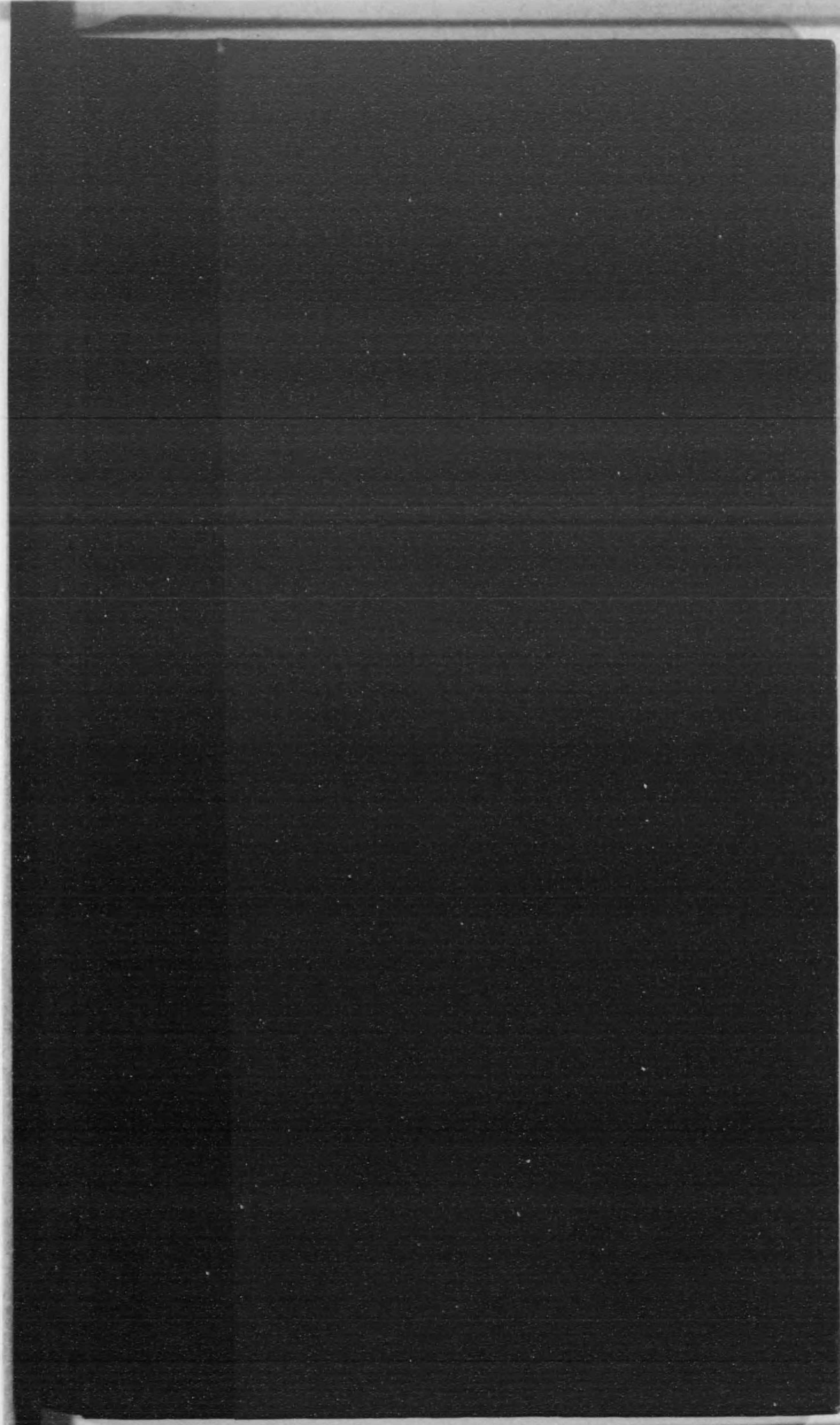


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LIGHTS
FROM
CURRENT ENGLISH

最新英文和譯の學び方

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TOKYO & OSAKA :



緒 言

この書は予が大正十年中に讀んだ英米の新聞雜誌中より拔萃した短文集であつて、之に譯註を施したものである。編纂の目的は中學校四五年程度の學生にして上級學校受験準備中の人々に一參考資料たらしめんと欲したのである。

近來この種の著書雨後の筈の如くに簇生し、又その中には極めて良好なる學生の指針たり得る書が乏しくはないが、予が目掛けた點は

1. 材料の徹底的刷新なること、則ち書中の拔萃文句は盡く大正十年以後のもので、最近の英文(新聞雜誌の)の傾向を示すこと。
2. 我國高等専門の學校の數、非常な勢ひで、増加し此等の學校で課する入學試験の英文和譯の問題も、最早や昔日のユニオンの四や、ナショナルの五や、ユース・オヴ・ライフや、キャラクターなど、我英語教育界の殊動書からは出さぬ傾向になつてゐる。蓋し餘りに研究し盡くされ、餘りに問題に出し盡されたからである。そしてどの受験學生にも luck の無い様にし chance を均等ならしむるが爲に、最新刊の圖書から問題を撰出するといつた様な傾向があるやうである。

其れ故斯うした最新時文の例題集を見て置くことの必要なるは、極めて明らかである。

3. 鹿爪らしい例文の單調を破る爲に、英米の滑稽物を少々録して置いた。witのpointを掴まへることも英語學修の一の階段であるから。讀者幸ひにこの趣旨を諒とせられ、學修の伴侶とせられんことを。

版成るに及び一言以て緒言と致します。

大正十一年九月十一日

著 者 識

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SHORT SENTENCES AND PASSAGES.

Short Sentences and Passages.

1. (The last days we had spent together) had happened a few years before that in 1917, to be exact.
2. The drink they sell has little relation to the label.
3. He has a good deal of money ^{with} on him.
4. I had always stuck up for him and was ready to take my oath he had played the game.
5. Once in a blue moon, he writes to me.
6. He dyed his hair, which was prematurely gray, and went back before the conscription officer with a decent lie that made him eligible.
7. Firm in the faith that love of God towers above all differences between peoples, and believing that close relationship will tend to wipe out mutual misunderstandings, several Danish citizens are soon to open the doors of an International High School to pupils from many countries.
8. After sundown, to the flies were added the mos-

quitoes, and to the mosquitoes, the sandflies. The mosquitoes were the fiercest and the most voracious I have ever known. They would eat through your drill riding-breeches, they would sting through your flannel shirt. If you played a rubber of whist after mess, you had to keep one eye on your cards and another on them; and when at nine or ten you went to bed, diving with all speed under your mosquito net, in they came after you. Once inside, you lit a candle and hunted them, and when all seemed secure, you went to sleep. But somehow or other they would evade you, and when you scratched the places they stung, you risked a septic sore.

9. When the whole line of us stood out in silhouette against those spacious horizons, like a frieze of blue-brown on a blue-brown background, we made a most wonderful picture.

10. That day he was absent and moody, so much so that at last I asked him what was up.

11. To my knowledge he spoke Arabic, French, and Spanish, the first uncommonly well.

12. They used to sing very nice things about me to my face, and I believe they meant them.

13. The man, grown thoughtful, puffed away at his cigar for a long moment.

14. He paused for a moment here to fill a pipe, an

ancient brier that he had fished out of his pocket.

15. Deaf and dumb myself, as to put it, I had seen these camel-drivers squatting before their tents for hours and keeping up an eternal conversation, always dramatic, always eloquent, as though they were laying bare high secrets of state or expounding the mysteries of the universe.

16. Here the stars beckon, and all nature talks to the heart in the alphabet of the deaf and dumb.

17. They say a business man, when he retires, deteriorates; relieved of hard work, he dies. Hard work, oppression, the things that seem to destroy the mind and soul, after all, may they not contain the true food of the mind and soul?

18. I am not an admirer of the work of Mr. James, whose style of writing is not of the sort that appeals to me, but I trust I am not so infatuated with my own opinion that I cannot recognize merit in one who has commanded the respect of people of taste in two continents. Greater men than I am have held greater men than Mr. James in disesteem.

18. Taste, like the Almighty, is no respecter of persons, and we can like only the things that make some stir in ourselves: we can not prefer those which stir others and leave us unmoved.

19. Truth is one and indivisible, but it may be approached by many different paths, and the wise mind remembers that each of us must reach truth in ~~our own way~~.

20. The English people have produced a great writer once in every eight years for six hundred years (since the days of Chaucer), and once in every seventy-five years they have produced one of supreme genius.

21. I admit that there is force in their complaints, but I report that I have purposely kept my list small and have deliberately abstained from including in it the name of any writer about whom there is argument.

22. That night sleep came not near my couch, while the hours waned and waned away. I struggled to reason off the nervousness which dominated over me.

23. The man of genius is like the wind that bloweth where it listeth. He comes unaccountably, and sometimes is not easily identified. We know singularly little of Shakespeare, but it is very certain that he was not so highly esteemed among his contemporaries as he is by us. When we remember anything like considerable reputation did not come to him until well into the Eitgheenth century, we may

safely conjecture that there were among the writers of his day some who were considered to be vastly superior to him. This is common ~~place~~ ^{place} of the history of men of genius.

24. Each country seems, like each person, to have some peculiar gift to give to humanity.

25. The country-side, typical of any part of Massachusetts, was uncultivated except in parts, and a half-starved wood on his left raised itself in an irregular broken sky-line against the deep Prussian blue of a somehow, he felt, delayed night.

26. Raising himself clumsily, — he always cursed his clumsiness, and now it seemed doubly blameworthy, — he removed the small felt hat from his head, placed his hand reassuringly on the strayed lock of hair which rested on his fore-head, and asked: "Is there anything I can do?"

27. I am just out for exercise. The city got on my nerves.

28. It was early autumn. The trees and grasses were as if powdered with a meagre covering of sifted gold-dust.

29. Her voice was soft: she lent more significance to her tones than to her words.

30. There is perhaps no national capital in the world so far in advance of, so out of proportion with, its

nation as the great city on what the English call the "Plate"—Buenos Aires.

31. Though outwardly cheerful, in reality, he was often a prey to the most biting remorse.
32. The death of Olive Shreiner in Cape Colony, removes one of the most distinguished women writers of the late Victorian Period.
33. A few slips in youth are inevitable.
34. Few, if any, persons who take a real interest in English literature, and who read Professor Elton's earlier "Survey" of its progress from 1780 to 1830, will not be anxious to see what he has to say of the other fifty years that followed.
35. I am not sure whether Mrs. Dawson Scott is at her best in her home or in her books. That she is great both in her home and in her books there is no gainsaying.
36. There is a point at which an alleged honest opinion is not entitled to the least respect.
37. When I look back over my childhood I can see that the early years of it were very largely occupied, as are, I am confident, the early years of most children, with trying to understand, see through, fathom, and account for my elders.
38. So far as I know and can recall there is no person more desirous of exactness, more perfectly

downright in his wishes, than a child.

39. The child is rarely in doubt as to what he wants, and does not conceal his longings. Fire pleases him, and he would put his hand on it if he were not intercepted. The moon meets with his approval, and if he had his own way and the direct fulfilment of his desires, the world would go moonless that night to bed.
40. I had what is generally known as an old-fashioned bringing-up, and consequently soon learned to curb the outward manifestations of my curiosity.
41. Denied speech, my hearing became only the more acute.
42. Our commercial representatives abroad have been left pretty much to shift for themselves.
43. If I were asked to select a motto for our country I should choose one of just two words—"I serve." It matters little where we serve; it is how we serve that counts.
44. (A woman's recollection of her childhood). Once, in the very midst of one of the most enthralling tales I ever listened to, and for which I had renounced dolls and other delights to stand in the background of the story, my eyes wide, my cousin Louis seemed suddenly to lose her mind, leaned forward, and broke off the recital, and with the

utter incoherency of the men'ally unsound remarked, "Mary, have you forgotten that little pitchers have long ears?"

45. It was a definite event in his life, a step forward, he felt, toward that final success, social, material, and literary, which he had come to London with the fixed intention of making.

46. He jumped up (from the dinner table) with alacrity, and only then realized that he had drunk just ever so little too much. He would have to be careful, talk deliberately, plant his feet consciously one after the other.

47. He took it into his head, somewhere about his sixties, to go to Palestine to get local color for his religious pictures — scapegoats and things, you know.)

48. It's a very, very long time. And yet, when I look back on it, it all seems but a day or two ago. Strange that each day should be so long and that many days added together should be less than an hour.

49. On the afternoon of the banquet he carried up to the old artist's a parcel containing the butler's retired evening suit and all the necessary appurtenances in the way of shirts and collars.

50. It's a dangerous thing to lend clothes, "for loan

oft loseth both itself and friend." The bard is always right.)

51. The coat was too long in the sleeves and the tail; the trousers bagged in elephantine creases about his ankles.

52. The chauffeur, who felt that honor and dignity were at stake, pretended not to notice the children, but sat gazing, like a statue, into eternity.

53. Within a month the new nurse had become the indispensable thing, the sun, one might poetically say, of their universe.

54. She fell asleep, closed her eyes upon a complex and troubled world, opened them upon peace.

55. I hurried away for counsel to my friend, who surprisingly rose to the occasion.

56. At Yokohama the booking of the Admiral (Admiral Bayly of the British naval service) threw officers on the Equador into consternation, as the American steamer did not contain a British Admiral's flag in her locker. Mrs. E. C. Curley, stewardess of the ship, promptly proved equal to the emergency. She made a presentable flag by stitching portion of a red flannel shirt on to a sheet in the St. George's cross symbolic of the naval officer's rank.)

57. The old man saw him, shaded his eyes for a moment, rolled them back horribly under his red

lids, and threw up his hands in a gesture of passionate astonishment.

58. In the prison Ismael Blanco used to fill the void of the creeping hours with memories of his wife Carmen. He used to think of everything he knew of her, of every act he had shared with her; for in the prison he was dead, and the only life he could live was the life he found in his recollections.
59. Distantly the noise of the battle entered the large room where he sat at his desk, but he heeded it less than the annoying buzz of great, vociferous flies that darted about his head.
60. Seated in a corner of the room with nothing to do, he nursed a knee with his large hands and watched his master smoke many enormous cigars, as if they were the sweet, vaporous fuel of his languid life.
61. He felt that dressed in such a garment, he would be another man, as if the coat could confer a new soul.
62. He thought that he was suddenly brought face to face with a calamity whose proportions he could not yet perceive.
63. Ismael returned to the river and sat down on the edge of the road, trying to think. But he had no thoughts; his mind was as bare of thoughts as

a dead tree is bare of living leaves.

64. At long intervals a circus would come, and, setting up its tents in an open space in a tangled jungle of sumachs, would convulse our community for an afternoon and evening, leaving behind it a succession of marvelous imitations.
65. I was not chagrined, — my persistence had turned the joke on the joker.
66. David Martin was not poor. He had a small, but paying, electrical supply shop.
67. He was a bit of braggart, and liked to think of the way he lived as "pretty good for poor folks."
68. The girl was pale and thin to gauntness with rather uneven and straight light hair, a nose too large, and high cheek-bones. She was quiet, and had a sharp, rather coarse voice when she spoke; not the type young men like.
69. Dinner at the Martins' was usually of the simplest. The family was the sort that seldom had dinner guests.
70. The truth is that the facts, always a thousand times more eloquent than words, are what with overwhelming clearness indicate to us the existence of the peril, and they call strongly to the reasoning of men of good will for foresight and every sort of care for the future of our own soil.

71. Ibáñez's novel of "The Four Horsemen," read probably in all the four corners of our land, has entered upon its film life, and so will be seen by the whole world with a wringing of hearts and a resolute determination that wars must cease to be.
72. Bernard Shaw once proposed for a school curriculum instruction in looking up trains in a railway guide.
73. The 1920 United States census shows that the country's urban population has at last overtopped its rural population.
74. Wearing too many clothes is a more fertile course of ills in cold weather than trying to get along with too few.
75. The cleverness developed by many a woman clerk in work of this kind is nothing short of marvelous.
76. Women are the great systematizers of detail; in this respect men can not compare with them.
77. The secretarial job at the White House has provided in more than one instance a stepping-stone to wealth.
78. George Bruce Cortelyon, President McKinley's secretary, never refused anybody anything. Somebody once called him the great American promiser. Even if the person calling upon him was a total stranger,

- he would listen politely, write "special" on the person's card, and declare that the matter would receive immediate attention. The applicant would go away happy, and the card would drop into Mr. Cortelyon's waste-basket.
79. During the year he was in Bethany College he led all his classes, but the faculty split over whether a one-year student should be graduated with first honors. Clark was finally awarded the honor.
80. Beneath a gracious exterior lay a determination which no difficulty could daunt.
81. The world's dizziest spot, the peak of Mount Everest, has thus far defied all of man's attempt to reach it, but the recent announcement that a British expedition to climb the mountain is now being planned shows that the idea has not been abandoned.
82. A new world order became our battle-cry. The Central empires stood for the old order; the Entente Allies were determined to make a clean sweep of the international conditions that caused wars. Glibly repeated from mouth to mouth was the phrase that appealed to our imagination, "The war to end war."
83. He greeted her deferentially, made purchase of a stamp, and asked the young lady behind the counter how she had slept. He was answered with the utmost briefness compatible with civility.

- 84.** It has been said that the lesson of history is that men do not learn the lesson of history. Certain it is that presidents and premeirs walk blandly and blindly into the plain pitfalls of their predecessors. A conscientious reading of history might mitigate, if not cure, this tragic blindness to the past.
- 85.** The proudest monument a writer can have is his country's love for his published works.
- 86.** Due in part to the extreme thinness of Warren's India, a paper that runs 1420 pages to the inch, books that in other days were thick and clumsy are now produced in light, graceful volumes that sell at relatively low prices.
- 87.** We cannot but feel satisfied at this remark of the United States President, which just endorses what we pointed out in our editorial some time ago.
- 88.** No two nations can be found with a better record of international friendship. It must be the duty as well as the sincere hope of the two peoples to keep up this splendid history for ever.
- 89.** Many of us can recall with interest the alternating dullness and brightness of the hour at school or college. The dull hour perhaps dominated, but the joy of the other hours made up for it. Those who wish to recall those happier interludes cannot

- do better than turn to Miss Alethea Chaplin's pages, where they will find the old charm revived.
- 90.** To one who has worked through a dictionary and been examined on it page after page it is almost impossible not to think of that dictionary more highly than one ought to think.
- 91.** If some readers are not sure that they speak good enough English to take credit to themselves for the mastery of such a perfect instrument, Miss Chaplain is ready with the comfort that many of our so-called mistakes in grammer have historical justification, and even those who make "join" rhyme with "line" have behind them the magisterial example of Pope.
- 92.** This author's biography of George Buchanan stands unrivaled as a description of that scholar.
- 93.** No signal discoveries mark these pages.
- 94.** Any novel coming from the pen of so accomplished a craftsman as Oliver Onion is always worth reading; for it is bound to contain elements which are surprising, arresting and idiosyncratic.
- 95.** As a mere example of happy mastery in unravelling the thread of a mystery and of keeping the reader all the time in an attitude of keen suspence, Oliver Onion's "A Case in Camera" is quite worthy of the writer of "The Moon Stone" and of "The

Woman in White."

- 96.** A good letter requires a good receiver. No man can write out his mind with ease and security unless he can count upon a friend who will read what he writes with a sympathetic mind.
- 97.** Dr. James Denney wrote, "A widely diffused feeling that everybody in the country was more deeply concerned about the war than the Government was the real power which upset the Asquith Cabinet; and any Government which leads can count on support." A hit in the bull's eye!
- 98.** Like you I have read Pepys twice, though not in twelve months, and think it in the strict sense of the term the most interesting book I know. There is not a square inch of it that has not interest, and it is as much a miracle in its way as "Othello."
- 99.** Although not a Londoner born Mr. Whitten's knowledge of a London that is past is extensive.
- 100.** There were many, apparently, who looked upon themselves as prospective legatees to the old miser's thousands, for Smith prints a list of nearly ninety people who he stated had been each promised £ 1,000, very few of whom were even named in the will.
- 101.** His statue of Pitt was subscribed for by the University of Cambridge, and he was paid the large sum of £ 4,000.

- 102.** The well-known Pelman Institute has just opened a special department for teaching foreign languages through the post by an entirely new and most interesting method.
- 103.** This increased popularity is fully justified, for every one agrees that the new Course is a great improvement on the old one.
- 104.** After this pleasant exercise I feel braced up, ready for my week's work, and sure that I shall be able to do my best.
- 105.** Although the personality of every living man or woman is probably of interest, could we perceive the complex of thought which controls the visible actions, the expression of personality in writing is extremely difficult, and when done deliberately, as in the form of journal or diary, is apt to be disappointing. For though we may not shut a door, or strike a match, or play a game, without betraying our personality in some way or another, we shrink from these final "confessions" and betrayals which in black and white give the real self and its thoughts about the world. That is why the great diarists are few in number, and Pepys fascinates us to-day because he gave us an inside view of his mind, uncurtained by pretence.
- 106.** His will-power was tremendous; where many

another man would have given in and accepted the rôle of invalid, he fought his illness and worked to the last possible hour. "I am not going to be beaten," he said, after a severe attack, "if I develop all the diseases in the doctor's index"

107. He spurred himself on to work with an appalling expenditure of nervous energy. Surely there never was a half-dead man more alive.

108. Professor Dunlop has the unusual distinction of being at home in both philosophy and science.

109. Dr. Todhunter says that the essay must not be eloquent, as from the rostrum; it should be, like poetry, a whisper of the personality—overheard.

110. The book is published in aid of the soldiers blinded in the war, and already the demand for it exceeds even the most sanguine expectations.

111. Every year *Who's Who* is a little larger than it was the year before, and so gives you a comfortable assurance that the birth-rate of celebrities must be steadily on the increase, and if you look through the pages in an impartial spirit you will recognize that *Who's Who* rightly opens its door to men and women of note in every walk of life and so becomes an essential reference book to professional and business men of all sorts.

112. It is thirty years since Mr. J. Storer Clouston

dawned upon a delighted world as a new and true humorist with "The Lunatics at Large."

113. There is a great deal of David Copperfield in his (Philip Gibb's) character no less than in his personal appearance—in his grave simplicity, his unobtrusive humor, his depth of feeling, his wide sympathies, his keenly observant interest in everything, human nature most of all. And then, into the bargain, there is his literary and journalistic career.

114. Bolton is a dismal hole and Philip Gibbs and his young wife—whom he had married in his teens—longed again for London.

115. How splendidly he acquitted himself during those long and terrible years needs no recounting.

116. I fancy that a quiet country life with his pen and his books is what he really yearns for even now.

117. A man must gird up his loins in order to follow worthily in the footsteps of the brave and brilliant founder of that famous periodical.

118. Criticism is almost as difficult as creation, and there is no royal road to the comprehension of the beautiful.

119. When the war broke out, Flecker at once saw in it an occasion to which, as a poet he must rise.

120. You ought not to be working for your neighbors when you are behind with your own work.

121. Miss Storm Jameson has written an arresting and stimulating volume. You will enjoy it, even though you don't agree with it, and your interest in the theatre will probably take fire afresh from its doctrines.

122. In this attack on the accepted values of morality Nietzsche reminded the world of a truth supremely important to the artist. There is one thing in life, he says, that a man loves more than life; that is, power, power to reach beyond self to the finer than self.

123. It is a book of spiritual refreshment and renewal. It carries us on no strange flights of imagination; it offers us no adventures; it propounds no philosophy. But, whether the poet muses in the cathedral porch, or describes the winter dawn stealing over the wharves on Thames-side, while the tide comes flooding up, he recalls for us things that we ourselves have seen and felt and prayed in those rare moments when we too have broken through the outer crust of life, and have come into communion with the Secret at its heart. He brings back for us

“.....the hour

Of splendor in the grass, of glory in the flower;” and for any book that does that, in these days of darkness and disillusionment, we cannot be too grateful.

124. Now that the publisher is calling Mr. Beerbohm (Max Beerbohm) “the inimitable Max,” it is time this peculiarly hackneyed expression was dropped, even by reviewers. We who pen what we call criticisms have found it a helpful phrase. To be able to describe Sylvester Snooks as the Sage of Cheapside affords a pleasant relief to a sticky pen; and we—anyhow, I—found it pleasant to nickname Mr. Beerbohm in the manner aforesaid. But the practice has gone too far. A truce to this parroting; especially as he or whom the epithet has been fastened must be heartily sick of it.

125. His unforced sly humor, which subtly points the follies, extravagances, vanities of the times, is an asset too valuable to be ignored.

