

STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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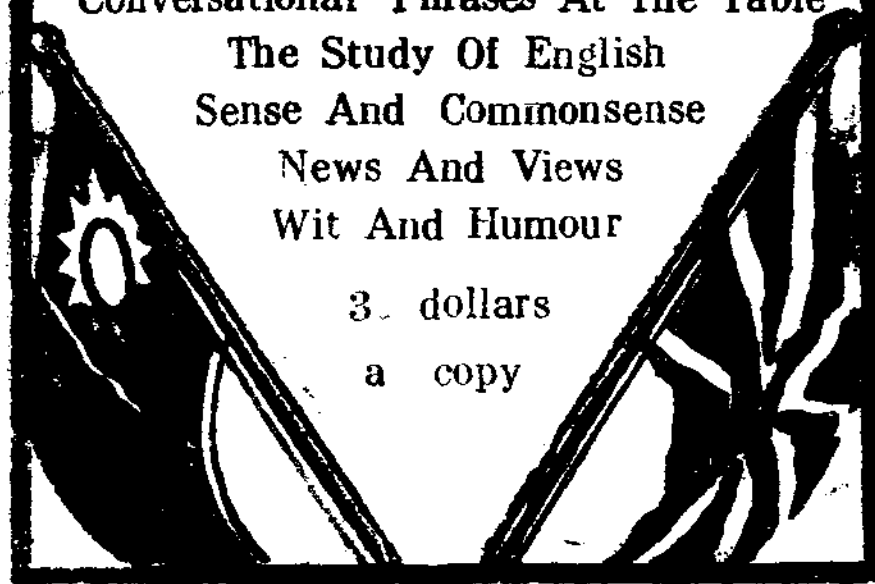
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中英
週刊

PROSPECTS GROW DARKER AND DARKER FOR JAPAN

日本之前途日益暗淡

At sea in the Solomons area, in New Guinea and in Burma, Allied operations have begun on a scale which indicates that the Rising Sun has reached its meridian. Japan must have enjoyed the high-water mark of self-satisfaction last June. Since the Allied counter-offensive opened with the Battle of Midway, a more moderate tone has been heard in public utterances.

This change of temper can be detected by an analysis of broadcasts by the Japanese-controlled Domei and the German-controlled Trans-Ocean agencies. It is confirmed both by the recent warnings of Premier Tojo and by the Axis idiom coined to explain away the defeats at Buna and Guadalcanal—that the forces vanquished by the Allies have “completed their duties.”

Inability to follow up their early spectacular military conquests with a peace treaty which countenanced

在所羅門方面的海上，在新幾內亞，在緬甸，同盟國業已開始較大規模的軍事行動，這正表示「旭日」已經登峯造極，不會再高陞了。去年六月才是日本最得意的時候。自中途島之役，同盟國反攻以來，日本公開發言的話調，已經和緩得多。

這種氣性的改變，我們只要就日本統制的同盟社，與德國統制的海通社所發出的廣播，加以分析，就可以看出來。日本首相東條最近對國內的警告以及軸心解釋在布納及瓜島敗北的新名詞——同盟國所擊敗的日軍業已「完成了他們的任務」——更證實了日本的氣性是與以前兩樣了。

日本人在初期非常的軍事勝利以後，不能誘致對方締結和約，以支持

their gains has caused disappointment and surprise; Hori, the propaganda spokesman in Tokyo, referring to the attack on Pearl Harbour recently, complained that Britain and America were making a fuss about "technical trifles."

Japan's hopes of a negotiated peace in which to digest her loot and prepare for another spring later on have been finally shattered by Gasablanca. In the economic sphere, also, Japan's hopes have encountered serious set backs.

She sadly needed peace to develop her grandiose notion of the "Co-prosperity Sphere." It promised "plenty for all" but it is still only in the transitional phase of "co-endurance." "Greater East Asia," a clever pseudonym for "Greater Japan," has so far proved unsatisfying to all parties concerned. Widespread disillusion has been wrought by nearly a year's experience of "Co-prosperity." Delegates were expected from all over "Greater East Aisa" to the literary conference at

