the person you are married to.”

The above statements were made by Mr Shaw some years ago, and I suppose they are still what he considers as truth.² I think the teaching of Jesus is not so simple as this, but the important points are here. What we really value most is Jesus Christ himself. His spirit of sacrifice and service³ is simply wonderful. If our leaders have a touch of⁴ the spirit of Jesus, our nation will soon become strong and prosperous. When Jesus faced opposition⁵ he never lost courage and patience, fighting with the tool of love and truth. His example should be followed by every true patriot.

In this time of injustice and oppression,⁶ you and I shall find comfort in making friend of Jesus Christ, who is always interested in every one of us. Dear readers, even Bernard Shaw studies Jesus Christ, why not you and I?

Start Early

In reading the lives of great men and women, I was deeply impressed by one important lesson, that is, start early.

1. divinities 神. 2. considers as truth 視為真理. 3. spirit of sacrifice and service 犧牲及服務之精神. 4. a touch of 一些. 5. faced opposition 受反對. 6. oppression 壓迫.

Start early, young men and women, for if we want to accomplish¹ something worth while in this world, this is the only way.

Let me give you a few examples. Anatole France,² the noted French story-writer, started his literary work early. Whenever other children were playing in the yard, he spent his hours in his father's book-shop. He made friends with books when he was only a boy. His great childish ambition³ was to become a famous writer some day.⁴ So when he grew to be a man, he actually became a famous writer. How did he do it? Start early.

Mr. Stevenson,⁵ the author of the "Treasure Island,"⁶ also started his literary pursuit⁷ early. As a boy he was fond of hearing stories. When other children were playing outside in the yard, he was reading and telling stories to his nurse.⁸ He cultivated⁹ his taste for literature when he was a mere boy. When he grew up, he also became a famous story-teller.

If we turn our eyes to the field of industry,¹⁰ we find the same example. Mr. Ford,¹¹ the

1. accomplish 完成, 對於...有所成就. 2. Anatole France 法國著名作家. 3. ambition 抱負, 野心. 4. some day 將來. 5. Stevenson 即 Robert Louis Stevenson 英國著名小說家 (1850-1894). 6. Treasure Island 金銀島 (小說名). 7. pursuit=work. 8. nurse 保姆. 9. cultivated 養成. 10. the field of industry 工業界. 11. Ford 福特.

motor-car king¹ in U.S.A., liked to play with machines in his early childhood. He would tear a watch into pieces and then put them all back. By that kind of experience, he learned the working of a machine. In fact he never liked anything else. His father wanted him to become a farmer. Mr Ford on the other hand wanted to be an engineer.² He started his career early, and he succeeded. This is also true with Mr. Edison,³ the great inventor.⁴ He started his experiment⁵ in his parents' cellar. His mother gave him bottles for his experiment. No doubt he made many blunders,⁶ but he succeeded at last. The secret of his success is: Start early.

If we take time to cite instances, there will be many of them. Great events⁷ and great achievements⁸ have been caused by men and women who started their career early. In this connection⁹ we may be safe in saying that if we determine to be a success in life, we had better start early.

Luck is with us, for we are still young. One important lesson for every one of us to learn is the element¹⁰ of time. Time is our best assets.¹¹

1. the motor-car king 汽車大王. 2. engineer 工程師. 3. Edison 愛迪生. 4. inventor 發明家. 5. experiment 試驗. 6. made... blunders 失錯. 7. events 事件. 8. achievements 事業. 9. in this connection 關於這一點. 10. element 要素. 11. assets 資產.

Let us use it to the best advantage.¹ The only way to make your life a success is to start early.

John Bunyan,² the Author of Pilgrim's Progress³

I am fond of John Bunyan,⁴ because he experienced the pang⁴ of sin so deep that he made us all hate it. He contributed to⁵ the world his religious experiences through his different books, notably⁶ the Pilgrim's Progress. His personality⁷ is genuine,⁸ for he let us know his inner life⁹ without any hesitation.¹⁰

No doubt John was a sinner, but in common sense he was no worse than any of us. He was never unchaste,¹¹ nor did he drink wine. He never gambled. The things that he did in his youth were cursing¹² and lying. He was also fond of dancing, which to our mind is not sin exactly. Yet he considered himself a great sinner. For several years he considered himself as lost, for he thought that he had committed¹³ the unpardonable

1. use it to the best advantage 盡力利用之。 2. John Bunyan (1628-1688) 英國傳教師與作家。 3. Pilgrim's Progress 天路歷程 (書名)。 4. pang 悲痛。 5. contributed to 供獻於。 6. notably 特別。 7. personality 個性。 8. genuine 純潔的。 9. inner life 內心。 10. hesitation 猶豫。 11. unchaste 淫蕩。 12. cursing 咒罵。 13. committed 犯。

sin. He mourned over his lost state, and he prayed persistently. At last God took pity on him and he felt the relief of forgiveness. He could preach and he could sing hymns¹ to praise the Lord. He became a saint. He was willing to die for the sake of Christ. So he was put into a prison, and it was there that he wrote his immortal² book, "Pilgrim's Progress." His book is perhaps the best seller³ except the Bible. The Religious Tract Society⁴ alone has translations in seventy languages and dialects.⁵ One hundred thousand copies were sold within his own lifetime.

He was born in 1628 and died in 1688. It was a period of deadly strife⁶ in Church and State. Christians were denied⁷ the freedom of religious belief. Bunyan was brave in stating his own belief, and also in preaching openly.⁸ He was a genuine religious leader.

He married at 19. His wife was also a poor girl whose only portion was two religious books. He received good influences⁹ from his wife, though most of his experiences came from his inner struggle.¹⁰ During his life time he wrote altogether

1. hymn 讚美詩. 2. immortal 不朽的. 3. the best seller 銷路最佳之書. 4. The Religious Tract Society 宗教團體名. 5. dialects 土語. 6. a period of deadly strife 劇烈的爭鬪時期. 7. denied 禁止. 8. openly 公開的. 9. influence 影響. 10. inner struggle 內心的交鬥.

60 books. In 1688 he rode from Reading¹ to London in the rain, and died in Holborn² after an ensuing³ illness, on August 31, 1688.

Macaulay,⁴ the famous English writer, gave his appreciation in part: "Those horrible internal⁵ conflicts which Bunyan has described with so much power of language prove, not that he was a worse man than his neighbors, but that his mind was constantly occupied by religious consideration, that his fever exceeded his knowledge and that his imagination exercised despotic power⁶ over his body and mind. . . ." "It was through this valley of the Shadow of Death, overhung by darkness, peopled with devils, resounding⁷ with blasphemy⁸ and lamentation, and passing amidst quagmires,⁹ snares¹⁰ and pitfalls,¹¹ close by the very mouth of hell, that Bunyan journeyed to that bright and fruitful land of Beulah;¹² in which he sojourned¹³ during the latter period of his pilgrimage. The only trace which his cruel sufferings and temptations seem to have left behind was an affectionate compassion for those who were still in the state in

1. Reading 英國地名。 2. Holborn 英國地名。 3. ensuing 隨發的。
4. Macaulay (1800-1859) 英國政治家及著作家。 5. internal=inner。
6. despotic power 專壓的力量。 7. resounding 回響。 8. blasphemy
褻瀆。 9. quagmires 難境。 10. snares 陷阱。 11. pitfalls 陷坑。
12. Beulah: In Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" a land of peace and
quiet where pilgrims await their summons to cross the river of Death.
13. sojourned 滯留。

which he had once been.... The feeling which predominates¹ through the whole book of Pilgrim's Progress is a feeling of tenderness for weak, timid and harassed² minds."

According to Macaulay, during the later half of seventeenth century there were only two minds which may be considered as possessing the imaginative faculty in a very eminent degree,³ one of those minds produced the Paradise Lost,⁴ the other Pilgrim's Progress.

Many Christians who read this book were helped by it, and the writer is one of them. A sinner needs some help from one who has a great heart. John Bunyan is great, because he is very sympathetic.

Something that I am Doing

While waiting for the shower to pass over, I remember the readers of the *Chung Hwa English Weekly*. Let me tell you something that I have started lately.

1. I have lately opened a school for country children

I built a few huts on the site⁵ of my old home which was burned down during the recent war.

1. predominates 有勢力. 2. harassed 窘困的. 3. eminent degree 崇高的程度. 4. Paradise Lost 失樂園 Milton 所著. 5. site 場所.

In this place we have more than fifty students all coming from homes of limited incomes.¹ I charge the students no tuition fee,² and teach them with modern educational methods.³ Of course I have to invite a good teacher to do the teaching, for I am busy with my own office work. But the work is carried on with my personal attention. I go there very often. The students like to see me.

2. I have lately started⁴ a grass rug work shop⁵

This was started with the help of some friends. I hope that the grass rugs we produce will be accepted by customers. My motive⁶ in starting this small industry is to help the jobless⁷ people. I am not going to make a cent out of this business.⁸ I feel that though I know nothing of grass rugs, I at least use rugs in my home. Well, here is a chance for me to do what I can in paying back⁹ what I owe¹⁰ to society.

3. I have lately helped in radio broadcasting¹¹

You must understand that I am not a singer. I have no musical talent, but I am interested in

1. of limited income 進款有限的. 2. charge no tuition fee 不收學費. 3. modern educational methods 新式教育法. 4. started 開辦. 5. a grass rug work shop 製毯廠. 6. motive 動機. 7. jobless 失業的. 8. to make a cent out of this business 從這事業上賺一分錢. 9. paying back 付還. 10. owe 欠. 11. radio broadcasting 無線電播音.

hymns and music. Here is a chance for me to render a small service to society,¹ and I grasp it right away.² Every morning beginning from eight o'clock I go to the Anglo-Chinese Dispensery³ to broadcast good and inspiring music to our radio fans.⁴ I do it from a sense of divine mission. I want to help my countrymen to live a good and honest life, for I found in my own experience dishonesty and unloving life was the most miserable one.⁵ So each morning I try to introduce a few words of encouragement and advice. I think before very long many able men and women will join us in this.

4. I am starting a rural project⁶

I have for a few years been interested in farms and trees. A few days ago I was in Nanking. I met a friend who is a returned student from France.⁷ He let me see many interesting projects in his country home. I was greatly impressed. I am anxious to follow in his footsteps,⁸ and I am glad that he is going to help me. I am going to plant a lot of trees, and try to make friends with

1. to render...service to society 對社會服務。 2. right away 立即。 3. Anglo-Chinese Dispensery 中西大藥房 (該藥房附設有播音台)。 4. radio fans 無線電迷。 5. miserable one 悲慘的生活。 6. rural project 鄉村計劃。 7. a returned student from France 法國留學生。 8. to follow in his footsteps 效法於他。

farmers. Many things can be done in the country. There are altogether too many people living in the city. We must go back to our farms. Let's go, and I am starting it myself. I hope that I may learn all the tricks of a farmer.

Now, you may think that I do those things for show¹ or for some selfish purposes. No, I hope not. Being a Christian, I try to live out² the principles that Jesus taught us. It is no use for me to preach all the time, for that is empty³ talk. I must practise the things that I believe in. The above four projects may be the things that I ought to do beside writing books.

Gentle Readers, think it over. If what I have started to do are not sound, please correct me. If right, then try to think some way by which you may practise what you think is the best thing for you.

What Price Glory?

When I was a little boy I used to have the dream of becoming a general riding on a big horse with power and glory. But that is a boy's fancy, yet many generals had the same fancy and put the scene into real life.⁴ They did it, but at

1. for show 爲欲誇示. 2. to live out 照...生活. 3. empty 空虛的.
4. real life 實生活.

what price can glory be won? They have to¹ kill many innocent people and burn many houses in order to² make themselves generals. They earn their glory by killing people and burning their houses. This is a serious mistake. We should no longer tolerate³ it. A boy's fancy should never be put into practice.⁴

We students have many ambitions. Some want to be rich men, and others want to be presidents and generals. All these are vain-glorious.⁵ The thing for us to crave⁶ is not here.

Vainglory is a very expensive thing. It costs us time and energy. Think of a girl who wants to be an actress. She may have to sacrifice her chastity⁷ in order to make a name for herself. What price has she to pay?

In our school we used to have young students die because they studied too much. They wanted to be first in every subject and they studied so hard that their health broke down.⁸ What price for such a glory?

After all, degrees, grades, and first places may amount to⁹ very little if we become sick and

1. have to=must. 2. in order to 爲...起見. 3. tolerate 容許.
 4. put into practice 實行. 5. vainglorious 虛榮. 6. to crave 渴望.
 7. to sacrifice her chastity 犧牲她的貞操. 8. their health broke down
 身體衰弱. 9. amount to 等於.

consequently have to go to graves.¹ Vainglory is a cruel master, and we should not make ourselves servants to it.

In my personal observation² some of our national troubles come as a result of our vainglory. We have to make our leaders realize that true leadership rests on sacrifice and service not on position and power. So we should not stress position and power too much. Love and kindness have more influence.

To be able to discard³ vainglory and think only in terms of⁴ service is not an easy matter. One has to go through many trials⁵ before one will be able to know the truth. I hope that our national leaders will all become humble and not think of glory only.

For the rest of us we must discard the idea of glory. We should glorify God, that is, glorify our nation and if possible glorify humanity. Forget ourselves, and strive to make other people happy. The real glory rests on service and sacrifice.

I hope this short article will convince us of the futility⁶ of glorifying our own name. We can

1. go to graves 死. 2. observation 觀察. 3. discard 捨去.
4. in terms of 明白, 直截. 5. go through many trials 經過許多艱苦.
6. futility 無效.

receive blame and loss as long as we do good to others. Rather let me suffer than let people suffer for my sake.¹ If we all believe in this kind of principle, then strife will be over.²

Interesting Things About Lafcadio Hearn³

Mr Hearn was a Japanese, but his father was a British subject.⁴ And his mother hailed from⁵ Greece. Mr Hearn himself married a Japanese lady. He loved her so much that he gave up his own nationality.⁶ He became a Japanese. In reality⁷ he was a Britisher.

Mr Hearn wrote many books, chiefly stories and literary criticisms.⁸ He also interpreted⁹ the Japanese history and civilization to the Western world. His fame is known in literary circles¹⁰ throughout the world.

Mr Hearn started his career as a poor boy. He lost one eye¹¹ when playing with his school-mate. With one eye left to him, he fought his fight against misfortune and hardships.¹² He won.

1. Rather let me suffer than let people suffer for my sake 寧可讓我受苦而不要讓別人爲我受苦。 2. over 完結。 3. Lafcadio Hearn 小泉八雲 (1850-1904)。 4. a British subject 英國人。 5. hailed from= came from 來自, 屬於...地方的人。 6. nationality 國籍。 7. in reality 其實。 8. literary criticisms 文藝評論。 9. interpreted 解說。 10. literary circles 文學界。 11. lost his one eye 一目失明。 12. misfortunes and hardships 逆境。

He was not only brave, he was also fond of beauty. When a child he confessed¹ to his priest, saying, "If the devil took the form of² a beautiful girl, he wished he could win her. But he was sorry that the devil was kept in hell."

