

In the cold quiet night when the moon was shining upon her, Mu-lan would naturally think of her aged parents at home far away. But she loved her country as much as<sup>1</sup> she loved her home. She saw a large flock of birds<sup>2</sup> flying from the north. She thought that the enemy would attack the camp in the night, and reported that to the general. The general gave orders to the soldiers to keep a more careful watch<sup>3</sup> and guard against the enemy, and hide the soldiers.

The enemy came to attack the Chinese camp. The soldiers came out from hiding places and defeated them. Mu-lan killed all generals of the enemy. That was a great victory for the Chinese over the Turks. The general was very joyful and sent news of triumph<sup>4</sup> to the emperor. The emperor was very happy and wished to reward<sup>5</sup> the general. But the general said to the emperor, "Your Majesty, please give your reward to one of the soldiers named Hua Hu, for it was he, who first saved me out of a very dangerous situation, and who later brought the victory over the enemy. He ought to have full credit<sup>6</sup> for the victory."

1. as much as, 同樣. 2. flock of birds, 一羣鳥. 3. to keep a more careful watch, 更謹防. 4. news of triumph, 凱旋之報. 5. reward, 酬報. 6. full credit, 十分功績.



"Mu-lan was then brought in before the emperor." The emperor said to her, "I will give you an office<sup>1</sup> for the victory you have gained over the enemy."

"Nay, the victory is Your Majesty's, not mine. I do not wish any office, but would rather return home to serve my parents,"<sup>2</sup> said Mu-lan. "You are certainly a filial son,"<sup>3</sup> said the emperor, "and I will give you some office, anyway, for the victory."

"Better give my reward to the families whose dearest members<sup>4</sup> have been killed on the battlefield."

"That will I do, too," replied the emperor. "You return home and investigate for me the families that deserve such help."<sup>5</sup>

Mu-lan now returned home. But her parents could hardly recognize<sup>6</sup> her, for she had been away for twelve years. There was a great joy upon seeing each other. She told them how she defeated the enemy, and how the emperor had given her an office, which she declined.<sup>7</sup> Her parents were very happy to hear her report, and made a great feast.

General Ho came to see Mu-lan. Her father received him. The general asked the old man,

1. an office, 一個官職. 2. serve my parents, 侍奉雙親. 3. filial son, 孝子. 4. dearest members, 最親愛者. 5. deserve such help, 應得如此救濟. 6. hardly recognize, 難以認識. 7. declined, 謝絕; 辭却.



“Where is the young general? The emperor has asked me to bring rewards to him.”

“He is not well to-day, and is lying sick in bed,” her father replied.

“May I see him, even if he is ill, for he saved me out of danger?” said the general.

Mu-lan came out in her usual girl's dress. The general was utterly surprised and asked, “How is it that he is now dressed up in a girl's dress?”<sup>1</sup> Hua Hu told him that when the order for enlistment came, he had been too weak to go to the front and he asked his daughter Mu-lan to go instead. He begged the general not to report that to the emperor.

“I must report,” said the general, “for she is a wonderful girl, and has done wonderful things for the nation.”<sup>2</sup> So saying, he presented the rewards from the emperor, a sword, silver, and gold, and then returned.

Mu-lan distributed<sup>3</sup> all the gifts to the poor in her neighborhood who had fought faithfully in the battle. They all praised her gallantry and generosity.<sup>4</sup>

1. dressed up in a girl's dress, 穿了女子的服裝. 2. for the nation, 爲國家. 3. distributed, 分配. 4. gallantry and generosity, 勇敢和慷慨.



FENG HSUEN<sup>1</sup>

Feng Hsuen was a very poor scholar, so poor that he could not earn his living.<sup>2</sup> He therefore asked for an advisership<sup>3</sup> from Tien Wen,<sup>4</sup> prime minister of Chi.<sup>5</sup> Tien Wen asked Feng Hsuen, "What is your capability?"

"Nothing," Feng replied.

"Your ability?"

"Nothing," he replied again.

Tien Wen admitted him and said, "All right, you may be an adviser in my office."

But the servants of Tien Wen despised Feng, and served him only vegetables, without fish. He then striking his sword sang, "Homeward must I go, for I eat no fish here." The servants reported that to Tien Wen and the latter told them to treat him as kindly as other guests."

After some weeks, Feng Hsuen striking his sword sang again, "Homeward must I go, for I ride in no carriage." The servants despised him and reported that to their master, and the latter said, "Give him a carriage as you do to other guests."

1. Feng Hsuen, 馮諼. 2. earn his living, 糊口. 3. advisership, 顧問之職. 4. Tien Wen, 田文 (即孟嘗君). 5. prime minister of Chi, 齊國宰相.



Feng Hsuen then told his friends that Tien Wen was treating him quite well. But he was not satisfied. Months later, he striking his sword sang, "Homeward must I go, for my family is neglected."

The servants hissed at<sup>1</sup> him and reported that to Tien Wen. Tien Wen asked him, "Are your parents still living?" To which the poor scholar replied, "My mother is still living." Tien Wen then gave rations<sup>2</sup> to his mother. Since then Feng Hsuen never struck his sword and sang his "Homeward" song.

Tien Wen once asked his advisers (there were three thousand of them), saying, "Who among you knows accounting and would collect debts for me in the state of Sih?"<sup>3</sup> Feng Hsuen signified his willingness<sup>4</sup> saying, "I am willing to go." The prime minister was much surprised and asked his associates<sup>5</sup> who he was. They told him, "Why, the same is he that used to sing 'Homeward must I go.'" He then said to Feng Hsuen, "Pardon me for I did not know your ability. Are you willing to collect debts in Sih?"

"Perfectly willing," Feng Hsuen answered. "What shall I buy after I have collected debts there?"

1. hissed at, 以嚙聲咎責或輕蔑人. 2. rations, 糧食. 3. state of Sih, 薛國. 4. signified his willingness, 表示願意. 5. associates, 同事.



“Buy what I lack in my home,” the prime minister replied.

Feng Hsuen then rode straight to Sih, and called together all the debtors<sup>1</sup> there and had them present him their bills.<sup>2</sup> He identified<sup>3</sup> them, and on his own initiative,<sup>4</sup> forgave all the debts and burned the bills. The people of Sih were of course very joyful and shouted, “Long live the prime minister!”<sup>5</sup>

Feng Hsuen returned home. Tien Wen was much amazed at his speedy return. He came out decently dressed, and welcomed him. “Have you collected all the debts, Sir?” he asked.

“Yes, my Lord,” he replied.

“What have you bought for me?”

“Did you not say, ‘buy what I lack in my home?’ I know that you have lots of jewels, carriages and beauties. But you lack one thing—that is lovingkindness.”<sup>6</sup>

“What do you mean by lovingkindness?” the prime minister asked.

“Sih is a small piece of land with much people. You have not shown them your lovingkindness. I have shown them lovingkindness on your behalf<sup>7</sup> by burning all their bills.”

1. debtors, 債戶. 2. bills, 債券. 3. identified, 核對. 4. on his own initiative, 以自己的意思. 5. long live the prime minister, 齊相萬歲. 6. lovingkindness, 仁愛. 7. on your behalf, 爲你.



