

3-14 7-11 11

名著名選譯刊

第三期

國民日報

全國印刷局

R
050
852

本刊特闢「翻譯小問題」專欄

在本刊的「發刊詞」裏，編者曾經說過：『……特別注重「信」、「達」、「雅」的標準。……』

但在事實上，由於中西文字構造和語法的相差懸殊，要想使譯文達到「信」、「達」、「雅」的標準，委實不是一件容易的事情。這裏，祇有請求讀者們隨時給予我們以指導和批評。

在本刊過去的三期裏面，編者發現到幾個有討論價值的小問題，雖然不能說譯得不當，但總覺得還不能達到理想的標準。所以我們從本期起，特闢「翻譯小問題」專欄，對於疑難的問題，徵求讀者們公開討論。現在，把這些小問題抄錄如下：

- [小問題 1] Pump priming (參見第2期第82頁第10行)
- [小問題 2] Cosmetic Comedy (參見第3期第155頁標題)
- [小問題 3] Infant Industry (參見第2期第106頁標題)
- [小問題 4] Underdog (參見第2期第79頁第4行)

凡對於上列小問題的任何一個，能賜給相當的譯名者，當奉贈本刊半年，以助雅興，但以最先收到者為限。

我們相信，在『介紹西洋文化和學術思想』之外，另闢這個專欄，並不是沒有意義的。

P.
050
852

第二次懸賞徵譯

將下列之漢文譯成英文：

且吾有一言，欲爲我青年同胞諸君告者，自今以往，二十年中，吾不患外國學術思想之不輸入，吾惟患本國學術思想之不發明。夫二十年間之不發明，於我學術思想必非有損也。雖然，凡一國之立於天地，必有其所以立之特質。欲自善其國者，不可不於此特質焉，淬厲之而增損之。今正當過渡時代蒼黃不接之餘，諸君如愛國也，欲喚起同胞之愛國心也，於此事必非可等閒視矣。不然，脫崇拜古人之奴隸性，而復生出一種崇拜外人蔑視本族之奴隸性，吾懼其得不償失也。且諸君皆以輸入文明自任者也，凡教人必當因性其所近而利導之，就其已知者而比較之，則事半功倍焉。不然，則國之博士鴻儒亦多矣，顧不能有裨於我國民者何也？相知不習，而勢有所扞格也。若諸君而吐棄本國學問不屑從事也，則吾國雖多得百數十之達爾文、約翰、彌勒、赫胥黎、斯賓塞，吾懼其於學界一無影響也。故吾草此論，非欲附益我國民妄自尊大之性。蓋區區微意，亦有不得已焉者爾。

(節錄梁啓超「中國學術思想變遷之大勢」之「總論」)

錄取三名，概奉酬現金，以資獎勵。第一名，二十元；第二名，十元；第三名，五元。準於本刊第六期（九月號）揭曉。應徵者仍暫以學生（大學或中學）爲限，請注意下列各點：

- (一) 應徵之稿，須繕寫清楚；字跡潦草者不閱。
- (二) 須附學校之證明函件，證明其爲何校何年級學生。
- (三) 須附本期之「懸賞印花」（在第177頁前「廣告索引欄」內）
- (四) 來稿限於二十八年七月十五日截止，本外埠概以郵戳爲憑。
- (五) 來稿請掛號寄交上海甘世東路一八五號藝文印刷局出版部收。

附告：本刊「第一次懸賞徵譯」准於第四期（七月號）揭曉，務請注意。

華發紙行

本行開設上海已達廿餘年，專運歐美各國紙料，文房用品，印刷材料批發，素以貨真價廉為宗旨，故各貨之齊備充足，價格之克己公道，早為顧客所讚許，馳名遐邇，無待贅言，近更新到大批“DOLLARBO”藍紙，各色二號紙，及“MAXIMA”藍棉紙，各色各磅均皆齊備，以應印刷界需用，此紙由美奧兩大著名紙廠，用最上原料監製，故紙質優良，磅量足夠，別牌不能及，茲將價目格外克己，以答惠顧雅意，倘承索紙樣，詢問市況，定當立刻詳實答覆，俾資參攷，至于代客裝運，無論舟車，快捷迅速，計劃妥當，尤屬餘事也，如蒙惠顧，務請賜示，崑勝歡迎焉，此佈。

上海江西路三和里廿五號
電話一七〇八號
報掛號國內國外一四九一號

精製大王
衛生
商標

最新出品
到廠均售

精製鹽牙膏
鹹味護齒·最合衛生

精製鹽牙粉
消毒滅菌·保護口腔

衛生漱口水
中國首創·鹽質配製

精製大王牙膏

三夏昌記木作

上海法租界福履路二〇號
電話：二七一八號同利轉

專製印刷界應用各種器具：

中文字盤及字盤架子。西文字盤及字盤架子。銅模箱。刻線架。存版盤。鐵盤。裝釘用木紋。刀架子木條。愛姆數木條。木頭緊塞等。

做工精巧、定價便宜。

本埠電招 當即趨前接洽
外埠函定 出貨迅速

● 『我們守望的堡壘』是一九三八年美國的名著之一。桑姆森氏(Dorothy Thompson)曾說過：「這本書是每一個美國人所必讀的。」這篇文章對於美國在未來大戰中所應採取的戰略，有極其縝密的分析。而歸總一句話：海洋是他們的堡壘；他們將在海面上和他們的敵人周旋。

● 希特勒對於德國的計劃；第一步是排斥猶太人，第二步是排除天主教堂。德國天主教徒今後所要遭到的命運，是可以想像得到的。這篇『納粹鐵蹄下的天主教徒』，對於納粹黨和天主教積不相容的原因，有極其透澈的分析。而對於德國天主教勢力的式微，也有極其詳盡的記載。

● 桐油在工業上用途之廣，差不多為人人所共知。中國是唯一出產桐油的國家，獨佔世界上的桐油市場。但現在歐美各國——尤其是美國——對

於桐油，已經急起直追，悉心研究，都具有相當的成效。從這篇『桐樹——美國南部的新搖錢樹』裏，我們可以看到美國對於桐油研究改良之一般。尤其是「我們最初的恐懼，怕我們不能和中國的人工競爭，現在似乎已經消失無餘了。……」一段話，最是令人警惕。

● 『化妝品之謎』可以說是一篇化妝品化驗後的報告書。中國婦女每年化妝品的消耗，雖然沒有四萬萬玩美金之多；但因為具了「非舶來品不用」的觀念，每年化妝品的漏卮也是夠驚人的。我們敬以這篇文章獻給我們二萬萬的姊妹們。

● 關於醫藥方面的文章，是『丟掉那些殘餘藥物』。對於殘餘藥物的弊害，這裏舉了好幾個實例。

● 關於「傳記」類的文章，是一九三九年美國名著之一『殺林肯者』的節錄。這個美國歷史上著名暗殺案的主角蒲斯，在那時確費去不少心血。這篇文章可當作蒲斯的小傳讀，也可當作偵探小說讀。因為篇幅關係，本期不能登完，下期繼續刊載。

● 『文化的氣壓計』是上期的續稿。這裏的一些簡短的問題，都是很有興趣的作品。

● 關於「小說」類的文章，是東印度羣島的一篇著名故事『謝嘉』。

名著選譯月刊第三期目錄

『翻譯小問題』專欄

第二次懸賞徵譯

The Ramparts We Watch 128

我們守望的堡壘

Nazi Scapegoat No. 2 142

納粹鐵蹄下的天主教徒

Tung Trees—the South's New Cash Crop . . . 150

桐樹——美國南部的新搖錢樹

Cosmetic Comedy 155

化妝品之謎

Throw Away That Medicine 160

丟掉那些殘餘藥物

The Man Who killed Lincoln. 167

殺林肯者

Cultural Barometer 177

文化的氣壓計

Saidjah 181

謝嘉

The Ramparts We Watch

我們守望的壁壘

By George Fielding Eliot

嚴安孚譯

The United States is today faced with a world in which there is no safety, save in strength, no security save in armed vigilance. Let him who doubts ask the Ethiopian, cowering beneath a conqueror's heel; let him seek in Vienna that gaiety which once echoed through her streets; let him say to a Spanish mother, "Woman, where is your child?" or to a Chinese infant, "Child, where is your mother?"

We Americans, though we would live at peace, must realize the dangers which may at any moment threaten our rights and our freedom. We must know what kind of military policy we should pursue in order to protect them.

One fact is basic: The priceless gift of our geographical position enables us to depend primarily upon our navy for defense. We are the only great power now able to pursue the policy which protected England so well until the coming of the airplane. We need not fear air attacks from abroad. The record for distance flying is 6295 miles, set by Russian flyers from Moscow to California. But for war operations, the airplane's radius of action is but one fourth its maximum range; for the plane must return to its base and it must be prepared to fight, to maneuver, to waste time searching for its objectives. Moreover, war planes must sacrifice fuel-load for bombs. All this brings down the

美國目下正對着一個除了實力沒有安全、除了武備沒有保障的世界。讓懷疑的人去問一問蜷伏在戰勝者的鐵蹄下的埃地阿帕（即阿比西尼亞）人民；讓他到奧京維也納去找尋是否還有以前充滿在街道上的愉快的氣象；讓他去對一個西班牙的母親說，「婦人，你的孩子在那裏？」或對一個中國的幼孩說，「孩子，你的母親在那裏？」

我們美國人雖然願意相安無事，但必須覺察到隨時足以威脅我們的權利與自由的種種危險。我們必須要知道我們應當進行那一種軍事政策，來保護我們的權利與自由。

有一件事實是基本的：我們地理上的位置，天賦獨厚，可以使我們主要的依靠海軍來從事國防。在飛機被用作戰器之前，英國向以海軍自衛。現在這一種政策，列強中只有我們能繼續下去。我們用不着懼怕從海外來的空襲。查長途飛行的最高紀錄，是六千二百九十五哩，由俄國飛行家從莫斯科到加利福尼亞所造成的。但在戰爭的進行中，飛機活動的範圍，祇及其最高限度的四分之一；因為牠必須回到牠的根據地，並必須有戰鬥、調遣、及費時於搜查牠的目標的種種準備。而且作戰用的飛機，爲了攜帶炸彈，必得犧牲燃料的載重。這一切都要把戰爭所用的飛機的行程

war plane's range to less than 1500 miles—about half the distance across the narrower of our two ocean frontiers.

But to maintain our enviable position, we must prevent any possible enemy from establishing a base of operations in the Western Hemisphere. There are only three naval powers which might attempt to do so—Germany, Italy and Japan. All have Latin American interests, all have been industriously propagandizing our southern neighbors, all have very recently extended their dominions by force.

For protection against their potential aggression, Latin America depends upon the United States navy. None of the southern republics has an adequate defense of its own. Even the comparatively modern Argentine fleet, reinforced by the whole naval strength of Brazil and Chile, could not control the sea approaches to South American ports against either Germany or Italy.

Canada also relies largely upon our fleet; she has a naval force of only six destroyers, and can begin to defend herself only after she is actually invaded. For our own security, we have become irrevocably committed to Canada's defense—a fact reaffirmed only recently by President Roosevelt. We are likewise committed to the defense of the Caribbean area.

The protection of the Western Hemisphere from any aggressive foreign power thus devolves upon us. And our airplanes themselves could not do the job. Airplanes are formidable to an enemy attempting to land on our shores. But there

，減到一千五百哩以下——大約祇及到我們兩邊海洋中較狹的一邊（指大西洋）的洋面距離的一半。

但是要保持我們這個優越的地位，我們必須阻止任何可能的敵人在西半球建立一個作戰的根據地。有這種企圖的海軍強國，只有三個——德國，意大利，與日本，她們都有利益在南美洲，都向我們的南隣諸國極力宣傳，最近都以武力來擴張她們的領土。

南美洲要防備她們的可能的侵略，須依靠美國的海軍。南美洲那些共和國，沒有一個有足以自衛的實力。即使比較上新式的阿根廷艦隊，由巴西和智利兩國全部海軍實力作後援，也不能控制德國或意大利衝入南美洲各口岸的海路。

加拿大也大半依靠我們的艦隊；她的海軍實力，祇有六艘驅逐艦，只能在真正被人侵入之後，方可以開始招架。為了我們自己的安全起見，我們已變成不得不負起保衛加拿大的任務——這一個事實，近來已由羅斯福總統重再確定。我們同樣的還要負起保衛西印度羣島的卡立布區的任務。

這樣，保衛西半球抗禦任何侵略國的責任，就落在我們的肩上了。我們的飛機單獨還不能擔任這項工作。對於企圖在我們的海岸上登陸的敵人，飛機已足以使他們害怕了。但是在作戰的情形之下，我們的飛



has been no demonstration as yet of their ability to sink a modern battleship under war conditions. They cannot imperil an enemy's fleet or sea communications. Only our own fleet can do that, and to do it successfully, our fleet must be superior to any foreseeable combination of enemies.

AMERICAN STRATEGY

The three most important principles of war are Concentration, Offensive Action, and Security.

Concentration consists in bringing together against an enemy the greatest possible force at the decisive time. In American strategy, this means that we must keep the main strength of our fleet together in *either* ocean. This we can do so long as we protect the Panama Canal. By its use we can intercept any enemy with our whole fleet before he can do us serious injury.

Offensive Action is all-important to American strategy. War against us will be unlikely in precise ratio to the risk the enemy would run. If our navy is sufficiently strong to take the offensive, the enemy must face the possibility of having his fleet destroyed, his commerce swept from the seas, his citizens made to suffer the privations of a blockade. In such strength lies the best hope of remaining at peace the only hope of winning at war.

Furthermore, this policy does not require the maintenance of a large army or the fighting of land campaigns on distant continents. Seapower in sufficient strength, with an adequate air arm and a small, highly-trained, completely equipped regular army will be adequate.

機是否有擊沉一艘新式戰鬥艦的能力，至今還沒有表演過。飛機並不能夠危害敵人的艦隊或海上交通，祇有我們自己的艦隊能做到這一層；而且爲了要做得成功起見，我們的艦隊必須要比任何可以預料到的敵人聯合陣線來得優越。

美國的戰略

戰爭的三個最重要原則，是集中、進攻、與守衛。

集中在於在決戰的時候，把最大可能的兵力聚合在一起，來對付一個敵人。在美國的戰略中，這意思就是說，我們必須把我們艦隊的主力集中在兩大海洋中的一個。這個我們可以做到，只要我們保護好巴拿馬運河。憑着巴拿馬運河，我們可以用全部艦隊來攔阻任何敵人，使他無法加害我們。

進攻在美國的戰略中是第一重要的。敵人對我們所發的戰爭，不見得會與他所冒的危險，成爲恰正的比例。如果我們的海軍實力堅強，足以採取攻勢，那末敵人一定有遭遇到艦隊被毀、海上商業被摧殘、人民蒙受封鎖之苦厄等事的可能。安居和平的最好希望，就在這種進攻的力量裏；戰爭勝利的唯一希望，也在於這個力量裏。

還有一層，這種（進攻的）政策，並不需保持一個大隊的陸軍，也不要再在遙遠的大陸上進行陸地戰。充分實力的海軍，加上相當的空軍和少數訓練良好、配備完全的陸軍常備兵，就夠事了。

Security, as a principle of war, is concerned with the safety of our own forces against enemy offensive action. In the unlikely, but possible, event of our being simultaneously attacked, in both oceans, the principle of security would become paramount in one ocean, while our fleet would take the offensive to bring about a decision as quickly as possible in the other.

But we must remember that in executing such a strategy one seaboard is temporarily uncovered. It will be very hard to make the people there, who are being raided by enemy cruisers and aircraft, understand that thousands of miles away, against another enemy, their fleet is giving them the best protection possible. We ought not to forget the panic along our Atlantic coast during the war with Spain, when the news came that Cervera's squadron was at sea. That panic detained half our fighting strength at Hampton Roads when it ought to have been in the Caribbean. Of course, there will always be planes on the "refused" sea-frontier, as well as submarines and flotilla craft. The chief responsibility for the defense will, however, be the army's, holding as it will the fixed defenses of the great harbors, and controlling the mobile land forces.

THE CANAL

Since the keystone of our security is the Panama Canal, the question arises whether it can be put out of commission. The points of the Canal most vulnerable to air attacks are the six locks, massive concrete structures with great steel gates. To disable a lock, the enemy must either demolish the structure by a concentration of

守衛也是戰爭的一個原則，是在敵人採取攻勢時關於我們自己軍隊的安全。萬一——雖未必見得，但也許可能——我們在東西二大洋內同時受攻，則守衛的原則在一個海洋內，便成為當務之急。同時在另一個海洋內，我們的艦隊將立即採取攻勢，以達到速戰速決的目的。

但是我們必須記着，在實行這樣的一種戰略時，一邊的海岸是暫時沒有遮護的。那邊的人民正被敵人的巡洋艦和飛機襲擊着；這時候很不容易使他們明白在數千里之外，他們的艦隊（美國艦隊）正在對付另一敵人而給予他們以最有效的保護呢！我們不應當忘記我們和西班牙的戰爭，當薩凡拉的臨時艦隊在海上的消息傳來的時候，我們的大西洋沿岸便起了恐慌。這一種恐慌，把當時我們應當在西班牙羣島內的戰鬥力，竟有一半留住在了漢姆登路次。當然，在『採取守勢』的海邊上，除了潛水艇和小艦隊之外，常常會有飛機到來。不過，防禦的主要責任，將在於陸軍身上；守住各大港的固定防線，並控制陸上的流動軍隊。

巴拿馬運河

我們守衛的拱心石既然是巴拿馬運河，那末這條河是否會被敵人攻破的問題便引起了。查巴拿馬運河最容易受空襲之點，便是那六道水閘——堅實的三和土構造物，有鋼板的大門。要破壞一個水閘，敵人必須集中重量的炸彈來炸毀這個三和土構造物，或是對

heavy bombs, or score direct hits on the gates. Both methods would require a large number of bombs, since concrete is not easily damaged by exterior, untamped explosives: and the chance of scoring a direct hit on the upper surface of a gate only 67 by 7 feet is not high.

Because a large air base could not be constructed secretly within striking distance of the Canal, attack must come from carriers, approaching stealthily. But approach undetected would be very difficult, and the enemy would have, at best, only one chance to destroy the locks. The carriers would certainly be located before a second attack could be launched, and crippled or destroyed by planes and surface and submarine vessels.

There is of course the problem of bombardment by enemy warships. But at either end of the Canal are fortifications armed with 14-inch and 16-inch guns. These will certainly be able to prevent bombardment of the locks, which are 6½ miles inland on the Atlantic side and 8 miles inland on the Pacific. An attacking ship within extreme range of the locks would be much closer to our shore batteries.

Though it is extremely unlikely that the safe transit of the Panama Canal can be interrupted by enemy action, the possibility of its being done ought to be provided against, since the consequences might be so calamitous. We ought at once to construct another canal across Nicaragua. This would cost about half a billion dollars—a considerable sum, but only a fraction of what it would cost to build a new fleet.

着鋼板大門直接猛烈轟炸。這兩種攻擊的方法，都需要很多的炸彈。因為三和七是不容易被外部的、未封塞的爆炸物所炸毀的；而在祇有67×7尺的大門上面，直接猛烈轟炸的效力也有限得很。

因為在巴拿馬運河的可注意到的距離之內，是無法可以秘密地築造一個大的飛機根據地的，所以敵人的進攻，一定來自航空母艦，偷偷摸摸而進行的。但是這種進行是很容易偵察到的。敵人想毀壞那些水閘，至多只有一次的機會。那些航空母艦在施行第二次攻擊之前，牠們的所在點一定會被發現，而被我們的飛機與水面上的軍艦和水底下的潛艇所擊損或擊毀。

敵艦的炮轟，當然也是一個問題。但在巴拿馬運河的兩端，我們都有裝着十四吋口徑和十六吋口徑大炮的炮臺。這些炮臺的能力，當然足以阻止水閘的被轟炸。那些水閘，在大西洋一邊，深入六哩半；在大西洋一邊，深入八哩。進攻的敵艦，在水閘的極度射程之內，距離我們岸上的炮火就更近得多了。

巴拿馬運河這一條安全的通路，雖然不見得會被敵人遮斷，但這種事情的可能性，却不能不防備。因為萬一有失，結果便不堪設想了。我們應當立刻築造另一條穿過尼加拉瓜的運河。這個需費美金五萬萬元——一個很可觀的數目，但祇及建設一個新艦隊所費的一部份。

OUR NAVAL BASES

To operate effectively, our fleet must have secure and well-located bases. Fortunately our four chief naval ports on the Atlantic—Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York and Boston—form a wholly adequate base. From them the fleet can operate offensively against any enemy force approaching in the North Atlantic, and can reach out to meet such a threat almost to the shores of Europe.

No naval base is at present available to an enemy on this side of the North Atlantic. But Bermuda, lying only 680 miles from New York, would be an excellent base for enemy cruisers and for large flying-boats which might bomb our coastal cities: If England should ever be unable to defend Bermuda when we were involved in war with a European power, it might be necessary for us to assume the island's defense.

Similarly Portugal's Azores would afford an enemy a possible base for action against us. Some 2000 miles from New York, they constitute an important link in the southern route of all proposed flying services. If these islands seemed about to pass into German control, either directly or by means of a puppet government, it would be a matter of such grave concern to this country that it is a question whether we ought not to resist it by force.

In addition to our North Coast bases, we have a stronghold at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, commanding the entire Caribbean. Thus our twin bases in the Atlantic—the North Coast and the Caribbean position—enable us to deal with any European enemy's effort against the Western Hemisphere.

