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敬告讀者

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● 在這個錯綜複雜的歐洲政局裏，民主陣線和獨裁陣線的鉤心鬥角，日益尖銳化。這篇『歐洲命運所繫的四京都』是作者親歷倫敦、巴黎、羅馬、柏林後的一篇報告書。在今日的情形之下，這四個強國朝野的動態是怎樣呢？我們從這裏可以得到一個極其清晰的概念。

● 「在空中稱霸，就可稱霸全球，」這是近來常常聽到的話。這篇『希特勒的空軍偉業』對於德國的空軍實力，作一個可靠的估計，同時對於英、美、法、意、蘇聯等國的空軍實力，也有一張醒目的比較表。

● 文明程度愈增進，性的犯罪也愈加多，這好像是一個不可否認的事實。我們要想對於這個風化攸關的事實加以補救的話，正不必像開倒車人們那樣因噎廢食的詛咒文明，而應當着眼於「性教育」的實行。這篇『性教育的需要』可以說是美國對於「性教育」的呼籲。

● 關於醫藥方面的文章，是『為什麼我的胃裏會有氣？』中國人胃裏有氣的人很多，但很少有人發出這樣的疑問。這裏對於胃裏有氣的原因及其治療的方法，都有詳細的說明。

● 關於「傳記」類的兩篇文章：一篇是關於前任英皇溫德莎公爵——愛德華八世——夫婦；一篇是關於德國大發明家狄士爾氏，都是趣味雋永、文筆生動的文章。

● 關於「電影」類的文章，是『紐約世界博覽會之影片』，對於影片的真正價值及其對於人生的影響，都有極透澈的說明。

● 關於「小說」類的文章，是『殺林肯者』的續稿，這裏記敘暗殺案主犯蒲斯的逃走以及被捕的經過，驚濤駭浪，完全是偵探小說的體裁。

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第一次懸賞徵譯揭曉

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(二)文字通順；

(三)用字適當及文法無誤。

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PREFACE

第一名 鮑元鐸君

For the last few decades considerable efforts have been made by the intelligentsia and publishers in this country towards the introduction of Western thought and culture. In recent years cultural and academic achievements in the West have progressed by leaps and bounds, much of which can be turned to our profitable use. Works by famous Western authors, especially those of a more recent date, we feel, should be translated into Chinese on a large scale.

Two material points are borne in mind in the publishing of this monthly:

First, concerning the technique of translation we have invited a number of experienced scholars to undertake the work, stressing accuracy, style and expressiveness in each instance. Both the original and the translation are printed side by side to facilitate mutual reference. We strive for the most faithful representation of the original and will not tolerate the slightest inaccuracy.

Secondly, regarding the contents only works from reputable European and American periodicals are selected. Those of dubious value or out-of-date are discarded. A high standard is strictly maintained in the selection of articles.

For the present the bulk of the articles published will be in English, because English is the most widely spoken language in the world. Indeed, any world masterpiece in any other language has been translated into English. The English translations of such masterpieces, moreover, are most suitable supplementary reading for students of English. But such translations often prove to be too profound in meaning or too subtle in style to be comprehensible to Chinese students. Chinese translations therefore are provided in this monthly to make them easy reading for interested readers. It is hoped that this publication will prove to be a great help to Chinese students of English.

The aim and purpose of this monthly however is "to introduce Western culture and thought." Our readers therefore, should not be limited to students of English, but whoever are interested in Western culture and thought should also find it helpful.

Suggestions and criticisms from our readers will be greatly appreciated.

第二名 武書盈君

During the last few decades, Chinese scholars and publishers have rendered a great service to their country by introducing and interpreting Western arts and literature. But, Western civilization is still progressing by leaps and bounds, so we believe that we should continue translating Western writings, especially famous essays published recently.

In our "Famous Writing Monthly", we emphasize two points:

(1) Concerning the art of translation, our writers are experienced translators who will maintain a high standard by making their translation precise, clear, and literary. The original manuscript and the Chinese translation are printed on the same page in parallel forms so that our readers can make a comparative study in order to gain a thorough understanding.

(2) Concerning the selection of material, we confine our efforts only to valuable and timely articles in leading American and European journals.

For the time being, we limit our scope to English sources, because English is the most universally used language in the world. All important literary works in the world have English translations. Such translations do serve as good supplementary reading matters. But they are generally too difficult and advanced. This journal offers a unique advantage which will certainly serve as a great help to our readers.

Since our purpose is to introduce Western culture, this journal should not only be read by students, it should also be read by those who have no knowledge of English in order to familiarize themselves with Western thoughts.

We sincerely welcome cooperation and suggestions from our readers.

第三名 夏慧娟君

In the recent thirty or forty years, the Chinese literary and publishing circles have made valuable contributions in the introduction of the Western cultural and literary works to China. However, in view of the aforesaid works which has dashed on rapidly in these years, much yet remains to be served as our guide. In this connection we, therefore, deem it necessary to have them translated into Chinese, of the Western noted writings, especially the modern ones, on an extensive scale.

In publishing the Selected Translations of Famous Literary Writings Monthly, we lay special stress on the following two points.

(1) Technics in translation.— Most of our translation works are undertaken by the noted writers with wide experience in translation. Faithfulness, expressiveness and elegance are always emphasized. And, in order to show accuracy and discretion in our translation work and to facilitate ready reference of our readers, the system of compiling both Chinese and English versions of the writings side by side is adopted.

(2) Selection of translation materials.— Most of our materials are carefully selected and translated into Chinese from the famous magazines published in the West. We will definitely abandon the materials which are considered worthless and not up-to-date. In other words, rigid selection will be exercised.

As a matter of fact, English is the only widely used language in the world and almost every world's famous writing is obtainable in English version, the translation of this kind of writings from English into Chinese is therefore, at least for the present, the centre of our work. At the same time, the English versions of the world's famous literary works are considered by all the scholars as the most suitable reading materials for the English speaking public. However, in fact, the aforesaid versions sometimes are deep and profound in the meaning and difficult in the words used, we therefore have to adopt the system of publishing both Chinese and English versions of the writings side by side, so as to give facility to our readers. We believe our Monthly will render a most valuable assistance to those who have interest in English.

Since our main purpose is to introduce the Western cultural and literary works to our people, we do not only seek readers from the students or the English speaking public but also from those who even have no least interest in English, for they may as well be benefited by the quintessence of the famous writings.

In conclusion, we earnestly request constant guidance and support from our honourable readers.

Four Capitals of Destiny

歐洲命運所繫的四京都

By Anne O'Hare McCormick

嚴安孚譯

The four capitals which hold the key to Europe's destiny are enjoying an unusually genial Spring. From a blue, impartial sky, sunshine of a warmth and brilliance rarely seen in April pours down on the just and the unjust alike. In London, leafy little squares are full of light. The sheep in Hyde Park nibble grass as green as lettuce, and daffodils foam like yellow surf along the edges of the Serpentine. Paris was never more beautiful. Magnolias bloom in the Bois and gayly painted tables are spread under budding chestnuts on the boulevards. Nowhere else could vernal vistas of an urban landscape really suggest Elysian Fields.

Rome's fountains leap toward the sun. Judas trees wreath the Palatine Hill. In the Villa Borghese, where happy children play in the golden air, aisles of stone and pines lead to gardens as multicolored as stained-glass windows. Berlin is very busy. They are finishing great highways through the Tiergarten allees, building mammoth blocks in the forests encircling the city. But in parts the tulip beds are gorgeous, trees are in full blossom and scattered throughout the town workers' gardens sprout and flower.

Don't think that the special beauty of this Spring does not influence events. It quickens the tempo of powers on the march and has also much to do with the coalescing movement of resistance.

握有歐洲的命運之鑰的四個京都，現正享樂於一個非常和暖的春季。四月裏所難得看見的溫暖與明亮的陽光，從一個蔚藍色的大公無私的天空上面，一視同仁的傾瀉在義人與不義之人的身上。在倫敦，多葉的小方場滿罩着光亮。哈特公園裏的綿羊細細地咬嚼着像萵苣一般碧綠的草；沿着蛇形河邊的水仙花，結着猶似黃色浪花的泡沫。巴黎從來沒有比現在更美麗了。木蘭屬的樹在人行街上開放着花朵；油漆輝煌的桌子，擺設在大街上含苞欲放的栗樹底下。樹蔭夾道的春季的都市風景，是別的地方所沒有的，真能令人聯想到希臘神話裏的伊力稷安樂園。

羅馬的噴水泉，向着太陽奔躍。猶大花樹，圍繞着巴拉丁小山，在鮑琪斯莊宅裏，那邊快樂的孩子們，在金光的空氣中嬉玩，石與松的夾道，直通到像顏色玻璃窗一般的五光十色的花園。柏林正忙着一切。他們正在完成經過鐵赫頓出口的大公路，並在環繞着柏林市的樹林裏，建築着巨大的一帶一帶的房屋。但是有幾部份，鬱金香的花床，華麗眩目；各種繁盛的樹木，四散在全鎮的工人花園裏，萌芽結實，花卉怒放。

你不要以為今年春季的特別的美，並不影響於時事。他加速強權國家在前進中的拍子；而對於抵抗國家的團結運動，也大有關係。隨處可以見到人們在凝

Everywhere one sees people gazing on the flowering earth as if taking their last glimpse of something about to vanish. "Look at Paris," said an official at the Quai d'Orsay, opening his window on a wide view across the Seine to the Place de la Concorde, "enjoy it while you can, for you may never see it like this again."

But why? Why should our pleasant world be blown to bits? Everywhere people are asking that obvious question. On benches in the Bois or on the Thames Embankment you hear it a dozen times repeated and see dull anger stirring in the slow moving hopper of the common mind—true mill of the gods—as the reply takes shape.

President Roosevelt's letter to the dictators found an instant echo among the people of every land, because it responded to the exasperation the ordinary citizen feels when he walks in the park on a Spring day and thinks that one man possesses the power to disrupt his normal life and ruin the prospect he enjoys. The president's message arrived when Europe had about made up its mind that all was lost. It arrived at the moment when the worm—and the tide—had turned, when months of shock, strain, challenge and counter-challenge had worn tempers to the point where exasperation overcame the desire for peace at any price.

Before Washington launched this final appeal to reason, London and Paris had given up hope that either appeasement or threat could save the situation. Not even the absorption of Czechoslovakia wholly

視着百花開放的大地，似乎在領賞曇花的最後一現。

「對巴黎望着罷，」法國外交部的一個官員，隨手推開他的窗子，遠眺塞恩河那邊的「市中心」，說道，「趁現在能欣賞的時候，欣賞牠一下，因為你也許永遠不會再見到像這樣的巴黎了。」

但是爲什麼呢？爲什麼我們這個可愛的世界，要化爲粉粹呢？各處的人都在提出這個明顯的疑問。在巴黎人行橋中的長凳上，或在倫敦泰晤士河的河濱上，你可以聽到這個疑問的再三傳問，多至十餘次；而在答案成形的時候，可以看見在普通的心理——被崇拜之人的真正的磨子——的行動緩慢的漏斗中，激動着笨重的怒火。

羅斯福總統致獨裁者的通電，立刻得到各地人民的響應。因爲牠正遙應着普通公民所覺到的忿怒；當他在某一個春天在公園裏散步，而想到某一個人有權來阻斷他的正常生活與破壞他所享受的風景的時候。羅總統的通電到來，正當歐洲幾乎已決定和平無望的時候。牠到達的當兒，正當歐洲的最和善的人亦已起而反抗、而局勢亦發生劇變的時候。幾個月來的震動緊張、挑釁與反挑釁，已令人忍無可忍，使和平的願望不顧一切犧牲而一變爲忿怒。

在華盛頓發生這個對於理知的最後呼籲之前，倫敦與巴黎已放棄了讓步或威脅足以挽救局勢的希望。甚至捷克斯洛伐克的被吞併，也不能消除人們所具有

destroyed the belief that the dictators would dare everything but war. It took the thrust toward Poland and Rumania plus the invasion of Albania to convince the French and British that the aggressors are ready to risk a general conflict to gain their ends. The sudden realization of this stern fact is the explanation of the distribution of guarantees gratis to any small power which could be induced to take one, the determined effort to draw Russia into a defensive alliance, the rapid mobilization of fleets and troops to back diplomatic pressure. All these moves were predicated on the belief that war was inescapable. They represent a hastily improvised line-up for a duel to the death.

This evolution in the titanic struggle to save the peace, which culminated in the President's appeal, was due as much to popular reaction as to government policy. The people in every country cannot stand much longer the strain, anxiety and suspense of undeclared war.

"We can't go on like this, unable to plan a Summer holiday," say England's black-coat classes who live all year for a fortnight in France or a month at the seaside.

"This can't go on," repeat the small shopkeepers of France. "Better to have it over than never to know what to buy or what will happen to your savings."

The Germans swing between profound apathy and abnormal exaltation. Even the most ardent cannot keep up the pace of a monstrous dynamo in perpetual motion. The Germans are less tired, however, than the Italians. "Living danger-

的獨裁國家膽大包天、敢做萬事的信念。向波蘭與羅馬尼亞的推進，再加上對阿爾巴尼亞的侵入，才使英法兩國覺悟到侵略國準備着全面衝突的危險，以求得到他們的目的物。這個不能動搖的事實突然被覺察，就說明了英法兩國施於各小國的不受報酬的保證了。這保證是要在兩個辦法之中，擇取其一：防禦聯盟，或迅速動員艦隊與軍隊，以加強外交上的壓力。這一切行動，都建築在戰爭無法避免的信念上面。牠們表示着一種臨時倉卒作成的拚命決鬥的陣容。

這一種挽救和平的偉大奮鬥的展開，至羅總統的呼籲而達到頂點，由於人民的反應，正不下於政府的策略。各國的人民，再也不能忍受這種不宣之戰的緊張、憂慮與懸念了。

「我們不能像這樣的繼續下去，連我們避暑計劃都不能預先打定，」英國的黑禮服階級的紳士們這樣說着，他們每年總要在法國住上兩個禮拜，或在海濱住上一個月。

「這個不能繼續下去了，」法國的小商店的店主們重複說道。「與其永不知道買進些什麼東西，或你的儲款將發生什麼變化，還是完了的好。」

德國人蕩漾於深沉的冷淡與變態的狂喜之間。甚至最熱烈的份子，也不能與一個永久在運動中的巨大的發電機並駕齊驅。然而德國人的疲憊，還沒有義大利人厲害呢。「在危險中生活着」十有六年，首相基

ously" for sixteen years, Premier Mussolini has worn out his people and worn out himself. "No man and no nation," says a distinguished Italian neurologist, "can live at this high tension without snapping."

For different reasons all four capitals have reached the zero hour. The tension increases as Spring advances, but it is another kind of tension. Call it fatalism, philosophy or the courage of despair, the truth is that as soon as a showdown began to appear inevitable to governments and populations the atmosphere became calmer.

If doubt existed last September that nations would fight that doubt is dissipated now. They will all fight, the Germans and Italians when their leaders call them to arms, the French, British, Poles and Rumanians the instant they are attacked. On that score there is no longer uncertainty.

Strangely enough war dread seems to diminish when once danger is grimly faced. As governments make up their minds to prepare for the worst, moreover, they develop unity, a coolness and judgment much more likely to avert catastrophe than the divided counsels persisting while alternatives seemed still open.

The surprising thing about nations in crisis is that they are not true to type. The idea of Anglo-Saxons calm in an emergency and of Latins excitable, for instance, will not appeal to those who have observed English, Germans, French and Italians during these weeks of alarm. Contrary to expectation, London is by far

索里尼已使他的人民與他自己精疲力竭了。「沒有一個人，也沒有一個國家，」一個著名的義大利神經學家說道，「能過着這種高度緊張的生活，而不致猝然折斷的。」

由於不同的原因，這四個京都都已達到時間的冰點了。緊張的狀態，隨着春的前進而增高，但這是另一種的緊張。你可以把牠叫做宿命論，哲學，或絕望的勇氣。實則一等到山雨欲來風滿樓的時候，空氣就開始比較恬靜了。

如果去年九月裏對於各國發生戰爭一事，有疑雲存在的話，那麼這個疑雲現在是消散了。他們都預備廝殺。德國人和義大利人，枕戈待旦，只等他們領袖的一聲號令；法國、英國、波蘭、馬羅尼亞諸國的人，一俟被攻，也會立即起而抵抗。在這一點上已不再有疑問了。

說也奇怪，等到危機迫在眉睫時候，戰爭的恐怖，似乎反而減少了。而且，當各國政府決心準備萬一的時候，牠們發展了團結力。鎮靜與決斷，較之和戰未決的時候的各種聚訟紛紜莫衷一是的主張，更多足以避免戰禍的可能。

關於在危機中的各個國家，使人驚異的事情是它們的改變常態。例如，在緊急時期中，盎格魯撒克遜民族的鎮靜和拉丁民族的易受刺激。這種觀念，對於在這幾個恐慌的星期中觀察過英德法義諸國人民的人們，將不能投合了。相反於一般意料的，倫敦在今日

the most nervous of the great capitals today. Its agitated facing of the worst in fact may yet prove the best way to avoid it.

An observer circulating among the key capitals during this swift transition sees all preparing for war. If he finds London the most nervous of the great cities he finds Paris the calmest, Berlin tensely self-absorbed, Rome uncertain. In such fateful hours nations reveal themselves as they are and not as stereotypes show them. Latins aren't excitable; Anglo-Saxons aren't cool. People who hate war like the French become more military than the Germans.

London is the most efficient in organizing civilian defense and the least efficient in military preparations. Paris has done almost nothing to protect the civil population, but the army is organized to march at any moment. All wait in characteristic attitudes, the French casually, the Italians gloomily, the British irritably and the Germans on tiptoe. In suspense, at least Latin nerves seem the steadiest.

There may be reasons why London is surprisingly jittery compared with other capitals. One is the thoroughness of civilian defense measures pursued incessantly since last September, partly to secure national backing of the armament program and partly because England for the first time is exposed to large-scale invasion from the air. No other capital digs trenches in its parks or has completed plans to evacuate the population. London is war-conscious as never before. From the Foreign Office to the Putney pub it is

幾個大京都中，是最神經過敏的一個。它在事實上彷徨地面對着戰禍，但仍會嘗試避免戰禍的最好方法。

在這個迅速轉變的時期中，一個環行於各重要京都之中的觀察家，看得到各國都在作戰事的準備。如果他發見倫敦是大都市中一個最神經過敏的都市，他就發見巴黎最鎮靜，柏林緊張地專心於己，羅馬徬徨不定。在這種運命所繫的時間裏，各國真相畢露，而不像鉛版的印刷物所顯示的那樣。拉丁民族並不是易受刺激的；盎格撒魯克遜民族並不是鎮靜的。厭惡戰爭的法國人，變成較德國人更有尚武精神。

倫敦在平民組織防禦上的效果最大，而在軍事準備上效果最小。巴黎對於保護平民，幾一無所成；但軍隊組織就緒，隨時可以開發。大家都以各自特殊的姿勢等候着，法國人是聽天由命的，義大利人是抑鬱沮喪的，英國人是煩燥易怒的，德國人是鬼鬼祟祟的。在懸宕不決中，至少拉丁民族的神經，似乎最為穩定。

倫敦與其他京都相較起來，為什麼非常的慌張，其中也有原因。一個原因是平民防禦計劃的澈底化。這些計劃，自去年九月以來，一直不斷地進行着，一半是爲了要使軍備計劃獲得全國的後盾，一半是因爲，英國第一次有受到空襲的危險。除了倫敦，沒有別的京都，在公園裏挖戰壕，或完成居民撤退的計劃。倫敦的戰爭感覺性，是前所未有的。從外交部一直到倫敦城郊浦南的旅館，都爭傳着恐怖的謠言。它是一個金融的中心，像紐約一樣，它被金融寒暑表上的每

swept by alarmist rumors. A money center like New York, it is shaken in the same way by every fluctuation of the financial thermometer. An empire center, it feels the least shock to the imperial nerve system.

London is agitated, too, by the sudden change from a policy of extreme cautiousness to a policy of extreme risk. The way of noncommittal appeasement corresponds with British tradition. Prime Minister Chamberlain's method was a return to a long-tried way. Today's "great departure" represent a drastic break with the past. The old ship trembles to her beam-ends as she reverses the course and throws tradition overboard to fight for her life with any weapons and any help she can enlist.

Paris is calm for other reasons than that Latin blood stirred by trifles runs cold in great emergencies. She is calm because the burden of responsibility for Europe's fate is assumed by London, because France is more self-sufficient within her own borders, safer in her rich midlands and less dependent on empire. Yesterday the mistress of the Continent, a planet safeguarded by subservient satellites, France now is subservient to Britain and willingly subservient. This is all the more remarkable because the French are perfectly aware that they will bear the brunt of any European war. Militarily they and not the British are the first-class power. Staff officers calculate that it would be eighteen months before the British Army would be an important factor in a large-scale conflict.