Hearing that report, Tien Wen was very displeased. He only said, "You are done."<sup>1</sup>

Two years afterwards the king of Chi<sup>2</sup> dismissed<sup>3</sup> Tien Wen from the premiership. He went to the country of Sih. The people of Sih, young and old, came out and welcomed him. He then said to Feng Hsuen, "To-day I am reaping the seed of lovingkindness you had sown for me two years ago."

"A cunning hare usually has three dens. You have only one den, that is not enough. I shall dig two other dens for you."

He took fifty carriages and five hundred taels and spoke to the king of Liang,<sup>4</sup> saying, "The king of Chi has dismissed his able minister, Tien Wen. Whichever state first invites him to be prime minister, must be a powerful state."

The king of Liang was moved by Feng Hsuen's speech. He transferred his prime minister to generalship and sent messengers with one thousand taels of gold and a hundred carriages, to invite Tien Wen. Feng Hsuen went to the latter before the messengers and told him not to accept the post. Thrice the messengers came with the invitation, but thrice did Tien Wen decline the offer.

1. You are done, 休矣. 2. king of Chi, 齊王. 3. dismissed, 斥退. 4. king of Liang, 梁王.



When the king of Chi heard from the messengers who had gone with the magnificent gifts of Liang to Tien Wen, he was frightened. He immediately went to him and begged his pardon, and reinstated him in his post.<sup>1</sup>

But Feng Hsuen said to Tien Wen, "You should ask the king to build a temple in honor of your ancestors at Sih, which means a permanent foundation for you."

The temple having been built, Feng Hsuen said, "You can now resume the post."<sup>2</sup>

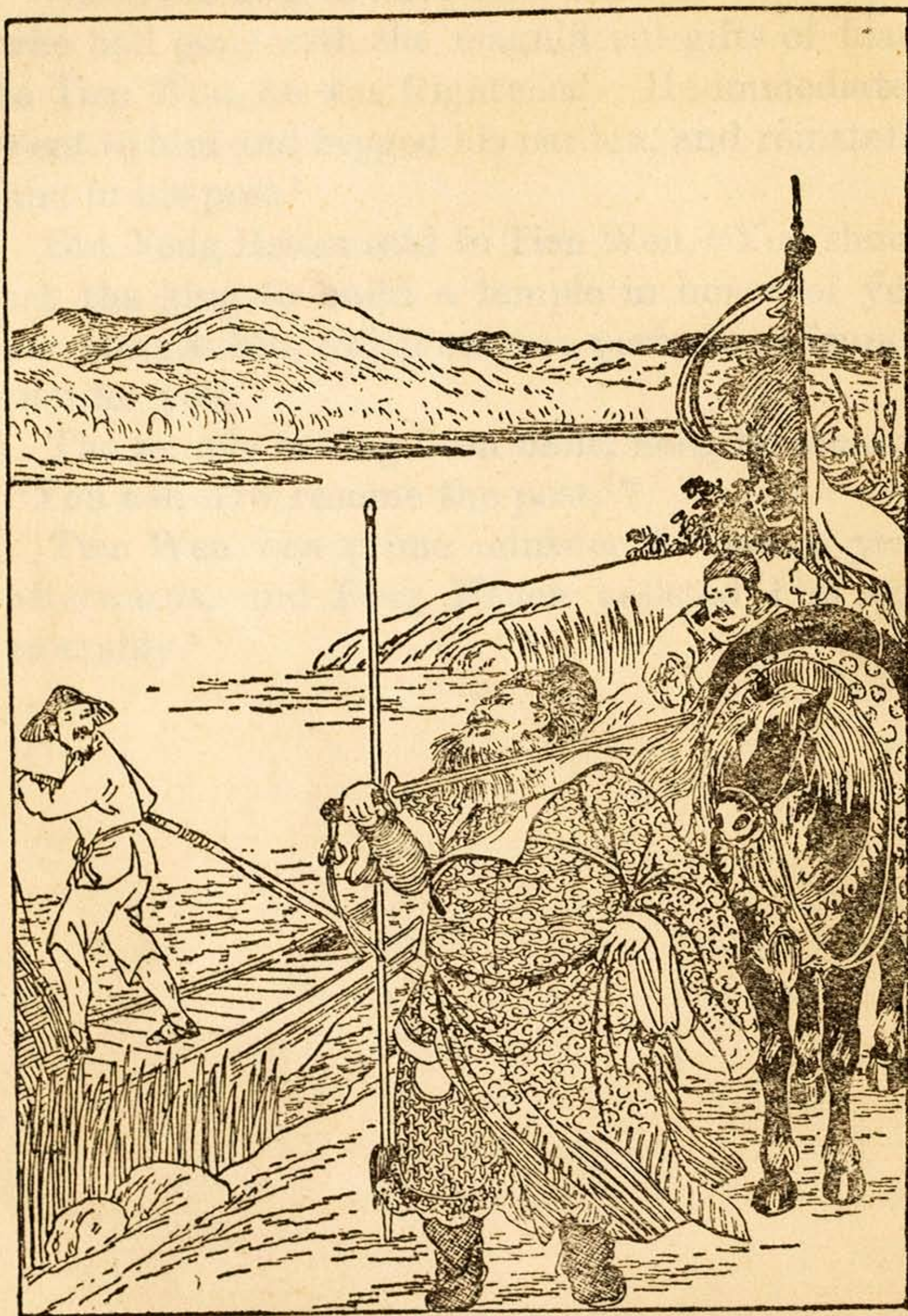
Tien Wen was prime minister for many years afterwards, and Feng Hsuen assisted him considerably.<sup>3</sup>

1. reinstated- him in his post, 復其位. 2. resume the post, 再接任.  
3. considerably, 多多.









He took out his sword and killed himself.



## HSIANG YÜ'S<sup>1</sup> SUICIDE ON THE WU RIVER<sup>2</sup>

The emperor of Chin<sup>3</sup> was a tyrant.<sup>4</sup> He burned all the classics, buried alive all the scholars, and built a magnificent palace<sup>5</sup> for his own pleasure.<sup>6</sup> Consequently there arose revolutionaries<sup>7</sup> against the tyrant. There were two influential revolutionary leaders—Liu Pang<sup>8</sup> and Hsiang Yü—the one was kind to the people, and had territory at Han; while the other was cruel, not popular, and had his territory at Chu.<sup>9</sup> The two were rivals and enemies. Liu Pang had many wise advisers about him, while Hsiang Yü had an invincible army of eight hundred well-trained<sup>10</sup> soldiers.

One of Liu Pang's advisers Chang Liang<sup>11</sup> said to Han Hsin,<sup>12</sup> Liu Pang's general, "I have learned from my youth how to play the pipe. My playing will move one's heart from joy to sorrow<sup>13</sup> or *vice versa*,<sup>14</sup> all at my will.<sup>15</sup> On hearing my pipe, phoenixes<sup>16</sup> and eagles will fly and sing, travelers will remember their far away homes. My playing

1. Hsiang Yü, 項羽. 2. Wu River, 烏江. 3. emperor of Chin, 秦始皇. 4. tyrant, 暴君. 5. magnificent palace, 宏大的皇宮 (指阿房宮). 6. for his own pleasure, 爲自己享樂. 7. revolutionaries, 革命者. 8. Liu Pang, 劉邦. 9. Chu, 楚. 10. well-trained, 良好訓練. 11. Chang Liang, 張良. 12. Han Hsin, 韓信. 13. from joy to sorrow, 轉喜爲憂. 14. *vice versa*, 互更. 15. all at my will, 隨我所欲. 16. phoenixes, 鳳凰.



will make Hsiang Yü's soldiers scatter and flee without fighting."