我們的海軍根據地

要使作戰有效，我們的艦隊必須有穩固與良好所在的根據地。幸運的，我們在大西洋上的四個主要海軍口岸——諾福克，費城，紐約，與波士頓——形成一個十足充實的根據地。從這幾個口岸，我們的艦隊可以向任何走近北大西洋的敵軍進攻，並且可伸長一步，進而應付敵人對於差不多整個歐洲海岸的威脅。

目下在北大西洋這一邊，沒有一個海軍根據地會被敵人得到。但是在紐約六百八十哩外的貝慕達島，對於轟炸我們沿海城市的敵人的巡洋艦和大飛機，是一個極好的根據地。當我們被牽入漩渦，與某一歐洲強國開戰的時候，萬一英國不能守住貝慕達島，那末我們必須負起保衛這一個島的重任。

同樣的，葡萄牙的阿渣司羣島，將被敵人作為一個對我們進攻的可能的根據地。阿渣司羣島離紐約約二千哩，是全部在計劃中航空線南面各線上的一个重要樞紐。如果這些羣島，將有轉入德國的控制中的模樣，無論是直接的或者假手於一個德僱政府，這事對於美國有嚴重的關係。因此，我們是否應當不以武力來抵抗，便成爲一個問題。

除了我們的北海岸幾個根據地之外，我們還有一座炮臺在古巴的坎大那摩灣，控制全部卡立布羣島。這樣，我們在大西洋中，有一對學生的根據地——北海岸與卡立布羣島——使我們可以對付任何歐洲敵人向西半球進擾的企圖。

A similar situation prevails in the Pacific. Our Pacific strategy has at present but a single direction—defense against Japan. The three naval bases on the Pacific, at Puget Sound, Wash., Mare Island (near San Francisco), and San Diego afford ample freedom to a fleet operating within their zone of support. And in addition, we have in Hawaii a base supporting offensive action, which to naval warfare is the very breath of life.

This base is the island of Oahu. Protected by powerful fixed defenses and a strong air force, supplemented by railway and tractor-drawn mobile guns, Oahu is the most formidable maritime fortress in the world. Singapore is nothing beside it.

Furthermore, Hawaii initiates offensively a line of operations which, prolonged step by step through the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific to Guam, would establish us but 1300 miles from Yokohama. From this point we could set up a blockade against Japan's trade which would certainly force the Japanese to give battle before their supply of petroleum was cut off. Of course, we would have to fight for each steppingstone, employing large numbers of troops and bringing forward to each new base huge quantities of supplies. Nevertheless, we could make such supreme effort if we had to. And this is the all-important fact of Pacific strategy: *that we can direct an attack against Japan which will be a deadly threat to her security, while Japan cannot do the like by us.*

在太平洋中，也有一個彷彿相等的情形。我們的太平洋戰略，目下祇有一個方向——防禦日本。太平洋上的三個海軍根據地，就是華盛頓的浦蓋桑，近舊金山的牝馬島和生迪哥，使我們的艦隊在接近後援的區域內，得以充分地自由行動。此外，在夏威夷，我們還有一個協助進攻的根據地；進攻的動作，對於海戰是生命的呼吸。

這一個根據地就是澳湖島。澳湖在強有力的固定防線和一個堅強空軍的保護之下，再輔以鐵道與引擎拖曳的流動大炮，是一個世界上最可畏的水上炮臺。星加坡絕不足與之比擬。

還有一層，在夏威夷發動了進攻線，一步步的伸長，經過太平洋的日本代管島嶼而至關島，就使我們立足在離橫濱祇有一千三百哩的島上。從這點上，我們可以封鎖日本的貿易；此舉一定能迫令日軍不待汽油供給的被切斷而就先放棄戰事。當然，我們須要奮鬥來取得每一個接脚石，須用大量的軍隊，並須把巨量的給養搬到每一個新的根據地。然而在必要時，我們確能做到這一種至高的努力。太平洋戰略的第一重要的事實是這樣的：我們可向日本進攻，使她對於她的安全感受到極嚴重的威脅，而日本對於我們却不能做到這樣。

For although the Japanese would at the outset occupy Guam and the Philippines, they could not reduce Hawaii until they had disposed of our fleet. And an assault on the West Coast is out of the question. Even if Japan managed to seize a harbor in the Aleutian Islands west of Alaska, our fleet would still stand between it and either Hawaii or our coast.

But this happy state of affairs can last only as long as our fleet is able to undertake offensive operations. If we allow it to sink below its present superiority, some day Japan may turn upon us. A military empire with the characteristics of Japan is not a neighbor with whom it is safe to take long chances.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Under the Naval Expansion Act of 1938, we shall eventually have 18 battleships to Japan's 14. Almost exactly the same fighting power as Japan's will be possessed in the Atlantic, by Germany and Italy combined—an entirely possible coalition. The margin is by no means excessive, but it is in our favor.

The tradition of the American navy has been to build battleships of greater gun-power and superior armor to those of foreign ships. For this, speed has been sacrificed. Our battleships have an average top speed of 21 knots. Japanese battleships range up to 27; German from 26 to 30. But no battleship of either navy has armor protection equal to that of any of the 12 ships now with the American fleet in the Pacific. At the enormous ranges modern battles are fought, there is not much to be

因爲在發動之初，日本雖然或許會佔領關島與菲律賓羣島，但他們無法可以征服夏威夷：除非先解決我們的艦隊。至於在我們的西邊海岸上攻擊，那是更談不到了。即使日本能在阿拉斯加西面的愛留香羣島裏，強佔到一個海港，但我們的艦隊，仍能橫阻於這一個海港與夏威夷或我們的海岸之間。

但這種對於我們有利的狀態：祇能存在於我們的艦隊採取攻勢的情形之下。如果我們對於艦隊現有的優勢，任其低降，那末有一天，日本會向我們突擊的。一個像日本那種特性的軍國主義帝國，決不是一個可與日久相共而沒有危險的鄰居。

美 國 的 海 軍

在一九三八年海軍擴張法令之下，我們結果將有戰鬥艦十八艘以抵日本的十四艘。德國與義大利的聯合——一個完全可能的結合——在大西洋中將有與日本幾乎相等的作戰力量。這個差額一點也不過分，但對於我們是有利的。

美國海軍的傳統政策，一向注重於建造較外國軍艦炮力更大、裝甲更優的戰鬥艦。爲了這個原因，速率方面未免有所犧牲。我們的戰鬥艦，平均速率是二十一海裡。日本的戰鬥艦的速率，高至二十七海裡；德國的，自二十六至三十海裡。但不論在日本或德國的海軍中，沒有一艘戰鬥艦，其裝甲的保護力，能相等於太平洋中的美國艦隊現有十二艘軍艦中的任何一艘。在近代戰爭所見的巨大彈程裏，額外的速率並沒

gained by extra speed except when one party to the fight wishes to run away. This is not a major consideration in the design of American battleships.

The fighting tradition of our navy is above all else an offensive tradition. John Paul Jones, flaunting the flag of the infant nation within pistol-shot of British shores, began it. Truxton, on the deck of the *Constellation*, and Preble in the Barbary wars, carried it on. So did Farragut in the Civil War—"Damn the torpedoes!"—and Dewey at Manila in 1898.

True heir to this tradition, Commander Taussig, with the first American destroyer division to serve overseas, stood into Queenstown Harbor after a stormy Atlantic passage in May, 1917. "How soon will you be ready to go on patrol?" asked the British Admiral Bayley, expecting to be told "in a week or ten days." "We will be ready when fueled, sir," said Taussig. And he was.

Here is another reason why America, if compelled to fight, must make offensive war. Her navy does not know how to make any other kind. And in tradition, spirit, technique, and personnel, there is no better navy in the world than ours; probably not one as good. Our system of naval education, both for officers and men, is far ahead of any other. Our ships, year for year, compare favorably with foreign ships. Our naval aviation is without a peer.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Our army must safeguard the ports from which the navy operates and secure our shores against raids. To perform these

有多大的好處；除非戰爭中有一方，想要逃之夭夭。這個在美國戰鬥艦的計劃中，並不是重要的一點。

我們海軍作戰的傳統政策，是以進攻為第一。約翰保羅瓊斯，在英國海岸的手鎗射程的距離之內，扯起了新生國的國旗，開始這一個政策。在『星座號』甲板上的屈斯登，和派羅里戰爭中的柏賴勃爾，都繼續着這一個政策。在南北戰爭裏的法賴格——『該死的魚雷』——和一八九八年在馬尼刺的寶威，也是這樣的作風。

司令陶雪格，確是這種政策的繼承人。他帶了第一個在海外服役的驅逐艦分隊，在一九一七年五月經過狂暴多風的大西洋之後，開始進了昆斯湯船港。『你們需要多少的準備時間，便可以繼續巡邏呢？』英國海軍上將貝勒問道，期待着一個『一星期或十天』的回答。『加好了煤。我們就齊備了，先生，』陶雪格答道。他果然是這樣。

對於美國如果被逼作戰，為什麼一定要採取攻勢，這裏還有一個理由。她的海軍不知道怎樣來做別種戰法。在傳統上、精神上、技術上、與人員上，世界上再沒有比我們更好的海軍；恐怕相等好的也沒有。我們的海軍教育制度，無論對於軍官或兵士，比任何別一國進步得多。我們的軍艦，無論在那一年，和同年的外國軍艦比較起來，總是佔優勢。我們的海軍航空隊，是沒有匹敵的。

美國的陸軍

我們的陸軍，必須要防禦海軍所由出發的各口岸，並須守衛海岸，以防被襲。要履行這些職務，現有

duties its present strength of about 180,000 officers and men should be increased to 238,000. This is still a comparatively small army, but sufficient for our needs as long as we do not plan overseas expeditions.

What we need, as Washington wisely said, is not a large army but a good one. To make it a good one, we must have better equipment—more of the new Garand semi-automatic rifles; for instance; many more anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft machine guns, armored cars, and tanks. Also, our seacoast defenses must be improved. Prior to the World War we had one of the finest systems of harbor defense in the world, manned by 19,000 officers and men. Today the armament, still largely of prewar manufacture, is not in the best of shape; and only 5300 men are assigned to harbor defenses. Also, more long-range guns are needed.

However, our army possesses one tremendous asset—men familiar with mechanical and electrical appliances and equipped with energy and initiative. American young men grow to manhood surrounded by the machine age. Almost all of them have their particular devotion to aviation, automobiles, ships, railways, radio, electricity or photography. In war, perfection in the use of these things may mean the difference between defeat and victory.

Furthermore, the American boy does not march daily in regimented ranks; he does not live in an atmosphere of nameless terror; he does not grow up unable to think and plan for himself.

十八萬左右的軍官和兵士，應增至二十三萬八千人。這個在比較上仍舊是一個很小的陸軍，但對於我們的需要已足夠了，因為我們並不計劃出征海外。

正如華盛頓所說過的至理名言：我們所需要的，不是一個大陸軍，而是一個好陸軍。要使陸軍好，我們必須有較優的配備——例如更多的新式加蘭半自動步鎗；我們必須要有更多攻擊坦克車的平射炮，高射機關鎗，裝甲車，和坦克車。還有，我們的海岸防線必須加以改良。歐戰之前，我們有過世界港防線最精良的制度之一，由一萬九千名軍官和兵士駐守。今日的軍備，大半仍是戰前所製造的，並不是最佳的式樣；而且只有五千三百個人員，被派在港防線方面。還有，更多的射程較長的大炮，也是需要的。

然而，我們的陸軍有一種偉大的特點——士兵嫻熟機械化與電氣化的器具，而具有活動力與先發制人之力。美國青年是在機械化的環境中生長成人的。他們對於航空、自動車、輪船、火車、無線電、電氣、或攝影，差不多各有其特長。在戰爭中，這些東西的完美運用，可以說是失敗與勝利的關鍵。

還有一層，美國孩子並不天天在隊伍中整步而行；他並不生活於無名恐怖的空氣之中；他並不生長成一個無思無謀的人。

And this, in war, gives him an inestimable advantage. For war today calls for self-reliance, initiative, and the ability to act without the guiding word of authority. Never before have the responsibilities of the leaders of small groups of infantry been so great; never has so much depended upon the correct appreciation of a complex situation by one young man as may depend in modern war on that of a single airplane pilot.

Those nations which, for the sake of political uniformity, have bludgeoned these qualities out of the souls of their young men have made of them a horde of mechanical robots, formidable in mass but helpless when word from above can no longer reach them amid the confusion of battle.

THE DEFENSE OF FREEDOM

Modern war, as Europeans see it, must use the whole energies of a people; everything—manpower, production, liberty itself—must be at the service of the government. This maxim, supported by our own experience in the World War, has come to affect American thought. Hence, laws have already been drawn up, ready to be presented to a Congress fired with the war, spirit, which would take away the individual liberties of every American citizen and convert this country, in a single day, into a totalitarian dictatorship. One of them—the May Bill—has already been favorably reported and will doubtless come before the 1939 Congress. It includes wage and price fixing, the regimentation of all labor, the registration of all industrial management, the licensing of all business.

而在戰爭中，這個給予他一個極大的益處。因為現在的戰爭，需要自恃、自動、和不待當局之指示而能隨機應變的能力。小隊步兵領導人的責任，從來沒有像現在這樣大；一個青年對於一個複雜的情形需有正確的領悟，其責任之重大，從來沒有像現代戰爭裏一個飛機駕駛員的。

那些國家，爲了政治上的合拍起見，而把這些特質從青年的心靈中敲去，已使他們變成一羣機械式的呆子。在團結中固然其力可畏，但當戰鬥混亂時，上峯的命令不再能傳達到他們的時候，就不能自助了。

保衛自由

照歐洲人的目光看來，現代戰爭必須要利用全民的力量；一切——人力，生產，甚至自由權——必須以對政府効勞爲前提。這一句箴言，由我們在歐戰中所得的經驗爲確證，已影響到美國的思想。因此，種種法律已經起草，預備向一個燃着戰爭精神之火的國會提出；這些法律將取消每一個美國公民的個人自由權，而且會在一日之間，使這一個國家一變而成集權的獨裁政體。其中有一個法律——五月議案——已被順利地記錄下來，將於一九三九年的國會內提出，已毫無疑義。這一個議案，包括薪工與物價的規定，一切勞工的編列，一切工業管理的登記，一切商業的領照。

Let us not deceive ourselves by saying that such powers when granted to a single man will be politely handed back when the war is over. They may be, and they may not be. The risk that they may not is far too great to be taken unnecessarily.

Such bills assume that the next war will be just like the last—that we shall build up a huge army and strain every national resource.

They stand, therefore, on a false foundation. For this is exactly the sort of war in which the United States should never engage again—and need not, if her citizens have vision.

If war comes, we can and should meet it on the sea, far from our cities and fire-sides. We can and should be able to direct such a vigorous, offensive against our enemy's naval forces—with which alone he could attack us—that he will be too occupied to dream of attempting an assault on our shores.

Dictatorial powers will be unnecessary in a war fought mainly at sea, a war in which we will not send millions of men to some foreign land. Even a very great navy has far fewer machines, and, therefore requires far less industrial support, than a large army. All our present fighting ships, for example, possess together only some 1700 pieces of artillery; at the close of the war, the French army alone had 11,638 pieces. During the Meuse-Argonne battle, the American army fired 2,418,000 rounds of artillery ammunition—ten times the capacity of our entire fleet.

不要讓我們自己欺騙自己，以為把這些權力交在一個人的手裏，將來戰爭結束後，他會客客氣氣的交還出來的。這事也許會如此，也許會不如此。而不如此的危險，實在太大了；如果沒有必要，還是不要冒險的好。

這些議案，自以為第二次的大戰將與上一次的一樣——就是我們將建設一個巨大的陸軍，而把全國的資源竭澤而漁。

所以牠們是站在一個錯誤的基礎上面。因為美國決不該再有這種樣子的一個戰爭——而也沒有這樣的必要，如果她的公民有眼光的話。

如果戰爭到臨，我們可以而且應當在海面上與之周旋，遠離我們的城市和家庭。我們對於敵人的海軍——他祇能以海軍進擾我們——可以而且應當有採取猛烈攻勢的能力，使他不遺餘力，再不能有夢想攻擊我們岸上的企圖。

獨裁國家對於一個大半部在海面上作戰的戰爭，是不需要的。在這種戰爭裏，我們用不到把數百萬人開到一個外國的陸地上去。即使是一個很大的海軍，而海軍所需的軍械，比較一個大的陸軍要少得多，所以需要工業上的接濟，也比較少得多。譬如我們目下所有的戰艦，大小砲一共祇有一千七百尊；在歐戰結束當兒，單是法國的陸軍，大小砲有一萬一千六百三十八尊之多。在苗斯阿剛尼一役中，美國陸軍放了二百四十一萬八千顆砲彈——十倍於我們全部艦隊所放的額量。

If we Americans go to war again, we shall be fighting to preserve our right to live and govern ourselves as we see fit. Why should we go to war to defend freedom, if we must begin by destroying it?

We need not do this. There is no earthly reason why the war effort of our navy, supplemented by that of a small, highly-trained army, should require of us any such sacrifice.

Our navy at full strength will number only 135,000 men, with not over 100,000 more in reserve. These, together with an army of 238,000 officers and men, are well within our power to maintain without wiping out our democracy.

We must make up our minds that whatever betide, we shall send no more great armies to fight in a European war. This resolve once deeply imbedded in American hearts, and with it the determination to command our sea approaches against all comers, we may view with security the struggle for power which has through all history made a battlefield of Europe.

Nor is there any reason to assume that if a general European war occurs we shall inevitably be drawn into it. A war in Europe today would almost certainly include France and England on one side, Germany and Italy on the other. The disparity of naval power in favor of the former is so enormous that there would be little danger to our trade with the Western powers. Defenses against submarines have vastly improved since the last war; they will not roam the seas unhindered. Nor are airplanes operating from Italy and Germany

假使我們美國人再度加入戰爭，我們將要為保存我們生活的權利和自治的權利而作戰。如果我們一定要以毀滅自由入手，那末我們何必還要為保衛自由而加入戰爭呢？

我們無需這樣做。世界上決沒有這種理由：我們海軍作戰的努力，加上一個數量不多而訓練高強的陸軍的協助之外，還需要我們犧牲自由。

我們海軍的全部實力，不過十三萬五千人，後備人員也不過十萬人。這些再加上二十三萬八千名的陸軍士兵，我們儘足以維持而無需乎取消民治制度。

我們必須立定心志，無論有什麼事情發生，我們決不再把大隊陸軍遣派到一個歐洲戰爭中去作戰。這個主義一經嵌入美國人的心裏，再加上抵禦一切進擾我們海口者的決心，我們便可以安居旁觀歷史上屢見不鮮的歐洲戰場上的爭權奪利之戰爭了。

如果一個普遍的歐洲大戰發生了，說我們免不了要被牽入漩渦。這一個假定，也沒有什麼理由。今日歐洲如果來一次大戰，大概一定是一面為英法，而另一面為德意。前者的海軍力量是如此的優越，所以對於我們和西方列強的貿易，沒有多大危險。自從上次大戰以來，關於對付潛水艇的防禦術，已大見進步；牠們再不能在海裏橫行無阻了。來自意大利和德國的飛機，越過敵國的陸地與海面，對於大西洋的航海通

聘 特
師 技 良 優
製 精

銅版 鋅版
三色 銅版
黃楊 木刻
無網 銅版
網線 鋅版

思想新穎

魯光製版社謹啓

地址：上海皮少耐路
厚德里二號

電話：八七〇〇一

上海 義昌中西紙號

地址：福建路119至121號
(即石路四馬路南首)

營

歐美名廠紙

業

國產各種名

要

紙。中西各式信

目

封。各式油墨金

粉。精製帳簿簡

帖。

精染各種色

紙。

如荷賜顧。零躉均

電話：九〇八八三號

益 記 紙 號

本 號 專 銷 中 外 紙 張

無 任 歡 迎
如 蒙 賜 顧
定 價 克 己
磅 份 準 確

◀ 山 東 路 一 二 七 號 ▶

◀ 電 話 九 一 七 二 五 ▶

漁 興 嘉記 信 封 廠

精 製 各 式 精 美 信 封

服 務 可 靠 取 費 低 廉

出 貨 迅 速 約 期 不 誤

電 話 : 四 一 一 三 一 大 成 轉

上 海 北 河 南 路 景 興 里 十 五 號

across hostile land and sea any great peril to the Atlantic shipping lanes. It makes no difference what vast armies may march beyond the seas at the command of some dictator, nor with what vast armadas of airplanes he may darken the skies. If he have not a navy superior to our own in fighting power, all the rest is nothing we need regard.

The most serious effort which seems likely to be demanded of us is a war with Japan. If we have to extend our sea power so far westward as to blockade Japan, we may have to undertake control measures at home beyond those normally necessary in a sea war. For this reason we should make our Pacific armaments so formidable as to give pause to even the most militaristic of Japanese.

But we must remember that a navy stands or falls by its strength *at the time war breaks out*. The price of such preparedness we must willingly pay in defense of freedom; it is a price we must pay if we are to escape the necessity of beginning our next war under the yoke of arbitrary power. We cannot settle the troubles of distant continents; but we can prevent the peoples of those continents from transporting their wars to the Western Hemisphere. We cannot shut ourselves off from every contact with other nations; but we can make sure that we command the seas which are the medium of those contacts—the seas which are our ramparts, and upon which we must stand watch.

