

# Chung Hwa

## English Fortnightly

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錢歌川主編

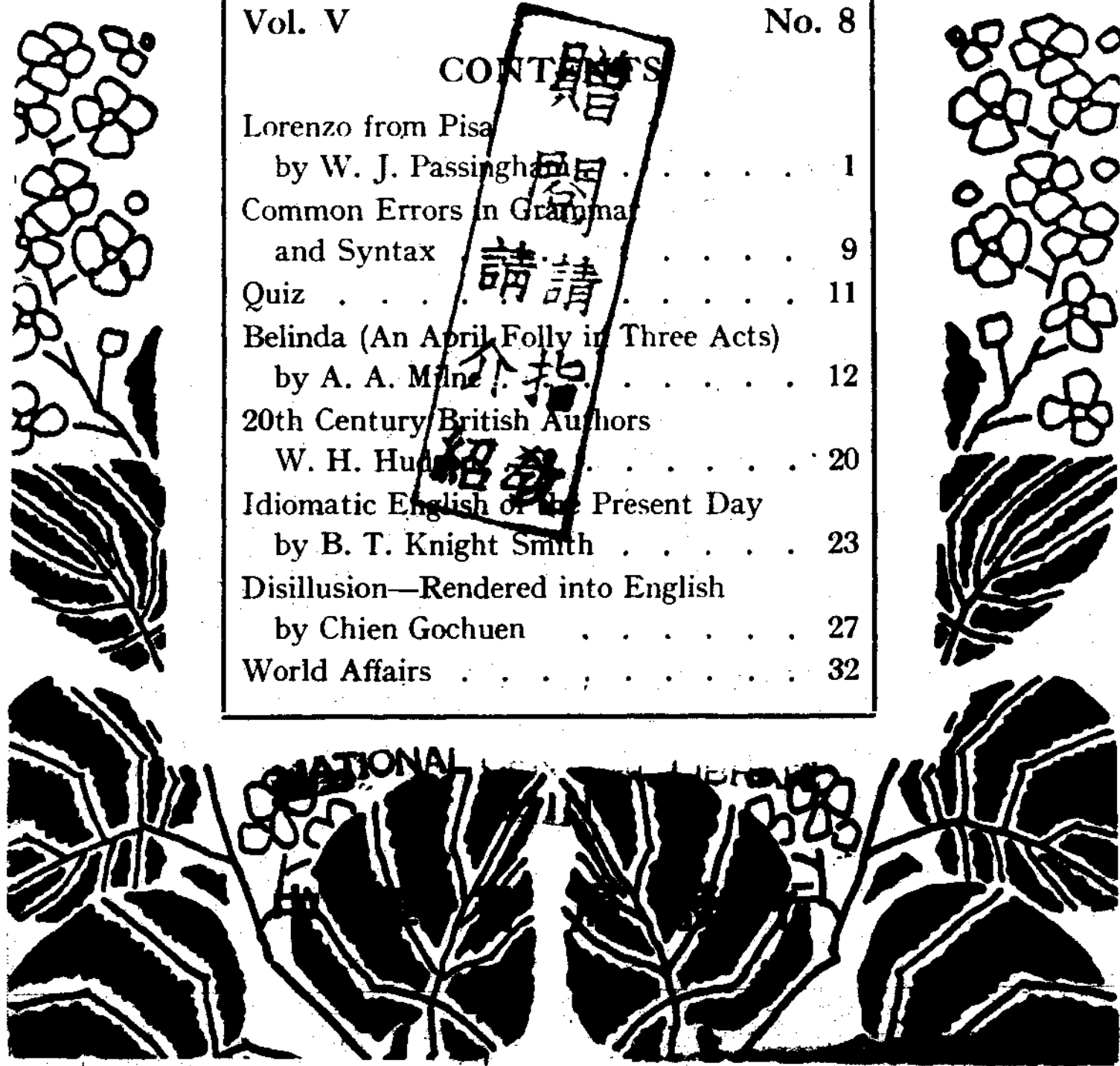
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# LORENZO FROM PISA

BY W. J. PASSINGHAM

## 寶物守護者一(續)

錢歌川譯註

Gently but firmly the crowd were dispersed. But for minutes after the last of them had disappeared Pilling heard the echo of their savage shouts, "Give us Lorenzo—Lorenzo of Pisa!"

A weary voice at Pilling's elbow said: "Poor Lorenzo! I am glad you are here, signor. Your remarkable powers are known even in this benighted<sup>1</sup> city."

In the uncertain light from glass candelabras high overhead, Pilling saw the frail figure of a priest clad in a black cassock<sup>2</sup> and biretta.<sup>3</sup>

"I am instructed to give you all the information you may require," the little Italian priest explained to Pilling and the colonel. "I spent many years in London, and am well acquainted with the English language."

The chemist looked long into the dim interior of the church. "That great golden Cross," he said in subdued tones. "Where did it come from? What is its story?"

溫和地但確實地那羣衆都被驅散了。但是在最後的部分人也走了之後幾分鐘，匹林還聽見那狂叫的回聲：『把洛倫作——比薩的洛倫作拿給我們!』

在匹林的身旁一個疲倦的聲音說：『可憐的洛倫作! 你來了我真高興，先生。你的那種出衆的力量甚至在我們這個愚昧的城市也很有名。』

在高懸在頭上的那些玻璃七星燈臺所發出的微光中，匹林看見了穿着一件黑袈裟，戴着方角帽的，一個僧人的不大顯明的姿態。

『我奉命來供給你們所需要的一切消息。』那矮小的意大利僧人對匹林和上校說明了。『我在倫敦住過好多年，對於英國話很能通達。』

那化驗師坐了那幽暗的教堂內部很久。『那個大的金十字架。』他用一種細弱的聲調說。『這是從那裏來的? 它的來歷怎樣?』

1. 陷入黑暗的; 愚昧的. 2. 袈裟. 3. 方角帽.

“The Toledo Cross originally came with Lorenzo from Pisa Cathedral about seven years ago,” the priest answered. “It is of cedarwood, heavily plated with gold—the gift of a long-dead rich merchant which was transferred to us here as an altar ornament when this church was first built. Where the two beams cross is a cupboard which contained our Cellini casket and a piece of the true Cross. You can go behind the altar itself to make your examination. I—I understand you use something which gives you....”

“That’s right,” Pilling said, and unfastened the lock of his attaché case. “Tell me, have many people passed in and out of the church since your loss was discovered?”

“None,” the priest answered promptly. “We closed the church immediately, although there was an \*air-raid in progress at the time.<sup>4</sup> We keep the church open for shelter while the raids are on. That is how the people learned of the robbery. They think Lorenzo has stolen the casket, and fled the city. But they do not know Lorenzo. He is a giant, with all the strength and endurance one expects from a

『這個脫雷多十字架原是在約莫七年以前，同洛倫作一道從比薩大禮拜運來的，』那僧人回答。『這是洋杉木製的，厚厚地包着金——是一個死了很久的富商捐贈的，遺交給我們這裏作為說教壇的一種裝飾，當這教堂落成的時候，那兩根十字的橫梁，就是裝着我們的捷利尼寶匣和真正十字架的斷片的櫥。你可以走到那說教壇的背後去驗明的。我知道你可以用那種擴大視力的藥...』

『對呀，』匹林說，便把他的小提箱的鎖打開了。『告訴我，自從你們發現失竊之後，是不是有許多人出入過這教堂呢？』

『一個人也沒有，』那僧人隨即回答了。『我們立刻把教堂關閉了，雖則那時正有空襲。普通時候遇有空襲，我們總是開着門讓人們進來躲避的。所以他們知道了被竊的事，他們以為是洛倫作偷了那寶匣，而逃出城外了。但是他們並不知道洛倫作。他是一個巨人，我們所期諸於一個巨人

4. 當時正有空襲。

giant, but he lives only to guard the treasures of the church. Lorenzo has not the intelligence to steal. He seeks nothing but the safety of the Cross and the casket, and lacks the ability even to earn a living in a \*workaday world.<sup>5</sup> Poor Lorenzo! What can we....?"