126. Less and less space is being given in the daily papers to reasoned criticism of new books; and never was criticism more needed.

127. To attempt any summary of the story would do it an injustice—the wonderful charm of it lies in the telling.

128. It is a joyous book that he has written, and

- I for one wished it twice as long as it is.
- 129.** It was while he was studying for the Bar that he determined to try his hand at fiction.
- 130.** He has always been, and remains, a great traveller, having, amongst other expeditions, journeyed twice round the world.
- 131.** Literary taste is much too variable a quality to be described in the singular number, but most of us unite in confessing that we can always enjoy a good detective story; one distinguished and scholarly critic recently declared that nowadays it was the only sort of novel he really liked reading.
- 132.** He has something to say, and when a man says his say loudly, earnestly, and in a convincing manner, people will listen. Once they have yielded to his insistent "lend me your ears," it is for him to hold his audience; and this John Cournos does in several ways.
- 133.** Nonchalance can scarcely get itself expressed on the stage of to-day without the aid of cigarette or pipe. Shakespeare missed a trick here, for nowhere in his plays does he so much as mention tobacco or smoking.
- 134.** There are in Shakespeare's plays several characters that one feels would be all the better for a pipe.

- 135.** Mr. Chesterton, in Oklahoma, opened his lecture with the assertion that he "was one of those famous Englishmen who cannot lecture—and do," At the end of his hour, the majority of his audience agreed with him.
- 136.** The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse.
- 137.** Australia and New Zealand find themselves somewhat at odds with Great Britain and Japan over the arrangement of the Oceanic mandates.
- 138.** New Zealand, founded as a penal colony by Great Britain, has of recent years gained a reputation as one of the most carefully and completely governed territories in the world. A law passed by this reformed convict colony, and made effective on May of this year 1921, orders that "no motion-picture film depicting thieving, robbery, murder, or suicide shall be permitted to be shown in the Dominion."
- 139.** The stoppage in the coal-fields is an attempt to intimidate the Government into granting a subsidy on the coal trade, and to impose upon it a bastard form of nationalization, which would kill all incentive in industry.
- 140.** In all countries, people are learning that since the war capital and labor have become partners

and the chief contention between them now is how to wring the greatest possible profits from the public; it is our belief that the industrial problem has practically ceased to be a problem of capital *versus* labor and has become instead the problem of producers *versus* consumers.

141. With the trade slump intensifying and the cost of living steadily falling, reductions in the high-wage standards built up in the period of advancing prices and booming trade seem inevitable.

142. Whatever hopes the former Kaiser may have had of returning to power must have been blasted, it is remarked, when he saw how miserably Charles failed to regain the Hungarian throne.

143. Music and cigars are Prof. Einstein's only relaxations. The number of cigars he smokes is controlled by Mrs. Einstein for his health's sake, but there is no control over the amount of time he chooses to spend at the piano or with his violin, for he plays both instruments well.

144. He has a large correspondence, receiving on an average sixty letters a day.

145. All around him farmers were working themselves into premature graves, with the close of each year finding them no better off, financially, than the year before.

146. The Secretary of Agriculture can see the unjust difference in price between what the farmer gets for his products and what those products sell for after they pass out of his hands. With the bread in 68 cents' worth of wheat selling for \$ 3. 91 and with wool selling for 15 cents a pound while yarn brings \$ 4.60, he naturally feels there is much to be done by the Government to equalize this great difference.

147. In almost every home, there's one place sacred to the head of the house where he is accustomed to settle down and take his comfort.

148. Not a hundred yards from the slow-moving train was the sight of a life-time. A cow-giraffe was standing over her calf, making clumsy forward kicks at a lioness that crouched on the ground menacing, waiting its chance to seize the baby. The lioness was too agile to be caught by the hoofs, but the poor little calf was not so lucky—the blows meant for its protection sometimes fell on it.

149. Broadly defined, peonage as it is known in the South includes any means whereby a white man keeps a negro in voluntary servitude.

150. In the words of the Atlanta Journal, the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murder of eleven negroes on the farm in Jasper County, Georgia

"must be unsparingly punished regardless of wealth, position, or race," and its neighbor, The Constitution, agrees that "it is now for the Courts to sift this matter to the very bottom and ascertain exactly where the guilt lies."

151. Another paper declares that "this horrible shambles is as revolting to the people of the South as to any other, and it is their hope and desire that those guilty of this fiendish outrage shall speedily pay for it with their lives."

152. Nations will not cease dreaming of wars until they cease sleeping on their arms.

153. The statesmen are talking disarmament right along, but the men who are not allowed to talk are oiling the triggers.

154. One million two hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars is the tidy sum paid during 1920 by the Railway Express Company to shippers or receivers of eggs in settlement of claims for breakage. The egg, according to the writer of an article in *The Express Gazette* (New York), holds the record for fragility among objects generally subject to transportation. Glass cannot compare with it. This writer says that rough handling is responsible for every little of the breakage, which is chiefly due to improper packing. The Chinese know how to

pack eggs. Millions of them come to us unbroken from the Flowery Republic, but rather than 1 arm of ignorant Orientals we keep on shipping eggs as if they were cakes of soap, and paying our little annual bill of a million and a quarter with an air of magnificent indifference.

155. John Burroughs died on March 29, 1921, within a few days of his eighty-fourth birthday, while returning, after a winter spent in California in search of strength and health, to the home in the Catskills he loved so well and so long.

156. Next morning woke me to a wind fresh and crisp as October, with the maples tossing tumultuously across my windows, flinging their gleaming leaves in the sunlight.

157. It seems but yesterday that winter was tugging at the chimneys, that March freshets were brawling in the gutters; but with the shifting of the cork upon the steeple the spring came gaily from its hiding in the hills.

158. As he speaks to his auditors you feel as if listening to an actor at the *Théâtre Français* declaiming some classic text—such consummate use does he make of a language which, as he says, with characteristic gestures too, "flows like a brook and yet is strong as steel." Such perfect power

has he, as well, over his splendid voice; now in low, pleading accent; now in loud, thunderous tone. No living orator seems to have had the ability to inspire his hearers to higher emotion or to fire them to greater enthusiasm.

159. Such was the impression made by Viviani in his first speech in this country on this, this second, visit here.

160. During the boom of the electric street railways in the late nineties he became associated with that industry, with considerable pecuniary success, it is generally supposed.

161. An ambassador, especially to so important a post as that which he is now to fill, should be a man of tact, discretion, good taste, polished manners, sound scholarship, and a devotion to his country's welfare which rises superior to personal ambitions and animosities.

162. It is a very common occurrence under the law for a Negro convicted in court of some offence to be bailed out or to have his fine paid by some white man who has no connection whatever with the charges against the Negro, on the understanding that the Negro shall work out, as the phrase goes, the amount paid on his account.

163. Mr. Herrick, the then American Ambassador

to France, had exactly the ability and experience needed to cope with the situation.

164. The bare fact had been received by radio that the Bolsheviki had surrendered eight Russian merchantmen to the British, and that the merchantmen had been sunk fifteen miles northwest of Kronstadt.

165. He made breakfast the best meal of the day and went light on lunch, otherwise he would be half asleep by three o'clock.

166. He had eccentricities, ___but who has not?___ and his hurt nobody.

167. He disliked jewelry, and flowers in the button-hole, saying that they made him fidget.

168. He had a strong aversion to long-haired men and to short-haired women, to men who wore spats and to women who wore those big shell-rimmed spectacles.

169. Few men ever had more devoted friends than Dave had. He had a real heart fondness for human beings, particularly the ones who had found the struggle of life a losing battle.

170. She was a velvety young woman, in her middle thirties, with a limpid voice, shy manners, and a genius for making a man talk about himself.

171. He told her about his inner impulses and even about his religion, sacred things that I am sure he

- had not mentioned to a man since college.
- 172.** Without seeming to be firm, she yet exercised a subtle dominance in every group of which she was a part.
- 173.** She had a weird memory for conversations. She could recall verbatim what you had said when you met on the street corner that morning last spring. She seemed to memorize conversations as some men remember card hands.
- 174.** Their good breeding was instinctive, which is saying a lot.
- 175.** He was likely not to have another pleasantly placid morning like this for months.
- 176.** We did not wish to interfere with the convenience of others nor injure them by a hair's-breadth; but we would thank the world to leave us alone in our own small inoffensive personal methods of living, which had become second nature to us.
- 177.** We celibates grow to feel that we bury our friends when we accompany them to the altar.
- 178.** When I opened my eyes that morning the sun was sailing up, and it was a peach of a day for a ride or golf.
- 179.** Then I got up to shave. You know I have always set store by the clean feeling of a good shave to start the day.

- 180.** I won't go through these skirmishes with my wife during the eight months of my conjugal life, but every day has been an eye-opener to me.
- 181.** After that experience, I quit resisting my wife, and relinquished every taste and habit which twenty years of solitary life had given me. Now I will eat what is put before me and wear what I find in my dresser and cross every *t* and dot every *i* of whatever schedule of engagements she wants to arrange.
- 182.** They believed in going in for country life, and his wife's hobby is police dogs, of which she had seven, and his hobby is chickens, which, by the morning chorus, must be all males.
- 183.** I could't get a wink of sleep. One of the children had whooping-cough, the dogs kept hearing burglars in the next town, the chickens began welcoming the sun before I went to bed.
- 184.** Many towns, like Floral Park, do not live up to their names.
- 185.** It is curious that on the outskirts of Lynbrook, which is a dreary, commonplace, drab, uninteresting little town, there shall be a miraculously beautiful inn. It is as though a shabby, poor old lady suddenly pulled out a wonderful French lace handkerchief in a dingy street, and exclaimed "Just look!"

- 186.** This inn is off the beaten track, and one has to know of it to reach it; but we wanted to get there for a bite of food, since our hike had made us desperately hungry again. That is one of the many joys of tramping, or staying out all day in the open air: you eat like a giant. And you sleep like a baby.
- 187.** Bits of water, like mirrors, break the monotony of a long motor ride through this region, and a bridge and a stretch of hedge every now and then do much to vary the scene.
- 188.** We all had a meal to delight the gods, and then Peter told us he would have to attend to some business and hurry back to Brooklyn. We didn't like to see him go, it was still so terribly hot; but he was a businessman first, and a society man afterward, though he did not put it that way himself, and nothing we could offer would tempt him to be detained.
- 189.** A few of the mutineers damned the commander to his face and growled threats at him, but this was by way of squaring personal grudges, and he was not otherwise mistreated.
- 190.** In these wild seas there was no nearer haven for them than Trinidad, five hundred miles away, whence they might hope to find Europeans and a

- ship to carry them home to England.
- 191.** In order to make the provisions last as long possible, three meals a day were served, and each consisted of a musket-ball's weight of bread, an ounce of pork, a tea-spoonful of rum in a quarter pint of water. If you should be curious enough to measure out such a repast for yourself and try to live on it for a few days, then I have no doubt that your weight would be reduced more rapidly than any high-priced specialist in dietetics could possibly achieve for you.
- 192.** The log recorded a total distance sailed of 3618 nautical miles, which, in round numbers, amounts to four thousand statute, or land, miles.
- 193.** His errand was to run down the mutineers as criminals who deserved no mercy and to take them home to be hanged.
- 194.** He was the type of officer who is both zealous and stupid and considers the letter of the law a thing to be obeyed in all circumstances.
- 195.** It is a scene that needs no more words to stir the emotions a hundred and thirty years after these unhappy British sailors fought their last fight for life.
- 196.** If only he could lie down, sleep for a few still, hidden moments, escape from the stifling blanket of drowsiness; but he did not dare. Once he had

tried it, stretching himself awkwardly upon two chairs in his office. Blushing, with fury in his heart, mumbling the excuse of a headache, he had scrambled to his feet when a foreman had pushed open the door.

197. The proposed Anglo-Americo-French Treaty to protect France against any recurrence of a German attack still slumbers in the Senate.

198. The story is told in Germany that when one of the young princes was being prepared for confirmation and the divine intrusted with the task tried to impress upon the boy that all human beings were sinners, the little prince remonstrated thus:

“Papa may be a sinner, but mamma is not, I know she is not. She is an absolute saint.”

199. Both Hugo and Laurens were realists, and apparently exaggerated realists at that.

200. The American sailor aboard is better off than he used to be. Under the Seamen's Act, passed in 1915, limits have been put upon continuous hours of service, and better conditions on shipboard have been provided.

201. Serious-minded judges, I am told, frequently read, in secret, the most trivial books, that their brains may be diverted from the melancholy business of meting out justice.

202. It is sometimes cynically said that this is the age of self-advertisers, of pushers, climbers, and publicity seekers, that no man can achieve success unless he constantly thrusts himself into the spotlight.

203. Nevertheless there occasionally come to light singular instances of men of great public worth and great public service who have neither sought nor received public recognition.

204. He had a lively sense of humor without being frivolous, a gay spirit without lacking sympathy for the suffering; he was scholarly without being pedantic, upright without being didactic, a home lover without ignoring his duties to the community.

205. I knew him for more than forty years, having been his classmate in college, and, while I saw him only infrequently in later life, I never met him and talked with him ever for five minutes without being refreshed and cheered on my way by the contact.

206. If the management of theatres could be denied to speculators and placed in the hands of actors who value their reputations and respect their calling, the stage would at least afford healthy recreation, if not, indeed, a wholesome stimulus to the exercise of noble sentiments.

207. No doubt there are in every one of the great

cities some theatres which we could well spare and some actors we could see banished from the stage without regret.

208. Nature cast me for the part she found me best fitted for, and I have had to play it, and must play it till the curtain falls.

209. The stage is passing under the control of money-making managers, and money-making and artistic ambitions never go well together.

210. He (Betterson) is my ideal of an actor, both on and off the stage. He aimed at truth in his art and lived it at home.

211. Life is a great big spelling book, and on every page we turn the words grow harder to understand the meaning of.

212. He had inherited the drink appetite from his father; conquered it completely but not without a hard battle.

213. An institutional education produces young men resembling each other as peas in a pod; it is a common experience to meet most interesting men, broad in education and culture, who are genuinely cultivated through tutors and travel, though such men must possess, as part of their original outfit, minds that are inquiring and seek always to confirm or correct their impressions.

214. I never knew Mr. Russel to fail to locate a quotation from Shakespeare when asked.

215. The French, with their impulsive natures, had, before the war, gone in for flying as a sport, and the progress they had made in the development of aeroplane as a plaything proved a valuable asset when pilots, who had thought of little more than to amuse the crowds, took to the air and brought back valuable information for the army chiefs.

216. Last year the French people erected a monument to do honor to the Wright brothers, a last memorial to their achievement in building the first heavier-than-air machine that would really fly.

217. When in pre-war days—in 1909, if I remember rightly.—M. Blériot flew across the English Channel for the first time, Mr. H. G. Wells wrote an article for the London "Times," pointing out the significance of the achievement, suggesting the imperative need of aircraft development in England, and forecasting with singular accuracy some of the uses to which aircraft was put during the war. He said that Germany would bomb London and that an army without aeroplanes for eyes would be at the mercy of the enemy.

218. Any senator, congressman, or President who does not dedicate himself to an effort to outlaw

war, or who trifles with international policy in order to gain a petty partizan advantage, is a traitor to the human race.

219. To-day economic statesmanship seems a minus quantity, and governments talk blandly of armament limitation in one breath and order naval and military expansion in the next.

220. Emerson wrote in epigrams. I remember hearing a distinguished critic say that one might put each sentence of certain Emerson essays on a separate slip of paper, shake the sentences well in a hat, put them together again at random, produce an essay about as well coördinated as the original.

221. Words do not produce the same effect upon our tense nervous systems that they once did. To-day writers are obliged to galvanize the public mind and arrest attention. At least they think so. The Hearsts of newspaperdom use glaring headlines because they have found that the modern mind is busy when it isn't distracted, and distracted when it isn't busy. The ticks of the sensational newspaper are not always expressions of the personal taste of the publisher. They represent a search for methods that will compel attention.

222. Military honors to a painter when he comes to die are among the unexpected events of an artist's

career. But the French do things always with an eye to *justesse*, and the fact that a regiment of infantry, a squadrom of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery accompanied the remains of Jean Paul Laurens to their last resting-place merely shows how the French mind works.

223. The story-telling quality of Laurens's work probably endears him the more to the artless public than to artists themselves, though with the latter his technical excellence was an engaging charm.

224. Poverty grim and real now stared the artist in the face.

225. Sir William Osler pointed out the fact that the ponderous and pretentious vocabulary of scientific scholars has hampered the ministry of science to life.

226. Like the competent housewife she was, Mrs. Berryman conducted all the affairs of their country place on a budget system, and she kept well within the allowance made for this purpose by the generous head of the Berryman family. Yet, try as she might, she could not make ends meet as they used to, nor could she conceal her irritation at the outrageous demands made upon her purse by the tradesmen in town for staple articles of food that were now double and treble their customary cost.

227. I remember a year ago, when I was an under-

graduate at Balliol College, that I asked Mr. Masfield to come down to read us some of his poetry and to talk to us. Like the sportsman that he is, he came, in spite of the fact that he had to bicycle several miles from his house on a snowy evening.

228. Some men in his position would have pontified, they would have stood in the middle of the room and made the most of the fact that they happened to be the lion of the evening.

229. His long gray hair is brushed carefully back from his forehead, and his pale face has usually an air of abstraction and aloofness which does not encourage the passer-by to ask him the time.

230. Is it possible for me to get some book showing the net return on bonds bearing various rates of interest selling at a discount or premium and maturing in from, say, one year to one hundred years? What I want to get is the actual return on my money if I hold the bonds until maturity.

231. His prestige is, to all appearances, higher today than it was a twelvemonth ago.

232. The Prime Minister's prestige is still such, that any attack on him recoils on the assailant; and for the most part those who would most willingly wound are most afraid to strike.

233. He wished me luck quite genially at Vienna,

and was not above riding with me, at his own invitation, to my hotel.

234. It was spring, one of those gusty March days whose blasts, reminiscent of winter, are succeeded by a mood so soft and wooing that the senses ache with the soft prescience of growing things.

235. Handwriting, which is with us a matter of minor concern, is in Japan a fine art.

236. In the early days of her foreign intercourse, the people of Japan were almost equally at a loss to understand the place that oratory has occupied in the Occidental civilization.

237. She saw him smile, sometimes, when there was nothing to smile about; and once, when she looked up out of a silence that held many thoughts, he was leaning forward, staring at her so obviously that he blushed like a boy.

238. In meeting a baby, one should behave as much as possible like a baby one's self. We can not, of course, diminish our size, or exchange our customary garments for baby clothes; neither can we arrive in a perambulator, and be conveyed in the arms, either of a parent or a nursemaid, into the presence of the baby whom we are to meet. The best we can do is to hang, as it were, on the hatrack, our preconceived ideas of what manner of behavior

entertains a baby, as cooing, grimacing, tickling, and the like, and model our deportment on the dignified but friendly reticence that one baby evinces in meeting another.

239. Not for a thousand years will Australia be fully populated if settlement there is managed on the basis of past policy, it is said, and while no one questions the right of Australians to preserve the purity of the white race, it may well be asked whether a white Australia is a feasible proposition.

240. Most of the beauties of nature can be studied at leisure, and be reproduced by pen and brush, as well as by the camera. But the tiny crystals of frost and snow melt as we look at them and their symmetry is built up on so small a scale that it is difficult for the unaided eye to appreciate it.

241. Dew is the result of the slowing down of the molecules of water in the air when the sun's heat is withdrawn. And while we talk about dew falling, it really rises more than it falls.

242. The wayside shrine, that silent invitation to worship frequently met with along the highways and byways of Europe, is a rare sight in America. Such monuments of piety seem somehow out of place in an American landscape.

243. A friend and colleague of his was captured and

shot. Dukes himself had enough hairbreadth escapes to fit out several movie dramas.

244. The young Englishman, still only in his thirties and but lately knighted in recognition of his services to the British Government, lived for eighteen months in Petrograd, Moscow, and other Russian centres, posed as an official of the Extraordinary Commission, worked in a munitions factory, joined the "Red" Army, and ran an extensive intelligence service for his Government.

245. In making frequent trips to Moscow and Petrograd—and my commander saw to it that they be as frequent as possible—I was able to obtain valuable information bearing on the army at the important official sources and to gather such information on conditions in general as I thought interesting and valuable.

246. The rank and file of the army is kept in line by terroristic measures and constant propaganda. The necessity of conducting constant propaganda in the army is the best indication of how strongly 'Red' the 'Red' Army really is.

247. The day rose bright and glorious as we rowed out into the middle of the lake. We were weary but happy. My companions were singing, I kept meditating upon the great, sad land I had left

behind. I lookd at and thought of Russia, the the Russia I have learned to love second only to my own country, and I wondered sorrowfully on what is to be her fate.

248. Now that the grass is green again and cherry blossom scents the air, the white-trousered, rubber-soled enthusiast to whom spring means tennis is looking to his racket and pondering on how best to smooth out the holes and ridges made by the moles in his court.

249. A salary of \$ 303 a day is not bad for work that is as much like work as playing tennis is like sawing wood. That is what Emilio Equiluz, idol of Havana and all Cuba, gets in his envelop for playing *Jai-Alai*, a game that is to Cubans what baseball is to Americans.

250. Whenever Equiluz is billed to play standing room is at a premium.

251. So popular has he become that the *Jai-Alai* fans a few days ago presented him with a big automobile.

252. Of all athletic sports none calls for greater strength, endurance, skill, and dexterity on the part of the players, perhaps, than *Jai-Alai*.

253. Golf will soon rank with baseball as a money-maker for those who go into the game professionally.

254. Early in the European War the Army and Navy appropriated funds to the Bureau of Mines for experimental work on the commercial extraction of helium from the natural gas, and the experimental work in connection with one of the plants was a success. Based on this, a large extraction plant has been built, which is just ready to be tested out and put into operation.

255. By the use of helium air travel both in times of peace and war is made very much safer. A dirigible filled with helium is to a hydrogen dirigible practically the same as an ironclad is to a wooden ship.

256. "“ And they were married and lived happily ever after ” is a fade-out which is as rare in Germany as the proverbial hen's teeth," says George Kent in the New York *Evening Post* musing over the past days when the same country produced that greatest of happy-enders, Jacob Ludwig Grimm, compiler of fairy-tales.

257. In the heyday of 1917 there were prophets who said that the soldier would come back from the war morally rejuvenated and spiritually inspired by his great experience; others predicted that he would return degenerated and hardened by the horrors of the battle field. But neither of these

classes of prophets was right. The soldier did not come back regenerated or brutalized. Instead the hero of yesterday returned spiritually exhausted—"a social misfit."

258. Mohammedanism is the most aggressive missionary force at work in Africa to-day. The vast hordes of Moslems of the North are sweeping southward with rapid strides, reaching many of the natives with their false religion.

259. Late one night, in accordance with his policy of appearing unexpectedly and getting his information about the working of the various departments at first hand, he visited the dormitories.

260. To be "as happy as a tramp" has always signified a care-free existence that comes from wandering dreamily along the open road wherever fancy leads.

261. These people realize that to camp beside a trickling trout stream, smoke their pipes of peace before a glowing fire, and then roll in for the night to the music of the stream and woods is a privilege of no small importance.

262. There is no other method of travel whereby one can cover great distances and see such variety of country in a short time for so small a money outlay. Of course, there is the initial outlay for

the camping outfit, but this soon pays for itself and is good for several years.

263. Being a hectic people, given to the headlong pursuit of many things, our several nervous systems are under a constant and terrific strain, and every now and then they give way like an overtaxed tire. When this happens, the specialists have found that nothing equals auto-riding for restoring the shattered nerve-fibres. The fundamental principle behind motoring for health, it seems, is that it diverts the mind and also gives a constant change of air. "Forget it," the nervous wreck is told who is worrying himself to death over his troubles. Unfortunately the human mind is so constituted that forgetting comes hard unless its operation can be directed into new channels.

264. War with the United States is a frequent subject of heated debate in Japan, of passionate editorials, of inspired news articles.

265. After having watched Europe go down into ruins, most of us are now vividly aware of the folly of trying to settle any international quarrel by the caveman method, so to speak.

266. Japan and the United States are too far apart to be drawn into battle.

267. We cling, and rightly, to our faith in publicity

as one of the safeguards of a democratic system. It does not cure everything from ague to zymosis but it helps measurably in a sufficient number of cases.

268. The Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva has just voted down Lord Robert Cecil's motion for publicity in the proceedings of the select committees of the League.