他們的收獲，這件事引起了失望與驚愕；東京宣傳部發言人堀氏，最近提到珍珠港之役時，還發牢騷，說英美對於「技術的小問題」，議論紛紛，大驚小怪。

日本想藉議和來消化她的贓物，並作下次侵略的準備；卡薩布蘭卡的會議最後把她的希望打得粉碎了。在經濟的範圍裏，日本的希望，也遭遇到嚴重的挫折。

她極其需要平和來發揮她的「共榮圈」的誇大的幻想。牠許了「大家富裕」，可是目下仍然是在「共同受苦」的狀態中。「大東亞」，「大日本」的巧妙的假名，對於一切有關的民族與國家，業已證明是不滿意的。總之，日本的掠奪政策是完全為她自己的利益而推行的。約摸一年的「共榮」經驗已引起普遍的幻滅之感。去年十一月東京舉行學術會議時，日本希望「大東亞」

Tokyo in November and the occasion was heralded as an unprecedented demonstration of oriental solidarity. When the conference was opened it consisted, in fact, of a swarm of Japanese publicists plus a handful of Chinese including one or two from Manchuria and one from Mongolia. Siam, Indo-China and the Philippines did not appear in the picture at all.

The plans for a closely concerted counter-offensive in the Far East are gradually emerging from the Casablanca Conference. The conversations between Field-Marshal Sir John Dill, General Arnold, Head of the United States Air Forces and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking and the conferences in Delhi with General Wavell and General Stilwell and the meeting of General Wavell with General MacArthur, are indicative of the powerful combination that will soon confront Japan.

Shipping losses constitute the chief peril to Japan in war and commerce, for she cannot replace

各地方都有代表赴會。而且事前宣傳認為這會是遠東團結的空前的表現。等到會議開幕時，事實上，與會的不過一羣日本記者，少數中國人之中還有一二個由滿洲去的，一個由蒙古去的。暹羅，緬甸，安南，和非列賓沒有一個出席。

由卡薩布蘭卡會議所產生的，遠東方面同盟國密切合作的反攻計劃，已經漸漸地露面了。狄爾上將，美國空軍總司令安諾將軍，與蔣委員長在重慶的談話；與史狄魏爾將軍在印度德里的會議，魏菲爾將軍與麥克亞瑟將軍的會晤——這一切都表示將有對付日本的強大聯合行動。

船隻之損失構成日本在戰爭中與商業上的主要危機，因為她補充船隻的力量遠不如聯合國。儘管太平洋戰

LIFE AND LETTERS

SQUIRE BROWN SPEAKS TO HIS SON

By Thomas Hughes

Indeed the Squire's words deserved to have their effect for they had

been the result of much anxious thought. All the way up to London he had

ships as easily as can the United Nations. It is encouraging that in spite of our initial disasters, the balance of naval losses since the fall of Singapore has been moving slowly in our favour.

From February 15, 1942, until the end of January, 1943, Japanese losses in all categories of warships totalled 117. These figures take no account of Japanese losses in various auxiliary craft such as armed merchant cruisers, sea-plane tenders, troop transports, landing boats, cargo ships and midget submarines totalling about 125 vessels.

During the same period, Japan's air losses in all theatres are estimated at 2,435 planes. Guadalcanal alone is said to have cost her over 50,000 troops, 800 planes and 57 ships sunk.

爭爆發以來，我們初期的損失慘重，

自新加坡失陷以後，海軍損失的比較

已漸漸於我們有利，這一點是令人興

奮的。

從一九四二年二月十五日起，到一九四三年正月月底止，日本所有一切兵艦的損失總數為一百一十七艘。這

個數字不包括日本各種補助船隻的損失。各種補充船隻如武裝商船巡洋艦

，海上飛機母艦，軍隊運輸艦，登陸小艇，貨船，小潛水艇，損失總數為

一百二十五艘。同期間，日本在各戰

場的空軍損失，估計的數目是飛機二

千四百三十五架。僅以瓜島一役而論

，日軍損失五萬人，飛機擊落八百架

，船隻擊沈者五十七艘。

pondered⁷ what he should say to Tom *by way of parting advice;⁸ something that the boy could *keep in his head ready for use.⁹ BY way of assisting meditation¹⁰ he had even *gone the length of¹¹ taking out his flint¹² and steel, and tinder,¹³ and *hammering away¹⁴ for a quarter of an hour till he manufactured a light for his long cheroot,¹⁵ which he silently puffed.