"When was the robbery first reported?"

"Just after eight o'clock Mass<sup>6</sup> this morning."

Behind the altar, Pilling was now examining the Cross which had once held so great a treasure. It was some six feet high, and when the door was closed the cupboard was almost invisible. Like the skilled chemist he really was, Pilling had cultivated a keen sense of smell. Long and hard he sniffed at the tiny apartment, and then turned to the priest.

"Many of you around here like garlic?" he questioned.

"Many," the priest confessed, "but especially Lorenzo."

From his attaché case Pilling took a \*hypodermic syringe<sup>7</sup> and a tiny phial.<sup>8</sup> Having injected the drug into his sinewy arm, he was thereafter assisted by the colonel in a close inspection of the Toledo

的大力和耐性他都有,但是他只是爲保護這教堂的寶物而生活着.洛倫作沒有偷竊的智力.他除了使這十字架和寶匣安全而外,一無所求,他在這種繁忙的世界中,甚至缺乏求生的能力.可憐的洛倫作!我們要怎樣才能....?』

『這竊案最早在什麼時候得到報告的?』

『就在今天早上做過八點鐘的彌撒後不久.』

匹林現在正在說教壇後面檢查那一度認爲至寶的大十字架.那差不多有六呎高,把門關上之後,那櫃差不多完全看不見.匹林真像一個熟練的化驗一樣,養成了一種銳敏的嗅覺.他長長地用力地在那小房間中嗅了一陣之後,便轉身向那僧人說.

『你們這裏有許多人都喜歡吃大蒜嗎?』他問.

『有許多人,』那僧人告白了,『但尤其是洛倫作.』

匹林從他的手提箱中取出一枝皮下注射針和一小瓶藥來.在他那強壯的手臂把藥注射了之後,他便被上校扶着去仔細觀察脫雷多的十字架.在一個一切東西都

5. 勞碌的世間; 實際的社會. 6. 彌撒; 禮拜. 7. 皮下注射器. 8. 小瓶.

Cross. In a world of things infinitesimal,<sup>9</sup> where grains of dust became gigantic objects, Pilling read a story—the story of a giant hand which had recently intruded there.

Some minutes later, and holding an aching head in his hands, Pilling gave his opinion. “This fellow Lorenzo,” he said, “must have fingers like broomsticks.”

“Very big hands indeed,” the little priest confirmed, “and exceedingly strong. I myself have seen him carry a baulk of timber weighing no less than the English scale of five hundredweights.”

“That’s a quarter of a ton,” Pilling said sceptically. “Anyway, there’s no doubt that Lorenzo had abnormally long fingers. He could only get two of ‘em<sup>10</sup> into the cupboard. By the way, I also saw the marks of the casket in the dust. Lorenzo pinched that casket right enough, and I’ll \*lay odds<sup>11</sup>....”

“Ssh!” said the colonel. “Let’s have a careful look round this place before you put your money down, Pilling.”

While the colonel wandered about the church, Pilling continued to question the priest. “Nobody has seen Lorenzo since this happened?”

9. 無限小的. 10. —them (指 fingers) 之下出賭注.

變得無限小的世界中，一粒微塵都變成了龐然大物，匹林得讀到了一個故事——一個巨人的手最近曾闖入那兒的故事。

幾分鐘之後，用手捧着他那痛疼的頭，匹林發表了他的意見。『洛倫作這個傢伙，』他說，『他的手指一定像掃帚一樣。』

『他確是有很大的手，』那小僧人證實地說，『而且非常強壯。我親眼看見他舉起過一大塊木料定有英衡五百六十磅重。』

『那有四分之一噸重呀，』匹林懷疑地說。『總不，無疑地洛倫作有着異常長大的指頭。他只能伸兩個指頭到那櫥裏去。啊，我還看見在灰塵裏的寶匣的痕跡。洛倫作盜竊了那寶匣無疑，而我將打賭....』

『唏！』上校說。『匹林，在你下賭注以前，讓我們先仔細來觀察這地方一下。』

當上校在教堂中到處走着的時候，匹林繼續在問那僧人一些問題。『自從這事情發生以後，就沒有看見過洛倫作了，是不是？』

11. —give odds. 在對方相當的條件

“Nobody.”

“Well, he’s big enough to be \*one and all.<sup>12</sup> Now let’s marshal our facts. You said that an air-raid was in progress about eight o’clock this morning. Did anything fall near this building?”

“None nearer than just across the road.”

“But it’s quite likely that Lorenzo didn’t go out,” Pilling decided. “Have you noticed the dust marks on the tiled pavement? No? Well, they show that somebody wearing a huge pair of sandals has been and gone from here recently. There are also marks of dragging feet along the tiles. But all these marks are going away from the church entrance to somewhere over there.”

The chemist pointed away to the right of the altar. “Anything in that direction?”

A queer stifled sound escaped<sup>13</sup> the little priest as he followed the direction of Pilling’s forefinger. “The stairway down to the crypt,”<sup>14</sup> he said, “and we never gave the place a thought.”

“Lead the way,” Pilling ordered, and beckoned to the colonel from across the church.

The stairs led downward only a short distance, and ended where

『沒有人。』

『不過他却够高大而容易被人家見到呀。現在讓我們整列一下事實。你說今天早晨正有空襲。是不是在這建築附近有什麼炸彈落下來了呢?』

『最近落下炸彈的地方是在路那邊。』

『但好像洛倫作並沒有跑出去。』匹林決定了。『你注意到敷磚的地上那些灰塵的印子嗎? 沒有? 好吧, 那却指示出最近有一個穿着大草鞋的人走過, 經過兒走去了。那磚上還有被拖走的足跡。但是這一切痕印印都是從教堂入口走到那邊去了。』

那化驗師指着說教壇的右邊。『在那個方向有什麼東西嗎?』

當他跟着匹林的食指所指的方向望去, 那小僧人發出一聲奇怪而抑制的叫聲來。『那石級是走下到地窖去的。』他說, 『而我們從來沒有想到那地方。』

『你帶路去看看。』匹林命令了, 用手招着在教堂那邊的上校。

那石級下去沒有多遠就完了, 盡頭處有一扇鐵棒挾住的高門欄

12. 大家; 所有的人. 13. 發出 14. 地窖.

the passage was barred by a tall, iron-clamped door. Taking a big key from a ring on his girdle, the priest inserted it and turned a heavy lock. The door swung inward, and the priest's hand went to the wall for the light-switch. As the crypt was illuminated, a cry of horror escaped him. Almost at his feet lay the bodies of two soldiers. One glance at the protruding eyes and the purple discoloration<sup>15</sup> of the faces told of death by strangulation.<sup>16</sup>

At that same moment, two enormous hands swept out from behind the door to grab at Henry Pilling and Colonel Drury. Both men were flung across the crypt from the doorway in one swift movement. Pilling had only a fleeting glimpse of a huge man, naked to the waist, twisting out from behind the door, and then the door itself was slammed shut. The three men were alone in the crypt.

Only the scraping of the key as it was turned in the lock on the other side disturbed the silence.

"That's Lorenzo of Pisa—that was," Pilling said as he picked himself up off the cold flagstones. "But what about these two birds<sup>17</sup>....?"