269. When your opponent is more reticent than he should be, he sins against publicity. When he is more voluble than he should be, he sins by propaganda. To say propaganda is to pronounce condemnation. Propaganda has become synonymous with lies.

270. The crux of the struggle at London between Germany, on the one side, and France and Great Britain, on the other, was not so much as to methods of payment or the total amount to be paid as it was whether Germany would recognize her obligation under the Treaty, whether she would frankly acknowledge her criminal responsibility for the war, and whether she would accept in substance the Paris terms. In every one of these matters Germany evaded compliance and the evasion amounted to obstinate refusal.

271. Study means unlearning as well as learning.

272. Lenine and Trotsky are evidently finding that it is one thing to hold together their army and their national structure (if it can be called a structure) in the face of foreign war, as with Poland, or in the face of what so many Russians believed to be attempts from outside to overthrow the revolution, and quite another thing to lead the soldiers against discontented and oppressed Russians at home, infected by the common outcry against tyranny and impossible living conditions.

173. It was characteristic of Champ Clark, who died on March 2, 1921, at the age of seventy-one, that while he was little more than a boy he insisted on changing his name from Beauchamp to Champ, "Beauchamp" sounded high-flown, though it was in fact his mother's family name; so young Champ calmly informed his parents, as the story goes, that he would neither open letters nor cash checks with the name Beauchamp on them.

274. In early life he was something of a scholar and when only twenty-three years old was President of Marshall College, having the honor of being the youngest college president in the country.

275. The Public Library of Portland, Oregon, exemplifies the principle laid down by those who conduct it that "the public library is a big business in which

taxpayers are shareholders. If we live up to their ideals, they will get proper return on their investment."

276. The worst possible thing that could have happened to the German people themselves was success in so wicked a war. On the other hand, the greatest kindness to them is that they should find that the war has been unprofitable.

377. The public opinion of all the civilized nations of the globe should unitedly insist that no cost can be too great for Germany to pay unless it is so great that she cannot pay it.

278. The vitality that burned in the eyes of the man and his few, significant gestures revealed an intense, concentrated nature, one that could be stopped by nothing short of extinction.

279. The personality of David Belasco to-day is not a whit altered—— if anything it is intensified.

280. This young man was given to wandering about the streets at night. Hard working in the daytime, after he saw the curtain fall he loved to walk, not alone for the fresh air, but to commune with his thoughts.

281. His beaver-like brow betokens the builder, not the dreamer.

282. He had an actor father, versatile to the point

of destructiveness—— for versatility is a good servant and bad master.

283. Like his Semitic ancestors, David was a wanderer on the face of the earth before he was out of short clothes.

284. In the field of business this principle is unassailable; and if driven into the field of ethics, sociology, and religion, it will stand a hard examination.

285. This trip, covering four and one-half days, cost us, exclusive of railway fares (except the spur trip from Livingston in and out), a trifle over \$60 each.

286. Great Britain has virtually agreed with France that if something definite is not forthcoming French troops may march farther into the German industrial district known as the Ruhr.

287. President Harding said: "The doctrine proclaimed under Monroe, which ever since has been jealously guarded as a fundamental principle of our own Republic, maintained that these continents should not again be regarded as fields for the colonial enterprises of Old World powers."

288. A chief feature of Monte Carlo, in the principality of Monaco, is its Casino, a palatial structure whose white towers rise high above the lovely garden at its base and are seen long before the

traveller reaches the town. The gaming in the Casino is allowed under a concession granted by the predecessor of the present Prince of Monaco and has still a considerable period to run.

289. Oceanography is the branch of science to which he has dedicated his life. Few men have done more work in a single field of science than has he in exploring the ocean depths.

290. The student who works his way through college is a familiar figure in American life.

291. From a pin-prick on the map of the Pacific Ocean the little island of Yap seems somehow to Americans to have suddenly spread over the world, so vital, in the defense of our rights, is the international question involved.

292. Despite the sophists, there are degrees of good and evil which we can measure and appraise; and no man, left alone with his conscience, can tell me that he does not know this. Life would be unbearable unless we can discriminate between two opposing forces. Fortunately, we can, and do. And that is why the world grows better, despite a slight setback.

293. A forger may be a worthy man up to the moment when he puts another's name on a check. Through that act he becomes something else. In

the twinkling of an eye his whole conception of morality changes; and our judgment of him should likewise change.

294. The evil do not triumph long. And we need hardly punish them; for they put the rope round their own necks in the end and finish the painful business without our lifting a finger.

295. I would rather be in jail in America than to live 'free' in Russia.

296. The amount of the indemnity, so far as the ability of the United States to pay is concerned, is insignificant.

297. Certainly the two chief public issues in America are our international relations and our industrial relations. There are many, and I count myself among their number, who think the second issue as more important than the first, because if we can not establish a reasonable political and industrial fraternalism and unity at home, of what use are we in the distraught councils of internationalism?

298. The name of Roosevelt is like a talisman in any great body of the plain people in America, and will be for many a long year. What these workers instinctively sensed in Roosevelt was his absolute integrity. And this of course was precisely the quality which his financial and political foes

were always unsuccessfully seeking to impugn — another evidence that the plain people were right. The average thoughtful, patriotic workingman in America feels closer to Roosevelt and Lincoln than to any other leaders of democracy.

299. Jealousy is the most terrible thing in the world. As soon as a man begins to show his head above the average he becomes the target of every brick that anybody can throw..... It is the same in the rank and file. If one man is promoted to be a foreman or gets a raise in wages, a lot of fellows are always ready to say that he got the advancement through a pull or through being servile to some superior.

300. Trying to beat a train at a railway crossing is declared by the Southern Pacific Railway to be, in its experience, the most prolific cause of automobile accidents.

301. In days gone by the foreman of a factory has frequently shown all the qualities of a petty tyrant, and this more certainly if he rose from the ranks than if he did not. I inquired about the cause, and it seemed a universal opinion that few men can stand elevation above their fellows. The sergeant in the army is more of a tyrant than a commissioned officer.

302. A suddenly acquired sense of power seems to be perilous human possession. Thus the sudden rise from worker to foreman shakes the human morale of a large number of men.

303. In case of prolonged controversy between workers and the foreman, the best-managed modern industry gets rid of its foreman and not of the workers, instead of backing the foreman through thick and thin.

304. "You see these shoes? I went home the night before last and I said to the wife, 'I must have a new pair of shoes.' She said: 'All right; go downtown and get a good pair, because a good pair is cheaper in the end.' And I said, I have only six dollars to put into shoes at the most, and I can't get a good pair that I would like short of fifteen dollars.' And the best I could do when I got downtown was this pair at \$ 4.50 in a bargain sale. They are not what I want. They don't fit exactly, and I have to take them off once in a while until I get them worked in. I would not buy such a trash if I could help it; but how could I?"

305. Worry seems to be the greatest single cause of unrest and inefficiency and lack of production among the working class — worry about a man's

own health or health of his family, worry about what will happen to his family if he is disabled or dies, the haunting fear of the loss of his job.

306. A man performing a simple automatic operation, who has nothing to do but watch his fellows and brood upon his and their unsatisfactory condition, begins to see red after a while about the inadequacy of his wage and the pettiness of his bosses.

307. He is a big man, six feet tall and two hundred pounds in weight, and when I first visited the valley fifteen years ago he was proudly seventy-five years young. Though he had done the heaviest farm work all his life, he stood as straight as a soldier, and his white hair and beard and his jovial face with its round rosy cheeks made him resemble very closely a picture-book Santa Clause.

308. Two good, sound tips for making money are described by Bruce Barton in "Collier's." The first is that of a financier who lived in the suburbs and went to the Wall Street only when bad news got on the front page of the newspapers and the brokers were filled with gloom. Then he bought. When news was amazingly good he quietly sold. Thus he made a considerable fortune. The second tip came from a man whose business was finally

suppressed by the Post Office. He advertised an infallible rule for making money, for only a dollar. The rule was: "Work like the devil and never spend a cent." The Department thought the advice sound, but its sale illegal.

309. In the long series of errors committed in the Near East by the Governments of the victorious belligerent Powers ever since the Turkish Armistice of October, 1918, few promises to be more deplorable in their results than those that have marked the dealings of those Governments with the Turks.

310. These atrocious crimes were entirely unprovoked.

311. Despite all the warnings given of what would happen, the British Government withdrew first its small land force and ultimately its naval force also, from Batum, its presence at which port had given some encouragement and promise of help to the two republics.

312. The fact remains that it is only in times of war that the average Briton really loves his neighbor as himself, and is ready on a thousand fields to lay down his life for his friend.

313. The close of the war brought us all face to face with imminent industrial problems; work had

to be found, and found promptly, for millions of men and women coming home from every theatre of war, or returning to peace-time industries from arsenals and munition works which had absorbed their labor during the war.

314. Whenever the British people get themselves into a hopeless mess they fly to the principle of coalition for salvation. As soon as the trouble is over they return to their party quarrels.

315. "The children of Europe," says Wells, "grow up with an intensity of national egotism that makes them, for all practical purposes, insane. They are not born with it, but they are infected with it as soon as they can read and write. The British learn nothing but the glories of Britain and the British Empire; the French are, if possible, still more insanely concentrated on France; and so on. Every country in Europe is its own Sinn Fein, cultivating that ugly and silly obsession of 'ourselves alone.'"

316. The employment of force, any kind of force, for what you call the coercion of Ulster, is an absolutely unthinkable thing. So far as I am concerned, and so far as my colleagues are concerned, I speak for them, for I know their unanimous feeling—that is a thing which we should never countenance or consent to.

317. Mr. Wells looks forward to a time when in the world as a whole local patriotisms will be merged in a larger patriotism, when the nations will no longer be planning to thwart and injure each other, and world affairs "will be managed under the direction of an educated and organized common intelligence intent only upon the common good."

318. I am afraid we shall have a long way to travel before we arrive at that ideal.

319. I am quite certain that the first step towards it, small as the step may be, is to get rid of the Sinn Fein spirit at home.

320. The issue as they see it is not so much one of wages and actual conditions of labor as of democracy.

321. American workingmen are intelligent and are not to be bamboozled. They want the right to maintain through organization the same defensive methods that capital maintains through organization.

322. While laying off men in the railroad repair-shops in the name of economy, the railroads were having their locomotives and freight-cars repaired in outside shops at costs two and a half to four times as great as in their own shops.

323. The report brings into clear relief the fact that there is no foundation for the opinion, which the employers' publicity machinery would popularize,

that the railways and the other great industries are the victims of some misfortunes of the times.

324. War does not pay but it makes everybody pay.

325. The only banks that amount to anything in Russia now are the mountebanks.

326. Indications are that this will be an excellent year for the raising of everything except wages.

327. Twice the world has been free of racial hatred; when Adam was a young fellow, and when Noah came out of the Ark.

328. Open air, open door, open shop, open covenants, and open minds are all desirable, but the country is suffering still from open mouths.—Wall Street Journal.

329. Helpless victims between capital on top and insurgent labor below, the middle classes, it is rumored from time to time, are going to take a leaf out of the book of their oppressors and organize themselves to fight.

330. This report has become more frequent in England since war-conditions there, as in every other country, hit the middle class apparently hardest of all.

331. In many cases the English press find the standard of living of the middle class family is "necessarily lower than that of the well-paid working man."

332. Despite the hopes of many European observers that the Caucasian Republic Georgia would be able to resist the Bolshevik infection, it has succumbed, we are told, and what is more, the Sovietizing of Georgia means, according to *L'Europe Nouvelle* (Paris), the arrival of radical change in the general situation in the Caucasus.

333. Once the Soviet Government had secured a foot-hold in Azerbaijan and in Armenia, the downfall of the young and frail state of Georgia was only a question of time.

334. Georgia succeeded in resisting the joint efforts of her neighbors for so long a period merely because of certain peculiarities of the people, which are little known, and which should have interest for us because they throw a certain light on the situation in the states of the Caucasus, which have been frequently misrepresented in the press here and there.

335. Georgia came to see that her days were numbered in case a mutual agreement, more or less stable, should be concluded by her various neighbors for offensive purpose, and above all if Moscow should lend them aid, both material and moral.

336. While some sections of the Japanese press may resent the idea that a Chinese journal should venture a word of counsel to Japan, nevertheless, when

- given in a helpful spirit it may do them some good.
- 337.** A case in point is the suggestions of the Chinese newspaper *Chung Hua Hsi Pau* on American-Japanese relations, especially in the "economic war" between the two nations that is to be fought out on the Pacific.
- 338.** Nothing is farther from the Chinese mind than the intention of excluding the Japanese from the Chinese market.
- 339.** As the usual order of procedure is for aggression to come from the stronger upon the weaker, we are looking for America and England to set our heart at ease by taking the initiative in disarmament and giving a good example in this regard. As the first gleam of light I would like to see England and America negotiate this question successfully, after which I trust France, Japan, and Italy will follow suit.
- 340.** Rightly used, the motion-picture is indeed one of the most powerful educational forces of the twentieth century. But wrongly used and not carefully guarded, it might easily become a training-school for immorality and disregard for law—a condition in which each individual is a law unto himself.
- 341.** As there are only about five ounces of radium salts in the world, and as we are adding only about

- an ounce a year—the product of about 6,000 tons of ore—it would seem that there should be little trouble in putting it to work. There is, however, much acrimonious discussion about precedence between medical and economic uses. Medical men protest against using radium to illumine clock-faces rather than to treat diseases, and legislation has even been proposed to limit its employment to surgical uses. On the other hand, a radium-illuminated compass on a storm-tossed ship might save the lives of hundreds.
- 342.** Recently it has been proposed that the use of radium be restricted by legislative action to medical uses. The action is inspired, no doubt, by the fear that so much radium will be used in the production of luminous material for the faces of watches and clocks and similar uses that humanity will be deprived of the medical benefits that would otherwise come from this radium.
- 343.** Before the war the world went to Europe for its radium.
- 344.** The Osaka Chamber of Commerce did nothing in the past worthy of attention, members being pleased with having a handle to their names to attract their customers.
- 345.** The largest deposits bearing radium so far dis-

covered are in Paradox Valley, Col., more than fifty miles from the nearest railroad over a barren desert trail. The largest producer of radium carries the ore clear across the continent and extracts the radium in a plant at Orange, N. J. The reason is that for every ton of ore extracted, tons of chemicals and coal are required, and it is cheaper to move the ore to the chemicals than to move the chemicals to the ore.

346. A famous expert on radium is authority for the statement that the law of supply and demand has very little to do with the price of radium. The selling price is set by the cost of extraction and the price can be reduced only as improved methods are found.

347. A new state, the Far Eastern Republic, duly organized at Chita by constitutional methods, and undertaking to maintain a representative Government over the vast region of Siberia east of Lake Baikal, all the way to Vladivostok and the Pacific Ocean, formally announced its existence on March 29, 1921, through a note to the American Legation at Peking.

348. Whether this new Siberian State is to be any more lasting than others that have sprung up in the last two years remains to be seen; but certain essential differences from the others compel attention.

349. The new State has one point of absolute unanimity among its own people, namely, hostility to the Japanese military occupation. In other words, it is a buffer State between Japan and Soviet Russia, which may prove to be a very important factor in the whole Asiatic situation.

350. The internal war which has been flickering in some parts of the country prior to the unification has died by itself.

351. Except for bosses of rock, remnants of the original surface, that protrude above the sea of alluvium, the plain is so flat that the earth's curvature may be determined therefrom.

352. When John Curnos wrote "The Mask" he had some difficulty in finding for it a publisher, on the ground, no doubt, that mice do not bring forth mountains, but once a sufficiently courageous mouse was found, the book leapt into a sort of fame; and it will be strange, indeed, if with the passage of time the fame does not increase.

353. Within two months after the war broke out the French Government and the foreign diplomats had fled to Bordeaux. Mr. Herrick, who had already established himself in the affections of the French, remained in Paris, thus emulating Elihu Washburne's fine example in 1871.

- 354.** He had asked, Why? from the time he began to run away from his mother's apron-strings on those "wandering feet", as she satirically yet tenderly described his propensity to disappear daily from the hearth.
- 355.** "School—go slow," is a familiar sign to motorists. It is a recognition of the fact that in such a locality most of the caution must come from the grown-ups inside the car and a minimum from the children on the street.
- 356.** Report says that the American government sent unofficial feelers for the purpose of sounding European governments as regards a disarmament conference.
- 357.** Autobiography has never before attained the vogue which it possesses to-day. It is, however, unusual to find a prince-s unveiling her life to the public gaze, as in this instance.
- 358.** Her unhappy marriage—her subsequent incarceration in an asylum—are described very fully, evoking pity for a life called to pass through such tragedy.
- 359.** So far as I have seen, the "new biography" of Cardinal Manning which we owe to Mr. Leslie has found a hearty welcome from the public and the Press.

- 360.** By education an Eton boy, a graduate of King's College, Cambridge, he is by descent Irish and American, by conversion from High Anglicanism a Roman Catholic, and in politics an adherent of Sinn Fein.
- 361.** In the closing stage of his career the cardinal became an ally of such thoroughly democratic leaders across the Atlantic as Cardinal Gibbons (who has recently been taken from us) and Archbishop Ireland, thereby foreshadowing the League of Nations a generation earlier than President Wilson's design.
- 362.** Would it not be a confession of blindness on our part were we to refuse this unhesitating pioneer the title of a great man, one who was not the least among the Worthies of Britain?
- 363.** Manning's variety of gifts, though it did not include the highest type of genius in art or mental power, gave scope for boundless ambition.
- 364.** He was singularly handsome, a graceful athlete, always in bearing, language, courtesy, much of a prince; and like Napoleon, he had a smile so winning that it fascinated his enemies.
- 365.** Thanks to family connections and a large fortune derived from banking, his childhood was a kind of fairy tale, shining and splendid.
- 366.** The landscape and seascape panorama with

which the Pacific dazzles the imagination have left, as a rule, all too little scope for anything else, and that is why so many tropical novels in this region hitherto have fallen short of anything beyond the merely picturesque.

367. Germany is finding that reparations are harder than preparations.

368. He tried his hand, awhile back, on two or three short stories but none of them was published, and "The Black Circle" is not only his first novel to appear in print but the first he has ever written.

369. I certainly think that the usual cry that we are an unmusical nation is not borne out by facts. In the last few years I have been looking out for talent and voices among children and young people, principally in the poorer classes, and I have been astonished to find how much there is which is running to waste through sheer want of opportunity to cultivate it. No doubt the gram phone which one finds in every cottage has helped considerably to raise the standard of musical taste, especially among those who have very little chance of hearing good music in any other way. That the taste is there in the large majority of people, and that it only needs to be brought out, I have no doubt at all.

370. Argument would be wasted on persons as

shallow as these.

371. The reader is at first tempted to rank our author with the large class of people who are excellent at finding fault and at breaking down, but have nothing helpful to say about building up.

372. Like the good doctor that he is, he wants to be sure of his diagnosis before he proceeds to treatment.

373. At twelve John Crome, the future artist, was employed as errand-boy to a doctor, and after two years of this was apprenticed to Francis Whisler, a coach, house and sign painter, and thus, "not yet fifteen, Crome came in contact with paint and brushes" after a manner.

374. Presently he fell in with a young printer's apprentice, and the two began to study painting together, and when he was out of his apprenticeship to Whisler he gave himself seriously to that art.

375. A statistician figures that it will cost in the neighborhood of \$ 27,000,000 a year to keep New York ever comparatively well mopped up.

376. Mr. Benjamin B. Hampton, "one of the pioneers of motion-picture industry," announces in italics: "*The movies need the nice girl.* They need the girl that comes from a good family with education

and tradition back of her." The old adage which declares that "a silk purse can not be made of leather," he says, might be paraphrased into a modern statement that a fine screen actress can not be fashioned out of coarse material.

377. The attitude of Russian people, especially of the aristocratic and intellectual classes, toward the Soviet Government is touched upon by the writer in a series of illuminating incidents.

378. The Communists lead the fashion in threadbare wearing apparel. If shabbiness is a pose maintained for political effect, it serves its purpose well; so far as I could judge, the Communists are men genuinely unconcerned with externals.

379. We were travelling to Petrograd together and I noted the contrast between my boots and his, mine a \$ 20 pair not long out of an American store conducted on sound capitalist principles and his an ancient makeshift with heels gone and soles gaping.

380. Suddenly he leaned forward and stroked my boots. "Shall we ever again be able to buy things like these in Russia, I wonder?" he said, with the speculative leap that Russians are likely to take without warning, to any point of view on any subject.

381. I began to unlace my boots. He looked alarmed. "Try them on and wear them if they fit," I said, "I have another pair and I'm leaving Russia, besides." He protested that his own were as good as he needed and better than his neighbor's. I walked to the car-window and dangled the American boots outside. "Either the next peasant who walks along the right of way gets them or you," I said. At that he wilted.

382. Baseball is epidemic in Japan. Some day soon, they are saying, an almond-eyed "Babe" will throw the people into a frenzy by lining out a home run in the Tokyo stadium.

383. A team from Waseda University is touring America with the object, we are told, not so much of carrying back the scalps of Yale, Harvard, and other American college teams, as of "learning the game."

384. Report has it that many of the followers of Japan's most ancient game are turning for excitement to baseball.

385. This project leads a Japanese enthusiast to believe that baseball will be a greater agency for peace between the two countries (Japan and America) than all the means adopted by diplomats. His theory is that men who cross bats with each other

- will not exchange them for heavier artillery.
- 386.** When the Chicago University nine went over, in 1915, they made a clean sweep of everything which Japan could put up against them.
- 387.** Japanese capitalists are thinking of commercializing baseball after the pattern of the United States.
- 388.** Last year Mr. Nakano was in the United States in the rôle of sport ambas ador.
- 389.** It was noticeable that quite a number of Japanese residents in London had squeezed themselves into the front rows of the spectators.
- 390.** Bright sunshine gave his Imperial Highness a chance to see a beautifull bit of London at its best.
- 391.** All to-day pay lip service to the nobility of a free democracy, but we are hearing far too much of the duty of the State to the individual and seeing far too little the duty of the individual towards the State.
- 392.** I was now becoming seriously alarmed, and as I reloaded the rifle, with fingers that trembled in spite of me. I cast about hurriedly for a refuge.
- 393.** I was now shaking like a leaf and could hardly see out of my eyes for perspiration.
- 394.** To say that my heart sank into my boots does not adequately portray my feelings.
- 395.** At first I buoyed myself up with the hope

- that the bison was so hard hit that he was dying, but I soon had to give up that idea. He was sitting diagonally, head facing me, ears flung forward, the picture of alertness and, so it seemed to my anxious gaze, wickedness.
- 396.** For an hour, or perhaps longer, I did not keep count of time at that juncture, I sat holding on like grim death to my tree, dazed and despairing.
- 397.** The volume of the noise does not decide whether a sleeper is to be awakened, but whether the noise is of a suspicious and unknown character. The sleeper may sleep through the noise of a passing express-train which literally jars the house, yet be awakened by a slight noise of an unknown character in the room.
- 398.** We know from natural history that individual animals have very little success in breaking away from the habits of their species. Habits adopted by animals from necessity and indulged in for ages have a power over a single individual which he cannot resist.
- 399.** He is generous. Conversely he detests ingratitude— as who does not?
- 400.** No man can take twelve months' vacation each year. A vacation is no fun except when it comes as a release from the regular routine.

401. Great Britain only grows enough to feed its population for two days a week. For the supplies of the other five days it must look to the United States, to the South America, to the Dominions and to Continental Europe.
402. Visitors take delight in the flowers that bloom high up in the Alps; but where are flower-clad mountain meadows to compare with these in Colorado or California or Oregon or Washington?
403. The added tightness around my waist also stilled the pangs of hunger that were making themselves felt, for I had not eaten for about nine hours.
404. No matter which fork of the road you take in life, you will wonder, later on, if the scenery on the other route isn't more attractive.
405. The Darby who wants the world to know that his Joan is a jewel and his children are intellectual prodigies and perfect physical specimens, even this paragon, who would shudder at mention of a divorce court, tells, his most masonic friends that it must be great to have your freedom and to do as you please.
406. His strength lies in his transparent sincerity and honesty of purpose, and his unflinching determination to practise what he preaches at all risks and at all hazards.