一個漲落所震動。同樣的，它是一個帝國的中心，它連帝國的神經系所受到的最微的震驚，都覺察得到。

還有，一個極謹慎的政策，突然轉變為一個極冒險的政策，也是使倫敦擾動的原因。模糊不切的妥協政策，正與不列顛的傳統政策相符合。首相張伯倫的辦法，是開新方，賣舊藥。今日的「新政策之大發端」代表着一個劇烈的棄舊換新。這隻古舟，當她轉變方向，拋棄傳統，用她所招募到的一切武器與一切協助，來作生存之爭鬥的時候，全身震顫起來了。

巴黎的鎮靜，另有別個原因，而不是拉丁民族的易被瑣事所激動的血，在大事變中冷淡起來。她的鎮靜，是因為責任的負擔，已由倫敦挑起來；因為法國在她自己的境界以內已更形自足，她的內地更為安全而依賴於帝國者較少了。昨日的法國是大陸上的主婦，衆星拱衛的一顆行星；現在的法國，則仰助於英國，一切推英國之馬首是瞻。因為法國人澈底明瞭他們對於任何歐洲戰爭勢將首當其衝，所以這種情形更為顯著了。從軍事上講，一等強國是法國，而不是英國。參謀部的軍官們估計：英國陸軍需十八個月的時間，才成為大規模戰爭中的一個重要的因子。

France nevertheless is willing to leave decisions to London because Continental leadership commits the British to guarantees and responsibilities the French could never induce them to accept. Downing Street frowned on French eastern tie-ups and disapproved the Franco-Soviet pact. Now the British are rushing into a system of military alliances much more extensive than Paris ever contemplated.

"Why should we complain about following the British," asks a French Cabinet member, "when they are taking the path we first mapped out?"

Conscription is undoubtedly an element making for French steadiness before the war threat. In England military measures are unusually alarming. The army is an institution apart, useful for overseas jobs and royal parades in which it puts on the world's most glorious military show. To the Frenchman the army belongs to the nation's structure and a mobilization order is just another call to military service.

French soldiers do not belong to a special caste. Today sauntering with their girls on the Paris streets they are even more casual than an officer controlling traffic as if he were some one who just happened by. Law and force are more unobtrusive in Paris than in any other capital. The British say the French should erect a monument to Mussolini as the hero who united France, but the French think Hitler deserves a colony if he forces the British to adopt conscription.

Rome is calm for another reason. Paris is girded for war, if war must be. Rome

然而，法國却情願讓英國去決斷一切，因為大陸上的領袖地位，把法國人所永未能誘其接受的保證與責任，委於英國人了。唐寧街對於法國的東方的聯盟，曾大皺眉頭，而對於法蘇協定曾加以非難。而現在則英國正在趕急進行一種軍事聯盟的制度，比較巴黎所預擬的，更擴大得多了。

「我們爲什麼要不滿於追隨在英國人之後呢？」一個法國內閣的閣員說道，「他們所採的途徑，正是我們最初所計劃的。」

徵兵一舉，無疑的是法國在戰爭威脅之前決定的要素。在英國，軍事行動是非常驚人的。軍隊是一個獨立的建設，用於海外工作及世界最光榮之軍事展覽的閱兵盛典。對於法國人，軍隊是屬於國家的機構的；一個動員令，不過是另一個軍事服役的召喚。

法國的軍人，並不屬於一個特種的階級。他們今日帶了女朋友在巴黎街道上閒步，甚至比一個管理交通的警察更安閒，彷彿他是一個偶然經過的過路人。巴黎的法律與警權，是比較任何其他京都裏，更不可莽撞的。英國人說，法國人應當爲慕索里尼立碑，紀念爲使法國團結的英雄；但法國人則以爲希特勒應得一個殖民地，如果他迫令英國人採取徵兵的舉動。

羅馬的鎮靜，另有一個原因。巴黎已準備戰爭，

is resigned and resentful. By climate and nature a sunny-tempered people, the Italians today incline to be sullen. Paris is philosophic enough about playing second fiddle to London, but Rome, imperial Rome, hates being under orders to Berlin, first, because it effaces Mussolini's self-portrait as a man who bows to none; second, because the Italians fear Germany; third, because they see nothing to be gained and everything to be lost by fighting on the side of the Reich. For a people who don't enjoy war for themselves, the thought of war for Germany is insupportable.

Rome's unhappiness is not on account of internal policies. The masses appreciate the constructive work of the regime, its administrative and social efficiency. It is not due to the diminished popularity of Mussolini. The country moves at his command though with lagging enthusiasm. It is not even because of the economic strain. Used to poverty, the Italians care less for money than the French and bear privation more cheerfully than the Germans.

Such a nation does not crack economically. The discontent is almost entirely caused by foreign policy. War is dangerous for Mussolini if an unwilling people, forced into a partnership which all but the radical Fascists heartily detest, are led into a conflict in which they have no interest.

Berlin is in a category all its own. The contrast with Rome, despite the ever-increasing similarity of methods by which both capitals are governed, is as striking as the difference between Berlin and London. It takes more force all the time to

如果戰爭是勢所不免的話。羅馬則是逆來順受而中心憤慨的。義大利人由於氣候與自然的緣故，本是一種性情愉快的人民，而今日則變成憂鬱沮喪的傾向。巴黎癡迷不拘，甘為倫敦的附庸。但羅馬——帝國的羅馬——則深恨受命於柏林：第一，因為此事有損慕索里尼向不屈居人下的尊像；第二，因為義大利人畏懼德國人；第三，因為他們見到，為國社黨作戰有百弊而無一利。對於戰爭不利於己的人民，欲令其為了德國而戰爭，這種思想是不能支持的。

羅馬的不快樂，並不是為了內部的各種政策。民眾對於政體的建設工作以及它的行政和社會的效能，都很感佩。這個不快樂並不是為了慕索里尼的民望的縮小。義國的一切行動，都受着他的命令，雖然帶着遲滯的熱心。這個不快樂，亦不是為了經濟的竭蹶。義大利人習於安貧知命，對於金錢，比法國人更不關心，而含辛茹苦，比德國人更能甘之如飴。

這樣的一個國家，在經濟上並不破裂的。羅馬的不安甯，差不多完全是對外政策所招致的。如果不情願的人民，被迫加入一個除了激烈派的法西斯黨人以外，全體都憎惡的組合，而參與一個他們沒有利益所在的戰爭。那麼，戰爭對於慕索里尼是危險的。

柏林是在一個完全獨特的部屬之中。與羅馬對比，雖然這兩個京都被統治的方式，有不斷地逐漸類似之處，而彼此顯著之差別，猶如柏林與倫敦之不相同。要使法西斯發電機轉動，始終需要更多之力量；但

keep the fascist dynamo running, but the Nazi machine seems to gather speed from its own momentum. Berlin is more like the center of a factory system than a capital. Certainly it is the general headquarters of the most highly centralized and militarized government on earth. It is misleading to say that Germany is mobilized or unmobilized, because in the most important sense it is always mobilized. The human mechanism is only one instrument among many that can be thrown into operation by the turning of a lever on the central control board.

But it is not only a war machine. Berlin is one contemporary capital which appears to be building furiously for peace—roads, government offices, parks, housing schemes, subways. If the cost of armaments were not so ruinous, one might imagine that Hitler was pursuing two alternative policies at full speed and at the same time.

Whatever he is pursuing it is at break-neck speed. It is difficult to convey the idea of Germany's abnormal activity, much less explain it in terms to make sense abroad. It is a factory run by directors who do not understand manufacturing processes, manned by workers giving all they have for mere subsistence. The whole picture is fantastic and formidable. Though the presence of the pilot is all-pervasive, one has the strange impression that Germany is like a pilotless plane set for a certain destination but likely to land anywhere. Like a plane, too, it is insulated in its own element, dangerously intent only on its own course.

納粹機器似乎是從他本身的動力上，集取速度。柏林像一個工廠系的中心，更甚於一個京都。當然它是世界上最集權、最軍事化的政府的大本營。說德國動員或不動員，是引人入誤的；因為在最重要的意義中，德國是無時不動員的。人的機件，不過是許多工具中的一種；這許多工具，只要在中央控制機上轉動一個槓杆，就能開始動作。

但牠不僅是一架戰爭的機器。柏林這一個同時代的京都，好像正努力於一切和平的建設——公路，政府衙門，公園，築屋計劃，地道。如果軍備的成本不是這樣昂貴得足以傾家蕩產的話，那末，吾人或可想到希特勒正在十足迅速地同時進行其和平與戰爭二個相反的政策呢！

不論他正在進行的是什麼，其速度高得危險。要傳達德國的變態活動的觀念，是不容易的；以宣明意義的語氣來解釋它，比較便當得多了。它是一個工廠，管理的人是不懂得製造法的，作工的人是一班罄其所有僅得一飽的勞工。全部景象是怪誕而可怖的。雖然駕駛人到處可見，而德國所給予人的印象，好像一架沒有駕駛人的飛機，它在本身的成分內，也是隔離的，危險地只知道一往直前。

The everyday tension of Berlin is so great that the war tension is less felt than elsewhere. It resembles the point at the center of a tornado where the storm is least perceptible. The people are in a kind of daze, bemused by propaganda, and in that moral lethargy in which citizens fall when they have no responsibility for what happens.

It is a mistake for outsiders to believe that the population has not enough to eat or that the country is hurtling toward an economic crash—though why it does not is a mystery.

Most Germans shut their eyes before Nazi policies they don't like and swallow. Whatever they think matters little, for the subjects of a modern armed dictatorship cannot revolt. What will happen in a war, however, is another matter.

It means nothing to say that the Germans do not want war. No people wants war. More significant is the fact that all but the very young believe they could not stand a large or prolonged conflict. Over and over again the writer heard in the Reich. "This time we couldn't last a year in a great war." Italians express the same conviction. The French and British, on the other hand, never express doubt that they would win in the end. The crowning paradox of this crazy crisis surely is this: the nations who will start the war, if it breaks, expect defeat and the nations doing everything to avoid war feel certain of victory.

(From the *New York Times Magazine*, Apr. 23, 1939)

柏林天天處於很大的緊張狀態中，以致戰爭的緊張，反而比別處感覺得少。它好比在颶風中心的地點，那邊的暴風雨，感覺得最少。人民處在一種迷惑之中，被宣傳所麻醉而失去了知覺；並已入於倫理上感覺遲鈍的心理狀態中，當公民對於一切事件不負責任的時候，就墮入此種狀態中了。

外界之人，以為德國人民食不足飽，或其國家正直趨經濟紛裂之路，這是一個錯誤——雖然說它何以不至於弄到此種地步，是一個謎。

大多數德國人對於他們所不喜歡而忍受着的納粹政策，閉眼不顧。他們思想如何，是沒有多大關係的，因為在近代武裝獨裁制度下的屬民，是無法叛變的。然而，在戰爭時將發生什麼，那是另一問題了。

說德國人不要戰爭，是沒有什麼意思的。沒有一國人民要戰爭的。更重要的事實是除了很年輕的以外，德國人都相信他們沒有能力去支持一個大規模或延宕性的戰爭。作者幾次三番聽見國社黨裏人說，「這一次，在一個大戰裏，我們無法支持到一年。」義大利人表示同樣的覺悟。在另一方面，法國人與英國人對於他們終必戰勝的念頭，却從不表示懷疑。這個瘋狂的危機的最後妙論，無疑的是這樣：如果戰爭爆發的話，甘為戎首而發動的國家，勢所必敗，而竭力以趨避戰禍的國家，覺得勝利可操左券。

Hilter's Aerial Triumph

希特勒的空軍偉業

By Marc A. Rose

The truth about German's power to rain destruction on Europe from the skies is more terrible than has been told. All published estimates, even the most extreme have understated the facts.

When rumors at the time of the Munich conference put Hitler's air fleet at 10,000 planes, the figure was derided by experts in this country and England as fantastic. They assured us that Germany had only some 3000 fighting planes. Confusion still exists. Senator Gerald P. Nye publicly wonders if Lindbergh wasn't fooled by seeing dummy planes drawn up on German fields to impress him. Recently published estimates by military authorities range from 3000 to 10,000 planes.

The actual facts can now be presented. At the time of the Czech crisis, Hitler had 12,000 military planes. Today this fleet is between 16,000 and 18,000 planes. Of these, 60 percent are fighting planes, 40 percent are for observation, transport, communication and training — the normal proportion in any air force. These figures are based on information from the most reliable sources; they represent careful checking and cross-checking of evidence from technical journals and from expert observers — some here named and some anonymous — who have made personal investigations in Germany, Italy, France and England.

朱基俊譯

實際上德國從空中來毀滅歐洲的力量，較傳說的更為可怕。現在世上發表的種種估計，甚至最大的估計，也都沒有把事實的真相全部揭露出來。

慕尼黑會議時，謠傳希特勒的空軍有一萬架飛機，當時美國和英國的專家們都嘲笑牠，說牠是夢囈。他們對我們說，德國祇有三千架左右的戰鬥機。現在對於這個問題，仍是言人人殊，尚未有中肯的答案。參議員吉拉德尼甚且公開表示懷疑，他說或許林白是被德國飛機場上的假飛機所愚弄了，軍事當局最近發表的估計，則為三千架至一萬架。

確切的事實可以奉告如下：捷克危機發生時，希特勒有一萬三千架軍用飛機。現在則在一萬六千架至一萬八千架之間。其中百分之六十是戰鬥機，百分之四十是偵察機、運輸機、交通機和訓練機——這是任何國家空軍的標準比例。這個數字是根據最可靠的報告得來的，牠們是技術刊物和老練觀察家反覆審核後的證據。這些老練的觀察家都曾親自到德意英法諸國調查過，有幾個人的名字將在這裏提到，其餘的從略。

In September, Germany had three times as many planes as Britain, ten times as many as France. Italy has as many as Britain and France together. Give Russia, the enigma, as many planes as Germany, which is highly improbable, and the air equation works out with Germany and Italy more than a match for Britain, France and Russia combined.

The disparity steadily grows greater. Germany is building planes at the rate of 1000 a month. Output will rise 100 each month, as new factories are completed, until it reaches 1600 a month before autumn. Why this continued production? Because the German ambition is to store two reserved planes for every active first-line plane. Already the reserve is better than 100 percent. The planes are stored in 750 airdromes, many underground.

The new planes are being turned out by factories which are working only one eight-hour shift a day. Great Britain is pouring out money lavishly — spending more than Germany on planes — and working her factories 24 hours a day under what amounts to an industrial dictatorship. Yet British plane production rises but slowly above the 200-a-month level it had achieved in late 1938. French production cannot much exceed 75 a month at present. Under no foreseeable circumstances can either country begin to catch up with Germany. Some authorities think that within a year, by supreme effort, Britain might reach minimum defense standards.

Numbers do not tell the whole story. The German air fleet is *better* than its rivals; faster, better armed, newer. Said Generals

在去年九月裏，德國所有的飛機三倍於英國，十倍於法國。意大利所有的飛機數目，則恰和英法兩國相加起來的總數相等。假定那悶葫蘆國家蘇聯的飛機數和德國的相等（這多半是不會有的事），則英法蘇三國的空軍合起來也不能和德意兩國相匹敵。

數量上的懸隔，正在不斷地增大起來。德國製造飛機的速率，是每月一千架。因為新廠的落成，飛機的產量，每月將增加一百架；在秋季之前，每月產量將達一千六百架。為什麼要不斷地從事飛機的製造呢？因為德國要為現役的第一線飛機每架預存起兩架後備機來。後備機的數目現已超過現役機了。飛機都貯藏在七百五十個飛機場上，許多飛機場是建築在地下的。

這些新飛機是從每天祇輪值八小時工作的工廠中製造出來。英國用錢很浪費——在飛機製造上用的錢較德國為多——並在工業獨裁的狀態下，各工廠都要做二十四小時一天的工。但是英國飛機生產量的增加，祇稍稍超過了一九三八年末期的每月兩百架的水準。法國的生產量，現在還不能超過每月七十五架。在目前的情勢之下，沒有一個國家能夠趕得上德國的。若干權威方面認為英國極度努力的結果，或許能在一年之內達到國防的最低限度的標準。

數量的多少，還不能說明空軍威力的全貌。德國的空軍在航行的速度上，武裝的配備上，式樣構造的

華發紙行

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Vuillemin, head of the French Air Force, after a recent visit to Germany: "Germany is turning out the most powerful war planes in the world, with speed and raiding range and bomb-carrying capacity in excess of anything hitherto known."

Military authorities estimate that 80 to 90 percent of fighting planes will crash in the first month of a major war. Germany's unmatched ability to replace her plane losses is the final word in her mastery of the air.

These facts explain much recent history and are likely to explain other events yet to be unrolled. Hitler was not bluffing at Munich. He had irresistible power.

If the facts on German aviation are now obtainable, it is because the Nazis want them known. It suits Germany to impress the world with the miracle of its creation of an irresistible air arm in three years. Beginning last spring, visiting experts were bewildered by the cordiality with which they were permitted to study Germany's air establishments. That was the experience of Igor Sikorsky, L. of Glenn Martin, of Lawrence D. Bell, who looked at the amazing airplane factories with expert eyes; of Lindbergh and Al Williams who saw and flew German military planes; of D. W. Tomlinson of TWA and George Grant Mason, Jr., interested in civil aviation particularly, and of S. Paul Johnston, editor of *Aviation*.

Both the performance of German planes and the organization of the factories that turn them out make a strong impression on all qualified observers. Germany's crack pursuit plane is the Messerschmitt,

新穎上，都勝過牠的敵手。法國空軍首腦維明將軍，最近由德國聘問回來，他說：他德國現在正在製造世界上最有威力的軍用飛機，牠的速率，射程，攜帶炸彈的能力，都是前所未聞的。』

軍事當局估計，大戰的第一個月中，將有百分之八十至九十的戰鬥機被擊毀。而德國補充飛機損失的無比的力量，將使牠獨霸高空。

這些事實足以說明最近的歷史，同時也可以說明其他尚未顯示出來的事件。希特勒在慕尼黑會議中，並沒有虛張聲勢。他確有不可抗拒的力量。

我們所以能夠獲得這些關於德國空軍的事實，是因為納粹黨人需要把牠們公開。德國合當使世人對於她在三年中建設成無敵的空軍這一件奇蹟，發生一種深刻的印象。自從去年春季以來，觀光的專家們，對於德國允許他們研究德國空軍設備的誠意，都非常吃驚。這是下面幾位先生親身體驗過來的：雪考爾斯基，馬爾丁，勞倫斯倍爾（他們曾以專家的眼光，注視着令人嘆賞的飛機廠）；林白和威廉（他們兩人曾看見過並駕駛過德國軍用飛機）；TWA公司職員湯林遜，對民營航空有特別興趣的小馬遜，和航空雜誌的主筆約翰斯頓。

德國的飛機製造和飛機廠的組織，使一切老練的觀察家獲得了一個強烈的印象。德國的第一流驅逐機，是一種單馬達，單座位，可以從推進機的空柄中發

a single-motor, single-seater, firing a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cannon through the hollow hub of the propeller and carrying two machine guns. This plane won a world's speed record of 379 miles per hour, and the record for climb — from field to 9000 feet and back in 2 minutes, 5 seconds. England's best fighting planes are comparable in many respects. But England at present has only a handful. Germany had 2000 Messerschmitts in September, and they still are pouring out of six factories.

"The Messerschmitt plant," says Lawrence Bell, an American manufacturer of planes for the Army and Navy, "is, like all the newer German airplane factories, broken up into several buildings, set among evergreens, 1000 feet apart and never in a straight line. A bomber could not get a row of them in one pass. (Compare this with British plants, acres under one roof — supertargets.) The roofs are painted green; no skylights are used; all windows are set at an angle that never will reflect moonlight. Each building, with its own power plant, is linked by radio to the others."

The Heinkel works at Oranienburg, near Berlin, is less than two years old; Germans boast it produced planes six months after the ground was broken. It manufactures the Heinkel 111, a two-engine highspeed bomber capable, under safe overload, of carrying a ton of bombs a thousand miles, dumping them and returning to base — or two tons for a shorter range. These probably are the fastest bombers in Europe, unless it be an Italian

射四分之三吋口徑的砲彈，同時更攜帶兩架機關鎗的 Messerschmitt 式飛機。這種飛機曾得過每小時三百七十九哩的高速度飛行的世界紀錄；同時也獲得過昇高的世界紀錄——從地下昇達九千呎的高空中，而於二分零五秒鐘後降返地上。英國最好的戰鬥機，有許多地方可以和牠媲美。但英國的這種戰鬥機，現時很少。而德國在去年九月中，已有 Messerschmitt 式飛機二千架了，同時他們還不斷地在六個飛機廠裏從事製造呢。

美國海陸軍飛機製造家勞倫斯倍爾說，Messerschmitt 飛機廠像一切德國新式飛機廠一樣，是由若干座獨立的房子組織而成，這些房子都散處在常綠樹中間，各自相距一千呎左右，而并不排列在一條直線上的，轟炸機決不能飛過一次就全部看到牠們。（不妨和英國飛機廠比一比，英國飛機廠的房子，都是好幾噸集中在一起，真是上好的目標）屋頂漆着綠色；牠們不用天窗；所有的窗子都是傾斜得不讓一些月光從玻璃上反射出去，每座房子都有各自的電力廠，互用無線電保持聯絡。」

柏林附近奧倫堡地方的海茵克爾廠，創設迄今尚不到兩年；德國人自誇，牠在奠基六個月後就能生產飛機。這機廠所製的，是海茵克爾一百一十一號飛機，是一種速度極高的雙引擎轟炸機，能夠攜帶一噸炸彈，安全地飛往千里之外，投擲後再飛回根據地——假如航程短時，竟可以攜帶二噸炸彈。除了意大利之外，這種飛機大概是歐洲速度最高的轟炸機了。估計起

model. Germany has an estimated 2500 Heinkel 111's.