"Germans," pronounced Colonel Drury positively, "Men of the

着。僧人從他腰上一串鑰匙中揀出一把大鑰匙來，插進去，把那一把笨重的鎖打開了。門向內推開來，僧人的手伸到牆上去開燈。地窖中燈光一亮，他立刻發出一聲恐怖的叫聲。差不多就在他的腳跟前，臥着兩個兵士的屍首，一眼望見那突出的眼睛和面孔的紫紅色，便知道是被勒死的。

同時有兩隻巨大的手，從門後面伸出來，要抓住匹林和德洛里上校。他們兩個很快地閃避到地窖的那邊去了。匹林只看到了那巨人一瞥，上身赤裸，從門後面鑽出來，於是那門砰的一下關了。那三個人便關在那地窖裏了。

只有地窖那頭開鎖的聲音擾亂那沉默。

『那正是比薩的洛倫作——就是他。』當他從大扁石的地下爬起來的時候這樣說了。『但這兩個傢伙又是怎麼一回事呀？...』

『德國人。』德洛里上校斷定地說。『而且是布蘭頓堡團的兵士，

15. 變色. 16. 勒死. 17. 傢伙



Brandenburg Regiment \*at that,<sup>18</sup> and dead as they'll ever be."

"It reads<sup>19</sup> as though they came here to pinch that Cellini casket, and Lorenzo had other ideas," Pilling said slowly. "But how do we get out of here?"

An answer in quavering tones came from the little priest. "There is an exit at the other end. Follow me quickly!"

Both Pilling and the colonel were some distance behind the priest when the latter emerged into the main body of the church, and then a shrill cry rang out.

Pilling sprang up the remaining stairs two at a time. The priest was pointing shakily toward the high altar. One look in that direction staggered Pilling. The great Cross of Toledo was gone.

From outside the church could be heard the roaring, \*baying sounds<sup>20</sup> of a frenzied mob, mingled with commands shouted in English. When they reached the portico a ring of British soldiers was being swept aside by one mighty arm belonging to Lorenzo from Pisa. The giant was staggering beneath the weight of the Toledo Cross, while soldiers and civilians hung on to him like hunting dogs.

現在如他們終有那末一天的一樣死了。』

『這看去好像是他們到這裏來盜取捷利尼寶匣的，而洛倫作却不同意。』匹林慢慢地說。『但我們要怎樣才可以走出這個地窖呀？』

那小僧人以發抖的聲音，回答了，『在那頭有一個出口。趕快跟我來！』

當僧人已走出到教堂的殿上而匹林和德洛里都掉在他們後面相當距離的時候，便有一個尖銳的叫聲發出。

匹林兩級一步地跳上石級去了。僧人發抖地指着那高高的說教壇。匹林抬頭一看，也爲之驚倒了。脫雷多的大十字架已不見了。

教堂外面發狂的羣衆所發出的咆哮和狂叫的聲音，混着英國話的命令聲，也能聽見了。當他們走到前廊的時候，便看見一羣英國兵被一隻比薩的洛倫作所有的巨臂，把他們掃到一邊去。那巨人在脫雷多十字架的重荷之下搖搖欲墜，同時那些兵和平民就像獵犬一般地扭着他不放。

18. 而且是. 19. 看去. 20. 狂叫聲.

Under this terrific and impossible burden Lorenzo fell at last, and his countrymen swirled around him kicking and tearing at his naked torso.<sup>21</sup> Only the quick action of British soldiers averted a tragedy, and then the sudden appearance of the little priest in their midst quietened the crowd trying to lynch<sup>22</sup> Lorenzo.

As the priest knelt beside the fallen man, Pilling saw an object that sparkled in white and blue fire pass between them. Swiftly the priest concealed the Cellini casket beneath the ample folds of his cassock.

"Where were you going, my Lorenzo?" he asked softly.

A thin, piping voice answered him in the Italian tongue. "Back to Pisa, Father, for safety."

"Did you kill those two robbers I saw in the crypt?"

"Lorenzo killed them," the piping voice admitted, "but I did not know it was you who opened the door of the crypt. I thought more Germans had come to take the casket."

"Well done, Lorenzo of Pisa," the little priest said warmly, and, quite unconsciously, uttered a most poignant exhortation.<sup>23</sup> "Take up your cross, and follow me."

在這種可怕的人力不能舉起的重荷之下，洛倫作終於倒下了，他的國人渦轉一般地圍到他的身邊來，踢着他，扯着他裸露的身體。幸虧英國兵敏捷的行動，才免於悲劇的發生，於是那小僧人在他們中間突然的出現，把羣衆對他的私刑鎮壓住了。

當那僧人跪下在那倒下的人旁邊的，匹林看見了一個東西在白色和藍色的火光中放着光。很快地那僧人用那寬大的袈裟把那捷利尼的寶匣遮住了。

『我的洛倫作，你預備到那裏去呀？』他溫和地問。

一聲如泣如訴的細聲用意大利話回答他說：『回到比薩去，神甫，爲安全計。』

『我在地窖中看見的那兩個強盜是你殺死的嗎？』

『是洛倫作殺死他們的。』那如泣如訴的聲音承認了，『不過我並不曉得打開那地窖的門的是你呀。我以為又是一些德國人來取寶匣的。』

『做得好，比薩的洛倫作。』那小僧人溫存地說，於是，完全不自覺地，說出了那最深刻的勸告。『拿起你的十字架，跟我來吧。』(完)

21. 身體 (原意爲無頭無肢的石像). 22. 私刑. 23. 勸告.

## COMMON ERRORS IN GRAMMAR AND SYNTAX

### The Pronoun

p. **“My,” “his” etc., used as antecedents.**

1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ Follow in his steps who is your leader.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ Follow in the steps of him who is your leader.} \end{array} \right.$
2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ Try to be his follower who is a great scholar.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ Try to be the follower of him who is a great scholar.} \end{array} \right.$
3.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ Come to my house whose library you want to see.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ As you want to see my library, come to my house.} \end{array} \right.$

q. **“Each,” “every,” “one,” “either,” “nobody,” “everybody,” etc., wrongly treated as plurals.**

1.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ Each of his children inherit a considerable sum.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ Each of his children inherits a considerable sum.} \end{array} \right.$
2.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ Everybody should do their best.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ Everybody should do his best.} \end{array} \right.$
3.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ Nodody in their senses would do that.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ Nobody in his senses would do that.} \end{array} \right.$
4.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ Either of the candidates are capable of making a good officer.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ Either of the candidates is capable of making a good officer.} \end{array} \right.$
5.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Incorrect:} \text{ One never know what to do for the best.} \\ \textit{Correct:} \text{ One never knows what to do for the best.} \end{array} \right.$

6. { *Incorrect:* One have a strong objection to seeing their property destroyed.  
       *Correct:* One has a strong objection to seeing one's property destroyed.

r. **"Each" misplaced.**

1. { *Incorrect:* Le Roman d'un Spahi, Azidaye and Rarahu each contains the history of a love affair.  
       *Correct:* Le Roman d'un Spahi, Azidaye and Rarahu contain each the history of a love affair.
2. { *Incorrect:* He manages to interest us in the men, who each in turn wishes to engineer Richard Baldock's future.  
       *Correct:* He manages to interest us in the men, who wish each in turn (or, each of them wishes in turn) to engineer Richard Baldock's future.

s. **The use of "each other" and "one another."**

1. { *Incorrect:* The two sisters laughed at one another.  
       *Correct:* The two sisters laughed at each other.
2. { *Incorrect:* They all fought each other.  
       *Correct:* They all fought one another.

t. **Misuse of "either" and "neither."**

1. { *Incorrect:* Gold, silver, or copper—either will do.  
       *Correct:* Gold, silver, or copper—any of these will do.
2. { *Incorrect:* I have not read either of these three books.  
       *Correct:* I have not read any of these books.
3. { *Incorrect:* He may be any of these or neither.  
       *Correct:* He may be any one of these or none.

## QUIZ

1. Why does a hen cackle after laying an egg?
2. How many stars are visible?
3. What famous soldier was born in Europe, died in Asia, and was buried in Africa?
4. What is the British Empire?
5. What time of day is evening?
6. How many millions are there in a billion?
7. What is the difference between a foot square and a square foot?
8. What do italics in the Bible signify?
9. Is it easier to swim in deep water?
10. Why isn't a typewriter keyboard arranged alphabetically?

*(Answers will be found on Page 16)*

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### New Television Developments

New developments in television are reported by the Evening Standard. First, television screens can be fitted in every room of a house just as radio loudspeakers are fitted; secondly the television screens are to be larger and clearer.