407. Vendredi, another lion in the lot, had been imported from France years before. Circus-, show-, and movie-broken, he was dying from old age and tuberculosis.
408. The start of real world-recovery is seen by many in Germany's eleventh-hour acceptance of the terms imposed by the allied Reparation Commission — unless Germany defaults on her agreement. By this submission — delayed until the shadow of French invasion lay black across the Ruhr valley — “a tremendous menace is lifted from the world,” declares the New York *Herald*, which bids the nations rejoice “at the new prospect of peace, tranquility, and stability.”
409. While some labor leaders have been acknowledging the worker's willingness to agree on wage cuts commensurate with the decline in retail prices, others warn employers not to go too far.
410. It is poor economy to cut down on schools and use the money later on jails and reformatories.
411. The man who goes into a burning mine and brings out a half-suffocated miner at the risk of his life is rightly rated a hero. He is given a medal and his name is telegraphed from coast to coast. But a thousand miners' lives were saved last year, without any medaling or trumpeting, by improved

safety methods and appliances, due largely to the work of the United States Bureau of Mines.

412. If you want to wear out, go slow. The pace that kills is not the gallop but the crawl. So, at any rate, think; Dr. Woods Hutchin on. In an article contributed to *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* (New York), Dr. Hutchinson points out that it is in the Orient, with its peace, and placidity, and freedom from hurry and bustle, that life is short. The average is 19—21 years in India and 22—25 in China, as compared with 36—65 for “western barbarians.” Our forefathers lived the simple life; but three centuries ago European cities had a death-rate of 50—80 per thousand. A century ago 30—50 was common. To-day, in overcrowded New York, London, and Chicago, with their nervous, “killing” speed, we have the lowest death-rate in history, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand. On the whole, thinks the doctor, there is surprisingly little evidence that the hurry and rush of modern civilization are landing us in premature graves.

413. What is a nurse? Not merely a woman in white drees who knows how to take a temperature, or give a bath, or write a record. A good nurse, we are assured by Edna L. Foley, superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association in Chicago, will

fight night and day to save life that she alone can save. “I operated,” she quotes an eminent surgeon as saying; “the nurses saved his life.”

414. A good many years ago three famous surgeons performed a major operation in an emergency on a desperately ill patient. The operation was a complete success, but the patient's life hung by a thread.

415. The surgeons left a page full of orders, for this was not a typical case. ‘And just remember, Miss A,’ was the parting shot, ‘she has not one chance in a thousand, but we have done our best. Now it's up to you.’

416. No name stands higher than that of Rachmaninoff among contemporary composers of Russian music, and his “All Night Vigil” is said to be “one of the important landmarks in modern church music.”

417. Wrist-watches were a sign of effeminacy before the war; they almost became the sign manual of the soldier after it. Circumstances alter our opinion of clothes.

418. The salute of artillery “marking the hundredth anniversary of the minute the great Corsican died at St. Helena was fired an hour and twenty-two minutes too soon, and hot-headed admirers of the

great Napoleon are charging that the mistake was deliberate on the part of Republicans who wanted to discredit the celebration," says a special despatch to the *New York World*.

419. He is also, which may be more to the point in the eyes of a great many Americans, an organizer of industry, a man of action, simple in his tastes, unpretentious in his manner, and sincere.

420. Armament firms have organized international armament rings through which the armament race has been accentuated by playing off one country against another.

421. Obregon, it may be remembered, recently survived another attempt on his life, a very common achievement with him if most of his biographers are to be believed.

422. Napoleon carried his victorious eagles from the Alps to the Pyramids and from the banks of the Tagus to those of the Moskva, excelling in their flight the conquests of Alexander, of Hannibal, and of Caesar. He remains thus the greatest captain, superior to all others, by his great genius, his thirst for activity, and his nature ardent to the point of intemperance, which is always favorable to works of war, but dangerous for the equilibrium of peace.

423. Napoleon raised the art of war beyond all

known heights, but this art itself carried him to dizziness. Identifying the grandeur of his country with his own, it was by arms that he wished to settle the fate of peoples, as if one can bring happiness to a nation from a succession of victories dearly bought, as if a people can live on glory and not by work, as if defeated nations, their independence crippled, should not raise themselves up one day to reconquer it and bring forth armies strong in numbers and in faith in their cause, as if in the civilized world right should not prevail over power based solely on force.

424. White House pets have a special friend. He is a Southern negro named Wilson Jackson, and he began his career under the Roosevelt régime. The boys of that lively family had so many and such various sorts of pets that it required a 'special detail' to look after them. And they were not merely ponies and dogs and sheep—there was a regular menagerie of rabbits and mice and turtles and snakes, everything that wriggled or crept. Sometimes, we are told, they escaped their bounds, invaded the White House, and, being no respecter of persons, crawled up the legs of distinguished visitors waiting to see the President.

425. Youth is always somewhat in revolt against

conventions.

426. It is as certain as that the sun will rise tomorrow at no very distant future woman's present costume will be abandoned for one entirely different.

427. In general one principle may be borne in mind: that restraint, as over excess, is the key to the art of life as well as other art.

428. In the war everybody used propaganda and, I suppose, everybody in varying degree misused it, in the sense of suppressing truth or putting forth lies. Personally, I see no compelling reason why a war that made use of chlorine gas should abstain from using lies to promote the sole purpose of war, which is to defeat the enemy.

429. When your opponent is more reticent than he should be, he sins against publicity. When he is more vouble than he should be, he sins by propaganda. To say propaganda is to pronounce codemnation. Propaganda has become synonymous with lies.

430. Alarmists on both sides of the Pacific are now talking of the possibility of a war between the two countries; neither side, however, seems inclined to take the offensive, for each thinks the other will attack it.

431. Charlie Chaplin had a narrow escape from death

while acting for a film at his studio at Hollywood, Los Angeles. His clothes caught fire and he was almost immediately enveloped in flames. The famous star was removed to hospital, without delay where it was found that he was suffering from burns to his hands, face, arms and legs.

432. Now that we've been told, or at least politely requested, to burn less light and economise in every way during these piping days of peace, dance organisers and the like are feeling just a little bit worried.

433. Viscount Bryce, in an article on Siberia in the "National Geographic Magazine," tells of his difficulties in trying to make himself understood during one of his trips away from the railway. "Searching up and down through a Franco-Russian phrase book," he says, "I could find, as usually happens, no sentence that fitted the occasion, but many that seemed designed for occasions far less likely to occur, among which I recollect this: 'Have you seen the crocodile?' — a question singularly inappropriate in an empire none of whose waters are warm enough for the animal."

434. The typesetters of New York walked out in a body, suspending hundreds of magazines.

435. When the rails are slippery no matter how

the engine labors, the driving wheels spin uselessly until a little trickle of sand on the rails gives them a grip and the train starts. For months our great national transportation system has been unable to get under way. But now the railroad executives have managed to get a little sand on the rails and the roads seen beginning to move forward toward normal prosperity.

436. March figures show that in spite of bad business the railroads are beginning to show surplus instead of a deficit, a result attributed to greater operating efficiency.

437. The nations would disarm Germany and free her people of the burden of taxation, and have'nt sense to do the same for themselves.

438. We read when young that the entire island of Manhattan was bought from the Indians for some whisky. A fellow with a barrel could almost buy the island back again.

439. Our greatest national problem is whether we shall build warships or friendships.

440. An educational system isn't worth a great deal if it teaches boys to get a living and does not teach them how to live.

441. While every one else has had his say on our big vital problem of immigration, little has been

heard from the 13,000,000 foreign-born who are already here in America, and who know the subject at first hand from hard personal experience.—
Literary Digest, New York.

442. It is argued that what America most needs is a directive agency of the Government to steer new arrivals away from cities and centres where the foreign-born are congested to sections where there is room for their toil and prosperity.

443. The cost of the war in human lives, according to a report issued by the Society for Research at Copenhagen, was 35,000,000, including, of course, all civilian deaths traceable to the conflict. The excess of women over men in European belligerent countries, according to the same authority, has increased from 5,209,000 to 15,000,000.

444. He is an idealist, pure and simple — an idealist with an unshakable faith in adamantine "soul-force" as the only force opposed to physical force which can make the most powerful Government, however stern and unbending, to yield to the dictates of justice, as he conceives it.

445. As an indication of the popularity of Zaghloul Pasha with his people, Cairo dispatches report his home-coming from Europe as marked by demonstrations "transcending anything of that sort hitherto

seen in Egypt.

446. The cheering processions which have been parading the streets for days past resumed their demonstrations early this morning. The enthusiasm of the dense crowds to-day at the sight of Zaghoul knew no bounds.

447. A war between the two countries is out of the question; but there is always a possibility that when alarmists on both sides are shaking fists at each other, we may drift into war before we know what we are about.

448. Whether such influence should continue or not depends entirely upon the public opinion; and the question is, have we a public opinion capable of making its voice heard through its representatives in the Diet, and has the Diet during the thirty-one years of its existence kept pace with the general progress of society?

449. Mr. Wiliam Friele Green, inventor of cinematography, who collapsed and died after addressing a meeting of the cinema trade at Holborn, was still experimenting with color films at the time of his death from heart failure, it was stated at the inquest yesterday (May 9, 1921).

450. "A portrait painter likes his sitter to wear old clothes — the older the better," writes an

eminent artist to the *Daily Mirror*. "The more worn the clothes the more of the wearer's personality they have absorbed. New clothes express nothing."

451. Several thousands of work people are engaged in that factory, which is as well provided with housing arrangements as any in the United States and Great Britain, which countries pride themselves on leading the world in the social happiness of the employee. (Viscount Northcliffe's *Pleasant Hours in Japan*).

452. A guarded statement by the Prime Minister in the Commons yesterday coupled with the remark that it would be "undesirable for him to say more," gave the impression that conversations are being resumed in regard to the coal situation.

453. A Record Telephone Talk.— Six thousand miles is a wide space across which to hold a conversation, especially when both you and your friend are on islands washed on all sides by ocean waves. This, however, is just what the men did who talked recently from Catalina to Cuba, a distance, to be exact, of 5,603 miles.

454. The first official conversation to take place over the new line was one between President Harding, of the United States, and President Menscal, of

Cuba, probably the only instance on record of a telephone conversation between the chief executives of two free nations.

455. There is no sport which deserves a higher place than track athletics. A track meet perhaps lacks something of the dramatic unity of a great football game or a boat-race, for the attention is centered upon the individual rather than the team; but what the track meet lacks in organized co-operation it makes up in brilliancy of particular effort.

456. Neither Poland nor Germany nor France is to-day in control of Upper Silesia. The control rests with the Allies, pending the final settlement under the recent plebiscite and the provision of the Versailles Treaty.

457. The theory of self-determination is beautiful to some idealists, but its practical working is far from being easy or peaceful.

458. France's signature is good—— whether it is to be found on a financial treaty or on a political treaty. She never goes back on it. She will give her last ounce of gold as she would shed her last drop of blood to live up to her obligations.

459. We ask you not to believe those who say that France is imperialistic. France has recovered Alsace-Lorraine, bone of her bone and soul of her soul; she

asks for nothing more. If to-day she still has a powerful, active army, if she is occupying foreign soil, it is not because of any wish on her part to annex territory; it is not for the purpose of appropriating anything, but to enforce payment of what is due to her.

460. Physically he was an impressive specimen of manhood—— stood, I am sure, something over six feet in his stockings and could not have weighed less than two hundred and fifty pounds. But he was not corpulent; and had not the appearance of carrying an ounce of superfluous flesh.

461. In the seed he saw the flower, and in the babe the man, and in the tribe the nation.

462. This his faith in the universal presence of God in all innocent and healthful human activities is illustrated by his understanding of children. No grown-up, I think, ever understood them better. He had in some respects a child's mind, which is very different from a childish mind.

463. I know you will not think it indifference or carelessness which has left your kind and welcome and surprising note so long unanswered. It has been only the waiting for that leisure half hour which never comes and which we always keep the delightful delusion of expecting.

- 464.** After the luncheon I tried to slip out of the way, so as to attract as little attention as possible, when I saw that same big man come around the end of the table toward me and I soon found my hand lost in his.
- 465.** We had very little idea that we could find Bishop Books at home, but, to our delight, he came to greet us immediately on our sending in our cards.
- 466.** In the first three months of the current year the parliamentary government of the State of New York has functioned as it has not within the memory of any man now living.
- 467.** In practically every department the old principle of divided authority has been relegated to the scrap-heap and the modern principle of centralized responsible administration has been put into operation.
- 468.** The critics of the New Governor picture him as a friend and helper of the property interest who is not so eager about human rights. They do him an injustice.
- 469.** Just as Europe with all her eminence musically has not produced a greater piano than America's Steinway, similarly Europe with all her eminence and *finesse* in fashions has not produced a greater corset than America's Pon Ton.

- 470.** Sixty years of business cares and of straining through all manner of obstacles toward difficult achievements might have made crusty old tyrants of most men. But Mr. Fanning is as kindly as a cardinal.
- 471.** The position of New York seems to me a more perilous one than that of any other city in the world. What is to happen to this immense crowd of people, if trade that feeds it ebbs? As assuredly it will ebb, unless the decline of European money and business can be arrested, and unless the world problem of trade and credit can be grappled with as a world affair.
- 472.** About 300 tenant farmers at Fuchu-cho in Tokyo-fu are causing trouble as a result of the refusal of the land lords to grant a decrease of rent in kind.
- 473.** The recreation and luncheon hall of this plant contains a completely equipped café, presided over by an expert chef and assistants, where wholesome, well-cooked food is served at cost to all employees. Several warmers are provided for the use of those who bring their own food from home.
- 474.** When, on the appointed evening, I reached the place, the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.
- 475.** A little history will tell us that while our

detestation of German oppression and barbarism dates back only to the beginning of the war, the actual experience of the Italian people of Austrian tyranny and cruelty was an open wound in the side of that long-suffering nation for centuries past.

476. Sir Basil Zaharoff has been staying at the Carlton, where I caught sight of him the other day. Few people recognize in this quiet elderly man one of the wealthiest men in the world and the possessor of financial influence almost equal to that of the Rothschilds. Sir Basil's chief secret is that he shrinks from any sort of advertisement, preferring to remain a power in the background, and a pretty formidable one at that.

477. It is beyond denial in the mind of all honest thinkers with some knowledge of human passion that England was very near to revolution in the critical days of the coal crisis in the middle of April, 1921.

478. One's imagination need not run riot to tell what would have happened.

479. Among these loafers would have been the revolutionary fanatics, the Communists ready for social destruction at all costs, and the usual minority of young thieves and blackguards scenting loot, with itching fingers for other folks' property.

480. The miners were right in rejecting terms which would have reduced at least a million of them to wages in real value below the line of bare necessity, wages, for instance, which in the case of South Wales laborers would be cut by $49\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, reducing them to 38 s. 11 d. per week, reckoned in purchasing power as 17 s. at 1914 prices — a slave wage.

481. The men must be educated in the knowledge that British industry is so crippled that there must be harder work and less wages, or no work and no wages. The employers must be led to realize that they must guarantee a decent living wage and reduce their standards and hopes of profit accordingly or lose all they have in a general bankruptcy. There is no other way out than self-sacrifice all round.

482. This time last month this country appeared to be on the verge of an upheaval that even to many normally phlegmatic temperaments seemed to threaten the very foundations of the existing order.

483. To the regret of all parties Mr. Speaker Lowther, after sixteen years tenure of the chair, and more than thirty in the House of Commons, has retired, carrying with him universal respect and admiration.

484. As the result of my three weeks' sojourn in

Dublin I gathered little that I had not discovered after the first few days.

485. Thus it is that the people of the Irish Capital seeing their city falling into decay go about their daily business with a great dread and sorrow at their hearts and such of them as are young enough to hope, live in expectation of better times in the knowledge that they could hardly be worse.

486. Everywhere is the Terror. Men go to bed at night in fear of what the night will bring, and awake to a day of which they may never see the close.

487. The centenary of the death of Napoleon (May 5, 1921) is responsible for the publication of a number of articles on him in the reviews and elsewhere.

488. This is a possibility I have heard discussed in many quarters of late, though I dare say it is a case of the wish being father to the thought.

489. Men like other animals, are enabled to exist in their present numbers by a combination of "nature" and "nurture"

490. You never heard of him. Naturally. He was one of the most valuable citizens of our day. He saved innumerable lives. He taught others how to save more innumerable lives. But, our civilization being what it is, he could live in distinguished ob-

scurity for twenty years, in New York city itself, within hailing distance of all the newspaper presses and publicity agents and notoriety factories of the metropolis, and you would never hear of him.

491. Both had been born in the New England town of Primpton, Massachusetts, but they came of families separated by such a distance in the social scale that it was not until they arrived in the same class at college that they became intimate.

492. He sat sunken in his arm-chair, pinching his chin between thumb and forefinger, and looking through me thoughtfully, with one eyebrow higher than the other and his eyes not focused.

493. He was at the time in the eighteenth year of his age, but with the appearance of at least five and twenty, extremely tall and personable, and already equipped with that air of a man of the great world which later, and coupled with his amazing impudence and his undoubted talents, was to stand him in excellent stead in his exploitation of his fellow-man.

494. The career of the priesthood, for which he had been intended by his mother, and for which surely there never lived a man less suitable, had rejected him. The seminary at Padova, in which he had been qualifying for holy orders, outraged by the

wildness of his almost pagan nature, had just expelled him.

495. Casanova's swarthy, masterful face was a study in scorn, his full, red lips curled contemptuously.

496. "What would you do for ten ducats?" inquired the prisoner, and in naming that amount he named all the money he had in his possession.

"Anything short of murder," replied the other, dazzled by the mention of a sum which to one of his modest estate seemed a veritable fortune.

497. Sometimes Jack London indulged in speculations upon the possible effects to himself if his early formative period had been passed under conditions of culture and leisure.

498. He wrote to a friend: "It is well you appreciate the virtue in lack of wealth, and you seem all the better for it. Here's what wealth would have done for me: it would have turned me into a prince of good fellows, and, barring accident, would have killed me of strong drink before I was thirty."

499. I have heard Jack London laugh softly, with a dimness in his eyes, at the pathos of the shrinking little figure he had cut in earliest school-days, when his mother clad him in a linen coat that he thought 'different from his schoolmates' attire and he died a thousand deaths of shame.

500. It will interest many a harsh critic of Jack London's chosen careless attire to learn that he was once the slave of convention in matters sartorial.

501. It (handling small sailing vessels) is an art by itself, and Jack London became a past master of it during his early teens.

502. Dreamer though he was, and dream though he did, the boy learned withal that a boat would capsize and he be brine-soaked or worse if he did not apply practical system in handling her.

503. Mr. Lloyd George, however much one may agree or disagree with his plans and policies, is incontestably full of interest as a man. His personality from the time he risked his life in opposition to the Boer War has always been underrated by his opponents.

504. Montaigne in his essay on suicide writes that there are no ills which are sufficient to cause a man to take his life.

505. Charity bestowed on the professional beggar is worse than wasted.

506. There has been for months — one might almost say years — a divergence between French and British views with regard to European policy.

507. On such a dry countryside this mulberry grove was a most delightful refuge from the noonday

heat. The trees were planted closely enough for the branches to interlace, the luxuriant leafage providing such cool deep shadows as one could only dream of in other places and I often spent hours beneath their shelter. Tortoises, in affectionate couples, used to come in for the fallen fruit which sprinkled the ground, and of which they appeared so inordinately fond that I marvelled how they could dispose of so much.

508. It was here that insect life teemed in such luxuriance as is seldom found in temperate regions.

509. All the varied denizens of this insect paradise were dwarfed in interest by one of which I had never before seen the like, nor did I encounter it again during my two years' sojourn in the Balkans.

510. It was an insect of some size, measuring over two inches across the expanded wings, which in the centre were almost as broad as long.

511. As its wing was delicately transparent and creamy white, with broad oblique bands and rows of spots in velvety black the non-entomological might be forgiven for mistaking the creature for a moth, which the absence of scaly covering proved it not to be.

512. Believing, as we well do nowadays, that nothing in nature is purposeless, but that even the strangest and most uncommon variations in form

and variety of appendages in living things serve some definite purpose, one is led to wonder how such singularly metamorphosed wings came to be produced under the operation of the law of 'survival of the fittest.'

513. In spite of all the soulful utterances of people comfortably off, economic independence remains the first condition of happiness.

514. Mr. Lloyd George's rhetoric covers a cold brain, and if I were asked to sum him up in a short phrase I should say that for good or evil he puts things through.

515. He is a contradictory, tantalizing kind of person, a world figure with more power in his own country than any man has possessed since Oliver Cromwell.

516. Lloyd George is nevertheless at close quarters an extremely genial, fun-loving man who delights in good stories, who can on occasions look very serious as he listens to ponderous highbrows, but who has a secret contempt for words, however thoughtful and beautiful if they are not backed up by effective action.

517. Lloyd George's dinner table rings with lively exchanges when only intimates and members of the family are present. Some of these conversations

with the comments on public men and public matters, could they but be published, would be of vaster interest just at present than the great current works of literature.

518. In meeting a baby, one should behave as much as possible like a baby one's self. We cannot, of course, diminish our size, or exchange our customary garments for baby clothes; neither can we arrive in a perambulator, and be conveyed in the arms, either of a parent or a nursemaid, into the presence of the baby whom we are to meet. The best one can do is to hang, as it were off the hat-rack, our preconceived ideas of what manner of behavior entertains a baby, a cooing, grimacing, tickling, and the like, and model our deportment on the dignified but friendly reticence that one baby evinces in meeting another.

519. It was delightful to watch her dance, ride, play tennis. She laughed with her eyes; she talked with a savoring vivacity. She never seemed tired or bored. She was, in one hackneyed word, attractive.

520. The war had seemed to me to show that mankind was too combative an animal ever to recognize that the good of all was the good of one.

521. An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory.

522. When I was a youngster, I had plenty of fluffy aspiration toward I didn't know what.

523. It is interesting to observe the two races in which highly specialized artistic feeling is almost universal have, despite their antipodal positions on the globe, many common problems and one common blessing. Both Japan and Italy are poor and overpopulated countries, both are handicapped by a shortage of arable land and natural resources, both lack an adequate supply of food and raw materials for manufacturing, both are afflicted by earthquakes and are mountainous; but both are endowed with the peculiar, passionate beauty of landscape which is nature's compensation to volcanic countries — a beauty suggesting that of some vivid and ungoverned woman, brilliant, erratic, fascinating, and even dangerous.

524. I was in Cairo for close upon three months, and I hardly know anything; might just as well never have been there.

525. I had been to Athens out of curiosity, because I wanted to see, and for the same reason I'd worked my passage about the Greek islands in a steam yacht that carried expensive tourists, and when the summer came, I'd been dumped down at Alexandria. This was in the nineties, when Egypt was beginnig

to revive. It wasn't the place it's become since; still, it was good enough. I didn't like Alexandria, — too European, too Levantine, for my taste; good spot to make money in or bathe in the sea, but otherwise dull.

526. All these filled me with a wonder which it took long to outgrow.

527. The hotel-owner asked me to be his manager. I took it on because I wasn't tired of Cairo, not by a long chalk; and after sticking out the summer, I wanted to spend the winter and see the city full and at its best.

528. He wanted to have a finger in everything, and he felt that if anybody started a scheme in Cairo without his assistance, he was being defrauded of his dues.

529. I sat in my private office most of the day and answered the telephone and kept the accounts, or when I was tired of that, I strolled into the yard and jollied up the grooms and washers and coachmen, and kept an eye on the horses and saw that our carriages were turned out spick and span.

530. My little Egyptian friend Fahmy would sometimes go with me to the theatre and sit, all eyes and ears.

531. I said one day by the telephone that I would

call and pay her a visit, and at that she took fright and begged me most beseechingly to stay away.

532. I was young, and this secret romance, these trysts and hidden conversations, had eaten their way into my life.

533. The new and important fact which we have to record is that the Government are evidently actually aware that if they do not pull themselves together far more than they have yet done and reduce their spending they will have to go out of office under a black cloud of disgrace.

534. The public mind, bewildered by torrents of words and waterspouts of statistics, real and imaginary, in regard to the coal strike, has become utterly confused. Men ask, and no wonder, why it is that we have been brought, to the very edge of a terrible abyss. They feel that somewhere or other, though they can't exactly say where, we must have taken the wrong turning, for it can not have been necessary to tread a path so full of peril, and possibly with one with no end but irremediable disaster.

535. The reason, reduced to its lowest terms, is this. We have been pretending that it is possible to pay wages higher than the economic conditions will allow. That is the long and short of the

whole matter.

536. You may temporarily and for a set purpose, overcome the laws of economics, but that does not alter the laws any more than the law of gravity is altered by the fact that men are able to jump, or to swing for a considerable time by holding on to a trapeze with their hands.