The plant, as described by D. W. Tomlinson, TWA official, is "the finest airplane factory in the world." Al Williams comments upon the bombproof, gasproof shelters to accommodate underground all of the 8000 workers. Each shelter has its own kitchen, dining room, sleeping rooms shower baths and toilets.

"There are even underground offices where work can be carried on uninterrupted during an air raid," adds S. Paul Johnston. "I took the cots, the hospitals underground, the kitchens, in my stride, so to speak. What finally got me down, I think, was this: On every one of these neat underground desks, ready against *Der Tag*, were three sharpened pencils in a tray . . . soft, medium and hard. The last touch!"

About 400,000 men are employed in the German industry: 160,000 build planes, the rest motors, propellers armament and parts. Just to show scale, 36,000 men build planes, all types, in the United States in 1938.

Where did Germany get the raw materials to create this enormous air fleet? She has plenty of aluminum, the principal material used in aircraft. Research has developed new materials; for example magnesium in the utilization of which Germany leads the world. Synthetic rubber serves well enough. Laminated wood, almost as hard as iron, is used in German planes. Since the life of a fighting plane in wartime averages only 30 flying hours, the Germans see no need to build for the ten years of service expected of commercial transports.

來，德國約有海茵克爾一百一十一號機二千五百架。

一如TWA公司職員湯林遜所說，這飛機廠是「全世界最好的飛機製造廠。」亞爾威廉曾讚許牠的避彈室，建築在地下，炸彈毒氣都不能侵入，能容納全廠的八千個工人。每個避彈室中，都有廚房、食堂、臥室、雨淋浴室和盥洗室。

「甚且還有地下的辦公室，當遭到轟炸時，裏邊的人們仍舊可以不受妨害而繼續工作，」保羅約翰斯頓補充道。「我信步所之，就經過許多小房間、地下病院、廚房等，使我可以說出上面的話。最後，使我佩服得五體投地的，我想是下面這件事了。在地下辦公室中的每張整潔的辦公桌上（這些辦公桌都有避彈設備），都放着一只盤子，裏面放着三枝修得很尖利的鉛筆……，一枝是軟鉛的，一枝是軟硬鉛的，一枝是硬鉛的。準備得多麼周到呵！」

德國飛機工業所雇傭的工人約有四十萬人：製造機身的工人有十六萬，其餘的工人則製造馬達、推進機、武裝設備和零件。僅僅爲了製造新的式樣，就有三萬六千個工人在那裏製造各種美國一九三八年式的飛機。

德國從那裏得到原料來創建這樣巨大的空軍呢？她有許多的鋁，這是製造飛機最主要的原料。科學的研究發現了許多新原料；例如鎂也可以作爲飛機的原料，德國就是全世界鎂的主要產地。接合的橡皮也很可以用。德國也用硬得像鐵樣的薄木板製造飛機。因爲一架戰鬥機在戰時的平均壽命，祇有三十個飛行小時，所以德國不需要製造那種商業運輸上可以用十年的飛機，來供軍用。

Germany has the planes. Has she the men to keep them in the air? Yes. Her air-force personnel totals 206,000. Compare this with 87,950 for Britain, 64,650 for France. For a reserve of pilot material the National Socialist Flying Corps gives free training to every German youth who shows aptitude. In its ranks today are 65,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 20. Below that age are 100,000 members of the Hitler Youth who are definitely earmarked for aviation training.

Great Britain's lavish expenditure on aerial rearmament has had disappointing results. Her new factories are two years late in getting into production. "The British have the Spitfire plane which is as fast, probably as the Messerschmitt and comparable to it. At least, it is the British answer to the Messerschmitt," says Lawrence Bell. "Both planes were developed something like two years ago. Germany had built 2000 Messerschmitts by August. In August, I saw the sixth Spitfire come off the production line in Southampton."

British factories are absurdly conspicuous. Captain Liddell Hart, famous British military commentator, says, "British factories engaged in the manufacture of aircraft engines, and other military requirements continue to put many acres under one roof, offering an excessively large target to air attack. An essentially unmilitary habit of mind pays regard to peacetime manufacturing convenience rather than to wartime vulnerability and makes no attempt to diminish vulnerability by camouflage. The newly constructed military airdromes also are much easier to detect from a distance

德國有這麼多的飛機。但她有那麼多的航空人員嗎？有的。她的航空員總數，有二十萬零六千人。請把這個數目和英國的八萬七千九百五十人、法國的六萬四千六百五十人相對比一下。因為造就航空後備員起見，國社黨飛行團對於每個有航空天才的德國青年，都予以免費的訓練。現在德國青年中，受着這種訓練的有六萬五千人，年齡都在十八歲至二十歲之間。還有十萬個希特勒青年團團員，年齡還要輕些，都是特別指定着預備受航空訓練的。

英國化在擴張空軍上的無數開支，祇得到一個失望的結果。她的新的飛機製造廠，須待兩年後才有出品。勞倫斯倍爾說，「英國有一種烈火號飛機，這種飛機的速度大概和德國的Messerschmitt號差不多，並且種種方面都可以和她相匹敵。至少這是英國對Messerschmitt的答覆。這兩種飛機差不多都在兩年前纔產生。到去年八月，德國已製造了二千架Messerschmitt式飛機，但那時我祇看到第六架烈火號飛機，從英國的掃桑波敦飛機廠中製造出來。」

英國飛機製造廠的目標，簡直滑稽得可笑。著名的英國軍事評論家李但爾赫特大尉說，「製造飛機、引擎和其他軍需品的英國工廠，仍舊是疊集在好幾噸連在一起的大屋子裏，成為空襲時的一個極大目標。一種非以軍事為主要條件的傳統思想，祇注意到承平時代的製造上的便利，而忽視了戰時的損害，同時也不想用掩蔽的方法來減少這種損害。若干新建的軍用的飛機場也遠較德國的飛機場容易被人從遠處偵察到，因為牠們的建築式樣非常觸目，同時他們也沒有把

than the German airdromes, owing to the distinctive pattern of their buildings and omission to conceal the outline of their landing fields."

Germany takes the air threat seriously. Air defense authorities actually evacuated several villages in northeast Germany and subjected them to an intensive bombing and gas raid. The only human beings left to endure this strafing were observers in specially constructed steel shelters, designed, if they survived the test, to be erected in German streets all over the Reich as observation posts. From this experiment, and from experience in Spain, air defense measures have been developed with characteristic thoroughness. Some millions of Germans are enrolled in air defense forces. Every building has its captain. Everyone drills. It has been boasted that Berlin streets can be emptied into shelters in two minutes. Preparation for air raids is as thorough as Britain's is sketchy.

And what does all this mean? It means that Germany, supreme in the air, is supreme over Europe. While experts in the democracies were still theorizing about the role of an air force, Germany built one that left no room for theory. Stalemated on land, checked on the sea, she turned to a third dimension and forged the most terrible weapon the world has ever faced.

Nothing that has been demonstrated in Spain or China even hints at the horrors that would follow the bombing of large cities by a really strong air force. The largest number of planes reported over Barcelona in a day was 54. There is an

飛機場的輪廓掩蔽起來。』

德國對於空襲看得非常嚴重。防空當局事實上已把德國東北部若干村鎮的居民撤退，而聽其遭受猛烈的轟炸和毒氣的侵襲。唯一留在那裏的人，祇有伏在特造的鋼質避彈室裏的觀察家。假如這些觀察家經過這次練習而能不死，就預備在全德國的街道上，建築觀察家的崗位。由於這次和在西班牙所獲得的經驗，德國的防空方法已發展到了完美的地步。幾百萬的德國人，已投效到防空隊裏去了。每座建築物都有一個防空隊隊長。每個居民在受着防空的訓練。他們自誇說，柏林市的全體人民，能在兩分鐘裏完全躲入防空室裏去。空襲備案已周密到英國人所描寫的那個地步。

這一切是什麼意思呢？這就是說：在空中稱霸的德國，勢將稱霸全歐。各民主國的專家還在那裏空談空軍任務的理論時，德國卻已經建設起了一支無可批評的空軍了。在陸海軍兩方面已能睥睨一世之後，她已轉到第三方面，從事於鍛鍊世界有史以來，最可怕的武器了。

西班牙或中國所遭受的空襲，還絲毫不能顯示出真正強大的空軍在轟炸大城市時的恐怖性。據說在一天中侵入巴塞隆那市空的飛機，最多祇有五十四架。有一個無法證實的消息，說是希特勒曾經告訴張伯倫

S. Paul Johnston, in *Aviation*, made up his own rating of the relative strength of the air powers. Here it is — qualified by Mr. Johnston's warning that the Russian figures are a mere guess:

	Germany	Russia	Italy	Britain	France	U. S.
Planes (total)	10	10	5	3	2	3
Quality	10	5	8	8	4	10
Production rate	10	7	4	4	1	2
Production capacity (present)	10	8	6	6	3	4
Personnel	10	10	6	3	3	2
Morale	10	6	9	6	2	6
Total Points	60	46	38	30	15	27
Rating	10	7.6	6.3	5	2.5	4.5

The principal objection to this table raised by qualified experts is that the Russian and French ratings are both too high. They do not believe that even counting obsolete planes of which France has too many, she rates better than one to Germany's ten, and they seriously question morale in the French factories.

保羅約翰斯頓在航空雜誌上，發表了一份他自己估計的各國空軍實力比較表。茲照錄如下——約翰斯頓先生聲明蘇聯的數字只是一種猜測：

	德國	蘇聯	意國	英國	法國	美國
飛機數	10	10	5	3	2	3
品質	10	5	8	8	4	10
生產率	10	7	4	4	1	2
生產量(現時)	10	8	6	6	3	4
空軍人員	10	10	6	3	3	2
士氣	10	6	9	6	2	6
總分	60	46	38	30	15	27
等第	10	7.6	6.3	5	2.5	4.5

專家們對於這張比較表的主要的異議，是蘇聯和法國空軍威力的等第估計得太高了。他們認為，即使把法國的陳舊而不中用的飛機也計算在內(法國有許多舊式飛機)，法國還不能超過德國的十分之一，同時，他們對於法國工廠的風氣，極表示懷疑。

unverifiable report that Hitler told Chamberlain he was prepared to send over London 50 bombers an hour, each with two tons of bombs, every hour for 24 hours a day. He could have done it.

(continued on page 211)

說，他預備在每天二十四小時中，每小時派五十架轟炸機飛往倫敦轟炸，每架飛機上都載有兩噸的炸彈。他是真會做出這件事情來的。

(接第二一一頁)

The Necessity for Sex Education

性教育的需要

By Ellsworth B. Buck

南登山譯

Recently the physical training teacher in a New York high school was asked for advice by two students. Driven to a state of emotional tension by sexual problems and unable to seek advice at home, they went to him. Fear of official disapproval made him turn them away uninformed—and his action received official support. When certain members of the New York Board of Education, last summer, urged that sex instruction, in the mild form of a study of mammalian reproduction, be given in the high schools, they were turned down hard. The junior high school principal who headed a special subcommittee on the subject reported:

It is a question of moment whether it is not wrong for the school to shoulder the responsibility of shortening for these little ones their period of innocent childhood and of awakening in them an interest in a topic for which they are not ready.

The same report disclosed, ironically, that a nearby home for unmarried mothers had for some time been receiving an average of two girls a month from this principal's school. This is a significant sample of the emotional Victorian fog surrounding most of our educational system. What goes on under cover of that obscurity was recently the subject of an extensive investigation. The startling situation which was unearthed calls for

最近紐約某中學，有兩個學生，請求體育教練先生，指導他們。他們爲了性的問題，陷於情不自禁的苦悶狀態，在家裏又不能得到適宜的指導，因此他們就去請教於體育先生。體育先生恐怕當局的非議，並未指導他們，——他這種辦法，得着當局的贊許。去年夏天，紐約教育局的幾個委員，極力主張在中等學校裏，用講授哺乳動物生殖的較文雅的體裁，給予學生以兩性的指導，結果他們受到嚴重的指責和反對。關於這一個問題，擔任某特種副委員會主席的某初中校長，曾作如下的報告：

學校當局是否不應當負責縮短孩子們天真爛漫的兒童期，促醒他們對於一個莫明其妙的問題，發生興趣。這是當前的一個疑問。

在同一報告裏，更透露了一個事實，幽默而諷刺。在這位校長的學校的隣近，有一所爲未婚母親而設的家庭。有一個時期，這個學校的女生，每月平均兩個要去到那裏。這是一個顯著的例證，說明我們教育制度的週遭，籠罩着富於情感的維多利亞時代的陰霾。葫蘆裏究竟是什麼藥，是最近所作大規模調查的起因。調查以後，所發現的驚人情形，不僅在紐約，在

action, not only in New York but in every civilized community.

Of the 1347 illegitimate children whose births were recorded in New York City in 1938, about one in every fourteen was born to a girl of 16 years or less—two to little girls of 13, one to a child of 12, and one to a tot of 11.

Talk of prolonging "the period of innocent childhood" begins to look frivolous against the reality of childhood years wrecked by ignorance.

And there is ample reason to believe that the mere illegitimacy statistics present a comparatively mild side of the whole picture. Statistics of the Health Department show that from January to September 1938, 2388 cases of syphilis and gonorrhœa concerned *children under 19*.

Children's societies in two of the city's five boroughs investigated 285 cases of rape involving girls under 16 during the same period. In another study of 1000 such cases, it was found that the greatest number came from the sixth grade. Many of these victims stand on the records as technically having given consent; but the investigation revealed that ignorance—or worse, distorted and fear-ridden half-knowledge—played a big part in this. "I didn't know what it was all about" was one of the most usual excuses, and "I only did it to keep my boy friend," which means the same thing, was a good second.

"Had these girls been the recipients of adequate sex instruction, under parental control," says the report, "many of them

每個文明的社會裏，都需要有所動作加以改進。

一九三八年，紐約市登記了1347個私生子。每十四個私生子當中，大概就有一個是十六歲以下的女孩子養的——兩個是十三歲小姑娘養的，一個是十二歲女孩子養的，還有一個是十一歲的黃毛丫頭養的。

談到延長『天真爛漫的兒童期』，往往會忽視童年常為愚昧無知所毀壞的實在情形。

我們有充份的理由可以相信，單純私生子的統計，還是代表整個事實較為文雅的一面。衛生部的統計，指出一九三八年一月至九月，患梅毒和淋濁者，有二千三百八十八人是十九歲以下的少年。

紐約市五個市區內，有兩個市區裏的兒童團體，在同一時期內，竟調查過285件十六歲以下小姑娘的姦淫案子。另外又研究過一千件同類的案子，發現到犯罪最大的人數是六年級的學生。多數受人愚弄而犧牲的女生，在法院記錄上，都註着同意和姦的術語。然而調查的結果，證明愚昧無知——更壞的是曲解附會，或者為一知半解的恐怖所左右——是最大的原因。『我不知道那是一會什麼事，』是最普通的遁詞之一；『我如此這般，只是為了保有我的男朋友，』這是第二種常用的遁詞，和上一句的意思完全一樣。

『假使這些女孩子，在父母監護之下，受到適當的性的指導，』報告上說，『她們大多數，無疑地一

would undoubtedly have avoided the pitfalls that awaited them." A woman magistrate echoes this: "I say that 99 percent of New York parents are delinquent in that they do not tell their young children the simple truth about sex, which all children growing up need as a matter of self-protection."

It is an old story that the overwhelming majority of parents do not know how to present the facts or lack the moral courage to do so. Today, more than ever, children's first awareness of sex is likely to come from gutter gossip and in forms that lend the unwholesome fascination of a forbidden mystery. More than ever, sex stimuli surround the adolescent—in the movies, in the tabloid newspapers, in cheap pornographic magazines and the innuendoes of the "sophisticated" magazines.

This problem is not confined to New York City. During 1935 in the United States—excluding California and Massachusetts—35,167 children were born to unwed mothers between the ages of 15 and 19, and 1864 more to child-mothers between the ages of 10 and 14. These total a little less than half the entire number of our illegitimates.

The ratio of illegitimate births to 1000 total births reported by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935 for the entire country (again sans Massachusetts and California) is even more startling:

<i>Illegitimate births per 1000 births</i>	
Entire U. S.	39.2
Cities of 10,000 up . . .	38.4

定可以避免墮入等待着她們的陷阱。』有一位女縣長更響應着說：『我敢說，紐約的父母們，有百分之九十九是不負責任去指導他們兒女們的最簡單的性知識；其實這是在成長中的男女們所必需，是藉作自衛的工具。』

這是一向的老規矩，絕大多數的父母，不知道怎樣，或者缺乏道德上的勇氣，把各種事實和盤托出。到現在，越發是每况愈下了，孩子們最初的性知識，是得之於下賤的閒談，以及各種形式上的聲色，以諱莫如深的神秘給予青年以有損健康的誘惑。猶有進者，環繞着青年的性的刺激，更充滿在銀幕上，小報上，賤價的猥褻雜誌裏，以及具有誘惑性雜誌的字裏行間。

這個問題，並不限於紐約市一處。一九三五年，合衆國——加里福利亞和麻薩諸賽斯除外——十五歲至十九歲的未婚母親，養了三萬五千一百六十七個私生子；一八六四年，更多的私生子是十歲至十四歲的女孩子所養的。這個數目，佔我們私生子全數的二分之一弱。

一九三五年，戶口調查局報告：全國（麻省和加省仍舊除外）一千個嬰兒內私生子所佔的比率，格外令人驚異。

一千個嬰兒內私生子所佔的比率

全美國	39.2
生養嬰兒一萬個以上的城市	38.4

Towns of 2500-10,000.	30.5
Rural.	41.9

Nearly half these births spell disgrace, tragedy, horror for *girl-children under 19*, many of them as young as 10 or 12.

The year-to-year growth of illegitimacy in cities of over 10,000 should also be noted particularly:

1934	1935	1936
37.9	38.4	40.5

Judging by New York City's statistics, for each of the unmarried child-mothers one should apparently count something over three times the number of rapes and something like thirty cases of venereal disease.

Are the shocking New York statistics exceptional? Actually, the illegitimacy statistics for various cities, according to the last national census, show that New York conditions, with their train of abortion, venereal disease and rape, are less than one fourth as bad as those in the average large city or in the whole country.

Even the opponents of sex instruction in the schools agree that the obliteration of sex ignorance is necessary. But they assert that the place for sex instruction is the home or the church, and that parents object to having this instruction given in the school. The latter is simply not true. Dr. Benjamin C. Gruenberg, editor of *High Schools and Sex Education*, which is issued by the United States Public Health Service, remarks that wherever parents have expressed themselves on the efforts of the school to orient children in

生養嬰兒二千五百至一萬的市鎮30.5
鄉村41.9

這些嬰兒的生產，差不多有一半的數目，構成十九歲以下女孩子的恥辱、悲劇和恐怖，其中很多還是十歲或十二歲的小姑娘。

生產嬰兒一萬以上的城市，私生子的比率年年在生長中，也應該特別記錄下來：

1934	1935	1936
37.9	38.4	40.5

根據紐約市的統計來判斷，我們可以估計，每個未婚的年青的母親，某種不可思議的事情，至少在姦淫案件次數的三倍以上，同時至少有三十個患花柳病的。

紐約市驚人的統計，是例外的情形嗎？根據上次的全國戶口調查，拿各城市私生子的統計和紐約市比較，表示紐約的情形，連同他們墮胎、花柳病和姦淫那一套頑意，其惡劣的程度，祇及普通大城市或全國的四分之一弱。

即是學校裏反對性教育的人，也同意於撲滅性的盲目是不可少的這句話。不過他們認為實施性教育的場所是家庭或教堂，而為父母者，反對在學校裏實施性教育。後者的說法，並不正確。聯邦公共衛生事務處所發行的『中等學校和性教育』的編者，葛隆白博士說過：任何地方的學生家長，對於學校當局努力指示學生以性的問題，曾表示意見者，所有批評，大致是一致贊成的。紐約有一位女醫生，在天主教會中學（天主教的女子教育機關之一）裏擔任性教育的課

sex matters the comment has been almost unanimously favorable. In New York, the woman physician who conducts the course in sex education at Cathedral High School, a Roman Catholic girls' institution, reported that in all the time this instruction has been given only one student's parents entered any objections, while hundreds of others had expressed their gratitude.

The schools reach every child; biology, physical education, and the social sciences afford points where sex education could be introduced naturally, with a minimum of that parade which now attends the occasional appearance of an outside expert for what the children usually call a "smut talk."

It is precisely because parents refuse or are unequipped to perform this duty that the present conditions have arisen. To argue that the matter should remain in their hands is to argue for the perpetuation of a dangerous and costly ignorance—costly in terms of human health and happiness for our growing generations. The emotional approach to the subject must be discarded for a rational approach. The dank ignorance must be dispelled. The problem is too real for temporizing.