Greater clearness in television pictures has been achieved by increased knowledge gained from recent research by British experts, aided by wartime experience in Radar.

The television pictures will also show greater detail. In achieving this, the improved design of transmission sets has helped materially.

A new device has also been invented to secure accuracy in projection by modulating the light beam from the projection lamp.

# BELINDA

(An April Folly in Three Acts)

春 到 人 間

BY A. A. MILNE

瓊 鳳 譯 註

DEVENISH. It was before I met you, lady. They were addressed to the goddess of my imagination. It is only in these last few weeks that I have discovered her.

戴文尼。夫人，這是我認識你以前寫的。它們是獻給我理想中的女神的，就在最近的幾個禮拜內，我已經將她發現了。

BELINDA. And discovered she was dark and not fair.

白琳達。你發現她時才知道她的頭髮是深色而不是金黃的。

DEVENISH. She will be dark in my next volume.

戴文尼。在我第二本書裏，她就會是深色的。

BELINDA. Oh, how nice of her!

白琳達。哦，她真好！

BAXTER (*kindly*). You should write a real poem to Mrs. TREMAYNE.

霸克思特（和氣口吻）。你應該寫一首真正的詩，獻給崔麥茵太太才對。

BELINDA (*excitedly*). Oh do! "To BELINDA." I don't know what rhymes, except cinder.<sup>1</sup> You could say your heart was like a cinder—all burnt up.

白琳達（興奮狀）。哦，對呀！『給白琳達』。我不懂用什麼字押韻，除了煤渣以外。你可以說你的心像煤渣一樣全給燒着了。

DEVENISH (*pained*). I'm afraid that is a \*cockney rhyme.<sup>2</sup>

戴文尼（煩悶貌）。那好像倫敦土韻。

BELINDA. How thrilling! I've never been to Hampstead Heath.

白琳達。多麼够刺激呀！我從來沒有到過哈姆斯特山野。

1. 煤渣（與 Belinda 押韻）。 2. 倫敦土韻。

DEVENISH. "BELINDA." It is too beautiful to rhyme with anything but itself.

戴文尼。『比琳達』。除了這個字本身以外，無論拿什麼押韻都不够美。

BELINDA. Fancy! But what about Tremayne? (*Sighing*) Oh, I am Mrs. Tremayne, and I don't want to marry again.

白琳達。居然會這樣，但是關於崔麥茵這個名字怎樣？（嘆氣）哦，我已經是崔麥茵太太，我不願意再度結婚。

DEVENISH (*protesting*). My lady!

戴文尼（反對）。夫人！

BAXTER (*protesting*). BELINDA!

霸克思特（反對）。白琳達！

BELINDA (*pointing excitedly to BAXTER*). There, that's the first time he's called me BELINDA!

白琳達（興奮的指着霸克斯特）。你聽這是他第一次喚我「白琳達」！

DEVENISH. Are you serious?

戴文尼。你是很認真的嗎？

BELINDA. Not as a rule.

白琳達。我一向對事就不很認真。

DEVENISH. You're not going to marry again?

戴文尼。你將不再和別人結婚了嗎？

BELINDA. Well, who could I marry?

白琳達。哼，我嫁給誰呢？

DEVENISH  
and } (*together*). Me!  
BAXTER }

戴文尼  
和 } (同聲). 我!  
霸克思特 }

BELINDA (*dropping her eyes modestly*). But this is England.

白琳達（輕斂眼皮）。但是這裏是英國啊。

BAXTER. Mrs. Tremayne, I claim the right of age—of my greater years—to speak first.

霸克思特。崔麥茵太太，憑了年齡——憑了較長的年齡——我要求有優先的發言權。

BELINDA (*kindly to DEVENISH*). You can speak afterwards, Mr.

DEVENISH. It's so awkward when you both speak together.

白琳達 (和藹的向戴). 戴文尼先生, 你隨後再說吧, 事情真有點糟糕. 假若你們兩個都同時發言的話.

BAXTER. Mrs. Tremayne, I am a man of substantial<sup>3</sup> position, and perhaps I may say of some repute in serious circles. All that I have, whether of material or mental endowment, I lay at your feet, together with an admiration which I cannot readily put into words. As my wife I think you would be happy, and I feel that with you by my side I could achieve even greater things.

霸克思特. 崔麥茵太太, 我是有固定職位的人, 也許我還可以說在認真作事的人們中間, 我有着相當的聲譽. 現在我將要拿我所有的, 不管是物質上或智力上的秉賦, 再加上一種不可以言語形容的崇拜心, 完全放在你的裙下. 我敢認定做我的妻室你會很幸福的, 同時, 我覺得假若有你在我旁邊, 我的事業的成就將會更大.

BELINDA. How sweet of you! But I ought to tell you that I'm no good at figures.<sup>4</sup>

白琳達. 你這人真太好了! 但是我得告訴你, 我對於那些數目字兒是糟透了.

DEVENISH (*protesting*). My lady—

戴文尼 (反對). 夫人——

BELINDA. I don't mean what you mean, Mr. DEVENISH. You wait till it's your turn. (*To BAXTER*) Yes?

白琳達. 我說這字的意思當然與你的不同, 戴文尼先生. 你等一等再說吧. (向霸說) 還有什麼說的嗎?

BAXTER. I ask you to marry me, BELINDA.

霸克思特. 白琳達, 我要請求你和我結婚.

BELINDA (*settling herself happily and losing her eyes*). O-oh!—Now it's *your* turn, Mr. DEVENISH.

白琳達 (快樂的躺在那裏, 將眼睛閉上). 哦, 哦——現在該你說了, 戴文尼先生.

3. 國定的. 4. 數目字, 又作女人的身材解.



DEVENISH (*excitedly*). Money—thank Heaven, I have no money. Reputation—thank Heaven, I have no reputation. What can I offer you? Dreams—nothing but dreams. Come with me and I will show you the world through my dreams. What can I give you? Youth, freedom, beauty—.

戴文尼 (興奮貌). 錢——謝謝上帝, 我是沒有錢的. 聲譽——謝謝上帝, 我也沒有聲譽. 我拿什麼來供獻給你呢? 夢, 沒有別的東西, 只是些夢. 跟我來吧, 我將要使你從我的夢裏去看這現世. 我能給你的是些什麼? 青春, 自由和美!

BAXTER. Debts.

霸克思特. 還有欠債.

BELINDA (*still with her eyes shut*). You mustn't interrupt, Mr. BAXTER.

白琳達 (仍然閉起眼睛). 霸克斯特先生, 你不要插嘴.

DEVENISH. BELINDA, marry me and I will open your eyes to the beauty of the world. Come to me!

戴文尼. 比琳達, 嫁給我吧, 我將使你對於現世的美而開眼. 到我這兒來吧!

BELINDA (*happily*). O-oh! You've got such different ways of putting things. How can I choose between you?

白琳達 (快樂). 哦, 哦! 你們兩位都把事情說得各盡其美. 叫我怎麼能够在你們中而選擇一個呢?

DEVENISH. Then you will marry one of us?

戴文尼. 那麼你總得和我們中間一個結婚呵.

BELINDA. You know I really *oughtn't* to.

白琳達. 你知道我是真的不應該再和人結婚的.

BAXTER. I don't see why not.

霸克思特. 我不明白爲什麼不可以.

BELINDA. Well, there's just a little difficulty in the way.

白琳達. 因爲這裏面有點小糾葛.

DEVENISH. What is it? I will remove it. For you I could remove anything—yes, even BAXTER. (*He looks at BAXTER, who is sitting more solidly than ever in his chair.*)

戴文尼. 是什麼呢? 我將肅清那種糾葛. 爲着你的緣故, 我能够排除一切困難——是的, 甚至就是霸克斯特. (他望着霸克斯特, 那人正襟危坐的坐在椅子上).

**ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 11**

1. This characteristic is supposed to have been inherited from the wild jungle fowls of India and the Malay Peninsular which scientists believe were the parents of our domestic chickens. The birds cross readily with common barnyard chickens and the crow of the cocks resembles that of a young Leghorn rooster. Many eggs sold in parts of India are laid by tamed or domesticated jungle fowls. In their wild state they usually run in small flocks of six or eight—one cock and several hens. When a hen is ready to lay she steals away from the flock, lays her egg in a concealed nest, and then cackles to attract the attention of her mates which have wandered away in the meantime. In response, the cocks in the neighborhood begin to cackle and the lost hen recognizes her flock by the voice of its leader. This cackling characteristic has never been bred out of our domesticated fowls. Even in their present state of domestication it is not uncommon for the roosters in the barnyard to set up a clamor when a hen begins to cackle.
2. The number of stars visible to the naked eyes is between six thousand and seven thousand. This means all the stars visible to the unaided eye from all points on the earth. Not more than two thousand or two thousand five hundred can ever be seen with the naked eye from any one point, because the other lucid stars are either below the horizon or are so close to it that they cannot be seen. Stars that can be seen with the naked eye are called *lucid* to distinguish them from *telescopic* stars. Millions of stars can be seen with the aid of powerful telescopes. So far there is no sign of any limit to the number of stars in the celestial sphere. The Smithsonian Institution, however, says the total number of stars is estimated by astronomers at thirty billions. The first step in attaining this estimate is eliminating the idea that th

number of stars is infinite. This is accomplished, according to that authority, by the remarkable argument that if stars were infinite in number and if space is infinite in extension, the whole of the heavens would glow as brightly as the sun. This, of course, is mere speculation.

3. Alexander the Great was born in Macedonia in Europe; he died at Babylon in Asia, and he was entombed at Alexandria in Africa.
4. The name *British Empire* is not official. It is merely the popular and convenient term used to designate the aggregation of more than one hundred and twenty-five territories and separate governmental units under the British crown. The king of England is not spoken of as the *Emperor of the British Empire*.
5. Strictly speaking, according to modern usage, evening is from sunset to dark. The word, however, is commonly used to mean the close or latter part of the day and the beginning of darkness or the earlier part of night; from five or six o'clock, for instance, until the average bedtime. In some parts of the United States, especially in the South, the entire afternoon until dark is called evening. Where usage prevails there is no afternoon; the entire time between dinner (or luncheon) and supper or sunset is evening and immediately after that it is night. Persons meeting at one or two o'clock in the day greet each other with "Good evening." They speak of its being a "fine night" although the sun may have just sunk below the horizon.
6. The number of millions in a billion differs with the method of numeration. According to the method used in the United States and most European countries a billion is a thousand millions—1,000,000,000—and a trillion is a thousand billions—1,000,000,000,000. Each higher denomination after a thousand is a thousand times the preceding. But according to

the English and German system a billion is a million millions—1,000,000,000,000—and a trillion is a million billions—1,000,000,000,000,000. Each higher denomination after a million is a million times the preceding one. The two systems of numeration are the same up to a million.

7. A square foot and a foot square are the same area. The principle, however, holds true only when the distance is one complete unit of measurement, no more and no less. For instance, two square feet and two feet square are not the same area, the latter being twice as large as the former. Likewise, an area three feet square is three times as large as one containing three square feet. A foot square must always be a square and each side must be one foot in length. On the other hand, a square foot of surface may be any shape whatever so long as it contains one hundred forty-four square inches. It may be triangular or even circular. The same rule applies to inches, yards, rods, miles, or any other unit of measurement.
8. In several early English translations of the Bible many words not intended to be emphasized are printed in italics. This is because the translators of the Scriptures were unable to find English words equivalent to some of the words in the Hebrew, Greek and Latin texts. Whenever they were compelled to insert extra words to make the translation intelligible to English readers they put these additional words in italics to indicate the insertion. In some modern translations italics are used for emphasis.
9. There is no scientific foundation for the popular belief that the buoyancy of water increases with its depth and that consequently the deeper the water the easier it is to swim in it. The buoyancy of water does not increase with its depth. It is just as easy to swim in water ten feet deep as in water one hundred feet in depth.

10. The so-called universal keyboard, with minor changes, has been standard since the invention of the first practical typewriter. It was developed by Christopher Latham Sholes and James Densmore, two inventors who worked together. Just how they arrived at the particular arrangement has long been a subject of speculation and controversy. Sholes and Densmore were printers by trade, and the usual a b c arrangement of letters, which naturally suggests itself to the ordinary layman, meant little to them. They were more familiar with the arrangement of type in the printer's case. This account for that fact that they did not insist upon an alphabetical arrangement of the letters on the keyboard, but it does not explain the arrangement which they finally adopted, for it bears little resemblance to the arrangement of type in the printer's case. The accepted theory is that the universal keyboard was the result of mechanical difficulties encountered by Sholes and Densmore. This is the theory accepted by all leading manufacturers of typewriters in U.S.A. In the first machines the type bars would collide and stick fast when certain keys were touched in succession. Therefore the inventors grouped the keys and bars so as to eliminate this trouble as much as possible. The system was perpetuated because of the inconvenience incident to making a change. It has a hold upon typists similar to that of language itself.
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Two deadly poisons appear every day upon every table in the civilised world. One is a bluish-white metal, which is so desperately inflammable that, if swallowed, it would set one on fire inside. The other is a yellowish gas, which will suffocate instantly any living thing that breathes it. The metal is sodium, the gas chlorine. Yet, in chemical combination, these two form common salt.

## 20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

### W. H. HUDSON

1841-1992

Though W. H. Hudson was of English ancestry<sup>1</sup> (his grandfather came from Devonshire), he was not of British birth. His parents emigrated<sup>2</sup> from the United States to the Argentine,<sup>3</sup> where he was born in 1841, ten miles from Buenos Aires.<sup>4</sup> His subsequent life and work, therefore, offer another tribute along with those of Joseph Conrad,<sup>5</sup> to the spirit of England. In 1868, on the death of his father, Hudson came to England and never left it again. He was naturalized<sup>6</sup> in 1900, and died in London in 1922 at the age of eighty-one.

His early life in a farmhouse on the pampas<sup>7</sup> of Argentina is told in one of the most beautiful books of its kind in the English language, *Far Away and Long Ago*. It is the story of a seeker after solitude,<sup>8</sup> a habit engendered partly by temperament and partly by a sick body. Stricken by \*rheumatic fever,<sup>9</sup> he was unable to become a farmer. For years he "idled"<sup>10</sup> at home, wandering about the pampas and making notes of its wild life. His \*powers of observation<sup>11</sup> were thus abnormally developed. In particular he watched birds; but in this pursuit he trained himself, by passion rather than by discipline, to notice everything else that was happening or not happening around him. He made a habit of merging himself, silent as a stone, into his environment,<sup>12</sup> so that

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1. 祖先, 世系.    2. 移居.    3. 阿根廷.    4. 阿根廷城名.    5. 英國作家 (1857-1924), 原籍波蘭.    6. 歸化 (入英國籍).    7. 草原.    8. 獨居, 幽寂.    9. 痛風症.    10. 閒居.    11. 觀察力.    12. 環境.

his presence caused no interruption of the comings and goings of wild creatures. So acute was his scrutiny, and so intensely was its record scored upon his memory, that he was able to write his autobiographical<sup>13</sup> study of childhood nearly sixty years afterwards during an illness while he was lying in bed at Brighton.<sup>14</sup> It was the task of a few weeks, yet it is a book full of detail, \*local colour,<sup>15</sup> and an atmosphere that comes upon the reader's heart with an almost desperate nostalgia.<sup>16</sup> The picture of the farmhouse, with its one great tree, the annual clouds of thistledown blown by the \*trade winds,<sup>17</sup> the flocks of flamingo<sup>18</sup> rising on blush-coloured pinions above the marshes, such scenes remain in the mind, set there by the simple magic of Hudson's prose.