Han Hsin was much pleased with this beautiful suggestion. Now Hsiang Yü had not come out to fight for three days for his rations were running short<sup>1</sup> and his soldiers all felt tired, and complained against him. His generals advised him to retreat, and he now began retreating.

At midnight, Hsiang Yü's soldiers heard the autumn wind howling. It was the sorrowful melody<sup>2</sup> that came from the pipe of Chang Liang. They were much afraid and fled without the orders of their generals.<sup>3</sup> Hsiang Yü's generals went in to report to him that the soldiers had run away, but found him in a sound sleep, and they fled too, moved by the sorrowful tune of the pipe.

When Hsiang Yü awoke he stepped out and saw Liu Pang's soldiers were surrounding him.<sup>4</sup> He sighed, "Liu Pang has got the kingdom." He began to feel the agony<sup>5</sup> of defeat. All his generals wept. His favorite concubine Yu Chi<sup>6</sup> said to him, "Be not sorrowful, my Lord, I can feign as man<sup>7</sup> and conquer the enemy for you. Please lend me your sword."

1. running short, 將斷. 2. sorrowful melody, 憂鬱的歌曲. 3. without the orders of their generals, 未得將軍命令. 4. surrounding him, 圍困他. 5. agony, 憂慮. 6. Yu Chi, 虞姬. 7. feign as man, 扮作男子.



Hsiang Yü gave her the sword, and she killed herself with it to incite<sup>1</sup> him to go and fight the enemy. He mourned deeply for his concubine. His generals went in and comforted him, saying, "Remember, O King, your kingdom is more important than your dead queen."

He went out and faced his enemy and defeated them.

He now rode toward the Wu River and crossed it. He came to a crossway,<sup>2</sup> and heard the sound of beating drums, and began to fear greatly. There was an old farmer on the road. Hsiang Yü asked him, "Is that the way to the east of the river?"<sup>3</sup>

The old farmer thought that he must be Hsiang Yü who was cruel to the people, and he ignored him. Hsiang Yü asked him again, and the farmer then purposely<sup>4</sup> told him the wrong way.

Hsiang Yü rode on, and met his former general Yang Hsi,<sup>5</sup> now of Liu Pang's army blocking his advance.<sup>6</sup> Hsiang Yü said, "I am now in deep agony,<sup>7</sup> you have been with me for several years. Pursue me not, but follow me, and I will give you a high office."<sup>8</sup>

1. incite, 激動. 2. crossway, 十字口. 3. east of the river, 江東. 4. purposely, 故意. 5. Yang Hsi, 楊喜. 6. advance, 上前. 7. in deep agony, 極爲憂戚. 8. high office, 上位; 高官.



Then Yang Hsi answered, "You are a cruel general. You did not listen to my advice. You cannot succeed. As a former general of yours, I would sincerely advise<sup>1</sup> you to surrender to<sup>2</sup> Liu Pang so that you may live and not die."

Hsiang Yü was angered. He defeated Yang Hsi, but other generals came up, and he had to retreat. He had now only twenty-eight cavaliers<sup>3</sup> with him. He came to a forest and entered an old temple, and saw several old men. There he begged them to give him food, and spent the night there. In the night Hsiang Yü dreamed that he was holding the sun. But Liu Pang came and pushed him down and took it away. When he awoke, he sighed, "That's God's will, I cannot prevail against<sup>4</sup> him."

His soldiers came in and reported to him, "The enemy is pressing close.<sup>5</sup> Stand up, King." It was daybreak.<sup>6</sup> He fought with his enemy, but he did not prevail. He rode to the Wu River. He turned his face, and saw the soldiers of Liu Pang coming like a flood. Then he cried, "I have won seventy battles. To-day's defeat is God's will."

1. sincerely advise, 忠告. 2. surrender to, 投降. 3. cavaliers, 騎兵.  
4. prevail against, 勝過. 5. pressing close, 逼近. 6. daybreak, 黎明.



There was a boatman beside him. He said to him, "Cross the river and there you may establish your domain."<sup>1</sup> Hsiang Yü jumped into the boat, but his horse would not follow. It neighed,<sup>2</sup> and jumped into the river and drowned. All his soldiers were frightened. He felt extreme agony, and said to his old chum, Lu Ma-tung,<sup>3</sup> "I have heard the saying, whoever gets my head will receive one thousand pieces of gold and become a high official! You have been very kind to me. . . ." With that he took out his sword and killed himself. Yang Hsi then brought Hsiang Yü's head to Liu Pang. Liu Pang mourned for him, saying, "You and I were brothers, but in the struggle for the kingdom, we were enemies."

1. establish your domain, 建立國土. 2. neighed, 馬嘶. 3. Lu Ma-tung, 呂馬通.





"The official was Lu Tung, then defense commissioner of Luan district."



WANG TSO<sup>1</sup>

In the Sung dynasty the Mongols<sup>2</sup> used to attack China. They were most of the time driven back by General Yo Fei.<sup>3</sup> Once the Mongol prince<sup>4</sup> led a large army to attack China, and camped in Chuhsienchên.<sup>5</sup> General Yo Fei with his army came out to defeat the enemy. Now suddenly there came a young general from the Mongol's army. He was mighty and ever victorious,<sup>6</sup> and easily beat General Yo Fei. That young general was Lu Wen-lung,<sup>7</sup> son of the late General Lu Tung,<sup>8</sup> once defense commissioner<sup>9</sup> of Luan district<sup>10</sup>. When Luan had been conquered by the Mongol prince, Lu Tung committed suicide, and the Mongol prince took Wen-lung, then a sucking child, captive together with his wet-nurse<sup>11</sup> and brought him up. Wen-lung called the Mongol prince father, and did not know that he was a stranger in a strange land,<sup>12</sup> serving his father's enemy.

In General Yo Fei's army there was an official named Wang Tso. He was a sworn brother of

1. Wang Tso, 王佐. 2. Mongols, 蒙古人. 3. Yo Fei, 岳飛. 4. Mongol prince, 蒙古太子 (指金兀杰). 5. Chuhsienchên, 朱仙鎮. 6. mighty and ever victorious, 強有力且常勝. 7. Lu Wen-lung, 陸文龍. 8. Lu Tung, 陸登. 9. defense commissioner, 邊防大臣. 10. Luan district, 蘆安州. 11. wet-nurse, 奶媽. 12. stranger in a strange land, 身處異國.



General Yo Fei. When he saw the melancholy face<sup>1</sup> of the general caused by his defeat at the hands of Mongols, he thought out a plan. He said to himself, "I have read from the annals of ancient China how Yao Li<sup>2</sup> cut off his arm and murdered Ching Chi.<sup>3</sup> Why cannot I copy that model? If I can get near the Mongol prince, I will stab<sup>4</sup> him." With such strong determination he chopped off his right arm and wrapped<sup>5</sup> it up in a piece of cloth. He then came privily<sup>6</sup> to see the general. "Be not alarmed, Brother-General, I have received much favor from you, I desire to return your kindness.<sup>7</sup> I have chopped off my right arm, and would go and get near the Mongol prince and kill him. If you do not let me go, I'll commit suicide instantly." Hearing this, the general wept, saying, "Since you have so noble an ideal, I cannot detain<sup>8</sup> you. Go in peace, your family I will take care of."<sup>9</sup>

Wang Tso then started for the enemy's camp that very night. He reached there next day early in the morning.