*To condense the Squire's meditation it was somewhat as follows:¹⁶ "I won't tell him to read his Bible and love and serve God; if he won't do that for his mother's sake and teaching, he won't for mine."¹⁷ Shall I *go into¹⁸ the sort of temptations¹⁹ he'll meet with? No, I can't do that. *Never do²⁰ for an old fellow to go into such things

with a boy. He won't understand me. Do him more harm than good *ten to one.²¹ Shall I tell him to mind his work, and say he's sent to school to *make himself a good scholar?²² Well, but he isn't sent to school for that—*at any rate,²³ not for that mainly. *I don't care a straw for Greek particles,²⁴ no more does his mother. What is he sent to school for? Well, partly because he wanted to go. If he'll²⁵ only *turn out²⁶ a brave, helpful, truth—telling Englishman, and a gentleman, and a Christian, that's all I want," thought the squire: and upon this view of the case *framed his last words of advice to Tom.²⁷

From Tom Brown's
School Days.

NOTES

1. 鄉紳白朗。
2. 適當。
3. 效果。
4. 充分焦思的結果。
5. 沈思，默想。
6. 作為臨別箴言。
7. 記在心上，以備應用。
8. = go so far as to, 甚至於。
9. 打火器。
10. 引火物。
11. 敲打(取火)。
12. 方頭雪茄煙。
13. 鄉紳的思慮，簡約言之，大概如下。
14. = for my sake and teaching.
15. 論到，涉及。
16. 誘惑。
17. = It will never do.....
18. 多半，十之八九。
19. = he is.
20. 把自己造成一位好的學者。
21. 無論如何。
22. 希臘文的不變詞(如接詞等)我毫不介意。
23. = he will.
24. 變為。
25. 構成他對湯姆的及後箴言。

IDIOMATIC PHRASES

FOOT

To foot up: to sum up, 總結.

Foot up the account, please.

To foot the bill: to pay, 付賬.

He bought a number of expensive presents and left his father to foot the bill.

At one's feet: as one's disciple, subject, etc, 如弟子或臣民等.

He is at her feet.

Boswell was always at the feet of Samuel Johnson.

To carry one off one's feet: to greatly excite, 非常激動.

At last the speech carried those present off their feet.

They shouted 'Down with the tyrant aggressors.'

To find (or know) the length of one's feet: to learn one's weaknesses, 知人之弱點.

If you find the length of his feet, you can manage him easily.

To have ball at one's feet: to see one's way to success, 知道成功之路.

He works rather hard. I'm sure that he has the ball at his feet.

To have one's foot in the grave: to be near death, 將死.

He is too old and has one foot in the grave.

To have a hand like a foot: to be clumsy, 笨拙.

You'll break the vase if you are not careful. You have a hand like a foot.

To keep one's feet: not to fall, 站穩.

Keep your feet: If you fall down, you'll break your neck.

To measure another's foot by one's own last: to judge others by oneself, 以己度人.

It is not always safe to measure another's foot by one's own last.

On foot: walking, 步行.

He will come on foot.

On one's feet: standing, in health; with a livelihood, 站立, 健康; 經濟獨立.

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH

ENGLISH MEALS

The English take four meals, breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner. Breakfast is generally *a substantial meal,¹ not just² rolls³ and coffee. *As a rule,⁴ it *consists of⁵ bacon⁶ and eggs, toast,⁷ bread and butter, marmalade,* and tea or coffee. Lunch is taken about noon, and cold meat is the *principal dish.⁹ Afternoon tea follows between four and five o'clock. At about seven o'clock

He is getting well, and will soon be on his feet.

After her graduation from the college she will be on her feet.

To put one's foot down: to take up a firm position, 站立不動, 表示堅決.

He is putting his foot down in the matter.

To but one's foot in it: to make a serious or amusing mistake, 犯嚴重或可笑的錯誤.

Whenever he opens her mouth, she puts her foot in it.

To put one's best foot forward (or foremost): to make every effort, 竭全力.

If you are going to finish that work in time, you'll have to put your best foot forward.

To set a plan (agitation, movement, etc.) on foot: to start it, 開始.

America has set on foot a two-ocean navy programme.

To set (put, have) one's foot on the neck of: entirely subdue, 完全制服.

Hitler has set foot on the neck of Western Europe.

To stand on one's own foot: to trust one's own powers, 信任自己.

You must stand on your own foot; don't expect too much from others.

To tread under foot: to oppress, 壓迫.

A despotic ruler treads under foot the rights of his subjects.

CONVERSATIONAL PHRASES AT THE TABLE

Host or Hostess:	Guest:
*Do you take tea or coffee? ¹	Tea, please.
Will you have tea or coffee?	
How much sugar, one or two lumps? ²	One, please.
Can I give you a little more bacon?	No sugar, thank you.
*Would you like a second helping of plum pudding? ³	Yes, please.
Do have a little more *fruit salad. ⁴	No, thank you.
	No, *I'd rather not, ⁴ thank you.
	Well, just a very little, please.