That book, being a reminiscence,<sup>19</sup> was also something of a statement of his philosophy. He was a man who loved the earth and all that was in it. In his more benign<sup>20</sup> moments he could even love his fellow men—and their dogs. But that was less often. His normal state of mind is summed up in the following words. "When I hear people say they have not found the world and life so agreeable and interesting as to be in love with it, or that they look with equanimity<sup>21</sup> to its end, I am apt to think they have never been properly alive nor seen with clear vision the world they think so meanly of, or anything in it—not a blade of grass.... In my worst times, when I was compelled to exist \*shut out from nature<sup>22</sup> in London for long periods, sick and poor and friendless, I could yet always feel that it was infinitely better to be than not to be."

That was always his creed<sup>23</sup> and his plan of life. He remained sick and poor to the end. Indeed, the Government<sup>24</sup> had to give

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13. 自傳的. 14. 英國地名. 15. 地方色彩. 16. 懷鄉病. 17. 貿易風.  
18. 紅鶴. 19. 回憶錄. 20. 親切. 21. 恬靜. 22. 與自然界隔絕. 23. 信條.  
24. 英國政府.

him a pension of £150 a year in his old age, and this, with a \*lump sum<sup>25</sup> of £2,000 from J.M. Dent, the publisher of his last books, supported him at the end. The English public, though urged by enthusiastic critic, refused to buy his books. They seemed to be sufficiently un-topical, or of ramote things in remote places, or small things in small places, and worthy of neglect. After his death, however, the public suddenly began to appreciate what the discerning critics had been praising for a generation past. His books began to sell. To-day they sell in increasing numbers, even his rather uncongenial<sup>26</sup> efforts in romantic fiction, *The Purple Land* and *Green Mansions*.

He is best represented, of course, by his direct writings about nature, and especially about bird life in England and South America. No other writer, not even Gilbert White, the naturalist,<sup>27</sup> has his gift of presenting<sup>28</sup> the various qualities of birds so that the reader becomes, along with the writer, an excited<sup>29</sup> but disciplined<sup>30</sup> watcher. In addition, Hudson, through his clear, water-like prose, adds a verbal beauty to the scene that sets it forever in an \*amber of poetry.<sup>31</sup>

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25. 一次付清之總數.    26. 性情不相合的.    27. 自然學者.    28. 表現.  
29. 興奮的.    30. 有紀律的.    31. 詩的寶庫.

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Heard at the Police Instruction Class:

Sergeant: "What's the golden rule for motorists?"

Recruit: "It's always the other fellow's fault."

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Flattery is like salt.

A little is very appetising,  
but too much is difficult to swallow.



## IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

BY B. T. KNIGHT SMITH

## AT LOXCOMBE

(在洛克斯岡)

CHANG. (*To Mr. Marnham, in the garden.*) What a grand lot of roses! they evidently do well here.

張. (對馬南先生, 在花園裏.) 好大一叢玫瑰花! 它們在這裏長得多好呀.

MARNH. Yes, there are—or I should say, there were—a good few; nothing to what we should have had, though, if it hadn't been for the hard frosts and the blight. The worst of roses is they \*run into<sup>1</sup> a lot of money.

馬南. 是呀, 有——或者我應該說, 很有——好一些, 不過比我們應有的却少得多了, 如果沒有遇到嚴霜和蟲蝕的話. 玫瑰花最壞的地方就是要花費很多的錢.

CHANG. Yes, and you must have put in a good deal of work, too.

張. 是呀, 而且你還得花上許多的工作.

MARNH. I should like you to have seen them last month; they're nearly all over now.

馬南. 你在上個月來看就好了; 現在它們將近都開過了.

CHANG. Some of them are, of course, but I notice that rambler<sup>2</sup> isn't out yet.....You ought to have a good show of Michaelmas daisies in a little while; they're coming on nicely.....I suppose you could do with some more rain?

張. 當然有一些是開過了, 不過我看見那攀緣的玫瑰還沒有開呢.....你不久就會有買克馬斯的雛菊盛開, 它們長得很好了.....我想只消再多下幾場雨就會開了吧?

1. 花費; 傾入. 2. 一種緣緣的玫瑰花.

MARNH. Oh, yes! we could do with a drop more. We haven't been having any too much.

馬南. 呵, 是呀! 再多有一滴水就行了. 我們一直就沒有太多的雨水.

CHANG. Is it true that apples were scarce last year?

張. 聽說去年的蘋果收成不好, 是不是?

MARNH. Scarce? Not a bit of it! Why, last year was a splendid [or record] fruit year with us! We had a huge crop of pears.

馬南. 不好? 決沒有的事! 去年是我們大豐收的年歲呀! 我們收穫了大量的梨子.

CHANG. Eating or cooking-[pears]?

張. 是吃的一種, 還是烹調用的一種呢?

MARNH. Ours are mostly \*"Doyenne du Comice."<sup>3</sup>

馬南. 我們大半是秋熟的那種大梨.

CHANG. Ah, they're the pears I like [the] best; they're such a delicate flavour, I always think.

張. 呀; 那是我最愛的一種梨子. 我常想, 它們有一種極美的香味.

MARNH. ....We have a fair-sized lawn, you see.

馬南. 你看, 我們有一片相當大的草地.

CHANG. Oh, fair-sized's not the word: Why, it'd easily make a tennis court, and a \*bowling green<sup>4</sup> \*into the bargain.<sup>5</sup>

張. 呵, 那不應當說是相當大的, 那很可以做一個網球場, 外加一片滾球用的草場.

MARNH. The people next door have a much bigger one; ours \*isn't a patch on<sup>6</sup> theirs.

馬南. 隔壁一家還有更大的一個; 我們的比起他們的來就遠不如了.

CHANG. I've often thought I should like to go in for gardening; it's the finest hobby in the world. You're an old hand at it, I'm sure [or I can see].

張. 我常常想我願從事於園藝, 這是世界上最好的嗜好. 你對於這個是一個老手, 我相信.

MARNH. Well, I've always been \*fond of<sup>7</sup> \*pottering about<sup>8</sup> in the

3. 一種梨名. 4. 滾球戲用的草場. 5. 加之. 6. 較之遠不如. 7. 喜歡.  
8. 蹣跚: 兩步.

garden. It's something to do at odd moments. The children \*revel in<sup>9</sup> it, too. Ah, here they come!—MOLLY and Dick. I thought they were about somewhere.

馬南. 呃, 我不過經常喜歡在花園裏蕩來蕩去. 這是在餘暇的時候可做的事, 孩子們也很愛在花園裏玩. 呵, 他們來了!——馬莉和地克. 我覺得他們是在這裏什麼地方玩着的.

MOLLY. Oh, daddy, we've been looking for you everywhere!

馬莉. 呵, 爹爹, 我們到處把你找遍了.

MARNH. Where did you spring from, eh, little woman?.....Have you done your practising?<sup>10</sup>.....(To Chang.) They haven't long been back from school.

馬南. 你從那裏跳出來的, 呃, 小妮子? 你的練習做完了嗎?.....(對張) 他們剛從學校裏回來不久.

CHANG. I thought there wasn't any school just now.

張. 我想這個時候是無論哪裏都下了課吧.

MARNH. I mean they've come home for the holidays. They each go to a boarding school now. They had [*or* They'd] a nursery governess till this year, but their mother and I both thought it'd do them good to mix more with other youngsters.

馬南. 我是說他們剛放假回來的. 他們各人現在都進了一個寄宿學校. 直到今年為止他們跟一個保姆讀書, 但是他們的母親和我都認為把他們和別的小孩子混在一起會要對他們有益些.

CHANG. They're bonny<sup>11</sup> children. They're looking as brown as berries.

張. 他們是些可愛的孩子. 他們看去就像漿果一樣的黑.