The Mongol prince asked Wang Tso who he was and whence he came. Wang Tso then replied, "I am a former minister of Tungting Lake.<sup>10</sup> A

1. melancholy face, 憂戚之面. 2. Yao Li, 要離. 3. Ching Chi, 慶忌.  
4. stab, 刺. 5. wrapped, 包裹. 6. privily, 祕密. 7. your kindness, 你的仁慈.  
8. detain, 留阻. 9. take care of, 照顧. 10. Tungting Lake, 洞庭湖.



traitor had presented the map to General Yo Fei, who came and conquered the Lake, and I was taken prisoner to his army. Now Your Royal Highness<sup>1</sup> has defeated Yo Fei. Last night I spoke to him that he had better negotiate with<sup>2</sup> you for an armistice.<sup>3</sup> But he would not listen to my advice, and so he chopped off my right arm and scolded me, because I am not a true soldier. I do not see any hope in him, and so have come to you." With this Wang Tso presented his right arm, and wept bitterly.<sup>4</sup>

The Mongol prince was moved by Wang Tso's speech, received him, gave him a title, the "Sorrowful Man,"<sup>5</sup> with free access to<sup>6</sup> all the Mongol's camp.

Not long after, Wang Tso met an old woman. They did not know each other. That lady was no other than the wet-nurse of Lu Wen-lung. Wang Tso's local dialect caused her to remember her old home in China. Wang Tso asked her why she was there, and she told him that she had been brought here with Lu Wen-lung thirteen years ago.

Wang Tso called on the old lady again. This time he met Lu Wen-lung. He asked the

1. Your Royal Highness, 陛下 (指金兀杰). 2. negotiate with, 講和.  
3. armistice, 休戰. 4. wept bitterly, 痛哭. 5. "Sorrowful Man," 苦  
人兒. 6. free access to, 自由出入.



"Sorrowful Man" to tell him stories of China. Wang Tso started with the ancient Warring Nations.<sup>1</sup> The young general was very much interested.<sup>2</sup>

Next day, Wang Tso met Lu Wen-lung again in his camp. Wen-lung asked, "Have you any interesting stories to tell me, oh, 'sorrowful' officer?" "Yes, there is one, which I wish only you to hear. You had better dismiss all your guards and soldiers." That request was readily complied with.<sup>3</sup> Wang Tso then presented him with a picture, and asked him to examine it carefully.

The picture depicted vividly<sup>4</sup> how his father, Lu Tung, and his mother had committed suicide before the Mongol prince came into his yamen. There was a wet-nurse with a baby in her arm. That woman was weeping, and many foreign soldiers were standing beside her.

"What does this picture mean?" asked Wen-lung.

Wang Tso then replied, "Let me tell you what this picture is," pointing to the picture. "The official was Lu Tung, then defense commissioner of Luan district; the lady was his wife surnamed Hsieh.<sup>5</sup> The baby in the arms of the wet-nurse

1. ancient Warring Nations, 古代戰國. 2. was very much interested, 頗覺有味. 3. complied with, 允許. 4. vividly, 活潑. 5. Hsieh, 謝氏.



was Lu Wen-lung, the son of Lu Tung. The foreign soldiers were of the Mongol prince! Both Lu Tung and his wife had committed suicide before the Mongol prince came, and the baby and the wet-nurse were taken captives to the Mongols. That was thirteen years ago. It is a great shame that Wen-lung does not know the story, and that he calls the Mongol prince father."

No sooner had Wang Tso finished his address than the old lady came out weeping and saying, "I have heard what the 'sorrowful' officer said from beginning to end; all this is truth. Oh, how pitiful a scene when your parents died thirteen years ago!" So saying, the old lady wept, all the louder.

Wen-lung was greatly moved by Wang Tso's persuading speech, left the Mongol prince, returned to China, and rendered valuable military service<sup>1</sup> for China by defeating the Mongol soldiers.

1. valuable military service, 可貴的軍事服務.





He struck the beast with all his might.



WU SUNG<sup>1</sup> AND THE TIGER

In the Sung dynasty, at Chingyang Pass,<sup>2</sup> Yangko district,<sup>3</sup> there was a fierce tiger which would often kill the people who happened to pass that way.

Now Wu Sung was a mighty man. He had been away from home for a long time. One day as he was returning home to see his elder brother, he had to cross the Chingyang Pass. It was about noon, and he felt hungry. He saw before him a restaurant. He went in and drank eighteen cups of wine and ate a large plate of beef, for he was a great eater. He was about to continue his journey,<sup>4</sup> but the manager of the restaurant told him of the tiger that roamed about<sup>5</sup> the Pass toward evening,<sup>6</sup> and said that the tiger had killed many a traveler. The manager also advised him to stay in the shop overnight.<sup>7</sup>

"I am from Chingho district,<sup>8</sup> and have crossed the Pass no less than twenty times.<sup>9</sup> I do not

1. Wu Sung, 武松. 2. Chingyang Pass, 景陽崗. 3. Yangko district, 陽穀縣. 4. continue his journey, 繼續前進. 5. roamed about, 遊行. 6. toward evening, 傍晚. 7. stay in the shop overnight, 宿在店中過夜. 8. Chingho district, 清河縣. 9. no less than twenty times, 不下二十次.



fear it," Wu Sung replied. With that he went off with a club in his hand.

Having walked forty li, Wu Sung reached the Pass. He saw an oak, on which were written the words: "There is a fierce tiger here roaming about the Pass. Travelers are warned against passing here alone." He laughed at these words, and passed on. The sun was now setting.<sup>1</sup> He came to a temple, and saw a similar note warning of the tiger. He went further, and came to a large stone, and rested himself on it. Suddenly there came a screaming<sup>2</sup> down the wind. The tiger jumped forth. It was hungry and thirsty. It withdrew itself a little and turned a somersault.<sup>3</sup> Wu Sung saw it and hid himself a bit behind the stone. The tiger's roar<sup>4</sup> was like thunder, and the whole hill echoed with its roaring.<sup>5</sup> It reared up its tail<sup>6</sup> as hard as steel. Wu Sung quickly raised his fist and struck the beast with all his might,<sup>7</sup> and knocked it down. He kicked its nose with his right foot, and then killed it with his club. It was dark, and Wu Sung was hungry. He came down the Pass, for he feared if another tiger should come out he would have to face it, or he should be killed. While he was

1. sun was setting, 日落. 2. screaming, 驚號. 3. turned a somersault, 打虎跳. 4. roar, 嘯. 5. echoed with its roaring, 因虎嘯而發回音. 6. reared up its tail, 豎其尾. 7. with all his might, 盡其力.



returning he saw in the dark two hunters in tiger's skin<sup>1</sup> coming toward him. He was frightened, and asked them who they were. The men were also surprised that he should be walking alone in the Pass. He then told them: "I am Wu Sung from Chingho district. While crossing the Pass, I met a tiger, and killed it. See the blood stain<sup>2</sup> on my hands. If you do not believe, follow me and see the beast."