Let me give you an illustration.³ After he became famous, he had plenty of money. One day when he went with his wife shopping, she wanted to buy a bathing suit.⁴ Mr Hearn found many bright beautiful suits in the shop that he bought more than thirty different kinds. The store-keeper⁵ did not understand him and thought that this man must be crazy. That was Mr Hearn's way. He was fond of beauty.

He was also peculiar⁶ in other ways. For instance, he learned how to speak and write Japanese. But when his wife wanted to learn English, he refused to teach her. How is it? The explanation is that he loved Japanese civilization too much. He disliked to see his wife Westernized.⁷ He himself wore Japanese clothes, and hated to see Japanese wear foreign clothes.

1. confessed 自白. 2. took the form of 變爲. 3. illustration 例子.
4. a bathing suit 一件浴衣, 一件游泳衣. 5. store-keeper 店主.
6. peculiar 奇特, 古怪. 7. Westernized 歐化.

Several of his stories have been translated into European and Chinese languages. To study him is a pleasant treat.¹

King Carol and Queen Helen

Queen Helen of Rumania is a very beautiful woman. Her husband, King Carol was unfaithful to her and fell in love² with other women. Queen Helen was very angry and left him without compromise.³ Now she is thinking of becoming a nun,⁴ for only religion can comfort her and she is very tired of royalty and worldliness⁵. She believes in living a pure and faithful life and cares very little for the glory of a throne. She has no use for her king when he is not faithful and sincere. A king must be faithful and true. When Carol is not faithful, he really ceases to be a king. So Queen Helen keeps herself aloof.⁶

At the same time the Rumanians⁷ love her and want her to be their Queen. In fact they want no other queen than Helen, for she is the most popular⁸ woman in the country. She is religious, true to her ideals and beautiful. People

1. a pleasant treat 很是愉快的事。 2. fell in love 戀愛。 3. without compromise 不和解。 4. nun 尼姑。 5. worldliness 塵世的。 6. keeps herself aloof 遠離。 7. Rumanians 羅馬尼亞人。 8. the most popular 最有聲望的。

pay high respect¹ to her, for she is in the true sense of the world a noble queen.

King Carol is at his wit's end.² He is going to be crowned as the King of Rumania. But people won't follow him and do not allow him to be crowned without the presence³ of Queen Helen. King Carol tries to get her but cannot.

Here King Carol has worldly power, but he cannot use his force to make a queen obey his order. Once more we are taught that the worldly power has its limit. Money and fame cannot buy a woman's soul.

From what we can predict,⁴ most likely Queen Helen is going to be a nun. We sympathize with her and her ideals.

Here Queen Helen has certainly taught a very good lesson to her unfaithful husband. Let all unfaithful husbands take notice of this.

May we remember Queen Helen for her high idealism.⁵

A Walk with Miss Muriel Lester

Ever since my recovery⁶ from my nervous breakdown⁷ I have been thinking myself un-

1. pay high respect 極其敬仰. 2. at his wit's end 進退維谷.
3. the presence 出席. 4. predict 預言. 5. idealism 理想. 6. recovery 復原, 痊癒. 7. breakdown 衰弱.



MISS MURIEL LESTER

worthy. I dared not see people, much less famous persons such as Miss Muriel Lester. She is a good friend of Gandhi.¹ When Gandhi arrived in London, he preferred Miss Lester's home for his residence to that provided by the King.

Miss Lester wrote a book about this famous incident, entitled "Entertaining Gandhi." I have not read this book but before long I may be able to see a copy. When I read it, I will write another article concerning it.

For the present I venture to tell you about my walk with Miss Muriel Lester. It was last week that I was asked to take Miss Lester to see the war-torn region² of Chapei. I told Miss Lester that I would let her see a few places but I was not sure whether we saw the entire battlefield.³ She was contented to see just a few places. The first thing that Miss Lester saw was the big

1. Gandhi 甘地. 2. war-torn region 遭兵燹之區. 3. battlefield 戰場.

Japanese headquarters¹. It is a big building, strongly fortified.² It impressed Miss Lester. Miss Lester told me that she is a pacifist.³ She has no use for militarism. Then the next thing was the Japanese shrine⁴ opposite to the Japanese military headquarters. She remarked the beauty of the building, and then passed by. I let her think out the meaning of such a shrine, without telling her the implication⁵ of it.

Then I let her see my ruined home where I have lately set up a free school⁶ for the poor families which were made poor by the recent war. Miss Lester liked my idea for we turned ruins into⁷ a place for children and poor people. She was simply delighted to see those little children. She told them that she has more than two hundred children (the oldest is eighteen years old) in her school in London. They also came from poor families. She has given them free education, for she is a social reformer.⁸ We took a photograph together. Miss Lester sat in the middle. She told the children to stand close

1. headquarters 司令部. 2. fortified 設防. 3. pacifist 和平主義者.
4. shrine 廟宇. 5. implication 含意. 6. a free school 義務學校.
7. turned...into 將...變爲. 8. social reformer 社會改革家.

to her, for she loved them. So the children were not afraid of her and stood very close to her. She smiled and spoke kindly to them, though they did not understand English.

Then we passed by the Commercial Press¹ and the ruined library. She felt very bad over the ruined buildings and houses. She told me that Lord Lytton² told her something about the Shanghai war, but she never realized the serious damages until she saw all this.

In the eyes of Miss Lester we Chinese are lovely people. She told me that the Chinese are wonderful people. They work hard and produce beautiful arts. She stopped several times to see some poor children playing in the street. She asked me if the game they played was Chinese or foreign. I told her, "Probably foreign."

I was very glad to hear her say, "Oh, this is the most exciting walk I ever took in my life." I thought that was kind of her. We certainly have undergone most painful experiences in the last war in Shanghai.

The night Miss Lester did not sleep well, for she was full of pains and reflections. All the

¹ Commercial Press 商務印書館.
(國際聯合會調查團領袖).

² Lord Lytton 李頓爵士

things that we saw together convinced her that her mission for peace is the only hope. She said to me, "The only way to put a stop to militarism is to win it by our love. One day the militarists will feel ashamed of themselves." I believe it, but let us be up and doing. We cannot let the evil forces have their own way.

So I have told you in part about our walk. I believe that from now on we will hear more of Miss Lester, for she is now our most sympathetic friend.

Tseng Kuo Fan¹

I am interested in Tseng Kuo Fan as a man not as a general. I question whether he was right in suppressing² the Taiping Rebellion,³ but I have no doubt that the personality of Tseng Kuo Fan still commands⁴ our respect.

As a young man, Tseng Kuo Fan was very thoughtful. He realised his own shortcomings⁵ when he was only twenty one years old, so he changed his name and called himself "Dick Sun,"⁶

1. Tseng Kuo Fan 曾國藩. 2. suppressing 剿滅. 3. the Taiping Rebellion 太平軍之亂. 4. commands 得到, 受得. 5. shortcomings 短處. 6. Dick Sun 滌生.

which means that he was baptized and re-born.¹ He became a new man after his repentance.² From that time he was honest and faithful. In his youth he was fond of smoking, after his change he stopped smoking and he had no more bad habits.³ Every morning he took a long walk of about three thousand steps. This he did with twofold purposes,⁴ namely, to get physical exercise and to plan for the day's work. I think this practice of morning walk is a very good one, for I have done it myself and found much help. No one can go on without planning, and the best time for clear thinking is the early morning.

When I read his diary, I found how hard Tseng coached⁵ himself. He always criticised himself for not studying hard enough. When he was a high official, he was never proud. On the other hand, he thought himself unworthy of the position. This is also a very good point. When one is in a high position, he should make himself very humble. No one is free from⁶ faults even if he becomes a high official.

He was a good Confucian scholar and put the Confucian teachings into practice.⁷ I regard him

1. re-born 再生. 2. repentance 悔改. 3. bad habits 惡習.
4. twofold purposes 兩重目的. 5. coached 策勵. 6. free from 沒有.
7. put...into practice 實行...

as a good example of a Confucian scholar. If every Confucian follower is like Tseng Kuo Fan, China will be very hopeful.

Those of us who study Tseng Kuo Fan should not merely admire him, but should make it our aim to follow him. His good advices should be remembered by us, and his good life be cut deep in our hearts.

Tseng Kuo Fan was the gentleman of old China, and those of us belonging to new China must pay our due respect to him. So I wrote the above lines to show my deep appreciation¹ of him.

A Successful Editor

I do not advise every student to become an editor, but if you care to be one here is a successful editor. His name is Edward Bok.

“Make you the world a bit more beautiful and better because you have been in it,” said his mother to him. Edward carried out² his mother’s advice and made himself rich and successful as well.

Edward was born on October 9, 1863 in Netherlands.³ His father had some wealth but lost it all through unwise investment.⁴ The family

1. appreciation 讚許. 2. carried out 實行. 3. Netherlands 荷蘭.
4. investment 投錢.

then moved to the U.S.A. There he was Americanized.¹

As a boy two main traits² were developed. He was first of all very courageous. When some boys in school tried to torment³ him, he would show his fist and fight against them. He was not afraid to fight for justice. He won his day,⁴ for after his courage demonstrated to his school-mates, no one dared to insult him. Edward was a strong boy, otherwise he could not win his day. Then he was filial⁵ to his parents, especially to his mother. Not willing to see his mother work too hard, he tried to make a little money in order to relieve her from earning money. So Edward started to make money when most of us will spend our parents' purse considerably. He earned his fifty cents by cleaning the windows of a baker's shop. He cleaned it every Tuesday and Friday afternoon after school, and the wage was fifty cents per week. He also earned two dollars and a half per week by delivering⁶ the entire neighbourhood edition of the South Brooklyn Advocate.⁷ Later on he became a reporter. At the age of

1. Americanized 入美國籍. 2. traits 特性. 3. tried to torment 要欺侮. 4. won his day 制勝, 打勝. 5. filial 孝敬. 6. delivering 送. 7. South Brooklyn Advocate 雜誌名.

thirteen he promoted and became an office boy in the electricians'¹ department of the Western Union Telegraph Co.² at six dollars and twenty-five cents per week. Thus he climbed up the ladder of life. All his successful attempts came as a result of his filial piety.³ He worked hard so that his mother did not have to work so hard. This is a fine trait for us to imitate.

Of course we know that in the days to come⁴ he became the editor of the Ladies Home Journal, which is one of the leading magazines⁵ in America. He met many men and women of prominence,⁶ and received many letters from all parts of the world. His name is still known to some of us, though he passed away a few years ago. He was also a personal friend of President Theodore Roosevelt.⁷

Now I hope that we will not forget the good traits of Edward Bok. He was brave and also filial. If an editor cannot make a success of his life, it is because he is not brave and in his family life he lacks love.

If you are interested in Edward, let me introduce you to a book entitled The Ameri-

1. electricians 報務員, 電報工程師. 2. Western Union Telegraph Co. 電報公司名. 3. filial piety 孝順. 4. in the days to come 將來.
5. leading magazines 大雜誌. 6. men and women of prominence 傑出的男女. 7. President Theodore Roosevelt 羅斯福總統.

canization of Edward Bok—An Autobiography
This is an inspiring book to read.

Why Gandhi¹ is Still My Hero

For the last ten or more years I have been interested in Gandhi. He is not rich. He has not done very much for China, and in fact he never came to China. He is not a Christian, though he believes in the teachings of Jesus. Why am I still interested in him? Yes, this is the question that I wish to answer to myself.

In the first place, Gandhi is absolutely honest. When he was a child, he told some lies. He was very sorry afterward. Then he made it his rule² that he would never tell lies the rest of his life.³ Everything that Gandhi does and says is sincere. This is why I admire Gandhi even to-day.

Secondly, Gandhi is never selfish. He devotes his entire life for the benefit of his country. He is the finest example of how a patriot ought to be. His interest is national, and his outlook⁴ is broad. His possessions are very few, but he is rich in friendship. People love him because he is so unselfish. The trouble with us is that when we

1. Gandhi 甘地. 2. make it his rule 養成習慣. 3. the rest of his life 在他餘年. 4. outlook 眼光.

became a national leader we forget our nation and begin to accumulate¹ for ourselves. Gandhi cares nothing for himself as far as materials go.²

In his private life, Gandhi lives very purely. He never was unchaste. His relationship with women is simply wonderful. His heart is pure. He is a saint³ in the true sense of the word. I respect him very highly on this point.

In Gandhi we find a true statesman,⁴ a real man, and a rare saint. His greatness is worthy of our close attention. So far as I am concerned,⁵ I value his personality more than a kingdom. After all, a great soul like Gandhi is a rare thing. We must pay our highest respect to him and try to know him more.

Gandhi has every chance to make himself rich, but he never tried to do so. His main interest is to free India from the greed and selfishness of the West. He will win out in the long run.⁶ Long live⁷ Gandhi!

1. to accumulate 積蓄 (財產). 2. as far as materials go 就與物質有關的. 3. saint 聖人. 4. statesman 政治家. 5. so far as I am concerned 就我個人而論. 6. in the long run 結果, 結局. 7. Long live 萬歲.

SECTION FOUR: ON THINKING THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

The Value of Thinking

If you want to write good essays, the first thing you must do is to think. Inspiration¹ alone is not enough. You must have clear thinking. You must have logical thinking.

The value of thinking lies here. It drives away superstition.² It gives you power over nature.³ You can make nature your slave.⁴ So by thinking, people invented the steam-boat, the locomotive,⁵ the telephone, the telegraph, and the airship.⁶ Those wonderful things were not found by accidents, but by men and women who gave their life-time⁷ to serious thinking.

Science⁸ would be a failure if it is not accompanied by⁹ thoughts and especially systematic¹⁰ thoughts.

If you ask me a question like this: "What kind of man do you like to be?" My answer is this: "I want to be a thinker." Most of us think, but we are not thinkers. We do not think

1. inspiration 靈感. 2. drives away any superstition 驅去迷信.
3. power over nature 勝過造化之力. 4. make...slave 利用... 5. lo-
comotive 火車頭. 6. airship 飛艇. 7. life-time 一生. 8. Science
科學. 9. accompanied by 伴着. 10. systematic 有條理的.

deeply¹ enough. We do not think clearly enough. We do not think carefully enough. We think too hastily. We think too vaguely.² We think too dependently. We should base our thinking on facts.³ We should first observe conditions and facts. When all the facts are before us, then we may be able to think and give our conclusions.⁴ We often jump to our conclusions⁵ too quickly. This is not right.