(From *Reader's Digest* Vol. 34, No. 202)

路，也沒有什麼大不了的危害了。不管他有多麼大量的陸軍，在獨裁者的命令之下，在海洋的那邊整步而進；也不管他有多少隊的飛機，掩蔽天日。這些對於我們都沒有兩樣。如果他沒有一個在戰鬥力上較我們更優越的海軍，那末其餘的一切，我們都用不到什麼顧忌了。

我們似乎應有最嚴重的努力的，就是對付日本的一個戰爭。如果我們必須要把我們的海上力量向西擴展，以至於能封鎖日末，那末我們在國內必須實施超過平常海上戰爭以外的統制。爲了這一個理由，我們應當使我們在太平洋一面的軍備，成爲很可畏的勢力，足以遏止最蠻橫的軍國主義者——日本。

但我們必須記着，一個海軍的立足或墜落，全恃牠在戰爭爆發時候所表演的實力。我們爲保衛自由，必須情情願願付出這種準備的代價。如果我們在強權國家的束縛之下，有避免第二次大戰的必要，這一種代價我們也是必須要付出的。我們無法解決相隔遙遠的大陸上的糾紛；但我們可以阻止那些大陸上的人民把戰爭搬運到西半球來。我們不能拒絕和別的國家互相接觸，但我們一定可以把握那些作爲接觸之媒介的海洋——這些海洋是我們的壁壘，而在這些海洋上面，我們必須要守望着的。

Nazi Scapegoat No. 2

納粹鐵蹄下的天主教徒

By S. K. Padover

嚴安孚譯

Nuns in Nazi prisons, priests in concentration camps, Catholic leaders shot, Cardinals' homes wrecked—Americans read such news and, shocked at the barbarism of the Reich, are puzzled besides. The Jews were outnumbered in Germany by 200 to 1. But the Catholics count 30,000,000 in a nation of 75,000,000. How can any sane government antagonize its people by attempting to destroy the church to which 40 percent of them belong? What lies behind this seemingly mad course of the Nazi dictatorship?

The answer is that relentless forces are unleashed which cannot be halted. As Hilaire Belloc, the eminent Catholic writer, admitted, the conflict between Catholicism and Nazism is "beyond all reconciliation." One or the other must destroy its opponent.

The *Volkischer Beobachter*, principal Nazi party organ, in its Vienna edition of October 15, 1938, says flatly, "We are armed to continue the battle against Catholicism until the point of total annihilation."

German Catholics are facing the same fate as the Jews. They are Nazi Scapegoat No. 2.

The process of extirpation has gone further than the outside world realizes. Persecution began as soon as Hitler was in the saddle to which he had been hoisted

女尼被捕入納粹監獄，僧侶被羈在集中營，天主教領袖被鎗殺，紅衣主教住宅被搗毀——美國人讀了這種新聞，莫不悚然震驚於國社黨的野蠻，而茫然不解所以。猶太人在德國者，為數不多，約佔二百分之一。但德國的天主教徒，在全國七千五百萬人口中，佔到三千萬名。然則任何政府，若非癡狂，何以要毀滅教會，以反對此全國百分之四十的人民呢？納粹獨裁制度這種形似癡狂的行爲，其幕後究竟是什麼呢？

這問題的答案是：殘忍的暴力，已經失去駕御而無法遏止了。猶如天主教著名的作家希萊貝洛克所稱的，天主教主義與納粹主義之間的衝突，已『無言歸於好的餘地，』雙方已處於勢不兩立的地位。

納粹黨機關報 *Volkischer Beobachter* 在牠的一九三八年十月十五日維也納版上，直捷了當地載稱，『吾人已武裝就緒，繼續向天主教進攻，直至其全部殲滅而後已。』

德國的天主教徒正遇着與猶太人同樣的命運。他們是納粹主義之下的第二號代人受過者。

這種斬草除根的進行，更甚於外界所能瞭解的。希特勒之得以登台執政，本來不無得到天主教的助力；而他一登台之後，立即開始虐待教徒。到了一九三

nct without Catholic help. By 1935, it had progressed to public trials, a la Moscow, of thousands of nuns and priests, fined from 1000 to 150,000 marks on charges of violating the weird currency laws. Brothers of various orders were mockingly accused of sexual offenses. Catholic editors were disciplined for daring to urge a modicum of justice. Young Nazis publicly sang ribald songs about the Church. Posters blared:

Recognize them, the Roman Catholic
vampires!
German Youth, stay away from suchlike,
Unite against the international bandits.

The whole apparatus of a powerful state was set in motion to break the morale of the Catholics.

The Catholic Youth organizations were liquidated in 1936. Ludwig Wolker and 100 other leaders were seized—on the charge of having had relations with Communists! Many were never heard from again. In the words of Bishop Galen of Munster: "Today there are in Germany fresh graves where rest the ashes of those whom the Catholic people regard as martyrs . . . although nothing is permitted to be revealed as to how they met their end."

A "cold pogrom" has gone on ever since. Thousands of nuns have been ousted from schools, hospitals, kindergartens; good party members have taken their places. Diocesan seminaries have been closed, the Theological Faculty at Innsbruck abolished. Catholic moneys have been confiscated. All Catholic colleges have been refused recognition and the right to receive new students.

五年，竟變本加厲，對於數千女尼與僧侶，實施莫斯科式的公開審訊，藉口破壞貨幣法例的莫須有的罪名，科以一千馬克至十五萬馬克的罰鍰。各僧團的教友，被誣以違犯猥褻罪而提起控訴。天主教報章雜誌的編輯，爲了主張少許的正義而受到懲戒。納粹青年公然奏唱褻瀆教會的歌曲。招貼標語，大書特書：

『認清那班羅馬天主教吸血鬼！』

『德國青年，快快遠離此類，』

『聯合起來，反抗這國際的盜匪。』

一個強國，竟不惜發動其全部機械，以摧毀天主教徒的名望。

天主教青年的各團體，於一九三六年被解散。路特惠華爾克與其他領袖百人被捕——其罪名爲串通共產黨徒。有許多人從此杳無音息。在門斯德的加倫天主教的言詞裏：『今日德國有許多新的墳墓，那裏埋藏着天主教人民所認爲殉道者的遺骸……雖然彼等遇害的真相，不許洩露於外。』

自那時起，『無情的暴動』一直在進行着，數千女尼自學校、醫院、幼稚園中逐出；遺缺由有用的納粹黨員遞補。僧侶學校已勒令停閉；茵斯勃羅克的神學教授會，被迫廢除。天主教的錢財，予以沒收。一切天主教的學院，概不予以承認，並不得有招收新生之權利。

From day to day, the Catholics expect the worst. "This very uncertainty as to your future," the Bavarian Minister of Education told a delegation of Sisters, "is your punishment and it pleases me to keep you in the dark."

The next steps will be economic. Loot from the Jews has helped keep the regime running. That source is rapidly becoming exhausted. The Nazis have already drawn up lists of all the convents and monasteries (there are over 10,000 in Germany; thousands more in Austria). Some \$20,000,000,000 may be a safe estimate of the wealth of the Church in Germany. The Nazis are keeping this enormous resource in reserve; when they have destroyed Catholic morale, Church property will be confiscated with thoroughness and brutality.

Why is the conflict between Nazism and Catholicism irreconcilable? There are five reasons:

First, Nazism is itself a crusading religion; it can brook no others.

Second, the Nazis hate Christianity "because it is Jewish," and Catholicism because it is international.

Third, Catholicism claims the loyalties of millions, especially the young; and Hitler, aware that victory depends upon the control of youth, has said, "If the older generation cannot get accustomed to us, we will take away the children and rear them in our spirit."

Fourth, Nazism must have a succession of scapegoats; young Nazi hooligans must have some outlet, and the Jews are almost gone.

日復一日，天主教徒的前途每況愈下。『你們前途的不可捉摸，』巴達利亞的教育部長對一批女尼代表團說道，『正是你們的隱憂，而我不欲告知你們。』

第二步是關於經濟方面的。從猶太人處擄奪來的財產，已幫助過這個政體得以延續。但那個財源已經迅速地羅掘殆盡了。納粹黨早已把一切尼庵寺院（德國有一萬餘所，奧國還有幾千所）列成表格。在德國的全部教會財產，據可靠的估計約為二百億元。納粹黨把這筆巨大的資財作為準備金。他們毀滅了天主教的名望之後，教會的財產便將被澈底而殘忍地沒收掉。

納粹主義與天主教，為什麼如此積不相容呢？這裏有五個原因。

第一納粹本身是一個十字軍性質的宗教；臥榻之旁，不容他人鼾睡。

第二，納粹黨人痛恨基督教，『因為牠是猶太人的』；痛恨天主教，則因為牠是國際性的。

第三，天主教有數百萬人的忠誠的擁護，特別是青年；而希特勒深知必須控制青年，而後有勝利之可言，曾說道，『如果年長的一代，不能同我們相處，那麼我們願把孩子們領來，使他們在我們的精神中生長起來。』

第四，納粹主義必須有一批批不斷的代人受過者；年青的納粹市井流氓必須得一條出路，而猶太人差不多走完了。

Finally, there is that \$20,000,000,000.

Listen to some of the propagananda with which the Nazis are relentlessly undermining the hold of Christianity on the German people:

Alfred Rosenberg, dictator of German culture and ideology, sneers at the customary interpretations of Christ as made by Jewish fanatics like Matthew, by materialistic rabbis like Paul, by mongrel half-breeds like Augustine." General Ludendorff ridicules Christianity as an "Asiatic superstition," and a "supra-national enemy of the State." The official pagan magazine *Nordland* mocks the Sermon on the Mount as the "first Bolshevist manifesto, in a language now buried under the dust of centuries."

Writes Dr. Rudolf Dahms, a Nazi scholar, "We reject the Christ of the dogmas (the Jewish Christ) because he no longer corresponds to our Nordic faith."

In *Why No More Christianity?* an official publication of the Nazi party (*Deutsche Aktion, Heft 2*), Hans Weidler asks, "Can there be anything lofty about a religion whose god came into this world only for suffering and who died on the cross the ignominious death of a criminal?"

"The greatest evil which Christianity has perpetrated," he writes, "is surely its dogma of human equality. Shall we Germans be put on the same level as Negroes, Fiji Islanders, Eskimos, or Jews?"

Professor Hermann Berger, of the University of Munich, in his widely read book, *Materialism of Christianity: The True Face of the Catholic Church*, asks

最後，還有那二百億元的巨款。

對猶太人與猶太教宣傳，是希特勒黨人用以凌辱基督教的宣傳在德國人民中的勢力。

德國文化史學家羅森堡對亞當與夏娃傳說，對於根據福音的傳言與種種教義，以為是出於「像馬太等的大祭司，像保羅等對實利主義的狂大辯者，像奧古斯丁等對異端」等人所造。他認為耶穌把基督教義稱為「亞當的宗教」和「德國的德國人的教人」。官方的異教雜誌 *Nordland*，把耶穌的登山寶訓稱為「第一次的共產黨宣言，其所用的文字現已深埋在世紀的塵埃之下。」

納粹學者魯道夫達姆斯說：「我們否認這教義上的基督（猶太的基督），因為他不復與我們北歐的宗教信仰相符合。」

在一本納粹黨的官方出版物「基督教不復被信之原因」裏面，亨斯惠特特對羅德說，「一個宗教所奉祀的神，僅為受難而到這個世界上來，並且像罪犯一樣的懸於十字架上。這個宗教能有什麼高尚可言呢？」

「基督教所犯的最大罪惡，」他寫道，「確為牠的人類平等的教條。難道我們德國人與黑人、非支那島土人、或猶太人等，處於同等的地位麼？」

慕尼黑大學的罕特培格教授，在他的銷數廣大的「基督教的實利主義」一書的「天主教的真面目」一章裏說：「一個東方猶太人的宗教，決不會有合於道德

how an Oriental-Jewish religion can possibly have a moral content.

Dr. Matthes Ziegler, writing in the *Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte*, attacks the Catholic Church for believing in a Jew god who is a "vengeful tyrant." No decent Nordic man can believe in such a Catholic-Jewish deity. Friedrich Karl Otto, author of *Germanism as Religion*, rejects Christianity as unfitting for a great nation such as the Germans because it "sprang from the Jewish proletariat."

Michael Ahle, in his book, *The Catholic Church as Danger to the State*, says that reading about the crimes of Rome "makes one's hair stand on end." "Colossal are the deeds of blood which the papacy has on its conscience."

Ernst Bergmann, professor of theology at the University of Leipzig, in his book, *The German National Church*, thus sums up a common Nazi attack:

The history of Christianity is a history of lies and swindles, murder and crime, oppression, violence . . . burning of cities and torturing of inhabitants, inquisitions, persecution of heretics, witch burning, plundering of the poor and the weak, jails, enslavement of the mind, execution of the innocent—all this in the name of Christ.

To use a colloquialism: Look who's talking!

In their passionate revolt against Christianity the Nazis have been driven to seek new gods in what they imagine to be their tribal past. Such an emotional revivalism as the Nazi upsurge had perforce to take on a religious form.

的內容的。

麥蒂斯齊格勒博士，在『國社黨箴言報』裏，撰文攻擊天主教會，責其不應信奉一個『專心報復的暴君』的猶太之神。北歐的高尚人士，沒有人能信奉這一種天主教猶太人的神道。『德意志宗教』一書的作者奧立格卡爾奧託，貶斥基督教，以為牠不適合於一個像德意志的大民族，因為牠『發源於猶太的無產階級。』

米却爾阿耳在他的『危害德國的天主教會』一書裏說：披讀羅馬的罪行，『令人髮毛直豎。』『天主教自覺有愧於心的血案，誠大矣哉。』

利浦席大學神學教授恩斯脫裴格曼，在他的『德國國家的教會』一書裏，把納粹對於天主教的攻擊概括一下：

『基督教的歷史是一部說謊、欺騙、暗殺、犯罪、壓迫、暴行的歷史……城市被焚，居民受刑，異教徒被審判和被虐待，火焚女巫，掠劫貧弱，設立監獄，奴化思想，殺戮無辜——這一切都藉着基督的名字。』

用一句俗語來說：正是夫子自道也。

在他們激烈反抗基督教的聲浪中，這班納粹黨人不得不向他們認為他們種族的過往歷史當中，去尋求新的神。納粹黨人所激起的這一種感情用事的信仰復興主義，勢必蓋上一個宗教的形式。

The greatest of the new sects is the German Faith Movement, whose founder and president is Wilhelm Hauer, a former pastor and now professor of "theology" at the University of Tubingen. The sect has 1,000,000 members, including such important Nazis as Darre, Minister of Agriculture; Streicher, the boss of Franconia, and Wagner, the No. 1 man of Bavaria. It enjoys semi-official status. Writes Founder Hauer:

"We must protest against the claim of the Christian religion to be the religion of the German nation. For its essence is quite foreign and repugnant to us. Before us lies the goal of a Teutonic, a German morality which will rank higher than that of Christianity."

Over and above the purely pagan cults, there is the cult of the State and the worship of the Fuhrer. To millions of Germans, it is self-evident that Hitler is a divine figure. The Fuhrer encourages this faith by every technique known to his Minister of Propaganda. As the Archbishop of Baltimore said, "He not only rejects God, but would make himself God."

Official portraits show the awe-inspiring figure of the Fuhrer in dreamy postures, his head bathed in a mystic light. One caption in the *Schwarze Korps* reads:

To Thee, O, My Leader, belongs
everything we possess,
Our goods and our lives,
Our hearts and our souls.

Adolf Wagner, lord of Bavaria, exclaimed at a mass meeting in Munich, "Adolf

最重要的新宗派為德國宗教運動。牠的發起人與會長，是前為牧師而現任土平根大學『神學』教授的威海姆霍安。這個宗派有一百萬個會員，內有幾個納粹黨重要份子，如農業部長連爾，弗郎哥組織中的主人翁斯屈萊却，和巴哇利亞的領袖威格納。這一個宗派帶有半官方的色彩。發起人霍安寫道：

『我們必須反對以基督教為德國宗教的論調。因為他的本質富於外國性，而不合我們的需要。在我們的前面，是條頓民族的目標，德國的倫理。其地位更高於基督教。』

除了純粹的對於異教的崇拜之外，還有對於國家的崇拜與對於元首的崇拜。在數百萬德人的心目中，希特勒是一個神人，已不言而喻。這位元首以他的宣傳部長所知道的全副技術，來促進這個信念。正如波爾的摩的大主教所說的，『他非但不承認上帝，而且要自尊為上帝。』

官方的肖像，把元首扮成一位令人望而生畏的人物，具有虛幻渺茫的姿態，而頭部溶於神祕的光中。在 *Schwarze Korps* 報中，有這樣一個標題：

『呀，我的領袖，我們所有一切，無不屬於你，
我們的財產與我們的生命，
我們的心與我們的靈。』

巴哇利亞的勳爵亞道爾夫威格納，在慕尼黑的國

Hitler's books and speeches are our Sermon on the Mount." And the *Nationalsozialistische Monatshefte* states that the "symbol of our faith is the hooked cross. It is our religion"

Thus every tenet of Nazism violates the soul of Catholicism. Yet at first the Catholic Church was eager to compromise, thinking the madness would pass. The Vatican was enlisted in a crusade against Communism, and hoped to use the Nazis against the Bolsheviks. Meanwhile, the needed Catholic sympathies in winning the Saar and Austria. So, in 1933, the Church and the Reich signed a Concordat which solemnly guaranteed the German Catholics their privileges, liberties and prerogatives.

But Hitler considered the Concordat merely a temporary instrument. Soon the powerful Catholic parties and the Catholic workers' unions were paralyzed. Within eight months, Pope Pius found it necessary to refer to the "tragic and memorable hour" through which Germany was passing.

"We say tragic and memorable because the threat of great evil is becoming constantly stronger and more frightening . . . hysteria of thought, idea and action which is neither Christian nor human seems to prevail."

Finally the Pope admitted that the Concordat was a "tree of peace" that bore no fruit and confessed his "burning anxiety" as to the future of the Church in Germany. To which Hitler's answer was: "We will tolerate no criticism," and "the State must control all attitude-shaping influences

民大會中，大聲呼喊道，『希特勒的書籍和演詞，就是我們的登山寶訓。』國社黨箴言報說，『我們的信仰的象徵，是鉤形的十字架(卍)。牠是我們的宗教……』

這樣，納粹黨的每一條黨義，都是破壞天主教的靈魂的。但是最初天主教會還熱望妥協，以為這種瘋狂不久便會過去的。教皇被邀加入了反共運動，並希望利用納粹黨來抵抗共產黨。同時，困迫的天主教徒，還同情於德國的兼併薩爾與奧國。所以，在一九三三年，教會與國社黨締訂政教協定，鄭重保證德國天主教徒的特權、自由與優先權。

但希特勒認為這個政教協定，無非是一種臨時的工具。不久，握有大權的天主教各派與天主教工人同盟會，都被摧殘了。在八個月之內，教皇披亞斯不得不提出德國所遭遇的「悲慘而值得記憶的時期。」

『我們所以說悲慘而值得記憶，是因為重大罪惡的威脅，不斷地在增強而更為可怕……思想、觀念、與行動的病態興奮，似已風行一時，既不是基督教的狀態，也不是人類的狀態。』

最後，教皇自認那政教協定是一棵不結果實的『和平之樹』，並吐露其於德國境內教會的前途的『內焚的憂慮。』希特勒的答覆却是：『我們不能容忍任何批評，』與『德國必須絕對、完全、而決不變更地控制一切態度形成的勢力。』於是教會遂無容身之地

absolutely, completely and irrevocably." That left no room for the Church. It was now a war of extermination.

In *Mein Kampf* Hitler wrote, "It is of the genius of a great leader to represent even widely differing enemies as belonging to only one category, because to realize several enemies at a time may, in feeble and uncertain minds, easily engender doubts . . ." So Goebbels issued orders to the press in 1938 to refer henceforth to Catholics and Communists as linked. This was a variation of an older theme: "Jews are Communists and Communists are Jews." It carried out Goebbels' cynical statement: "Propaganda knows neither right nor wrong, neither truth nor falsehood, but only what it wants."

Soon all Germany reverberated to the new slogan of "Roman Internationalism, the ally of Communism." Goebbels' own *Angriff* constantly sneers at the "abnormal alliance between the clergy and Marxism." The *Volkischer Beobachter* speaks of the "criminal attitude" of the Catholic Church and its Muscovite ally.

Almost six years of anti-Catholic propaganda have done their work. Catholic families have been split by the incessant storm of criticism and ridicule; Catholic children have broken from the faith, unable to stand the barrage of mockery and hostility. In 1936, priest in the Rhineland admitted privately that one half of their flock was lost. The percentage is higher today.

If the Nazis remain in power for another

(Continued on Page 166)

。此時已是一個戰爭時期了。

在「我的鬥志」一書裏，希特勒寫道，「偉大領袖的天才，在於能將各種不相同的敵人，歸入一個類別。因為在一個時間裏，用種種不同的意識去聯繫各種敵人，很容易引起疑慮……」所以戈培爾在一九三六年發給報界，以及廣播天主教徒與共產黨徒的提議書，這提議書是「天主教徒與共產黨徒是同一類的文章。這是實行希特勒的提議：『宣傳不必區別是非，也不必區別真偽，只求其聲勢浩大。』」

不久，德國全國報紙「德意志民主報」與共產黨報紙「德意志報」都開始攻擊天主教。Angriff 不斷攻擊「羅馬天主教的共產主義國際聯盟。」 Volkischer Beobachter 都開始由天主教會及其德國的報紙「德意志報」。

天主教宣傳，差不多已做了六年工作。天主教徒家庭，已幾乎完全分裂。天主教兒童紛紛離教；天主教兒童已失去了信心，甚至不許再進教堂去聽道。在一九三六年，萊茵蘭的天主教會承認，已失去了半數的教友。到今日德國百分之四的教友更少了。

如果納粹繼續掌權十年，德國的天主教會將被

(第一一六頁)

Tung Trees — the South's New Cash Crop

桐樹——美國南部的新搖錢樹

By Roy L. Pepperburg

南 登 山 譯

Farmers in the Gulf States have set out 100,000 acres of tung trees, in the belief that they have found a new \$100,000,000 crop in an area that has long sought diversification.