Hearing the report the men were filled with joy. They followed him with torches and came to the Pass and saw the tiger lying dead. They tied the tiger and carried it down the slope.<sup>3</sup> They asked Wu Sung to sit in a sedan chair<sup>4</sup> and go to the elder of the village. All the hunters in the village came out to see him, and gave him a good feast and asked him to stay overnight.

Next morning, the people presented Wu Sung with rolls of beautiful silk,<sup>5</sup> saying, "We are grateful to you for your brave deed. The tiger has killed many of our dear ones. It has been a great terror to us. Please accept this little gift as a mark of appreciation of your bravery."<sup>6</sup>

Some people had reported Wu Sung's brave deed to the magistrate of the district. The

1. hunters in tiger's skin, 蒙虎皮之獵人. 2. blood stain, 血跡. 3. down the slope, 下山. 4. sedan chair, 轎子. 5. rolls of beautiful silk, 綢緞多疋. 6. a mark of appreciation of your bravery, 表示感激你的勇氣.



magistrate sent a sedan chair to welcome him to his yamen, and asked him how he killed the fierce tiger. Wu Sung told it without any air of pride.<sup>1</sup> The magistrate was much pleased with his brave deed and gave him ten thousand cash. But he refused to accept this, saying, "My work is too small to receive reward. May I ask you to distribute the money to the people whose relatives have been killed by the beast?" To which the magistrate replied, "Do it as you please."<sup>2</sup> He then distributed the money to the people there. They thanked him very much and told of his brave deed far and wide.<sup>3</sup> That was a great day in the village.

1. without any air of pride, 毫無驕氣. 2. Do it as you please, 隨你便.  
3. far and wide, 遠近.



## THE TRUE AND THE FALSE LI K'UEI

When Li K'uei, the Black Whirlwind,<sup>2</sup> saw that Sung Kiang<sup>3</sup> had brought his mother to Liangshan,<sup>4</sup> he wept, murmuring, "You have brought your mother, must I not bring mine? She is old and needs my care."

Chao Kai,<sup>5</sup> the leader of the Liangshan band of brigands,<sup>6</sup> said, "We will send some men to go with you to bring your mother."

"That won't do,<sup>7</sup> for Brother Li is so hot-tempered.<sup>8</sup> He will make trouble on the way.<sup>9</sup> He has killed many persons at Kiangchowfu.<sup>10</sup> Everybody there knows him. There is still an order of arrest<sup>11</sup> against him in his native district," interposed<sup>12</sup> Sung Kiang.

"You are unkind, anyway. You have brought your parents to the hill,<sup>13</sup> but you would let my mother die in her home," said Li K'uei.

"If you will promise me to do three things, I will let you go—drink no wine on the way, quietly bring your mother, and do not take your two hatchets<sup>14</sup> with you," said Sung Kiang.

1. Li K'uei, 李逵. 2. the Black Whirlwind, 黑旋风. 3. Sung Kiang, 宋江. 4. Liangshan, 梁山. 5. Chao Kai, 晁盖. 6. band of brigands, 盜黨. 7. that won't do, 那不行. 8. hot-tempered, 性急的. 9. on the way, 在路上. 10. Kiangchowfu, 江州府. 11. order of arrest, 通緝令. 12. interposed, 插說; 從中勸說. 13. to the hill, 到梁山. 14. hatchets, 斧.



“Easy, easy, these are easy to me. Set your heart,<sup>1</sup> Brother, I am going right away.” So saying, he went down from Liangshan.

After several days' journey, he came to a deep forest. It was toward evening. While he was walking, there came suddenly from the forest, a man with two hatchets in his hands, who shouted, “Give me your purse.”

“Who are you, that dare to rob here?” asked Li K'uei.

“Oh, the very mention of my name<sup>2</sup> would make you scared.<sup>3</sup> I am Li K'uei, the Black Whirlwind,” said the man. “Hand me your purse quickly.”

Li K'uei laughed, saying, “You rascal, why use my name and rob here?” He ran toward his enemy, fell upon<sup>4</sup> him, and stamped his feet on the latter's breast,<sup>5</sup> and said, “I am Li K'uei, the Black Whirlwind, now do you know?”

“Spare my life! Spare my life!” begged the false Li K'uei. “My real name is Li Kuei,<sup>6</sup> or Li, the Devil. Because you are so well known both on land and sea, so I have used your name to frighten travelers that may pass.”

“Villain,<sup>7</sup> you have spoiled my name, and copied my manners.”<sup>8</sup> Li K'uei was about to<sup>9</sup> kill Li Kuei with the latter's hatchet.

1. set your heart, 請放心. 2. the very mention of my name, 一說我名. 3. scared, 嚇死. 4. fell upon, 襲擊. 5. stamped his feet on the latter's breast, 腳踏在後者的胸上. 6. Li Kuei, 李鬼. 7. villain, 惡人. 8. copied my manners, 學我的樣. 9. was about to, 將.



"Wait, Father! If you kill me, you kill my mother, too, who is now ninety years old. She depends on me," said Li Kuei.

"I am going to take care of my mother. If I kill that rascal whose mother depends upon him, God will not bless me!"<sup>1</sup> Li K'uei mused. "All right, I will spare you to-day, but you must not use my name any more." "I dare not," said Li Kuei.

"Since you are a filial son, I will give you one tael. Rob no more, but trade with the silver."

Li Kuei thanked his namesake<sup>2</sup> and went away. Li K'uei, the Black Whirlwind, went on his journey, and came to a cottage. He felt hungry and entered the cottage where a country woman was sitting. He addressed her, "Sister, I am a traveler, and am hungry. As I cannot find any restaurant, would you kindly give me some wine and food for which I will pay?" "We have no wine here. But if you want rice, I shall be glad to cook some for you," the woman replied.

"All right, for I am hungry too."

Li K'uei then went to the back door and washed his hands. He saw a man running into the cottage. The woman asked him, "Brother, what is the matter with your leg?"