(Note, when you accept, you use "please"; when you refuse, you use "thank you.")

dinner is taken, and this consists of *three or four courses,¹⁰ which are served on dishes.¹¹ Each person has a knife, fork, spoon, serviette,¹² a plate,¹³ and one or two glasses.¹⁴ The meal begins with soup, which we take with a spoon. Then follows fish, meat, vegetables, such as potatoes,¹⁵ carrots,¹⁶ beans,¹⁷ peas,¹⁸ or cauliflower.¹⁹ Wine is usually drunk with the dinner, especially champagne²⁰ if a dinner party is given. Dessert²¹ consists of pudding,²² cheese,²³ or fruit, such as apples, pears, grapes, oranges, and bananas. Tea or coffee finishes the meal. The table is covered with a table cloth, and flowers are *artistically arranged to give a pleasing effect.²⁴

The lower and middle classes take dinner at noon, and supper in the evening, while the upper classes have lunch at noon, and dine in the evening.

NOTES

1. 結實的餐。 2. =only. 3. 麵包捲。 4. 大概。 5. 爲……所合成。 6. 醃豬肉。 7. 烤的麵包片。 8. 果醬。 9. 主要的食品。 10. 三道或四道菜。 11. 鉢盆。 12. 食棹拭布。 13. 盤, 碟。 14. 高杯子。 15. 馬鈴薯。 16. 甜蘿蔔。 17. 大豆。 18. 豌豆。 19. 菜花。 20. 香檳酒。 21. 尾食。 22. 布丁 (餐後所食之糕餅)。 23. 酪餅。 24. 排列精雅, 令人愉快。 25. 下層及中層階級。



HOW MUCH FOR THIS LOT

*Pass the salt,⁷ please.

*Would you mind passing the salt, please?⁸

*May I trouble you for the mustard,⁹ please?

Notes

1. 你飲茶還是喝咖啡。 2. 塊。 3. 你願意再吃點梅子布丁嗎？ 4. I would rather not have a second helping..... 5. 水菓生菜。 6. 只要一點。 7. 請把鹽遞給我。 8. 可否請你把鹽遞給我。 9. 我可麻煩你把芥末遞給我嗎？

THE STUDY OF ENGLISH

Words Derived From Proper Names

The study of words derived from the names of persons and places forms a very interesting subject. It helps you to understand their meanings more clearly and to make use of them with ease and correctness. The list of such words may be quite long. What are tabulated and explained here, however, simply consist of those words that are more or less familiar to the average Chinese student of English. Some of these words point to the places where the things were first made or used, while others refer to the names of their inventors. The sign < means 'is derived from.'

WORD	MEANING	DERIVATION
academy	place of study, 學院.	< Academus, who gave his name to a grove near Athens in which the philosopher Plato taught.
atlas	book of maps, 地圖集.	< Atlas, name of Greek god, who bore the universe on his shoulders.
bayonet	blade for stab- bing attached to a gun, 刺刀.	< Boyonne, a town in France.
camellia	plant with ever- green leaves and white or pink roselike flowers, 山茶花.	< Kamel, the Jesuit botanist, seventeenth century.
champagne wine,	香檳酒.	< Champagne, a district in France.
currant	dried small gra- pes, 乾葡萄.	< Corinth, a city in Greece.
dahlia	plant with showy flowers of many colours, 天竺牡丹.	< Dahl, a Swedish botanist, who introduced it from Mexico.

SENSE AND COMMONSENSE

TREES, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES

In the parks and woods there are several kinds of trees, such as the oak,¹ pine,² and walnut. The leaves of the palm⁵ tree are evergreen,⁶ but many other trees have green leaves, only in the Spring⁷ and Summer time. In the Autumn the leaves are red and brown, and at the *approach of Winter⁸ they fall from the branches, and the ground becomes covered with the dead foliage.⁹

The orchards contain apple trees and pear trees, and the fruit when ripe is eaten or made into jam,¹¹ *apple tarts,¹² and puddings.¹³

The wood of trees is used in the making of many articles,¹⁴ such as tables, chairs, doors, windows, boxes, and so on.

There is a great variety¹⁵ of cultivated¹⁶ flowers in the garden, but the most popular¹⁷ are roses, pansies,¹⁸ tulips,¹⁹ carnations,²⁰ dahlias, lilies,²² and chrysanthemums.²³ These give an *exquisite perfume,²⁴ and make the garden lovely.