Young people should regard thinking as one of their most valuable exercises.⁶ Feeling⁷ should not take the place of thinking. Even in the matter of love affairs,⁸ we should use our head.⁹ We certainly should think most carefully who is going to be our life companion.¹⁰ It is wrong to fall in love¹¹ without thinking.

We consider that thinking is even more valuable than both reading and writing. You get nothing back if you read without thinking. You write unprofitably¹² if you do not think before you write. You may not write and read, but you cannot get along¹³ in this world without thoughts. So to think is to live!¹⁴

1. deeply 深刻. 2. vaguely 模糊. 3. base...on facts 根據事實.
4. give our conclusions 下結論. 5. jump to our conclusions 草率推度.
6. exercises 練習. 7. feeling 感情. 8. love affairs 戀愛. 9. use our head 用腦筋, 想.
10. life companion 終身伴侶 (即夫妻). 11. fall in love 戀愛.
12. unprofitably 無利益地. 13. get along 過日子.
14. to think is to live 思想即是人生.

Let us value thinking above¹ money and worldly fame. Be a thinker, dear readers.

Original Thinking

If you look into the history of the world, you will find only a few original thinkers. Most of the thinkers are not original, and most of the people in the world are not even thinkers. To think is not an easy matter. To think original thoughts² is even harder.

Original thinking is valuable because it creates something new. Darwin³ was an original thinker, because he was the author of the theory of evolution.⁴ Newton⁵ was an original thinker, because he offered a new theory of the physical world.⁶ Edison⁷ was an original thinker because he has given the world so many of his inventions. Einstein⁸ is an original thinker, because he does not follow what Newton and other scientists⁹ say.

How to become an original thinker? This is not easy to answer. 1. We must think while we read. There is a difference between reading a

1. value...above 視...重於。 2. original thoughts 原有的思想。
 3. Darwin 英國著名的生物學家達爾文 (1809-1882)。 4. theory of evolution 天演進化論。
 5. Newton 英國著名數學家牛頓 (1642-1727)。
 6. physical world 物質界。 7. Edison 美國著名發明家愛迪生。 8. Einstein 愛因斯坦, 德國著名物理學家, 兼數學家曾發明相對論。
 9. scientists 科學家。

novel and reading a book on philosophy.¹ To read a novel is to enjoy your life. To read philosophy is to think seriously. Young readers, do not read novels always, but spend some time in serious studies. 2. Adopt² some original plans for your own mental advancement.³ From now on you should decide to rise early in the morning, for this is the best time for clear thinking. You should at least write your diary⁴ everyday. Your time should be regulated so that there will be plenty of time for you to think. Read a little everyday beside your text-books. Debate⁵ with your schoolmates and friends on a certain problem. All these may be carried out so that your thinking may be improved. 3. Put into practice what you have learned. By doing you will find knowledge. The original thinker gets his lesson from life not from mere books.

The thinking persons are needed today. China is full of people. But China lacks original thinkers. You cannot find a dozen of them. Yet you are qualified⁶ to be one of them if you try hard.⁷

Have the courage to be original. And the first thing is to think originally.

1. philosophy 哲學. 2. adopt 採取. 3. mental advancement 智育的長進. 4. diary (di'ā-rì) 日記. 5. debate 談論. 6. qualified 有資格. 7. try hard 努力.

Instinct,¹ Mind, and Spirit

Bertrand Russel² said: "Instinct, mind, and spirit are all essential³ to a full life: each has its own excellence and its own corruption."⁴ He further told us: "Among uncivilized⁵ men instinct is supreme,⁶ and mind and spirit hardly exist. Among educated⁷ men at the present day mind is developed,⁸ as a rule,⁹ at the expense of¹⁰ both instinct and spirit, producing a curious inhumanity and lifelessness,¹¹ which leads to cynicism¹² and intellectual destructiveness.¹³ Among ascetics¹⁴ and most of the saints,¹⁵ the life of the spirit has been developed at the expense of instinct and mind, producing an outlook¹⁶ which is impossible to those who have a love of active thought. It is not in any of these one-sided developments¹⁷ that we can find wisdom or a philosophy¹⁸ which will bring new life to the civilized world."

A balanced life¹⁹ is to lay equal emphasis on²⁰ instinct, mind, and spirit. Confucius²¹ believed in

1. instinct 本能. 2. Bertrand Russel 羅素, 現代英國著名哲學家.
 3. essential 至要的. 4. excellence and corruption 優劣. 5. uncivilized 未開化的. 6. supreme 支配的. 7. educated 有教育的. 8. developed 發展. 9. as a rule 大概. 10. at the expense of 犧牲. 11 producing ...inhumanity and lifelessness 產生無人道及無生氣的狀態. 12. cynicism 好嘍弄世人之癖. 13. intellectual destructiveness 智育上的破壞. 14. ascetics 修苦行者. 15. saints 聖人. 16. an outlook 眼光. 17. one-sided development 單方面之發展. 18. philosophy 哲學. 19. balanced life 平衡的生活. 20. lay equal emphasis on 同樣著重於. 21. Confucius 孔子.

the training of mind, and also spoke highly of spiritual attainment¹ such as music and poetry. He somewhat slighted² instinct, but never entirely suppressed it,³ for he recognized the importance of the sexual desire.⁴

Now some of the modern nations believe in instinct only. They respect the material things only.⁵ These nations will soon pass away. Other nations are paying their respect to mind, the fruit of which is inventions and other scientific discoveries.⁶ These nations will also disappear if they do not pay enough attention to things spiritual. A nation that can live as long as China must give due emphasis⁷ to instinct, mind and spirit.

A nation that is proud of herself because she has a strong army and navy will soon pass away.⁸ Physical strength belongs to the region of instinct. The instinct of fighting can never support a nation's life. A nation that tries to conquer another nation by telling lies and giving clever excuses will never live long for mind alone cannot support a nation's life. When a nation forgets

1. spoke highly of spiritual attainment 讚揚靈的涵養. 2. slighted 輕視. 3. suppressed it 抑制牠(指 instinct). 4. sexual desire 性慾. 5. respect the material things only 祇重視物質. 6. Scientific discoveries 科學的發見. 7. due emphasis 相當的着重. 8. pass away 消滅.

justice,¹ love, and honesty, she will surely perish.² This is the law of life.³

So let us examine ourselves. If we are rotten⁴ morally and spiritually as a nation, it is time for us to repent. The present age has to watch out spiritually, intellectually,⁵ and instinctively. No nation will be called great when her men and women fail to express themselves in a balanced life of instinct, mind and spirit.

Thinking Aloud⁶

When you discuss with your friends, you say you are thinking aloud. That means you are not giving your final shape of thought⁷ to your friends. When you think aloud you just give your friends some of your impressions and viewpoints.⁸ You have not given them your definite verdict.⁹

Thinking aloud is a very useful process.¹⁰ You create new thoughts by thinking aloud. That is, in your discussion with your friends and foes you quicken your mind.¹¹ You are an active thinker¹² when you debate with other people.

1. justice 正義. 2. perish 消滅. 3. law of life 生活之定理.
4. rotten 腐敗. 5. intellectually 智育上. 6. Thinking aloud 喃喃自語.
7. final shape of thought 最後的思想. 8. impressions and viewpoints 感想及意見.
9. verdict 判決. 10. process 程序. 11. quicken your mind 使你思想敏捷.
12. active thinker 積極的思想者.

You become a fighter, and you become strong by fighting.

I remember in my school days I saw many young men were studying hard¹ in their own bedrooms. They did not mix with² other students. In a conference³ or a class, these studious⁴ students kept quiet.⁵ They were modest, so they thought. I used to admire them, for they were studious and appeared to be so modest. Now I think they were wrong in keeping quiet. They should say something in a conference or a class. They should use their might⁶ in a debate. They should express their thoughts. They should think aloud.

I see those studious students who are now serving in society.⁷ They are not very progressive.⁸ They lack originality.⁹ They are followers.¹⁰ They are not qualified to be leaders. They lack initiative.¹¹ They lack fire. They are not thinkers. They are simple imitators.¹²

So my advice to young students is this. Be brave in your thinking. Improve your thinking by arguing¹³ with your friends.

1. studying hard 用功. 2. mix with 接交. 3. conference 會議.
4. studious 用功的. 5. kept quiet 不作聲. 6. use their might 盡力.
7. serving in society 服務社會. 8. progressive 進步的. 9. originality 創作.
10. followers 附和者. 11. initiative (in-i-shi/-a-tiv) 創造能力.
12. imitators 摹仿者. 13. arguing 辯論.

Concentration¹

The success of one's life depends upon two factors, love and thinking. Love tends to³ distribute,⁴ that is, if a man loves a woman or another fellow man, the thing for him to do is to give and divide. Love means sacrifice.⁵ It is one's expression⁶ and it has the tendency of expansion.⁷

Thinking must be concentrated. You can never succeed, if you think loosely.⁸ There is no hope for a person who cannot think logically⁹ and continuously. One must take time to think, or else⁹ he is liable to¹¹ make mistakes.

Edison¹² would shut himself in his laboratory¹³ for days, so that he may think his problem out thoroughly. Successful business men generally sit alone in a small office. What are they doing there? Thinking, and thinking intensely.¹⁴ That is the secret of success.

Young people cannot sit down quietly. They are apt to¹⁵ decide a thing all too soon. They are active but they are not sure. They can be used as tools,¹⁶ but they are not qualified¹⁷ to be leaders.

1. concentration 專心. 2. factors 分子. 3. tends to 傾向. 4. distribute 分散. 5. sacrifice 犧牲. 6. expression 表白. 7. tendency of expansion 擴張之趨勢. 8. loosely 散漫的. 9. logically 合理的. 10. or else 否則. 11. liable to 容易. 12. Edison 美國科學發明家愛迪生. 13. laboratory 試驗室. 14. intensely 熱切的. 15. apt to 往往. 16. used as tools 利用作工具. 17. qualified 有資格.

Why? Because they do not think deeply enough. They do not know how to concentrate their thoughts. They lack the power of seeing a thing at different angles.¹ They only see one side. They are quick-minded, but they are fallible.²

My advice to you is simply this: use your mind freely. When you have a difficult problem, think it through yourself before you ask for other people's opinions. Bring out the pros and cons³ of your problem. Weigh the consequences⁴ carefully and then act. Books are useful as guidance,⁵ but they cannot be relied upon entirely. You must use your own brain.

Turning Defeat into Victory⁶

Sometimes when one catches a cold,⁷ he wishes that he were dead. The proper thing for him to do is to find a way so that he won't catch cold. He must not eat too much. Then he should take exercise.⁸ Now if he still catches cold, Henry Ford⁹ advises that he had better fast¹⁰ for forty-eight hours. There is a lot of truth in that.¹¹

1. at different angles 從各方面。 2. fallible 易錯誤的。 3. pros and cons 正反面, 利害。 3. consequences 結果。 5. guidance 指導。
6. turning defeat into victory 轉敗為勝。 7. caught a cold 傷風, 受風寒。
8. take exercise 體操。 9. Henry Ford 美國汽車大王福特。
10. fast 絕食。 11. there is a lot of truth in that 彼言頗有理。

A person is despondent¹ because the outlook seems to be rather unpromising.² And that kind of pessimism³ generally comes when one has a bad cold⁴ or some unpleasant ailment.⁴ First of all let us be healthy. Then there is no difficulty in turning defeat into victory.

Where there is a will there is a way.⁵ This is very true. I have come across⁶ many a man whose failure⁷ is due to a⁸ lack of a strong will.⁹ Without a strong will power, one is apt to¹⁰ give up¹¹ before the battle is fought. An archer¹² sends forth¹³ his first arrow and is not able to trace it. He sends forth the second one in the same direction and follows it. The result is that he gets both of his arrows. A publisher¹⁴ spends one thousand dollars in advertising¹⁵ one of his books. He gets no results. So he spends another thousand dollars. And the result is that he receives so many orders¹⁶ that they pay all his advertisement expenses¹⁷ and give him handsome profits.¹⁸

1. despondent 沮喪, 失望. 2. the outlook seems to be rather unpromising 前途似很無望. 3. pessimism 悲觀. 4. has a bad cold 患重傷風. 5. unpleasant ailment 不愉快的疾病. 6. where there is a will there is a way 有志者事竟成. 7. come across 會遇. 8. failure 失敗. 9. due to 由於. 9. strong will 堅決之意志. 10. apt to 易於. 11. give up 放棄. 12. archer 射手, 弓手. 13. sends forth 發出. 14. publisher 出版者. 15. advertising 廣告. 16. orders 訂購. 17. advertisement expenses 廣告費. 18. handsome profits 豐厚之利益.

If you are already successful, I will not give you advice. But if you think you are a failure, then first see to it¹ that you observe² the laws of hygiene³ and then push your enterprise⁴ with a determined will. A hardy body⁵ and an iron will⁶ are the two feet of a successful man.

When You are in Trouble⁷

What will you do when you are in trouble? If a woman is in trouble, she will probably⁸ cry. If a boy is in trouble, he will very likely⁹ resort to fighting.¹⁰ If you are in trouble, the first thing you should do is to use your head.¹¹ Never get mad;¹² in other words¹³ let your brain function instead of your emotion.¹⁴ When you are sane,¹⁵ there may be a chance for you. Most of our difficulties come from our madness, which is the disuse¹⁶ of our brain.

The second important thing is to be open-minded.¹⁷ Always welcome the advices of your

1. see to it 注意, 當心. 2. observe 遵守. 3. laws of hygiene (hī'jēn) 衛生規則. 4. push your enterprise 進行你的企圖. 5. hardy body 強壯之身體. 6. iron will 堅強之意志. 7. in trouble 受磨難. 8. probably 大概. 9. likely 或者. 10. resort to fighting 依仗鬥毆. 11. to use your head 用你的頭腦. 12. get mad 發怒. 13. in other words 換言之. 14. let your brain function instead of your emotion 讓你的理智去作用, 不要動你的感情. 15. sane 神志清明. 16. disuse 不用. 17. open-minded 坦白, 率直.

friends. Don't think that you yourself are wise and the rest are foolish. In the long run¹ it pays² you to listen, no matter³ whether you actually⁴ take the advice or not. Many of our failures are due to our narrow mindedness.⁵

Pride⁶ is another cause of our troubles. We feel that we have no face to admit our mistakes;⁷ but as a matter of fact,⁸ we ought to apologize⁹ when we are wrong. The sooner we confess our wrong, the better.¹⁰ The only way to right our wrong¹¹ is to repent.¹² Pride is a hindrance.¹³

Never give up¹⁴ when you are in trouble. There is no such thing as an insoluble¹⁵ trouble. Never get discouraged.¹⁶ You know as well as I do that we may turn defeat into victory.¹⁷

So when I am in trouble I follow¹⁸ some of the above principles.¹⁹ I am glad that my life has been a progressive climb.²⁰ Troubles alone are not very serious. They are serious when you do

1. in **the** long run 終必, 結局. 2. it pays 值得. 3. no matter 無論. 4. actually 實際的. 5. are due to our narrow mindedness 由於胸襟狹窄. 6. pride 驕傲. 7. have no face to admit our mistake 無臉去承認我們的錯誤. 8. as a matter of fact 其實, 實則. 9. apologize 道歉. 10. the sooner we confess our wrong, the better 我們承認我們的過失愈早愈妙. 11. to right our wrong 糾正過失. 12. repent 悔改. 13. hindrance 妨礙物. 14. give up 拋棄. 15. insoluble 不可解決的. 16. get discouraged 失望. 17. turn defeat into victory 變敗為勝. 18. follow 遵從. 19. principles 原則. 20. a progressive climb 上進.

not know how to overcome¹ troubles. Let troubles come; we will face them with courage and patience.² Great men and women are helped by troubles.