1. God will not bless me, 天將不佑我. 2. namesake, 同名者.



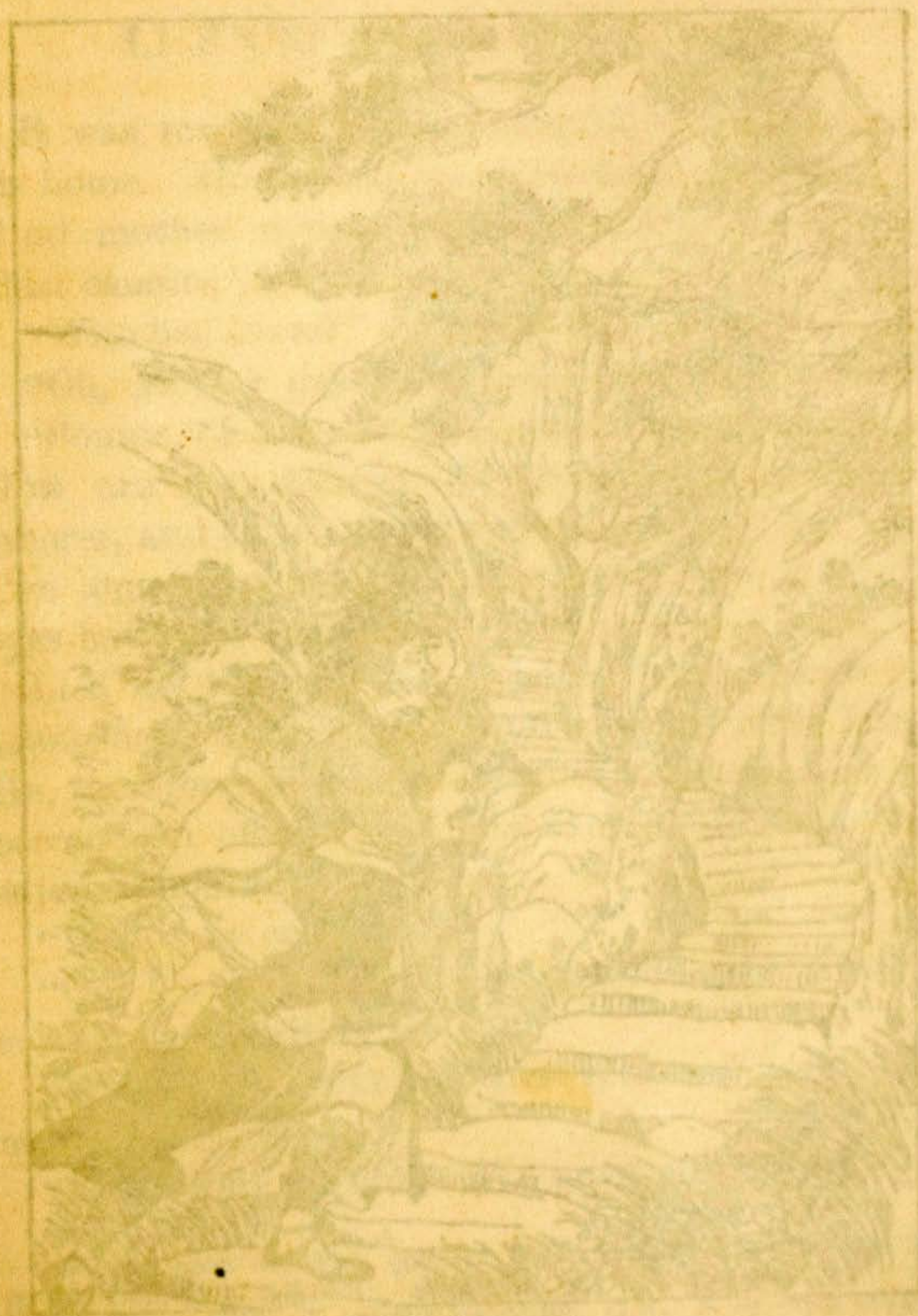
“What a pity, I met the true Li K‘uei and he wounded me in the leg. When he was about to kill me, I told him a lie<sup>1</sup> that my aged mother would die, if he killed me. Then he spared my life, and gave me a tael, and asked me to change my vocation to support my mother.”<sup>2</sup>

“Hush!<sup>3</sup> Just a few minutes ago, a dark-faced fellow came in and asked me to cook rice. He is now sitting at the back door. I think he must be the man. You go and see if he is the man. If he is, we may poison him,<sup>4</sup> and rob him and move to the city,” said the woman.

Li K‘uei overheard all the conversation. He shouted immediately, “Villain, I have spared your life and given you a tael. But now you have planned to kill me.” He came on and caught Li Kuei and killed him, but the woman fled. He ate the rice, and burned down the cottage and proceeded on his journey.<sup>5</sup>

1. told him a lie, 說謊. 2. support my mother, 供養母親. 3. Hush 不許作聲. 4. poison him, 毒死他. 5. proceeded on his journey, 趕他的路程.





"Now I am thirty, give me a little time."





"Son, I am thirsty, give me a little drink."



## LI K'UEI AND HIS MOTHER

It was toward evening when Li K'uei reached his home. He pushed open the door<sup>1</sup> and saw his blind mother sitting on the bed chanting Buddhist classics.<sup>2</sup>

"Who has come?" asked his mother.

"Oh, Mother dear, your son Bull<sup>3</sup> has come."

"Sonnie,<sup>4</sup> I haven't seen you for a long time. How are you faring? Your brother is still a laborer, and earns barely enough a living for me. I've long wept for your absence. Now my two eyes have lost sight."<sup>5</sup>

Li K'uei thought that if he said he was now in Liangshan, his mother would not go<sup>6</sup> with him. He, therefore, told her a lie. "Your Bull has now become an official<sup>7</sup> and has come to take you to enjoy happiness."<sup>8</sup>

"Well, how can I go?"

"Oh, I will carry you to the road, where there is a carriage waiting for you."

"Wait until your brother returns," said his mother.

"Don't wait for him. We must go at once."

1. pushed open the door, 推開門. 2. chanting Buddhist classics, 唸經. 3. Bull, 鉄牛(李達奶名). 4. Sonnie, 兒呀. 5. lost sight, 失明. 6. would not go, 不行. 7. become an official, 做官. 8. to enjoy happiness, 享福.



“When he and his mother were about to start, Li Ta,<sup>1</sup> Li K'uei's brother, came with a barrel of rice.<sup>2</sup> No sooner had Li Ta entered the room than Li K'uei said, “Brother, I have not seen you for a long time!”

To which his brother immediately replied angrily, “You rascal, why come here, to get me into trouble?”<sup>3</sup>

“Bull has now become an official, and has come to care for me,” interposed the mother.

“Don't believe him, Mother, that's a lie. Formerly he killed people and I was put into prison in lieu of him.<sup>4</sup> I have heard that he is now a robber at Liangshan and has looted<sup>5</sup> Kiangchowfu. Only day before yesterday<sup>6</sup> the magistrate sent an order of arrest. I was almost re-arrested, had it not been<sup>7</sup> for a certain rich man who had pleaded for me,<sup>8</sup> saying, ‘His brother has not come home for the last ten years. There must be another Li K'uei.’ That rich man also spent a lot of money<sup>9</sup> at the yamen. The rascal should have died, but now he has come home and told a lie.”

“Brother, don't worry, go with me to the Mount<sup>10</sup> and enjoy happiness.” Li Ta was angry

1. Li Ta, 李達. 2. a barrel of rice, 一桶飯. 3. get me into trouble, 使我爲難. 4. in lieu of him, 代替他. 5. looted, 搶掠. 6. day before yesterday, 前天. 7. had it not been, 若無. 8. pleaded for me, 爲我辯護. 9. a lot of money, 許多錢. 10. to the Mount, 上山 (梁山).



at that sentence. He wished to beat him, but he could not overcome<sup>1</sup> him. So he put down the barrel of rice on the ground and went out.

Li K'uei thought that his brother must have gone to the magistrate to get him arrested. So he hurried away and carried his mother through zigzag ways and paths.<sup>2</sup> Soon they came to a slope. It was dark. But his mother did not know whether it was day or night.

"Son, I am thirsty, give me a little drink."