Wild flowers grow in the woods and meadows, and there we find the daisy²⁵ with its yellow centre, the *lemon-coloured primrose,²⁶ the yellow buttercup,²⁷ and the red poppy,²⁸ from which opium²⁹ is made. Flowers, whether wild or cultivated, are placed on the dining-room table in order to give a pleasing appearance.

Vegetables and greens³⁰ grow in a kitchen garden. The principal are potatoes, cabbages,³¹ cauliflower,³² lettuce,³³ beans, peas, carrots,³⁴ and onions.³⁵

NOTES

1. 橡樹。2. 松。3. 榆。4. 胡桃樹。5. 棕樹。6. 長青的。7. Spring
..... Winter, 通常不用大寫, 但英國人喜用大寫。8. 冬之來臨。9. 落葉。
10. 果樹園。11. 果醬。12. 蘋果餡子的點心。13. 布丁。14. 物品。15.
種類繁多。16. 栽培的。17. 知名的。18. 三色堇。19. 鬱金香。20. 荷蘭
石竹。21. 天竺牡丹。22. 百合花。23. 菊花。24. 絕的芳香。25. 雛
菊。26. 檸檬色的櫻草。27. 金鳳花。28. 罌粟。29. 鴉片。30. 青菜(常
用多數)。31. 黃芽白。32. 菜花。33. 高苣。34. 胡蘿蔔。35. 洋蔥。

NEWS AND VIEWS

I. *B.B.C.¹ Shows *What Japanese Militarism Means?

The B.B.C. recently gave the *second of a series of programmes³ designed *to show what Japanese militarism means in thought and action among the peoples of *occupied territories⁵ and in *Japan's conduct of the war.⁶

The broadcast *took the form of a dialogue and a narrative⁷ dealing with the *subjugation and exploitation⁸ of Korea,⁹ Formosa¹⁰ and Manchuria,¹¹ the *drug traffic¹² and the *invariable Japanese charge against others of "lack of sincerity."¹³

The *Nanking atrocities¹⁴ of 1937 and the subsequent events were brought to the attention of listeners and the point was stressed¹⁶ that although China has been resisting for six years her *determination to fight ~~on~~ is today stronger than ever.

II. 1,063 Jap Ships Sunk, Crippled since *Pearl Harbour²

A *grand total³ of 1,063

Japanese warships and merchantmen,⁴ including those destroyed⁵ in the latest Bismarck Sea battle,⁶ has been destroyed or *temporarily put out of action⁷ since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour over 14 months ago.

The total figure⁸ included 150 Japanese warships, 73 of which were listed⁹ as destroyers.¹⁰ Twenty-eight other warships were probably sunk and 189 damaged. The grand total of warships sunk, probably sunk or damaged, was 368. Non-combatant¹¹ Japanese ships sunk totalled¹² 251; probably sunk, 251; and damaged, 193; making a total of 695.

Against this grand total of 1,063 Japanese ships permanently or temporarily put out of action, the United States' losses were: 71 warships sunk¹ including 22 destroyers; 13 ships overdue¹³ and presumed lost;¹⁴ and nine destroyed to *prevent capture.¹⁵

III. U.S. Shipyards¹ Construct² 480 Ships in February

In February, American shipyards constructed a total of 480 warships and other vessels. The U.S. Maritime Commission announces that this figure includes 130 merchantmen, totaling 1,239,200 tons.

This brings the construction of merchantmen in the first two months of 1943 to 236 ships—more than the number of ships delivered in the first six months of 1942.

IV. Unrest and Resistance Sweep Occupied Europe

Unrest and open rebellion in German-occupied territory are increasing. Small but sharp battles between German troops and French patriots have broken out at Brest, following a series of attacks by guerrilla fighters against German personnel and property in the town.

Tension prevails in Paris where the Germans have built barricades in many streets, while hitherto unprotected barracks and officers' cantons are being barbed-wired and sandbagged. Two regiments of German troops

are due to arrive in Paris soon. There are already 600 German tanks stationed in the French capital.

Other messages received here in London reveal that disorder is rife in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, and in Zagreb, capital of Croatia. German infantry, artillery and machine gun detachments are on the alert in both cities.

V. Safety Devices Protect Lives of Seamen

So efficient are the new safety devices for seamen that 87 out of every 100 men are now saved from lost cargo ships. Once in life-boats or on rafts fewer than two per cent lost their lives and five out of six survivors are picked up within 24 hours.

This was revealed in London recently by Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport.