(From *Reader's Digest* Vol. 34, No. 205)

Hitler's Aereal Triumph (Continued)

Spain has been a test-tube experiment, that is all. For example, just eight of Germany's newest bombs have been dropped on Barcelona. Each killed everyone within an eighth of a mile, produced casualties a quarter of a mile away. Studying the possibilities, London authorities asked

(Continued on Page 218)

程。她在報告裏說，在實施性教育的時候，祇有一個學生的父母提出反對，至於其餘的幾百位家長，都額手稱慶，表示他們的謝意。

學校使每個學生受影響；生物學、體育，以及幾種社會科學，具有適當的機會，自然而然的可以談到性教育，不要帶有一點誇張，像門外漢那樣不時的高談闊論，學生常稱之為『穢語』。

目前的現狀的發生，實在是因為為父母者不肯或不準備履行這種責任。主張把性教育這件事仍舊放在父母們的手裏，就等於主張讓這種危險的而代價昂貴的愚昧無知，繼續存在，——昂貴的代價，是取償於我們後代子孫的健康和快樂的。對於這個問題一定要拋棄情感作用，而代以理性作用。這種應運的愚昧無知，一定要使他消滅。這個問題太現實了，不容我們因循觀望的。

西班牙是一個小小的試驗，這就把一切都說得明明白白了。例如，祇有八架的德國最新式的飛機，在巴塞隆那投彈。但牠們已經殺死了八分之一哩內的全部居民，并在四分之一哩外炸傷了許多人。倫敦當局在研究了這空襲的可能性以後，要求倫敦全市的醫院

(接第二一八頁)

Why Do I Have Gas on the Stomach?

爲什麼我的胃裏會有氣？

By Wells Allen Ruble

劉魯宜譯

I suppose that any person who is disturbed by this condition would not believe that any one could say other than discouraging or disparaging words about this troublesome, growling, rumbling, distressing annoyance. But there are some things that can be said that are not altogether objectionable or unwelcome. One hopeful statement is that almost every case of this kind can be cured or greatly alleviated. Here again we must look to our own selves to correct this nuisance.

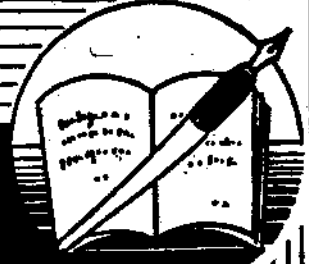
There is at all times a certain amount of gas, or air, in the stomach and intestines. Every X ray shows a bolus of gas at the upper extremity of the stomach. This air bubble does not necessarily cause any trouble. It is intended to be a safeguard and a source of relief to the person. The stomach is a very powerful muscle, and at times exerts a heavy pressure upon its contents. Air is a pliable, expanding and contracting substance that acts as a buffer between the muscular contraction of the organ and the sensitive nerves of the stomach. But for this gas bubble, if the stomach were filled with water or liquid and were to contract upon its contents vigorously, as it does at every peristaltic action, there would be a severe pain with every such contraction.

In the same way, the gas bubble is a great protection to the individual in case

我想，被上述情況所騷擾的人，大概都認爲：除了說些對於這種棘手的、鼓隆鼓隆作響的、討厭的煩惱所感到的沮喪而詛咒的話以外，簡直不會說些別的。但是也可以說些不完全使人反對或不歡迎的話。一種有希望的講法，就是說這類的各種病象都可以治愈或許大大的減輕。現在我們仍要仰仗我們自己來把這種討厭的東西除掉。

不論在什麼時候，胃和腸的裏面都含有相當成分的氣體或空氣。由每一種 X 光照出來，在胃的最上端總有一大圓塊的氣。這種空氣泡不一定就會造成騷擾。它倒是預備給人保障助人疏息的。胃是一塊很有力的肌肉，時常對它裏面所含的東西施以壓力。空氣是在胃器官的肌肉伸縮和感覺神經之間的一件有彈性的、漲縮着的緩衝器。若沒有這種氣泡，那末，在胃部裝滿了水或其他液體而劇烈地收縮它裏面所含的東西（像它每次蠕動時那樣）的時候，每一次的收縮都要發生劇痛的。

同樣，氣泡在一个人跌交或遇險的時候，是一個



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of a fall or in an accident. A stomach completely filled with fluid would easily rupture in a fall, for there would be no cushion to break the force of the impact. As it is, the air is compressed, and the force of the motion of the fluid is thus easily modified. If you want to demonstrate this, nearly fill a thin rubber bag with water, introduce some air, and drop the bag three or four feet onto a solid surface. The bag will not burst. Then fill the bag completely with water, and allow it to drop again. The bag will rupture from the impact.

"But," you say, "that does not help me with my gas." This annoying condition caused by "gas" is exaggerated in nervous people. As has been said, there is always a certain amount of peristaltic motion going on in the stomach and intestines. This is a milking motion or wave passing along the entire length of the intestinal canal that forces the contents from the stomach to the outlet. If it were not for these contractions, there would be no eliminations of waste. In normal health one is not aware of the motion or of the gas that is always present. But when a person's nerves are sensitive, his attention is soon called to the movement in the abdomen, his mind becomes fixed upon the phenomenon, and he thinks something unusual and unnatural is happening. Not so. Everything is as usual, only the process is registering on the irritable nerves and the sensitive consciousness. Will it be sufficient to tell the disturbed person that there is no use of thinking about it? No. Something must be done to divert the attention and to build

大保障。一个胃要充滿了液體，在跌交時會容易破裂，因為那裏沒有一個墊子來減弱這碰撞的力量。空氣在這情形下，會被壓緊縮，而液體的動力便因此容易地緩和了。假使你要證明這個道理，可以把一個薄的橡皮袋裝滿了八九成的水，引進少許空氣，再把這袋子從三四尺的高度擲到硬的平面上，袋子不會破的。然後再把袋子完全充滿了水，再擲袋子，便會受碰撞而破裂。

你却會說，「但是我的氣可不幫這個忙。」這種受了「氣」的煩擾的情形，是被神經質的人們言之過甚了。上面說過，腸胃中總有相當的蠕動動作。這是經過整個腸管的吸收作用或吸收波動，把裏面所含的東西從胃裏趕到肛門去。假使不是有這些收縮的話，那麼，就沒有廢物的排泄。一個常態的健康的人，是不會覺到這個動作或永遠存在着的氣。但是要遇到一個神經靈敏的人，他就會注意到這腹部的運動。他的思想便專注在這個現象上面，並且他會想到有什麼特別的不自然的病來了。事實並非如此。一切還是照常，只是這動作是遇到了易感的神經和靈敏的覺性。告訴那些被擾的人不要去想它，那就算夠了嗎？不然的一定要使幾件事，去轉移注意力和培植神經的穩定性，使得這種運動不至於刺激神經。但是你要問，「真的跟消化沒有關係嗎？」多半是沒有的。然而，把這話告訴病人，並沒有什麼好處；因為這種的騷擾對於他是真的。當你要做些積極的事來醫治這些痛苦的

up the nervous stability, so that this motion will not irritate the nerves. But you will ask, "Is there really nothing the matter with the digestion?" In most cases, no. It will not, however, do any good to tell the patient this, for the disturbance is a real thing to him. Some simple treatment, as a fomentation or friction over the part, some form of diversion, or even a placebo, will correct the condition while you are doing something constructive to remedy the evil.

Many people imagine that their stomachs and intestines are veritable gas factories. However, it may be safe to say at this juncture that the stomach never manufactures gas to any appreciable degree. We find patients gulping up great quantities of gas, or pretending to do so. The fact is that they swallow all the air that they expel.

I wonder if you ever saw a "cribbing" horse. Possibly not, for horses are more or less scarce today. Well, in olden times there used to be what were known as "cribbing" horses. A horse would sidle up to a fence post, rest his upper teeth upon the post, stretch his neck, and draw in an immense amount of air through his mouth into his stomach. This is what these patients do in many cases. Thinking to expel gas, they make a desperate effort, and in the procedure manage to gulp in air. Of course, they have to expel it, or it remains and causes discomfort. Stop swallowing air, and you will have very little, if any, gas to expel or to bother you. When you feel the need to disgorge gas, take a glass of hot water and forget it.

時候，一些簡單的治療，如局部的敷些藥劑（譯按：用溫藥敷貼減痛）或施以按摩，一些娛樂的方式，或許甚至於一張能滿足病人心理的方子，都可以消除病情。

好些人想像他們的腸胃是真正氣的製造所。其實，現在總可以靠得住地說，胃總不會造氣到可以覺得的地步。我們見到，有的病人嘔出大量的氣或做出嘔氣的樣子，事實上他們却把要吐出來的空氣嚥下去了。

我不知道你們看見過一匹「咬槽」的馬（譯按：馬咬槽或其他硬物以吸取空氣）沒有。或許沒有，因為現在馬根本就不多。就這樣說好了，在古代的時候有所謂「咬槽」的馬。一匹馬會側行到一個籬笆的柱旁，把上齒搭在柱上，拉長頸部，從嘴裏吸進大量的空氣到它的胃裏去。這就是這班病人所常做的。他們拼命的努力想排氣，而在進行排氣的時候却吸進空氣了。他們當然要排氣，不然的話，氣就留在那裏使人不舒服。不要吞進空氣，那末，騷擾你或你所要排去的氣，假使有的話，也一定非常之少。當你覺得要吐氣的時候，喝一杯熱水把它忘掉。

Instead of producing gas, the stomach will absorb a certain amount of air. It will also take up all the oxygen that is in the air that gets into the stomach accidentally, leaving only the unabsorbable nitrogen. This passes on into the intestines without disturbance.

It is true that at times, and under abnormal digestive conditions, carbonic gas and hydrogen gas do form in the intestinal canal. For the most part this is due to wrong combinations of food, overeating irregular meals, frequent eating between meals, or constipation. Some digestions are not normal. There may be too much or too little hydrochloric acid. Other digestive secretions may be defective. Some organ, as the liver, may be out of order. Search should be instituted in every case of intestinal disturbance of this kind by a competent physician, in order to ascertain if there is any real cause for the annoyance. Do not procrastinate. Do not tamper with your digestion. Do not go on suffering from some disorder that with some wise advice might be corrected. Practically all disfunction of the digestive apparatus is due to indiscretions. Establish a regular regime and institute a ration regime, and in most cases all will go well.

Now, for a few dos and don'ts. Begin with your daily habits. The first thing in the morning drink three full glasses of tepid water. Don't go at it at once, but gradually work up to it. This washes out the stomach, carries any remaining debris on into the intestines, gives the stomach a bath, and starts peristalsis throughout the

胃不但製造氣體，還吸收相當量的空氣。它還吸收了偶爾跑進了胃道的空氣中的氧氣，只棄掉不能吸收的氮氣。這氮氣則安然的走過腸道。

的確的，有時在反常的消化情形之下，腸裏會發生碳酸氣及氫氣。這多半因為食物失調，食量過多，不規則的用餐，兩餐之間常吃零碎東西，或便秘。有些是因為消化失常。鹽酸也許太多或太少。其他的消化分泌物或許會有阻塞。有的器官，如肝，或許會出了常軌。這類的各種腸病，都應該由一位能信任的醫生開始檢查，診斷有沒有真正的病源。不要延宕，不要把消化作用視同兒戲。不要再過那種可以糾正的不規則生活。差不多所有的消化器官的失職，都由於不謹慎所致。要規定一個有規律的生活，確立一種合理化的法則，那末多半都會恢復常態的。

這裏有幾件要做和不要做的事。要從你的日常習慣做起。早晨的第一件事，喝三滿杯的微溫的水。不要一下子喝進去，要慢慢的來。這樣會把胃洗淨，把所有剩下來的渣滓帶到腸裏去，給胃洗一個澡，並且使整個腸道發動蠕動作用。補救便秘的方法沒有更好

entire tract. There is no better remedy for constipation, and constipation is one of the few real causes of flatulence. Putrefying food lying in the intestines is certain to breed gas, as well as gas-producing germs. So hustle it on as fast as you can, up to two or three eliminative movements a day.

Let your diet be a simple one consisting mostly of vegetables, grains, fruits, and nuts. Have these well prepared, and then masticate them thoroughly. One source of gas is undigested starchy foods. All housewives know that the starch they make for clothes does not take long to ferment. Neither does the undigested starch that you put into your stomach. Thorough cooking and mastication of starchy foods are necessary. If you have heartburn, or other evidence of high acidity of the stomach, which is often a cause of gas, drinking a glass of hot water a half hour before meals is an excellent remedy.

The prevalent habit of taking bicarbonate of soda, tablets, or other concoctions that will, as advertised, enable you to eat "anything," is pernicious. The more you take bicarbonate and other remedies containing it the worse off you will be. Soda encourages rather than discourages acidity, for the reason that the stomach, in order to protect itself from the injurious effects of the soda, sets about producing more acid to neutralize the soda. In this way acidity is increased.

Irregular meals are a prolific cause of gas. The stomach is an organ of habit, and the nearer you conform to its requirements, the better it will be for you. Stop eating be-

的；而便秘是構成腸胃發氣的真正原因之一。腐爛的食物留在腸裏，自然會跟產氣菌一樣的發生氣味。所以，儘你的力量快快地把它排泄掉，每天要排泄到兩三次。

你的飲食須要簡單化，多含些青菜，穀類，水果和殼果，把牠們製好，然後再細細地咀嚼。不消化的澱粉質食物是氣體的一種來源。主婦們都知道。她們用來漿衣服的糊粉發酵得很快。你在胃裏所留下的不消化的澱粉，也是一樣的。澱粉質的食物，需要煮熟和咀嚼。假使你有胃火或其他含有高酸度的病徵，後者往往是氣體的來源，那末，在飯前半小時喝一杯熱水是一個極好的治療法。

服用重碳酸的蘇打藥片、或其他廣告上說使你能吃「隨便什麼東西」的藥，這種流行的習慣只是有害於健康的。你吃重碳酸或其他含有重碳酸的藥愈多，你就愈糟了。蘇打與其說是減低酸度，倒不如說是增高酸度。因為胃爲了要保護它自己不受蘇打有害的影響，却產出了更多的酸來抵制蘇打，如此酸性就增加了。

不規則的用餐，是多產氣的原因。胃是一個有習慣性的器官，你迎合它的需要愈少，那它對於你就愈

tween meals. This is a frequent cause of gas and other forms of indigestion. Some have formed a habit of taking enemas regularly. This is not necessary in many cases. Whenever the intestines are entirely empty, nature gets to work to distend them in order to maintain the pressure in the abdomen. Even fasting is productive of gas in the intestines, for the same reason. The eating of three moderate meals a day at regular intervals is panacea for most digestive disorders.

It may be necessary, in some cases, to be careful not to eat too much cellulose or coarse vegetables. Fruits and vegetables at the same meal will often produce flatulence if the digestive system is weak. Eating rapidly without taking sufficient time for mastication is a prolific cause of flatulence.

And now for a few really serious conditions that may give rise to flatulence. It must be remembered that anything that interferes with the natural and timely passage of contents through the intestines will give rise to gas production. This is due to two processes: fermentation of starches and putrefaction of protein. The former gives rise to the formation of carbonic gas, the latter to the formation of hydrogen sulphide, the gas that gives rotten eggs their disagreeable odor. Causes for obstruction may be more than functional. They may be mechanical, from tumors, ulceration, stricture, or even cancer. Now don't be panicky, but be sensibly solicitous. Liver disorders may give rise to most distressing flatulence. Bile is a natural intestinal antiseptic. If its action is interfered with,

好。切不可在兩餐之間吃東西。這往往是產生氣或其他消化不良現象的原因。有的人養成一種有規則的灌腸習慣。這個居多是不需要的。腸裏若是完全空虛的時候，它們就會自然地膨脹起來，以維持腹部的壓力。同樣的原因，即使絕食，也會產生腸氣。在有規定的時間裏，每日吃適度的三餐，是治愈大多數消化不良病症的良藥。

在有些情形之下，也要注意不要多吃纖維素，或粗老的青菜。假使消化系統是虛弱的话，水果和青菜若在一起吃，常常會產生腸胃氣漲，吃得太快，沒有充分的時間去咀嚼，是造成腸胃多發氣的原因。

這裏有些能造成腸胃發氣的嚴重情形。要記住，隨便什麼東西若妨礙了腸道所含東西的自然而應時的流動時，就會發生氣。這是因為兩種道理：澱粉的發酵和蛋白質的腐爛。前者產生碳酸氣；後者產生硫化氫，硫化氫就是臭雞蛋所發生的難聞氣味。阻塞的原因，或許多過官能上的原因，它們或許是機能上的原因，產生自腫瘍、膿潰、身體中孔道的收縮，甚至於來自毒瘡。現在不要害怕，應當聰明地考慮。肝部失調能產生最痛苦的胃氣。膽汁是天然的腸道防腐劑。假使它的動作受到妨礙，就會發生嚴重的不舒服。一個發炎的盲腸，會阻滯腸裏所含東西的前進運動。天地深惡做出任何事情來發生痛苦，所以便不讓東西經過敏感的盲腸。所以脾臟擴大而結果腸胃發氣膨脹。

serious discomfort may result. An inflamed appendix may retard progress of the intestinal content. Nature is loath to do anything to cause pain, and so refuses to force material past a sensitive appendix; therefore, the bowel becomes dilated, and flatulence and distention result.

Any obstruction, such as a strangulated hernia, an intussusception, or other mechanical obstruction, may do the same. Gas formation with moderate distention, is one of nature's red flags of danger when any delay occurs in the intestines. So be sensibly solicitous in finding out reasonably early whether there is any organic cause for gas. X rays are one of our best means of making such a discovery.

Last, but not least, is that dreaded bugbear, cancer. One of the first evidences of cancer, or its frequent forerunner, ulceration. All cases of gastric cancer and most cases of intestinal cancer are announced first by eructations or by rumbling in the intestines. Again be sensibly solicitous of gas. There's reason for.

Hitler's Aereal Triumph (Continued)

the city's hospitals to work up a plan for handling a million casualties the first week of war. Of course, no city can handle a million casualties.

Would Germany launch attacks on London? No military man doubts it for an instant. The ruthless German militarism that slaughtered English civilians in 1917 could make a shambles of London today; and would not hesitate to do so, for the simultaneous smashing of civilian morale

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任何的阻塞，如勒疝（譯按：疝病之小腸勒束症）腸管縮疊（譯按：一部分腸管之套入於附近部分）或其他機能上之阻塞，都會發氣澎漲的。若有什麼東西沉滯在腸道裏，發氣和澎漲是自然的警告危險的紅旗。所以應該聰明審慎的，早些找出器官上面是否有產氣的原因。X光是用以檢察這個的最好方法之一。

最後而不可忽視的，我們要提到那可怕的怪病，毒瘤。毒瘤最初的一個象徵，或者可以說往往是它的先鋒隊，是膿潰。所有胃癌的病及大多數腸癌的病，都先有噯氣或腸裏鼓隆鼓隆的叫響。說起來還是應該聰明地考慮這氣。那是有道理的。

作出一個計劃，預備在戰爭爆發後第一個星期中，救治一百萬個空襲受傷者。當然，沒有一個城市能夠在這個短時期中，救治一百萬個受傷者的。

德國會不會從空中襲擊倫敦呢？沒有一個軍事家，會對牠發生絲毫疑慮的。殘酷的德國軍國主義者，曾於一九一七年屠殺過英國平民，現在當然也會使倫敦變為一個屠場的。他們做這件事，決不會躊躇不定的，因為一鼓作氣地把平民的民氣以及軍事和工業的

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Life for the Windsors Grows Complex

溫德莎公爵夫婦的複雜問題

By Noel Galloway

嚴安孚譯

In this perplexed Europe the problem of the Windsors is a very minor matter. Yet it is one which, whenever it becomes acute, is always certain of being talked about because it appeals to so many people. It touches the romantic heart of a world that has become sorely unromantic. The aura of royalty hangs round it, and the drama of a young woman from Baltimore, which in many imaginations is the modern equivalent of the story of King Cophetua and the beggar maid.

"To curtsy or not to curtsy" is the question now dividing British society. Will the Duke's request be granted that his Duchess shall take rank and precedence as a "Royal Highness"? Will the Duke and Duchess then return to live in England?