MARNH. Yes, they're quite sunburnt already.....They're full of mischief, but they're not bad children \*on the whole.<sup>12</sup>

馬南. 是呀, 他們已經完全晒黑了.....他們淘氣極了, 但是在大體上他們還不算是壞孩子.

9. 耽於; 熱愛. 10. 指練習鋼琴, 提琴等. 11. 快活的; 美麗的. 12. 大體上.

MOLLY. Oh, father, that's too bad of you!

馬莉. 呵, 爸爸, 你真壞!

MARNH. Never mind, darling! it was only my fun.....Gently, DICK; when you've done rushing about, Mr. CHANG'll think you're a lunatic.<sup>13</sup>.

馬南. 不要緊, 親愛的! 這是我開玩笑的.....溫存一點, 地克; 你是這樣到處瞎跑, 張先生會把你當作瘋子了。

DICK. I don't care if he does; it doesn't matter to him if I am.

地克. 他就把我當作瘋子我也不在乎, 我即令是瘋子也和他不相干。

MARNH. That's hardly the point.<sup>14</sup> You might just as well say it's no business of mine.

馬南. 那說得太不對了, 你也可以說與我不相干。

CHANG. Oh, boys will be boys! After all, he's better running about than sitting \*doubled up<sup>15</sup> over a book.

張. 呵, 孩子到底是孩子! 畢竟與其讀書, 他還不如這樣到處跑着的好。

DICK. There, you see, father, Mr. CHANG'S \*sticking up for<sup>16</sup> me!

地克. 對呀, 你看, 爸爸, 張先生却在爲我辯護呢!

MARNH. Mr. CHANG'll find you a bit of a nuisance before he's finished with you, I'm afraid.....How's the bruise, MOLLY?

馬南. 我恐怕張先生不等到終場就會要覺得你有點討厭了.....這傷口好些嗎, 馬莉?

MOLLY. Oh! it's a [wee] bit better.

馬莉. 呵, 好了一點點。

MARNH. (*To Chang.*) She had a nasty tumble the other day.

馬南. (對張) 她前天跌了一交很厲害的。

CHANG. Poor girl!

張. 可憐的孩子!

(待續)

13. 狂人. 14. 要點. 15. 彎着腰. 16. 爲...辯護 (尤其是指對不在面前的人).

## DISILLUSION

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

## 幻滅

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

又是半個月過去了。靜女士，慧女士，和王女士，現在成了最親密的朋友。三位女士的性格絕不相同，然而各人有她的長處。各人知道各人的長處。兩位都把靜女士視同小妹妹，因為她是怯弱，溫婉，多愁，而且沒主意。這兩位「姊姊」，對於靜實在是最大的安慰。這也是靜雖已厭倦了武漢的生活而卻不願回到家裏去的原因。自從到漢口以後，靜接着母親兩次要她回去的信，說家鄉現在也一樣的有她所喜歡的「工作」呢。

靜女士時常想學慧的老練精幹，學王女士的外圓內方，又能隨和，又有定見。然而天性所限，她只好罷休。在苦悶彷徨的時候，

More than two weeks had passed. Ching and Hui and Wang were very intimate with one another by this time. They had quite different characters and each had her own merit, which was known to the others. Ching was treated as a youngest sister, because she was timid, graceful, melancholy and of no definite opinion. These two elder sisters were a great solace to her. It was one of the reasons why Ching was unwilling to go home though she was tired of this life in Wuhan. Since she came to Hankow, Ching had heard twice from her mother who asked her to go home, saying that there were the same sort of jobs as she now liked in her native town.

Ching always wished she could be vigorous and crafty like Hui, and be round outside and square inside so that she could follow others but with a definite opinion like Wang. But her nature did

靜一定要去找她的「慧姊妹，」因爲慧的剛毅有決斷，而且通達世情的話語，使她豁然超悟，生了勇氣。在寂寞幽怨的時候，靜就渴願和王女士在一處，她偎在這位姊姊的豐腴溫軟的身上，細聽她的親熱宛轉的低語，便像吹醉在春風裏，那時，王女士簡直成了靜的戀人。她倆既是這等親熱，且又同居，因此趙女士常說他們是同性愛。

然而王女士卻要離開漢口了；因爲東方明已經住定在九江，要王女士去，離別在即，三個好朋友都黯然神傷，靜女士尤甚。她除了失去一個「戀人」王女士，還有種種自身上的憂悶。王女士動身的前晚，他們三人同遊首義公園，後來他們到黃鶴樓頭的孔明墩邊，坐着吹涼，談心，

not allow her to do this, she had to remain as she was. When she was wandering and annoyed, Ching always went to see her sister Hui, because she could be encouraged and cheered understandingly by the bravely decisive and worldly words of Hui. When she was lonely and wistful she craved to be with Wang. Then she would repose against her rich soft body listening attentively to her warm, persuasive, gentle voice. She was then intoxicated as if by the blowing of a spring breeze, and imagined taking Wang for her lover. Since they were so intimate and lived together, Chao often spoke of them playfully as Lesbians.

Wang, however, was going to leave Hankow, because Tunfang had settled down at Kiukiang and asked Wang to go there. The parting was drawing near; the three friends felt very sad, especially Ching. Apart from losing her 'lover', Wang, she had many sorrows of her own. On the eve of Wang's departure, all three went to Shou-yee Park together, and then to Kung-ming Knoll on Yellow Crane Ledge to enjoy the cool wind and friendly talk,

那晚好月光。天空停着一朵朵的白雲，像白棉花鋪在青瓷盤上。幾點疏星，嵌在雲朵的空隙，閃閃地射光。漢陽兵工廠的大起重機，在月光下黑魘魘地蹲着，使你以為是黑色的怪獸，張大了嘴，等待着攫噬。武昌城已經睡着了，麻布絲紗四局的大煙囪，靜悄悄地高聳半空，宛如防禦隔江黑怪獸的守夜的哨兵。東邊一片燈火，赤化了半個天的，便是有三十萬工人的漢口。大江的急溜，漸漸地響；武漢輪渡的汽笛，時時發出顫動哀切的長鳴。此外，更沒有可以聽到的聲音。

孔明墩下的三位女士，在這夏夜的涼氣中談笑着。現在他們談話的重心已經轉移到靜的工作問題了。「工會裏的事，我也厭倦

The moon was very bright that night; white clouds were sailing on the serene sky like snow drops lying on a blue china plate. Some stars sparkled through gaps in the clouds. The huge black crane of the Hanyang Arsenal stood there in the moonlight, looking like a monster with wide-open mouth waiting to snatch its victims. The city of Wuchang was fast asleep. The big chimneys of some textile mills towered high and still into the sky as if they were sentries on duty during the night on guard against the attack of the black monster over the river. A line of light in the east, reddening half the sky, was the city of Hankow of some three hundred thousand workers. The great river rolled on with the strong throb of its surge. The steam whistle of the ferry boat between Wuchang and Hankow blew its trembling and siren occasionally. No other sound was to be heard.

The three girls below the Kunming Knoll were talking in the cool wind of the summer night. The centre of their talk now had transferred itself to the problem of Ching's job. "I'm tired of the job

了；」靜女士說：「那邊不少我這樣的人，我決定不幹了。詩陶姊到九江去，我更加無聊。況且住宿也成問題——一個人住怪可怕的。」她很幽悒的挽住了王女士的手。

「工會的事，你原可不幹，」慧女士先發表她的意見，同時停止了她的踱方步。「至於住宿，你還是搬到我那裏。我們在上海同住過，很有味。」

「你一天到晚在外邊，我一個人，又沒事做，真要悶死了。」靜不願意似的回答。

「和我同到九江去，好不好？」王女士說的很懇切，把臉偎着靜的頸額。

靜還沒回答，慧女士搶着說道：「我不贊成。」

「慧，你是怕我獨佔了靜妹？」王女士笑着說。

in the workers' association too," said Ching, "I've made up my mind to give it up, for there are many others who can take up my position there. I shall feel less interested when Wang goes to Kiukiang. And moreover my board and lodging will be in question then; I'm afraid of living by myself." She clasped Wang's arm in melancholy.