The Meaning of Life

Ever since the Japanese undeclared war³ in Shanghai I have not been in a movie house⁴ even once. Most of the time I spend in sorrow, for I realize my own sinfulness to such an extent⁵ that I have not been able to sleep for a long while. I have suffered mentally and physically.⁶ All these days I have been thinking of the meaning of life, and now I have come to believe in the following three points:—

1. *One must do one's duty with all one's might.*⁷

If you are a student, study hard, learn humbly,⁸ and observe⁹ all the rules of your school. If you are a business man, be honest in your dealings¹⁰ with your customers.¹¹ Observe all the rules of your store. Work as hard as you can.¹² If you are a teacher, be faithful in your teaching.

1. to overcome 克勝. 2. face them with courage and patience 以勇敢忍耐對付之. 3. undeclared war 不宣而戰之戰. 4. movie house 電影院. 5. to such an extent 達如此之程度. 6. mentally and physically 精神上和身體上. 7. with all one's might 盡力. 8. humbly 虛心的. 9. observe 遵守. 10. dealings 交易. 11. customers 主顧. 12. as hard as you can 努力.

Try to help your students in every way.¹ At his death-bed,² Nelson³ told his men, thus, "England expects everybody to do his duty." This is a very sound motto,⁴ and I hope that you and I will always remember it.

2. *The chief aim of one's life is for others.*

Whether one likes it or not, one cannot live unto oneself. He must try his best⁵ to make other people happy before he can be really happy himself. I have found this truth out this time very clearly. I have been too self-centered,⁶ and I was unhappy. Now I find different ways of helping other people and I begin to feel happy.

One's greatness depends not upon one's wealth, but depends upon one's usefulness to other people. If he is President of China, we respect him not because he has plenty of money but because he protects, develops, and helps us. His greatness lies in⁷ his capacity to serve.⁸

So I believe in making my life count⁹ by thinking of my country, and the people in it. I have not done much, and I pray that I may

1. in every way 各方面。 2. death-bed 臨終時。 3. Nelson 納爾遜提督，英國海軍名將 (1758-1805)。 4. sound motto 正當之格言。
5. try his best 盡力。 6. self-centered 以自己為中心的，自私。 7. lies in 端在，在於。 8. capacity to serve 服務的能力。 9. count 有價值。

develop my power so that I may have a big heart¹ and willing hands.

3. *One's secret² of making one's life successful is found in one's daily quiet time.*

No one is perfect. This we admit. But we can work hard and strive for³ perfection. The way to do this is to get up early in the morning and plan carefully for the day's work. When you want to plan for the day, the proper thing to do is to meditate⁴ quietly. If you are a Christian⁵ or a religious person,⁶ pray earnestly about your day's work. When you receive some inspiration,⁷ write it down in your notebook. I have done this a little bit and have already found remarkable results.⁸ One's progress is made only after one keeps quiet time.

Allow me to quote⁹ you a few lines of poetry from Alfred Tennyson:¹⁰

“Pray for my soul. More things are wrought¹¹
by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore¹² let
thy voice

1. a big heart 慷慨之心. 2. secret 祕訣. 3. strive for 力求.
4. meditate 默想. 5. Christian 基督教徒. 6. religious person 宗教家.
7. inspiration 靈覺. 8. remarkable results 顯着的結果. 9. to quote
引用. 10. Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892) 英國詩人. 11. wrought 做成.
12. wherefore 所以.

Rise like a fountain¹ for me night and day.
 For what are men better than sheep or
 goats²
 That nourish³ a blind life within the brain,
 If, knowing God, they lift not hands of
 prayer⁴
 For so the whole round earth is every way
 Bound by gold chains about the feet of
 God.”

Dear friends, we live in the world only once. Make most of it while you are here. Forget the past, and press forward to⁵ perfection. I am no better than any of you. But we all try to find meaning in life. Only those who seek life earnestly will find it.

Resolutions⁶ which Helped Me

On Sept. 18, 1918, which was the first day of my school life in the U.S.A.,⁷ I made the following resolutions which I carried out⁸ rather faithfully:—

1. I should get up early in the morning at six o'clock. Exceptions⁹ might be made if I got sick. I might get up earlier than six o'clock if I so desired.

1. Rise like a fountain 如泉源似的舉起 (意謂很命地喊). 2. For what are men better than sheep or goats 人比羊類有什麼比較高等一點.
 3. nourishes 過, 度. 4. lift not hands of prayer 不舉手祈禱. 5. press forward to 極力向.
 6. resolutions 決定之事. 7. the U. S. A.=the United States of America 美國. 8. carried out 實行. 9. exception 例外.

2. I should go to bed not later than¹ 10:30. Exceptions might be made if I was invited out to some meeting.² But I should not accept invitations³ too often.
3. I should write down what I spent during the day. The account⁴ should be cleared up⁵ every evening before I went to bed.
4. Everyday I should read the English Bible,⁶ or if I cared to⁷ read the Chinese Bible I might do so.
5. No candies and cakes⁸ were allowed between meals.
6. I must be most economic.⁹ I should not waste one single cent,¹⁰ nor should I waste my time, for time is money.
7. During the day-time¹¹ not more than one hour was allowed for taking a nap.¹² The nap was generally taken after the noon meal.
8. No debt¹³ was allowed. Every bill should be paid promptly.¹⁴
9. Everything must be done in orderly fashion.¹⁵ A program¹⁶ is essential¹⁷ to one's success.

1. not later than 勿過。 2. invited out to some meetings 被邀赴會。 3. accept invitations 應人邀請。 4. account 帳目。 5. cleared up 結清, 算清。 6. the English Bible 英文聖經, 即英文新舊約。 7. if I cared to 倘然我要。 8. candies and cakes 糖食和糕餅。 9. economic 節儉。 10. waste one single cent 耗費一分錢。 11. daytime 日間。 12. taking a nap 作假寢。 13. debt 債務。 14. every bill should be paid promptly 各項帳單應該立即付清。 15. in orderly fashion 有秩序的。 16. program 秩序, 計劃。 17. essential 必要的。

10. I must clean my bedroom everyday, my study must be kept very tidy.¹
11. I must take a bath regularly.² In the summer I must take a bath every day.
12. I should remember my parents at home. I must write at least³ once every ten days.
13. If I got a chance to do manual work,⁴ I must grasp the chance.⁵
14. I must study hard every day. The lowest mark⁶ should be 80 %. (This, I am sorry to say, was not carried out, as some of the studies⁷ I did not like very much, and so the marks were naturally below 80 %.)
15. Never forget my homeland.⁸
16. Keep an eye⁹ on the social and religious aspects¹⁰ of the U.S.A. And takes notes¹¹ regarding them.
17. Remember some of the philanthropic institutions¹² in China. Remember my Alma Mater.¹³
18. Better not get married or even engaged¹⁴ to a girl in America. At any rate¹⁵ I must get

1. tidy 整潔. 2. regularly 按時. 3. at least 至少. 4. manual work 手工. 5. grasp the chance 攔住這機會. 6. the lowest mark 最低的分數. 7. studies 學科. 8. homeland 故鄉. 9. keep an eye on 留心, 注視. 10. the social and religious aspects 社會和宗教的情形. 11. take notes 筆記. 12. philanthropic institutions 慈善機關. 13. Alma Mater 母校 (拉丁文). 14. engaged=get engaged 訂婚. 15. at any rate 無論如何.

permission first¹ from parents so that they will not feel hurt.²

19. I must reserve ten per cent of my income³ for God.
20. These rules must be reviewed⁴ daily. And these rules might not be reduced, but more rules might be added. Fifteen minutes each day must be enough for thinking over⁵ these rules. Self-examination⁶ is very necessary to one's success.

Now let me assure you⁷ that my success as a student in America depended on⁸ these rules which I prescribed⁹ for myself. There was nobody to rule me. I was entirely free. But fortunately the first thing I did was to put down¹⁰ these laws. I am sure those who think of going abroad¹¹ ought to do the same thing for themselves, otherwise they may not succeed as students. For perhaps you may know that there are many temptations¹² in America. One must watch out¹³ for himself all the time. I think the same principle applies to¹⁴

1. get permission first 先得許可. 2. feel hurt 傷感情. 3. reserve ten per cent of my income 留起百分之十的進款. 4. reviewed 回顧. 5. thinking over 熟思. 6. self-examination 自省. 7. assure you 對你確說. 8. depended on 恃乎. 9. prescribed 規定. 10. put down 寫下. 11. going abroad 出洋, 留學. 12. temptations 引誘. 13. watch out 謹防. 14. applies to 適用於.

every student who leaves his parents behind.¹ If he is free, then he must guard himself from² the evils of freedom.³

Thoughts on the Values of Children

I have four children in my home. My wife loves them all. I love them too, but my time



TWO OF MY CHILDREN

is mostly occupied⁴ with my work outside and so I do not take enough care of them. However, I wrote something down four years ago which gives you an idea of what I think of the values of children.

1. A homewithout children is not a real home.

2. A child is the comfort and companion of parents.

3. The most beautiful picture in the world is a lovely mother with a baby in her arms.

1. leaves behind 離開. 2. guard from 防備. 3. the evils of freedom 自由之害. 4. occupied 佔據.

4. No home can be cheerful without the smile and musical voice¹ of children. Even their cries are nice to hear when one is not too busy.

5. A child is the link² that unites a wife and a husband. Most of the divorces³ in the West are caused by⁴ a childless marriage life.

6. Children are generally sincere and innocent. They are our best teachers in morals.

7. Beware of⁵ the man who does not appreciate⁶ a child's beautiful manners and their simple ways.

8. Children are the most important members⁷ in a home.

9. We must treat⁸ our children better from now on,⁹ and know them better, for they will be men and women to-morrow. The education of the children¹⁰ is the most important matter in our nation's life.

10. Let us remember this motto: "The home is for the children; not the children for the home."

The nation that neglects her children will soon perish.¹¹

1. musical voice 歌聲. 2. link 連繫物. 3. divorces 離婚.
4. caused by 由...引起. 5. beware of 注意. 6. appreciate 讚許.
7. members 人員. 8. treat 對待. 9. from now 從現在起. 10. the
education of the children 兒童教育. 11. perish 消滅.

I still maintain¹ to this day that we cannot pay too much attention to our children, though I, for one, have not been able to do much for them. From now on I try to be with children more and more.

Take Courage,² Young Writers!

This afternoon I was reading "Lives of the Novelists" by Sir Walter Scott.³ The chapter on Oliver Goldsmith⁴ gave me a good lesson, namely "Take Courage".

We all know that Goldsmith was a famous writer, whose masterpiece,⁵ "The Vicar of Wakefield",⁶ has been translated into Chinese and enjoyed by many of us when we were students in school. Yet when the novel was first published,⁷ it was sold only for sixty pounds.⁸ Not only that, at first nobody wanted to buy his manuscript.⁹ He himself could not have sold it to anybody. It was through the kind-hearted¹⁰ Dr. Samuel Johnson¹¹ that the manuscript was finally sold. The publisher that bought the manuscript on the recommendation of¹² Dr. Johnson did not care to

1. maintain 主張. 2. Take courage 壯膽. 3. Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832) 蘇格蘭作家. 4. Oliver Goldsmith (1728-1774) 英國作家. 5. masterpiece 傑作. 6. The Vicar of Wakefield 威克斐牧師傳. 7. published 出版. 8. pounds 金鎊. 9. manuscript 原稿. 10. kind-hearted 慈心的. 11. Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784) 英國文學家. 12. on the recommendation of 由於...之介紹.

print it either. The publisher thought that it was too bad to see Goldsmith in a prison because he could not pay his debts and so he paid the price as a contribution.¹ For we learn that the manuscript was kept in the publisher's drawer for several years before it was printed. No one would have dreamed that an unknown author like Goldsmith would become famous through such a novel as *The Vicar of Wakefield*.

Goldsmith was poor, yet he liked to write poems. His poems made him still poorer. So he had to write something about birds and animals. Some of his friends remarked: "Poor fellow (Goldsmith), he hardly knew an ass from a mule, nor a turkey from a goose." But publishers at that time hated poems, and they induced him to write *A History of the Earth and Animated² Nature* in six big volumes. In his own mind, he might have said to himself, "What a waste of time!" Yet he endured it all.

After he was known to the reading public,³ Goldsmith received a better income.⁴ Once he was asked to compile a book, entitled "Selections of English Poetry." In this case he did nothing but marked the particular passages with a red pencil,

1. contribution 捐款. 2. Animated 有生氣的. 3. the reading public 讀書界.
4. income 進益.

and for this light task he was paid two hundred pounds. Now see the difference! For a masterpiece he had received only sixty pounds.

After learning such a lesson from Goldsmith's hard luck, we young writers ought to take more courage. We may be poor, our manuscripts may be turned down by every publisher we approach. Still there is no reason for us to quit. Be persistent.¹ Go on as before. Fight the battle of life. Keep on doing the thing that you and I like the best. For the day will come when the reading public will recognize your greatness, if you are great. Goldsmith is our good example.

One more word may be added before I conclude this short essay. In case² you dislike writing, be sure to try something else, for then you may become a greater man than a mere writer. After all to be an author is not the highest kind of ambition.

1. persistent 不屈不撓的。 2. in case 倘使。

SECTION FIVE: HOW TO TRAVEL AND OTHER ESSAYS

How to Travel

A wise man said, "Travel is fool's paradise."¹ This is true if one does not know how to travel. In the last ten years I have made two big trips, one from China to the U. S. A., the other from Shanghai to Peiping. In these two trips I learned a few interesting lessons.