"Mother, please wait for a while.<sup>3</sup> After we cross this pass, we can lodge at an inn."<sup>4</sup>

"I am not so hungry as I am dying thirsty,"<sup>5</sup> said the mother. They now came to a large stone. He put his mother on it, and said, "Sit down, Mother, I will go and fetch water for you."<sup>6</sup> He went to a stream and drank of the water, and thought, "How can I carry water to mother?" He looked around and saw a temple just beyond him, where he found a stone tripod.<sup>7</sup> He cleansed the tripod with some grass, and filled it with water and carried it to his mother.

But when he returned to the stone, he did not find his mother. He cried aloud, "Mother! Mother!" but there was no response.<sup>8</sup> He was

1. overcome, 勝. 2. zigzag ways and paths, 彎曲路徑. 3. wait for a while, 稍待片刻. 4. lodge at an inn, 住宿旅舍. 5. dying thirsty, 渴死. 6. fetch water for you, 爲你取水. 7. stone tripod, 石香爐. 8. no response, 無回聲.



very much surprised. He walked further and found drops of blood here and there,<sup>1</sup> and saw near a cave two tigers licking<sup>2</sup> a human leg. He then shouted, "Damned animals,<sup>3</sup> I have come from Liangshan to care for my mother. But you have devoured<sup>4</sup> her. Whose leg is that, if not my dear mother's?" He quickly took out his sword and killed one tiger, but the other tiger ran into the cave. He followed the tiger into the cave and killed it, too.

While Li K'uei was in the cave, the mother tiger<sup>5</sup> came. He shouted, "You must have devoured my mother," and he tried to stab the tigress. The tigress ran away, but after running a few yards,<sup>6</sup> she fell down and died.

Li K'uei walked further. Suddenly there came jumping toward him a very big tiger. He quickly stabbed it with all his might. The tiger roared so that the whole mountain seemed to quake, and it then died.

Then he went to the temple and slept there overnight.

1. drops of blood here and there, 血跡東一堆西一堆. 2. licking, 舐.  
3. damned animals, 該死的畜牲. 4. devoured, 吞吃. 5. mother tiger, 雌虎.  
6. a few yards, 幾碼.



SAN-HU<sup>1</sup>

In Chungking,<sup>2</sup> Szechwan,<sup>3</sup> there was a man named An Ta-cheng,<sup>4</sup> who married a wife named San-hu. His mother treated San-hu very cruelly.<sup>5</sup> When San-hu dressed well<sup>6</sup> in the morning, her mother-in-law would scold her; when she did not dress, her mother-in-law would scold her just the same.<sup>7</sup>

Ta-cheng himself was a filial son. He beat San-hu to please his mother. Why he married San-hu was primarily<sup>8</sup> to serve his mother. Now, as his mother did not like San-hu at all, Ta-cheng divorced her, and wished to send her back to her own mother. San-hu wept, for she had no face to see her parents.<sup>9</sup> She tried to commit suicide, but Ta-cheng stopped her, and sent her to his aunt on his father's side,<sup>10</sup> without letting his mother know about it.

Some days later, Ta-cheng's mother visited his aunt and found San-hu there. She was very angry and asked the aunt, "Why do you keep San-hu here?"

1. San-hu, 珊瑚. 2. Chungking, 重慶. 3. Szechwan, 四川. 4. An Ta-cheng, 安大成. 5. very cruelly, 極兇暴. 6. dressed well, 穿得好. 7. just the same, 一樣. 8. primarily, 根本的; 初意. 9. had no face to see her parents, 無面目去見他雙親. 10. aunt on his father's side, 姑母.



"I keep San-hu, not your daughter-in-law,"<sup>1</sup> the aunt replied.

Ta-cheng's mother was silenced and returned.

Ta-cheng then sent San-hu to his aunt on his mother's side,<sup>2</sup> who wished to send her back, but San-hu was unwilling. She wished to stay with her aunt. San-hu's brother wished to remarry her to some other person, but to that she would not agree.

Now Erh-cheng,<sup>3</sup> Ta-cheng's brother, grew up and married a wife named Chang-ku.<sup>4</sup> She was very cruel, more cruel than her mother-in-law. She treated her mother-in-law as a slave. Whenever her mother-in-law was angry, Chang-ku would scold her, but her mother-in-law did not provoke<sup>5</sup> her.

Like Ta-cheng, Erh-cheng was a filial son. He helped his mother in the household duties.<sup>6</sup> The mother only sighed in private, and later she got sick. Ta-cheng and Erh-cheng served her, but not Chang-ku, who would even not allow Erh-cheng to wait at his mother's bed.<sup>7</sup> Ta-cheng found himself too busy attending to his sick mother, and went to tell that to his aunt. The aunt came with food and visited the poor sick

1. daughter-in-law, 媳婦. 2. aunt on his mother's side, 姨母. 3. Erh-cheng, 二成. 4. Chang-ku, 章姑. 5. provoke, 惹犯. 6. household duties, 家中事務. 7. wait at his mother's bed, 侍奉母親.



mother. "You have a good daughter-in-law, but I have not," said the mother.

"Yes, you do have a very good one whom you do not know. While she was here, you didn't recognize her labor.<sup>1</sup> When you were angry, she still served you," replied the aunt.

The cruel mother was now moved, wept, and asked if San-hu had remarried. The aunt said she would find out.

Days later, the mother was well, and the aunt wished to return. But the mother said, "I will die, anyway, for Chang-ku, my younger daughter-in-law, treats me very badly."

"You better divide the property between Ta-cheng and Erh-cheng," advised the aunt.

Then the mother gave good land to Erh-cheng only to please Chang-ku.<sup>2</sup> The next day she went to the aunt's.

"Why did you drive out San-hu?" the aunt asked.

"Oh, I only scold her," the mother replied.

"You were cruel to her, and have driven her out that should have been kept, and have kept the one that should have been driven out. What I gave you was made by San-hu, your daughter-in-law," said the aunt.

1. her labor, 她的勞苦. 2. only to please Chang-ku, 只使章姑歡喜.



"What? Is San-hu at your home?" asked the mother.