"Of course you can give up the job in the workers' association." Hui uttered her own opinion first, halting her stride. "As to your board and lodging, I think you had better move to my place. We once lived together when we were in Shanghai; it was very enjoyable."

"You are out all day long, and I shall be stifled to death all by myself with no work to do," replied Ching with reluctance.

"Then go with me to Kiukiang, would that do?" asked Wang earnestly, bending her face to Ching's neck.

"I don't think I like that suggestion," put in Hui before Ching could reply.

"You're afraid of my exclusive possession of her, aren't you, Hui?" said Wang with a laugh.



「人家煩悶，你倒來取笑了，該打！」慧在王女士的臂上擦了一把，「我不贊成，爲的是根本問題須先問靜妹還想做事否；如想做事，自然應該在武漢。」

「我先前很願做事，現在方知我這人到處不合宜。」靜嘆了口氣，「大概是我的心眼兒太窄，受不住絲毫的委屈。我這人，又懦弱，又高傲。詩陶姊常說我要好心太切，可不是？我回想我到過的機關團體，竟沒一處叫我滿意。大概又是我太會吹毛求疵。比如工會方面，因爲有一個張誠和我瞎糾纏，我就厭倦了工會的事。他們那班人，簡直把戀愛當飯喫。」王女士和慧都笑了，忽然慧蹣跚着脚道：

「好了，不管那些新式的，新新式的，色中餓鬼！我們三個都到九江遊廬山去！」

“You’re Joking while people are troubled, you devil!” Hui pinched Wang’s arm, “I don’t approve because I think the main question hangs on whether Ching would like to work any more or not; if she would, it’s better to remain in Wuhan.”

“I was quite willing to work, but I find now I am unsuitable anywhere.” Ching sighed, “Perhaps it is because my soul is too small to restrain any grievance. I’m too cowardly and too aloof. Wang always said that I worry too much about growing good, and that’s quite right. I cannot think of any place I have been working at, which can satisfy me. Perhaps it’s because I’m too fastidious. As for the job in the workers’ association, I am getting tire of it only because there’s a Chen who chases me too much. The whole lot think love as important as their daily bread.” Wang and Hui both laughed. Suddenly Hui shouted, stamping her foot.

“Well, let’s all three go to Kiu-kiang to visit Mount Lu. We need not care for the new fashioned Casanovas who suffer from erotomania.”

## WORLD AFFAIRS

### *Chinese Puppets Face Court*

Chen Kung-po,<sup>1</sup> President of the \*Nanking puppet government,<sup>2</sup> Chu Min-yi,<sup>3</sup> \*Foreign Minister<sup>4</sup> of the same regime, and Chen Pi-chun,<sup>5</sup> \*Wang Chingwei's wife,<sup>6</sup> were arraigned<sup>7</sup> in the \*Kiangsu High Court in Soochow.<sup>8</sup>

According to the report, Chen Kung-po admitted that he was the chief guilty party and did not deny any of the charges<sup>9</sup> brought against him. The arraignment of these three traitors<sup>10</sup> was preceded by investigations<sup>11</sup> into their activities.

### *New Power Company for Yangtze Regions*

A \*power company,<sup>12</sup> with a tentative capital of U.S. \$50,000,000 and a \*generating capacity<sup>13</sup> of 300,000 kilowatts,<sup>14</sup> is planned by the \*National Resources Commission<sup>15</sup> for provinces south of the \*Yangtze River.<sup>16</sup> Preparations are already \*under way.<sup>17</sup> People responsible<sup>18</sup> for the setting up of this \*power plant<sup>19</sup> said that the project<sup>20</sup> will not hamper<sup>21</sup> but will promote and help develop \*private enterprises.<sup>22</sup>

### *Big Additions to China's Fishing Fleet*

UNRRA<sup>23</sup> announced that a \*fishing fleet<sup>24</sup> for China, composed of former military and naval vessels and U.S. fishing craft, is being established with the assistance of UNRRA to bring in an estimated 600,000,000 pound catch<sup>25</sup> a year, thus saving relief shipment of an equivalent amount of food.

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1. 陳公博. 2. 南京傀儡政府. 3. 褚民誼. 4. 外長. 5. 陳璧君. 6. 汪精衛之妻. 7. 提訊. 8. 蘇州江蘇高等法院. 9. 控告. 10. 漢奸. 11. 調查. 12. 電力廠. 13. 發電量. 14. 啓羅瓦特. 15. 資源委員會. 16. 揚子江. 17. 進行中. 18. 負責. 19. 電廠. 20. 計劃. 21. 阻礙. 22. 私人企業. 23. 聯合國善後救濟署. 24. 漁船隊. 25. 捕捉量.

Since the Chinese fishermen<sup>26</sup> will now be able to enter waters formerly dominated<sup>27</sup> by Japanese \*fishing interests,<sup>28</sup> China's future catch of fish will probably be sufficient to meet her vast food needs. During the pre-war<sup>29</sup> period, when the fishing industry was \*under control of<sup>30</sup> the Japanese, a large portion of the catch was packed by them for export.<sup>31</sup> Now, with the re-establishment of a fishing fleet in these waters, Chinese fishermen will be able to add substantially to the food supply of their own people.

#### *Plague Spreads South from Manchuria*

A formidable \*"plague corridor"<sup>32</sup> had extended from Manchuria<sup>33</sup> to \*North China,<sup>34</sup> and, if not checked, may further extend from Peiping<sup>35</sup> and Tientsin,<sup>36</sup> along the railways to Hankow,<sup>37</sup> Nanking, and Shanghai. General conditions following a war, social upheavals following the collapse<sup>38</sup> of the Japs in Manchuria, and negligence<sup>39</sup> of \*public health<sup>40</sup> efforts were said to be responsible of the outbreak of plague. Anxious mass travellers following the war between Manchuria and North China, and within Manchuria itself, helped the plague expand to the present critical<sup>41</sup> stage. Due to the political situation existing in the Northeast, exact \*statistical details<sup>42</sup> about the plague are not available.

#### *Atomic Bomb Tests Ordered Postponed*

President Truman<sup>43</sup> ordered a postponement<sup>44</sup> of the \*atom bomb tests,<sup>45</sup> which were scheduled<sup>46</sup> for May 15. The tests are now slated<sup>47</sup> for July 1. Observers in Washington explain the President's action as due to a possible conflict<sup>48</sup> which might arise between the tests and future sessions of the \*UNO Security Council.<sup>49</sup>

26. 漁人. 27. 控制. 28. 漁業. 29. 戰前的. 30. 在...統制下. 31. 出口. 32. 疫區. 33. 滿洲. 34. 華北. 35. 北平. 36. 天津. 37. 漢口. 38. 崩潰. 39. 忽視. 40. 公衆衛生. 41. 嚴重. 42. 統計的詳情. 43. 杜魯門. 44. 延遲, 展緩. 45. 原子彈試驗. 46. 規定. 47. 訂定. 48. 衝突. 49. 聯合國組織安全理事會. (UNO=United Nations Organisation).

*New Remedy to Fight Leprosy*

Leprosy<sup>50</sup> in India<sup>51</sup> will have to fight a new enemy now. A culture of the leprosy bacillus<sup>52</sup> has been prepared by Dr. Raghavendra Row, Honorary Director and consulting physician of a Bombay<sup>53</sup> hospital, according to the \*medical journal<sup>54</sup> of the "Indian Physician."

The journal says many investigators in the past claimed to have discovered cultures of this kind, but none was accepted \*beyond doubt<sup>55</sup> as that of the true leprosy bacillus. "When Dr. Row's discovery is confirmed, we have no doubt that it will open up new vistas in fighting this dread scourge<sup>56</sup> of India."

50. 癩瘋病. 51. 印度. 52. 桿狀細菌. 53. 孟買. 54. 醫學雜誌. 55. 無疑地. 56. 流行病.

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