1. Never use your parents' money for travel, for it is an expensive thing.² I think many a rich man's son has spent so much money in travel that his parents have had to sell their land and house in order to pay their son's travelling expenses.³ You know very well this should not take place⁴ in your case. A son should help his parents, not ruin them. In travel you either pay your own way⁵ or let someone else pay it for you. I did not use a single cash⁶ of my father's money in my two travels. And I felt joy in my trips. If some business firm⁷ pays your way, or if a scholarship⁸

1. fool's paradise 愚者的天堂. 2. expensive things 費錢之事.
3. travelling expenses 旅費. 4. take place 發生. 5. pay your own way 自出旅費.
6. a single cash 一文錢. 7. business firm 公司.
8. scholarships 津貼.

is available, then you may think of travel. Or if you fail in both, work your own way through by hard toil. Never use your parents' money. It is a great crime.¹ Do not imitate the rich man's son!

2. Have an objective² in your travel.

Some girl-students who go abroad have for their objectives the prospects of getting married.³ That might be worth while, but the worth of travel is lost, for one can get a good husband in China or in one's native town without going very far. But still the girls have an objective. Others who go abroad simply because their parents have too much money. That is not worthy. And in such cases, travel is fool's paradise. If you go to Peiping, you must have an objective; and if you go to Peiping simply for sight-seeing,⁴ it is not worth your while.⁵

3. Meet notable people.⁶

I think the great advantage⁷ of travel is to see notable people. I don't care to see a great man's tomb, for that can be seen either in moving pictures⁸ or in photographs.⁹ I want to meet notable people and try to speak to them and at the same time to hear them speak to me. Make

1. crime 罪惡. 2. objective 目的. 3. prospects of getting married 希望結婚.
4. sight seeing 觀光. 5. worth your while 值得你的光陰.
6. notable people 名人. 7. advantage 利益. 8. moving pictures 電影.
9. photographs 照相.

friends with the people you meet. Then I think travel is worth while.

If you go to India, be sure to¹ meet Gandhi.² If you go to Peiping, try to see some former presidents³ of China. The old palaces⁴ will soon tire you out. But people are always interesting.

These three are the big points. Of course there are other small details. For instance,⁵ in travel, one should not carry too much baggage,⁶ or if you do you will be bothered.⁷ Then you should keep an account⁸ of all the money that you spend. Take good care of⁹ your health. Do not attempt to see too much at once. These are important points.

A Morning Walk

Some of us who work in an office need to take some form of physical exercise¹⁰ in order to keep our health up.¹¹ One of the ways is to take a morning walk regularly.

In early morning we can see the sun rise, and enjoy the morning glory.¹² There is nothing more beautiful than natural beauty. The bright sun in

1. be sure to 一定要. 2. Gandhi 甘地. 3. former presidents 從前總統. 4. old palaces 故宮. 5. for instance 譬如. 6. baggage 行李. 7. bothered 困惱. 8. keep an account 記帳. 9. take good care of 保重. 10. physical exercise 運動. 11. to keep our health up 曾進健康. 12. morning glory 朝日.

the East reminds us of our national flag.¹ After all the sun belongs to every nation.

I took a walk this morning with my friend, Mr Ting. His fellowship enriched² my walk. We two talked together on different matters of interest.³ We recalled⁴ our school days when some of the more radical⁵ students always wanted to start up⁶ a strike⁷ which as a rule is not profitable.

In our conversation we mentioned a certain young man who was very bright in his school days. He could play very good tennis. One time he was a tennis champion⁸ in our school. His father used to be my teacher. His home was near our school, and his friendship was always appreciated by his fellow-students, for he was a popular athlete.⁹ No doubt when he wanted to lead a straight life everything would be ready for him. He could have a wonderful chance for good. But alas, he was a bit¹⁰ too proud and he fell down. Now he is poor and jobless.¹¹ I said that this young man may still have a chance if he repents. Let him go to a secluded¹² country-farm

1. national flag 國旗. 2. enriched 使...豐富. 3. different matter of interest 各種有趣的事. 4. recalled 回憶. 5. radical 激烈的. 6. to start up 煽動. 7. strike 罷課. 8. a tennis champion 網球選手. 9. a popular athlete 聞名的運動員. 10. a bit 有一點. 11. jobless 失業. 12. secluded 開靜的.

where he may meditate and restore¹ his health and mind. After a year or two he may come back with freshness of spirit and do something worth while. So we discussed this young man's future and congratulated² ourselves on our present wonderful chance for useful service. Really I am no better than this young man, but somehow God takes pity on me and has given me wonderful opportunities³ such as I am having now.

We ordered⁴ some flowers on our way home. Those flowers are fresh and beautiful. When planted in our court-yards,⁵ our homes will be brightened.

So you see in our morning walk, we not only took some exercise but at the same time enjoyed nature and our fellowship. In addition⁶ we brought back some nice flowers for decoration.⁷

When we were ready for coming to our office, the time is still early.

Things That I Learned from My Week-end⁸ Trip

For some time I thought that my main duty⁹ was to write good books for my young friends.

1. restore 恢復. 2. congratulated 慶祝. 3. opportunities 機會.
4. ordered 定購. 5. court-yards 天井. 6. in addition 加之, 此外.
7. decoration 裝飾. 8. weak-end 由星期六之正午至下星期一之時間.
9. main duty 主要的職務.

Now I believe I had to go out and see the world before I could write well. So I take advantage of¹ my week-ends.

For the last few days I have spent my time and energy in open places, such as hills, seashore, and boats. I enjoyed the change.

Now to come to the lessons that I have received.

1. During my last trip I learned how to swim

When I was in America, I had a chance or two to learn swimming, but my friends did not know how to teach me, and so I did not learn. This time my friend taught me the exact way and I learned the art of floating² in a few minutes. By practising it several times I now can float and also swim a little bit.³ So it is a great gain that I can now enjoy swimming. I hope that every reader will learn swimming during the summer vacation.

2. I met a few nice people

Formerly I never dared to make myself familiar⁴ with strangers. This time through the introduction of⁵ my friend, I met a few nice people and tried to be nice to them. I found that they were quite frank and generous.⁶ One nice woman

1. take advantage of 利用. 2. the art of floating 浮於水面的方法.
3. a little bit 稍. 4. to make myself familiar 親近.
5. through the introduction of 由於...之介紹. 6. frank and generous 坦白而慷慨.

told me that during the last Japanese undeclared war in Shanghai she lost a lot of money but she still used her energy and influence to help the poor refugees.¹ For as she told me that the only way to forget one's sorrow and suffering was to look into² the troubles of others. So she found real comfort in working in a refugee camp.³ She helped to raise funds⁴ and she assisted in every way she could for the cause of peace and love. She is not a Christian, but she has the love of a Christian in her heart. When I heard her story I felt very much ashamed of⁵ myself, for during the last war I did not do anything for the refugees.

From some of those friends that I met on my trip I learned that there are people who think deeply and work silently for other people. They do not talk much, but they actually put their good ideas into practice.⁶

3. I find the joy of travel

For people who spend most of their time in an office, I advise strongly that they should set apart⁷ a certain amount of money and time for travel. I enjoy my trips because they give me a change. I can see different kinds of natural

1. refugees 難民. 2. to look into 查考. 3. camp 避難之篷帳.
4. to raise funds 募捐. 5. ashamed of 可恥. 6. put their good ideas
into practice 實行他們的好理想. 7. set apart 撥開.

beauty. The impressions that I receive will help me in my mental life. Instead of remembering those terrible war scenes,¹ I now can recall green mountains, and the rolling sea. My inner life finds release and rest in placing myself under the soothing touch of nature.

I hope what I write will convince you and make you decide to spend your week-end trip somewhere.

Things That I Saw in Darkness

Last Saturday morning I rose early in the morning. I think I was in the street at 4 A.M.² It was rather dark, though I could see a few things as the street lamps were bright. Not many people were in the street, of course. I saw a few ricksha men,³ and a few cabbage peddlers⁴ and policemen.

One thing that impressed me very much was the Japanese Headquarters⁵ on Kiangwan Road.⁶ At this early hour one would not expect to see the Japanese soldiers, but I saw quite a few of them busy in the Headquarters which was lighted very brightly. I was wondering why they were

1. war scenes 戰事景象. 2. A. M. 上午. 3. ricksha men 黃包車夫. 4. cabbage peddlers 菜販子. 5. Headquarters 司令部. 6. Kiangwan Road 江灣路 (上海路名).

up so early for. Perhaps they were afraid that some Chinese soldiers would attack¹ them! No, they were simply watchful. This is something that we ought to remember. The Japanese soldiers are well-prepared. They are up early, and their example should be followed by us. So when I wake up early in the morning and think of the Japanese soldiers, I jump up from my warm bed and try to do something worth while.² I cannot lie down any longer. That is why I am an early bird!³

I walked to Kiangwan.⁴ There I saw a handful of⁵ peddlers in the street. I also saw some stores already opened by this time. One store-keeper⁶ told me that his family and himself got up at 2 o'clock in the morning. This astonished me, but this is a fact. The poor people certainly have a hard time⁷ to make their bare living.⁸

I must narrate⁹ one more incident that happened on my way. I was searched by the police. They thought that I must be a bad man, or else I would not be up so early. I told them to search me. They searched me but found nothing wrong.

1. attack 攻擊. 2. something worth while 值得做的事. 3. an early bird 早起之人. 4. Kiangwan 江灣 (上海地名). 5. a handful of 幾個, 少數. 6. store-keeper 店主, 老闆. 7. have a hard time 勞苦. 8. to make their bare living 謀生. 9. narrate 敘述.

I left them and went ahead.¹ Here I must say that our policemen have done their duty.

I went to my own land. There at the early dawn I saw that the old man who keeps my neighbors place was ploughing. This makes me feel happy, for I realize this old man must be an honest, hard-working² man. He can be relied upon, for he is an early riser and a hard worker. I chatted with him, and found out how hard his life is. He is trying to make a living by himself,³ though he has a son and other relatives. His pay is practically nil,⁴ and yet he is cheerful.

I planned to build a small house there for my village school. I talked with one of the farmers in this connection.⁵ I enjoyed talking with him. At the same time the sun gradually appeared in the East.

We both went to the market. I bought a small chicken, a fish, and a few cabbages with the farmer's assistance. I took them back. When I arrived home, it was already near eight o'clock. I had to⁶ go to a girls' school that morning to give a short talk. My friend, Mr Ting, kindly let me use his motor car. I reached the girls' school a few minutes late. But I made the short talk.

1. went ahead 向前走. 2. hard-working 勤勉的. 3. by himself 獨自.
4. practically nil 簡直毫無. 5. in this connection 關於此事.
6. had to 須.

I told the girls that they must love their country. In order to do that, they must live a diligent and economic life.¹ They must lead their husbands right. They must rise up early in the morning, and never indulge² in a warm bed.

Well, my subject is nearly finished. One more word. I tell this story because I want young people to acquire the habit³ of early rising. I do not expect everybody to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning, but I do hope that we shall rise up early.

The Raw Material⁴

As our train passed by villages in Shantung Province,⁵ what I saw impressed⁶ me more than what I had seen in other provinces. For Shantung is the land of Confucius.⁷ Yet Shantung in the present state⁸ is poor. Nothing seems prosperous.⁹ There are altogether too many people in that Province.

I saw a boy of about ten years old, greeting¹⁰ us as our train approached¹¹ his village. That

1. a diligent and economic life 勤勉節儉之生活. 2. indulge 耽溺.
 3. to acquire the habit 養成習慣. 4. raw material 原料. 5. Shan-
 tung Province 山東省. 6. impressed 感動. 7. Confucius 孔子.
 8. in the present state 在現在狀態中. 9. prosperous 發達. 10. greet-
 ing 歡迎. 11. approached 駛近.

boy had nothing on him.¹ He was entirely naked.² He must be a poor lad, or else his parents would not allow him to be out that way. When I saw him in the field, he was happy even though³ he was entirely naked. I suppose it was too warm for him, though it was not quite time for any of us to take off⁴ winter clothes. He was so active⁵ that he did not care for things that civilization⁶ provided⁷ for him. He was raw material.

This boy who ran back and forth⁸ to greet us impressed me. In the first place he wore no pig-tail.⁹ This indicates¹⁰ that he is a citizen¹¹ of the Chinese Republic,¹² not a slave of a despotic government.¹³ He was happy, for he is a child of nature.¹⁴ He enjoyed the sunshine, the gentle breeze,¹⁵ and the green wheat field. He must have a bright future,¹⁶ for his body was strong. He was full of fun.¹⁷

That little lad of ten is the raw material. It is up to¹⁸ educators,¹⁷ reformers,²⁰ party leaders,²¹

1. had nothing on him 赤身露體. 2. naked 裸體的. 3. even though 雖然. 4. take off 脫去. 5. active 活潑. 6. civilization 文化. 7. provided 供給. 8. back and forth 前後. 9. pig-tail 辮子. 10. indicate 表示. 11. citizen 公民. 12. the Chinese Republic 中華民國. 13. a despotic government 專制政府 (指滿清政府言). 14. a child of nature 愛自然界之小孩. 15. gentle breeze 微風. 16. bright future 光明的前途. 17. full of fun 非常樂趣. 18. it is up to 這是... 的責任. 19. educators 教育家. 20. reformers 改革家. 21. party leaders 黨國領袖.

high and low officials to make a man out of him.¹ If we do not look out,² he might become a bandit³ or a beggar. But if we take notice of⁴ him, he may become another Confucius.

Paint and Powder⁵

One interesting fact about the Northern people,⁶ especially the women, is that they do not put so much paint and powder on their faces as our Southern⁷ women. Of course in Peiping⁸ and Tientsin⁹ I saw a few¹⁰ women who use paint and powder, but in most of the cities and villages that I went through¹¹ I saw very little of paint and powder.

Before I went to the North I was told by a friend who came from Peiping, the following story: "The South spend their money in paint and powder, and the North spend their money in patent medicines."¹² I wonder if this is true, the North spends very little on paint and powder.

I mention this trait¹³ for us to imitate.¹⁴ As a nation we should no longer¹⁵ waste our energy,¹⁶

1. to make a man out of him 把他造就一個人才。 2. look out 注意，留神。 3. a bandit 土匪。 4. take notice of 特別注意。 5. paint and powder 脂粉。 6. northern people 北方人。 7. Southern 南方的。 8. Peiping 北平。 9. Tientsin 天津。 10. a few 少許。 11. went through 經過。 12. patent medicines 專賣藥品。 13. trait 特點。 14. imitate 摹倣。 15. no longer 不復。 16. waste our energy 耗費我們的精力。

time and money in paint and powder. We should be ourselves.¹ There are too many people who give others false impressions.² We must be true. We must be economic.³ You can be clean. You can decorate⁴ yourself with flowers and other artistic⁵ things, but let us do away with⁶ paint and powder.

In our reading and writing we should also avoid "paint and powder" stuff.⁷ Write only plain truths⁸ without trying to write high-sounding phrases.⁹ Read those books that will give you delight, but never read a story because it is widely advertised.¹⁰ Be simple in your taste.¹¹ Face the facts¹² only. So the Northern people are honest and frank.¹³ They use very little paint and powder!