It is more than two years now since the act of abdication of Edward VIII was signed and he ceased to be King of Great Britain and Emperor of India. There is a story current now—its authenticity cannot be guaranteed although its source was one very close to Edward—which shows how naive the future Duchess was in those days. When the King telephoned the Cannes to tell the lady for whom he was giving up his throne that his decision had been taken and he would abdicate, she answered with her slightly drawling Southern accent: "But, David, can't you remain Emperor of India even if you are no longer King of

在今日錯綜複雜的歐洲，溫德莎公爵夫婦的問題是一件很不重要的事情。但是這件事情，一旦達到了尖銳化的時候，勢必成為談話的資料；因為牠對於許多人，能投其所好。牠感動了一個麻木不仁的世界的浪漫自由之心。王族的靈氣懸繞在這個問題，以及那個來自波爾的摩之少婦的活劇的四週。這個在許多人的想像中，無異是國王哥班狄與乞丐少女的戀愛故事之重演。

現在使英國社會不一致的問題，是「這位公爵夫人行屈膝禮，還是不行屈膝禮」。公爵要求他的夫人應享有「殿下」的等級與優先權，是否將被允准？公爵與公爵夫人此後是否將回英國居住？

自從愛德華入世簽下退位詔而中止其不列顛國王與印度皇帝的地位以來，至今已二年有餘。現在有一個傳說在流行着——傳說的來源，雖然出於很接近愛德華的一方面，但牠的真實性還不能保證——顯示這位未來的公爵夫人，在那時候是何等的土氣。當那國王打電話給開尼斯人，關照這位他爲了她而放棄了王位的女子，說他已決定放棄王位而實行下野的時候，她用拖長的南方口音囁嚅着回答道：「但是，大衛，即使你不再做英國的國王，難道你不能繼續做印度皇帝嗎？」這個似乎令人不能置信；然而像她這樣一個

England?" It does not sound credible; and yet, would it not be the almost normal reaction of a girl from Baltimore, thrust by fortune into that strange world in which Queen Mary, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Baldwin must have seemed only a little less strange than the Duchess, the Dodo and the Mad Hatter seemed to Alice?

Even now Her Grace of Windsor has not, perhaps, emerged entirely from her state of wonderment. It may have been just as much of a shock to her as it was to the Countess of Pembroke that Lady Diana and Mrs. Euan Wallace should curtsy to her. She is not used to it. It is believable that she does not like it, although she might quickly come to do so. And that is where one angle of this many-angled problem presents itself. Some weeks ago an Englishman who had met the Duchess, and of course the Duke, was dancing in a Paris night club where they were. Being a correct young man he pretended not to notice them and went on dancing. As he faced the Duchess she smiled and "almost waved her hand," he said afterward. He bowed, of course, while his partner wondered to whom he was bowing and he felt, he confessed, terribly embarrassed.

"You see," he explained later, "the Duke was once my King and I took an oath to serve him in the army. It sort of knocks me off my perch when his wife gives me a friendly American nod and grin from the corner of a night club. I just don't quite know what to do. There's nothing in the book of etiquette about it."

來自波爾的摩的女子，平地一聲雷的走入了另一個世界，在那裏她見了曼麗皇后、耿德對雷大主教與包爾遜首相，幾不下於愛麗思見了那公爵夫人、那渡渡鳥、與那狂怒的帽商所感覺到的驚奇，那末，她的這種反應，豈非近乎不足為奇嗎？

即是現在，溫德莎公爵夫人，恐怕還沒有完全脫離她的驚愕狀態，狄安娜小姐與歐恩華萊斯夫要向她行屈膝禮，她的震驚也許正不下於潘勃羅克伯爵夫人。她不慣於這種玩意兒。我們可以相信她不歡喜牠的，雖然她不久也許會歡喜起來。這裏就是這一個多角問題的一角所出現的地方。數星期前，有一個與公爵夫婦有一面之緣的英國人，在巴黎一家夜總會裏跳舞，適巧他們倆也在那裏。這個英國人是一個規矩的青年，他假裝沒有看見他們，繼續着跳他的舞。當他轉身來面對着公爵夫人的時候，她微微一笑，並且「幾乎要揮揚她的手」，據他後來對人說。他當然答以鞠躬禮；同時，他的舞伴欲知他對什麼人行這鞠躬大禮，據他自己承認說，當時他覺得非常難堪。

「你看，」他後來解釋道，「這公爵從前是我的國王，而我在軍中曾宣誓為他效忠。當他的夫人從一家夜總會的角落裏，給我一個友誼的美國式的點首與露齒的微笑，這便彷彿使我不知所措了。我簡直不知怎樣做才好。在禮儀的書裏，沒有這麼一套。」

One is tempted to wonder if, indeed this matter of how to treat the Duchess is not the major part of the problem. Of course, if she were given the title of Royal Highness it would be easier. The ladies would curtsy and the men would bow low. "But dash it," said the young Englishman quoted above, "what are you to do when she shoves out her hand for a hearty American handshake and says something that makes you want to give back wisecrack for wisecrack in the Baltimore manner? It is all right for Queen Elizabeth to be friendly and discuss her preferences in jam. One knows where one is. But even if Wallis Warfield does become a Royal Highness, she is still going to be a problem."

Alice thought that it was difficult to know just how to deal with the White Rabbit and all the rest of that community but it was really a much more serious matter for them to know what to do about Alice. However one may like the Duchess, however sympathetic one may be, it is still certain that she does not fit into the picture of British court and social life. Perhaps she likes fun too well, or dresses too well, or is too ambitious. All that, however, is less important really than her forwardthrust democratic hand, which expects to be shaken and not kissed; less important than her broad, friendly smile, which is not in the least like the timid simper that royalty may bestow. And it is no good saying that royalty would do better to copy her ways than she theirs. Royalty just cannot, so long as the Tower of London stands.

It is another point of extreme interest—

吾人不禁設想，如何對待這位公爵夫人這一件事，是否這個問題的重要部份。當然，她如果有了王族的頭銜，這件事就比較容易，女士們將對她行屈膝禮，而男子們將對她行深深的鞠躬禮了。「但是該死，」上面所說的那個年青的英國人說道，「她伸出了她的手，要與你行一個親熱的美國式的握手禮，並說些使你不得不回以波爾的摩格式隨便談笑的言語，那時候你怎麼辦呢？若是伊利沙伯女王表示善意，而談論她對於果醬的讚美，倒也並無不合。一個人知道自己所處的地位。但即使華立斯華斐爾真的成爲一個皇族裏的人，她仍將成爲一個問題。」

愛麗斯以爲要知道怎樣去對付那白兔與那個社團裏的其餘一班人物，是一件難事；但牠們要知道怎樣來對付愛麗斯，實在是更嚴重得多的事情。無論人家對於這位公爵夫人如何愛好，無論人家對於她如何同情，但她不適合於英國王朝與社會生活的景像，仍是必然的。也許她太喜歡玩笑，或穿得太時髦，或虛榮心太重。但這一切，要和她那向前直伸、待握而非待吻的民主精神的手比較起來，要和她那坦白的、帶有善意而與皇族眷屬所賜予的阻慮的假笑絕不相類的「微笑」比較起來，其實是並不十分重要的。如果說，叫她去仿效皇族的習慣還不如叫皇族來仿效她的習慣，那也是無補實用的空談，皇族在倫敦古塔存在的時期內，決不能如此做法。

另有極饒興趣之一點——關於這一問題無法提供

to which no reply can be made — to know to what extent the Duchess's democratic ways please or displease her exalted husband. There is no doubt that they were the first attraction. He liked being treated as an ordinary person by some one who had no class consciousness. It took him out of that closed circle in which he felt himself a prisoner. He wanted to be democratic, too. But he cannot. He cannot even now, when he is neither heir apparent to nor occupant of a throne.

He does his best. His hand, also, thrusts forward in friendly greeting to those he likes. But let whoever takes any liberty beware. Those formative years of his were different from hers. His democracy is an affection of equality and not the real thing. He cannot help it. He cannot make it otherwise.

And at times, as happens in every marriage, her attitude, her bearing, what she may say must touch an almost unsuspected nerve in him; just as, probably, she with her less artificial training must sometimes, as every wife does, think and perhaps say "How silly of you, David!"

All that, however, is their problem only. It does not concern the outside world and that British world which they both undoubtedly desire to re-enter. They both think they would be happier there; for, although their "exile" is, in his case at east, voluntary and is imposed on her only by his refusal to take her back to England without recognition of her rank, there is no doubt that their continued lack

答案——是研究公爵夫人這種民主精神的習慣，使她尊貴的丈夫喜悅，或不愜意，到一種什麼程度。這些習慣對於他是最先的媚力，那是無疑的。他喜歡一個沒有階級觀念的人，當他像一個平常人一樣的對待他。所以他從禁宮中走出來，他覺得住在裏面像牢籠一樣。他也是要民主化的。但他不能。即使在現時，他既已不是王位的推定繼承人，又不是御座的佔有人，他也不能。

他盡他的力。他的手也向前伸出來，對他所喜悅的一班人作友愛的迎迓。但是，任何蔑視禮法的人却都得留神些。他的長成的年代，是與她不同的。他的民主精神，是一種對於平等的愛好，並不是真的東西。他的平等精神是情不自禁的，而他無法使之成就。

有時候，像每一個婚姻所免不了發生的那樣，她的態度、她的舉止、以及她偶然所說的，一定有觸犯他的地方；譬如說，她由於缺少虛偽的訓練，有時不免像每一個做妻子的人一樣，想着或甚至說出口來，「你多麼愚蠢啊，大衛！」

然而，那不過是他們夫婦間的問題。牠對於外界與他們倆都願重再踏進的不列顛世界，都沒有關係。他們倆都以爲他們回到了英國去，可以更加快樂；因爲他們的「流亡」，雖然是出於自願的，（至少在他的一方面是如此）與祇爲了他沒有獲得她的爵位的承認，不願帶她回英國，而使她不得不追隨夫婿作客異鄉，但他們的長此缺乏自由，使他們都感到煩惱，那

of liberty irks them both. They had such happy times in England before the drama came crashing down on them. Fort Belvedere must seem like a dream palace, compared to which the Chateau de la Croe is a tinsel imitation.

The Duke does not have enough to do. His interest as well as his training is all political—welt politik. He sees things from a very lofty but clear viewpoint and the breadth of his vision would surprise and perhaps shock many of his compatriots and those who see world affairs through the narrow spectacles of their likes and dislikes. It may be said, for he has made no secret of it, that he is a supporter of the Chamberlainway of seeing things and doing things. He wants to get rid of the psychological consequences of the Treaty of Versailles.

Over in France he has had to depend for society on a limited number of French statesmen and others who speak English (for his French is still lamentable), and on American and British residents and travelers. There again one finds, perhaps, that there is a difference of taste between the Duke and the Duchess—it happens in every ménage. He likes to talk world politics. She likes fun. It must be, it is, very boring for her sometimes. Of course he likes fun too—but likes it less than he did when it was an escape from the serious life that his rank imposed upon him. He likes the movement and gayety of a night club; but also his sudden passion of inquiry into working-class housing was not a pose but reality. Just recently he threw himself with the same eagerness into an

是沒有疑義他的。在他們尚未受到那一幕劇烈的打擊之前，他們在英國過着多麼快樂的日子。貝爾凡第堡壘一定好像一座夢境中的宮室了。克羅別墅和牠比較起來，不過是虛飾的仿造物而已。

這位公爵沒有充分的事情可做。他的志趣與他所受的訓練，都是屬於政治方面的。他用一個高遠而清晰的觀點，來觀察一切事物；而他的眼界的寬達，足使他的許多同胞以及一班根據好惡的狹見以觀察世事的人們，驚奇而或竟震駭。我們可以說——因為他並不諱莫如深——他是張伯倫式觀察與處理事物的方法的一個擁護者。他要去掉凡爾賽條約在心理上所引起的那些結果。

在法國，他不得不與少數政治家和幾個會講英語的法國人（因為他的法國話仍舊聽得很）以及美美僑民和旅客，互相交遊。這上面或許又可以尋出公爵與公爵夫人彼此的嗜好不同——這在每一件家事裏都還得到的。他歡喜談論世界政事。她喜歡玩笑。這使她有時覺得討厭，那是一定的。當然他也喜歡玩笑——但他的喜歡玩笑，却不能像他脫去國王的嚴肅生活的時候那樣的喜歡。他喜歡到夜總會去走動與行樂；但他忽然高興起來，問問勞工階級的居住問題，倒也不是一種做作，而是實情。最近他曾以同樣的熱誠，問起僕人們在巴黎的居住問題，如果他們有浴室的話，他們的浴室設備是何等樣的。總之，他喜歡有推想性

inquiry into how servants are housed in Paris, what bathroom accommodation, if any, they had. Above all, he likes constructive discussion and the wagging of his finger as he pushes home his argument at the corner table of a Paris restaurant has become a familiar gesture. The Duchess smiles tolerantly and sometimes, for her wit is quick, turns the discussion to laughter.

It is not a satisfactory life. They both want to be doing more—getting somewhere. She has her private thoughts. It is doubtful whether she ever formulates them. He does all the planning—aloud: and perhaps he does not quite realize from where and what he derives the inspiration.

In England, the Windsors think, they would have wider scope to meet people, to discuss things perhaps to do things. (The Duchess' French is worse even than the Duke's.) But can they return? It is reported of him that once he replied to a lady who asked him when he would go back: "I shall wait until my brother is more popular."

It was a shrewd answer. It showed that he is himself conscious of a danger. His brother is popular—there is no doubt of that. So is Queen Elizabeth. But the glamour that surrounded the Prince of Wales never extended to the Duke of York. The spotlights were kept fixed on the oldest son, the heir, the future King. It is not easy for people to substitute a new love for an old, even when that old one has, some people think, behaved badly—"Let

的討論。當他在一家巴黎的餐館裏坐在壁角裏一張桌子旁高談闊論的時候，他的搖動手指已成為一種司空見慣的姿勢。公爵夫人則忍耐地微笑着，有時，因為她很有急智，把討論轉為笑料。

這個並不是一種能使他們滿意的生活，他們都要多做一些事——有一些成就。她有她私下的思想。她是否曾把她的思想明白地陳述過，這是說不定的。他打算着一切計劃——大聲的，也許他並不十分確知他從何處與何物而得到這種靈感。

溫德莎公爵夫婦以為：在英國他們可得較廣的範圍與人交遊，討論一些事情，或許做一些事情出來。（公爵夫人的法國語甚至比公爵還不如）。但他們能回去嗎？據說有一次，有一位女士問他何時回國，他回答她說：「我要等到我的兄弟再多得一些民心。」

這是一個機敏的回答。牠顯示着他自己感覺到一種危機。他的兄弟能得民心——那是沒有疑問的。伊利沙伯女士也是如此。但威爾斯親王身旁所具的魔力，從不擴張到約克公爵那邊。衆目昭彰，一齊都集中於長子、繼承人、未來的國王身上。人民是不會厭舊喜新的，即使一部分人民以為舊君有行動失檢的地方，——「不愛江山愛美人」這句話曾傳誦一時，至今

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the Empire down" was the phrase repeated at the time, and it still echoes.

The King has still some way to go before he can command the affection which was showered on his elder brother. His trip to Paris last Summer helped. So may his visit to the United States. With all family people in Great Britain the domestic life of the royal family, as opposed to that reported "aimless night-club life on the Continent of the Duke and Duchess," counts tremendously, even though the reports are not deserved and the way the Duke and Duchess are living has been thrust upon them rather than chosen. Yet King George would have a rival if the Duke returned. There can be no doubt of it in anybody's mind, just as there seems to be no doubt of it in the mind of the Duke himself if that reply of his is authentic.

Curiosity would play an enormous role along with that old affection. One may recount another anecdote of Paris. A lady who had been most disapproving of the marriage and had been fierce, as women can be, in her protestations that she "would have nothing to do with them," happened to be invited to an evening party to which the Duke and Duchess were coming. She wanted to see them—curiosity. As they walked with their host among the guests she found herself confronted and swept at once instinctively—the old affection—to a full curtsy—"to him not to her," she explained afterward, but she admitted to a little beating of the heart, which was reflected in her heightened color.

還在反響。

新王欲得像他的御兄那樣的萬民愛戴，還須有待時日。去年夏季他的巴黎之行，給予他不少幫助，他到美國去或許也會獲得良果。英國皇族的家庭生活，和所傳說「公爵夫婦在大陸上得過且過的夜總會生活」適得其反，英國境內的一切家庭中的人對之，是非常重視的；雖然這種傳說並不相稱，而公爵夫婦目下所過的生活方式，與其說是出於自擇，毋寧說是逼上梁山。然而，如果公爵回國的話，那末國王喬治將有一個對手了。這個非惟在任何人的心中，不會有疑問，就是公爵本人心中，也似乎沒有疑問，如果上面所說他對某女士的回答是真實的話。

除了懷舊的感情之外，還有好奇心也佔一個極重要的角色。另一件巴黎的逸事，我們不妨詳細說出來。有一位女士，一向極不贊成公爵夫婦的婚姻，在她大發雌威的宣誓中，她「不願與他們作任何接觸」，適巧有人請她吃夜飯，而公爵夫婦也在被邀之列，不久即將到席。她要見他們了——好奇心。當他們隨着主人步入衆賓之間的時候，她發覺自己正面對着他們，於是立刻直覺地——懷舊的感情——行一個十足的屈膝禮——「對他而不是對她」。據她後來向人解釋，但她自認當時的心稍有跳動，由於她的緊張的面色中反射出來。

It is unavoidable, that curiosity. The Prince of Wales—Edward VIII—was loved in England. Those who loved him will want to see him again. He and his life will be a constant subject of conversation. Those who never saw him will want to see him. If he and the Duchess should go to a concert at the Albert Hall or to any other public performance, half the audience would rise, cheering. He would not want it so, but his present would be hurtful to the King.

In Paris and on the Riviera curiosity has died down. The Duke and Duchess can go where they like, do what they like unmolested; they can lunch at the Ritz and dine at Maxim's without anybody's doing more than look at them—the women to see what the Duchess is wearing. But would it be so in England?

In this country where the doings of the royal family come second only to the weather as subject of conversation, curiosity would die harder, or it would never die. Legends, good or bad, would grow like snowballs. If the Duke and Duchess lived privately at Belvedere, one set of stories would circulate. If they went to the London theatres and movies with the same lack of protocol as in Paris, half the people would think they were not doing the right thing. In the old days the Prince had always to go abroad to lead a private life; and the same necessity, with complications, would dog him if he should return now.

What he regrets most, and would most like to have back again, is freedom to

好奇心是無法避免的。威爾斯親王——愛德華八世——在英國是為人所愛戴的。愛戴他的人們都願意再見他的面。他和他的生活將成一個永久的談話的主題。以前從未見過他的人，都願意見他。如果他和他的夫人走進亞爾培禮堂的音樂會，或任何其他的公共劇場，將有半數聽眾站起來歡迎。他並不要這樣一套，但他的臨場，將有傷新王的感情。

在巴黎及在河濱，好奇心已消失了。公爵夫婦可以隨意遊覽，隨意行事而不受煩擾；他們可以在立滋飯店吃午餐，在馬克辛飯店進膳，旁人至多對他們望望——婦女們要看看公爵夫人穿些什麼服裝。但在英國能這樣嗎？

在英國除了天氣以外，皇族家庭裏的一切事情是最普遍的談話主題。在這裏，好奇心比較不容易消失或者可以說永不會消失。神話，無論好的或壞的，會像雪球般愈傳愈廣。假使公爵與公爵夫人以私人資格去住在貝爾凡第，那末一連串的故事就會流傳起來。如果他們像在巴黎那樣沒有外交上的草案而到倫敦的劇場或電影院去看戲，那末半數人民將以為他們行為不當了。在舊日，親王如欲過自由的私生活。必須到國外去；如果他現在回來，那末同樣的需要，連同一切錯綜複雜的情形，將緊隨着他。

他所最抱憾而最欲重再獲得的，是旅行的自由。

travel. He wants to go back to the United States, to go again to Africa, Australia and India. For he likes to learn and to know, and all his life he has learned by personal contact and not from books. Movement and contacts are essential to him; although he imagined for a time that he would be able to settle down if he had a house of his own, the Chateau de la Croe did not keep him. It was all right for a holiday house, but there were not enough people around. He came back to Paris and took a house in the Boulevard Suchet, which is a fine new street on the edge of the Bois but has, as he will find, definite disadvantages.

The Duke and Duchess returned for Christmas to the chateau and are spending some weeks there, for both prefer good weather to bad. Also they can plan a garden together, for that is one of their common tastes or, perhaps, it is one which he acquired from her. That and golf fill up the time, for, like many men retired from active business, the Duke takes golf very seriously and his game has improved enormously since he laid down the cares of State.

But the truth is that the Duke is restless and mostly restless to get back to England. During these past months his meeting with his brother Gloucester and with Mr. Chamberlain started many rumors that the return was imminent. It is unlikely. What the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester did was to make the Windsors' entry into French society easier. It en-

他要回到美國去，再到非洲、澳洲與印度去。因為他喜歡學問與知識，而他一生所學的，都是由於親身的接觸，而不是從書本上得來的。行動與接觸是他所不能缺少的；雖然他有一時曾意想到如果他自己有一座房子，他就能安居停頓了，克羅別墅並不能留得住他。把克羅別墅作為假期裏的別墅，固然很不錯，但四周居住的人太少。他回到了巴黎，在蘇却街上卜宅而居，蘇却是在樹林邊上一條美麗的新街，但也有他將會發現的顯明的劣點。

公爵夫婦在聖誕節回到這別墅裏來，現正在那裏過着幾個星期，因他們二人都喜晴天而不喜雨天。而且他們可以在一起計劃一個花園，因為那是他們的共同的嗜好之一；或許這個愛好是他從她那裏得到的。這個再加上高爾夫球戲，填滿了他們的時光。像許多活動的事業裏退隱下來的人一樣，公爵對於高爾夫球很重視，自從他放下朝政以來，他的球藝已有很大進步。

但是實在的情形公爵是很彷徨的，而最彷徨的是回到英國去。在過去的數月間，他和他的兄弟葛勞薩斯脫及張伯倫先生之會面，引起了許多謠傳，說他的回去，已迫眉睫。其實不像會有這件事。葛勞薩斯脫夫婦訪問的目的，是要使溫德莎夫婦更容易地踏進法國的社會。這件事激勵人們去邀請這一對遠隔的貴賓

couraged people to invite them who had held aloof. To ask them back to England is very different. It might seem to the world at large a friendly, generous act on the part of the King and Queen. But then what?

