

Also, entirely apart from any proposal for international regulations, the I.L.O. has investigated in the light of the experience already gained in many countries, the necessary lines of a rational public works policy, designed to ameliorate unemployment and create new economic activity. In this connection it may be recalled that the 1934 session of the conference adopted a resolution in favor of better co-operation in this field between states.

The principal studies which the I.L.O. published during 1934 dealt with the organization of "Social Services" in 24 countries, "Industrial Hygiene" (an account of the basic principles of general regulations for industrial health), "International Comparisons of Cost of Living", "International Standards of Labor Statistics", "Hours of Work in Postal, Telephone and Telegraphic Undertakings", etc.

From the scientific standpoint, the International Labor Office continued to follow the work of "Social and Economic Reconstruction in the United States" with the greatest attention, and it published a new and particularly important study on this subject.

Moreover, the report of one of the assistant directors of the office, Mr. Fernand Maurette, on "Social Aspects of Industrial Development in Japan", aroused the greatest interest in the industrial, commercial and labor circles everywhere; the more so, as it was the first contribution toward the solution of the questions of competition and standards of living which have arisen almost everywhere owing to the rapid industrial development of certain countries which, until recently, had remained outside the main currents of international competition.

This question was frequently raised at the 1934 session of the International Labor Conference, or at meetings of the governing body, by delegates of all groups and from all parts of the world.

The great progress achieved in 1934 by international social legislation in extra-European countries cannot be too greatly emphasised in this connection. Of 57 ratifications of conventions which were registered during the year, 44 were by countries of Latin American and 3 by China.

If to these developments are added the visits of the Director of the International Labor Office, Mr. Harold Butler, in the spring to Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, in the autumn to the United States and Mexico, the missions of Mr. Maurette to Japan and those made by various officials of the office to South America, it will be found, that this steady tendency toward universality stands out definitely as the leading feature of the activity of the International Labor Organisation in 1934.

THE LITTLE CRITIC

The Epigrams of Chang Ch'ao

I have before me a copy of "Dream Shadows" (幽夢影) in which the author Chang Ch'ao (張潮) put down his sundry thoughts in the form of exquisite epigrams, like Joubert's "Pensees", but with a distinctly Chinese flavour. Chang, alias Shanlai (山來) and Hsintsai (心齋), who lived in the middle of the seventeenth century, was better known for his "Yueh'u Hsinchih" (虞初新志), a collection of short stories and sketches chiefly by Ming and early Ch'ing authors, and for the library which he published, called "Chaotai Ts'ungshu" (昭代叢書). The epigrams reflect the culture and taste of the Ming authors, who combined simplicity of living with an extreme sensibility of soul.—Lin Yutang.

EVERYMAN must have something which he intensely enjoys in life, then he would not have lived in vain. Even if such things do not happen in his life, he should write a book that he is proud of, and then he can die without regrets.

Rain shortens the days, but lengthens the nights. Most young women between fourteen or fifteen and twenty-four or twenty-five have an enchanting voice, no matter what dialects they speak: it is when you see their faces that you can distinguish beauty from ugliness. It is therefore true that the eye is a better test than the ear.

To worry with the moon about clouds, to worry with books about moths, to worry with flowers about storms, and to worry with beauties about their harsh fate—this is to have the kindly heart of Buddha.

It is of essential importance for flowers to have butterflies, for mountains to have springs, for rocks to have moss, for rivers and lakes to have water-cress, for tall trees to have creepers, and for men to have hobbies.

Enjoy flowers in the company of beauties, enjoy the moon in the company of poets, and enjoy the snow in the company of high-minded scholars.

Listen to the birds in spring, to the cicadas in summer, to the insects in autumn, and to the snow in winter; listen to the sounds of chess in daytime, to the flute at night; and listen to the winds whistling through pines when in the mountains and to the babble and gurgle of water when by the water-side—then you have not lived in vain.

Young men should have old men's wisdom, and old men should have young men's ambition.

When you keep flowers in liver-coloured vases, take care that the form and height of the vase should agree with the flowers, while its colour should contrast with them.

Only when you express thoughts never expressed by others before, do you write a masterpiece, and only when you pour out the secrets of the family, are you a bosom friend.

A man of character always has bosom friends. These bosom friends need not be those he daily associates with,

but usually know him from a distance of thousand miles. They do not listen to rumours about him, and when they hear such rumours, they defend him by every means.