The German Forts¹⁴

When the Germans first built forts in Tsingtao¹⁵ their hopes were great. One German thought

1. We should be ourselves 我們應該顯露本來面目。 2. false impressions 虛偽的印象。 3. economic 節儉。 4. decorate 裝飾。 5. artistic 美術的。 6. do away with 除去。 7. "paint and powder" stuff 浮詞。 8. plain truths 不加虛飾之真實,實情。 9. high-sounding phrases 誇大之辭句。 10. advertised 登廣告。 11. taste 嗜好。 12. face the facts 實事求是。 13. honest and frank 誠實而直爽。 14. forts 砲臺。 15. Tsingtao 青島。

that this was the beginning of a German Empire in China. Another remarked¹ that before long² there would be no other nation but Germany. Still another laughed at the Chinese, saying, "The sleepy lion³ is cut up⁴ now, and sooner or later⁵ China will be a second Africa. Look here, these forts are impregnable."⁶

Yes, these forts were strong when people built them. But these forts are useless now, even though they are still strong. Why? Because might is not everything.⁷ Justice is the order of the day.⁸ No nation can capture⁹ another nation because one is stronger than the other. Nations have agreed that the nation which tried to use might instead of right¹⁰ should be punished.

I saw those broken German forts in Tsingtao with my own eyes. I pitied¹¹ the Germans who defended Tsingtao and then had to surrender.¹² I pitied the German Empire, for its dreams had all vanished.¹³ I pitied the German soldiers who died in Tsingtao, for they were on the wrong side.

1. remarked 說. 2. before long 不久. 3. the sleepy lion 睡獅 (指中國言). 4. is cut up 被瓜分. 5. sooner or later 遲早. 6. impregnable 攻不破的. 7. might is not everything 強權不是萬能的. 8. justice is the order of the day 正義乃當務之急. 9. capture 奪取. 10. to use might instead of right 用武力而不用公理. 11. pitied 哀憐. 12. surrender 退讓. 13. vanished 消滅.

So when I was visiting the old German forts in Tsingtao I was convinced¹ that after all might cannot take the place of² right. We must never rely upon³ guns and forts.

Tsingtao is a beautiful city with many trees. And those deserted⁴ forts which formerly belonged to Germany are now interesting relics⁵ for sight-seers.⁶ But for me I don't care to see those forts a second time for they are not inspiring at all.⁷

1. convinced 深信. 2. take the place of 代替. 3. rely 依賴
4. deserted 荒涼的. 5. relics 遺物. 6. sight-seers 觀光者. 7. no
inspiring at all 毫不令人奮激.

SECTION SIX: MORAL ESSAYS

The Joy of Getting

Which is happier? Getting or Giving? The religious people¹ say: "It is more blessed² to give than to get." The business men³ say: "It is foolish to sacrifice, and it is wise to get rich." But I say: "There is joy of getting and also joy of giving."

This article⁴ deals with⁵ the joy of getting only.

First, if you miss a precious⁶ thing, you feel sad. Then after several days of worry⁷ the thing is found. You feel happy over the recovery.⁸ This is one form of the joy of getting.

Second, when my baby found an egg in the chicken coop,⁹ he was joyful. He was as happy as a business man is when he makes his thousands of dollars. When I discovered¹⁰ that there were many new gold fish¹¹ in my pond, I was delighted. This is second form of the joy of getting. The joy of discovery.

1. religious people 信教之人. 2. blessed 快樂的. 3. business men 商人. 4. article 論文. 5. deals with 論. 6. precious 寶貴的. 7. worry 煩惱. 8. over the recovery 當尋得之時. 9. the chicken coop 雞籠. 10. discovered 發見. 11. gold fish 金魚.

Third, there is the joy of getting a present from a dear friend. Here is a bit of a letter¹ sent me by one of my American friends: "Please remember me² with the deepest affection³ to your father and mother. My wife (Mrs. so and so) thinks the carved seal⁴ which your father gave me is the most precious of all the things which I brought back from this world trip." Now the thing that my father gave my friend is not very valuable so far as cost is concerned.⁵ But it was carved by my father and you cannot buy it from the stores. It has the mark of personal touch.⁶ And so when you give a thing like that to your friend, he is naturally filled with joy and gratitude.⁷

These three forms of getting are worth while. Getting a lot of money from the business world⁸ is not real joy. Getting money from the gambling table⁹ is not joy. Getting rich is not an easy job. "Get rich quick" is a risky thing.¹⁰ We cannot get happiness out of¹¹ selfishness¹² and greed.¹³

1. a bit of a letter 一段信。 2. remember me 請爲我致候。
 3. affection 愛情。 4. carved seal 所刻之圖章。 5. so far as cost is concerned 就價值而言。 6. the mark of personal touch 親自動手的痕跡。
 7. gratitude 感謝。 8. the business world 商界。 9. gambling table 賭檯。
 10. a risky thing 危險之事。 11. out of = from。 12. selfishness 自私自利。
 13. greed 貪慾。

The Garment¹ that Teaches

Many years ago in Europe there was a beautiful queen who had an illegitimate relationship with² one of her servants. She bore a child. This illegitimate son³ of hers was very naughty.⁴ No one in the palace could make him behave well.⁵ The king began to question the queen whether this boy was really his son, for no royal child⁶ would act so badly. Very soon the queen had to⁷ confess⁸ that she was once unfaithful to⁹ her husband. This confession made the king very sad.

But he was not going to give up his hope. He spent days and nights on this child. Finally he thought out a scheme.¹⁰

He prepared a suit of¹¹ clothes for the child. One side of the clothes was made of very coarse material,¹² and another side was made of very costly material. The boy had to wear the clothes all the time. When he looked at the coarse side, he was reminded¹³ of his unworthy origin;¹⁴ but

1. garment 衣服. 2. an illegitimate relationship with 與...私通.
3. illegitimate son 私生子. 4. naughty 頑皮. 5. behave well 守規矩.
6. royal child 皇子. 7. had to 不得不. 8. confess 承認. 9. unfaithful to 不貞.
10. scheme 方法. 11. a suit of 一套. 12. coarse material 粗糙的質料.
13. reminded 回憶. 14. unworthy origin 鄙賤的結合 (指私生而言).

when he was humble, he was at once reminded of the great hope that was ahead of him.¹ In that way this unruly² child was taught to become good. When he was of age he became an honorable member in the royal family.³ And when the king passed away,⁴ the young man succeeded him as king.

The Joy of Giving—I

When a person is in a position⁵ to give, he must be well-to-do.⁶ When he gives, it brings joy. When he gives money to the poor, he experiences the joy of giving.

I do not think that we should give unless we wish to do so. Free gifts⁷ are valuable. Compulsory⁸ gifts do not count for very much.⁹

Giving does not depend upon the amount. If you give one dollar to a needy person,¹⁰ your reward is just the same as the one who gives one hundred dollars to an institution.¹¹ When you are prompted by love, your joy of giving is great.

Giving is not so easy as some people think. Many business men can make money, but they do

1. ahead of him 在他前面. 2. unruly 不規矩的. 3. royal family 皇室. 4. passed away 逝世. 5. in a position to=able 能. 6. well-to-do 小康. 7. free gifts 自願的禮物. 8. compulsory 強制的. 9. count for very much 很有價值. 10. a needy person 窮人. 11. institution 機關.

not know how to give their money away. They do not want to waste their money, but at the same time they feel the difficulty of using money wisely.

In the first place, you never get much joy by giving your money away blindly.¹ In the second place, you get very little joy if you give your money to ignoble persons.² You simply spoil³ them, and you never get any satisfaction⁴ by so doing. Thirdly, your gift will mean very little if you give without love as your motive.⁵ Giving money for fame⁶ will not bring you joy. Finally you must be very humble⁷ while you are giving your gifts away. Pride and kind acts do not go hand in hand.⁸

Never wait too long in giving. That is, when you are in a position to lend your help, do so right away.⁹

Only those people who can give will be able to rule this world.

The Joy of Giving—II

During the last war in Shanghai my family lost nearly everything. Then I had to receive gifts from various friends. I felt sorry, for it was

1. blindly 輕率的, 盲目的. 2. ignoble person 卑賤之人. 3. spoil 弄壞. 4. satisfaction 滿意. 5. motive 動機. 6. for fame 爲名氣. 7. humble 謙遜. 8. go hand in hand 聯袂. 9. right away 立刻.

rather a sad sight¹ to see my children wear clothes donated² by others. My wife did not want my children to wear them. I wore some clothes given by my father, but my wife also disliked the sight. In other words, it was no joy to receive free gifts. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

Now I begin to come back to my old self. I have something to give to people and I feel very glad in so doing. I can write articles³ now for the readers of the *Chung Hwa English Weekly* and I feel very happy. I can help some village children and give them some elementary education⁴ and I feel most happy. I can sing a few songs and make patients⁵ happy and I feel happy as well. There is nothing in the world that can give us more happiness than generous giving.⁶

From now on I will devote⁷ my time and energy to giving. No more accumulation⁸ for me! It is folly to save or to plan for myself. In helping others I really help myself. In giving I really become rich. In service⁹ I really grow and prosper. Selfishness and greed end in unhappiness. Only giving can give us happiness.

1. sad sight 悲景. 2. donated 贈與. 3. articles 論文. 4. elementary education 初等教育. 5. patients 病人. 6. generous giving 施與. 7. devote 專致力. 8. accumulation 積蓄 (金錢). 9. service 服務.

You may doubt my words. You may believe them. That is not very important. The thing for us to do is to try it out and experience it for ourselves.

I have a friend who makes a lot of money every month. He told me yesterday that he found it very hard to give money away for he must find the best way of spending his money. He has spent some money wisely, and he says he is praying earnestly so that God may give him foresight and wisdom. He knows that by giving money away he will really enjoy the happiness that money can give. For most people money has brought them sorrow and ruin. This friend of mine has found a secret of happiness in the art of GIVING.

Nothing is valuable unless it is available for men and women to use. We must seek different ways so that whatever we have may bear fruits. Let people enjoy your presence. And your presence will be a great inspiration¹ when you get the habit of giving. Some people may call you a "fool" when you acquire the habit of giving, but let them be what they like. You and I will try to give away the best we have got.

1. inspiration 靈感.

How many of my gentle readers care to act this way? Let me know if you care. I may help you to use your money and time wisely.

What if a Woman Loves You?

Suppose a woman falls in love¹ with you and you do not love her, what will you do? Suppose she forces you to love her, what will you do?

Such is the problem that a strong young man has to face.² You are very attractive.³ You are upright.⁴ You are physically strong.⁵ And you are brilliant,⁶ or famous. A beautiful girl wants you. She is even willing to be your mistress. What will you do? Are you going to follow her fancy and passion?⁷ Or are you going to refuse her no matter what⁸ she does?

Suppose she uses some tricks so that you cannot escape her. She makes you to do the things that she wants you to do and yet you do not approve of her tricks.⁹ What will be the outcome?

Here is a story that tells us of such a case. Twice in his life a woman asked Lancelot¹⁰ for his

1. falls in love 愛上. 2. to face 碰到. 3. attractive 漂亮.
4. upright 正直. 5. physically strong 體格強壯. 6. brilliant 聲名赫
赫. 7. fancy and passion 情愛. 8. no matter what 無論. 9. approve
of her tricks 贊成她的狡滑手段. 10. Lancelot 法人.

love. But as he had already been in love with a certain woman he could hardly accept another woman's love. Lancelot had a hard time to solve this riddle of love.¹ He almost became insane. The story is a very tragic one. You will find it in "Galahad",² written by John Erskine,³ published by Nash and Grayson.

Young men, it is a great pity if you do not know what to do when you receive the attention of a beautiful girl. You must have the courage to say "No", when you are convinced⁴ that the action is wrong.

Yet, it is not easy. Sir Lancelot yielded to⁵ the first woman, and he had to suffer for it. And when he rejected⁶ the second woman, she killed herself. How difficult it is when a woman loves you at the wrong time?

What is your solution?⁷

Marriage by Mail⁸

Western people laugh at us because we have in China marriages arranged by match-makers.⁹ Now in America and other Western

1. riddle of love 戀愛之謎. 2. Galahad 書名. 3. John Erskine (1695-1768) 蘇格蘭法學家. 4. convinced 確信. 5. yielded to 屈服於. 6. rejected 拒絕. 7. solution 解決. 8. by mail 用郵寄. 9. match-makers 媒人.

nations they have marriages by mail. And they claim most of those marriages are happy.

I do not know why women and men resort to¹ the mails for finding their mates,² since social intercourse³ between them is not difficult. But there are people who are shy. Among ladies who are in search of⁴ husbands, some are young but others are old. So they are of all ages, from 18 to 78 years old. It is no wonder that a lady of 78 should resort to mails in getting a husband!

The mails are first handled by agencies⁵ who are really "middlemen"⁶. These agencies would send out advertisements⁷ to people who are anxious to get married. One of these may be quoted as follows:—

"Get you a neat, affectionate,⁸ true wife, one who will make your home a paradise;⁹ a noble woman who will stand by you in trouble, dispel your gloomy moods¹⁰ by her bright smiles and stifle your sighs¹¹ with warm, loving kisses. We have pretty ladies, ladies with city property. We have young and handsome widows. We have city Belles¹² and country Maidens¹³ and many servant

1. resort to 去求助於。 2. mates 侶伴。 3. social intercourse 社交。
 4. in search of 尋求。 5. agencies 代理機關。 6. middlemen 中間人，
 媒介者。 7. advertisements 廣告。 8. affectionate 有愛情的。 9. para-
 dise 樂園。 10. dispel your gloomy mood 驅散你的憂鬱。 11. stifle
 your sighs 止住嘆息。 12. city Belles 城中美人。 13. country Maidens
 鄉下美女

girls who have saved their money and want a home of their own. If you want to marry a woman with money to enable you to start up in business, say so." It is a good invitation.¹ No doubt many marriages have been arranged by agencies such as this.

Some of the letters from men and women have sentences like these:

"I long for some one I could love as my heart gets awfully lonesome."²

"I do not care for riches as I am poor myself. Please let me hear from some one soon, as I am very lonely."

One woman who has been an agent in arranging marriages by mail expressed her satisfaction by saying: "Not a day goes by, but I get letters of thanks from men and women I have happily married, and at Christmas³ my house looks like an express office,⁴ with all the packages⁵ of good things which come in from my grateful clients."⁶

Blessed⁷ be the match-maker!