537. Fortunately, the delegates, being all of British birth and training, have it in their blood to hasten slowly.

538. If the Dominions are not satisfactorily represented they cannot with decency be asked to pay the taxes. "No taxation without representation" is as sound a rule for the empire as it is for the United Kingdom.

539. The new Committee would do the work which is supposed to be done by the Committee of Imperial Defence, but which is not done because the Committee formed as it is of members with many other irons in the fire, has not time.

540. In these days of dear labor, one must pay a sum which would have seemed incredibly exorbitant very few years ago even to keep the roof watertight, let alone to preserve appearance.

541. Incidentally, what with the people who will put up with shabbiness and people who will do any

amount of work to maintain smartness, the house-decorators and their employees will be in a fair way to be ruined.

542. In the case of the ordinary small householder, repairs other than those which are required to prevent the house from falling about one's ears must be done without.

543. It has been said that every generation wants its war. Another way of putting that bold cynicism is that a nation that has fought a great war takes a generation to recover and forget.

544. A railroad running through the willage puts it in touch with the whole surrounding community and stimulates its development. If a large mill is located there, oil struck, or a medical spring discovered, the sleeping village awakes. Cities are alive, and grow, but they have to have something on which to live. Mere population does not make a city.

545. In a descriptive article on cancer I once read that the thing is at first harmless and slow of growth; but something starts it into unholy zeal, it proliferates madly, grows so fast that it is turned in upon itself, and that it is the crushed inner parts which generate the poisons from which the victim dies.

546. The first meal of the day comes between sunrise and noon. At this meal they all eat to satiety, and then eat no more until hunger force them to it.

547. Among all the field negroes I have had anything to do with here, not one have I found who could tell the truth in all circumstances. A low species of cunning is a prevailing trait. They think it commendatory to be able to pull the wool over the other fellow's eyes. They make no pretence of being honest when they think it to their advantage to be dishonest, but openly tell you they lie.

548. One of the best things about my field negroes is that they harbor little revenge, though this applies, for the most part, to their relations with the whites. There is not a planter but can give many cases in point. A field negro's memory seems to lose grip on injury and favor alike.

549. An old grudge of years' standing may lead to deeds of violence.

550. One thing is sure, that whatever the black men take a fancy to, they will buy if they can possibly raise the money. Hence, the unscrupulous swindling that goes on throughout the country.

551. For them to deviate from the old and tried path of custom is to encounter the unknown. They experience a feeling of dread, of anxiety, if not real

pain, in laying aside the old and taking up the new.

552. John Builder tyrannises over his entire household. His wife is bullied beyond endurance, and his daughters are in revolt. The younger of the two has recently brought a police-court charge against her father for having gone the length of striking her with a stick.

553. Her rich voice, however, boomed sonorously over the orchestra and filled with opulent sound the distant corners of the avid auditorium. The audience broke into applause as the last notes of the orchestra died out, and, as usual, demanded more of the same. She appeared so often that the jet paillettes on her black gown twinkled ceaselessly in the light as she came into view; the red flower on the side of her corsage bobbed as she bowed her thanks.

554. There had never been any rift in the domestic lute. The Harlocks were jocosely called by the chronicles of operatic small beer the *Darby* and *Joan* of the profession.

555. She gave concerts every where, and earned more than the piping times of peace had ever yielded.

556. He divided the time, indeed, between his study on the top floor and the limousine that every afternoon carried him and the children through Central

Park and up Riverside Drive. It was no reflection on his paternal instincts that he seemed more interested in the study than in the automobile.

557. The elders of to-day are convinced that never before have the established and responsible members of society had to remonstrate against so many anarchic notions and such alarming behavior of the younger generation. No age, they say, has had on its hands such a problem of reckless and rebellious youth.

558. "It's too bad of Ralph; it really is," she said, "I was counting on him to take Anita Clark home in his car, and he has'nt put in an appearance. To cap the climax, she's succeeded in twisting her ankle so that she can hardly walk."

559. "And how could I make love to Miss Ellie Rose or any one else, when——" He left the sentence unfinished, but the look in his eloquent brown eyes spoke volumes.

560. Of all the salient features that make up the patchwork of what we call the past, I remember none more clearly than those cold winter mornings when regularly I would tumble out of bed long before daylight to go to my rabbit-traps.

561. By virtue of strenuous work and play together, by our wedding date in November there was little

of which we did not have a fair inkling as concerned each other's temperament and idiosyncracies.

562. Jack always pleaded not guilty to the passion of jealousy, despising and deriding it as a low, animal trait, which it indubitably is.

563. He was not prone to allow women to interfere with the business of life and adventure. He liked to think of himself as in Augustus's class—— a man that women could not make or mar.

564. I might, of course, have cabled home for passage money. There were probably one or two persons in my native land who had both the wealth and the confidence required to answer properly to such an appeal, but I had long since made it a point of honor that when I got myself in a hole should get myself out again without screaming for a rope.

565. When the new Administration took up its duties in March, it emphasized its interest in domestic affairs in contrast to the particular attention which the previous Administration gave to our foreign relations.

566. The opinion is persistingly held in well-informed circles that the proposed conference is no other than an attempt of the white countries led by England and America to force a settlement of Pacific and

Asiatic problems on Japan.

- 567.** Judson Welliver, veteran Washington correspondent and a close confidential friend to President Harding, presumably was expressing the President's views when he said to-day that Washington must give a pledge that she will provide a favorable spiritual atmosphere for the Disarmament Conference.
- 568.** This week has seen the opening by the King of the new Southwark Bridge. The old bridge was never very successful from the utilitarian point of view, though its lines were exceptionally graceful. The chief trouble was that the gradients at its approaches were so severe that the bridge was practically unavailable for heavy traffic.
- 569.** There has never been the least concealment anywhere that the rulers of all European armies have worked out plans of attack and defence for wars against all their neighbors; such work is a necessary part of their training. These schemes have all been known in military circles at least for generations. And of course the possible or probable enemies develop counter-plans.
- 570.** I know of only one lecturer, Mr. Jeans, who is as fluent, whose words flow in as easy a stream, but even Mr. Jeans is unable to cover so much ground, without hurry and without obscurity, within the hour.

- 571.** It is probable that no better lecturer than Einstein exists; certainly I, for one, had never heard a lecture as good.
- 572.** One sat wondering how much of this exquisite lecture was being wasted upon the audience; to how many was this carefully precise German an unintelligible noise? One had the sense of malaise with which one could listen to a superb violinist playing to a majority of tone deaf people.
- 573.** The Press has not gone in the least beyond the truth when it speaks of the Royal visit to Belfast as the King's triumph. It is that without flattery or exaggeration.
- 574.** Armaments are necessary to protect law-abiding nations from attacks by lawless nations as city police are necessary to protect law-abiding individuals from lawless individuals. Civilized nations should settle controversies arising between them by appeal to reason instead of by appeal to force.
- 575.** In point of political situation, the retirement of Baron Tanaka and the succession of General Yamanashi, in the Baron's place, does not mean anything like the oft-rumored reconstruction of the Cabinet, since the War Office remains as much an imperium in imperio vis-a-vis the Ministry.
- 576.** Viscount Miura "accoucheuse of the Hara

Cabinet," is said to be an ardent advocate of reconstruction of the ministry.

577. To Mount Everest, the roof of the world, as the plane flies, it is 380 miles from Calcutta, 580 miles from Delphi, 1045 miles from Bombay, and 1075 miles from Madras.

578. If the country can find an answer to that problem, the whole national population will breathe easier and sleep better of nights.

579. Efficiency, the cutting out of waste, the use of brains, and real business ability are a basic necessity in changing conditions for the better.

580. Although he had always been on pleasant and friendly terms with all the persons he had known, he had never found so true a friend as this gentleman.

581. For a long time her excursions had been limited to the post box, or doing some shopping, and she had not once gone anywhere for pleasure.

582. She went round the box, where she often posted her letter, trotting along with little mincing steps and bent head to avoid the prying eyes of passersby.

583. What are known as the sumptuary living taxes, such as banquet and amusement taxes are now well-nigh universal through the length and breadth of the country.

584. The story of the colonel's early life has touches of Oliver Twist. He was not so unfortunate as Dickens's hero at his birth; but he has gone through struggles which would have embittered an ordinary nature.

585. The apprehension entertained by some as to a collision between the comet and the earth did not come true.

586. Browning, Tennyson, and others of our poets who lived to a good age showed that the ardors are not alone for youth.

587. He is not really bad, but he is very temperamental, especially when he is not very well. So one of the severer critics of Alfred Charles Williams Harmsworth, otherwise and more familiarly known as Lord Northcliff, sums up the trouble-making part of the character of the enterprising British newspaper publisher.

588. Mr. Wilson is an idealist and not a statesman in the ordinary sense of the word. He failed because he meant to pose as a statesman. But his failure does not dishonor his personality as the torch-bearer of a new civilization.

589. The Governor called upon the people of Colorado to contribute to the pressing need of the flood sufferers.

590. Descriptions of the desolation wrought by the elements indicate a scene of almost unbelievable damage and wretchedness.

591. In the terrible floods of 1913 at and about Dayton, Ohio, Governmental engineering ability saw a warning that extensive reservoirs and strengthening of river banks should prevent a parallel calamity in the future. What, if anything, can be done to cope with such frightful outbursts of nature as those in Colorado is a question not easily solved offhand, but certainly one calling for the most thorough investigation and use of scientific reasoning.

592. One lesson of the disaster is that it has brought home to the consciousness of the American people the absolute necessity of maintenance of the Red Cross as a National resource in time of calamity.

593. The sympathy of the whole people of the United States has gone out to the sufferers in Colorado. If demand is made upon the American people to send National aid and to rally to the support of the relief agencies already working, it cannot be doubted that, as always, their response will be prompt and generous.

594. Less than a year ago the fishing schooner *Esperanto* carried the American flag to victory in the international race off Halifax. Now she lies at

the bottom of the Atlantic, one more witness to the dangers that daily confront the men who go over the sea that land-dwellers may eat of the harvest of the deep.

595. From time immemorial there have been but two theatres of operation for commerce and war — the water and the land. But within the last decade a heretofore undiscovered sphere has been opened up — that of the air. No nation that expects to hold its own can afford to neglect its service. Land and water have been the means of communication up to the present time. To them in the future will be added the high ways of the air. Not alone because of its military and naval value, but also because of its potential commercial value, aeronautics must be carefully studied and thoroughly developed by our country.

596. In our big cities, especially in the East, the older streets crisscross continually and curve like fish-hooks. The reason for this "mix-up" is that there was no city plan when these streets were laid out: They were made as the need arose; sometimes, as one poem says, merely because a cow wandered that way.

597. Bernard Shaw is a tall, lean man with a sandy beard; turning gray, gentle quizzical eyes, and the

softest voice that ever dropped bitter sayings. Audaciously aggressive in mind, he is shrinkingly apologetic in manner.

598. Norway, heart and soul with the Allies, was sending out ships regardless of the fact that a large proportion of them were sunk by the submarines, that great numbers of Norwegian sailors were being drowned, and that Scandinavia as a whole was under the menace of Germany, then at the zenith of her power.

599. Prime Minister Knudsen, of Norway, with chiefs of departments at his disposal, troubled none of them, but he dived into drawers for facts and figures as he explained to me with simple businesslike illustrations that the sovereignty of Norway must be preserved at any cost, and that the people were all of one mind.

600. Never was there in one person a more complete embodiment of the characteristics of his nation—directness, modesty and courage.

PART II

SPICY STORIES.

1. Ready and Willing.

MAGISTRATE—“Can't this case be settled out of court?”

MULLIGAN—“Sure, sure; that's what we were trying to do, your honor, when the police interfered.” —*United Presbyterian*,

2. Memorable George.

ELSIE—“Mama, George Washington must have had an awful good memory, didn't he?”

MOTHER—“Why, my dear?”

ELSIE—“Because everywhere I go I see monuments to his memory.” —*The Christian Advocate* (New York).

3. Try This.

MRS. STYLES—“I see by this paper that a woman in a Western town has hit upon a novel plan of obtaining a separation from her husband without going to the expense of court proceedings.”

MR. STYLES—“That's interesting. What has she done?”

MRS. STYLES—“Why, she sent her husband

out to match a piece of dress-goods and told him not to return until he matched it. He's still out."

—*Yonkers Statesman*.

4. Going Up.

SHE — "You used to say that Mary was such a sweet, pensive little girl."

HE — "Well, she has soon got over that; you might say that she became expensive." —*Life*.

5. Concentrated Trouble.

Gold — in too few hands — is the real yellow peril. —*New Partizan Leader*.

6. Too Much Knowledge.

"He knows all the best people in town."

"Then why doesn't he associate with them?"

"They know him." —*Boston Transcript*.

7. Chronic.

CLERK — "Since I married, sir, I find that my salary is not large enough."

CYNICAL EMPLOYER — "The usual discovery, my young friend. And it never will be again." —*Boston Transcript*.

8. Accommodating.

"I'm sorry that my engagements prevent my attending your charity concert, but I shall be with you in spirit."

"Splendid! And where would you like your spirit

to sit? I have tickets for half a dollar, a dollar, and two dollars." —*The Drexend*.

9. Measurements.

Prof. Albert Michelson, an American astronomer, has just succeeded, with the aid of an apparatus he has invented, in measuring the star Alpha Orions. It is also reported that Secretary Denby is busy constructing a number of apparatuses for taking measure of the Rising Sun. —*Punch*.

10. The Cut Direct.

Kitty, aged four, had been naughty and her father had had to administer vigorous correction before going to business. That an impression had been made was apparent when, on his return from business in the evening, Kitty called upstairs with frigid politeness: "Mother, your husband's home." —*The Argonaut*.

11. Careless Doctor.

"You say this doctor has a large practice?"

"It's so large that when a patient has nothing the matter with him he tells him so." —*The American Legion Weekly*.

12. The Hurry-Up Kind.

At the post office a little girl deposited a dime in front of the clerk and said: "Please, I forgot the name of the stamp mamma told me to get, but

it's the kind that makes a letter hurry up." —
Boston Transcript.

13. English Like the Dickens.

An advertisement from a Siamese newspaper :
The news of English, we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder get commit we hear and tell of it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of sombre. Staff has each one been college, and writ like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circulate every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it." —
The Pioneer.

14. Information Wanted.

At a banquet given by a large body of educators the speaker of the evening rose and began his address with the words, "Long live the teachers!" He was interrupted by a tall, emaciated young man who rose from the rear of the room and in a sepulchral voice required, "On what?" —
Everybody's Magazine.

15. Authoritative.

"Bill is going to retire from business for five years."

"Oh, I've heard him say that before."

"Yes, but this time the judge said it" —

London Opinion.

16. The Soft Rebuke.

Scene— Lecture-Room.

Time— 11:58 A. M.

(Shuffling of feet, rattle of coppers, audible signs of "Let's go.")

Professor (wearily)— "Just a moment, gentlemen. I have yet a few pearls to cast." —
The Goblin.

17. That Sentence.

They were going home from school.

"Teacher said that that that that that girl used was superfluous."

"Here's the first pupil for my stammering school," said the business man as he introduced himself.—
Mass. Ag. Squib.

18. On Its Way.

"And what is an egg?" asked the missionary who was testing his hopeful pupil's knowledge of English.

"An egg," said the boy, "is a chicken not yet." —
The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

19. Strong Argument.

"Father, didn't you ever get licked when you were a boy?"

"Indeed I did."

"Well, then, what's the use trying it on me?"

—*Judge.*

20. Only a Lover's Quarrel.

The Young man had a decoration on his face. You could hardly call it a beauty spot, for it was a discoloration of the region surrounding his right eye. He tried to look as if he had got it through attempting some daring feat in sport or war, so when he met his best pal the latter wanted to know all about it.

"It was only a lovers' quarrel," said the young man.

"H'm," said the pal. "She must be a pretty powerful woman."

The young man sighed. "She didn't do it," he said, "it was her other lover."—*Japan Advertiser.*

21. The Difference.

One morning Brown came downstairs in a nasty temper.

"Look here, Catherine, that boy of ours has taken some money out of my pocket!"

"Oh! John, how can you say such a thing! You might as well accuse me."

"Not at all, Catherine, it wasn't all taken."

22. Just a Taste.

Missionary: "And do you know nothing whatever of religion?"

Cannibal Chief: "Well, we got a taste of it when the last missionary was here." —*Japan Advertiser.*

23. Groundless Fears.

Guest: "Is there any danger of fire in this hotel?"

Clerk (with chattering teeth): "Not unless you pay for it." —*Japan Advertiser.*

24. Three days's Grace.

Maggie's sweetheart, a proverbially tight-fisted Scot, had taken her out for the afternoon, and that was about all. They rode some distance on the trolley, turned round and rode home again. Never was mention made of food or entertainment.

Back within her own gateway, Maggie, who had keenly felt the neglect, sarcastically proffered Sandy a dime.

"For the carfare you spent on me," she said meaningly.

"Hoots, toots, woman," returned Sandy, pocketing the coin. "There was nae hurry. Saturday wad has been time enough." —*Japan Advertiser.*

25. The First Stage.

In a collision between an auto and a load of hay, the driver of the latter was projected into the village road on his head and lay there semi-conscious until two occupants of the more speedy vehicle

lifted him out of the dust and started to carry him toward the side-walk. "Shall we take him into that undertaker's shop there, or to the drug store farther down the street?" asked one of the burden-bearers. The victim raised his head with alacrity and vociferated. "Take me to the drug store first, you darn fool!" —*Ditto.*

26. Under Those Circumstances.

"Say, will you mind this suitcase for me for a few minutes?" asked a young man in a railroad station of a fellow voyager.

"Sir!" replied the other, drawing himself up. "Do you know who I am? I am a United States Senator!"

"Well, in that case," said the other doubtfully, "in that case and seeing I've got everything I own in there, may be I better take it along myself." —*Ditto.*

27. M. D.— Money Down.

In a confidential little talk to a group of medical students an eminent physician took up the extremely important matter of correct diagnosis of the maximum fee. "The best rewards," he said, "come, of course, to the established specialist. I charge \$ 25 for a call at residence, \$ 10 for an office consultation, and \$ 5 for a telephone consultation."

There was an appreciative and envious silence, and then a voice from the back of the theatre, slightly thickened, spoke: "Doc," it asked, "how much do you charge a fellow for passing you on the street?" —*Ditto.*

28. No Lady At All.

Albert, aged five, had been severely punished by maternal hands. His father on arriving home, found him in tears.

"What't the matter, son?" he asked.

"Daddy," replied Albert, pointing an accusing finger at his mother, "all I have to say is that I'm completely surprised at that lady." —*Ditto.*

29. Enterprise.

In a certain Sunday-school on a Sunday afternoon one of the teachers became somewhat faint, and was placed upon a bench while the usual restoratives were applied.

Suddenly a little girl stood up and persistently called: "Teacher!" "Teacher!" But she was unable to attract the attention of those who were attending the unfortunate lady.

At last, however, the little one was heard, and one of the teachers, turning round, demanded hastily and somewhat irritably: "Well, what is it?"

"Please, teacher," the tiny tot replied hopefully,

"my father sells coffins." —"*Royal Magazine.*"

30. The Drawback.

An American tourist in Scotland took a great fancy to a handsome collie he saw, and offered to buy it. The owner asked some questions, and on learning that it was the would-be purchaser's intention to take "Jock" to America he refused to part with the dog.

Just then an English tourist came along, and he also made a bid for the collie, which, though less than the first offer, was accepted. The American was annoyed, and when the Englishman had departed, he said: "You told me you wouldn't sell your dog."

"Na, na," replied the canny Scot. "I said I couldna part wi' him. Jock'll be back in a day or two, never fear. But he coulndna swim the Atlantic." —*London Opinion.*

31. Preventive Measures.

"Why are you so anxious to play bridge?"

"Somebody will play the piano if we don't." —
Louis Ville Courier Journal.

32. Mental Arithmetic.

"Now, then, Johnny," said his teacher, "if your father gave you six cents and your mother gave you six and your uncle gave you four more, what

would you have?"

Johnny wrinkled up his forehead and went into the silence for the space of several minutes.

"Come, come," said the teacher impatiently. "Surely you can solve a simple little problem like that."

"It ain't a simple problem at all," replied the boy, "I can't make up my mind whether I'd have an ice-cream soda or go to the movies." —*New York Sun.*

33. Useless.

The fussy stenographer had looked at her wrist-watch a number of times one morning.

"I have a date for lunch and don't want to miss it," she explained to the office-boy when she found him watching her curiously.

"Huh!" replied that youth scornfully, "I don't need no watch to know when it's lunch-time. I got a belt, I have." —*The American Legion Weekly.*

34. The Threat Indirect.

"Aw," said Willie, "You're afraid to fight; that's all it is."

"No, I'm not" protested Jack, "but if I fight my ma'll find it out and lick me,"

"How'll she find it out?"

"She'll see the doctor goin' to your house."

—*O. E. R. Bulletin.*

35. Wasteful Youth.

"What is your boy Josh doing in town?"

"Far as I know," replied Farmer Corntossel, "he's doing nothing except wasting money."

"How is he he wasting it?"

"Buying 2-cent stamps to write home for extra allowance." —*Washington Star.*

36. Ireland Wins.

"Talking of hens," remarked the American visitor, "reminds me of an old hen my dad once had. She would hatch out anything from a tennis ball to a lemon. Why one day she sat on a piece of ice and hatched out two quarts of hot water."

"That doesn't come up to a club-footed hen my mother once had," remarked the Irishman. "They had been feeding her by mistake on sawdust instead of oatmeal. Well, sor, she laid twelve eggs and sat on them, and when they hatched eleven of the chickens had wooden legs and the twelfth was a woodpecker!"

37. Absent-Minded.

"Carson is the most absent-minded chap I ever saw."

"What's he been doing now?"

"This morning he thought he had left his watch

at home, and then proceeded to take it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go home and get it."

"But he doesn't beat the man who went out of his office and put a card on the door saying he would be back at three o'clock, and, finding that he had forgotten something, went back to the office, read the notice on the door, and sat down on the stairs to wait until three o'clock."

38. Keeping Her Cheerful.

"Do you think I can make her cheerful?"

"Well, she'll always have something to laugh at." —*London Opinion.*

39. The Question.

"Now, friends and comrades," said the street-corner politician, after a long speech made in the pouring rain, "any questions?"

"Yes," piped all that remained of his audience, an urchin. "Can I 'ave the box you're standing on to make a go-cart with?" —*The Evening News (London).*

40. A Time to Pause.

When a girl begins calling you by your first name, watch out, boy! She likes your last one —*Judge.*

41. Hard Job.

Father is glad he has finished working his son's way through college. —*Reno Gazette.*

42. A Way to Stop Him.

CONTRIB.—“You sit down on every joke I write.”

ED.—“Well, I wouldn't if there was any point to them.” —*The Christian Advocate* (New York).

43. The New System.

“My room is burglar-proof.”

“How can you be positive of that?”

“It couldn't possibly accommodate a second person.” —*Judge*.

44. Saving Money.

MRS. DOUGHLESS—“I saved the money to buy this coat, darling.”

DOUGHLESS—“How did you manage it, precious?”

MRS. D.—“I bought it with the money you gave me for a new hat and had the hat charged to your account.” —*The American Legion Weekly*.

45. Nothing Much.

“Pa, what are ancestors?”

“Well, my son, I'm one of yours. Your grandpa is another.”

“Oh! Then why is it people brag about them?” —*Boston Transcript*.

46. Consistent.

“Can I have the five pounds I lent you?”

“Yes, you can have it next week.”

“You told me that last week.”

“Yes, do you think I'm a man to say one thing one day and another next?” —*Karikaturen* (Christina).

47. No Danger.

“I hope you are not afraid of microbes,” apologized the paying-teller as he cashed the school-teacher's check with soiled currency.

“Don't worry,” said the young lady. “A microbe couldn't live on my salary.” —*The Seaman's Journal*.

48. Good for Nerve, Anyway.

FIRST INVALID—“Is this a good place for the nerves?”

SECOND INVALID—“Oh, yes! When the proprietor of this hotel first came here he charged ten shillings a day — now he has the nerve to charge twenty-five!” —*The Passing Show* (London).

49. The Correct Announcement.

NEW COOK—“What do I say, Ma'am, ‘Dinner is served’ or ‘Dinner is ready’?”

MISTRESS—“Well, if it is anything like it was yesterday, it would be simpler to say ‘Dinner is spoiled.’” —*Karikaturen*, Christiana.

50. Her Move.

Pretty Niece (blushing)—“Auntie, what would

you do if you learned that a young man was secretly inquiring about your ability as a cook?"