That is the question all those who have any responsibility to the throne must ask. There is the risk of a recrudescence of the Duke's old popularity, of the formation of two clans in society and in the country, one siding with the King and Queen, the other with the Duke and Duchess, while all of these four might be perfectly innocent of creating rivalry or encouraging any partisanship. To those who know the British people, that risk is still very great. They are curious people, whose history has been filled with wars of rival roses, and pretenders. And there is in this business an imponderable which weighs heavily in British minds—that little lady from Baltimore who climbed so near the throne and missed.

It has been suggested that this Spring the Duke of Windsor will come home for a short "business trip" alone. If he does it will be by way of experiment to see how he is received and what the public and press reaction is. Some suitable occasion can easily be found if necessary which would permit him to make the voyage without the Duchess.

On what reception he gets, he would have to decide what course to follow in the future. It remains certain, however, that he will not return to live here unless the Duchess is granted the

。請他們回英國去是大不相同了。這個在世界一般的人看來，似乎英國新王與新后一方的友愛而寬大的舉動。但是實情到底是怎樣呢？

這個問題，凡是關心於英國王位的人，一定都要問的。這裏有個危險，便是公爵的重手舊時人望，和社會與國家中的兩個黨派的組成——一個左袒英皇與英后，而另一個偏護公爵與公爵夫人。雖然這四個主角也許完全無意於引起戰爭或分裂黨派。在一般明瞭英國人民的人看來，這個危險仍舊是很大的。他們是古怪的人民，他們的歷史已充滿着玫瑰戰爭與要求王位的糾紛。在這件事情中有一種秤不出輕重的東西，而在英國人的心中，却把牠秤得很重——那個幾乎爬上寶座而終於失敗的來自波蘭的摩的小女子。

有人曾說起，溫莎公爵今春將單獨回國，作短期的「生意經旅行。」如果他實行此舉，那是要試驗他被歡迎的程度和民衆與報紙輿論的反應。於必要時，很容易找到適當的時機，使他不帶着公爵夫人而動身回國。

對於他所得到的歡迎，他必須決定將來所應趨向的方向。然而除非公爵夫人批准他所為她要求的地位，他決不會久住在這裏，那是必然的。而復位的手

rank he demands for her and there is little doubt that the process of reinstatement will be slowly and carefully worked out in the British manner. People must have time to get accustomed to the idea of the presence here of the Duke and Duchess.

In Paris recently it was being discussed whether, if and when the Duke returned to England, he might not be named, after a little lapse of time, Governor General of Canada. That was just after the announcement that the Duke of Kent was to go to Australia. Whence did the idea spring? Was it perhaps from the nimble brain of the Duchess, who is said to have imagined that perhaps her husband could retain his Empire of India even when he abandoned his throne as King; who certainly believed, as he did, that a double divorce would prove no obstacle to her becoming Queen of England?

It is a natural and right thing for a wife to be ambitious for her husband, to want him to "make good," to see him in a position which satisfies him and flatters her. No one could blame the Duchess for having such an ambition. She may be slightly bored while he discusses international affairs and even irritated when British customs being observed in Paris when he is present, he remains at table after the ladies have left, reveling in man's talk. But it would be a different thing if he were doing more than talking, if he were a Vice King if not a King and she were that Vice King's lady. That would be fun — to have guns and things go off when one arrived anywhere, to have the national

續，將依舊不列顛的習慣，緩慢而謹慎地計劃出來，亦復無甚疑義，人們必須有相當時間，去研究公爵與公爵夫人駕臨此間的感受。

在巴黎新近正討論着一個問題，就是如果公爵回英國去的話，他是否可以在不久之後被任命為加拿大總督。這問題的討論，剛發生在當晚公爵將到澳洲去的消息公佈之後。這種意見從何處發源的呢？這也許是出於公爵夫人的靈敏的靈經嗎？據說她居然想到她的丈夫雖放棄國王的位置，或許仍能保留他的印度皇帝；她當然像他一樣的相信，兩次的離婚並不會妨礙她做英國的皇后。

一個妻子代她的丈夫懷抱野心，要他「得地位」，希望他有一個使他滿意而使她得意的地位，那是一件自然而合理的事。沒有人可以責備公爵夫人，說他不應有這一種野心。在他討論國際大事的時候，她也許稍稍感覺討厭，或者甚至於生氣。他在巴黎還遵照英國的習慣，在婦女們離席之後，仍坐在桌子旁邊，恣情和男人談話。但是如果他能做一些勝於空談的事，如果他是一個不得其上而求其次的副國王，而他是這個副國王的夫人，那麼情形就不同了。那就好玩了——到處受人鳴砲致敬，奏唱國歌，國旗招展，學生歡呼。

anthem played for one, to have flags, and school children cheering.

All that must be tempting to the restless mind of the girl from Baltimore and hers is, like his, a restless mind.

But there is another young woman to be considered in this case, a more stable, less nimble-minded woman, who was born into an old Scottish family that has its family ghost, and above all its stern Scottish traditions as anchorage. There is plenty of fighting blood in the Bowes-Lyons. That title they hold of Glamis conjures up images of Macbeth and his Queen.

Between Queen Elizabeth and the Duchess—both charming women—there are miles and oceans of difference in outlook, in upbringing and in character.

What they have in common is that they are both intensely human, with human ambitions for their men; with that human rival instinct in them which makes every woman fix and tear to pieces with her eyes some other woman's hat, even when she is entering the church; with that human dislike of the aspirant for the possessor and of the possessor for the aspirant. Is it not, perhaps, in the fact that this other woman sits on the throne of England to which Wallis Warfield aspired that the real problem of the Windsors lies?

Hitler's Aerial Triumph (Continued)

and of military and industrial power would be the way—and the only way—to the quick and decisive victory which has always been the keystone of German plans.

So long as Britain and France cannot match Germany's air power, their freedom of action as great powers is definitely in eclipse.

這一切，對於那來自波爾的摩的女子彷徨的心理，一定很夠刺激。她的心，像他的一樣，是一個彷徨的心。

但在本家中，另有一個不容忽視的青年婦女，是一個較為穩健而稍欠靈敏的婦人。她出身於凡事以門第為重、而尤以嚴厲的蘇格蘭習俗為依照的舊式蘇格蘭家庭。在鮑威斯里昂斯當中，富於爭鬪的血氣。他們所保有的格萊彌斯頭銜，變出麥克培斯，與他的女王的影像。

在伊利沙伯女王與公爵夫人——兩人都是可愛的婦人——之間，她們的前途、教育、與性格，有天壤之別。

她們共同所有的是：她們都是極具有人性的；具有為了她們丈夫而懷抱的人類的野心；具有那種人類敵視的天性，這種天性使每一個婦人望著另外某一個婦人的帽子，定睛注視，大有攪裂之以為快之概，即使在她走進教堂的時候也往往如此；具有那種希求者對於擁有者與擁有者對於希求者的人性的憎惡。溫德莎公爵夫婦的真正問題，豈非就在於這另一個女子的坐在華立斯華斐爾所希求的英國寶座之上嗎？

(From the N. Y. Times Magazine, Jan. 22 1939)

力量全部毀滅掉，正是獲取速戰速決的勝利的方法。這種速戰速決的勝利，一向是德國作戰計劃的拱心石。

英法二國一天不能和德國的空軍威力相匹敵，則他們這二個強國的行動自由將一天不能恢復。

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

Forgotten Inventor

被人遺忘了的太發明家

By Harland Manchester

Dr. Rudolph Diesel was crossing the English channel on the night of September 29, 1913. He was going to London to attend a meeting of manufacturers, and to confer with the British Admiralty.

It was ten by the ship's bell when he said good-night to his friends and went to his stateroom. The next morning he did not appear. He was never seen again. His disappearance became an international sensation. When the war broke out there was a rumor that Diesel had been killed by the Germans to keep him from giving technical secrets to the British.

The mystery, unsolved, was gradually forgotten, and the average man today has never heard of either the story or the engineer. There is no adequate account of his life in English. Yet Rudolph Diesel was one of the greatest of inventors. His name has become a common noun; diesel liners furrow the seven seas, diesel trucks rumble along the highways, diesel-powered planes crisscross the skies, diesel tractors plow our fields.

Born in 1858, of a line of German artisans, young Rudolph was trained by his father as a mechanic. With a quick, inventive mind, he dashed through the Augsburg Trade Schools, and won a scholarship at the Munich Technical Institute. When he had finished there, at the age of 20, he had broken every academic record, and the

俞允詠譯

一九一三年九月二十九日那天晚上，狄士爾博士乘了輪船預備橫渡英吉利海峽，到倫敦去參加一個廠商會議，同時還要與英國海軍部有所談商。

在船上敲十點鐘的時候，他向他的朋友們道了晚安，獨自回了寢室去。第二天早晨就沒見他。此後就從沒有人見過他。他的失蹤使國際間一時大為騷動。翌年，世界大戰爆發，謠言傳來，說狄士爾已被德人所殺，以免他把機械秘密洩漏到英國去。

這啞謎兒，始終沒有真相大白，也漸漸被人遺忘了。時至今日，一般人已根本不知有這麼一回事，也不知有狄士爾這位大技師。在英文裏也沒有他的相當的傳記。然而狄士爾到底還是最偉大的發明家之一。他的名字已變成了個普通名詞：狄士爾郵船走遍七海，狄士爾貨車通行全球，狄士爾飛機四空漫飛，狄士爾犁車縱橫田間。

狄士爾在一八五八年，生於一家世代從工的德國家庭。從小就由他父親訓練他，要使他成個機械師。狄士爾心智機巧，且有發明之才，所以他輕而易舉地修畢了奧司堡商業學校的課程，又在慕尼黑工業學院得了筆獎學金。在他二十歲畢業於這個工校的時候，他已打破每項學科記錄。全體教職員驚愕得很，一齊

astounded faculty met him in a body and shook hands with him.

Two things more important than that happened to Rudolph Diesel at Munich. He listened to a lecture, and he saw a small gadget that looked like a popgun.

The lecture was by Dr. Carl Linde, famous pioneer in artificial refrigeration. He discussed the steam engine and pointed out that the best then in use wasted 90 percent of the energy in the coal. In a notebook which has been preserved Diesel scribbled: "Mechanical theory teaches us that only a part of the heat in the fuel can now be utilized. . . . Doesn't it follow that the utilization of steam, or any kind of go-between, is false in principle? The possibility suggests itself of putting the energy to work directly. But how can this be done?"

The popgun-like gadget was a cigar lighter. The air in the cylinder, heated by the compression of a plunger, ignites a bit of combustible material. This gave Diesel a hint as to how he could "put energy to work directly."

Married and settled in Paris as an agent for Professor Linde's ice-machines, Diesel worked nights on plans for the engine of his dream. Sometimes Mrs. Diesel found him in the morning asleep over his desk. His pile of blueprints and pages of figures kept mounting. He knew that the more you compress air, the hotter it becomes. (Put your hand on a bicycle pump in action and you get the idea.) Now why not build an engine in which the piston pulls in nothing but pure air in its loading

來拜訪他，並且和他握手。

在慕尼黑，還有二樁對他更重要的事情：一樁是他聽了一次演說；另一樁是他看見一件紙礮模樣的小東西。

發表這演說的人，是著名的人工冷藏法的首創者林特博士。他論述汽機，說出當時最好的汽機，也有百分之九十的熱力消耗在煤炭中。狄士爾在一本筆記簿裏，曾潦草地記着：『機械理論既然告訴我們，現在燃料中的熱，只有一小部份被我們利用着……。那不是說蒸汽和其他任何媒介物的利用，在原則上都是虛空的了嗎？我們大可以直接地利用熱力使之工作。可是這又將如何去做呢？』這本筆記簿至今還被我們保存着。

上面說起紙礮樣的小東西，是一隻吸煙用的打火機，打火機汽筒中的空氣，受擠壓生熱，能夠使一些可燃性的物質着火，這一點暗示狄士爾如何可以『直接地利用熱力使之工作。』

結婚之後，狄士爾卜居巴黎，做林特博士的冰箱代理人。他連夜研究設計他理想中的發動機。他夫人常在早晨見他仆臥在寫字臺上。他繪製的圖樣一天一天的增多着。他知道空氣受壓愈強，其發生之熱也愈大。（只要你用手按壓在打氣時的打氣筒上，你就會知道。）那末，我們為什麼不造一隻發動機，使它的活塞在吸收衝程時，只吸入純粹的空氣，然後向汽缸底壓去，把空氣壓縮到原來體積之十六分之一，而（

stroke, and then drives back toward the cylinder head, compressing the air to about one sixteenth of its former volume, and, he computed, heating the air to 1000° Fahrenheit? At that point inject a drop of oil into the cylinder. The hot air will ignite the oil, and its combustion will drive the piston down. There would be no complicated ignition system.

Many men would have gone into the machine shop at that point and proceeded by trial and error, but that was not Diesel's way. Everything about that engine, down to the last bolt, had to be figured out and put down on paper.

He was 35, and had been transferred to Linde's office in Berlin before he had his manuscript ready for the printer. He had already taken out patents. In January, 1893, the work was published. *Theory and Construction of a Rational Heat Motor* is a slender pamphlet, but it belongs on that small shelf of books which have changed the world. Diesel knew that not more than a score of men on earth would grasp its significance, and was prepared for coldness and ridicule. He got both. Scoffers called it a "paper engine," for it existed only in a book.

But Krupp agreed to finance the invention, and in August, 1893, Diesel's first motor was ready for a test. We see the inventor in an Augsburg machine shop, anxiously watching an upright, pumplike contrivance with a slowly revolving fly-wheel. No engine like this has ever been seen before. The outlandish thing needs outside power to push the piston up and down. Diesel waits impatiently. At last,

據他計算)使其生熱到華氏一千度呢?在這當兒,注油一滴入汽缸,裏面的空氣就能使這油着火而將活塞推下。並沒有複雜的着火機構。

普通人想到了這一點,準要趕往機器廠去試驗製造,但狄士爾並不是這樣的。他把這種發動機的一切機構,甚至小小的一枚螺絲釘,都作圖記載在紙上。

那時他是三十五歲,在他『合理發熱馬達的機構和理論』一書的原稿尚未送交印刷所排印之前,他已調在柏林的林特事務所辦公。他政府的特許專利證早經領得。到一八九三年正月,這書出版。這雖是薄薄的一本小冊子,倒是一部不可多得的轉變世界的名作。狄士爾明知世人極少能了解這書的重要性的,而且他也預備受人漠視、譏笑。結果他竟然既被漠視,又遭譏刺。有人取笑他,說他計劃中的發動機只是紙上談兵而已,所以把他解做了『紙引擎』。

但是克虜伯(德國著名軍火商)却願意出資助成這新的發明。在一八九三年八月,狄士爾的第一部發動機告成,準備試驗。我們只見這位發明家,在奧司堡一家機器廠裏,聚精會神地注視着一座直立的、唧筒模樣的機器,上面有個飛輪在慢慢地轉動着。這種發動機真從來沒看見過。這個奇怪的東西,需要外力去推動活塞上下。狄士爾等待得發急。最後,眼睛裏

eyes blazing with excitement, he pulls a lever and the vaporized fuel spurts into the imprisoned, fiery-hot air.

There is a blast like a cannon shot, and chunks of metal bombard the room. Barely missed by death, Diesel leaps to his feet with a shout of triumph.

"That's what I wanted to know!" he cries. "It proves I'm on the right track!"

He toiled four more years on that track. Then one day the world's most famous engineers flocked to Augsburg to see a 20-horsepower "dieselmotor" that amazed them with its efficiency.

Among the pilgrims was Colonel D. C. Meier, New York engineer. Adolphus Busch, St. Louis brewer, was in Paris, on the point of sailing for home. Meier told Busch about the new engine, and Busch jumped on the next train, wiring Diesel to meet him halfway. At Cologne, they came to a rapid-fire agreement giving Busch the sole right to manufacture diesels in the United States. Within a year a two-cylinder diesel was set to work in St. Louis.

But, fuel being cheap in this country, diesel development languished. In 1912, when the inventor visited the United States, he was famous all over Europe as Dr. Diesel; he lived in a palatial house in Munich, and money was flowing in from diesel plants in five countries.

"Nowhere in the world," he told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, "are the possibilities of this prime mover so great as in the United States." Yet he admitted that it might be years before this development took place.

露出了興奮的光，他把槓杆一抽，這氣化了的燃料衝入緊閉着的火熱的空氣中。

當即像砲彈般的轟然一聲爆炸，金屬的碎塊濺遍全室。狄士爾險些兒送掉性命。他大呼成功，不勝雀躍。

「那正是我所希望知道的呀！」他大喊道，「這證明我研究的途徑無誤！」

他循着這條途徑，又埋頭研究了四年工夫。終於有一天，那些當時最負盛名的工程師都不遠千里地趕到奧司堡，來一看二十匹馬力的「狄士爾發動機」。這發動機的效能，使他們咋舌。

這批遠道而來的名家中，有一個是紐約的工程師麥露上校。當時聖路易啤酒商蒲許在巴黎，正預備要動身回聖路易去。一聽見麥露上校告訴了他關於那新引擎的事，他連忙趕上火車，一方面打電報給狄士爾，約他在半路上會見。後來就在德法邊界的古龍地方，他們馬上協議，特許蒲許在美國專利製造狄士爾發動機。不到一年，一部雙汽缸的狄士爾發動機已在聖路易應用了。

可是因為美國地方燃料便宜，所以狄士爾發動機未能被人應用。「狄士爾發動機的特長，就是熱率極強和燃料很省——譯者按。」在一九一二年，這位發明家到美國去的時候，他已以「狄士爾博士」名聞全歐，他住在慕尼黑一所大廈裏，坐待阿堵物從五國的狄士爾製造廠滾滾而來。

他曾在美國機械工程師協會發表：「在世界各國間，這種發動機最有發達希望的，當推美國。」然而他承認這並不是一二年事情。

Now Diesel's prophecy has come true. Nowhere in the world is there greater activity in harnessing diesel power than in the United States. More than 50 American firms are making diesel engines. The volume of diesel horsepower installed in 1937 was 20 times the total of five years before. Diesel power drives the stream-lined trains; last year, 125 diesel buses began service on the streets of Chicago and New York. In New York City alone, more than 90 big establishments like the Public Library, Columbia University, the Hotel New Yorker, and Macy's and Altman's department stores, develop light and power from their own diesel plants.

Ever since C. L. Cummins drove his diesel coupe from Los Angeles to New York at a fuel cost of \$7.63, big motor firms have been working behind closed doors and innocent-looking cars on the road today are unobtrusively testing diesel engines. American makers of aircraft motors are conducting similar experiments. In Germany, diesel-powered Junkers transport planes have been giving daily service for years.

The diesel engine's advantage is that it uses the cruder and cheaper forms of petroleum. True, the price may go up as the diesel boom increases demand. But the Augsburg genius thought of this. His engine will run on almost anything. At the start, Diesel tried powdered coal. It worked, but it scored the cylinder. Diesel also used castor oil, palm oil, fish oil, cottonseed oil and peanut oil. Tar and melted asphalt have been used. Even buttermilk will

現在狄士爾的預言應驗了。世界上利用狄士爾發動機最廣的，還是美國。目下美國有五十多家工廠，在製造着狄士爾發動機。一九三七年一年內所利用狄士爾發動機的熱力，倒比一九三七年以前五年內所用的多出二十倍呢！流線型的火車，用狄士爾發動機開動着；芝加哥和紐約街上行駛着的公共汽車，在去年有一百二十五輛是用狄士爾發動機的。僅就紐約一市而論，已有九十幾個大機關，像公共圖書館，哥倫比亞大學，紐約大飯店，梅雪百貨公司，奧德門百貨公司等，都用着狄士爾發動機，自己發電，以供應用。

自從肯明士只費了七元六角三分的燃料費，駕乘狄士爾小轎車，從美國西海岸的洛杉磯開到東海岸紐約之後，幾家大汽車公司都暗裏加緊工作，趕裝着狄士爾車。今日街上有許多似乎無關於狄士爾的汽車，實則正在謹慎地試驗着狄士爾發動機。美國的飛機馬達製造商，也在作着同樣的試驗。在德國，裝有狄士爾發動機的容克轉運飛機，天天往還服務着，已有多年了。

狄士爾發動機的特長，就是它能用較粗廉的各種石油。假使狄士爾發動機一時盛極於市，那末各種石油固然也要隨之漲價，可是狄士爾也想到這一層。原來他的發動機幾乎任何燃料都可用得。起初，他試用煤屑，也行；只是對汽缸要有損壞。他也用蓖麻油，棕櫚油，魚油，椰子油，生油等；也用過黑油，柏油。甚至於酪乳也可用得，雖然工程師們是不贊成的。

turn over a diesel, although engineers don't recommend it.