Many schemes for diversification in the South foster industries or farm products already established elsewhere in the United States. The tung tree offers both a new product and a new industry which does not have to be lured from some other section. Besides benefiting the South directly, the southern oil may go a long way toward freeing America from Chinese monopoly of a trade amounting to \$20,000,000 annually. Tung oil ranks fourth in importance among our chemical imports; we purchased 176,000,000 pounds from China in 1937.

For 5000 years the Chinese have used tung oil — prepared by secret methods — to make their worldfamed lacquers, to waterproof silk and paper, calk their junks. Commerce knows tung as China wood oil. Wrote Marco Polo in the 13th century:

"The Chinese take some lime and chopped hemp, and these they knead together with a certain wood oil, and when the three are thoroughly amalgamated they hold like any glue, and with this mixture they pay their ships."

Today tung oil is used in thousands of articles — automobile brakebands, quality

海灣(指墨西哥灣——譯者)各州的農民們，已經開闢了十萬畝的地皮，種植桐樹了；相信這一塊早就想轉變牠的用途的地皮上，會有一萬萬美元的收穫。

關於改革南部的種植實業或農產物，美國其餘的地方業已定下了許多計劃。桐樹的貢獻，一面是新的農產物，一面是新的實業；這種新實業的興起，並不是受了旁的地方的引誘。除了直接加惠於南方各州外，南方的桐油很可以把中國在美國每年二千萬美元的專利貿易豁免掉。桐油的重要性，在美國的化學輸入品中，佔第四位。一九三七年，我們從中國購入的桐油，有一萬七千六百萬磅之多。

中國人用桐油——用祕密的方法製造——做成舉世聞名的漆，使絲紙不透水，並用以填塞船縫，前後已有五千年了。商業界把桐油誤認作中國的木油。馬可勃羅在十三世紀的時候，曾經這樣寫過：

『中國人拿一些石灰，和切斷了的細麻，再和着一種木油揉在一起。等到這三種東西混合勻融以後，他們拿在手裏，好像膠一樣，他們就用這種混合物去填塞船縫。』

在現在，有千百種的物件需要桐油，——汽車上

linoleum and oilcloth, quick-drying enamels, and those marvelous varnishes that scalding water cannot harm. It lines the little tubes in which we buy toothpaste and it is used for electrical insulation. One electrical manufacturer alone uses two and a half million pounds of the oil a year.

By the turn of the century American industrial consumers began to feel the pinch of dependence on China for their sole supply. The sensitive Chinese market frequently skyrocketed the price from a normal 15 to 40 cents a pound even without the aid of war and Japanese blockades.

Though all of this was well known, it was the desire to raise the income of our own farmers that led the Department of Agriculture, about 1906, to begin trial plantings in California, Florida, and as far north as the Carolinas.

Years of trial and error at last proved that the tree would grow in a belt roughly 100 miles wide, crossing parts of Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and — best areas — Florida and Mississippi. The largest acreage now is in Mississippi's Pearl River Valley; the highest returns per acre are from groves near Gainesville, Florida.

Early plantings quickly proved that the tung tree is highly temperamental. Being deciduous, it needs a cool period of dormancy. Yet it recoils before frost on the bloom like the apple, orange, or peach. The tree demands considerable rainfall — 30 inches or better — but cannot stand "wet feet." It prefers slightly acid, rolling ground that drains easily.

的蒸車柄、上等的漆布油布、易於乾燥的瓷油、以及那些沸水不能燙傷的各式各樣的奇妙的假漆。牙膏管的裏外面、固然要塗桐油；隔絕水流、也需要桐油。有一家電器製造公司、在一年之內、就需要二百五十萬磅桐油。

由十九世紀轉到二十世紀的時候、美國工業界的桐油消費者、開始感覺到專門倚賴中國供給桐油的痛苦。而靈活多變的中國市場、即使不受戰爭和日本封鎖的影響、價錢也常常閃爍莫測、從正常的一磅五分一磅漲到四角一磅。

雖說這些情形是顯著的事實、可是實際上的原因、是希望增加農民的收入。農業部才在一九〇六年的前後、在加里福尼亞州、佛羅里達州、以及遠至卡羅來納州的北部、(卡羅來納在南北二州之分——譯者)開始試驗桐樹的種植。

經過若干年的試驗和失敗、最後證明桐樹可以種植在寬約一百哩的狹長地帶之內、經過得克薩斯的幾部份、路易斯安那、亞拉巴麻、喬治亞、以及——最好的區域——佛羅里達州和密士失必河。現在最大的畝數是在密士失必河的珠江流域、而每畝最高的收穫、要算佛羅里達州的干鐵斯威爾附近的松樹森林區。

在種植的初期、馬上可以證明桐樹是非常之難於培養的。因為它的葉子易於脫落、所以需要一個涼爽的時期、好讓它靜養休息。可是在下霜以前、它的花却不能開得很茂盛、就像蘋果、橘子、棧子一樣。它需要很多的雨量、——三十吋或再多些、——但是不可使它的根部太潮濕。它喜歡帶酸質和滾滑的土地；雨水在那些地方易於排灌。

"You've heard of 'soil drainage'," said Harry W. Bennett, of Gainesville, whose 2000-acre groves are studied by experts from all over the world. "To the tung, 'air drainage' is also important. Cold air settles in the pockets formed by gullies. A couple of seasons ago when the telephone brought forecasts of frost at night, I had an airplane fly low over the groves to circulate the air. At six dollars an hour for six hours' flying, the stunt was inexpensive and saved the crop."

Not until the fifth year does the tree produce a pay crop, but production continues to increase up to the twentieth or thirtieth year. The productive life of a well-cared-for tree is in excess of 50 years. A 33-year-old tree in Robertsdale, Alabama, holds the record for a year's production — 90 pounds of oil.

The tree has almost unique freedom from insect or fungus pests. After it is well under way it just about cares for itself, growing to a height of some 40 feet. The Chinese treasure the trees for their beauty as well as their fruit. Early spring brings a blanket of gorgeous clusters of pale pink blooms. Almost immediately afterward the fruit appears as a small, olive-green ball. When it falls to the ground in October or November, it is a hard, brown, woody nut about the size of a peach.

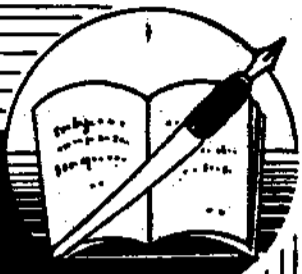
Only in the past ten years can American tung oil be said to have emerged from its test-tube and flowerpot stage. In the spring of 1931 the first shipment of a full tank-car, 65,000 pounds, of Ameri-

干蘭斯威爾人氏羅維特先生的二千畝桐樹森林全世界的專家都到這兒來研究。羅維特曾經說過：「你們已經聽說過『土壤排水』這個名詞了。要知道對於桐樹，『空氣排水』也是很重要的。在水溝構成的窄裏，藏有寒冷的空氣。在六個月以前的一天，電話預告說，在夜裏要下霜。我就駕駛一架飛機，在桐樹森林上空低飛，使空氣流通。飛機的代價每小時六元，一共飛了六小時。這樣新鮮的玩意兒並不浪費，而保全了將來的收穫。」

一直到第五年的時候，才能得到桐樹的有報酬的收穫。但是，生產的數量卻可以繼續地增加到第二十年，或者第三十年。一棵好好培養的樹，它的生產的壽命，可以超過五十年。亞拉巴麻州的魯波斯戴爾地方，有一棵三十三歲的桐樹，一直保持着每年產油量——九十磅的記錄。

這種樹有一個希奇的特質，不受昆蟲或菌類毒物的傷害。好好把牠培養長活了以後，它自己就可以生長，長到四十呎左右的高度。中國人珍視桐樹，不但是爲了它的果實，而且是爲了它的美麗。在初春的時候，一簇簇淡紅色的鮮花，像一幅華麗的地毯。大概從這個時候起，就看見青如橄欖、狀若小球的果實。到十月或十一月的時候，果實掉在地上，是一種堅實的、棕色的木質硬殼果，大小和桃子差不多。

只有在過去的十年中，美國的桐油才可以說是脫離了試驗和盆景的時期。一九三一年的春天，美國的桐油初次裝滿了一架油槽車，（裝有圓錐狀容器的車



The
Standard
WEN WEI PAO

文 匯 報

日 刊
晚 刊

論	言	正	公	持	主
格	報	尚	高	立	樹
息	消	之	特	獨	有
擾	阻	之	來	外	無

採辦紙張最合算最公平的地方

協盛昌

永記紙號

上海西棋盤街十二號

電話九三八一七號

敝號直接向歐美名廠自定各種紙張。

到貨充足！售價公允！

裝運迅速，猶其餘事，

承索紙樣及垂詢市況無不竭誠奉答。

永泰

水生電材料行

本行自運歐美名廠各種優美電料電扇電梯電燈電爐熨斗以及引擎馬達磨電機發電機並承辦各項水電冷氣暖氣衛生磁器等工程裝置精良材料優美並自設工廠精製各式摩登吊燈壁燈檯燈落地活動燈與銅門銅窗銅欄杆等銅鐵裝璜交貨迅速限期不誤如蒙賜顧無任歡迎

工廠：上海法租界西愛成
斯路九十一號
電話：七三六九七號

承辦印刷廠電氣工程，經驗豐富。

can tung oil started north in a blaze of glory. Already it shows signs of becoming a large-scale industry. Mr. Bennett plans to expand to 10,000 acres. L. O. Crosby, a Mississippi lumberman, last year set out 22,000 acres of tung. A few months ago Henry Ford bought seed and young trees from the Bennett groves for a hundred-acre experimental planting at Ways, Georgia. He needs 5000 acres for oil to paint his cars.

The natural fear that we should be unable to compete with Chinese labor seems to have disappeared. We have perfected machinery so that one technician and two laborers do the work of from 700 to 1000 coolies. We use better soil than can be spared for tung in China, and produce a higher quality oil which commands a premium of from two to four cents a pound. We extract 20 percent more oil from the same amount of seed. And we have greatly extended the productive life of the tree.

Mr. Bennett's 500 acres of five-year-old trees yield a net income of \$24.04 an acre, or about 12 percent on the \$200-an-acre investment. Income included sale of tung seed cake containing seven percent organic ammonia and valued at \$40 a ton.

At present, large-scale plantings seem to be favored, because three or four tractors can take care of some 2000 acres and at no time during the year are many men needed.

But there is still plenty of room for the small grower. The farmer with a pair of

子，用以運輪油機——譯者）足有六萬五千磅，喜氣洋洋的運到北方去。這已經表示出，桐油已有變為大規模工業的朕兆。龐賴特先生正計劃擴充他的桐樹森林到一萬畝。密士失必河的一位商人克羅斯貝，去年種植了二萬二千畝的桐樹。幾個月以前，亨利福特也從龐賴特的桐樹森林區裏買了許多桐樹種子和幼苗，到喬治亞州的傑斯地方去，作一百畝的種植試驗。他需要五千畝桐樹所生產的桐油，去塗漆他的汽車。

我們最初的恐懼，怕我們不能和中國的人工競爭，現在似乎已經消失無餘了。我們有完美的機器，因之，一位技術專家和兩個工人的工作效能，就等於七百乃至一千名的苦力。我們所用的土壤，比較中國所用以種植桐樹的土壤為好；並且我們所出產桐油的品質，也比中國所出產的桐油為高；每磅的售價要漲高二分乃至四分。在同量的種子中，我們可以多榨出百分之二十的油；同時我們還可以大大地延長桐樹的生產的壽命。

龐賴特先生的五百畝的五歲的桐樹，每畝淨得純利二十四元零四分，約當每畝二百元投資的百分之十二。桐油餅的銷售，也包括在純利之中。桐油餅含有百分之七的有機阿摩尼亞，價值為每噸四十元。

在目前大家都贊成大規模的種植桐樹。因為三四架牽引用的自動車，就能夠應付二千畝的桐樹。一年到頭，並沒最需要許多人工的時期。

但是小規模種植的人，仍舊有很多的機會。有兩

mules can care for 100 acres, and do the work at his own convenience. With suitable land and care the farmer can raise two tons of nuts to an acre in the sixth to eighth years. The mills last year paid \$35 for whole dried nuts. Few other crops a ton can produce \$70 an acre cash with a sure market.

Domestic tung production today amounts to between two and three million pounds—a little less than three percent of our industrial needs. Allowing for further replacement by tung of linseed oil, most of which is also imported, industry can easily absorb the oil from half a million acres. The danger of glutting the market is slight. Even in Florida, 80 percent of the soil in the tung belt is unsuitable on account of poor drainage or because it is alkaline.

Other countries, among them Argentina, Brazil, New Zealand, Transvaal, Rhodesia, and Soviet Russia, are experimenting. A steady stream of visitors from abroad has been studying our groves in the South in recent months. The Soviets recently bought 15 tons of seed from the Bennett grove—enough for 100,000 acres.

Any business revival would undoubtedly sharply advance the price of tung. Should Japan gain control of the upper Yangtze region, and should the Chinese destroy their groves under their "scorch earth" policy, American industry must turn to the Gulf States for the vital oil for which no substitute can be found.

(From *Reader's Digest* Vol. 34, No. 204)

頭驢子的農人，就可以管理一百畝的桐樹，自由自在地做他的工作。若有適宜的土地和適當的培植，農家在第六年到第八年上，可以得到每畝二噸的硬殼果實。而榨油機榨出全部曬乾的果實，在去年只要出代價三十五元。別種的收成，每畝每噸有七十元的收穫，而市價還穩而可靠的，倒是少有得很。

現在美國國內的桐油出產量，已有二百萬磅到三百萬磅的光景，——佔我們工業需要量的百分之三弱。假定我們能進一步地用桐油代替大部分由外國輸入的亞麻仁油，那末，我們的工業界能夠輕易地吸收五十萬畝桐樹所生產的桐油。貨物充斥市面的危險，是很輕微細小的。甚至於在羅佛里達州的桐樹森林區裏，有百分之八十的土壤是不適宜於桐樹，有的因為水的排泄不良，有的因為土壤含有鹼性。

其他的國家，若阿根廷、巴西、新西蘭、德蘭士瓦（南非——譯者）洛謙西亞（南非——近比領剛果——譯者）以及蘇俄，皆在作種植桐樹的試驗。最近幾月來，潮湧似的遊客，從外國到我國的南部去，研究我們的桐樹森林。蘇俄最近從龐特特桐樹森林區裏，購了十五噸的桐樹種子，——足夠種植十萬畝。

任何事業的復興，毫無疑問地會使桐油的價格暴漲。假使日本控制了揚子江上游，而中國為了實行『焦土政策』而焚毀了他們的桐樹林，那末，美國的工業界一定要轉向海灣各州，獲得生命攸關的桐油，它是找不到別種替代品的。

Cosmetic Comedy

化妝品之謎

By Lois Mattox Miller

樂天譯

According to the advertisers, if a woman isn't beautiful it's her own fault.

If her skin isn't as the rose petal, if her hands have not the softness of an angel's caress, if her eyes don't shine, it's simply because she hasn't been buying the right brands of paint, powder, perfume, lipstick or skin food.

In answer to this appeal, the women of America put \$400,000,000 worth of cosmetics on their faces last year, thereby benefiting their souls rather more than their skins. They bought a staggering tonnage of promises few of which could ever be kept—52,000 tons of cleansing cream, 27,000 tons of skin lotion, 20,000 tons of complexion soap.

To find out what the women are getting for their money, I consulted prominent skin specialists, and had a number of widely used preparations subjected to laboratory tests. The results show that the advertisers' version of skin health bears as much relation to facts as the green cheese fable does to the moon.

The dermatologists are not amused by the cosmetic comedy. They consider most cosmetics harmless, but extravagantly overpriced and with some exceptions incapable of the miracles claimed for them. They object to the misconceptions created by the imagination of sales promotion experts—such as the deliberate fiction that

根據廣告家的論調：一個女子若是不能美麗動人，那是她自己的過失。

她的皮膚若是不像玫瑰花瓣般鮮豔，手不像天仙般柔滑可愛，眼睛不像秋波般明媚，這些都由于沒有買着適當的化妝品如脂粉、香粉、香水、唇膏、潤膚膏之類的緣故。

美國婦女受了這種宣傳的影響，去年化在面孔上的化妝品，有四萬萬美元之多。這個給予她們精神上的安慰，倒勝過給予她們皮膚上的好處。她們買了許多噸數的『保證物』，其中很少是有用的——五萬二千噸清潔膏，二萬七千噸皮膚藥水，二萬噸洗面香皂。

因為要曉得婦女們究竟得到些什麼代價，我和著名的皮膚專家們接洽好，把一些銷數很大的化妝品拿去化驗。化驗的結果，證明廣告家對於皮膚衛生的解釋，簡直和事實漠不相聞。

化妝品所表演的滑稽劇，却並不使皮膚專家看了高興。他們以為大部化妝品是無害，但是售價過分高昂，而且有幾種簡直名不副實。他們對於化妝品推銷員虛構的謬論——譬如『女人皮膚是一種極細嫩的組織，若要保存它的美觀，必須塗以油料』一類的瞎說

the feminine skin is a delicate tissue which must be oiled and fed if it is to remain attractive. Your skin, they say, is remarkably waterproof, tough, resistant, and able to take an extraordinary amount of punishment. But—contrary to the ads—it won't take nourishment. It can be fed only from within; its appearance, sallow or glowing, reflects the individual's internal health. And they brand as useless the hundreds of creams or lotion which purport to feed vitamins or other "valuable" substances into the skin.

Dr. Howard Fox, Emeritus Professor of Dermatology of the New York University School of Medicine, maintains that cosmetic manufacturers have erected a fiction worth millions upon the little word "pore." Countless women have been led to buy "astringents" in the belief that the pores "open and shut like the mouth of a fish." Which of course isn't true—"the pores cannot be closed by any method." Of "muscle oils" and "wrinkle removers" Dr. Fox says:

"You are given to understand that you can oil up the voluntary muscles of the skin as if you had a tiny oilcan. No preparation applied to the skin has any effect on the muscles of the skin. Nor will any cream do away with wrinkles, which are caused by disappearance of the subcutaneous fat and a lessening of the tension of the skin."

Though millions may be wasted on some cosmetics, others are undeniably as essential to the well-dressed woman as her silly hats and her high-heeled shoes. She may not get the health of skin she paid

——加以反對。他們說：皮膚是絕對不透水、堅韌而有彈力的，並且能夠容受許多的創傷。然而——和廣告所載恰恰相反——牠却不需要滋養。要滋養只能由內部滋養。皮膚外表的枯黃或紅潤，反映着個人身體內部的健康。有幾百種藥膏藥水，據說是把維他命或其他名貴補品注入皮膚內；他們也斥之為一無所用。

紐約藥科大學名譽退職的皮膚學教授佛克斯氏說道，化妝品製造家從『毛孔』這個字上面創出一篇藉話，發了一筆大財。無數婦女們都相信毛孔『具有隔離作用像魚嘴一樣』這句話，而去買『皮膚補劑』。這當然是騙人的話——毛孔是沒有法子關起來的。關於『潤膚膏』和『除皺劑』，佛克斯博士說：

『你們須要弄清楚，但們身上有天然油膏，使皮膚潤澤起來；外用的潤膚膏毫無用處。除皺劑也不能把皺紋除掉；皺紋是由於身上天然油膏的消失和皮膚伸縮力的鬆弛。』

雖然說化妝品浪費掉大批金錢，但對於衣飾華美的婦女，化妝品是和她的無意義的女帽、高跟皮鞋具有同樣不可否認的重要。她固然不能得到所期望的皮

for, but from the adroit use of rouge, powder and lipstick she gets peace of mind, and a "lift" when she looks in the mirror. So the dermatologists gladly accord to woman these adornments. But, they add, she is being overcharged for some very simple compounds.

This is borne out by the tests made in my investigation. Cosmetics in general use were purchased from five-and-ten, drug and department stores, as well as from a few beauty salons. These typical samples were analyzed by a wellknown laboratory in New York. The findings show little relation between the quality of cosmetics and their price.

The chief item in a woman's beauty kit is face powder. Good face powder should be easy to spread, should adhere well, a little should cover a wide area, and it should not readily absorb moisture. Tested for these and other qualities, a medium-priced brand at 47 cents an ounce proved best. The most expensive was certainly no better, though it cost 61 cents an ounce. It contained starch which caused it to absorb moisture and become lumpy. Besides, certain rare individuals are allergic to starch. There was little to choose between the cheapest brand at 18 cents and the highest-priced at 61.