The most appropriate time to look at a beauty in her morning toilet is after she has powdered her face.

The ancients said that educated women were liable to be immoral. This is not the fault of their education. The difference is that educated women are better-known and their immorality is more easily aired about.

A little unrest in the human breast may be washed down by wine, but a great unrest in the world can only be put down by a sword.

True, concubines for pleasure should be beautiful; but concubines for the continuation of the family line should not be ugly, either.

Passion holds up the bottom of the world, and genius paints up its roof.

I wish to give a great nudist ball, firstly to propitiate the geniuses of the centuries, secondly to propitiate the beauties of the ages. When there is really a great monk, I am going to do it.

Only when you can take leisurely what the world is busy about, can you be busy about what the world takes leisurely.

When you deal with gentlemen, remember the word "shame", and when you deal with mean people, remember the word "pain."

Rather be insulted by small people than be looked down upon by gentlemen; rather fail in examinations by unseeing official examiners than be unknown to great retired scholars.

A pretty concubine is not as good as a helpful wife; having great wealth is not as good as having things turn out as you wish.

The stork gives a man the romantic manner, the horse gives a man the heroic manner, the orchid gives a man the recluse's manner, and the pine gives a man the grand manner of the ancients.

Of all the things that touch man most profoundly, the greatest are the moon in the sky, the *ch'in* in music, the cuckoo among birds and animals, and the willow among plants.

The plum-blossom makes a man great, the orchid makes a man beautiful in solitude, the chrysanthemum makes a man simple-hearted, the lotus makes a man contented, the spring pyrus makes a man passionate, the peony makes a man big-hearted, the banana-tree and the bamboo make a man poetic, the autumn pyrus makes a man romantic, the *sterculia platanifolia* makes a man clean-hearted and the willow makes a man sentimental.

It is against the will of God to eat delicate food hastily, to pass gorgeous views hurriedly, to express deep sentiments superficially, to pass a beautiful day steeped in food and drinks and to enjoy your wealth steeped in luxuries.

The above represent approximately one-fifth of the book in volume, but do not include all the best in quality. I have merely translated at random the passages that strike me personally.

LIN YUTANG

BOOK REVIEW

EDITED BY QUENTIN PAN

The China Diplomatic Yearbook 1935

Compiled by the China Diplomatic Yearbook Association, in Chinese.

Pp. 495. Shanghai, World Book Company, Ltd. 1935.

THE China Diplomatic Yearbook, 1935, compiled by the China Diplomatic Yearbook Association came off the press in the middle of last month. The book was well received last year. In every respect, this year's book is an improvement. The annual review of diplomatic events has been brought up-to-date and additional reference matter has been incorporated. A large proportion of the material used in this book was obtained directly from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs thus making for greater authenticity, while other important source material otherwise unavailable has been brought within easy reach.

An attempt has been made in this Yearbook to present clearly an accurate and comprehensive survey of the diplomatic and consular affairs of the Chinese government during 1934. The organisation and development of the various services through which the Chinese government conducts its foreign affairs are also described. The history of Chinese foreign relations is outlined in its essentials. There are more than sixty illustrations, besides the personal autographs of well-known Chinese officials. A new feature of this year's book is the inclusion of short biographic sketches of the leading Chinese diplomatic and consular officers. Altogether, this Yearbook is indispensable to students of Chinese affairs.

N. S. CHENG.

Credit Men's Business Directory Of China

Shanghai: The Bankers' Co-operative Credit Service, Ltd. Pp. 1318, 1935, \$8.00.

THE Credit Men's Business Directory of China used to claim, in its advertisement, to be the most complete directory published in Shanghai, and the advertisement of the recently published edition claims to have over five thousand new entries. But it is predominantly a directory of Shanghai, as may be evidenced by the pages allotted to this section. Out of its 1318 pages, 720 are taken up with Shanghai. Even the general informations, the Travel and Shipping Section etc. which come before the Shanghai section, are treated chiefly, but not entirely, from the viewpoint of Shanghai residents. Perhaps this is unavoidable as the directory is edited and published in this city, and also justifiable since Shanghai is without doubt the most important business center in China.

The General Information Section contains information commonly found in other directories under a similar heading, such as the various calendars, postal rates, etc.,