WISE AUNT— "I should immediately make secret inquiries as to his ability to provide things to cook, my dear." —*Boston Transcript*.

51. Usually.

TEACHER— "Now, children, it is a curious fact that the bee stings only once."

BOY— "But, isn't once enough?" —*The Bulletin, Sydney*.

52. Meat in the Stew.

Japanese soldiers have increased two inches in height since meat was included in their ration. And no doubt their eyesight is also keener through practise at looking for it in the stew. — *London Opinion*.

53. Scinetific Management.

"Dicky," said his mother, "when you divided those five caramels with your sister, did you give her three?"

"No, ma. I thought they wouldn't come out even, so I ate one 'fore I began to divide." — *Edinburgh Scotsman*.

54. Wit.

A married wit who displays his gift of repartee at the expense of his wife is not to be admired,

however telling his sally. This story of Lord Sherbrook is to the point: He remarked that it was absurd for a man to say, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," when he had none. "For instance, when I married I had not a shilling with which to endow my wife." "But you had your brains, Bob," said his wife from across the table. "But nobody, my dear, could say that I endowed you with those," he retorted.

55. Perfectly Frank.

"What an awful gash you have on your forehead!"

"Oh, next to nothing—next to nothing." — *The Bulletin (Syney)*.

56. Above the Average.

"Do you call that a beefsteak? It makes me laugh!"

"I'm glad to hear it, sir. Most people swear." — *Kasper, Stockholm*.

57. The Stamp of Knowledge.

"Pa, what's a post-graduate?"

"A fellow who graduates from one of those correspondence schools, I suppose." — *Boston Transcript*.

58. Placing the Blame.

MOTHER— "I've tried so hard to make you

a good child, Margaret, and yet in spite of all my efforts you are still rude and naughty."

MARGARET (deeply moved)— "What a failure you are, mother." —*London Weekly Telegraph*.

59. Why He Picked Pictish.

An English mother was visiting her son at college.

"Well, dear," she said, "what languages did you decide to take?"

"I have decided to take Pictish, mother," he replied.

"Pictish?" said the puzzled lady, "Why Pictish?"

"Only five words of it remain," he said. —*Railroad Red Book*.

60. It Might Help.

The doctor who recommends pleasant thoughts while eating should edit the food prices. —*Washington Post*.

61. Simple Direction.

Posted in a womens' college by instructress in astronomy: "Anyone wishing to look at Venus please see me." —*Boston Transcript*.

62. Misplaced.

A well-known admiral — a stickler for uniform — stopped opposite a very portly sailor whose medal-ribbon was an inch or so too low down. Fixing the man with his eye, the admiral asked:

"Did you get that medal for eating my man?"

On the man replying "No, sir," the admiral rapped out: "Then why the deuce do you wear it on your stomach?" —*Tit-Bits* (London)

63. Striking an Average.

"Why do you occupy two seats?" asked the straphanger.

"To even things up," answered the grumpy man. "Half the time I don't get any seat at all." —*Toledo Blade*.

64. A Word for Water.

If it wasn't for the rain there wouldn't be any hay to make when the sun shines. —*Duluth Herald*.

65. English As It Sounds.

Here is a singular incident showing how easy it is to mistranslate an overheard remark.

Said Mrs. A, one of the overhearers: "They must have been to the zoo, because I heard her mention 'a trained dear.'"

Said Mrs. B: "No, no. They were talking about going away and she said to him, 'Find out about the train, dear.'"

Said Mrs. C: I think you are both wrong. It seemed to me they were discussing music, for she said, 'A trained ear' very distinctly.

A Few minutes later the lady herself appeared and they told her of their disagreement.

"Well," she laughed, "that's certainly funny. You are poor guessers, all of you. The fact is, I'd been out to the country overnight and I was asking my husband if it rained here last evening."
—*Boston Transcript*.

66. Holes Upside Down.

Two men were waiting for a train and one said: "I will ask you a question, and if I can not answer my own question, I will buy the tickets. Then you ask a question, and if you can not answer your own, you buy the tickets." The other agreed to this. "Well," the first man said, "You see those rabbit-holes? How do they dig those holes without leaving any dirt around them? The other confessed: "I don't know. That's your question, so answer it yourself." The first man winked and replied: "They begin at the bottom and dig up!" "But," said the second man, "how do they get at the bottom to begin?" "That's your question," was the first man's rejoinder. "Answer it yourself." The other man bought the tickets. —*Boston Post*

67. No Chance.

Returning home from the dentist's, where he had gone to have a loose tooth drawn, little Raymond

reported as follows: "The doctor told me 'fore he began that if I cried or screamed it would cost me a dollar, but if I was a good boy it would be only fifty cents."

"Did you scream?" his mother asked.

"How could I?" answered Raymond. "You only gave me fifty cents." —*Continent*.

68. Logical.

MISTRESS— "Did you water the rubber plant, Mary?"

NEW MAID— "Why, no, mum, I thought it was waterproof." —*Boston Transcript*.

69. The New Recipe.

LADY— "You say your father was injured in an explosion? How did it happen?"

CHILD— "Well, mother says it was too much yeast, but father says it was too little sugar."
—*Kasper (Stockholm)*.

70. Where the Make-up Went.

ALGY (tired waiting)— "Is your sister making up her mind whether to come down and see me, or not?"

BOBBY— "It isn't her mind she's making up."
—*Boston Transcript*.

71. But They Bark.

Have you ever noticed how polite the trees are?

They always bough before leaving. —*The Wisconsin Octopus.*

72. What Is Home?

MAN (to angry spouse)— “Don’t quarrel with me on the street. What have we got a home for?” —*Overhead by J.M.C. and reported to The Christian Evangelist.*

73. Cheering Thought.

THE ARTIST— “Dobbins, the art critic, has slated my pictures unmercifully.”

“HIS FRIEND— “Oh, don’t take any notice of that fellow; he has no ideas of his own— he only repeats like a parrot what everybody else is saying.” —*London Opinion.*

74. Tempted.

ARTIST (in desperation)— “That, sir, I consider the finest in my exhibition. You can have it for half the catalogue price.”

THE VISITOR— “Bless my soul! You don’t say so. By the way, what is the price of the catalogue?” —*Punch (London).*

75. Generosity.

NURSE— “Why, Bobby, you selfish little boy! Why didn’t you give your sister a piece of your apple?”

BOBBY— “I gave her the seeds. She can

plant ’em and have a whole orchard.” —*Kingston Standard.*

76. Too Sudden.

Little Mary came into the house bedraggled and weeping.

“My goodness,” cried her mother; “what a sight you are! How did it happen?”

“I am s-sorry, mama, but I fell into a mud-puddle.”

“What! with your best dress on?”

“Y-y-yes, I didn’t have time to change it.” —*Central Wesleyan Star.*

77. Scientific Froof.

One day a teacher was having a first-grade class in physiology. She asked them if they knew that there was a burning fire in the body all of the time. One little girl spoke up and said:

“Yes’m; when it is a cold day, I can see the smoke.” —*The Epworth Herald.*

78. Ready to Help.

“Oh, doctor, I am suffering so much I want to die!”

“You did perfectly right to call me.” —*The American Legion Weekly.*

79. Delicate Revenge.

“You must have made a few enemies in your

long political career?"

"More than a few," answered Senator Sorghum.
"I have forgotten them all."

"That is magnanimous."

"Not especially. By forgiving them I call their attention to the fact that they never succeeded in injuring me enough to earn my abiding resentment." —*Washington Star*.

80. Something Doing.

FIRST SALESGIRL— "That man I just sold a five-pound box of candy to said it was for his wife."

SECOND DITTO— "Is he newly married?"

FIRST— "Either that or he's done something."
—*Boston Transcript*.

81. Not Worth Mentioning.

PUPIL (to teacher)— "I am indebted to you for all that I know."

TEACHER— "Don't mention it; it's a mere trifle." —*Warwick Life*.

82. Poor Orphan.

"Say, waiter, is this an incubator chicken? It tastes like it."

"I don't know, sir."

"It must be. Any chicken that has had a mother could never get as tough as this one is."
—*Wampus*.

83. As Angels Do.

"When I married you I thought you were an angel."

"It's quite plain you did. You thought I could manage without either parasols or hats."

—*Karikaturen (Christiania)*.

84. Logic at Work.

TEACHER— "Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?"

THOMAS (after reflection)— "A conjunction is a word connecting anything, such as 'The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter.' 'Halter' is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence." —*Harper's Bazar*.

85. Ousting the Amateurs.

"James, you may serve the cake that I made for Mr. Philip's birthday"

"Sorry, madam, but my union forbids my serving a non-union product." —*Life*.

86. Wrong Sign.

A farmer hitched his team to a telephone pole.

"Here," exclaimed a policeman, "you can't hitch there!"

"Can't hitch!" shouted the irate farmer. "Well, why does the sign say, 'Fine for hitching'?" —

The Catholic News.

87. It Works Both Ways.

"Statistics prove that marriage is a preventive against suicide," said Mrs. Gabb.

"Yes," growled Mrs. Gabb. "And statistics also prove that suicide is a preventive against marriage." —*Cincinnati Engineer.*

88. The Prints of Peace.

"Some men," remarked the admirer of poetry, "go into politics with the idea of leaving foot-prints on the sands of time."

"Some do," replied Senator Sorghum. "And others are lucky if they get out without their thumb-prints taken." —*Washington Star.*

89. A Thorough Job.

In the cook's absence the young mistress of the house undertook, with the help of an inexperienced waitress, to get the Sunday luncheon. The flurried maid, who had been struggling in the kitchen with a coffee-machine which refused to work, confessed that she had forgotten to wash the lettuce.

"Well, never mind, Marie," said the considerate mistress. "Go on with the coffee and I'll do it. Where do you keep the soap?" —*Harter's.*

90. Danger Ahead.

A Manchester grocer is advertising for a man

to look after customers, partly outdoors and partly indoors. We dread to think what will happen to him when the door slams. —*Punch (London).*

91. Not as Hopeless as That.

HE— "I wish I could dance on like this forever.

SHE— "Oh, I'm sure you don't mean it. You're bound to improve." —*The Fun Book.*

92. Suspicious Welfare Work.

MOTHER— "No, Bobbie, I can't allow you to play with that little boy. He might have a bad influence over you."

BOBBIE— "But, mother, can I play with him for the good influence I might have over him?" —*New York Globe.*

93. Favored, If not Flavored.

ANGRY DINER— "See here, waiter, what's this collar-button doing in my soup?"

WAITER— "Not so loud, sir, please. Don't let that gentleman at the next table hear you. He's dined here regularly for two years and we've never thrown in anything extra for him." —*Boston Transcript.*

94. Nothing to Worry About.

PASSENGER— "Say, does this car always make this noise?"

DRIVER— "No, only when it's running." —

Tennessee Mugwump.

95. Not to Be Deceived.

MR. NEWRICH (examining curio)— “Two thousand years old? You can't kid me! Why, it's only 1921 now!” —*The Passing Show (London).*

96. Good at It.

“We women bear pain better than men.”

“Who told you that? Your doctor?”

“No, my shoemaker.” —*Karikaturen (Christiania).*

97. Why He Came.

“Say, mama, was baby sent down from heaven?”

“Why, yes.”

“Um. They like to have it quiet up there, don't they?” —*The Legionaire.*

98. Everlastingly Too Late.

DOCTOR— “Hang that telephone— I was too late.”

WIFE— “What, was the patient dead, darling?”

DOCTOR— “Dead? No, he was all right again.” —*London Opinion.*

99. Real Joy Ride.

“What sort of a time is your friend having on his motor tour?”

“Great! I've had only two letters from him — one from a police-station and the other from

a hospital.” —*The Bulle in (Sydney).*

100. Riddles.

A. What are the handiest book-marker? — Dirty fingers.

B. What men generally work with a will? — Lawyers.

C. How can a thin boy get fat? — At the butcher's.

D. What weather do rats and mice dislike? — When it is raining cats and dogs.

E. What do you use most by parting with it? — A comb.

F. Why was Edward I. the straight man who ever lived? — Because he was a ruler.

G. What are the most unpleasant ships? — Smacks.

H. What is that which has its heart in its head? — A cabbage.

PART III

SHORT PIECES: PROSE AND VERSE.

1. Lord Northcliffe's Anecdote.

A.

He used frequently to be in the editorial rooms of the "Daily Mail" when the men were at work at night, and when the mood was on him he would have little conversations with the junior members of the staff who were at work at their desks. On one occasion he stopped at the desk of a young fellow fresh from college who had not long been in the office.

"Do you like the work?" asked Lord Northcliffe in a kindly way.

"Yes," was the reply. "I like it quite well."

"How much money are you getting?"

"Five pounds a week," the man replied.

"And are you happy and contented?"

The young man made the only possible reply.

"Thoroughly," said he.

"You are!" snapped Lord Northcliffe. "Well, remember, then, I want no man happy and

contented in this firm at five pounds a week."

B.

One day Lord Northcliffe ascended (from his own rooms on the main floor) to the offices of one of his principal papers) bringing in his hand a clipping from an evening paper which set forth how in a country village an automobile had knocked down and killed a child and had sped on its way regardless. The car could not be traced. He gave instructions that every measure of publicity should be engaged in finding out the identity of the car. The story was written up in dramatic form. An offer of one hundred pounds was made for any one who could give facts as to the ownership of the car, and the best investigating journalist on the staff was sent down to the country (to probe matters.) The almost malicious glee of the other papers in Fleet Street may be imagined when it was found out through the instrumentality of Lord Northcliffe's papers that the car in question belonged to his brother, Hildebrand Harmsworth, having been taken out unknown to its owner by the chauffeur. Of course there was no more prominence in the Northcliffe papers about the matter, although rival journals did not forget to emphasize the story, including the offer of a hundred pounds reward. Inci-

dentally, it may be mentioned that Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth, a very kindly man, was deeply shocked at the discovery and did all that a generous expenditure of money could do to meet the loss of the bereaved parents. It was two weeks later that a murder mystery engaged the principal attention of the London papers. A murdered girl had been flung out of a train in a tunnel a few miles from London. The murderer could not be discovered. There was a consultation of departmental chiefs in Lord Northcliffe's office on the matter. Among other suggestions put forward was that a reward of a hundred pounds be offered for evidence. "A hundred pounds reward," said Lord Northcliffe, thoughtfully. "But where was my brother Hildebrand on that night?"

2. My Hero.

Myrtle Barber Carpenter

Some boys, they talk of heroes great—
Of Pershing, Grant and Lee—
They say that when they are grown up
That's what they're going to be.
One thing I know and that is sure—
When I become a man,
I'll be just like my daddy,
If I only can.

Some boys they talk of statesmen great,
Of Roosevelt, Wilson, too—
And say when they get big enough
That's what they're going to do.
One thing I know and that is sure—
When I become a man,
I'll be just like my daddy,
If I only can.

My daddy is the finest man
In all the world around;
He's brave and true—no better one
I'm sure will e'er be found;
So this I know and that is sure—
When I become a man,
I'll be just like my daddy,
If I only can.

3. Typical American.

By Horace Melton, Ia., a boy of fourteen years of age.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—typical American, patriot, orator, historian, sportsman, soldier, statesman, and president; a success of all, a failure of none. He was the greatest American of his generation. A score of fine qualities placed him as the foremost man of the world.

"I am for a square deal," was his favorite prac-

tised maxim.

The millions who believed in him called him "Teddy." Almost everybody was either an enthusiastic supporter, or violently opposed to him. He was an outspoken man. There was no side-stepping, no evading in him. He was a square sportsman, a lover of justice. He was a red-blooded American, a true citizen, a believer in Christianity. He served his country and mankind. He was not afraid of ridicule. When he was in the New York Assembly there was a scandal concerning a certain judge. The bosses ordered silence, but Roosevelt pressed the issue. In his first speech before the assembly every sentence was ridiculed by laughter. The action was voted down unanimously. But the man who never knew when he was beaten pressed on, and in a week secured the impeachment of the judge, and won the applause of the state. He was a shrewd politician. He knew how to handle men.

John Morley, English writer, said on his return from America to England that he saw two tremendous powers of nature. One was the Niagara Falls. The other was Theodore Roosevelt.

4.

I turned an ancient poet's book,
And found upon the page:

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."

Yes, that is true; and something more:
You'll find where'er you roam
That marble floors and gilded walls
Can never make a home.
But every house where Christ abides
And Friendship is a guest
Is surely home, and home, sweet home,
For there the heart can rest.

5. **The Most Successful Man I know.**

By Raymond Burch, Calif., a boy of eighteen years of age.

THERE is a man whom I know as a friend. Beyond all doubt he is the greatest man who has ever lived, or ever shall live. This man has been a "success" in the fullest meaning of the word, and has been patterned after by scores and scores of thousands. His name is on the lips of nations, and his words are quoted by statesmen, and spoken by the lowly.

This wonderful man has been hated and cursed and wounded—by his own people! At times he had only a few friends, and even one of these turned against him. He was thrown into jail, beaten,

and spit upon, but he took all of this without a word.

This man among men was born poor, as many great men were, and while growing up he was always kind and good.

Before coming forth into all his glory and success he worked at the carpenter's bench, fishing, and at last teaching.

This common, yet uncommon man, whom I have chosen as the man who has been the greatest success, is *Christ*, the Savior of Men. He came to this world to do certain things—and succeeded.

6. COURAGE.

By WILLIAM ALEXANDER PERCY

Into a brown wood flew a brown bird

In the winter time :

The sky was dark with snow unfallen,

The leaves were bent with rime.

Once north he flew, once south he flew,

He perched in a naked tree.

He looked into the dreary dusk

And whistled merrily.

7. FLOWERS ON BATTLE FIELDS.

A writer calls attention to the fact that after the battle of Landen in the Netherlands, in 1693,

millions of scarlet poppies sprang up on the battle field. He refers, further, to the fact that the same thing happened after the battle of Waterloo. So he wonders whether the bloodstained fields of France and Belgium will now become radiant with blossoms:

He might have referred to an incident of our civil war. The fields about the city of Atlanta were whitened with the blossoms of the daisy for the first time the next spring after the worn and weary forces of Sherman had camped upon them, and to this day the blossoms of the daisies are used to decorate the graves of those who fell and lie buried about the city.

But there wasn't anything strange about it. The seed of the daisies found their way to the fields in the Northern hay shipped to the army—just as the same kind of seed will find its way to France. We predict that when the war is over many American flowers will blossom upon the graves of our soldiers dead in that far off land—and by virtue of the same process.

And what a charming sight it will be, with what comfort shall we contemplate the scene in years to come! Flowers from America blossoming for the first time in beloved France to decorate the graves of those we love—the flowers of their country

which they knew so well in life making fragrant the last resting place of those who gave their lives for the country.

8. Love Song.

Mary C. Mair.

There is no sun where you are not, nor any darkness where you dwell;

The stars of heaven shine in your eyes, and nightingales your praises tell;

And O beloved, if you should die, the light would fade from shore to shore,

And Joy with drooping wings would hide her face from me for evermore.

Earth's beauty gleams but dimly now, since I have looked into your eyes;

Her hills, her vales, her woods and streams, that once I loved no more I prize;

I only crave with parched mouth your kiss that warms my blood like wine,

I only yearns to hear your voice and know that all your heart is mine.

9. Lenine and Vanderlip.

"And when is the American revolution coming?"

This question, in excellent English, is said to be Lenine's first greeting to practically every Ameri-

can who succeeds getting an audience with him. It is the question with which he greeted Washington D. Vanderlip, head of the financial syndicate whose report of a tremendous concession in Siberia stirred mixed amazement and incredulity in most part of the civilized world. Mr. Vanderlip, according to his own chatty account of his Russian adventures published in the May issue of *Asiatic*, "The American Magazine of the Orient," found Lenine a very cheerful companion as well as an extremely astute business man. When Lenine had delivered his question as to the American revolution, "with a cordial smile," the writer smiled with equal cordiality, he says, and replied: "Not in a thousand years. And any Russians you send over there to make a revolution will be hanged to the nearest lamp-posts!" The dictator of the world's greatest empire and autocracy took the reply in good part and turned the conversation to another angle.

10.

O Carpenter of Nazareth,

Whose mother was a village maid,
Shall we, thy children, blow our breath
In scorn on any humble trade?

Have pity on our foolishness,

And give us eyes that we may see
Beneath the shopman's clumsy dress
The splendor of humanity!

11. Industry's Biggest Cafeteria.

The largest industrial cafeteria in the world, feeding its patrons at the rate of 9,000 an hour, has recently been opened for its employees by the Westinghouse Company, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Conveyer belts and other labor-saving equipment make the establishment unique of its kind. The writer of a descriptive article in *The Iron Age* (New York) compares the army of factory-workers in a plant like this to an army of soldiers in the field, like which it must be well fed to produce maximum results. When a concern employs close to 50,000 people the question of providing wholesome food assumes proportions which command attention. The company believed, we are told, that the provision of better food would have an effect on the physical condition and morale of the workers which would insure ample returns on the investment.

12. THE COMMON TOUCH.

["Dolls, dolls' furniture, colored bricks, and their playthings from the tomb of a little Roman girl of the time of Tiberius have just come into the possession of the Berlin Museum."—*Daily Paper.*]

Little dead maid from the time of Tiberius,
You have been sleeping so long with your toys:
You must have hushed them with whispers mysterious,
Bade them be good and not make any noise.
Surely you said at the end of your playtime,
When you had kissed them and sung them to sleep,
"You must be quiet and wait till the daytime."
Oh, the long vigil you gave them to keep!

Where are the rooms that once rang with your laughter?
Where are the stairways that echoed your feet?
Marble and bronze and the sweet cedrine rafter—
All now are dust with the dust of the street.
But in the darkness where some one had laid them,
Since they were yours and that place was the best,
Time and his leaguers—who else had betrayed them—
Shattered an empire but left them at rest.

Down the long road that begins with your story
We have peered wistfully into the gloom,
Watching the shadows of Rome and her glory,
Hearing the echoes of triumph and doom;

Yet, with your bricks and your dollies at bedtime,
You with the games of your brief summer while,
You are the bridge of the living and dead time—
Clio kneels down to your toys with a smile.

13. The Liberal.

The Liberal, as we knew him before the war, was the middle-of-the-road man. The Liberal temper was half-a-loaf temper. In the spectrum of political parties or social philosophies, reading from right to left, the scale ran thus: Conservatism, Liberalism, Radicalism, Revolutionism. To-day Liberal has lost its native meaning, having been partitioned, like Poland, by its neighbors to right and left. The Conservative is now rather fond of describing himself as liberal with a small l. The radical and revolutionist have blended into 'Liberalism' with a capital. We do not usually go to newspaper headlines for precision of statement, but there is really a great deal of truth in the headlines that speak of the arrest or deportation, indiscriminately, of 'Liberals,' 'Radicals,' and 'Reds.' Three words formerly denoting gradations in the methodology of social progress—the cautious reformer, Liberal; the root-and-branch reformer, but still reformer, Radical; and the overturner, Revolutionist—are now all in verbal coalition, 'Liberals.'

14. Some Ugly Little Imps.

If you don't believe in fairies, and the elves are
not your friends,
And you have no faith in brownies or in gnomes,
Let me give you just a glimpse
Of the ugly little IMPS
That invade to-day so many happy homes.

IMPoliteness is an IMP whom every child should
try to shun,
And older people, too, without a doubt;
IMPatience is another
Who will cause you a lot of bother
'Less you send him quickly to the right-about.

IMPertinence and IMPudence are naughty little
twins;
And, oh, it is astonishing to see
The mischief that they do;
And, my dear, if I were you,
Their comrade I would never, never be.

One little IMP will sit astride a pencil or a pen
Where'er there is a problem hard in view,
And draw his mouth 'way down,
And whine out with a frown,
"IMPossible, IMPossible to do!"

IMPrudence and IMPenitence and IMPulse are
three more
(Though the latter is not always under ban);
And there are more, no doubt,
Who are hovering about
To get us into mischief if they can.

Of little foxes you have heard, who spoil the lovely
vines.

These ugly IMPS are dangerous, too, you see.
Let us raise a battle shout!
We may put them all to rout!

Oh, what a glorious victory that would be!
—*Pauline Erances Camp, in St. Nichols*

15. The Man Who Cannot Speak Out.

There is a type of person who grows rather wearisome to me. I mean the man or woman who, ever on guard, cannot be induced to speak of a book or a play as downright poor. Such a person in any open discussion always leaves a loophole. As if it were a shame to condemn a thing that one feels in his heart should be condemned.