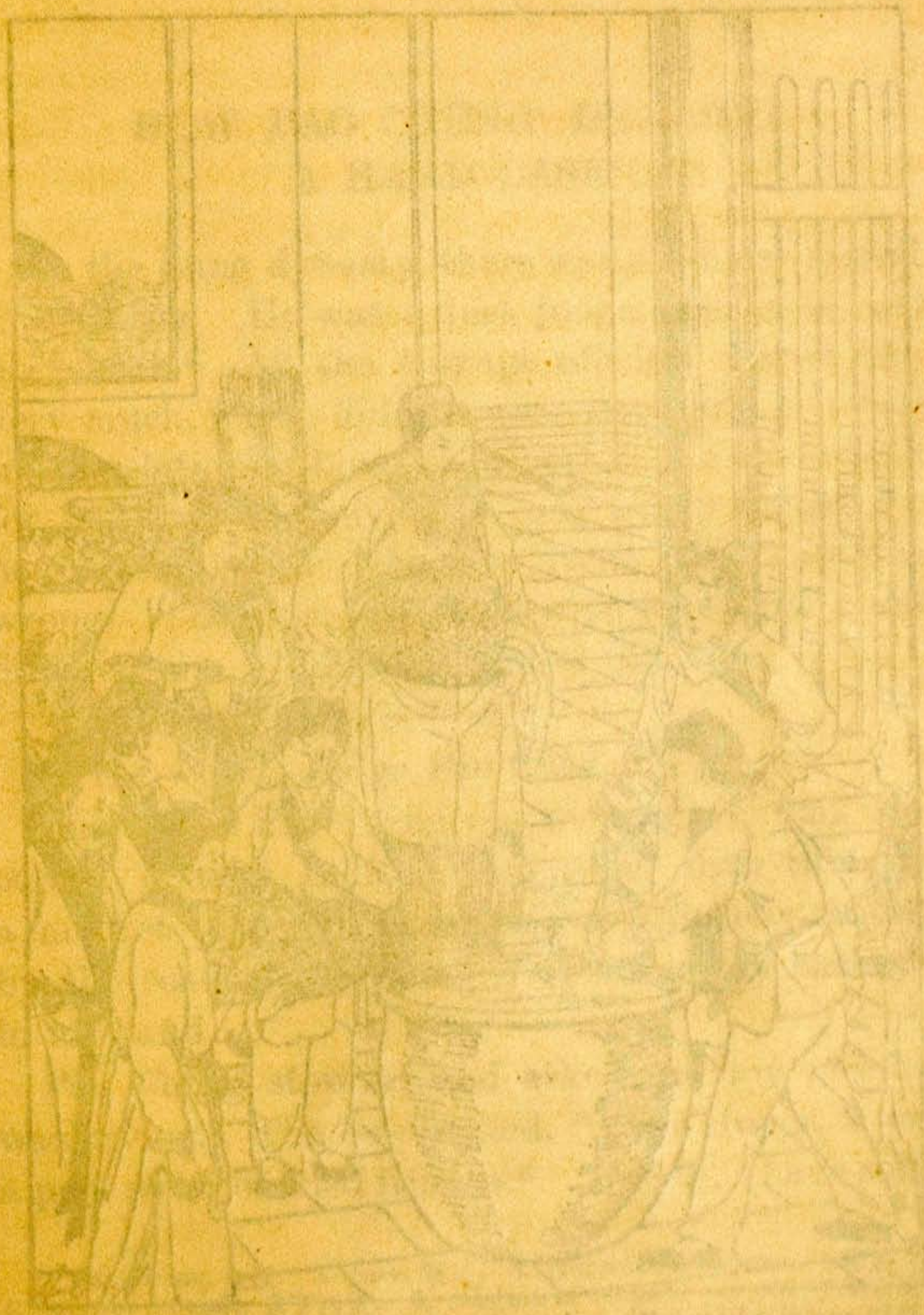
"Yes, she has been here with me for a long time. She wove and has saved a lot of **money** to buy presents for you."

The poor cruel mother was moved, saying, "I have no face to see her to-day."

The aunt then called San-hu to meet her mother-in-law. San-hu came out and knelt down, but the mother-in-law felt very ashamed,<sup>1</sup> and she beat herself. The aunt persuaded her not to do so, and through the mediation of the aunt, the mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law were now reconciled.

1. felt very ashamed, 深覺慚愧.





Twenty each into the hall.





Judge Pao asked the people to cast their  
twenty cash into the butt.



## HOW PAO CHÊNG<sup>1</sup> DECIDED A HARD CASE<sup>2</sup>

In the Sung dynasty, there was a scholar named Pao Chêng. He was a just judge, and respected no person.<sup>3</sup> All the corrupt officials<sup>4</sup> feared him very much, for he did not care whether a criminal was a relation of kings or princes.<sup>5</sup> He stood only for justice.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, he was a wise judge, for he could discern<sup>7</sup> who was right and who was wrong. Therefore, all the people loved him, and honored him. Folklore<sup>8</sup> praises him thus:

“In Hades,<sup>9</sup> there is God,  
In the world, Judge Pao Chêng.”<sup>10</sup>

Once when Pao Chêng was making a circuit in a certain district, he rode in a sedan chair through a market place where he saw a little boy sitting by the roadside, weeping over an empty basket<sup>11</sup> in his hand.

Pao Chêng stopped and asked the boy why he was crying. The boy replied, “Your Honor, I am a poor seller of fried fritters.<sup>12</sup> To-day, I have sold

1. Pao Chêng, 包拯. 2. case, 案子. 3. respected no person, 不袒護人.  
4. corrupt officials, 貪官污吏. 5. relation of kings or princes, 王親國戚.  
6. stood only for justice, 只顧公道. 7. discern, 辨別. 8. folklore, 歌謠.  
9. Hades, 地獄; 陰間. 10. Judge Pao Chêng, 包老爺. 11. empty basket, 空籃.  
12. seller of fried fritters, 賣油條者.



all the fritters for two hundred cash, and put them in my basket. With that amount of money, I hoped to buy rice; but as I was tired, I put the basket on the stone, and rested for a while. I am so sorry that when I got up from the stone, the cash had been stolen."

"According to your story,"<sup>1</sup> said Judge Pao, "you put your cash in your basket, and you put your basket on the stone. I think the stone must have stolen your money." With that, Judge Pao ordered his attendants to carry that stone to the yamen for trial.<sup>2</sup>

The people who heard that Pao Chêng was about to try<sup>3</sup> the stone as a thief, thronged to the yamen<sup>4</sup> to hear the case. Pao Chêng took his seat,<sup>5</sup> ordered the stone to be put in the court, and asked it,

"Stone, did you steal the boy's money?"

Then he asked his attendants to beat the stone with canes.<sup>6</sup>

All the people in the court began to laugh at the silly way in which Pao Chêng was trying the case. Judge Pao remained reserved and became angry, beating his table,<sup>7</sup> and said, "You

1. according to your story, 據你說. 2. for trial, 去審問. 3. about to try, 將審. 4. thronged to the yamen, 擁入衙門. 5. took his seat, 就座. 6. canes, 杖. 7. beating his table, 拍桌子



have been very impolite to the court, and shall be fined three days' imprisonment<sup>1</sup> as punishment."

All the people then were greatly frightened, knelt down, and humbly besought him for forgiveness.<sup>2</sup> Pao Chêng said that he would not forgive them, unless and until every one of them should pay twenty cash.<sup>3</sup> Judge Pao then had his attendant bring a butt of water<sup>4</sup> and put it in the court, and asked the people one by one to cast their twenty cash into the butt.

When two persons had cast their fines<sup>5</sup> into the butt, Judge Pao let them go. Then there came the third person, and he cast in his cash. Judge Pao saw some oily substance floating on the surface of the water,<sup>6</sup> and said to him, "You are the thief that has stolen the money."

The man wished to deny the charge. But Pao Chêng asked his attendants to examine his clothes, and they found there were one hundred and eighty oily cash<sup>7</sup> in his pocket, no more and no less.<sup>8</sup> Pao Chêng then ordered the thief to return the cash to the boy, gave the thief a thrashing,<sup>9</sup> and let all the others go.

1. three days' imprisonment, 拘禁三天. 2. forgiveness, 赦免. 3. twenty cash, 二十文錢. 4. a butt of water, 一缸水. 5. their fines, 他們的罰款. 6. oily substance floating on the surface of the water, 水面浮有油光. 7. oily cash, 有油的錢. 8. no more and no less, 不多亦不少. 9. thrashing, 責打.