Four well-known brands of liquefying cleansing cream turned out to be physically and chemically almost identical. Yet they ranged in price from 15 to 58 cents an ounce. Except for the difference in perfume, they might all have come from the same batch. Possibly they did; manufacturers of paraffin and petrolatum blends

膚健康，但經了胭脂、香粉、唇膏的妙用，她的精神上獲得安慰，而且在攬鏡自照的時候，還可以顯粉生姿。所以皮膚專家對於婦女的裝飾，倒是樂予贊同。但他們卻又認為有些簡單的化妝品，未免索價過昂。

這是在我的研究實務裏所化驗出來的。美國的普通化妝品，是由一角商店、藥房、百貨公司、或美容室買來的。就將這些標準的化妝品樣品，拿到紐約的一個著名的實驗所去分解。分解的結果，證明化妝品的品質和售價並沒有什麼關係。

婦女『化妝盒』裏的要件是香粉。上好的香粉易於敷塗，富有黏性，少量的粉可塗很大一塊面積，不容易吸收濕性。化驗各種品質的結果，最優良的是一種售價適中的香粉，每噸只售四角七分。售價最高的香粉，雖然每噸售六角一分，確沒有什麼優點。牠的裏面有澱粉，以致會吸收濕性，而且有碎塊。此外還有極少數的人，根本不能塗澱粉。這些香粉，下至售價最低的每噸一角八分，上至售價最高的每噸六角一分，簡直無所軒輊。

有四種著名的清潔香水，製法和原料差不多完全一樣，而售價却每噸從一角五分到五角八分不等。除了香味不同之外，牠們大概都是一爐製造出來的。牠們很可能這樣做：製造時把石蠟和石油中一種無味無臭的油質攪雜在一起，以噸為單位，大量製造化妝品的主要成分。然後加入不同的香料，再用不同的商標

turn the basic cream out by the ton, ready for perfuming and packaging under any trade name. The effect of such creams is largely mechanical anyway; they lubricate the dirt so it can be wiped off.

Tests of lipsticks were for melting point (which should not be too far above body temperature); for ease of removal with dry cloth and with soap and water, permanency of fabric stain after boiling in soap and water, and uniformity of streak under the microscope. Of the four lipsticks tested, brand B, at a little over a dollar an ounce, performed quite as well as brand C, at over \$7. Brand D (from a beauty salon), performed as badly as brand A (from the five-and-ten), though it cost ten times as much.

The astringents or "skin tonics" tested consisted largely of plain water and alcohol. Their effect on the skin is exhilarating, but temporary—dermatologists say that the same bracing effect can be produced by cold water from the bathroom faucet. All four brands analyzed had about 23 percent of alcohol; all were substantially the same except for color and odor. Nothing shown by the tests warranted the spread in price from 6 to 26 cents per ounce.

Most cosmetics are compounded according to more or less standardized formulas available to every manufacturer. Many prominent cosmetic firms do not have even a single chemist in their employ. A surprising number of "manufacturers" do no manufacturing at all, but have their products made up by a manufacturing chemist. One manufacturer was found

裝起來。無論如何，這些化妝品的作用，大部份是機械式的；牠們先把油質塗在面部的污穢之物上面，使其潤滑，這樣污穢之物才會揩去。

化驗唇膏的標準，是融解時的熱度如何？（不可過高於體溫），用乾布和胰皂水將其拭去，是否容易？唇膏染在織物上面的污漬，用胰皂和水蒸氣時，是否恆久不變？以及織物的條紋在顯微鏡之下是否一律？在化驗的四種唇膏中，第二種唇膏每噸僅售一元有奇，竟和每噸售價七元有餘的第三種唇膏同樣佳妙。而第四種唇膏（購自美容院）的惡劣程度，也和第一種唇膏（購自一角商店）毫無二致，雖然前者的售價高出十倍。

化驗中的皮膚補劑，含有大量的白水和酒精。牠們塗在皮膚上面雖然有快感，但時間却不長——皮膚專家認為浴室龍頭裏出來的冷水，也會發生同樣的快感。在分解中的四種皮膚補劑，都含有百分之廿三左右的酒精；除了顏色和香味以外，一切相同。化驗的結果，簡直說不出每噸售價從六分到二角六分不等的正當理由。

每個化妝品製造家所用的單方，類多大同小異。許多著名的化妝品公司，連一個化學技師都沒有。許許多多的所謂「製造家」，完全不去製造，而向另一化學技師購貨。有一位製造家，被人發現過，以同一貨物用另一種標籤送給一角商店；又用較大而較美麗的瓶子裝好，送給美容室，貼上美容室的籤條，每箱

to be packaging under one label for the dime-store trade the identical cream he was putting up for a beauty salon to retail under its own label, in slightly larger and more elaborate jars, at \$6 a jar!

With simple raw materials from a common source, it is obvious that the "new discovery" and the "secret ingredient" must be set down as strictly ballyhoo.

But cosmetics have one ingredient which no tests can analyze. Call it hope. Beauty is partly a matter of feeling beautiful. Elegant jars and high prices can contribute to this feeling.

What woman would get a "lift" from going to the corner store and having her cosmetics dished out to her with a scoop, like lard?

The intelligent woman, however, will not pay too high a price for hope. She will realize that the cosmetician's claims are too lofty to be a reliable buying guide. Knowing that the best bargains seldom come in fancy packages, she will have a fair chance of touching up Nature's handiwork successfully and at not too great a cost.

(From *Reader's Digest*, Vol. 34, No. 203)

售價六元！

化妝品的原料，是簡單而隨時隨地可以得到的。所謂『新發現』和『秘密成份』，完全是欺人之談。

然而化妝品當中，有一種成份是化驗不出的。牠叫做『信作』。所謂美觀，有一部分是屬於美的裝潢方面。雅緻的瓶子和昂貴的價格，都是美的裝潢。

婦女們到一個小店鋪裏去購貨，化妝品用一個杓子盛着給她，像豬油一樣，她如何會感到高興呢？

雖然如此，有智識的婦女却不肯爲了『信作』而付出過高的代價。她曉得化妝品商人的論調往往言過其實，而不是可靠的購物指南。她曉得『以貌取人，失之子羽』；她善於利用機會，選購宇宙間物美價廉的貨物。



Throw Away That Medicine

丟掉那些殘餘藥物

By David H. Keller

朱基俊譯

The American public is willing to try anything once. Also, even in this day of unprecedented expenditures, there remain habits of thrift retained from the former times when people had to save their pennies in order to grow dollars. On account of these two apparently unrelated bits of national personality, we have an accumulation of unused drugs, boxes with a few tablets or powders, and half emptied bottles, on the shelves of every family bathroom closet or medicine cupboard, and, sooner or later, all of them are used, by the family or through donations to the neighbors through a desire to save medical bills and drug store expenses when these are apparently unnecessary—as the family adults are fairly sure what the left-overs are good for, and feel rather confident of their ability to make correct diagnoses of illnesses with apparently mild symptoms.

When a person is ill and visits a physician's office, or is visited in the home, medicine is given or prescribed for some special symptom of some definite disease. In probably 90% of all illnesses, the symptoms disappear, or the disease is cured, before the medicine is all used. The patient leaves the sick-room and returns to former occupations. On the bedside table, or in the bathroom, is the remaining medicine, at times definitely labeled as to its contents and use, but all too often with simply the directions, "take every three hours," or "a teaspoonful at night before retiring."

美國人士對於任何事情都想嘗試一下。甚至在空前的浪費的今日，還遺留着昔日的節省幾個辨士以積成洋元的節儉的風氣。由於這兩種顯然不相關的國民性，我們可以看到在每個家庭的浴室壁櫥裏或是藥櫥裏，堆積着許多不用的藥品，放着少許藥片藥粉的盒子和半空的瓶子。但或遲或早這些堆積着的東西又被人用起來了，不是這些家庭自己用，便是贈送給鄰居去用。因為他們想節省一些顯然不必要的醫藥費和藥房裏的開支——家庭裏的大人們都完全相信這些殘餘的好處，同時深信他們自己對於一些顯然輕微的症候能夠作出正確的診斷。

一個人病了，去請教醫生，或請醫生到家裏來診治時，醫生就給了他或是為他指定了一些針對某種疾病的某種特殊症候的藥品。但大概有百分之九十的疾病，是在服藥之先，就消失了病象或是痊癒了的。病人離開了病室，而恢復了過去的狀態。在床邊的桌上或浴室裏，放着許多殘餘的藥品，這些藥品上有時貼着關於成分和服法的籤條，但通常都祇有服法，『每三小時服一次』或是『夜間臨睡前服一茶匙』。

Statistics are unavailable as to the percentage of such medicines thrown away and the percentage retained, but it is safe to say that at least 75% of these remainders are saved with the expressed or subconscious idea that "it may be of use in some future illness." Here we see the old habit of thrift, the unwillingness—especially on the part of women—to throw away anything of apparent value. This is the feminine habit which fills with odds and ends the closets, attics and cellars of large numbers of American homes. Thus, in the course of months and years, the shelves of the bathroom closet become filled with a vast assortment of medicines of various kinds and various uses. Periodically (spring and fall in many homes) comes housecleaning, and these shelves of medicines are gone over; an attempt is made by the housewife to remember what each bottle of medicine or container of drugs was used for, and decide whether it will be of any future value.

The result is bound to be the saving of the medicine. The bottle is half filled and shows no signs of having spoiled. The pills in the box look bright and valuable. There may be some doubt as to whether this one bottle of liquid was given for John's cough or Mary's abdominal pain; but, the tablets for insomnia and the vitamin globules seem to bring up definite memories, so far as their use is concerned. So practically all the medicines are saved, the shelves dusted and the bottles and boxes rearranged on them. After a few years the collection grows to respectable size, but the memories as to use become less distinct with the passing of time. It

關於這種殘餘藥品的被丟棄和被保存的百分率的統計是沒有的。但我們可以靠得住地說，這些殘餘藥品中，至少有百分之七十五，是因了『這或許在將來的疾病中有用的』這一個明白的或下意識的觀念而被保存起來。我們可以常常看到這種不願意把顯然有價值的東西丟棄的舊習慣——尤其在婦女方面是如此。這種婦女界的習慣使大部份美國家庭的壁櫥、閣樓和地下室裏塞滿着竹頭木屑等零星物件。這樣日積月累下去，浴室壁櫥的隔板上就充滿了大批種類不同用途各異的五花八門的藥品。隔了若干時間家庭裏舉行大掃除時（許多家庭都在春秋二季舉行），這幾層架的藥品就被清除出去；同時主婦們就試着回想出每瓶或每盒藥品的用途，並決定將來是否有用。

結果是這些藥品都非留存不可。瓶子是半滿的，並且都絲毫沒有污損的痕跡。盒子裏的丸藥都亮亮的，顯得非常值錢。雖然這瓶藥水究竟是治約翰的咳嗽的呢，還是治瑪麗的腹痛的呢，記得有點模糊，但對於安眠藥片和維他命丸卻似乎還留着很真切的印象，甚至服用牠們時的一切情形也記得很清楚。這樣一來，實際上所有的藥品就都被保留了下來。櫃架上的塵埃拂去，一些瓶子和盒子又復排列起來。幾年之後，累積的就非常可觀了，但關於牠們的用途的記憶，卻已隨着歲月的荏苒而模糊了。這是不肯丟棄任何有價

is an expression of the idea of thriftiness, the disinclination to throw anything of value away.

Suddenly, someone in the family or a neighbor next door becomes sick. The diagnosis may not be made, but even a layman can tell what the leading symptom is. The little child is coughing, the grandfather has diarrhea, the young girl cannot sleep and has started to vomit after breakfast, and the overworked young husband has a persistent cough. There comes the question of the expense which would be incurred by sending for a physician or even consulting him in the office. There is even the expense of purchasing some patent medicine at the neighborhood drug-store. The druggist will make a diagnosis and give advice as to medicine free, but this bottle of medicine is expensive. Attendance at a free clinic is time-consuming and requires at least carfare. Common sense from the financial standpoint, with a patient in the family or even in a neighbor's family, seems to dictate that there is no need of spending money when there is a suitable half-filled bottle of medicine in the bathroom closet. So the patient is kept at home, and put to bed if rather ill, and is started on what might be called "remnant drug treatment."

Perhaps in many cases no harm is done. Most sick persons recover with no other treatment than rest in bed, a lessened diet and free activity of the bowels. In some respects Dame Nature is a better physician than she is a surgeon. The left-over medicine, self-prescribed for a layman's diagnosis, may not do any good

值東西的節儉思想的表現。

突然的，家裏一個人或是隔壁的一個鄰居病了。或許還沒有加以診斷，但即使一個外行人也能夠指出主要的症候來。小孩子患着咳嗽；祖父患着瀉痢症；年輕女孩子不能安睡，並且在早餐之後開始嘔吐；工作過度的青年丈夫患着持久性的咳嗽。於是就發生了請醫生或到醫生診所去就診的開支問題。甚至也有在附近藥房裏買些人人都知道的藥品的。藥劑師會給你診斷，並告訴你說藥是免費的，但結果這瓶藥的代價就非常昂貴了。到免費的診所去，則時間浪費得很多，並且至少要出車資。從以經濟為出發點的常識看來，家裏一個人病了或是鄰居家裏一個人病了，假如浴室的壁櫥裏有一瓶適用的半滿的藥品的話，那就用不到費錢。於是病人就留在家裏，病積重的就躺在牀上，一面就進行那可以稱為『殘餘藥物的治療法』來。

這種保守的治療，也許有許多是沒有出毛病的。大部份病人卻祇是躺在牀上休息休息，減少些飲食，再通大便就恢復健康的。有時候自然療養是一個好的內科醫生，而不是一個好的外科醫生。一個外行人妄自診斷，把殘餘藥物吃下去，或許沒有什麼好處，但

but on the other hand it may not do any harm. In a few instances it may be of benefit; vitamins or nerve sedatives may be as useful for other persons as for the person they were ordered. Probably the patient recovers—he might have recovered without the medicine. But at least the illness passed without additional strains on the family finances.

Such favorable endings to illness where "remnant drug treatment" is used simply add to the danger of the practice by increasing the confidence of the drug collector. She may become proud of her ability to prescribe from her collection; she may even, in poor communities, acquire a reputation for social medical service. And, sooner or later, mistakes are going to be made that are serious and even life-threatening; the more the local lay dispenser of left-over medicines thinks she knows about illness, the greater the chance of such errors. If she happens to own one of the many books on family medicine, written for the alleged education of laymen in medical matters, the danger becomes all the greater.

A few examples from real life may be of value. A young woman had painful periods and was given by the physician a large bottle of tincture of viburnum compound, labeled "For pain; take a teaspoonful every two hours in hot water till relieved." She took a few doses. Later she married, left home and had no more *dysmenorrhea*. The bottle was carefully saved. A year passed, perhaps two, and the young son next door had colic. There was a consultation between the two mothers

另一方面也沒有什麼害處。在少數幾個例子中，牠或許是有益的；一些維他命或是安神劑，對於醫生指定要他吃的人有用，對於其他的人們或許也一樣的有用。或許這病人的痊癒是不藥而癒的。但這疾病的經過，在家庭經濟上，至少沒有加上絲毫負擔呀。

此種用『殘餘藥物治療法』的疾病的起手回春，僅僅增加了收藏殘餘藥物者的信念，而增大了實際上的危險。她或許可以拿她的從收藏物中開出藥方來的能力自傲；甚至她還可以在貧困的社會中獲得社會醫藥顧問的美名。然而遲早總會弄出嚴重的甚至有生命之虞的亂子來的；當地外行的施捨殘餘藥物者，愈認為她能夠治病，出這種亂子的機會也就愈多。假如她恰巧備着一本爲了供給不懂醫道的人們以藥物知識而寫的家庭醫藥的書，那末這個危險就更爲重大。

幾個實例在這裏有一談之必要。一個年輕女子患着經痛病，醫生給她一大瓶英達混合劑的藥酒，上面貼着『止痛，每兩小時用開水沖服一茶匙，直至痛止』的籤條。她服了幾次。後來她出嫁了，離開了母家，經痛病也完全痊好了。這藥瓶則小心地被保留着。一年或兩年之後，隔壁鄰居的年輕的兒子患疝氣痛。兩家的母親在屏風後面商議。殘餘藥物收藏者說道：『疝氣痛嗎？用不到請醫生。我去尋尋我的藥看。』

over the back fence, and the collector for medicine said: "Colic? No use sending for a doctor. I will look over my medicines." She does so and found a bottle labeled "for pain." Her memory of its former use was not very distinct, but she remembered that at one time it did help her daughter. She passed it over to the other family; the boy was given the liquid strictly according to directions. Suddenly the pain stopped and every was relieved—until an emergency operation was performed and a ruptured appendix with beginning peritonitis was found. There followed weeks of illness, and a narrow escape from death, simply because an early diagnosis was not made by a physician.

The twenty-year old daughter of a family worked in a 5-and-10 store; she started to cough. Some years before a child in the family had developed whooping cough. A prescription had been written for a cough mixture (the physician failed to put on it "Do not refill"). But, after the child's recovery from *pertussis*, the mother had written on the bottle "For cough." She started giving it to the older daughter; the cough seemed to improve. The bottle made several trips to the drug store for refilling. One night the daughter had a hemorrhage from the lung, and medical examination showed tuberculosis, with beginning cavity formation. The powerful sedative, correctly indicated for *pertussis*, simply masked the increasing symptoms of *tuberculosis*.

A little child in the family was not eating, and a physician ordered a tonic of iron, quinine and strychnine; it worked

她去尋了之後，尋出一只貼着『止痛』籤條的瓶來。這瓶藥的從前的用途，她已經記不清楚了；不過她記得牠曾經治癒過她女兒的經痛病的。她就將這藥水送到隔壁人家去，並嚴格地按照服法給孩子服了。痛突然的止了，一切都好了——但後來卻施行了急救的手術，並發現了初期腹膜炎的引起症。他臥病了幾個星期，並且差一點送命，完全因為最初的診斷不是出於醫生之手的緣故。

一家人家的一個二十歲的女兒，在一月『一角商品』裏服務；她開始患着咳嗽毛病。在幾年之前，這家人家有一個小孩子患過百日咳。當時醫生曾經為他開過一張咳嗽的藥方（醫生忘記了沒有把『切勿重配』的字樣寫在藥方上）。但孩子的百日咳好了之後，他母親卻把『咳嗽藥水』幾個字寫上了藥瓶。現在她就將牠拿來給她的大女兒服了；服後咳嗽好像好了一些。於是這藥瓶被拿到藥房裏去重配了好幾次。一天晚上，女兒從肺裏咯出了血來。體格檢查的結果，證明已得肺結核症，並且肺部亦已開始有窟窿。對百日咳非常對症的強烈的鎮靜劑，竟完全矇蔽了肺結核症候的發展。

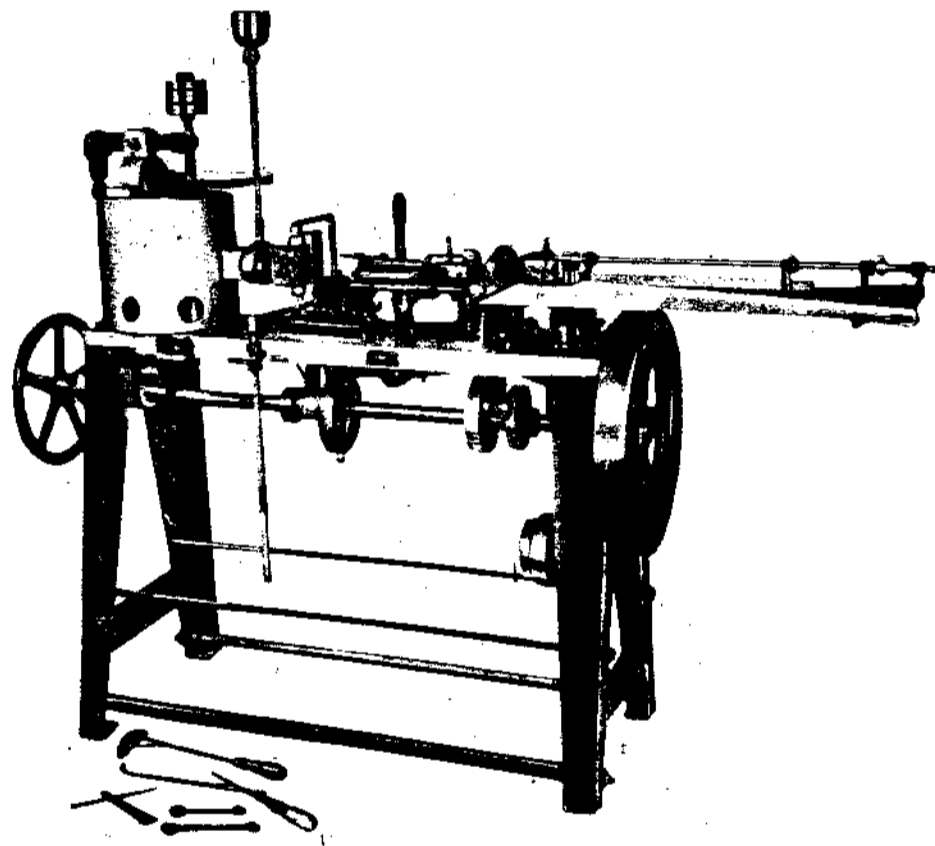
另外有一家人家的小孩子吃不下飯，醫生給他配了一種鐵、金雞納霜和番木鱉碱的混合補劑；服後效



上海建業機器製造有限公司

勞神父路四五八弄一號

電話八四七五三號



—— 標準製鉛條機 ——

本機製法精巧式樣
玲瓏使用之時將機
關開啓鉛條即源源
而出不斷不絕無勞
人工各種厚薄均能
澆鑄無論如何長短
其厚薄程度絕無絲
毫參次便利準確長
短隨意遠勝於手工
所鑄備有樣張承
索即奉

唯有信用服務的

德泰豐紙行！

首創紙業先進，
 定造歐美紙張。
 花色應有盡有，
 認真貨實價廉。
 備樣函索即奉，
 運送迅速準期。
 歡迎各界比較，
 永保歷年信譽。

上海五馬路石路口
 電話：九三〇四八

耀昌印刷凹版圖章社

天津路五四六二〇四號

電話四二一〇五

承接凹版印刷
 精製各種圖章

印銅子日用部 →

此種銅子
 凡為完全
 銅質凡各
 交通等機
 用之收付
 均極便利
 且名目可
 行加錫以
 防日金以
 供字一換



此種印機防偽

凡銀行
 中之重
 要機
 器均用
 此種印
 機其工
 作極其
 精確且
 耐用不
 易損壞
 故其價
 值極高
 且其工
 作極其
 精確且
 耐用不
 易損壞
 故其價
 值極高



↑活動印機皮月印

此種活
 動印機
 其工
 作極其
 精確且
 耐用不
 易損壞
 故其價
 值極高
 且其工
 作極其
 精確且
 耐用不
 易損壞
 故其價
 值極高

公興五金號

本號自運歐美名廠銅鐵鋼料管子油漆
 機器另件水電工具輪船司多以及大小
 五金一應俱備如蒙賜顧無任歡迎
 本號特約經售英式鋼皮哈夫皮帶盤價
 目格外克己

四川路五七〇號二樓一號
 電話一八五四五

very well. Some was left in the bottle. The medicine collector recalls the details of this illness very accurately. Then, some time later, the grandfather of the family lost his appetite. The treatment seemed simple; he was given the rest of the bottle and, when it was empty, more was bought at a drug store. The old man said that he did not feel much better, but this was simply considered a part of his natural contrariness. Eventually he began to vomit a dark, coffee-ground-like substance; and, the laboratory examination and X-ray showed a hopeless *cancer of the stomach*. The specialist angrily demanded: "Why did you not consult me at the very first symptom, loss of appetite? Then, perhaps, something could have been done. Now it is too late."