Invariably you will find people like that quite as niggardly of just praise. Here too they will leave an opening for themselves; be eternally cautious. Theirs is a middle course. They always

'play safe.' Too anaemic to cast out the stupid in art, they are equally too bloodless to go into raptures over anything that has obviously caught some of the divine fire.

16. You.

Ian Cameron.

The witchery of midnight deep
Is wrought of dew, and dreams, and sleep,
And clustered stars, and far, still skies—
But, oh, the witchery of your eyes!

Fate, loving beauty, made a rose
Of all sweet things he loves and knows;
He dropped it and it lived and grew—
Oh, tell me, is my fate in you?

Life seemed to me a simple way
Wherein to walk, nor, walking, stray;
But since you've crossed it who can tell
Which way it leads, to heaven, or hell?

17. A Smile.

Nothing on earth can smile but man. Gems may flash reflected light, but what is a diamond flash compared to an eye flash and a mirth flash?

Flowers can not smile; this is a charm that even they can not claim. It is a prerogative of

man; it is the color which love wears, and cheerfulness and joy—these three.

It is the light in the window of the face, by which the heart signifies it is at home, waiting. A face that can not smile is like a bud that can not blossom, and dries up on the stalk.

Laughter is day, and sobriety is night, and a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both—more bewitching than either.—

Henry Ward Beecher.

18. Spring.

Beth Cheney-Nichols.

When Spring starts out upon her walk

Across the sombre earth,

She casts aside the withered stalk

To give its place to Birth,

Whose little eyes are violet,

Its cheeks a wild pink rose

Its laugh a happy rivulet

That gurgles as it flows.

She folds the hills in green and blue,

The woods in purple shade,

And turns the fields to red-brown hue

With man's most skilful aid.

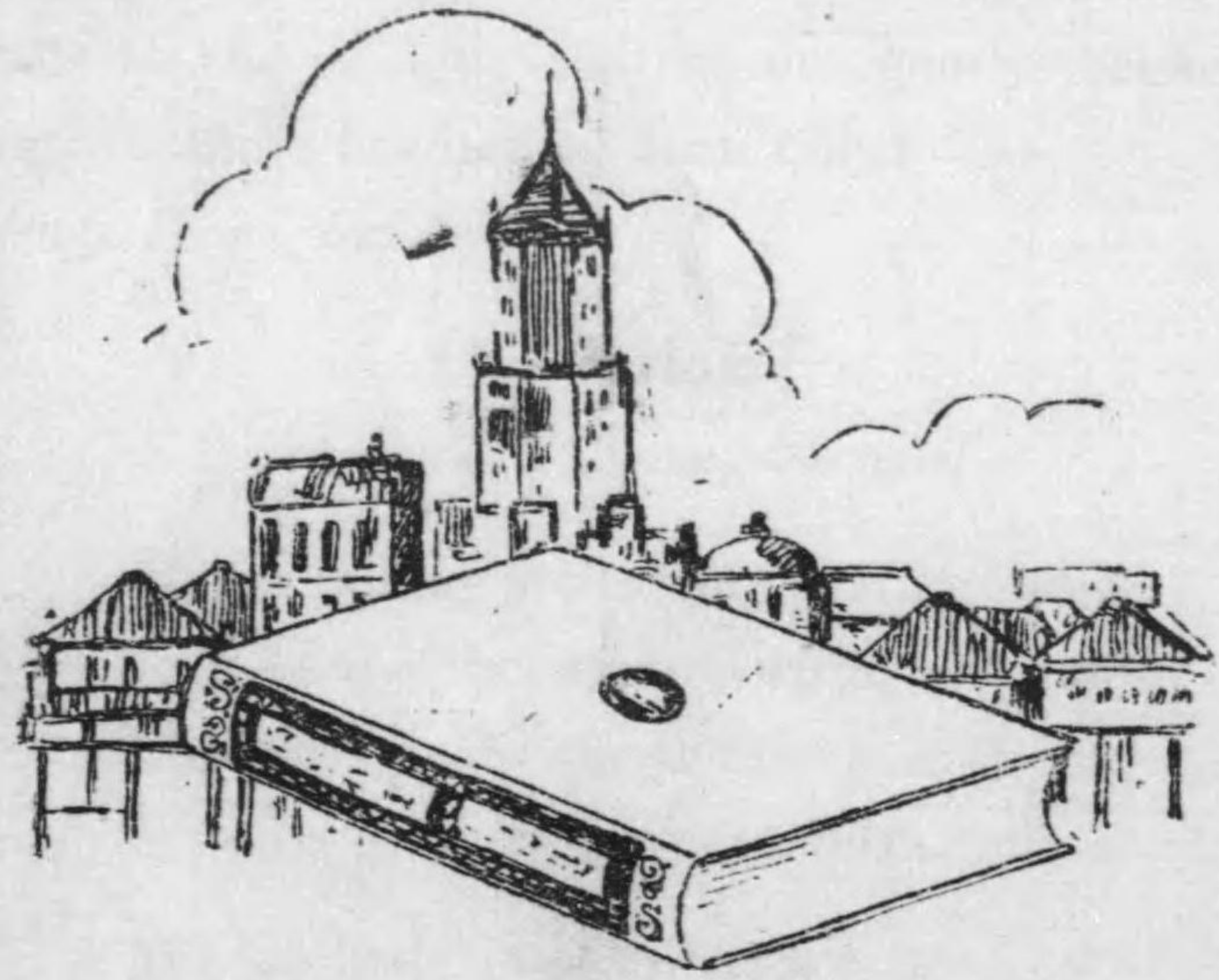
A song of joyful hope she brings

To beast and bird and man,

And every living creature sings

Her song of hope, "I can."





譯
註
の
部

最新英文和譯の學び方

佐々木賢治著

第壹編

短文

1. 彼と僕とが一緒に過ごした最後の一日は其事の起る數年前の事であつた。確實に申せば1917年のことであつた。

註 **to be exact** — Infinitive の Absolute use で「精確に申せば」の意。If I am to be exact といふやうな形の文の略である。

2. 此等の人々が賣つてゐる飲料品はレッテルと殆んど何の關係もない。(大抵は瓶に貼付してあるレッテルとは似ても似つかぬ品が這入つてゐる)。

註 **drink** は名詞にすると「飲料物」であつて此處では酒類を意味してゐるのだらう。よく世間にある例であるがレッテル丈には銘酒のレッテルを貼つて置いて中味は粗悪なる酒を詰めてある場合が多いといふ話。

3. あの男は随分の金額を身につけて持つてゐる。

註 (**had on him**) 「自身の手元に持つてゐた」の意だがこの意味は **have with one, have about one** などによりても表はされる。

4. 僕は常に彼の味方をしたそして彼の遣り口の公

明正大なる事に就ては誓言を與ふることを辭せなんだ。

㊦ stick up for は maintain the cause or character of a person, especially of an absent person の意。play the game は behave honorably の意。

5. 彼は極く罕に僕の所へ通信して来る。

㊦ one in a blue moon 「極めて罕に」の義。

6. 彼は年に比して早く白くなつてゐる頭髪を染めて徴兵官の前へ再た出て行つたそして検査に通るやうに辻褃の合ふやうな嘘を言つた。

㊦ premature は「早熟の」 prematurely は「年より老けて」より「年齢の割に早くより」の意となる。dye (染める) の過去は dyed である。これの現在分詞は dyeing である。die の過去及現在分詞と對比せよ。

7. 神を愛するの念は人種間のあらゆる意見の相違の上に超越することを固く信じ且つ密接なる關係を結ぶことはやがてお互ひの誤解を一掃するに効果あるものだと考へて丁抹人の有志者等は近く萬國高等學校を創設して各國よりの遊學生を廣く收容する筈である。

㊦ Firm in the faith that 「.....なることを確信して」。
..... towers above 「.....に超越する」。

wipe out 「拭ひ去る」。 open the doors to. 「門戸を.....のため.....に開く」「廣くを歓迎する」。

8. 日没後蠅の上に蚊がやつて来る。更に又蚋 (ぶよ若くはぶと呼ぶ) がやつて来る。この蚊の兇猛さと貪濫さに於て予はその比敵を見たことがない。此等の蚊は練兵用の乗馬袴の上からでも刺す

し。フランネルのシャツの上からでも刺す。食事のあとでホイスト (骨牌戲の一種) の三回ゲームでもやらうものなら左右の眼は使ひ分けをせねばならぬ。一つはカルタの札に一つは蚊に。そして九時か十時になつて床に就いて機敏に蚊帳の中へもぐり込むと蚊があとから這入つて來てゐる。蚊帳の中へ這入るが早いか直ちに蠟燭に火を點じて蚊を退治し。もう是で安心だと思はれた時始めて眠りつくのだ。然しながらどうしたはづみかこれ等の蚊は我等の眼を掠めて未だ忍び隠れてゐて彼等に咬まれた場所を無暗に引搔かうものなら敗血症に罹るの虞がある。

㊦ sundown は sunset の俗語であるが、今は大分文學的作品に屢見受けられる。sunrise の代りに sunup も俗語として使はれる。この文中 you を代表的意義に使つてある。是は譯する時には特に汝と譯しないで one, we, people などと同じやうに譯すべきである。eat through your riding breeches の through は此處では「上から」と譯す。in they came after you の in の位置は came の後に來べきだが強勢法のために先に出されてある。Once は此處では conjunction に使はれてゐて as soon as, if once, when once の意義がある。此處の形は省略してあるので Once you were inside the net とあるべきところ。somehow or other 「どうしたはづみにか」。you risked a septic sore 「敗血症の險を冒す」即ち「敗血症に罹るの虞がある」。

9. 僕等の並んだ全體の列が恰も青褐色の背景の前の青褐色の彫刻帶の如くその廣漠たる地平線に對して影繪の如くに嶄然として輪廓明かにた立つ時に僕等の姿は實に驚くべき美はしの繪となつてゐた。

註 stand out 「輪廓明かに傑出する」或は「際立つ」^{きはた} in silhouette 影繪となつて、in は in the shape of の意。frieze^{なげし} は長挿若くは欄間の如き場所に彫り物が連続的に刻んであるもの。on a blue-brown background はその彫刻帯のすかしの箇所が青褐色の背影になつてゐるの意。

10. その日は彼は^{ほんやり}茫然した顔をしたたり不機嫌であつたりした。餘りに其が劇しいので僕は一跡何事が起つたのかと聞いた。

註 absent は absent-mind と同義で「ホカーンとしてゐる」の義 so much so のあとの so は absent and moody の代りに立つてゐる。what was up? 「何事が起つたか」。

11. 予の識る所では彼は亞刺比亞語、佛蘭西語及西班牙語を話した。亞刺比亞語は無類に巧に話した。

註 To my knowledge 「私の知る所では」。To my mind (私の考へる所では) と同じ construction である。この二つの場合の to に注意。opinion の場合には In を用ふ。In my opinion.

12. 彼等は僕の面前で僕の事を賞めちぎるのが~~常~~あつた^{use}として其は阿諛ではなかつたと僕は信じてゐる。^{would}

註 sing には「賞め讃へる」の義がある。例へば Generations sing his deeds の如し。to one's face 「面前で」。

13. この男は急に考へに沈んで長時間彼の葉巻煙草をブカリブカリと燻らせてゐた。

註 puffed away at his cigar 「煙草をブカブカ吹かす」。moment は元來一瞬間の意で long も brief もない譯であるが「暫しのつもりであつて随分と永く」の意に使つてある。

14. 彼はこの所で一寸語を止めてパイプ(西洋刻煙

草用煙管) に煙草を詰めた。そのパイプといふのが衣兜からかき搜して取出したのであるが古いブライアー(茨の一種の堅い木)作りのパイプであつた。

註 brier は茨の一種でこの樹の枝で作つた煙管は最もよいと言はれてゐる。an ancient brierpipe と書くべき所だが pipe を省いてゐる。fished out of his pocket 「魚を釣るが如くにポケットを搜つて取り出した」意。

15. 恰も私自身が聾で且啞の如になつて此等の駱駝使ひが幾時間もの間彼等の天幕の前にしやがみながら喋々喃々と引つきりなしに雑話をしてゐるのを見た。彼等の話振りたる如何なる場合にても頗る演劇口調で且つ雄辯であつて宛然國家の大秘密を發ばくが如く宇宙の神秘を解説するが如くである。

註 as to put it の put は express の意で(例 His argument was well put) 「假に斯ういふ風に言ひ表はせば」則ち「恰も」となる。(自分は實際は聾でも啞でもないのだが)。lay bare は「發く」「暴露する」。

16. この所に於ては星が吾人を手招きし森羅萬象盡くが聾と啞の文學を以て吾人の心に向つて話しかけて來るの感がある。

註 all nature 「全自然」だから森羅萬象となる。

17. 世間ではよく斯ういふことを言ふ。實業家が退隱すると屹度身體が悪くなる。急に劇務を取除かれると死んで仕舞ふと。して見れば結局劇務や壓迫やその他吾人の心神を減すが如くに見ゆる色々の苦痛事は却つて吾人心神の眞の食物を含有してゐるのであるまいか

註 **deterisrate** は「墮落する」「悪化する」するの意だが茲では健康のことを言うてゐるのだから「身體が弱る」。**relieved of hard work** は **when he is relieved of hard work** とあるべきところ、**of** に注意、**may they not contain** の **they** は **Hard work, oppression, the things** の諸語の代名詞、これらの語を並べて **subject** とすることは冗長に失するから **Hard Work** から.....**and soul** までを冒頭に並べておいて而して **may they not.....** と受けたのである。之は屢起る形である。

18. ゼームス氏の作はその文體が私を感動させる様な種類のものとは違ふから私は愛讀しない、しかし私は彼の作が私の好むところでないといふ、その意見に捕はれて歐米兩大陸の趣味の人々から尊敬を博してゐるこの人の長所を認め得ぬやうな者ではないと信じてゐる。私より偉大なる人にしてゼームス氏より偉大なる人を輕視した例が澤山にある。

註 **style of writing** 「文体」、**appeals to me** 「私に訴へる」より「私の心を動かす」、**infatuate** は「迷はす」「惑弱さす」の意だから **to be infatuated with** は「囚はるゝ」と譯する。**recognize merit in one** 「.....の長所を認める」、**to hold some one in disesteem** 「.....を輕視(蔑視)する」。

18. 趣味といふものは神様と同様に人によつて差別を設けるものでない、だから吾等の心に何等かの感動を與へる物だけは好むことが出来るけれども如何に他人を動かし得ても何等吾人を動かすところ無きものを好むことが出来ない。

註 **Almighty** は通例 **Almighty God** となつて使はるゝのだが **the almighty** として **Almighty God** の意となる。**to respect persons** 人によりて待遇を二三にすること、**no re-**

specter of persons は人によりて決して待遇を甲乙にせざる公平なる人といふ意味。「趣味は人によりて差別を設けない」といふのは如何に自分より賢い人、若くは富ある人が好むものだからといつて自分は之を好むとは定まつてはゐない。趣味は自個を本位として定まるものである。丁度全智全能の神の攝理は何人の上にも等差なき如く、則寒來れば萬人均しく寒さを覺え暑來れば萬人均しく暑さを感じる如くに。趣味も乞食の好むものでも自個に感動を與へるものならば之を受することもあらうし己の嫌ひなものならば千萬人が之を受するとも嫌ひは則ち嫌である。

19. 眞理は一にして分つべからざるものである、けれども眞理に達するの道は色々ある、そして賢人はかういふことを記憶してゐる、吾人は各自自分獨特の方法で眞理に到達しなくてはならぬと。

註 **the wise mind** 「賢き心」より「賢き心を有する人」則ち賢人。

20. 英國民族は過去六百年間(チョーサー時代以來)に毎八年目に一文豪を産し毎七十五年目に傑出せる天才的文豪を産したことになる。

註 **once in every eight years** 「毎八年目に一回」**every** のあとに **years** の如き複数名詞の續く譯は **every period (or space) of eight years** の意味で **eight years** を一つの單位としたのである、次の **every seventy-five years** の場合も又然り。

21. 予は彼等の苦情に底力あることを認める、けれども一方予として反駁致したいのは予は故意に予の表を小さくし、兎角の議論ある文人の名をこの表に加へることを殊更に差控へたのである。

註 **purposely** も **deliberately** も共に「殊更に」「故意に」の意、**abstain** は「制する」「禁する」「控へる」の意で必ず **from**

を伴ふ。

22. その夜は睡氣は中々予の臥床の側に來なかつた一方時間は盛に過ぎ去つた。予は予の頭の中に勢を恣にして蔓つてゆく神經の高まりを理性で以て追ひ掃はうと苦悶した。

㊦ couch は bed の事。I could not sleep を sleep came not near my couch と書くのが面白いではないか。wane は満ちたる月が一夜一夜とだんだん虧けて行くことに言ふのだが茲では「だんだん減じてゆく」睡眠時間たる夜の時間が過ぎ去るを指す。reason off は「……を去らせるやうに推論する」。この場合の off は switch off electricity (電流を斷つ) と同様の使ひ方。

23. 天才の人は恰も吹きたき方に吹く風の如し。彼の世に現はるゝや不可解で、そして時としては容易く認められぬ。吾人は沙翁に關しては驚くべき計り僅少のことしか知らぬ。しかも彼が今吾人によりて崇拜せられてをる程彼の時代人によりて高く崇拜せられなかつたといふ事は甚だ明かである。十八世紀も相當進んだ頃迄(沙翁は一千六百十六年に死んだのであるがその十七世紀も終り十八世紀則ち一千七百年代に入りて相當年數經過するまで) 評判らしき評判が沙翁に回ぐつて來なかつたことを記憶すれば沙翁の時代の作家の中には沙翁よりは遙かに優越してゐると考へられた人があつたのに相違ないと推斷して差支へなからう。斯の如きは天才者の歴史の日常茶飯事である。

㊦ the wind that bloweth where it listeth これは Bible quotation で John 3章8節にある。今の文ならば the

wind that blows where it wishes となるところである。有名なる文句で「思ふ儘に吹く風」の義。identify は「同一なりと認む」この場合に於ては「天才者であると認めらる」の義。as he is by us は as he is esteemed by us の意。until well into the eighteenth century 「第十八世紀に充分に這入る迄」則ち一千七百一年とか一千七百二年位ならばホンの十八世紀の入口に過ぎぬが千七百十年とか一千七百二十年とか言ふ風に十八世紀代に充分に這入り切る頃はい迄の意なり。we may safely conjecture 「安全に推斷し得る」則ち「……と推斷するも差支無し」の意也。commonplace は名詞の場合と形容詞の場合とあるが此處では名詞で「日常茶飯事」、「平凡事」。

24. 如何なる國でも夫れ夫れ各箇人の如くに人類全體に寄與し得る或特種の天惠物を持つてゐるものである。

㊦ humanity は人類全體を指す。mankind に同じ。gift 「天與の特枝若くは特産」。

25. マサッチュセツツ州到るところこの特徴があるのであるが。この田舎地方は此處彼處と離れ離れの場所を除くの外は全然未開懇地である。そして彼の左手に當つて半ば枯死してゐる森がどうしたのか—彼は思つた—暮れ澁つてゐる夜の濃い藍青色に對して凸凹の途切れ途切れの輪廓(空に向つての)をなして屹立してゐた。

㊦ typical of any part of Massachusetts 「マサッチュセツツのどの部分に對しても典型的なる」則ち「マサッチュセツツ中ツ到る處この通りであるんだが」の意。in an irregular broken sky-line の in は (9) の in silhouette の in と同じく「となりて」の意。sky-line は山とか塔とかその他際立つものが青空に向つて突立つ時作るところの輪廓也。Prussian blue

濃い青色。

26. 無細工な恰好をして—彼はいつも自分ながら彼の無細工には愛想が盡きた。そしてこの場合持前の無細工が二重に憎らしく考へられた—立上りながら頭から小さなフェルト帽を脱いだ。そして彼の前額に被さつてゐる亂れ髪に強き自信あるやうな様子で手をあてた。そして「何ぞ私に御間にあふことでも御座いますまいか」と尋ねた。

註 *curse* は「呪ふ」といふのだが心の中で呪つてゐるのだから「愛想が盡きる」とした。*felt* 普通の毛布と異なり毛氈の如く羊毛を密に植る込み若くは糊で固めて作つた布。山高帽や中折帽の大部分は *felt* である。*reassure* は「再び保證する」*reassuringly* 「再び保證するかの如く」則ち強き自信あるやうな様子で。*Is there any thing I can do?* はいでも他人が何か困つてでもゐるやうな時にこちらから「何か御用でもあらば遠慮なく仰やい致しますから」と言つてかゝる時の言葉である。

27. 私は一寸運動に出てゐるんです。都會は私の神經にこたへるのです。

註 *get on one's nerves* 「神經に觸る」。nerves (神經) の複數に注意。

28. 時は初秋であつた。木や草は篩はれた金粉を薄すりと振りかけられたやうであつた。

註 *as if powdered* は *as if they had been powdered* の略。*a meager covering of sifted gold dust* 秋の初めの草木の葉が黄ばんで來た有様の形容面白し。

29. 彼女の聲は柔かであつた。彼女は言語よりは語調に多くの意味を附與した。

註 *lend* は「貸す」の意であるけれども「附與する」「傾注する

を

(金力を)の意あり。

30. 世界中如何なる國の首都だつて英國人が所謂 Plate 上に立てるこの大都市程其國民全體から斯く駈け離れて進んでをり又斯く國民全體と調和の取れない都はあるまい。—ブエノスアイレス則ち是れ。

註 *in advance of*……「……より進歩してゐる」。*out of proportion with*……「……とは調和がとれぬ」。此處で *its nation* は上の二つの phrases の object となつてゐるのだから注意を要する。*on what the English call the "Plate"* 「英人が所謂 Plate と呼ぶ平野の上に立てる」。*Plate* は一目際涯なき廣々とした連續的地層の平原。アルゼンタインの首府ブエノスアイレスは斯うした平原の上に立つてゐるのである。

31. 外觀上は彼は快活には見えるけれども實際は彼は屢最劇烈なる悔恨の情に陥いつてゐるんでした。

註 *Though outwardly cheerful* は無論 *Though he was outwardly cheerful* である。*a prey to* は「……の餌食となる」「……の殘虐の目的物となる」より「……に苦めらる、惱まされる」となる。類例 *He is a prey to melancholy.* (彼は憂鬱に沈んでゐる)。*biting* は「咬むが如き」則ち「鋭き」「烈しき」。

32. 岬殖民地に於てオリヴ。シユライナーは客死した。是によつてヴィクトリア朝の最も有名なる閨秀作者の一人を失つたわけである。

註 *removes* 「この世よりあの世に移す」の意にて *One of the most distinguished women writers of the late Victorian period passed away in the death of Olive Schreiner in Cape Colony* と書くのと同じき人の訃音を傳へる文體である。

33. 若い時の失策の二つや三つはやむを得む。

⑤ slips は「辻り」である「過ち」「失策」。

34.4. 英文學に對して眞に興味を有し且つエルトン教授の一千七百八十年より一千八百三十年に至る英文學進歩「概觀」を讀みたる人にして同教授が次の五十年（則ち一千八百三十年より一千八百八十年に至る）に就きて述ぶる所を一讀せんことを欲せざる人は假令ありとするも、極めて少數ならん。（英文學愛好の士にして一度エルトン教授著一千七百八十年より一千八百三十年に至る五十年間英文學進歩概觀を讀みたる程の人ならば同教授著の次の五十年の英文學進歩概觀を是非一讀したく思ふことであらう）

⑥ 此處の if any の使ひ方に注意せねばならぬ。…… することを欲しない人は殆んど無からうが「假令ありとするも」極めて少數であらうとなるので few の打消の力を if any で以て強めたものである。It is seldom, if ever, that It is worth more than 10,000 yen, if one. などと同じ construction である。What he has to say は「彼が言へばならぬ事」と解しないで has と to say の間に what が來ると考へて「彼が述べんとする持つ事柄」則ち「彼の述ぶる所の事」である。

35. 私はドーソン、スコット夫人がその全能力を發揮してゐるのは夫人の家庭に於てであるか其ともその著書に於てであるかを知らぬ。只彼女は家庭にとつても著作に於ても孰れに於ても偉大なる婦人なることは議論の餘地がない。

⑦ At her best in 「……に於て彼女の最上にある」。則ち「家庭生活を美はしくすることが彼女の得意の境地であるか著書を出すことが彼女の最も得意とするところであるか」。There is no gainsaying 否定することが出来ぬ。There is no + gerund =

One (We) cannot.....