Are Parents Infallible?⁸

I remember when I was a child my father once told me this. "Look here, you must study

1. invitation 邀請. 2. awfully lonesome 非常寂寞. 3. Christmas 耶穌聖誕. 4. express office 運輸店. 5. packages 包裹. 6. clients 當事人. 7. blessed 有福. 8. infallible 無錯的.

hard, or else you will become a beggar. Imitate that boy. He has a beautiful penmanship. And he is a studious chap,¹ for he never wastes his time in amusements." To-day this boy earns a salary of not more than sixty dollars a month, and his future is not very promising.² If I had listened to my father's advice, namely, to study hard and not play, I think I could not even support my little family.

Parents do make mistakes, I dare say. Instead of giving their children bread, they sometimes give them stones.³

When a soldier patient once complained that a doctor was poking him too hard,⁴ the latter growled, "I am not interested in you; I am interested in your disease." Parents sometimes are apt to⁵ take the same attitude.⁶ We must value personality⁷ above books, marks⁸ and diplomas.

Bruce Barton⁹ recently told two interesting stories, as follows:—

I. "When they were youngsters Gibbons¹⁰ was working on the Minneapolis¹¹ newspapers of which Shepherd was the city editor.¹² Gibbons

1. a studious chap 用功的孩子. 2. promising 前途有希望. 3. giving their children bread, they sometimes give them stones 不給餅反給石頭, 耶穌語, 意謂賜非所求 (見馬太福音第七章第九節). 4. poking... to hard 刺...太重. 5. apt to 易於. 6. attitude 態度. 7. personality 個性. 8. marks 分數. 9. Bruce Barton 人名. 10. Gibbons 人名. 11. Minneapolis 美國 Minnesota 省的城名. 12. city editor 本埠新聞編輯.

was fascinated¹ by the newspaper game and thought he was making a great success. To his utter consternation,² Shepherd sent him one day and shouted: 'You're the worst reporter³ in the world. You're fired.⁴ Get out of here and never stick your head into a newspaper office again.'

"Gibbons promptly found another newspaper job, but he and Shepherd never met again until they both became famous. They happened to be lecturing⁵ in the same town, and rode away in the same car.

"As they settled into their seats in the drawing room, Shepherd asked; 'Do you remember when I fired you?' 'Do I!' Gibbons exclaimed, 'I've been waiting for this minute for 20 years.'

"Then I'll tell you the inside story,"⁶ Shepherd continued. 'I had a caller⁷ in the office that morning, a distinguished-looking⁸ man with a red beard and a fur coat. He said to me, 'You have a cub reporter on this paper and I want you to do me and him a favor, I want you to fire him.' I said to the man, 'Who are you?'"

"He answered, 'I'm a newspaper man and I don't want that kid⁹ to be one. I happen to be his father.'"

1. fascinated 吸引. 2. consternation 驚嚇. 3. reporter 訪員.
4. fired 解僱. 5. lecturing 演講. 6. inside story 實情. 7. caller
訪問者. 8. distinguished-looking 形似超羣. 9. kid 小孩.

Now this story illustrates how a father might have ruined a son's career.¹ Fortunately, in this case the son persisted and finally succeeded in spite of² his father's interference.³

2. "In a certain New England family there were two daughters, named Mary and Abigail. Mary, the elder, was wooed by⁴ a promising young man named Richard Cranch, and her parents approved him highly; Abigail's lover was an awkward⁵ lad named John, of whom the parents thought nothing. The girls were married on the same day." But apparently the parents were in favor of⁶ the elder daughter and her husband. Yet it turned out that in later years⁷ John became President of the U.S.A. His full name was John Adams.⁸ And what is most remarkable of all, Abigail was the only woman to become the wife of one President of the United States and the mother of another.⁹ But her father worried that she might be unhappy with John and tried to save her from what seemed to the wise eyes of old age a very serious mistake. Again parents were mistaken.

1. career 事業. 2. in spite of 不顧. 3. interference 干涉.
4. was wooed by 被...求婚. 5. awkward 粗笨的. 6. in favor of 寵愛.
7. later years 他年, 日後. 8. John Adam 美國第二任總統.
9. another 指 John Quincey 第六任總統.

Here is a bit of wisdom for us all. Do not judge people by their appearance¹ and never be dogmatic² in your judgment.

The Meaning of Money

Russia tried to abolish³ the use of money, but she could not. So far we need money.

Money means the effort⁴ you have put in. Money is the symbol⁵ of reward for your work.

No one can get along⁶ without money. Yet money is a curse⁷ if we don't know how to handle⁸ it. A rich man's son thinks that he has a lot of money. He wants to marry every beautiful girl that he meets in the street. Consequently⁹ he has many concubines¹⁰ and loses his vitality.¹¹ It is a curse, if money becomes our master.

Some one reminds us that the most useful men are not generally rich. Jefferson¹² who was the author¹³ of the Declaration of Independence¹⁴ had no money when he was an old man. He had to depend upon some of his relatives and friends.

1. appearance 貌. 2. dogmatic 武斷. 3. to abolish 廢止
4. effort 努力. 5. symbol 象徵. 6. get along 過日子. 7. curse
禍因. 8. handle 處理, 用. 9. consequently 於是, 因此. 10. con-
cubines 妾. 11. vitality 元氣. 12. Jefferson 卽 Jefferson Thomas
(1743-1826) 美第三任總統. 13. author 起草者. 14. Declaration of
Independence 獨立宣言.

Abraham Lincoln,¹ the most famous President of the U.S.A., had only ten thousand dollars when he was elected President. And he was never rich. The great scientist² Agassiz³ once remarked that he had not time to get rich. So you see money is not the most important thing in the world.

Yet money has its use. If you save a little money you can own a nice home of your own. If you have money you can purchase helpful books. If money comes handy,⁴ you may study abroad.⁵ If poverty did not keep the people of China down, there would be more peace and happiness throughout the entire nation. Money wisely used has its contributions⁶ to make.

Young friends, let's save what we earn. Keep an account of our income and expenses.⁷ Buy the right kind of things. Don't smoke. Drink no wine. Keep yourselves away from theatres.⁹ Read and write while you have leisure¹⁰ and thus make yourselves better informed and well equipped.¹¹ Be ambitious. Plan ahead. Write down your aspirations¹² and hopes. See to it that you stick

1. Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) 林肯. 美國第十六任總統. 2. scientist 科學家. 3. Agassiz (1835-1900) 美國著名科學家. 4. comes handy 稱手的. 5. study abroad 留學. 6. contribution 貢獻. 7. Keep an account of our income and expenses 出入記賬. 8. Keep ourselves away from theatres 不進戲院. 9. leisure 空閒. 10. well equipped 準備好. 11. aspirations 抱負.

to your early dreams. Never give up. Someday when you are rich you can carry all those sweet dreams into¹ realities.² This is my advice and I am following them myself.

Money is useful provided we know how to control it. Money is a good servant but is a cruel master. Never be a miser,³ for when you let money rule you there is no more happiness.

When you have money, never hoard⁴ it in your treasury.⁵ Use your money wisely and give thoughts to its use. Have a definite aim fixed⁶ in your mind. Use money properly⁷ and justly. If you do so: then I say earn all the money in the world if you can.

A Mother's Love

There are writers who try to make us believe that there is no such thing as love. They say there is physical passion.⁸ Some psychologists⁹ say there is only instinct,¹⁰ but there is no love I don't agree with this kind of nonsense.¹¹

There is love. And a mother's love is the best illustration.¹²

1. carry...into 將...成爲. 2. realities 事實. 3. miser 守財奴.
4. hoard 積貯. 5. treasury 寶庫. 6. fixed 決定. 7. properly 正當的.
8. physical passion 物質的情感. 9. psychologists 心理學家.
10. instinct 本能. 11. nonsense 荒謬. 12. illustration 實例.



A MOTHER

A babe was missed¹ at home. Mother did not know where her child went. One boy of the street told her that he saw an eagle carrying off a babe and wondered whether that was her child or not. The mother immediately started for the hills where great golden eagles² had their nests. She climbed

an unascended precipice.³ She was tired out, but she still persisted.⁴ Nothing could stop her. Her love was powerful. She was brave, for she had only one supreme object,⁵ namely, to regain her lost child. Finally she succeeded in reaching the eagle's nest. There the eagle attacked her, but she repulsed⁶ the bird with all her might.⁷ She snatched⁸ her dear child from the clutches⁹ of the fierce bird.

When the danger was over, she saw that her babe was dying due to¹⁰ the wounds caused by the

1. missed 失踪. 2. golden eagles 金鷹. 3. unascended precipice 未曾爬過的懸崖. 4. persist 堅持. 5. supreme object 至高的目的. 6. repulsed 擊退. 7. with all her might 盡力. 8. snatched 急取. 9. clutches 掌爪. 10: due to 因.

eagle. But she persisted again. She nursed¹ her babe patiently² until she could hear him cry. For months, she nursed the babe. And the result was that mother's love won the victory. The child was saved.

Nothing is more noble than a mother's love. It is instinctive, but it is more than a passing emotion.³ It is something divine,⁴ and it is enduring.⁵

Perhaps readers can tell us their own experiences regarding mother's love.

Sons and daughters, let us be filial to⁶ our parents for they have done a great deal for us, and our very existence⁷ is due to their love.

How to Face Danger

How to face danger? This is an important question for you and me in time of war.⁸

1. Use your head.⁹

When danger comes, never lose control.¹⁰ One must be clear in mind¹¹ as to what one should do first. It won't do if one's mind is confused¹²

1. nursed 看護. 2. patiently 忍耐的. 3. a passing emotion 一時的情感. 4. divine 神聖的. 5. enduring 能持久. 6. be filial to 孝敬. 7. our very existence 我們的生存. 8. in time of war 戰時. 9. use your head 用你的頭腦. 10. control 自制. 11. clear in mind 頭腦清爽. 12. confused 混亂.

when danger is knocking at one's door.¹ Let there be order, even if one has to flee for one's life.² Don't get excited,³ keep your head as cool as possible.⁴

2. *Be generous.*⁵

Suppose soldiers want your things. The only way open for you is to let them have your things. Of course it is painful⁶ to part with your things. But remember that there have been people who lost their lives because they were not willing to part with their property. Better lose your property than your own life.

3. *Plan ahead.*⁷

It will be too late if you do not plan ahead. If you think that you may experience a war then be ready for it. Never take a chance.⁸ Plan for the worst.⁹ Keep your valuable articles in a safe place. Move your belongings¹⁰ to the place where you will likely hide yourselves. Distribute some of your furniture¹¹ so that you have a better chance for hiding them. Don't put all the eggs into one basket.¹²

1. knocking at one's door 臨門. 2. to flee for one's life 逃命.
3. excited 興奮. 4. keep your head as cool as possible 盡力使頭腦冷靜.
5. generous 慷慨. 6. painful 心痛. 7. plan ahead 預先計劃.
8. take a chance 僥倖. 9. plan for the worst 防患於未然.
10. belongings 財產. 11. Distribute some of your furniture 分散一部分的家具.
12. put all the eggs into one basket 將一身命運付託於一事或一物之上.

4. *Be Courageous.*¹

Rumors should be discarded.² Don't move your household when there is no warrant³ for doing so. Never get excited over insignificant⁴ things. Have courage to face danger. Let there be no cowardice.⁵ If you must die, then face death with courage. It is better to die a gentleman than a coward.

5. *Help each other.*⁶

In time of peace, we really should help each other. But if we don't do that in peace, there is every reason that we must help each other in time of war. Sometime you help others. Sometime you will need the help of others. Share with⁷ your neighbours when you have plenty. Give what you have, and people will do the same to you. In time of need, a friend is a great asset.⁸

So with the above few rules, you may face danger better than those who are not prepared. In a word,⁹ do the right thing when you are in danger.

Concerning¹⁰ the Wedding-Ring

Only recently have we begun to use the wedding-ring. It is a western custom¹¹ and is

1. courageous 勇敢. 2. rumors should be discarded 摺斥謠言.
 3. warrant 委任交付某物之狀. 4. insignificant 輕微之事. 5. cowardice 懦怯.
 6. Help each other 互助. 7. share with 共有, 共分. 8. asset 資產.
 9. in a word 總而言之. 10. concerning 關於. 11. western method 西法.

adopted¹ by some of us. However, still many old-fashioned² Chinese families do not care to adopt the use of a ring in marriage. Of late I have come across³ a book entitled, "A Short History of Marriage." I found in it many interesting accounts⁴ about marriage in general and about the wedding-ring in particular.⁵ Let me tell you first something about the ring.

Before the introduction of coinage,⁶ Egyptian⁷ gold was circulated⁸ in the form of rings. The husband placed one of them on his wife's finger to show that he entrusted her with⁹ his property. The plain gold wedding-ring is therefore of great antiquity.¹⁰

The citizens of the Roman republic wore iron rings as badges of martial courage,¹¹ and in Pliny's¹² time the bride's betrothal¹³ ring was made of iron, and was said¹⁴ to be originally the link in an iron chain.

The oldest rings are found in Egypt. The ancient Greeks¹⁵ used rings for sealing the household stuffs. The Greek church now employs two rings in marriage—one silver, one gold.

1. adopted 採用. 2. old-fashioned 老式的. 3. come across 偶然看到. 4. account 敘述. 5. in particular 尤其是. 6. coinage 貨幣. 7. Egyptian 埃及的. 8. circulated 通用. 9. entrusted... with 信託...以. 10. of great antiquity 極古的. 11. badges of martial courage 武勇的標記. 12. Pliny (23-79) 羅馬著作家. 13. betrothal 訂婚. 14. was said 據說. 15. ancient Greeks 古時的希臘人.

Rings are also different in their make-up as used by different peoples. A Byzantine¹ ring of the tenth century shows Jesus Christ uniting the pair,² reminiscent³ of the wedding in Cana⁴ of Galilee.⁵ A Scandinavian⁶ ring shows one of the oldest emblems of plighted troth⁷—the pair of clasped hands. A common Roman ring bears two hearts united by a key. The Finnish⁸ nuptial⁹ ring has a shield-shaped bezel¹⁰ covered all over with tiny silver rings. An elaborate¹¹ German silver ring shows two teeth of the red deer, to symbolise¹² hearts, two little keys, and a triangle in the center. Old English wedding-rings were usually elaborately engraved¹³ and otherwise ornamented, especially the bezel of the ring, which often had some subject engraved on it believed to ensure good fortune, such as St. Catherine and her wheel, while St. Margaret and a church imparted faith, wisdom, and fortitude to the wearer. The French often have their wedding-rings made in two pieces, with the bride's name on one and the bridegroom's on the other. In Italy, wedding and engagement rings are often two bands of gold joined together.

1. Byzantine 東羅馬帝國的. 2. the pair 一對男女. 3. reminiscent 紀念. 4. Cana, a ruined town in Galilee, Palestine. 5. Galilee 地名在 Palestine. 6. Scandinavian 北歐的. 7. emblems of plighted troth 訂婚的表徵. 8. Finnish 芬蘭的. 9. nuptial 結婚的. 10. shield-shaped bezel 盾形的 (戒指) 座盤. 11. elaborate 精製的. 12. symbolise 象徵. 13. engraved 刻.