One more example. A husband had an attack of vomiting; the druggist was consulted, and advised castor oil and milk of magnesia tablets. There was an instant improvement. The medical collector now had one definite rule: for vomiting, give a dose of castor oil and then the large white tablets. The girl next door started to vomit in the morning. There was a motherly consultation, and the girl was given castor oil and the large white tablets. She did not improve because the vomiting was an early sign of an illegitimate pregnancy. More castor oil is given, on the principle that if a little is good more is better. She is thoroughly purged, and finally has a premature birth of a dead baby.

The advice to prevent such disastrous mistakes is very simple:

果很好。他沒有服完，瓶子裏留存一些餘藥。殘藥收藏者清清楚楚記得這病症的一切經過情形。隔了相當時間之後，這份人家的祖父也患了胃納不佳的病症。治療的方法，看起來好像是非常簡單的，家裏的人把上次瓶裏的餘藥給了他，服完之後，又到藥房裏去配了一些來。老人說：他絲毫不覺得胃口好一些，但家裏的人完全認為這是他頑固的本性的一部份。最後他開始嘔出一些深濁的咖啡渣似的東西來。化驗和X光照射的結果，證明已經得了一種不可救治的胃癌了。專科醫生發怒地問道：「爲什麼你不在胃納不佳的症候開始時，就來和我商量？那時或許還可以想想辦法。但現在是太遲了。」

還有一個例子。一個丈夫患着劇烈的嘔吐。家裏的人就去討教藥劑師，藥劑師教他服用蓖麻油和氧化鎂乳片。服後即見神效。殘餘藥物收藏者就獲得了一個定律：治嘔吐可以服一劑蓖麻油，然後再服以這種大的白色藥片。後來隔壁人家的女郎在一天早晨也嘔吐起來。母親們商量了之後，就把蓖麻油和大的白色藥片給女郎服了。但她服後，病症絲毫沒有好起來，因爲她的嘔吐祇是私自懷孕的一個早期的徵象。蓖麻油服得太多了，因爲多多益善呀！結果她的腹內被大地滌除了一次，最後小產而生下了一個沒有長成的嬰屍。

防止這種肇禍的錯誤的辦法，非常簡單：

- (1) After any illness, throw away 95% of the medicine used.
- (2) If thrift cannot be avoided, ask the physician to write plainly on the bottle or box just what the remnant is good for.
- (3) And even then, after he has done so, it would be probably best to throw that away.
- (4) Do not place bottles or boxes in a scrap basket, or ash can. Burn, or in some other way completely destroy, the drugs. Occasionally, children have been poisoned, even killed, by sampling such discards.
- (5) Never advise others concerning treatment of symptoms. It is often difficult enough for a physician to put the correct value on symptoms; and since this is so, how utterly foolish it is for the uneducated layman to try to interpret them and treat them.
- (6) Finally do not cultivate the habit of collecting drug; throw your half-filled bottles away.
- (一) 任何疾病愈後，就把百分之九十五的用過的藥品丟掉。
- (二) 假如一定要節省的話，則亦須請醫生在藥瓶藥盒上，寫明殘餘藥物的用途。
- (三) 即使經醫生寫明了用途，最好也還是丟掉牠。
- (四) 切勿把藥瓶藥盒放在殘物筐或灰罐裏。須把牠燒掉或是用其他的方法把牠完全毀滅。因為有時小孩子誤服了這種廢物會中毒甚至喪命的。
- (五) 切勿冒昧為人診斷任何症候。疾病的診斷，即使在醫生也常常是非常困難的。唯其如此，沒有醫學知識的外行人的診治疾病，完全是一件愚不可及的事情。
- (六) 最後是切勿養成收藏殘餘藥物的習慣；丟掉你的半滿的藥瓶。

Nazi Scapegoat No. 2

(Continued from Page 149)

(承接第一四九頁)

decade, Catholicism may be obliterated in Germany and with it all Christianity, for the Protestant churches, by virtue of their government-controlled organization and traditional obedience to the State, fell easy victims long ago. The younger generation is being brought up in paganism. Only a miraculous change in the regime, or a war which Germany loses, can save Christianity in Germany, and thereby Germany for European civilization.

跡，而基督教也隨之以俱去。因為新教教會的組織方面一向受政府機關的統制，而其傳統政策又一向是服從德國，早就輕易地做犧牲品了。青年的一代人，現正在異教的教養中生長着。祇有這個政體發生了一個奇突的劇變，或德國在一個戰爭中戰敗了，才能拯救德國的基督教；而且在歐洲的文明方面拯救了德國。

(From *Reader's Digest*, Vol. 34, No. 202)

The Man Who Killed Lincoln

殺 林 肯 者

By Philip Van Doren Stern

Tuesday, April 11, 1865

Lee had surrendered two days before and the North was sure the war was over. The dimly lighted streets of Washington were filled with a Yankee mob gone mad with victory.

Far back on the sidewalk John Wilkes Booth stood, silent and brooding, watching a parade of government clerks marching down Pennsylvania Avenue. Light from their moving torches flickered on his handsome, sullen face. He had gathered his long cloak around him in his favorite theatrical pose, for even in his misery he was still the actor.

Booth hated the smug Yankees around him. For two days he had wandered the streets, unable to sleep. Minute guns had been fired in an endless salvo of rejoicing, and their thunder had beaten like hammer blows against his brain. He had tried to get drunk, but no amount of liquor could make him forget that his beloved South was being crushed in defeat.

Crowds were hurrying past him toward the White House, for Lincoln was going to speak. Booth nodded to his tall companion and followed them, his mouth set in a grim hard line. He wanted to see his enemy face to face.

Booth hated Lincoln with a hatred that passed all reason. To him the plight of the South was the result of Lincoln's ma-

朱 基 俊 譯

星期二，一八六五年四月十一日

李已於兩天前降服，北軍確信戰事已經過去。昏暗的華盛頓市街上，充滿因戰勝而歡喜欲狂的美國北部各州的羣衆。

蒲斯默默地沉思着，站在人行道的深處，注意着政府職員們從本雪文尼亞大街排隊走過。游行火炬的光芒，在他的美麗而沉鬱的臉上閃爍。他把長外套的下襟繞在腰際，像他所癖嗜的那種演劇時的姿勢一樣。因為他雖然在磨難之中，依舊脫不了一個伶人的本色。

蒲斯憎恨他四周的那些自負不凡的美國北部的人。兩天來，他一直在街上徘徊，不能入睡。每分鐘發放的慶祝的禮炮，猶如連珠般轟鳴着；牠們的轟聲，像鐵錘那樣打在他的腦袋上。他曾想把他自己灌醉，但無論喝多少酒，總不能使自己忘却他所熱愛的南軍正在被人殲滅。

羣衆在他身旁奔過，擁往白宮去；因為林肯就要在那裏發表演說。蒲斯對這些高傲的人們點點頭，尾隨着他們走；他的嘴緊閉着，形成一條猙獰的線。他要面對面地看看他的仇敵。

蒲斯對於林肯，懷着一種不可言喻的仇恨。他認為南軍所處的窮境，是林肯的惡意迫害所演成的結果。

levolent persecution. For months he and his little band of conspirators had been planning to capture the President and take him to Richmond as a prize of war.

People by the hundreds were pushing their way into the White House grounds, trampling down the spring flowers in their haste to get near the building. Booth leaned against a tree, grimly watching the house in which Lincoln dwelt. There, he thought, my enemy is waiting for his triumph.

Booth snorted aloud with disgust, turning to look at the companion who was standing behind him. But this man paid no attention to Booth's gesture. Four years of warfare had stamped out of him everything but primitive lusts. He was 20 years old and he had been educated only in killing. Booth had picked him up when he was starving and attached him to himself by giving him food and a master to follow. Lewis Paine was the name this incurious giant had adopted since deserting the Confederate Army, and he was Booth's bodyguard, ready to do whatever he was told.

Suddenly a light appeared in one of the White House windows. The people began to shout. A brass band struck up; the window swung open, and a tall gaunt figure appeared and began to speak.

In the flat monotony of Lincoln's tired voice, Booth heard the North speaking. It was the voice of a trader; behind it the avarice of men who thought only in terms of money. He had heard that the man had once actually tended a store somewhere in the wilderness. The sparse

。幾個月來，他和他的一小幫同謀者，一直在圖謀活擒這位總統，並且把他作為一種戰利品帶到列士蒙去。

好幾百人推推擠擠地擁到白宮前的廣場上去，因為急於要走近白宮，踐踏了許多花草。蒲斯倚在一株樹幹上，籠視着林肯所住的房屋。他心中在想，我的敵人正在那裏等待他的凱旋。

蒲斯厭惡地用鼻子大聲哼了一下，轉回身來望着他後面的伙伴。但這個伙伴竟沒有注意到蒲斯的姿勢。四年的征戰生涯，已把他的一切知情意都撲滅了，祇留下原始的慾望（食與色）。他年方二十，而所受的教育也祇有殺人這一件事。在他的凍餒的日子，蒲斯收容了他，給他飯吃，讓他做他的隨從，共同在一起。潘納，是這個冷心腸的大漢從聯軍中逃出後所用的名字。他是蒲斯的保鏢，侍候着他的一切吩咐。

白宮的一層窗子裏，突然出現了燈光。羣衆開始歡呼起來。軍樂隊一開奏，窗子便打開，接着便出現了一個高而消瘦的人影，並且開始演說起來。

在林肯的平淡而單調的疲憊的聲浪中，蒲斯聽到了這位北政府首領的演詞。這是一個商人的演說詞；藏在牠後面的，是那種唯利是圖的人們的貪慾。他曾經聽說過，此人確曾在某處荒野中，開設過一片店鋪

shaggy body of the man was the body of a peasant, grotesque and brutalized by toil. A fine sort of person to lead the destinies of a country that had once been ruled by gentleman!

Lincoln was discussing the problem of the conquered State of Louisiana: "It is unsatisfactory to some that the elective franchise has not been given to the colored man. I would myself prefer that it were now conferred on the very intelligent, and on those who serve our cause as soldiers..."

The muscles on Booth's face tightened. So what he had heard rumored was true! Lincoln was not satisfied with freeing the slaves — he actually wanted to give them the right to vote, the right to have a say in the government of the white South.

By God, this must be stopped! Abduction was no longer possible, with the territory south of Washington in the hands of the enemy. There was only one thing left to do now, no substitute for that stark necessity.

He saw himself as the man appointed by destiny to slay his country's enemy. And with Lincoln the others who held the power of the North in their hands must be swept away. Grant, Seward, Johnson — they all must go. He wished now he had a regiment to fling against them instead of his pathetic handful of conspirators.

Of these only Paine was outstanding in devotion and fearlessness. But Booth had confidence in John Surratt who, though hardly more than a schoolboy, had carried dispatches regularly from Richmond to Montreal for the Confederacy. Surratt's

，不但體態拙笨，而且是因爲勞役而變成獸性。對於一個上等人統治過的國家，這種劣等的人居然前來主宰，配嗎？

林肯正在討論業已征服的魯伊西拿州的問題：『沒有把選舉權授於有色人種一事，使若干人士感到不滿。我本人贊成現在先將此選舉權授與那些最有智識的人，以及曾在解放黑奴戰爭中從軍過的人們……』

蒲斯臉上的肌肉緊縮了起來。他所聽說的謠言竟爾證實了！林肯並不以解放黑奴爲滿足——他真要把選舉權授與黑奴，使他們在白種人的南方政府中，享有發言權。

上帝在上，吾人必須制止這事！華盛頓以南的土地盡入敵手之後，再也不能做誘拐黑奴的勾當了。現在我們可以做的，祇有一件事了：沒有一件事情，能替代那件絕對必需的事情的……。

他自視爲受命於天，負着誅殺他國家的仇敵的使命。而和林肯同握北方政府政權的那些人，都須剷除。葛蘭特，西華德，約翰遜——他們都必須剷除。他現在真想不用這幫可憐的少數同謀者，而率領一聯隊人向他們猛衝過去。

在他的同謀者中，祇有潘納是最忠誠最勇敢的。但蒲斯却信任史拉特。雖然他差不多還是一個學生，但已曾爲聯邦經常地送遞公文，從列士蒙到蒙特里爾。史拉特的寡母是一個熱忱的南派，她在華盛頓經營

widowed mother, an ardent Southerner who ran a boardinghouse in Washington, had willingly lent her home as the headquarters for the conspirators.

Surratt had told him that he could enlist the services of certain unnamed men in government positions who were secretly supporting the South. These men had promised their help during the abduction plot. They would arrange to have telegraph wires cut, the pursuit confused.

Two other conspirators were good-natured fools who liked to fancy themselves desperate characters. One of them, David Herold, a young unemployed Washington boy, was eager to do anything Booth asked, but he was shiftless and irresponsible. George Atzerodt, a German carriage-maker from Southern Maryland, was a coward and drunkard who had been taken into the abduction plot solely because he knew the Potomac River country and owned a flatboat which could be used as a ferry into Virginia.

This was the cast of Booth's characters. When they would enact their tragedy, Booth did not know. But enact it they must.

Friday, April 14

On Tenth Street, only a few blocks from the White House, a morning rehearsal was being held in Ford's Theater. Word had been received that General Grant would attend the performance that night. The actors of Laura Keane's company, dressed in their street clothes, were rapidly running through their parts in *Our American Cousin*.

著一所寄宿舍，自願把她的房子租給這些同謀者作為秘密機關。

史拉特曾對蒲斯說過，他能夠應募到某一些在政府中任職的隱名氏那裏去服務；這些隱名氏是秘密支助南軍的。這些人應允幫助誘拐黑奴的陰謀。他們預備把電報線割斷，擾亂追捕者的線索。

其他兩個同謀者是天性溫良的呆子；他們自以為是橫行無忌的人。其中一人名叫海洛德，是華盛頓城的一個失業的孩子，對蒲斯所吩咐的事做得非常認真，但沒有智謀而無責任心。另外一個名叫阿志洛特，是一個製造馬車的德國人，從南部馬里蘭來的，是一個懦怯者，同時是一個酒徒。他的被拉入誘拐的陰謀，完全由於他熟悉普陀馬克河流域的情形，並且有着一艘平底船的緣故。這船可以當作渡船用，用以渡到阜及尼亞去。

這是蒲斯手下人物的一營。什麼時候他們才演他們的慘案，蒲斯並不知道。但他們一定是要演的。

星期五，四月十四日

離白宮祇有幾條馬路的第十號街上的福特戲院裏，這天早晨正在排戲。聽說葛蘭特將軍那天夜裏要來看戲的。羅拉基納樂隊的演奏員，穿着便衣，草草地在排着『我們美國的弟兄們』這齣戲。

Far back in the orchestra John Wilkes Booth was sitting reading a letter from John Surratt, who was in Montreal. Booth had come to the theater to pick up his mail. At the box office he had been startled to learn that Lincoln would also attend the evening's performance.

The news had hit him like a blow. Surratt would return to Washington that very afternoon. His other men were ready. And a more perfect setting could not be had, Booth thought. It would be easy for him to jump from the President's box, ten feet above the stage, and make his exit from the wings to the rear door. He had often made more spectacular leaps in his stage roles.

And here the deed could be done in the grand manner before an audience that would see him make history! It would be hard to give up his career. Although his reputation was not so great as his brother Edwin's, he was making \$20,000 a year and had thoroughly enjoyed the acclaim that comes to a leading actor. But what an exit he would make from the American stage! And he would escape to Mexico or Spain, which had no extradition treaties with the United States.

Booth rapidly worked out his moves. He would use the weak Atzerodt against Vice-President Johnson, the least important of the men he would attack. He would send Paine against Secretary of State Seward, who was laid up in bed with a broken jaw as the result of a carriage accident. Davy Herold would go with Paine to hold his horse, and guide him out of the city. Booth reserved Surratt to

蒲斯坐在奏樂台的遠遠的後面，正在讀一封奧拉特從蒙特里爾寄來的一封信。蒲斯到戲院裏，爲的是來取信件。但他在售票處那裏，驚悉林肯在那天晚上也要來聽演奏。

這消息對於他的打擊，猶如當頭一棒。奧拉特正要在這天下午回華盛頓來。他的其他小嘍囉都已經準備好。蒲斯心中在想，機會是再好也沒有了。從總統的包廂（僅高於舞台十呎）跳下去，再從舞台的邊門奔出戲院的後門，是很容易的事。他在舞台演戲的時候，曾經作過好多次的驚險跳躍呢！

但現在要做的事，却是在觀眾之前創造歷史上偉大的奇蹟呢！他棄掉了他的職業，並不是一件容易的事。他的名氣雖然沒有他哥哥愛迪文那樣大，但他一年也能賺到二萬元，並且被觀眾尊重爲主要演員。但他將如何從美國舞台下台呢？他或許可以亡命到墨西哥或西班牙，這兩個國家是沒有和美國簽訂引渡逃犯的條約的。

蒲斯很迅速地把行動的步驟計劃好。他預備派荏弱的阿志洛特去對付副總統約翰遜，這是他所要狙擊的人中最不重要的一個。他預備叫潘納去狙擊國務卿西華德；西華德因馬車傾覆而跌壞了牙床，現正臥病在床。海洛德則和潘納在一起，去看守他的馬，並領他出城。留下奧拉特在戲院中幫助他自己，因爲葛蘭

help him at the theater, for Grant would be in the box with Lincoln.

As Booth planned his night's work, it struck him that he must write down for publication a justification of his deed. Everyone must understand that he was not acting for himself, but for the South. Although he had not fought in the ranks, Booth had already done everything in his power to help the South. In his passage from city to city as an actor, he had often carried secret information across the border. He had smuggled badly needed quinine through to the blockaded states. He had exposed himself to arrest, imprisonment and death by his activities.

He rode to Grover's Theater and, in the manager's office, wrote his proclamation to the world: He explained that this deed alone could give the South another chance for freedom. He said that he expected censure for his act, but some day, when wartime anger had cooled, posterity would surely justify him. And then, without consulting the other, he signed the letter boldly: "Men who love their country better than gold or life — J. W. Booth — Paine — Atzerodt — Herold." Out of consideration for Surratt's mother he omitted the name of her son. He gave the letter to an actor named John Matthews to deliver to the editor of *The National Intelligencer* the next morning.

About five o'clock Booth learned that General Grant would not attend the performance, as he was taking the evening train for Philadelphia. Quickly he sought out Surratt and persuaded him to follow Grant on the train.

特或者會和林肯一同坐在包廂裏。

當蒲斯籌劃着晚間工作的時候，他忽然想起，他必須寫下這個行動的理由，預備事後發表。他必須使每個人知道，他做這件事情，並不是爲他自己，而是爲了南軍。他以前雖然沒有參加作戰，但他已經盡他最大的能力來幫助南軍了。在他以伶人的資格從這城到那城僕僕風塵中，他時常把祕密的消息帶出邊境。他曾把急需的金雞納霜私運到被封鎖的各州去。他並不顧慮到，由於他的活動所發生的拘捕、監禁和死亡的危險。

他騎馬馳往格羅浮戲院，在經理室裏寫下他對全世界的宣言。他解釋說，唯有這一件事能使南軍得到另一個自由的機會。他說，他料到世人對於他的行爲的責難，但總有一天，戰爭時期的暴怒平息下來，後代子孫一定會直其所爲的。於是他不做求各人的意見，就毅然簽上了名字：『愛國家勝於愛金錢和生命者——蒲斯——潘納——阿志洛特——海洛德。』爲顧慮叟拉特的母親起見，他沒有把她兒子的名字寫上去。他把這信交給一個名叫約翰麥修的伶人，叫他第二天轉交給『國民通信報』的主筆。

在五點鐘左右，蒲斯得悉葛蘭特將軍不來聽演奏了，因爲他預備搭夜車往費城去。他馬上把叟拉特找來，激勵他在火車上尾隨葛蘭特。

Friday, April 14. Evening

Booth had been drinking heavily. Long ago he had learned that alcohol's sharp stimulation caused him to forget all thought of failure; it changed him into a reckless, nerveless creature, afraid of nothing.

He opened his trunk and took out a single-barreled derringer pistol. The feel of it gave him added strength. The simple pressure of his finger on the trigger would send thunder crashing into the world to obliterate the monster Lincoln. This one small weapon might have a greater effect than all the cannon fired during the last four years. His single shot would start their mighty voices roaring again. . . . He would snatch victory at this last moment. . . . He heard the entire South acclaim him. No actor in history had ever had such an ovation.