36. 是が己の正直な意見だと固く主張してゐる意見でも全然尊敬を拂ふの價値の無いやうな場合がある。

⑧ Alleged honest opinion に嘘か本統か分らないが本人がこれが正直な意見だと誓つてゐる正直な意見。entitled to は「……を受くる價値がある」。least respect 「最も僅かの尊敬」だから「全然尊敬するの價値なし」。いくら先方がこれは正直な意見だと主張して來ても之を信頼出来ない場合もある。

37. 私が私の幼年時代を顧る時、大抵の子供の幼年時代もかうだと信ずるが、その幼年時代は大部分私の年長者を了解し之を洞察し之を研究し之を闡明しやうと試みることに費された事を今思ひ出すことが出来る。

⑨ look back over 「回顧する」。very largely occupied as are, I am confident, the early years of most children, with trying..... と類りに (,) を使つて文を複雑ならしめてゐるが之は二つの挿句 (parenthesis) が集合してゐるので込み入つて見ゐるけれども一つ一つ片付けて行けば何でもない。「余は信ずるが大底の子供の幼年時代の如くに」。そして occupied に with trying をくつ附けて譯すればよろしい。understand も see through も fathom も account for も my elders を object としてゐる。子供には大人程不可解に見ゐるものはないので如何にもして大人は何をなし何を考へ何に樂むかといふことを手を代へ品を代へて研究しやうとする傾向がある。see through 「見破る」。fathom 「深さを量る」。account for 「大人のなすこと言ふことに理由をつける。説明を加へる」。

38. 私が知る限りに於てそして私が追憶する限りに於て小兒程確實を要求し小兒程其希望を表はす事に

於て完全に直截的である人間は無い。

㊦ negation+comparative adjective or adverb は superlativeの 意義を有することは讀者先刻御承知のことだらうが此處にはよい適例と思つて出した。downright は plain, straightforward 等の義で「直截的」「露骨なる」「齒に衣を着せざる」の意。

39. 小兒にして自己の欲する物に就きて迷つたり自己の希望物を隠したりすることは罪である。火を面白いと思へば彼は誰にも留められない限り火を掴むであらう。月が氣に入るとなるとそして彼の思ふ通りになり彼の願望がすぐに叶へられるのであるならば恐らく世界はその夜無月の状態で寢に就かねばならぬことであらう。

㊦ is rarely in doubt といふやうな構造に於ては「稀に迷ふ」と譯するよりは「迷ふこと稀なり」とする方よろし。intercept 「遮る」「子供と火との間を遮る」則ち「留める」。meets with his approval 「彼の嘉納に會ふ」則ち「氣に入る」。to meet with one's approval は商業書論によく出て來る文句にして若しかうい條件(或はこの品)が御氣に入るならばなど言ふ時に用ふる。to have one's own way 「自分の思ふ通りにする。」

40. 私は世の所謂舊式な育ち方をした夫故間もなく自分の好奇心の顔に現はれるのを抑制する事を覺えた。

㊦ What is geneally known as 「所謂」。bringing-up 「育ち方」。curb 「拘束する」「抑制する」。

41. 物を言ふ事を禁せられたものだから私の聴力は其がために益敏感となつた。

㊦ Denied speech は Having been denied speech の略。

speech はここでは物を言ふこと。だから「發言を禁ぜられ」 only the more 「其れ丈け猶の事鋭敏と」。

42. 我國の滯外商業代表員は随分自分で遺線りをしてどうにかかうにやつて行かなくてはならぬやうに捨ておかれた。

㊦ shift は「遺線算段をしてどうにかいうにか難境を切抜ける」意で通例 I must shift as I can とか He had to shift for myself (他人の助を借らずに獨力で.....) といふやうな構造で多く使はる。又 shift を名詞に用ひ make shift to, 若くは make a shift to の形にして矢張り如上の意に用ふ。pretty much 「可成り多く」則ち「随分はげしく」であつて to shift for themselves なる adverbial infinitive を modify してゐる。

43. 若し予にして我國の標語を撰べと乞はるるならば予は次の只二語より成る標語を撰ばん其は「予は仕ふ」である。吾人は何處で仕へるかは殆んど問題ではない。重きをなすものは吾人の仕へ方にあり。

㊦ one of just two words の of は「二つの内の」といふ場合の of ではなく物品構成の of である。例へば a house of cards (カルタ札で造つた家。子供がトランプやカルタの札をつみ重ねて作る家)の如し。It matters little that.....は.....「.....は殆んど問題に非ず」「.....は問ふところに非ず」。It isthat counts この場合の counts は他動詞(數へる)では無くして自動詞で「勘定に入る」「價值ある」の意になる。

44. (ある婦人がその幼年時の追懷談)。一度斯ういふ事がありました。これまでこんな面白い話を聞いたことがないといふやうな御話の最中に、そして其話を竊み聞きせんがために好きな人形や其他の物を打ち遣つて其の御話の行はれてゐる背部のところに

眼を大きく睜いて立つてゐた時従姉のルーイスは突然正氣を失ふやうに見えた。そして前方に身體を傾けて、その御話を打ち切つて仕舞つた。そして宛で精神に異常のある人の如き全く辻褃の合はない調子でかう言つた。「メーラーさん、あなた小さい水瓶は大きな耳を持つてゐるといふことを御忘れですか」。

㊦ **enthraling** は **thrall** (奴隸) から來た語で **captivating** と同意「非常に面白くて魂も奪はれるやうな」。**renounced** 「拋棄した」法律上で言ふ「棄權」も **to renounce one's right** といふ。**my eyes wide** は **with my eyes wide** の略。**recital** は「物語り」「お話」。**inesherency** は「纏りのなきこと」から「辻褃の場合にぬ調子」と譯した。**Little pitchers have long ears** は英國の諺で「子供は耳聰い」とるふ意味である。**Little pitchers have great ears** とも作る。この文の意味はある年の行かぬ幼女が従姉のルーイスが自分の姉のメーラーに何か珍談(いづれ他人の悪口か何かでせう)をしてゐたのを一緒に懸命に聞耳立て、後ろで聽いてゐたのにルーイスが氣がつき大に狼狽しまさか茲に子供の立聞者がゐるとも言ひ兼ねてこの諺を借りて珍談を途中で折る言譯をなしたのである。大事な話を幼児に立聞かる虞がある時にはこの諺を言つて眼顔で合圖して話を中止させることになつてゐるのである。**Walls have ears.** (壁に耳あり) も略同様な場合に使ふ諺である。

45. この日の出來事は蓋し彼の生涯中に於て斷然として際立つ出來事であつた。則ち、彼は斯う感じた彼が贏ち獲んとする堅き目的を抱いて倫敦に來りし社交的、物質的並に文學的のその最後の成功に對して一歩進めたのであつた。

㊦ **which he had come to London with the fixed**

intention of making 何でもなしながら **making** の **object** は **which** なることに御注意あれ。

46. 彼は(食卓から)快活に立上がつた。そして其時始めてほんの極く極く少々計酒を飲み過ぎたことを自覺した。彼は注意しなければならぬし、よく考へて物を言はねばならぬし、そして彼の足を一と足一と足意識を以て踏み付けねばならぬと思つた。

㊦ **ever so=very.. deliberately** 「考へて」「慎重に」。

47. 一千八百六十年代中のいつ頃かに彼の宗教畫畫材として地方的色彩を得んがためパレスティンへ行かうと思ひついた一君も知つてやうが地方的色彩といふのはパレスティンの替罪羊だのその他色々のもを言ふのだ。

㊦ **to take it into one's head to** 「……せんとの念願を起す」。**somewhere in the sixties** 「一千八百六十年代中のいつ頃かに」**sixties** は **sixty-one** から **sixty-nine** まで數多の年があるので **sixties** としたのである。必ずしも常に一千八百六十年代のみを指すに限らないが二十世紀の初期に於て六十年代といへば一千八百六十年代より外に指しやうがない。丁度我國人が「私は三十三年の生れです」と言へば假令「明治」と言はなくともそれで「明治三十三年」だといふことがわかるのと同様である。この筆法でよく **in the early eighties** (一千八百八十年の初期に)のやうな構造にも出くばすものである。**local color** 「地方色」則ち「ち地方的特色」。**scapegoat** は昔し猶太人が人間の罪を脱するため山羊の頭にあらゆる罪惡の表徴物を結びつけて荒野に放つたものである。今は斯やうな事は行れないけれどもこの畫家はさうした地方的特色を探りにパレスティンに旅行しやうと言ふのである。

48. 此は實に永い永い間の事です。そしてしかも私

がその過去を振り返つて見ますとこの永い日月がホンの一日か二日前の事のやうに見えます。其日其日と送つて行く時には各一日が非常に永く見えながら澤山の日が重ねられるとまるで一時間よりも短いとは不思議なやうではありませぬか。

㊦ look back upon, 「37」の look back over と同義。Strange that は無論 It is strang thatの略。

49. 宴會のある日の午後彼はこの老美術家の宅へ下男頭の不用になつてゐる夜會服一と揃並にシャツやカラーなどの必要なる附屬品の這入つてゐる包み物を運び込んだ。

㊦ butler 貴族・富家の家には澤山な下女下男がゐるので是が總取締をなすものがある。それが butler である。the old artist's は the old artist's house である。retired evening suit 「不用になつた夜會服の一と揃」。洋服の上衣胴衣及袴の三つ揃を suit といふ。appurtenance in the way of shirts and collars 「シャツやカラーの類の洋服附屬品」。類例 I have got nothing in the way of money. (お金なんぞは些つとも持つてゐない)。

50. 衣類を他人に貸してやるのは危険である「蓋し物を貸す事は屢嘗にその物を失ふのみならず友をも失ふから」。古詩人我を欺かずである。

㊦ Loan oft loseth both itself and friend は諺の如くによく引用せられる古句で金錢なり衣類なり他人に物を貸すのは考へ物である。といふのは大抵貸した品が返つて來ないのみならず借りた人が貸主に對してきまりがわるいものだから遂に交りが絶える。The bard is always right. (詩人の言つてゐることは常に間違つてはゐない)。bard とは上古の singer と poet とを兼ねたやうな詩人。

51. 上衣は袖及尻の所に於て長きに過ぎた。ツボンば又彼の足首のあたりに象の皺の如くになつてポコポコしてゐた。

㊦ bag 「袋の如くふくらむ・ブカブカする」。in elephantine creases の in は「となりて」。上衣もツボンも馬鹿に大き過ぎるの状。

52. この自働車運轉手は名譽と威嚴が今危く犯されんとしてゐると感じた。子供等のしたことを氣にもしない様な振りをした。そして宛然彫像の如くに屹座して眼は永遠の彼方を見据ゑるやうであつた。

㊦ were at stake 「危殆に瀕してゐる」。gazing into eternity 「永遠の彼方を見つめる」だから或特種の物を見つめるのでなく只漫然眼を或る方面に向けて瞬きもしないでゲーツと見据ゑてゐる貌。

53. 一箇月も経たない中に新しき乳母は必要缺くべからざるものとなつた。一寸詩的に言ふとこの小天地に於ける太陽の如く。

㊦ one might poetically say は one might almost say などと同じやうに或る文句の間に挿んでその文句の強過ぎるのを抑制する文句である。此處の場合乳母がこの家庭の太陽だと譬へるのは重きに失する。それで詩的に申せばと註釋を施しておくのである。

54. 彼女は睡り込んだそして複雑な面倒の多い世の中よといふ心持で環境に對して眼を閉ぢたのであるが、今度眼が醒めた時には平和の上に眼を開いたのであつた。

㊦ close one's eyes upon a scene (.....を見ないやうに眼を閉づる) は丁度 close the door upon a person (.....を

室内に入れぬやうに戸を閉ぢる)と同じ構造である。

55. 私は急ぎ私の友へ走つて助言を求めたが友が此急場にふさはしい機宜の處置を執つて呉れたのは實に驚くべき計である。

註 for counsel 「忠告を求めに」「智恵を借りに」。 rose to the occasion 「その場合相當の對策を執る」。

56. 横濱で同海軍大將 (英國海軍のベイレイ大將) が米國船エクスアドル號に便乗申込みをなした時同號の幹部連を恐慌せしめた。といふのは同號の船艙には英國海軍大將旗の用意がなかつたからだ。ところが同號内の女給仕イー・エス・カーレーなる者が立ち所にこの不慮の出來事に臨みて慌てず騒がず機宜の處置を執り得ることを示した。則ち彼女は海軍大將の徽章たるセント・ジョージの十字の形になる様に白敷布の上へ赤のフランネルのシャツの一部を縫ひつけて體裁の整つた旗を拵へあげたのだつた。

註 book は動詞にすると「記入する」の意があり。それから汽車汽船の切符を買入れることを指す。例 I have booked two seats in the Imperial Theater. (帝劇に座席を二つ豫約してある)。I shall book through to London. (倫敦までの通し切符を買入れやう)。to throw a person into consternation 「恐慌を來さしむ」。steward は船中では「給仕」である。stewardess は「女給仕」。proved equal to the emergency は(55)の rose to the occasion と同意義。stitching..... on to a sheet の on to と前置詞を並べたところに注意さればならぬ。「.....へ.....を縫ひつくる」。

57. 老人は彼を見た。霎時眼の上に手を翳し (視力の弱いものが太陽の光線を避けるために眼の上に手

で垣をすること) 眼を赤い臉の下でくりくりと恐ろしい位すごく回はしたりしたが手を高く上に投げ出して激烈なる驚の様子をした。

註 in a gesture of passionate astonishment 「激しい驚きの身振りをなして」。

58. 牢屋の中でイスマエル、ブランコはいつも懶き時間の空虚を彼の妻カーメンの追懷で以て充した。彼は彼の妻に關する凡ての事、彼が彼女と與にせしあらゆる行動を追想するが常であつた。牢の中では實際彼は死んでゐるも同様であつて、彼の生き得る唯一の生命を彼はその追懷に於て見出したのである。

註 the void of the creeping hours 「匍ふが如くに遅々として経過しにくい時間の空虚」苦痛を耐へ忍んでゐる時は時間の經つのが非常におそいものである。the only life he could live は、to fight a battle や to smile a smile などやうに cognate object (類似目的) の場合である。

59. 遠方から戰鬪の音が彼が今机に就いてゐるこの大室に聞えて來たけれども彼はこの戰鬪の音を彼の頭の邊りにブンブンと飛び集まつて來る大きな騒がしい蠅の鳴き聲程にも氣にしなかつた。

註 heeded it less than 「.....よりもより少く氣にした」則ち「.....程も氣にしなかつた」。

60. 何もなすべき事なしに室の隅に座席を占めて彼は自分の大きな手で脛を抱へて彼の主人が無性に大きい幾本もの葉巻煙草を恰も退屈な生命の芳香ある瓦斯體の燃料であるかの如くに吹かし吹かしする

のを打見遣つてゐた。

註 **nursed a knee** は面白い構造ではないか腰を抱へる有様を巧に表はしたもの。

61. 私は思つた。あのやうな着物を身につけるならば彼は別人の如くなるであらうと。恰も着物が新しく靈を附與し得るかの如くに。

62. 彼は今其が如何なる大きさの物なりや見當のつかざる一災厄に突然遭遇したのであると思つた。

註 **to be brought face to with** 「.....とまのあたり親炙する」。此處では或災厄が自分の眼前に迫つてゐるの意。 **proportions** 複数の形で「大きさ」「廣さ」等の意となる。

63. イスマエルは河の畔に歸つて道の縁のところ坐り込んでトツチリ考へて見やうとした。けれども彼の頭には何等の思想も起らなかつた。彼の心にはまるで枯木に生きた葉がないやうに思想が絶無であつた。

64. ごく稀に旅藝人團が回はつて来る。そしてシューマツク繁つた藪の中の開いた空地に天幕を立て、午後から晩へかけて私共の小天地を賑やかしたものである。そして彼等の去て後當座は巧みに彼等のやつた藝だの仕草の真似が一としきり續くのだ。

註 **interval** は「あひ間」の意味であるが常に **at** によりて先立たる。例へば **at intervals of five minutes; at intervals of five feet** の如し。 **at long intervals** は「永い間を置いて」則ち「極々罕に」。これの反對は **at short intervals** (極々頻々と)。 **to set up a tent** 「天幕を打立てる」。 **conrulse**

our community 「我等の社稷を震動せしむる」より「賑やかす」。 **marvelous imitations** 「驚くべき計り巧みな真似」

65. 私は毫もへこまなかつた——却つて私の隱忍我慢はその戯談を言うた本人に振り向けて仕舞つた。

註 **to chagria** 「割しき失望若くは苦痛を蒙らす」の意。他人から侮辱せられたりして苦む状態は **chagrined** である。 **turned the joke on the joker** 先方は余をからかぼうとして此の戯談を言つたのだが予が巧にその侮辱を忍んで却つてその戯談を先方に捻ぢ返してやつた。先方の武器で先方を惱ましてやつた。

66. デーヴイド。マーチンは貧しくはなかつた。彼は小さな店ではあるが利益のある電氣器具店を持つてゐた。

註 **pay** を自働詞に使ふと「儲かる」「利益のある」の意となる。例 **Does the work pay?** (其仕事は儲かるか)。

67. 彼は一寸物を誇張に曰ふの癖があつた。そして自分のやつてゐる暮し方を「貧乏人には相當だ」といふ風に考へることを喜んだ。

註 **a bit of braggart** 「幾らか物を誇張して言ふ人」。 **He is something of a novelist** (彼は一寸した小説家だ)。 **He is nothing of a scholar.** (彼は少しも學者では無い) など對比せよ。 **the way he lived** は **the way of life he lived** であつて **to live life** は例の **cognate object** の一例。

68. この少女は色が青くがちがちに瘠せてゐて不揃ひな真直ぐな髪と大きすぎる鼻と高い頬骨との持主だつた。この女は又口數の尠い女で話す時にはキーキーといふやうな。否寧ろ不快な聲を出した。つまり彼女は若い男に好かれるたちの女ではなかつた。

註 **to gauntiness** 「瘦せ^{やせ}まで」より「瘦せ^{やせ}ぎす^{やせ}と^{やせ}言はる^{やせ}程度にまで」。この **to** は **to the extent of** の **to** で結

果を表はす。用例 **He was niggardly to a proverb.** (彼の吝人坊たるや有名なるもので諺のやうによく知り渡つてゐる)。

69. マーチン家の晩餐は通例最も單純なものであつた。この一家は滅多に晩餐のお客などがあるやうな性質の家ではなかつた。

㊦ **the Martins'** 固有名詞を複數にする時には定冠詞を附ければならぬ。personal proper name の複數はその「一家」「一族」を表はす。

70. 真相は即ち斯うだ。言語よりも幾千倍か雄辨なる事實が明々白々に危険の存在を吾人に示してゐるしそして其事實が善意を有する人々の推理に訴へて洞察と我國の將來に對する凡ゆる種類の用心とを求めてゐるといふ事である。

㊦ **the truth is** 「本問題の真相は斯様なんだ」。**always a thousand times more eloquent than words** は facts を modify する文句。what は those which の意而して those は facts の代りだから此處の意は表はれ來りし種々の事實は明白に吾人に危険の存在を示すが如き事實のみであるといふ義。**with overwhelming clearness** 「争ひ難き明白さを以て」だから「明々白々に」とても意譯すべきか。**they call strongly to the reasoning of men of good will for foresight and every sort of care for the future of our own soil.** は **to call to a person for something** (誰某に向かつて何々を求めて叫ぶ) の形であつて「此の事實は善意を有する人々の推理に訴へて先見洞察と我國の將來に對する凡ゆる種類の用心とを求めてゐる」。

71. イバネズ氏の小説「四騎士」は恐らく我國の津々浦々に至るまで讀まれざる處とてなき位博く行はれたが近頃活動寫眞のフィルムに入つたから今に全

世界の人々に觀らるゝに至るであらうその結果として幾多の人の心を慄然たらしめ世に戦争なるもの跡を絶たざるべからずとの強き決心を起さしめることであらう。

㊦ この read は過去分詞で「讀まれてゐる」。**in all the four corners of our land** 「我國の津々浦々に於て」。**four corners** は東西南北を指す。**enter upon its film life** 「活動寫眞的生涯に入る」。**enter** は「家に入る」とか「學校に入る」とかの意に於ては他動詞として用ゐて前置詞を要せぬ。ある「經歷」とか「生涯」とかに入るといふ時には upon を用ひればならぬ。**He entered upon a new career. He entered upon a business life.** 等の如し。又或る「状態」に入るといふ時には **into** を要する。**He entered into a friendship with her.** の如し。**to wring** は「振る」「絞る」などの譯であるが **heart** や **soul** を wring するといふのは烈しく悼ましむ・悲ましむの意となる。

72. パーナード。ショーは嘗て汽車旅行案内書中から汽車の發着を探し出すの術を學校の一課目に入れては如何かと發案したことがある。

㊦ **looking up trains in a railway guide** 「汽車旅行案内書中にて汽車(已の乗りたい)を見つける事」。此の **looking up** は **Look up the word in the dictionary.** (辭書で引ひて見よ) の如し。**guide** は **guide-book** と書く。案内書なので **railway-guide** は汽車の時間表である。日本の鐵道などは未だ未だ簡單なものであるが英國や米國の汽車時間表なるものは頗る複雑であるから汽車の時間表を讀むのは一つの art であつて學校で特別に教授するの要ありとの議論である。

73. 一千九百二十年度北米合衆國々勢調査の結果に據れば同國の都市の人口は遂に田園の人口を凌駕す

るに至れりと。

註 The 1920 United States census shows 「一千九百二十年の北米合衆國の國勢調査によれば……なり」と譯すべし。show にはかういふ風に譯すべき場合頗る多い。urban に於て urbs は Latin 語で city or town の義である。かの suburbs, (郊外) suburban (郊外の) は urbs に sub のくつ附いた形である。rural は urban の正反對で Latin 語 rus 若く ruris (country) より來り「田園の」である。rustic (田舎者) など之より出てゐる。overtop は be or become higher than の意である。

74. 着物を多く着過ぎることは着物を餘り薄着に失するやうにして暮して行かうとすることよりも寒中に於ける病氣の原因たる場合が多い。

註 fertile cause of ills 「病氣の豊饒なる原因」則「病氣の原因となる場合多し」である。ill を形容詞としてではなく名詞として使用せるに注意せよ。get along 「暮す」。How are you getting along? (如何御暮しですか)

75. 此種の仕事に従事する女事務員の多數が發揮する機敏さは驚くの外ない。

註 develop は「隠れたる状態より形を表はして來る」の意なり。其で寫眞の現像を develop といふのである。其で「發揮する」と意譯した。short of は in want of 若くは below the degree of の意で It is thirty sen short of ten yen. (其は十圓に三十錢だけ足らぬ) の場合の short である。nothing short of marvelous は marvelous といふ言集より何物をも減じないでもよい marvelous その物である。故に「驚くの外ない」と譯した。

76. 婦人は細目を組織立てるには名人である。此點に於ては我々男子は彼等婦人とは比較にならぬ。

註 cannot compare with 「……と比較にならぬ」。compare と自動詞に使用する時は「比肩する」「匹敵する」の意となる。No country can compare with Japan in beauty of scenery. (如何なる國も景色の美なる點に於て日本と比肩する能はず)。「A' compares well with 'B' (AはBに比して遜色なし)。

77. 白亞館の秘書官の役目は屢富裕に達するの跳石となつた。

註 job は元來「小仕事」「内職」の意であつたが近世では work と同義に使ふ。White House は米國大統領の官邸。in more than one instance 「一つ以上の場合に於て」則ち「屢」。stepping-stone to wealth 「富に達するの跳石」。跳石とは河や沼などに於て足を濡さぬ様に跳石を傳つて彼岸に達するその跳石なり。此處では大統領の秘書官となれば秘書官たる役目はツマラナイけれども之れが階梯となりて大金持となるの運を開き得た場合少からずの意。

78. マツキンレー大統領の秘書官ジョージ・ブルース。コルテリオン氏は何人にも何事をも拒絶しなかつた。或人は嘗て彼を評して偉大なる亞米利加の約束家と呼んだ。假令彼を訪ね來るもの全然未知の人であつても彼は丁寧はその人の言に傾聴し。其人の名刺に「特別」の二語を記し。そして其問題に對ては至急何分の手當をしやうと明言するのが常であつた。是で訪客は喜び勇んで辭去する。するとその名刺(特別なる文句を彼が記した)はコルテリオン氏の紙屑籠に投げ入れられるのだ。