Several hundred years ago it was customary¹ in Europe to inscribe posies² on the wedding rings. At first the inscriptions were on the outside of the ring, but later on the inside. Some of the old posies were:

“I desire not to change.”

“My heart and I until I die.”

“Be true to me, as I to thee.”

“This and my heart.”

“In weal and woe my love I'll show.”

“Your sight, my delight.”

“I am your friend unto the end.”

Thus, a wedding-ring signifies one's loyalty to his sweetheart,³ or expresses his tender love. A ring is a symbol. A ring, being a continuous circle, signifies eternity, and a serpent with its tail in its mouth is a form of ring which is often given at betrothal to symbolise eternal love.

Diamond was used by the Italians as a setting for the wedding-ring early in the Middle Ages.⁴ Old Roman rings were sometimes set with a ruby.⁵

Personally I think the use of the wedding-ring is a wholesome ceremony,⁶ provided we do not abuse⁷ it. It loses its meaning when a

1. customary 習慣的. 2. posies 詩句. 3. sweetheart 愛人.
 4. Middle Ages 中世紀. 5. ruby 紅寶石. 6. wholesome ceremony 健全的儀式.
 7. abuse 濫用.

wedding-ring costs too much and becomes a burden¹ to the lovers.

Monte Carlo²

I have heard about³ Monte Carlo, but have never been there. It is a place where dukes,⁴ princesses,⁵ and rich people go. They have no occupation.⁶ So they make Monte Carlo a place for huge gambling.⁷

Monte Carlo is a gambling center.⁸

A great gambling syndicate⁹ has the control of the place. The Prince of Monaco received a lump sum¹⁰ of £400,000 in 1899 for letting the syndicate use the place. Another big sum was paid, amounting to¹¹ £600,000 in 1913. Furthermore,¹² the annual payment¹³ which then stood at¹⁴ £50,000, was to be increased £10,000 per decade,¹⁵ until £100,000 was to be paid annually¹⁶ from 1937 till the end of the concession-period¹⁷ a decade later. All this was drawn up in a contract form.¹⁸ Though the syndicate paid and has to pay such

1. burden 擔負. 2. Monte Carlo 法國著名之賭窟, 在 Monaco 地方.
3. heard about 聽見. 4. dukes 公爵. 5. princesses 公主. 6. occupation 職業.
7. huge gambling 大賭. 8. center 中心點. 9. gambling syndicate 賭博公司.
10. a lump sum 一筆大款子. 11. amounting to 總計.
12. furthermore 况且, 再者. 13. annual payment 常年付款.
14. stood at 數達. 15. per decade 每十年. 16. annually 每年.
17. the end of the concession-period 租借期滿. 18. drawn up in a contract form 訂立合同.

large sums of money, it is considered a very profitable business.¹ Who suffer the losses?² No doubt, the princesses, dukes, duchesses,³ and the rich people are the losers. Gambling is a fool's occupation.

We have big gambling dens⁴ here in Shanghai. Many society ladies⁵ go there. Men of reputation⁶ can be found in some of these dens. A large sum of money is wagered⁷ there every night. The syndicates that run⁸ those gambling dens make money.⁹ How foolish the gamblers are!

Don't trust in luck.¹⁰ Make your money in good, honest ways. Be slow in getting rich.¹¹ Sudden prosperity¹² does not promise you a bright future.¹³ Monte Carlo has had many cases of suicides.¹⁴

Shanghai has almost become another Monte Carlo. It is for you and public opinion¹⁵ to reform¹⁶ it. If men and women cease to go to these gambling dens, of course¹⁷ they would cease to exist¹⁸ before long.¹⁹

1. considered a very profitable business 視爲極有利益之營業。
 2. suffer the loss 受此損失。 3. duchesses 女公爵。 4. big gambling dens 大賭窟。 5. society ladies 上流社會之婦女。 6. men of reputation 有名望之人。 7. wagered 賭注。 8. runs 開設，經營。 9. make money 賺錢。 10. trust in luck 信任僥倖。 11. getting rich 致富。 12. sudden prosperity 突然發財。 13. does not promise you a bright future 並不使你前途光明。 14. cases of suicides 自殺之案件。 15. the public opinion 輿論。 16. reform 改良。 17. of course 當然。 18. exist 存在。 19. before long 不久。

Rich Relations¹

Before I consider this question of rich relations, I believe that I must make this clear to my reader, namely, I have no rich relatives. Most of them are poor. But one can never get rich by relying upon² rich relatives. They will not help you very much. The Chinese proverb has it: "Depending upon relatives will not make you rich." I have no doubt that this is correct.

As I can recall, one even cannot rely upon rich friends. They may treat you well, but you must be careful or else you will be used³ by them. It has been my experience in the past. My rich friend just used me when he wanted me to help him in his studies. When I was in need, he left me high and dry.⁴ So never rely upon rich people, for they may be rich in cash but poor in spirit.

The rich relatives may give you valuable things, but you do not find them useful to you. For instance they may give you expensive⁵ clothes to wear, but you will have to pay a lot more before you can actually⁶ wear them. For you cannot wear a pair of expensive shoes without wearing an expensive hat. They may invite you

1. relations 親戚. 2. relying upon 依賴. 3. used 利用.
4. left...high and dry 遠離不顧. 5. expensive 貴的. 6. actually 實際的.

to an expensive theater, but you cannot go there without wearing expensive clothes. Besides, your time and energy are wasted in attending the theater. The luxuries¹ that the worldly rich people have are, as a rule,² not essentials of life.³ Moreover, the luxuries generally are harmful to one's health. When your real need is rice, the rich relatives give you nice cakes. When your hope is to get a job, they invite you to dinners. Your rich relatives do not understand your real trouble. They can hardly help you, even if they are kind and generous.

The above-mentioned rich relatives are the good ones. Then, there are stingy⁴ rich relatives, cruel rich relatives and proud rich relatives. Beside, the rich relatives have their own troubles. In fact they have more worries than the poor people. They may have money, but they lack sympathy and fairness.

So depend upon yourselves, and ask God to help you but not the rich relatives.

Unless the rich man has the spirit of love you better not stay near him. Only those who take you as their equals can be your friends. Leave the haughty⁵ rich relatives alone.

1. luxuries 奢侈. 2. as a rule 大概. 3. essentials of life 生活的主要成分. 4. stingy 吝嗇的. 5. haughty 驕慢的.

I am only forty years old. I regretted very much that I made some mistakes in making friends with some rich people though they are not my relatives. It does not pay you and me to sacrifice our own respect in order to get a little benefit¹ from the rich. The only possible way is to regard the rich man as an ordinary man who is apt to make mistakes just like the rest of us. If they are in the wrong, correct them. If they become haughty, well, for me, I will leave them right away.

Dear friends, wealth in this world is a curse not a blessing. Let us understand this and the sooner the better.²

Persistence³

If I fail one hundred times, I still have the courage to try once more, this is persistence. When my courage gives away,⁴ my future is no more. So persistence is the courage to go on. One of the professors in Nanking told a story to his students who were going to graduate very soon. He said, "I can teach you to sing any tune with the verse,⁵ 'Go On.'" And he tried this tune and that, the words 'Go On' fitted in very well

1. benefit 利益. 2. understand this the sooner the better 越知道早越好.
3. Persistence 不屈不挠. 4. gives away 消散. 5. verse 诗句.

every time. I think the professor is very wise. No matter how hard life appears to be, we must persist, that is, go on.

Persistence is one of the best virtues. There is nothing like trying again. My English was not good when I was a middle school student. I tried very hard, and I failed. But I persisted. Now I can write fairly well. The beauty of persistence is that we get what we want in the long run.¹

A beautiful girl may not care to marry you. But if you persist, you may win her in the long run. A high position may not be sought so easily, but if you persist, you may work toward it. Everything does not come by itself. You must go out searching for it. That is persistence. Go out and seek the things that you value highly. The fools are always waiting. Only the wise are waiting and seeking. This is what we call "persistence."

Rome was not built in one day. So if we want to build up something, we must be patient and work for it. The trouble with most of us is here. We become impatient.² That is why we fail. Patience is another name for persistence.

I know how to advice others. When it comes to me, I become impatient and angry. This ought

1. in the long run 結局. 2. impatient 噪急.

to be improved. Never be angry with anybody. Always hope for the best. This is persistence. A successful man is one who persists.

Humility¹

I saw a book advertised the other day, entitled, "Life Begins at Forty." I do not know the contents of the book, but the title is very suggestive. Life begins at forty. This means that even when we are forty years old, we may just begin our career. Things done before forty may have been all wrong. Now there is still a chance, provided I am humble. For the proud people, there is not much hope.

Our Chinese proverb has it, "Learning as we grow old."² This is true. For I am conscious of my shortcomings.³ If I just keep the spirit of humility, I can change my bad habits and live a better life as I grow old. There is a chance for every humble person.

Humility is the virtue of the successful person. He may be ignorant, but he can learn. He may be immoral,⁴ but he can improve. Tolstoy⁵ was immoral as a young man, but he repented and became a new man later on. He had the spirit of

1. Humility 謙遜.
2. Learning as we grow old 做到老, 學到老.
3. shortcomings 短處.
4. immoral 淫猥.
5. Tolstoy (1828-1910) 托爾斯泰, 俄國文豪.

humility. He learned the secret of life and succeeded in his own way.

In our view of life, we must be humble, for we know very little. Unless we are humble, how can we ever learn from the wise and thoughtful teachers? Life is complicated,¹ and we are liable to² make mistakes all the time. The safest way is to be humble and be ready to admit³ our ignorance and shortcomings.

I know that I have been proud. I am now trying to be humble in my attitude. I shall always consider others as better than I am. When I speak, I shall speak with humility. I shall never be too sure. Nothing is absolute, and why should I be dogmatic?⁴ The spirit of humility will help me to escape many difficult situations. It pays to be humble. I hope that we will learn this lesson now.

It is better to be looked⁵ down by the clever than to look down upon the foolish. It is better to gain our victory slowly than to win the victory at first and then suffer the defeat. It is better to be small at first, and so why not be humble! After all, one's greatness can only be tested by his service and personality. Worldly fame does not

1. complicated 複雜. 2. liable to 易於. 3. to admit 承認.
4. dogmatic 武斷. 5. looked down 看輕.

last very long. So it is my policy¹ to keep silent and do my duty humbly.

Sacrifice, the Law of Life

There are two ways of life in this world, one is to let other people sacrifice for my sake, the other is to sacrifice for the benefit² of others. The second way is far better. Let me suffer for the sake of others. This is much happier way for one to live.

For instance, it is better to live simply myself so that there will be enough money left for my wife and children. This is sacrifice, and I am happy for this bit of sacrifice on my part. A father is happy when he sees his children grow up at his expense.³ A mother is happy to see her daughter getting married. It is true that the mother is sorry to see her daughter leave her, but it is the law of life, namely, sacrifice.

Nothing worth while is ever done without someone paying the price for it. A good cause is advocated,⁴ but the price of suffering and pain has to be paid. A revolution⁵ is started⁶ to end⁷ some wrong, but the revolutionists⁸ have to suffer first.

1. policy 方針. 2. benefit 利益. 3. at his expense 以他自己的犧牲.
4. advocated 提倡. 5. revolution 革命. 6. started 發動.
7. to end 終止. 8. revolutionist 革命家.

A book is written, and the author has to study very hard first. A great deal of pain has to be borne by the author before the general public can enjoy the reading. If you examine every walk of life,¹ you will see the same law of life holds true. One must suffer a lot before he can do something worthy of our respect.

I am learning the secret² of sacrifice. One must be willing to sacrifice. One must believe in a cause for which he is going to sacrifice. One may not succeed if he does not sacrifice enough. In helping a person or a nation, one must be thorough. Helping a person or a nation half way is perhaps doing more harm than good, for then the disappointment³ will be greater. The truth is known, but the real benefit never arrives. This is what we call half-way sacrifice which should be discouraged. I can see that we all make mistakes in this. We do a little service, and then we quit. This is not correct. If we help a person, we must help him or her to the last.⁴

A man who sacrifices will be patient and silent. He will not make known his sacrifice to the world. He just bears it. I am sure that we all lack this virtue. Something done wrong to us

1. every walk of life 各界. 2. secret 秘訣. 3. disappointment
失望. 4. to the last 到底.

we complain and become restless. On the other hand¹ we should bear the cross² willingly. Let us bear the injustice and try to win the battle by our kindness and endurance.

I am sure that no one suffers more than a mother who has lost her children. Well, the spirit for her to have is to comfort herself this way:—God has a good will in this. If I just be patient, I will see that my suffering is nothing in comparison with³ that of Jesus Christ⁴ who died on the cross. Now I will do more for other people's children and make them happy.” I am sure this mother is going to live more abundantly and usefully.

Sacrificial spirit will bring us nearer to happiness, if we only experience it ourselves. Be patient, and the good and the just will eventually⁵ win out.

1. on the other hand 反之. 2. cross 十字架. 3. in comparison 與...相較. 4. Jesus Christ 耶穌基督. 5. eventually 終於.

英 漢 對 照

獄中寄給英兒的信

Jawahartal Nehru: Prison Letters to Indira

余楠秋·吳道存譯註 四角五分

本書係印度青年民族領袖尼魯在獄中時致其愛女之信札，著者在愛國心切與親子情殷之下，產生了文字優美和材料豐富的作品。原文於一九三四年在美國的 Asin 雜誌上發表，曾傳誦一時。內容敘述印度受英國壓迫的經過及印度民族運動所遇的困難，使身處次殖民地的我們有同病相憐之感。至於其愛女之如何讀書，如何做人，均加以指示，頗足為我國學生之箴言。原文優美動人，譯文忠實暢達，青年學生閱讀以後，不特於愛國思想及做人道路均有所啓發，自於英文方面亦可獲益匪淺。

騎 士 傳

馬潤卿譯 一冊 二角

Thomas Hardy:

The Melancholy Hussar of the German Legion

哈代是英國的著名文豪，文名震懾全世界，他以生動流利的筆，寫兒女之情，纏綿悱惻，哀感頑艷，有令人不忍卒讀之慨，名家手筆，迥不同凡俗也。本書全部英漢對照，極便閱讀，一面練習英文，一面欣賞文藝，興趣盎然，得益無窮。用作初級中學英文教本，或作為課外補助讀物，均極相宜。

中華書局發行

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Clarinda Smith

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一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊	一冊
一角二分	一角五分	一角六分	一角八分	五角	五角五分	三角五分	三角二分	一角八分	四角五分	四角五分	一角四分	四角	一角二分

標商冊註