He carefully went over the lines from the play that he had chosen for his own entrance cue. They came at a moment when only one actor was on the stage. He could see himself standing in the box, holding the pistol to Lincoln's head. The shot would freeze the play into sudden silence and then his moment would come. What could he say in that brief instant about tyranny? How had they phrased it in Latin when Brutus struck great Caesar down? Suddenly it came to him: "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" "Thus always to tyrants!" That was the motto of Virginia, the capital state of the Confederacy. It was an apt phrase. He mouthed it over, rolling the r's under his tongue.

星期五，四月十四日晚間

蒲斯已經喝得很多的酒了。好久以前，他就經驗過，酒精的劇烈刺激能使他忘却一切失敗的念頭；牠能使他變成一個輕率魯莽不顧一切危險的沒有神經的生物。

他打開皮箱，拿出一枝單圓筒的手鎗。手鎗的觸覺更增加了他的氣力。祇要他的手指在扳機上輕輕一扳，就要使世界霹靂一聲，把一世怪傑林肯除掉。這一個小小武器的效力，或許要比過去四年中所放射的一切大砲的效力來得大些。他的這一個射擊，將使他們南軍的偉大呼聲再怒吼起來……他或許在這最後的一瞬間，奪得勝利……他聽到整個南軍在對他歡呼。歷史上的伶人，從來沒有受過民衆這樣的熱烈歡迎。

他用心地背誦夜裏那齣戲的各段劇詞，他早就決定利用這齣戲去下手；因為其中有一段劇詞，戲台上面祇剩一個角色。他幻想着自己站在包廂裏，拿手鎗對着林肯的頭。轟的一聲使舞台上的戲突然靜止，於是他的表演來了。在那短促的一瞬間，他對於暴政將說些什麼話呢？當勃羅忒斯狙擊凱撒的時候，人們用拉丁文怎樣說的呢？突然的他想到了：『暴君往往是如此下場！』這是聯邦建都的阜及尼亞州的警句。這是一句適當的辭句。他把牠在嘴裏反覆念誦，把 r 這尾音在舌上發出旋轉的聲音。

Outside, he heard the metallic clangor of the bells. It was eight o'clock. The curtain at Ford's theater had already been raised.

Two hours later Booth was standing in the back of the crowded theater, his eyes intent upon the President's box. He was consumed with a vast impatience as the play dragged wearily along. Second by second the clocks of the world were eating away the life of the man he was going to kill. His heart leapt when he saw that the soldier guarding the passageway leading to Lincoln's box had left his post.

At last the time he had chosen drew near. Booth exulted. Paine and Herold were moving at this very minute toward the Seward residence. Somewhere in the dimly lighted corridors of his hotel Johnson was being stalked by Atzerodt. Surratt, miles away, was on the train with Grant. All would strike at exactly the same moment—10:15. And while the North lay paralyzed by this fourfold blow, the South would snatch victory from defeat.

Booth started for the President's box, his face rigid, his jaw muscles set. As he approached the outer door a man seated nearby suddenly rose and faced him. Booth calmly drew from his card case one of Senator Hale's calling cards, which he had secured through his friendship with the Senator's daughter. The man backed away, apologizing.

Inside the passageway Booth stands alone in utter darkness, his heart pounding, his breath coming in short spasmodic gasps. Far away on the stage he hears a

他聽得外面的鐘發出金屬的鏗鏘之聲，正敲着八點鐘。福特戲院的幕已經拉起來了。

兩小時後，蒲斯是站在擁擠的戲院的後方了，他的眼睛熱切地望着總統的包廂。當戲劇在沉悶地演下去的時候，他以極大的耐心矜持着。全世界的鐘，都在一秒鐘一秒鐘地吞蝕掉他所要殺掉的那個人的壽命。當他看見駐守在通向林肯包廂去的甬道上的衛兵已經離開他的崗位時，他的心怦怦地跳了起來。

最後，他准定下手的時間漸漸逼近了，蒲斯不禁雀躍起來。潘納和海洛德正在這時候，向西華德的住宅進發。在約翰遜所住的旅館的昏暗的走廊裏，阿志洛特正在潛蹤約翰遜。好幾哩路之外，奧拉特正和葛蘭特同坐在一輛列車裏。幾方面都要在這同一的時間動手狙擊——十點一刻。在北軍諸領袖被這四路夾攻弄得麻木不仁的時候，南軍就將轉敗為勝。

蒲斯向總統的包廂走去，他的臉色非常堅毅，他的下顎的肌肉緊張着。當他走近外門時，坐在門旁的一個男子突然立起來，面對着他。蒲斯從他的名片盒裏，從容抽出一張哈爾參議員的拜客名片來；這張名片在他和這位參議員的女兒結交時得來的。門旁的男子向他道歉而退開了。

在甬道的裏面，蒲斯獨自站立在昏黑中。他的心中怦怦作響，他的呼吸已成爲短促的痙攣性的喘息。

voice speak the lines he has chosen for his fateful cue. The hand which grips his pistol is hot with sweat. His breath rushes into his lungs — can they hear the terrible sound of it? He opens the door to the box. The president's party, intently watching the stage, does not notice him. He steps forward, raises the derringer close to the hated head.

And then the report, sharp and loud — the pistol almost seemed to go off by itself. "Sic semper tyrannis!" he cries. He has done it! He has killed Lincoln! The man in the chair never moves. While he sits there, his head sagging forward, smoke billowing around him, Booth jumps over the box rail and lands heavily on the stage, his left foot crumpling under him. But he forces himself up and, striking out with a dagger at those who seek to bar his way, escapes to his waiting horse.

At ten minutes after ten Paine and Herold rode up to the Seward house. Every window but one in its imposing brick facade was dark. Paine rang the bell and announced that he had been sent by Dr. Verdi with some medicine which he must deliver to Mr. Seward in person. When the servant said Mr. Seward could not be disturbed, Paine brushed him aside and rushed up the stairs. At the top he met Seward's son Frederick, who asked angrily what he wanted. Paine pointed his pistol at the young man's heart and pulled the trigger. It clicked dully with a metallic snap. Paine swung wildly with the heavy weapon, hitting Seward on the head. Seward fell to the floor.

他聽見遠遠的舞台上唱到那段劇詞，他認為生死關頭到了。緊握着手鎗的那隻手，已熱得流汗了。他的呼吸衝入他的肺臟——人們能聽到這可怕的聲響嗎？他推開包廂的門。總統等都在熱切地注視着舞台，沒有注意到他。他走向前去，舉起手鎗，逼近着這可恨的頭顱。

於是鎗聲響了，聲音尖銳而高大——手鎗似乎自己跳出去的。他喊道：『暴君往往是如此下場！』他已作了這件事情了！他已把林肯暗殺了！林肯坐在椅上一點也不動彈。他雖然坐在那裏，他的腦袋却向前傾垂，烟氣在他四周奔騰像巨浪一般。蒲斯越過包廂欄杆的扶手。沉重地跳在舞台上，他的左腿竟折斷了。但他掙扎着起來，拿他的短劍向擋住他的去路的人們揮去，逃奔到在外面守候着的馬上。

在十點十分鐘的時候，潘納和海洛特二人，騎馬馳往西華特的住宅。這座顯赫的屋子，除了正面的一扇窗子以外，其餘都是沒有燈光。潘納揪了電鈴，說是凡爾第醫生派他來送藥的，並且必須把藥當面交給西華德先生。僕役說，不可以驚動西華德先生。潘納就把他推在一邊，衝上樓去。在樓梯頂上，他遇到了西華德的兒子弗勒特立克，盛怒地問他來做什麼。潘納就拿起手鎗對着這個青年的心窩，扳動了機紐；但子彈被鎗鏗軋住，發出了一種笨重的聲音。潘納狂野地揮動這笨重的武器，擊在小西華德的頭上。小西華德立刻就倒在地板上。

Knife in hand, Paine dashed into the sickroom. Secretary Seward was half sitting up in bed, his neck swathed in bandages. Paine lunged at him. The blade struck something hard. Paine slashed again at Seward's throat but someone jerked his arm from behind. The blow went wild.

Two men tried to pull Paine off the bed. While they struggled, Seward managed to roll over and fall to the floor out of their way. Paine, slashing desperately with his knife, finally managed to fight his way out of the house. His horse was still standing where he had left it, but Davy Herold, alarmed by the disturbance in the house, had fled.

Atzerodt had been drinking all evening to steel himself for his night's work. At quarter after ten he had to enter the room of Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States of America, and stab him to the heart. The liquor only made him feel sorry for himself.

This was no part for him to play. Capturing the President and whisking him away to the South was something his small-town training in horseplay could appreciate. But killing was quite different. He had agreed to it only after dire threats.

He rode up to Johnson's hotel cringing from the deed which faced him. Perhaps more whisky would fix him up. He entered the bar and looked at the clock: five after ten.

Each drink seemed to call for just one more. . . . When he looked again at the

(Continued on Page 188)

潘納拿着刀衝進病房裏。國務卿西華德正僵坐在床上，他的頭頸裹着綑帶。潘納猝不及防地向他刺去。刀口正觸在硬的東西上面。潘納還要在他的喉部亂砍；但有人從後面拖住他的手臂，這一刀沒有刺準。

西華德部下的兩個人，想把潘納從寢床旁邊拖開。正當他們鬥扭的當兒，西華德掙扎着把身體滾過去，終於滾過他們鬥毆的地方而倒在地板上。潘納拿着刀拚命的亂砍着，結果殺出一條血路而逃了出去。他的馬仍舊站在他原先下馬的地方，但海洛德已被屋內的騷擾聲所嚇跑了。

阿志洛特爲了夜裏的工作，整個黃昏都在喝酒，以便壯壯膽量。在十點一刻，他必須走進美國副總統約翰遜的房間，並且以利刃刺進他的心窩。但酒祇使他對不起他自己。

他沒有資格扮演這個角色。活擒總統而把他捉到南軍中去，倒是他那小鎮上的好漢們幹得來的。但行刺卻是一件完全兩樣的事情。他受了可怕的威嚇，才答應了這件工作的。

他騎着馬奔向約翰遜的旅館去，對於他當前的工作懷着畏縮的心理。或許再多喝一些威士忌酒，能夠使他鎮定起來。他走進酒館，看看鐘：十點零五分。

每喝了一杯，總想再來一杯……。當他第二次望

(接第一八八版)

先進的印刷工廠，請嚴重

底注意：

隨時代前進之一九三九年的

油墨，必須具有下列各大的優點：

色澤鮮艷。

質輕量多。

科學研製。

經濟價廉。

同盛協記油墨廠出品

太極牌各色油墨庶幾一一相稱

太極牌



商標

電話掛號

無線〇四〇八號

電話號碼

八〇四〇四號

註

冊

廠

址

上海法租界茹勒路一六四弄四號

公裕外國紙行

本行專運

各國名廠紙料

精美文房用具

上等縐布冲皮

各種印刷材料

零售批發 價格克己

承蒙賜顧 竭誠歡迎

地址：上海河南路東棋盤街廿五號

電話：一六七五七號

志 達 紙 行

▷ 經售中外各種紙張

存貨充足

花色齊備

售價公道

遞送迅速

地址：上海交通路二十三號 電話：第九〇九〇九六號

本 期 廣 告 索 引

上海建業機器有限公司	.....	164版後
久大精鹽公司	.....	目錄前
公裕紙行	.....	176版後
公興五金號	.....	165版前
文匯館報	.....	152版後
永泰水電材料行	.....	153版前
同志盛油墨廠	.....	176版後
協盛昌紙行	.....	177版前
益昌紙行	.....	153版前
夏昌紙行	.....	140版後
華發紙行	.....	目錄前
義昌中西紙行	.....	目錄前
漁興西紙行	.....	141版前
德泰豐紙行	.....	140版後
魯光製版社	.....	165版前
耀昌印刷廠	.....	141版前
四版圖章社	.....	165版前



Cultural Barometer

文化的氣壓計

By V. F. Calverton

Exit Football

St. Johns College, which recently startled the academic world by its elimination of specific courses from its curriculum, has now made another innovation—the discontinuance of intercollegiate athletics. Football is the first sport to feel the axe, and already its two football coaches have resigned. St. Johns does not intend to give up athletics, President Stringfellow Barr states, but merely intercollegiate athletics. "Fear may be expressed that dropping intercollegiate athletics will kill interest in all athletics." This fear, Mr. Stringfellow Barr goes to say, "seems to me to be groundless. There are two kinds of interests in athletics, the interest a good player feels in playing well, and the interest a popular athlete feels in attracting applause. We want and expect at St. Johns a great deal of the first kind of interest, but exhibitionism in athletics does not interest us."

From a cultural point of view this move on the part of St. Johns is most salutary. Athletics in almost all colleges and universities has lost its real purpose, that of being a body-strengthenener and builder. It has lost most of the original amateur spirit and acquired a professional cast. Colleges have devised a dozen schemes whereby they can attract the best athletes to become their students. As President Barr states, "The term athletic scholarship

朱基俊譯

下台了的足球

最近曾以取消課程中的特種學程而震動大學教育界的聖約翰大學，現在又完成了另一種革新——停止參加大學與大學間的一切競技。首先被取消的戶外運動是足球，兩個足球教練員已經辭職了。巴爾校長說，聖約翰大學並不想放棄競技，不過不參加各大學間的競技比賽而已。『人們或許會擔心，取消了各大學間的競技比賽，將要把一切競技的興趣都消滅掉。』巴爾先生繼續說道，『在我看來，這種擔心是毫無根據的。在競技上有兩種興趣，一種興趣是一個優良的競技者在練習得成績優良時所感到的興趣，一種是普通的競技者在獲得人家的喝采時所感到的興趣。我們需要並希望聖約翰大學裏富有第一種興趣，而運動會主義卻並不使我們感到興趣。』

從文化的觀點看來，聖約翰大學方面的這種提倡是最健全的。差不多一切專門學校和大學的競技，都已經喪失了牠的真正的意義——就是使身體強壯和增進健康。牠已失去了業餘遊戲的精神而獲得了一種職業的性質。許多大學想出了成打的計劃，去吸引最優秀的運動員做他們的學生。一如巴爾校長所說，『運動獎學金這名詞，現在已被廣泛地用來掩飾補助金和

is widely used today to hide subsidy and professionalism. Athletic scholarships are granted by many colleges, with a good deal of hypocritical talk about Rhodes scholarships, high grades, fine character, eligibility, etc., but for the obvious purpose of providing teams with paid players to win games."

What St. Johns will do henceforth is to encourage athletics within the college itself, and it will even establish athletic scholarships for those who assist in teaching sports to other students. In other words, it is stressing the cooperative spirit, instead of the competitive spirit, in athletics. It wants all its students, not just a small group of them, to participate in sport.

Nazis Meet Rebuff

On the same day that George Grosz, one of the greatest artist of our time, became an American citizen, Mr. F. W. Elven, editor of the Cincinnati *Freie Presse*, a German language newspaper, rejected the Eagle award which was to have been bestowed upon him by the German government. "I am not interested in any country except the United States," he declared. "I want the citizens of Cincinnati to know that our policy is 'United States, first, last and always'."

Mr. Grosz, a voluntary exile from Germany for the last six years, voiced similar sentiments; "America is the only place for a liberal mind," he stated. "If I had remained in Germany I would probably be in a concentration camp now. . . . Modern German art is mediocre. The mass movement in modern Germany has lowered the

職業主義了。許多大學以運動獎學金授予學生，假借許多假惺惺的言辭，如他是獲得了羅德斯獎學金的呀，他是高材生呀，他的品格優良呀，他是有被選資格的呀等等。但他們的目的，顯然是以之授給那些有職業運動員在內的優勝的競技隊。』

聖約翰大學今後的工作，是在大學本身之內鼓勵競技，甚至將為那些幫助教導別的學生競技的學生設置運動獎學金。換句話說，牠在加強競技中的合作精神，而消除競技中的競爭精神。牠希望牠的全部學生——不是單單一小部份學生——參加運動。

納粹黨遭人拒絕

現代最偉大的藝術家之一的格羅采入了美國國籍的那一天，辛辛那提地方一家叫做*Freie Presse*的德文報紙的主筆愛爾文先生，拒絕德國政府賜給他的鷹圖獎章。他宣稱道，『除了美國之外，使我對於任何國家都不感到興趣。我要辛辛那提的公民知道，我們報紙的政策自始至終時時刻刻都是美國的政策。』

格羅采先生——他是六年來的德國亡命者——發表了類似的感慨：『美國是容納自由思想的唯一的地方。假如我留在德國，那我現在或許已在一個『集中營』裏了……現代的德國藝術是非常平凡的。現代德國的羣衆運動，已降低了德國民衆對於藝術的鑑

taste of its people for art. Nazism automatically ends æsthetic development."

Mr. Grosz enjoys the distinction of having a number of his paintings hung in the recent "gallery of horrors," which contained the work of those artists whom the Nazis condemned as being non-German. During the World War he was tried twice in Germany for a drawing called "Christ Wearing a Death Mask," now hanging in Harvard University

War and Culture

Destructive and horrendous though war is, always has been, and always will be, the world has never been lacking in politicians, philosophers, and demagogues who have exalted it into a great and noble endeavor. In our own day Mussolini, plagiarizing Marinetti's words, has called war "the world's hygiene," and German Nazis have described it as "the beautiful adventure," "man's closest approach to the ideal." In the nineteenth century a man as gentle as Ruskin defended it for its moral value.

Most people, however, do not feel so warmly about war and in these days when war threatens like a storm-cloud to break upon us at any moment, it behooves us to give some reflection to its origins as well as its consequences. In that connection, I want to quote the following words of Mark Twain, which appeared years ago in his *Mysterious Stranger* because they are so appropriate and arresting:

"The loud little handful, as usual, will shout for the war. The pulpit will, warily and cautiously, object—at first; the great, big, dull bulk of the nation will rub its

賞力。國社主義機械式的終止了美術的發展。』

格羅采先生享受着把他一部份的繪圖掛在最近的『恐怖景象陳列所』的榮譽，這陳列所容納着那些被國社黨判定為非德國的藝術家的作品。在大戰期內，他曾因一張叫做『戴着死神面具的基督』的圖畫，在德國被審問兩次之多。現在這張畫掛在哈佛大學裏。

戰爭與文化

雖然戰爭在過去、現在和未來永遠是破壞的、可怕的，但世界上却並不缺少着尊視戰爭為一種偉大而高貴的奮鬥的政治家、哲學家 and 奸雄們。在我們這時代裏，墨沙里尼曾剽竊馬里納蒂的話語，稱戰爭為『世界的攝生法』；德國的納粹黨人曾描寫戰爭為『美麗的冒險事業』，『人類進入理想世界的捷徑』。在十九世紀，像拉斯金那樣可敬愛的人，也曾為戰爭的道德上的價值辯護過。

然而，大多數的人們對於戰爭是沒有什麼好感的。而且在今日，戰爭時時刻刻像暴風雨前的陰霾那樣威脅着我們的時候，牠使我們不得不考慮牠的起因和牠的後果。關於這個，我想引用瑪克吐溫的那一段話（這段話是幾年前發表在他的『神秘的陌生人』中的），因為那是非常適切而引人注目的：

『顯赫的少數人，照例地吶喊鼓動着戰爭。說教者們則小心而謹慎地首先提出異議；國家的大部份便擦擦牠的睡眼，想研究出戰爭發生的起因，而日更將

sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war, and will say, earnestly and indignantly: 'It is unjust and dishonorable and there is no necessity for it.'

"Then the handful will shout louder. A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded, but it will not last long; those others will outshout them, and presently the anti-war audiences will thin out and lose popularity.

"Before long you will see a curious thing—the speakers stoned from the platform and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers—as earlier—but do not dare to say so.

"And now the whole nation—pulpit and all—will take up the war cry and shout itself hoarse and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth.

"Next, the statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame upon the nation that is attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing fallacies and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutations of them; and thus he will by and by convince himself that the war is just and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of grotesque self-deception."

(From *Current History* Jan. 1939)

誠摯而憤激地說道：『戰爭是不合正義而可恥的，根本沒有戰爭的必要。』

『於是那少數的人們將吶喊得更響些。在另一方面的一些好人，則將用言辭和筆墨來駁斥戰爭。在起初，他們確有一些聲勢，並且得到人們的讚美，但這種情形不會維持得長久。另有其他的人們，將高聲叱斥他們。不久的時候，那些反戰的聽眾逐漸稀少，而失却衆望。

『不久，你就可以看到一種奇異的事情——演說家在台上被人用石塊投擲；自由演說則被一幫激烈分子所遏止。這幫人的內心的深處，是仍舊像以前那樣，和那些被石塊投擲的演說家懷着同一的思想的，不過他們不敢這樣說出來罷了。

『那末，整個國家——說教者和衆人都同在一起——將起來要求戰爭了，聲音都吶喊得啞了，並聚衆毆擊任何那一個膽敢發言的正人君子。

『然後，政治家們想出一些便宜話，把罪名加在被侵略國家的身上；而每一個人都將歡迎那些安慰良心的謬論，用心地去研究牠們，而對於那些反駁牠們的言論則拒不加思考。如是，他自己逐漸相信戰爭是合乎正義的；同時他將感謝上帝，因為經過了這個怪誕的自欺行爲之後，他得以享受更甜蜜的安睡了。』

Saidjah

謝 嘉

By Multatuli (Edward D. Dekker)

南 登 山 譯

When his father ran away to *Buitenzorg*, Saidjah was about fifteen years old. He refused to go with his father because he had other plans for himself. He had heard that there were rich people in Batavia who would be willing to give a job to a young slender chap like him who could run fast. All he would have to do to earn a fair living was to keep watch on the back seat of their two-wheeled carriages. In a couple of years he would make enough money to buy himself a pair of sturdy buffaloes.