Tragedy was only a few months away when Dr. Diesel returned home after his American visit in 1912. Two friends crossed the Channel with him on the night of his disappearance. One was Georges Carels, head of the diesel factory at Ghent. The trio dined cheerfully, and then strolled the deck. When they went below, Diesel left the others as they passed his cabin. A moment later, he tapped on Carels' door, shook his hand heartily, and wished him good-night. It seemed a little unnecessary.

"I will see you in the morning," he said, and those were his last words. They found his nightshirt on his pillow, still folded, and his watch carefully hung on his bag.

Over a week later, a Dutch boat pulled a body aboard. It was battered beyond recognition, and after removing the contents of the pockets, they dropped it overboard. Later a coin purse, a pocketknife, and a spectacle case were identified as Dr. Diesel's.

But with international tension at fever heat, and dieselpowered submarines straining at the leash, melodramatic stories quickly arose. It was rumored that he had been pushed overboard by German secret agents. In a newspaper article a man who said he had served on a German submarine told how "the traitor Diesel met the end he deserved." These stories are still printed now and then.

The truth was revealed recently in Eugen Diesel's biography of his father, so far

他失蹤慘案的發生，離他一九一二年訪美之行回來只有幾個月呀。他失蹤的那夜，有二個朋友和他在一起，同渡海峽，其中一個就是根脫市狄士爾製造廠的廠長卡策士。他們三人很快活地同進晚餐；餐後在艙面一起散步。後來他們走下去走過狄士爾的房艙的時候，他和他的二位朋友分了手。不一會，他又去敲卡策士的門，和他很親暱的握了握手，還祝他晚安。這似乎有點多此一舉。

「明天早晨再見，」他說。豈知這竟是他最後的一句話呀！第二天他們看見他的睡衣還摺得好好地，放在枕頭上；他的表好好地掛在皮包上。

一個多星期之後，有隻荷蘭船撈得死屍一具。這死屍已被風浪沖得無法辨認。他們把袋子裏的東西挖了出來，隨又重新把死屍拋入水裏。事後發覺有錢袋一隻，小洋刀一柄，和眼鏡盒子一個，是狄士爾博士的。

可是在國際情勢緊張非常，狄士爾潛水艇出動的當兒，一時可歌可泣的傳聞四起。有人說，他是被德國的密探推下水去的。有個自稱曾經在德國潛水艇上服務過的人，在報上撰文寫述「狄士爾這國賊」是怎樣「遭受他應得的死法」的。這些故事至今還到處刊載著。

在狄士爾的兒子替他父親寫成的傳記裏，狄士爾

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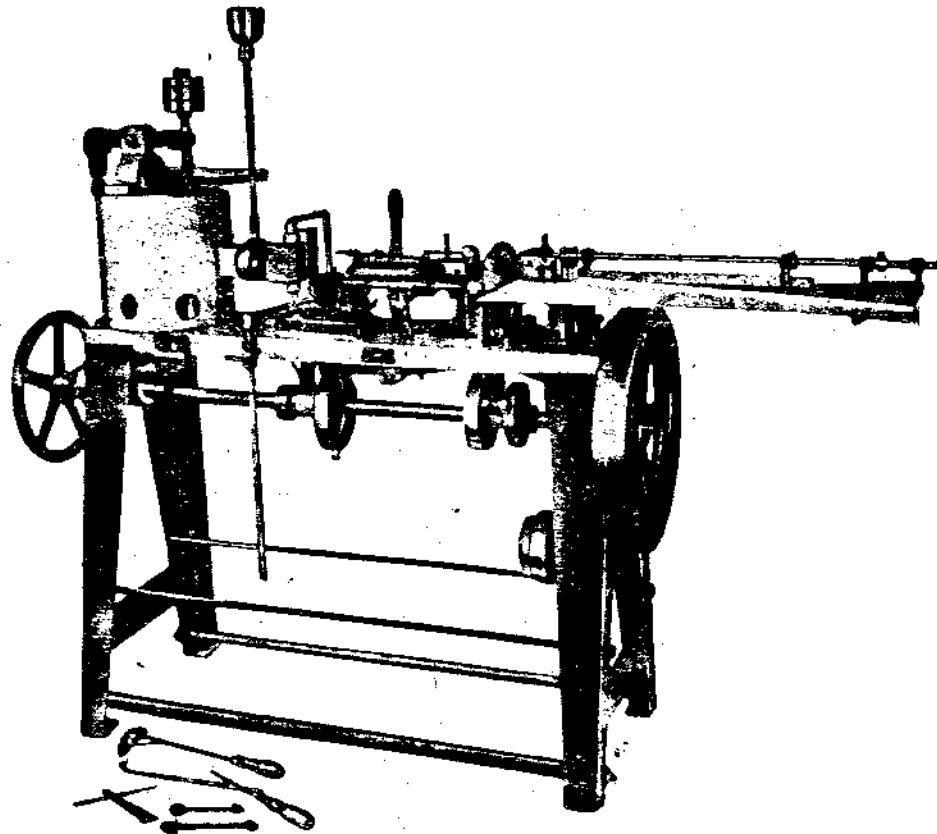
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索即奉

neglected by English translators. Behind the facade of Rudolph Diesel's confident manner, his big house in Munich, and his position of world renown, he was at the end of his rope. All his property was heavily mortgaged; he faced bankruptcy, to him an intolerable disgrace. Wanting a fortune to push his engine ever further into popularity, he had speculated in Munich real estate, and had lost heavily. After his death it was found that he owed \$375,000, while his assets came to only \$10,000.

"If my friend Diesel had only said one word to me!" exclaimed Adolphus Busch. There were a dozen other men who would have helped him, but his stubborn pride forbade.

He had discussed methods of suicide with his son, Rudolph, Jr., and the boy, never dreaming that his father was serious said that he thought the best way was to jump off a fast-moving ship. When he left for England, his farewells were unaccountably affectionate.

Channel crossings are dismal affairs at best. He was alone after an evening of forced cheerfulness, and impending disaster loomed before him with double force. He went back on deck, and before him lay the dark, oblivious sea.

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

的底細才真相大白；可惜這本傳記現在尙未有英文譯本問世。場面上狄士爾是怪穩健的，在慕尼黑有着高廳大廈，而且還有名震全球的地位，實則他已是日暮途窮。所有的財產都已抵押掉，弄得勢必破產，這是使他難堪的一件事。他爲了要想得一筆款子，促使他的發動機能廣用於世，所以就在慕尼黑做地產投機事業，而結果却是大大蝕本。他死後經人調查，財產共計僅一萬元，而負債竟達三十七萬五千元之多。

『唉！祇要我的摯友狄士爾君對我說一句話就行了！』蒲許這樣嘆息着說。要不是狄士爾的倔強矜持，準有許多入會幫助他呢。

他曾和他的兒子談論過自殺的方法。他兒子原不知他有意在心，對他說，最好的自殺方法莫過於從行駛極快的輪船上躍身投水。狄士爾臨動身赴英的時候，他的訣別話兒真是親愛得無以復加。

無論如何，橫渡海峽到底是一回令人惆悵的事。一黃昏的強顏歡樂之後，他是形單影隻，燃眉的慘禍張勢在他面前。他重上艙面去，眼前是漆黑的一片茫茫。

代 郵

黃燕生君鑒：祈示知通訊處爲盼。

——編輯室——

Films for the Fair 紐約世界博覽會之影片

By Bosley Crowther

樂天譯

As things now stand, the motion-picture industry will not be formally represented at the New York World's Fair; there will be no special building devoted exclusively to the demonstration of the arts of the silver screen. But, for all that, the indications are that the motion picture as a medium for the communication of man's thoughts — if not necessarily of his aspiration — will be about as well represented as any other form of expression, barring architecture, on the fair grounds next Summer.

Being much more concerned with the present than with the future — and not being prophets anyhow — the motion-picture producers have probably considered it best to refrain from any showy speculation as to the Cinema (let us say) of Tomorrow. And so the only exclusive recognition of the motion picture as a great influence in man's life will be made by the World's Fair itself in its own Communications Focal Exhibit. Here, in a huge and incredibly ingenious display (if it lives up to what is promised), the motion picture will be presented as one of the seven modern means of communication, and its tremendous scope and importance will be demonstrated.

Students who then demand visible proof of it will find plenty close at hand. Already the files are heavy with signification from commercial exhibitors, edu-

照現在的情形而論，活動電影業不至於正式參加將來的紐約世界博覽會；因為那兒並沒有特別設備一個場所，專門陳列銀幕上的各種藝術品。雖然如此，事實卻指明出來：因為活動電影是人類交換思想的媒介——如果不一定是人類交換志願的媒介的話——在本年夏季博覽會的會場上，大約可以和別種形式的陳列品（捨去建築方面不講）同樣的呈現出來。

因為現在的利害關係比將來的利害關係更重要得多——這無論如何不是預言——活動電影的製片者，或許不肯把外觀繁華的投機影片，送到這個『未來的影戲院』（我們不妨這樣說）裏。因此世界博覽會自身，在它的以交通為焦點的陳列品上，將單獨承認對於人生有很大影響的片子。活動電影在這個偉大而且巧妙至不可思議的展覽上（假使他對於所希望的，確能言行不悖的話），將要代表現代七種交通工具之一，並且它的驚人的範圍和驚人的重要性也將要顯露出來。

一般研究家若需要上面的話的顯著證據，隨地都可以予取予求。博覽會收到的文件中，已有許多商業方面、教育方面、各國政府方面，和美國各州方面的

cational groups, foreign governments and our own assorted States that motion pictures will be widely used in conjunction with their displays. Some exhibitors are having special films prepared at considerable cost for the sole edification and delight of the Fair visitors. Others are taking the best of what they already have and dressing them up for the occasion. In any event, it is likely that a visitor so inclined will be able to spend several days doing nothing but looking at free movies — and never repeat on himself.

Among the most interesting of the special films now being prepared is one which is to be shown at the Federal Government Building. It will be called "These United States" and will be a sort of graphic recount of American history. It is now being put together in Hollywood—according to reports, by Cecil B. De Mille, although no one at this time is willing to affirm or deny the information — and will be made up of scenes taken from pictures already made, woven together with a thread of story. It will run for an hour and twenty minutes and will be shown, free of charge, in the auditorium of the building. Other government films, such as "The River" and "The Plow That Broke the Plains," and some historical shorts will also be programmed.

Foreign governments, too, will have extensive programs of their native cinema product on display—some of them, be it said, with as much pride in the artistic accomplishments of their films as in the subject-matter upon which they treat. No word has yet been received on this side

通知書：活動影片將要廣泛地用在他們的展覽品中。有些展覽的人家不惜重資，製備特種影片，專用以啓迪和討好博覽會的觀眾。另有一種展覽的人家，把他們最優越的舊片翻新一下，來應付這個時會。無論如何，一個喜歡電影的人：總能夠消磨幾天的光陰，除了專看免費的活動影片以外，不做別的事情——並且他還永遠不會看到重複的片子。

現時正在製備的特種影片中最有趣味的一片，將來要在「聯邦政府大廈」(按此係博覽會中之一部份)中演映的。這張影片的名字，將叫做「這些合衆國」而且將成爲一種描摹美國歷史的生動的片子。這張片子現時存於好萊塢——據說是由米里氏負責收存，雖然在此時沒有人願意證實或否認這個報告——並且要加入許多舊片已有的佈景，再聯擊成一連串的故事。這張片子能映演一小時零二十分鐘之久，並且將在大廈的大會場裏免費開映。還有別種的政府片子，就像「河流」和「掘地之犁」，以及幾種歷史短片，也都在計劃之中。

外國政府對於他們本國所預備展覽的影片出品，也有很大的計劃——據說其中的一些片子，它們的藝術上的成就和它們題目上的論列一樣的可以自豪。在海洋的這邊岸上(指美洲)，現時還沒有接到將在「英國亭臺」(按此亦係博覽會中之一部份)裏放映的

of the water as to the films, mainly documentaries, which will be shown at the British Pavilion, but it has been reported in the London papers that no little controversy has marked the meeting of the Joint Film Committee, which is selecting the program.

France is also planning an assorted and representative display of its films, documentaries and travelogues largely. Belgium has indicated that it will show twenty-one shorts treating upon native industries, sections of its country, tourist lures and such. Soviet Russia will show, in addition to factual films, many of its past cinematic masterpieces and also several new feature films now being selected. Indeed, it is doubtful that any country represented at the Fair will be without some film exhibits.

Two pictures being especially made for commercial exhibition and of more than passing interest are a Walt Disney cartoon, which is being produced at the Disney studio in Hollywood for the National Biscuit Company, and a new type of puppet cartoon which is being made here in New York for the Petroleum Industries exhibit. The Disney cartoon, called "Mickey's Surprise Party," will include all the familiar characters—Mickey and Minnie Mouse, Pluto, Fifi and others—and will be shown, along with another Technicolor short, in a special auditorium of the National Biscuit exhibit at fifteen-minute intervals.

The Petroleum short is of special interest, because it does have a novel, experimental nature and may very likely point the way toward an innovation in the

影片（大都是政府案卷的片子）的消息。但是據倫敦報紙所載，揀選影片節目單的影片聯合委員會，在會議席上曾發生過不少的爭論。

法國也在計劃能夠適合和可以代表的影片的展覽，此項片子大部分是屬於案卷方面和旅行方面的。比利時已經表示，牠將要演映二十一部短片，說明牠國內的工業，國土的各區域，引人入勝的名勝等等。蘇俄除了實事片子以外，將加映許多過去的電影傑作，以及正在揀選的幾張新穎而有特色的片子。參加這個博覽會的任何一國，若沒有影片送來展覽，的確是可以令人懷疑。

有兩張片子是專為商業上展覽而特製，並且比較以前更加有興趣。其中一片為「瓦脫地斯尼」卡通片，是好萊塢地斯尼攝影館的出品，為國家餅干公司特製的。還有一片，是新式的傀儡卡通片，是煤油業的展覽品，在紐約就地製造的。這張地斯尼卡通片，叫做「米老鼠的驚駭黨」，將要包括所有著名人物——米克和米託老鼠，波洛託，菲菲，和其他的人——並且將要在國家餅干公司展覽室的特設大會場裏，和另外一張五彩的短片同映，每隔十五分鐘映演一次。

煤油業所要展覽的短片是特別有趣味的，因為牠確有一種新異而帶有實驗的性質，而且多半可以指出

field of fantasy films. It is being produced by a group of talented craftsmen under the direction of Joe Losey, will be of two-reel length and has been before the camera since October.

The film, which will be called "Pete Roleum and His Cousins," is being made with little rubber dolls or puppets as the characters, placed upon three-dimensional sets of a strictly fantastic complexion. The puppets, being flexible, are manipulated by twisting their rubber joints, each "take" or frame of the film being made after each individual puppet has been properly posed with infinite care and precision. Howard Bay designed the sets and puppets; Bunin, the puppeteer, made them, and Charley Bowers is the animator. Hanns Eisler and Oscar Levant are responsible for the music. The picture is in Technicolor.

The story has to do with the importance of petroleum in the world and is demonstrated by the puppets made to appear as animated drops of oil. Pete is the leader of the clan and is a very proud little fellow. (Hiram Sherman is the voice of Pete.) But an off-screen heckler (voice by Phil Baker's Beetle) keeps nagging away at Pete and his cousins until they all decide to quit mankind. Then desolation results, and the indispensability of oil in the modern world is proved.

Of another and more familiar type is the film which has been especially made for Macfaddey Publications. Following the pattern of the currently popular "family series" pictures, this one is a homespun

幻想影片方面的一條革新途徑。牠是若干有天才的藝術家在喬洛色氏導演之下所攝製的，有所捲之長，而且已經於去年十月起開始攝製。

這一片將叫做『波忒羅勒安和他的堂兄弟們』，用橡皮傀儡扮成角色，放在一種極具幻想性質的立體構造物上面。傀儡是柔韌的，扭動這橡皮的關節便可以操縱自如。極其小心和精確地把傀儡扮成適當的姿態以後，影片的各套才開始拍製。影片的各套和傀儡，是后娃佩設計的；製做這些東西的，卻是一個製造傀儡專家名叫班甯；至於使傀儡能夠活動自如的工作，乃是佐勒包爾斯擔任的。漢斯愛斯雷和偶斯加勒文特兩人，擔任音樂。這影片是五彩的。

這故事說明煤油在世界上的重要，並且由傀儡變成一滴一滴的油表現出來。波忒是黨的領袖，並且是一個很自負不凡的小夥子。（希冷學門裝着波忒的聲音）但是幕外一個問難者（這聲音是妃羅佩克的木槌所裝出來的），對於波忒和他的堂兄弟們不斷的苛責着，直至他們決定離開人類。於是乎結果歸於淒涼的景況，而煤油在今日世界的不可缺性，被證明出來了。

還有一種更普通的體裁的影片，是為馬法登出版物特別攝製的。這張片子做效現正流行的『家庭類』影片的形式，是一個樸素的喜劇，標題是『我欲向世

comedy, titled "I'll Tell the World," and will include in its cast Jed Prouty, the Mauch Twins, Frank Albertson, Betty Ross Clarke and Patricia Murray. In four reels it will tell the story of a typical American family which is jeopardized by the failure of the father's business but is restored to happiness and security when the father discovers the miraculous powers of advertising. Herbert Crooker produced the film in Hollywood, with Lynn Shores as director, and it will be shown at halfhour intervals in the Macfadden auditorium. An added touch of familiar showmanship will be the presence of Miss Murray from the cast for personal appearances.

These, which at the moment appear to be the outstanding individual film exhibits promised for the Fair, are only a fraction of the footage which will be shown on the grounds. The New York City Building will have a series of fourteen continuous projectors throwing silent pictures on screens in each of its exhibits devoted to the work of the municipal departments, and in the main auditorium there will be regular presentations of sound pictures treating more fully of the city and its works.

The individual States which are arranging exhibits at the Fair are also expected to use motion pictures extensively in displaying their virtues and attractions, and many of the commercial and industrial exhibitors will have films to supplement their product displays.

And so, while the other arts and sciences

(Continued on Page 250)

界陳訴』，所包含的演員有澤村瀨梯，茂琪學生兄弟，佛冷阿勃勃，貝忒羅庫拉，琶士力沙梅蕾。這片共有四捲，敘述一個美國模範家庭的故事。這家庭因為父親事業的失敗而陷於險狀，但這位父親後來發現了廣告的魔力，遂又恢復了幸福和安全。黑貝庫路克在好萊塢攝製這張片子，由林舒斯做導演。這張片子將要在馬法登大會場裏放映，每隔半點鐘放映一次。另加一小段普通的表演，是由演員中的梅蕾小姐親自出獻技。

現時的這些片子，顯然是博覽會裏特出的影片展覽品，還不過是會場上所將放映的片子中的一小部分。『紐約市慶』裏，將有繼續在設計中的無聲影片十四本，在銀幕上放映，專以說明市政府各部的工作；而在大會場上，還將照常地放映有聲影片，較詳細地說明紐約市及牠的工作。

籌備展覽品送往博覽會的各州，預料着也會儘量地利用活動影片，以表現牠們的優點和吸引力，而且有許多工商業的展覽人家，也要預備影片去補充他們出品的展覽。

如是，許多別種的藝術和科學雖然被人們更加深

(接第二五〇版)

The Man Who Killed Lincoln (continued)

殺林肯者 (續)

By Philip Van Doren Stern

朱基俊譯

The sentry at the Navy Yard Bridge heard hoofbeats on the dark road leading out of the city. He sprang up, bayoneted rifle in hand. Sergeant Cobb, in charge of the post, came out of the sentrybox and challenged the rider.

"My name is Booth," the horseman answered. "I'm going to my home in Charles Country."

"No one is allowed to pass here after nine o'clock," Cobb said,

"I never heard of any such ruling," Booth answered. "I've been detained in the city and I thought I'd ride home by moonlight."

The sentry whispered something to Cobb, who hesitated and then said slowly, "I guess it's all right. You can pass through."

Booth's injured leg pained him excruciatingly. But his mind was filled with one great thought. He, John Wilkes Booth, had thrown into confusion the plans of 20,000,000 Northerners rejoicing at the prospect of victory. He had done more for his country than Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. Every footprint his horse was making would be recorded in the hearts of his countrymen forever. Some day they would mark with golden horseshoes the path he was now taking.