These plans gave him a good deal of pleasure. He strutted along proudly, with chest out, like some important personage who is carrying around weighty thoughts in his head. He was on his way to tell Adinda of his plans.

"We shall be old enough to marry when I come back," he said. "And we'll buy two water buffaloes to plow our land."

"All right, Saidjah, we'll get married when you come back. You'll be plowing the fields, and I'll spin and embroider our clothes."

"I know you will, Adinda. And when I come back, I'll shout for you from a long way off."

"How do you expect me to hear your shouting if we happen to be pounding the rice at the time?"

當他的父親逃到波登左格的時候，謝嘉大約是十五歲。他拒絕和他的父親同行，因為他自己另有計劃。他聽說巴達維亞那些富有的人們，願意把工作給像他那樣年青而瘦長並且能健步如飛的孩子做。他所想度着的舒裕生活，祇是替那些富人看守二輪馬車後面的座位。兩年之後，他一定可以賺一筆錢，足夠買兩頭壯大的水牛。

這些計劃，給予他無限的快樂。他趾高氣揚，不可一世，挺起胸脯，像些了不起的人物，在腦海裏盤旋着重大的思考。他走去把他的計劃告訴阿珂達。

『當我回來的時候，我們的年齡可以結婚了，』他說，『並且可以買兩頭水牛回來耕田。』

『好的，謝嘉，等你回來的時候，我們結婚。你耕田，我紡紗織布，描花繡朵做衣服。』

『我知道你一定這樣的，阿珂達。當我回來的時候，我遠遠地就要高聲喊你了。』

『假使在你喊我的當兒，我們正在舂米，我怎樣能聽見呢？』

"That's right. I never thought of that. In that case you'd better wait for me near the *Djati* Forest. Sit down under that *ketapan* tree where you once gave me the *melatti* flower. I'll meet you there."

"But when shall I wait for you? How shall I know when you are going to come to the *ketapan* tree?"

"Just count the moons. First there will be twelve moons, and then there will be another twelve moons, and then there will be another twelve moons. Count three times twelve moons. But don't count this moon. And every time there is a new moon, make a notch with a knife in the rice-block. And then, when there are three times twelve notches in the rice-block, wait for me under the *ketapan* tree. I will come back to you the day you cut the last notch."

"I will wait for you near the *Djati* Forest. I'll sit under the *ketapan* tree."

Saidjah tore a piece of blue cloth from his turban and gave it to Adinda. Then he said good-bye to her and went away.

The first day he passed through Rangas-Betung which was still an insignificant place at the time, and came to Warong-Gunang, where the governor's assistant lived. The next day he reached Pandeglang, a village that lay like a jewel in a garden. The day after that he came to Serang, and he gaped with astonishment as he passed through the streets. How rich the houses looked, and what a lot of them there were! He rested here for a whole day because he was tired, but as soon as the sun set, he started off again

『對的，我倒沒有想到這一點。到那個時候，你最好到芥蒂森林的附近去等我；坐在那棵作怪的樹下等我。你有一次，曾在那棵樹那兒，送過我迎春花。我們在那裏會面。』

『可是我在什麼時候去等你呢？我怎樣會知道你在什麼時候到那棵樹那兒去呢？』

『計算月份好了。先數十二個月，然後再數十二個月，然後再數十二個月，一共數三次十二個月。但是這一個月不要計算在內。每月有一次新月，你就在春米的臼上，用小刀刻一條痕跡做記號，等到臼上有了三十六道痕跡的時候，就到那棵作怪的樹下去等我，我一準在你刻最後一道痕跡的那天回來。』

『我一定到芥蒂森林那兒去等你，我一定坐在那棵作怪的樹下面。』

謝嘉從他的頭巾上，撕下一塊藍布條，送給阿珂瑪，然後向她告別辭行。

第一天，他從金加斯比通那兒經過，這個地方在那個時候還是一個不十分熱鬧的地方。然後又走到華廊根南，總督的幫辦就住在那兒。第二天到了潘道南，一座美麗的村莊，就像一座花園裏的寶石。第三天到了什南，走過大街小巷，張口凝視，驚異不止。這兒的房屋多麼富麗堂皇呀！這是多少房子呀！他在那兒整整地休息了一天，因為他是太疲倦了；可是當太陽下山的時候，他又發將動身，一口氣跑到磨道南，一點也不會打停。他跳到河裏洗一個澡，就到他父親

and did not stop until he reached Tangerang. Here he bathed himself in the river and then went to rest up in the house of one of his father's friends.

When it grew dark he took out the *mèlatti* flower which Adinda had given him. He felt sad when he looked at it because he was so far away from Adinda. He was now beginning to think that three times twelve moons was a very long time indeed. It was very hard for him to go on. He was tired and his ambition was gone.

But he traveled on nevertheless. At last he arrived in Batavia. He had no trouble in getting a job from a rich man, since he could not understand what the rich man said. In Batavia they prefer servants who cannot speak the Malay tongue and who have not been spoiled by contact with the ways of the Europeans.

It took Saidjah but a short time to learn Malay. But he kept the knowledge of it to himself because he was always thinking of Adinda and the two buffaloes. He grew tall and sturdy because he had something to eat every day. In Badur he had often gone hungry.

Soon he was promoted to the position of a regular servant and his pay was raised. But at the end of three years they called him an ungrateful cuss, because he suddenly threw up his job for no reason at all.

Their blame did not bother Saidjah. He was happy because he could now go back to Adinda. He counted again and again the riches which he was taking home with him. In a hollow bamboo stick he

約一個朋友家裏去休息。

暮色蒼茫的時候，他把阿珂達給他的迎春花拿出來，癡癡地看着，心裏很難過，因為他現在和阿珂達是海角天涯了。他漸漸地覺到，三十六個月的時間實在是太長；繼續再向前進，也很困難；他疲乏了，他的雄心化爲烏有了。

然而，他仍舊向前進行，最後到了巴達維亞。他在富庶的人家那裏，很容易地找到了一個工作；因為他不懂他們所說的語言。巴達維亞的富人們，願意用不會說馬來語的僕人，以及那些和歐洲人接觸往來而沒有染着惡習氣的人。

謝嘉祿費了短少的時間，便學會了馬來語。可是他仍舊一聲不響，守口如瓶；因為他時常在記掛着阿珂達和兩頭水牛。他長得又高又壯了，因為他每天有食物可以果腹，不像在巴多的時候常常忍飢耐餓。

不久，他便升爲長工，同時他的薪俸也提高了。可是在第三年年底的時候，他們罵他爲忘恩負義的奴才；因為他忽然無緣無故地棄掉了他的職務。

他們的責備，却不使謝嘉祿煩惱。他很快樂，因為他現在可以回到阿珂達那裏去了。他把他帶回去的銀錢，數了又數；把他的護照和主人的舉薦信，藏在空

carried his passport and his master's recommendation. Slung over his shoulder and tied by a piece of leather, was a heavy case that beat against his back. But he did not mind the heaviness, for concealed within it were thirty Spanish dollars. With these thirty dollars he was going to buy, not two buffaloes, but three! Wouldn't Adinda be surprised!

But that was not all. At his belt glittered a Malay *krees* in a silver sheath. It had a carved wooden handle which was carefully wrapped in silk. Thrust into one of the folds of his tunic was a leather girdle with silver links and a gold clasp. This was a present for Adinda. And over his heart, in a little silk purse, he carried the withered *melatti* flower.

He did not stop in any of the cities on his way. It seemed to him all the time that he could hear Adinda calling him. The sound of her voice made him deaf to everything else.

At last he could make out a big black spot in the distance. That must be the *Djati* Forest, and nearby was the tree where Adinda would be waiting for him.

He began to grope in the darkness, running his hands over the trunks of the trees. Soon he felt a familiar piece of ground under his feet. It was on the south side of a tree. His groping fingers found a gash in the bark. He remembered that this gash had been cut some years ago to drive away an evil spirit that was hiding in the tree and giving the toothache to a number of people in the village.

的竹竿裏。在肩膀上吊着一只笨重的箱子，用皮帶緊拉着，重壓在他的背脊上面。但是他滿不在乎，因為在那箱子裏，藏有三十塊西班牙的金元。有了這三十塊錢，他不僅可買到兩頭水牛，實際可買到三頭水牛。阿珂達不要嚇一跳嗎？

但是那還不是他全部的家私。在他的腰帶上，閃爍着一把馬來劍，藏在一個銀鞘裏。柄子是木頭做的，上面刻着花紋，密密層層地用絲裹着。在他外衣摺紋裏，還有一根皮帶，掛着一個銀環，連着一把金的摺疊小刀，這是送給阿珂達的禮物。在胸口的小絲袋裏，收藏着枯萎了的迎春花。

他一路回來，一處也沒有停留。他時時刻刻都好像聽見阿珂達在喊他。阿珂達的聲音，使他聽不見其他的一切。

最後他遙見遠處有一個很大的黑影，那一定是芥蒂森林了。在附近的那棵樹下面，阿珂達一準在等候他。

他開始在暗中摸索，手在樹幹上一棵棵地依着次序摸去。他的兩足馬上感覺到，走到一塊很熟悉的地方。是在一棵樹的南邊。在那棵樹的樹皮上，他的手指摸到一條傷痕。他記得這條傷痕，是幾年之前刻的，用以趕走一個作惡多端的魔鬼；當時那魔鬼是藏在這棵樹裏，使村莊裏面許多人牙齒作痛。

This, then, was the *ketapan* tree. He sat down at the foot of it and looked up at the stars. He saw a falling star, and he knew it was a greeting to him on his return to Badur. He wondered what Adinda was doing now. Most likely she was asleep. Did she remember to make the right number of notches on the rice-block? Perhaps she had cut one notch too many or too few. Wouldn't that be a pity! He had told her to count just three times twelve moons! He wondered whether she had spun and embroidered those beautiful cloths. And was there anyone now living in his father's old house? And then he remembered his childhood, and how his mother had taken care of him, and how the buffalo had once saved him from the tiger just as he was about to be torn to pieces.

He watched the setting of the stars in the west, and he tried to figure out how long it would now be before he would see Adinda. The light would soon come from the east, and she would of course be here as soon as the sun rose. Why did she not come the day before? The moment of their meeting had fed his soul with delight for three long years, and he felt sad that she had not got ahead of this beautiful moment.

But it was foolish to complain. The sun was not up yet, although the stars were growing paler every moment. One by one they were fading out, as though ashamed that their rule must soon be over. A strange mixture of wild colors flickered for an instant over the silent mountaintops, only to leave them blacker than before. For a moment these fantastic lights

那末，這一準是那棵作怪的樹了。他便坐在樹腳下，看着天空的星光。他看見一顆隕星，以為這是對於他回到巴多來的敬意。他不知道阿珂連現在在幹什麼，一定在做着甜蜜的夢。她記得在米白上，刻下相當數目的痕跡嗎？也許她多刻一條，或者少刻一條，那豈不是太糟了嗎？他曾經叮嚀囑咐她，叫他計算三次的十二個月！他又不知道她是否在紡紗和刺繡那些美麗的布。在他自己父親舊屋裏，現在還有人住嗎？他隨後又記起他的童年；母親怎樣地養育他；還有一次，水牛怎樣地從虎口裏救活了他的性命，那時他差一點要被老虎咬死了。

他看着繁星在西方落下去。他估計還有多少時候可以會見阿珂連。東方馬上要現出白色了；日出的時候，她一定要來的。她為什麼不早一天來呢？他們久別重逢的一剎那，在這悠久的三年內，始終使他的靈魂得到快樂；但他又覺得悵惘，她沒有能在這美麗的一剎那之前來到。

可是埋怨是不聰明的。三兩疏星，雖然逐漸地暗淡而灰白，太陽還沒有出來。疏星一個個地凋殘零落，好像害羞着她們的世界快要過去。五光十色的晨曦，在靜悄悄的山頂上，閃爍了一會，留下格外陰暗的黑影。這些變幻莫測、恍惚不定的晨光，展着翅膀，從東方層層疊疊的密雲中穿過，像帶着火焰的金箭斜

fluttered across the clouds that lay heavy in the east. They were like arrows of gold tipped with flame. But having appeared for an instant, they fell back again into the dark clouds that hid the day from his eyes. Slowly the light became more distinct. He could now see the fields and forest, and he could hear the murmuring of the leaves from the trees around him.

Was it possible that Adinda was still asleep? Did she forget that Saidjah was waiting for her? Perhaps the night watchman had just knocked at her door to ask her why she had not put out the lamp. Then, again, she might have sat up all night in the darkness counting the thirty-six notches on the rice-block. Like himself, she must be now waiting for the sun to rise.

He did not want to go Badur. He looked out over the fields, and on all sides he could see the landscape smiling back to him and welcoming him home. He kept turning his gaze back toward the narrow path over which Adinda would soon come to meet him. But there was no one in the path. He waited till long after sunrise, and he kept looking and looking, but there was no one on the path. She must have watched all night and then, tired out with her watching, fallen asleep at daybreak. Perhaps it would be best for him after all to go to Badur. She might be ill, perhaps, or even—dead!

At this thought he got up and ran all the way to the village. He heard nothing. He saw nothing. Yet voices were calling him again and again:—"Saidjah! Saidjah!" The women of the village came to their

飛着。可是曇花一現了以後，又躲藏到黑雲裏去。白晝正藏在黑雲的後面，使他的眼睛不能看見。熹微的晨光，慢慢地、漸漸地明亮了。他可以看見田園森林，可以聽到週遭樹葉的竊竊私語。

阿珂連難道還在酣睡嗎？難道她忘記了謝嘉在等待她嗎？也許守夜的人，曾在她們門口敲門，問她為什麼不把燈熄去。也許她坐以待旦；在黑暗中數着米白上三十六條痕子，一定和他一樣，正在等着日出。

他不願意回到巴多去。他遠眺原野，極目四望，景色山莊在微笑着，歡迎他的歸來。再掉轉目光，看着阿珂連馬上就要走來會他的那條小徑；然而路上一個人影也沒有。日上三竿了，他等着、望着，望了又看，看了又望，路上終究沒有一個人影。她一定守了一夜，因而疲倦，在天亮時又睡着了。最好他還得到巴多去。也許她在生病，甚而至於——死了。

想到這兒，他就站起身來，一直走到村莊裏去。什麼也沒有聽見，什麼也沒有看見。祇聽着一聲聲的『謝嘉謝嘉』，在不斷地喊他。村莊裏的婦女，都走

doors, and recognizing Saidjah looked sadly at him. They knew that he had come for Adinda, and that he would not find her there. The governor of the district had taken away her father's buffaloes. This act of cruelty had killed her mother. Her father, afraid that he would be punished because he could not pay the rent for the farm, had run away, taking Adinda with him. But he did not go to Buitenzorg, because in that city they had whipped Saidjah's father for having run away. Instead he went to Lebak on the sea coast, and from there he and Adinda went away somewhere on a ship.

But Saidjah understood nothing of all this that they told him, because his heart was so full of grief.

He left Badur and went to Tjilang Kahan. There he bought a boat and sailed for Campong where there was a rebellion among the people against the tyranny of the Dutch. He joined their army, not so much because he wanted to fight, but because he hoped in a vague way that he might thus find Adinda.

One day the Dutch soldiers massacred the inhabitants of a certain village which they had captured. Saidjah wandered through the village which was being reduced to ashes. As he was picking his way around one of the houses that had not as yet been burned down completely, he came upon the dead body of Adinda's father. His bared breast showed a recent bayonet wound. A few paces away he found Adinda, naked and dead. A bit of a rag of blue cloth was pressed into the bayonet wound in her breast.

到門口來張望，認識他是謝嘉，大家都愁容滿面地望着他。她們知道他是爲了阿珂達而回來的；可是他不能找着她了。縣長已經把她父親的水牛牽走；這種殘酷的行爲，使她的母親一命嗚呼。父親無力付出田租，深怕又要受到懲罰，帶着阿珂達逃走了。但是他並未逃到波登左格去，因爲在那兒的人們，曾經爲了謝嘉父親的逃走而鞭打過他。他逃到海邊李巴克去，父女兩人又乘船到了別處。

謝嘉對於這番話，茫然不解；因爲他的心裏是充滿了悲哀。

他離開巴多，到噶南加汗去了。買了一隻小船，浮海到了干彭。那兒的人民，正因爲反對荷蘭人的虐政而暴動。他加入了他們的隊伍，並不是因爲他是好勇鬥狠，他實在是想在浮動的人海中，找到阿珂達。

有一天，荷蘭軍隊在他們某一個已經佔領的村落裏，屠殺居民。謝嘉徘徊行，走過一座正在焚燒，行將化爲灰燼的村落。他從一間沒有完全燒毀的房屋繞過去，碰見了阿珂達父親的死屍，赤裸着的胸口，顯着一塊新的刺刀創痕。幾步以外，又發現到阿珂達的屍首，赤裸裸地僵硬着。在她胸口的刺刀傷痕裏，塞着一條破舊的藍布。

Saidjah saw a soldier, with bayonet ready to thrust, driving a few surviving rebels into the burning shanties. He threw himself upon this soldier and drove his own bayonet through the bully's lungs.

The people of Batavia held a grand celebration over the splendid victory in the East Indies that had brought fresh laurels to the Dutch. The governor wrote home that the inhabitants of Campong were peaceful again. The soldiers were decorated with crosses for bravery and the priests were offering up prayers of thankfulness because the Lord of Hosts, fighting always for the right, had once more fought upon the side of the Dutch.

謝嘉看見一個荷蘭兵士，拿着準備戳人的刺刀，把未死的叛徒趕到正在延燒着的茅屋裏去。他衝上前去，用他自己的刺刀，戳進那惡漢的肺部。

巴達維亞的人民，舉行一個盛大的典禮，慶祝在東印度羣島光榮的勝利，給予荷蘭人新的榮譽。總督的家書上，也說于彭的居民又平靜無事了。士兵們佩着十字勳章，紀念他們的勇敢；牧師舉行感謝的祈禱，因為主神常為正義而戰，並且這次又是站在荷蘭人這方面。

(From Konrad Bercovici's "Best Short Stories of the World")

The Man Who Killed Lincoln

(Continued from Page 176)

clock he started: it was too late! He had failed to time his actions with the others and it was too dangerous to act now.

He headed his horse toward Ford's Theater, curious about what was happening there. As he drew near he saw that the street was filled with a wildly shouting mob. Some cried: "Burn the theater!" Others: "Shoot the actors; they let him get away!" Out of the darkness behind him he heard the furious hoofbeats of a cavalry patrol.

Atzerodt saw a knot of milling, howling men trying to string someone up to a lamppost. The man was a stranger to him. He had done nothing, apparently, but the mob had seized him simply because they believed he was a rebel. Atzerodt wheeled his horse and galloped away.

(To be continued)

(承第一七六版)

望鐘的時候；他驚跳了起來：太晚了！他已不能和別人在同一時候去行動了。現在再去幹，是太危險的。

他策馬向福特戲院奔去，懷着好奇的心理去看看那邊所發生的事情。當他奔近那裏時，他看到街上充滿了狂喊的羣衆。有些人在喊：『燒掉這座戲院！』又有別的人在喊：『射擊那些伶人；他們讓他逃走了！』他聽到一陣巡邏騎兵的馬蹄聲，從他背後的黑暗中傳來。

阿志洛特看到一羣亂打亂嚷的人們，要想把一個人縛在燈柱上。他不認識這個人。這個人顯然沒有做錯什麼事；暴衆把他抓住，完全是因為相信他是一個叛黨的緣故。阿志洛特旋轉他的馬頭，疾馳而去。

(未完)

名著選譯月刊(第三期)

中華民國廿八年六月一日發行

版權所有
不許轉載

編輯人 劉龍光

發行人 林鶴欽

印刷所 藝文印刷局

發行所 藝文印刷局出版部

經售處 中國圖書雜誌公司

全年	半年	零售	訂購辦法	郵費		
				國內及日本	香港澳門	國外
十二元	六元	一元二角	冊數	二分半	六分	一角五分
二元	一元一角	二角	價目	郵費在內	三角六分	九角
本國郵票代價十足通用以一角以下者爲限				郵費在內	七角二分	一元八角

每月一冊 全年十二冊 每月一日發行

廣告價目表			
地位	封面	封底面	正文前後
全面	八十元	一百元	四十元
半面	四十元	五十元	二十元
四分之一	二十元	廿五元	十元

本刊招登廣告
價目效力
廉宏
大

●定閱諸君如有詢問事件或更改住址通信時務將一定單一號數二姓名三原寄三何處等三項詳細開明寄上海甘世東路一八五號八五號藝文印刷局出版部可據實錄定戶太多簿冊繁重非此三項無從檢查特先聲明。

上海公共租界警務處登記證C字第四六二號
上海法租界警務處登記證第一一四三號A

THE GRAPHIC ART PRINTING COMPANY

HIGH-CLASS PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, STATIONERS, BOOKBINDERS, TYPE FOUNDERS
OUR SPECIALITY: Delivery of Work when Promised. OFFICE & WORKS: 185 Route G. Kahn, Shanghai
TELEPHONE: 72220

藝文印刷局

上海甘世東路一八五弄

電話：七二二二〇

● 專印：精美學校年刊

交貨迅速 約期不誤

自製中西文最新式鉛字排印非常美觀

● 出版：名著選譯月刊

內容豐富 售價便宜

中英文對照為研究英文者之最好讀物

● 發售：新式西文鉛字

字體優美 準確耐用

最適合排印精良印件及各種年刊之用