Tuesday, April 25. Midnight

海軍廣場橋上的哨兵，在那條通到城外去的黑暗路上，聽到了馬蹄聲。他跳了起來，裝着刺刀的來福鎗拿在手裏。值班的考勃軍曹（中士），從哨崗亭走出來，對着騎馬的人盤問口令。

『我名叫蒲斯，』騎馬的人答道。『我回到查理鄉的家裏去。』

『在九點鐘以後，任何人不准通過這裏。』考勃道。

『我從來沒有聽見過這種規矩，』蒲斯答道。『我因事就擱在城裏，我想趁着月色趕回家去。』

哨兵對考勃低聲說了幾句話。考勃遲疑了一下，於是慢吞吞地說道，『我想這沒有問題，你走過去好了。』

蒲斯的受傷的一隻腿，使他極感痛苦。但他的心頭充滿着一種偉大的念頭。他，蒲斯，已使預料到勝利而歡騰着的二千萬北政府人民的計劃陷於混亂之中。他對國家的貢獻，已勝過傑弗遜、台維斯和洛勃脫李。他的坐騎的每個蹄痕，將使他的同胞在心中永遠銘記着。總有一天，他們將以金的馬蹄掌，來標記他現在所經過的路程。

星期二，四月二十五日午夜

Booth had been lying for hours on a pile of hay in the Garrett tobacco barn near Port Royal, Va., unable to sleep. He had sought refuge at the farm the day before, posing as a wounded Confederate soldier. Herold, who had joined him outside Washington the night of his escape, was snoring gently nearby. At no time during the past 11 days had Booth felt the chase so hot—not even when cavalrymen in Maryland had ridden within a few feet of where he was lying in the bushes. Now the government had traced him across the Rappahannock. Federal cavalry had been seen near the Garrett farm that very afternoon, and several persons in the neighborhood knew Booth's whereabouts. And, most bitter realization, the faith he once had in his high destiny was crumbling.

He had not met with the help he had expected from Southern sympathizers along his line of flight. Those he had approached refused to harbor him, all though they gave him food and newspapers, and grudgingly refrained from betraying him.

For 11 days Booth and Herold had made their furtive way southward, hiding out in swamps and thickets. Most of the time Booth was wracked with fever. He hobbled along painfully, his body wearily sagging down on improvised crutches. At first the agony of his broken leg kept him from mounting a horse. When he regained some measure of strength the countryside so swarmed with troops that the fugitives shot their horses, lest they neigh to the mounts of pursuing cavalry.

蒲斯在阜及尼亞州皇家港附近的茄雷特烟草倉庫的一堆枯草裏，躺了幾個鐘頭了，還是不能入睡。他在上一天，就喬裝做一個聯邦的傷兵，躲匿在農村裏的。在他逃亡的那夜，海洛德已在華盛頓城外遇到他，現時在他的近旁輕柔地打鼾。在過去的十一天中，蒲斯並不覺到追捕是怎樣的嚴緊——馬里蘭的騎兵，在離他所躺着的叢林祇幾呎路的地方騎馬經過的時候，他也不覺到怎樣嚴緊。現在政府已越過了刺伯罕諾克河的境界，去追尋他的蹤跡了。聯邦的騎兵就在那天下午出現于茄雷特農村，有幾個鄰人是知道蒲斯的下落的。但他的最苦痛的感覺，却是他所一度虔奉過的信念已經粉碎了。

他一路上逃來，並沒有得到他所期望着的同情南軍者的幫助。他所接近的人，雖然他們給他食物和報紙，並且總算沒有出賣他，却都不肯藏匿他。

足足十一天功夫，蒲斯和海洛德一直躲匿在沼澤和叢林裏，向南方潛逃中。蒲斯患了很長時間的寒熱病。他痛苦地拐着脚走路，他的身子疲乏地倚在臨時做成的拐杖上。起初，他騎着馬，使他忍住了他的斷腿了痛苦。但當他稍稍恢復了氣力的時候，鄉間已廣集的軍隊，因此這兩個逃犯就槍殺了他們自己的馬，惟恐她們會對追尋他們的騎兵的坐騎嘶鳴。

In the newspapers Booth had read how badly the conspiracy had been bungled. Seward's life had been saved by a steel collar which the surgeons had placed on his neck to support his fractured jaw. He could find no mention of an attack by Surratt on Grant. Probably the General's car was too well guarded.

His own escape seemed fantastic. The government had delayed unbelievably long in getting an organized pursuit under way. As Surratt had promised, the telegraph lines leading from the city were out of commission for two hours after the assassination — until it was discovered that wires in the main batteries had been crossed. Perhaps Surratt's mysterious allies had done more than cut telegraph wires. Booth had told Surratt that he was going to use the Navy Yard Bridge. The sentries had let him cross after he had given his name and a poor excuse. They almost seemed to have been expecting him.

But now the whole country was in the frenzy of a witch hunt. His friends had been arrested — Mrs. Surratt, Paine, Atzerodt. A reward of \$50,000 had been posted by the government for his capture.

He read that men had been beaten and hanged for being incautious enough to remark that Lincoln had met a just death; that mobs everywhere were hunting down people whose sympathies for the South were only suspected; that newspapers whose policies had been directed against the President had had their offices sacked. The North was striking out blindly in its rage.

蒲斯從報紙上讀悉他們的陰謀已經一敗塗地。西華德靠了一條鋼質的硬領而免於喪命，那個硬領是醫生放在他的頸上，支持他的折斷的下顎用的。他在報紙上找不到奧拉特狙擊葛蘭特的消息。或許這位將軍的車子防衛得太周密了。

他自己的得以脫逃，似乎非常離奇的。政府遷延了很長的時間，纔組織了一隊人來從事追捕。一如奧拉特所保證的那樣，在暗殺案發生後兩小時內，從城裏通到城外去的電報線都失效了——直到後來，纔發現總蓄電池裏的電線已被割斷了。說不定奧拉特的神祕的同謀者所做的，還不止割斷電報線這件事哩。蒲斯曾告訴奧拉特過，他要利用海軍廣場橋逃走。在他說出了名字和可憐的託辭之後，哨兵就讓他通過。他們差不多好像是在等候着他。

但是現在全國已在捉妖的瘋狂中了。他的朋友們——奧拉特太夫人，潘納，阿志洛特——都被捕。政府為捕獲他，已出了告示，懸了五萬元的賞格。

他從報上看到：有些人因為不小心說出了林肯死得很得當這句話，而被毆打和絞死；暴衆到處追捕那些略有同情南軍的嫌疑的人；政見和總統政見完全相抵觸的各報館，已被洗劫一空。北政府正在暴怒之下，盲目地行動着。

The National Intelligencer had not printed the proclamation Booth had sent to its editor. He was furious at being considered a common murderer. On April 21st he had again stated his case in his diary — so that if he were shot it would be found on his body:

I am being hunted like a dog through swamps and woods with every man's hand against me. And why? For doing what Brutus was honored for—what made William Tell a hero; and yet I am looked upon as a common cutthroat. I hoped for no gain; I knew no private wrong. I struck for my country, and for her alone. A people ground beneath this tyranny prayed for this end, and yet now see the cold hands they extend to me!

All Booth's hopes for a resurgence of the Southern cause were blasted when he learned on April 24th that Johnston's army the last formidable Confederate force, had surrendered to Sherman. He saw then that Lincoln's death made no difference—if anything it would only make the North more vindictive in its terms of peace; and it put into power those Northern statesmen who had opposed Lincoln's policy of moderation toward the South. He had not only failed to save his country—he had done her irreparable harm. At last he came to see himself as the country saw him—a fool and a murderer. And now, here in the dark recesses of Garrett's barn, he felt the forces of vengeance close in up on him.

Wednesday, April 26. 2 A.M.

『國民通訊』沒有把蒲斯送交主筆的公告刊載出來。他對於他自己被人認為普通的暗殺者一事，非常憤怒。在四月二十一日那天，他再把他的行刺的緣由寫在他的日記中——以冀一旦他被槍斃時，可以在他身上尋到

『每個人都把我當作一條狗那樣，在沼澤和樹林中搜捕着。究竟爲了什麼緣故呢？不過因爲我做了勃羅忒斯所以被人尊敬的事，因爲我做了使威廉退爾成爲英雄的事而已；然而我却被人視爲一個普通兇手。我並不希望得到什麼利益；我不承認自己犯了什麼罪。我的狙擊，是爲了我的國家，僅僅爲了我的國家。暴君政治之下的大衆，祈求這個結果。但現在看呀，冷酷的手都在伸向我！』

在四月廿四日，蒲斯得悉聯軍的碩果僅存的可畏的約翰斯頓的軍隊，業已投降休曼。他的復興南政府的一切希望，已被摧毀淨盡。他到那時才看得明白了，林肯死後並沒有什麼兩樣——假如有的話，祇不過使北政府和平條件更爲苛刻；而且使那些反對林肯的對南軍的溫和政策的人們握得政權。他非但沒有救起他的國家——他還給了國家一個不可挽回的打擊。最後，他看他自己像他的國人看他一樣——一個傻子和一個暗殺者。到這時，在茹雷特農倉的幽暗的隱伏處，他覺到報應的力量漸漸迫近到他的身上了。

星期三，四月二十六日上午二時

Booth awoke from a restless sleep with a start. He felt the skin on his body tighten as he heard the snapping of a dry branch in the darkness outside. There was a whispered curse. A voice commanded silence in another whisper.

This was the end. He could never permit himself to be taken back to Washington as a prisoner with 20,000,000 people howling for his life. Across his mind there flashed the image of John Brown's body, hooded and bound, swinging in the December sunshine. Better to die now fighting. His hand tightened on Herold's shoulder.

"They're here, David," he whispered. "The barn is surrounded."

Voices outside were speaking plainly now. Someone kicked thunderously against the barn door.

"Wake up in there!" a man's voice called. "We warn you that it will be useless to resist. Open this door and come out unarmed!"

The officers outside waited. They heard voices within the dark barn but there was no answer to their repeated demands for surrender. Finally the door opened and Herold emerged alone. He began to cry hysterically as he was led away.

Almost immediately a faint glow appeared at the side of the barn. There was a crackling sound. The flames swept with terrible speed up the dry boards and curled out under the eaves. In the fierce yellow light Booth saw a circle of soldiers standing with raised guns.

蒲斯從不安定的睡眠中驚醒過來。他聽見農倉外面的黑暗中，有一種乾枯樹枝的折斷聲音，他覺得全身的皮膚緊縮了起來。後來又來了一句輕輕的罵聲。接着另有一個低聲，命令不要講話。

完了。他決不能讓自己被人像囚犯一般的帶回華盛頓，讓二千萬人民咆哮着要求把他處死。他的腦海中，浮現出約翰勃朗的身體的印象，面上覆着頭巾，身上縛着繩索，在十二月的太陽光下被人絞死。寧可在此時不屈而死。他的手壓在海洛特肩上。

「他們來了，海洛特，農倉已經被圍困了。」他低聲着說。

現在外面的語聲已經很清楚。有人猛踢着農倉的門。

「裏面的人醒來！」一個男子的聲音喊道。「我們警告你，抵抗是無用的。開開門，徒手走出來！」

門外的士兵們守候着。他們能夠聽到黑暗的農倉裏面的聲音；但對於他們再三提出的叫他們屈服的警告，並沒有答覆。終於門開了，海洛德獨自走了出來。當他被帶走的時候，他開始歇斯底里地叫了起來。

在農倉旁邊，立刻出現了一道微光。隨着是一陣爆裂的聲音。火礮特別迅速地衝上了屋頂的乾板，又在簷下冒出來。蒲斯在猛烈的黃光中，看見一大圈子的兵，舉着槍站在那裏。

This was his last great moment. He had to carry the affair off with a flourish, as Macbeth had done, and Hamlet — and Othello.

The heat from the flames was becoming unbearable. He backed away from it, still supporting himself on his crutches. There must be no self-pity now. Better to perish quickly by the hand that had killed Lincoln and changed the fate of nations, than to be riddled by a gang of Yankee hoodlums.

His hand felt the smooth grip of his pistol. There was a sound behind him — a sharp, metallic click that he heard even above the crackle of the flames. He whirled and saw the muzzle of a gun coming through an opening in the barn wall. Quick now, or they will have you!

The pistol against his skull — and then, with a roar, his world collapsed.

Epilogue

The great conspiracy trial which had begun on May 10th was over. The eight prisoners, hooded in canvas bags, stiff-shackled, and foot-chained to 75-pound irons, were housed in the old penitentiary in the Arsenal grounds. Besides Paine, Herold, Atzerodt and Mrs. Surratt, there were Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold and Michael O'Laughlin, who had been involved in the abduction plot but not in the assassination; and Samuel A. Mudd, the Maryland country doctor who had set Booth's broken leg the first day of his flight. John Surratt had escaped to Canada.

這是他的最後關頭了。他必須漂漂亮亮地不屈到底，一如麥克白、哈姆雷特和奧賽羅之所為。

火燄的熱度，已不能忍受下去了。他向後退了退，仍把身子支在手杖上。現在已不需要自己憐惜自己了。與其被這批美國北部的暴徒槍殺，倒還不如立刻用這隻曾經殺死林肯和轉變國家的命運的手，來結果自己的性命。

他的手覺得光滑的手鎗已在掌握之中。他聽到他的後面有一種聲響——尖銳的金屬的聲響，牠的聲音比火燄的爆裂聲還要大。他立刻旋過頭去，看見一枝鎗口，從農倉牆壁的破口伸進來。趕快！否則你就要落在他們的手中了！

他把手鎗對準自己的頭蓋骨——然後砰的一聲，結束了他的一生。

收場白

從五月十日開始的這件巨大陰謀案的審判，現在已經完畢。八個罪犯裝在帆布袋裏，手上枷着手鎗，腳上鎖着七十五磅重的鐵鍊，錮禁在兵工廠廣場上的反省院故址。除潘納、海洛德、阿志洛特和奧拉特大夫人之外，還有斯班格爾、阿諾德和奧勞林等三人，他們僅與誘拐黑奴的陰謀有關，而沒有參加暗殺案。還有馬里蘭鄉的醫生墨德，他在蒲斯逃亡的第一天，曾替他醫治過折斷的腿。至於奧拉特，則已逃亡到加拿大去了。

That Booth had other unknown accomplices has long been suspected, and certain unexplained occurrences on that fatal night lend support to this belief. In addition to the mysterious failure of the commercial telegraph service, there was the unaccountable absence of the sentry from his post at the President's box, despite numerous rumors of plots against his life. Another curious fact is that Booth was not only allowed to pass easily across the guarded Anacostia Bridge, but that no one was even sent in that direction during the night of the assassination to check up on this most obvious of all southern exits from the city.

It is doubtful whether the complete story will ever be known. But Emanuel Hertz, in the preface to his book, *The Hidden Lincoln*, states that some years ago Robert Lincoln was about to burn some of his father's private papers, which he said contained documentary evidence of the treason of a member of Lincoln's Cabinet. He was finally prevailed upon to deposit them, instead, in the Library of Congress, with the reservation that they would not be consulted until 1947. If these papers are made public, we shall find out whether some man sitting at the Cabinet table was betraying the President.

(From a pamphlet accompanying *The Man Who Killed Lincoln*)

The Military commission conducting the trial was determined to brand the Confederacy forever as a desperate effort that had included murder in its plans as well as rebellion. So the trial had been made a trial of the Rebel Government, and the charge named Jefferson Davis and other Southern leaders. Many days were taken

蒲斯還有別的隱名的同謀者，早就被人們懷疑着。而出事的那天晚上，某些尚未明瞭的變故，更增加了這個疑慮。除了商業電報不可思議的失其效用之外，尚有在總統包廂外面站崗的衛兵，竟不顧陰謀暗殺總統的許多謠言，而擅離了他的職守。還有一件奇怪的事情，是蒲斯不但毫無困難地通過守衛着的安那考斯蒂亞橋，而且在暗殺案發生的那夜，竟沒有派遣一個人到那裏去堵截；這是從城裏到南方去的出路當中最顯明的一條路。

這件暗殺案子是否全部透露出來，還是一個疑問。但海爾茲在他的書『閣閣中的林肯』的序言中說，數年前，洛勃脫林肯要想把他父親的一些私人文件燒掉。據他說，這裏面包括着林肯內閣裏一個閣員的叛逆罪的證明文件。但他終於被人說服，把這些文件寄存在國會圖書館裏，不過有一個保留條件，就是，這些文件須至一九四七年後才許供人查閱。這些文件公開後，我們才會曉得，究竟當時的內閣閣員中有沒有人出賣總統。

(錄自附在『殺林肯者』中的小冊子)

審判這件案子的軍事委員會，決意讓聯邦蒙着永久的污名：拚命努力於暗殺行爲，一如其叛亂行爲。因此，這次審判已成為叛軍政府及其主持者傑弗遜和其他南軍領袖的審判。這次審判的許多日子，都化在叛黨的祕密暗號、叛黨虐待監犯的詳情，以及燒殺、

up with secret ciphers, details of rebel cruelty to prisoners, and accounts of rebel attempts to burn, plunder and spread disease into the cities of the North. In all, 265 witnesses testified for or against the eight prisoners, but the prisoners were never allowed to utter a word.

On July 6, four of the accused — Spangler, Arnold, O'Laughlin, and Dr. Mudd — were sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor. On July 7 the sentence of the other four was carried out. Under a blazing, pitiless sun the hooded prisoners, Atzerodt, Paine, Herold and Mrs. Surratt, were hanged in a row on newly-erected gallows in the prison yard.

Under one of the buildings of the Arsenal Prison the body of John Wilkes Booth, wrapped in a soldier's blanket, lay secretly buried. In 1867 the body was removed to the Booth family plot in Baltimore, and placed in an unmarked grave. (From *Reader's Digest* Vol. 34, No. 203)

劫掠、並在北方諸城市傳布疾病的種種陰謀。歷經二百六十五個證人，有的證明這些囚犯是犯法的，有的則為他們洗刷，但這些囚犯却不准發言的。

七月六日，其中的四個被告——斯班格爾、阿諾德、奧勞林和墨德醫生——被判處徒刑和苦役。七月七日，另外四個被告的判決詞也發表了出來。在灼熱而無情的太陽光下，這幾個蒙着臉的囚犯阿志洛特、潘納、海洛德和叟拉特太夫人，在監獄廣場上的一座新設的絞刑架上，被絞死在一起。

在兵工廠監獄的某幢屋子的下面，蒲斯的屍體裹在軍用毛氈裏面，祕密地埋在那裏。一八六七年，這屍體被移到巴爾的摩的蒲斯的閨里去，埋葬在一個沒有標誌的墳墓中。

Films for the Fair

(Continued from Page 242)

may be more impressively emphasized, projected into the future and all that sort of flattering thing, the movies will be right on deck representing themselves in action. If art is only good when it serves a functional purpose, then the motion pictures will certainly rate a place among the genuine arts at the Fair.

(From *the New York Times* March 5, 1939)

(承第二四二頁)

刻注意，並且被計畫作為將來的婦人的目的物，但活動影片在放映的時候，依然有牠的地位。假使說，藝術祇是在事務上的效用方面有用處，那麼活動電影在博覽會上許多真正的藝術品中，一定可以佔一個地位。

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「繙譯小問題」專欄

自從上期特闢本欄以來，在這短短的一箇月中，接到了一百多封的來函。這個事實，充份的說明了讀者對於本刊的熱心和愛護。有許多讀者的意見，認為本刊的名稱——名著選譯月刊——在音韻上、口頭上、聽覺上、視覺上，都未能達到盡善盡美的境界。這委實是熱誠愛護本刊的一種表現。我們願以誠懇的態度，來接受這種意見。現在，我們謹向讀者們徵求本刊的『新名』，我們將以大多數讀者的意見來取決這個問題。有幾位熱心的讀者，建議本刊應改名為『譯選』月刊；也有主張把『名著』二字刪掉，逕名為『選譯』月刊的。我們暫不參加意見，靜候大多數讀者的取決。

還有，幾位熱心讀者主張『繙譯小問題』的討論，應擴充到『句』的方面，而不應僅限於『字』的範圍。這當然是我們所願意而且應當接受的。在本刊各期的稿件中，凡是有商榷餘地的『句』或『字』，都希望讀者們隨時提出討論，本欄自當樂予登載。

上期『小問題』的答案，依照收到次序的先後，擇優發表如下：

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| [小問題1] | Pump priming | (十一) 化妝品逸聞 | (之章) |
| (一) 救濟政策 | (之章) | (十二) 化妝品的秘密 | (之章) |
| (二) 打氣政策 | (之章) | (十三) 化妝品的啞謎 | (之章) |
| (三) 雙管齊下 | (程伯屏) | [小問題3] | Infant Industry |
| (四) 『用為抽泄失業者的初期救濟金』 | (陳復良) | (一) 生財啓蒙 | (陳君毅) |
| [小問題2] | Cosmetic Comedy | (二) 小生意經 | (陳君毅) |
| (一) 化妝品趣話 | (施復) | (三) 育嬰展業 | (蔣雪舫) |
| (二) 化妝品喜聞 | (施復) | (四) 幼稚工業 | (施復) |
| (三) 脂粉趣話 | (趙廉) | (五) 不需保護的幼稚工業： | |
| | (趙任鴻) | 一胞五胎發大財 | (趙廉) |
| (四) 拆穿化妝品的西洋鏡 | (趙廉) | (六) 投機之嬰孩事業 | (趙任鴻) |
| (五) 化妝品戲評 | (陳君毅) | (七) 以嬰孩當作生產工業 | (程伯屏) |
| (六) 美容的談諧 | (徐靖) | (八) 嬰孩業運 | (陳復良) |
| (七) 可笑的美容術 | (徐靖) | [小問題4] | [Underdog |
| (八) 化妝品趣談 | (程伯屏) | (一) 喪家之狗……暗指失業人羣 | (程伯屏) |
| (九) 化妝幕 | (阮永淳) | (二) 落魄者 | (之章) |
| (十) 化妝品的趣聞 | (之章) | (三) 弱小 | (陳君毅) |

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