Four devices, said Lord Leathers, have proved their worth in life saving and these devices were explained as follows: (1) The safety lamp. This is an electric torch which is fastened on to the survivor's tunic and shows a

red light. (2) The *motor boat.¹¹ Every cargo ship has one motor boat and bigger ships have two. Their job is to keep the life —boats together and tow rafts to life - boats.

(3) *protective clothing.¹² This is a fine cotton tunic strong, light and water—

proof.¹³ With the clothing is an oil for massage¹⁴ purposes. (4) More sustaining rations.¹⁵ A greater variety, including *malted milk¹⁶ and *concentrated vitamin chocolates,¹⁷ has now been introduced in all life—boats.

Notes

I. British Broadcasting Corporation, 英國廣播公司。2. 講日本帝國主義的意義之第二套廣播節目。3. 目的在。4. 5. 佔領的區域。6. 日本的作戰行爲。7. 採取對話及敘述的方式。8. 壓制與剝削。9. 朝鮮。10. 台灣。11. 滿洲。12. 毒藥貿易。13. 日本—貫地攻擊人家缺乏誠意。14. 南京暴行。15. 後來的事件。16. 加重。17. 決心繼續作戰。

II. 1. 受傷。2. 珍珠港。3. 總數。4. 商船。5. 燬壞。6. 俾斯麥克海戰。7. 暫時失却作用。8. 數目。9. 登記。10. 驅逐艦。11. 非戰鬥的。12. 總數爲。13. 過時未歸隊。14. 假定是損失了。15. 以免被俘。

III. 1. 船塢。2. 建造。3. 其他船隻。4. 美國海事委員會。5. 交付。

IV. 1. 不安與抵抗風靡佔領的歐洲。2. 叛變。3. 劇烈的。4. 法國西北部城市。5. 游擊戰士。6. 德國人員。7. 巴黎空氣緊張。8. 軍用障礙物。9. 兵營。10. 軍官的酒店。11. 裝鐵絲網。12. 安置沙袋。13. 團。14. 六百乘德國坦克車駐在法京。15. 盛行。16. 南斯拉夫國。17. 哥羅西亞, 南斯拉夫之一省。18. 步兵。19. 砲隊。20. 機關槍支隊。21. 警戒。

V. 1. 發明之事物。2. 海員。3. 有效。4. 沉沒的船。5. 救生艇。6. 筏。7. 生存者。8. 軍事運輸部大臣。9. 安全燈。10. 電筒。11. 緊身衣。12. 汽艇。12. 保護衣。13. 不透水。14. 按摩。15. 更持久的口糧。16. 麥芽乳。17. 濃厚的維他命朱古律糖。

WIT AND HUMOUR

In a *recent radio speech¹ *Dr. Goebbels² reminded the Germans that they don't seem to realize what the Fuehrer³ has done for them. Of course that's the secret of Hitler's success.

.....

A four-year-old boy *went visiting with his parents,⁴ who proudly *displayed his accomplishments.⁵ The hostess *patted the youngster's head,⁶ and rewarded⁷ him with an orange. The boy accepted it, silently.

"The nice lady gave you an orange," his mother reminded, "so what do you say to the nice lady?"

The boy extended⁸ the orange to the nice lady, and said: " *Peel it."⁹

.....

The *elderly spinsters¹⁰ were *looking after two *evacuee children.¹² Later a third arrived, aged eleven. On his first evening he was allowed to sit up with his hostesses¹³ after the other children had gone to bed.

*Polite boredom set in.¹⁴ At about a quarter to ten the lad *could not bear it any longer.¹⁵

"Well," he said brightly, "If you two would like to *pop out for a quick one, I'll keep my eyes on the kids upstairs."¹⁶

.....

The woman was *applying for a divorce.¹⁷ * "Your lordship," she said, "he broke every dish in the house over my head and treated me cruelly."

"Did your husband apologise or express regret over his actions at the time?" asked the judge.²⁰

"No, your lordship, the ambulance²¹ took him away before he could speak to me."

Theirs was an "international" match.²² He was Irish and she Scottish, but things went smoothly till he took a woman friend of theirs out to lunch. Knowing his wife was not of a jealous type,²³ he told her about it in the evening. To his surprise, she was furious.²⁴

"But, my dear," he protested,²⁵ "you often go out to lunch with men friends²⁶ and I don't make a fuss.²⁷ What's the difference?" "The difference is the bill,"²⁸ she snapped.²⁹ "In one case you pay for it; in the other I save it."

NOTES

- 1. 最近的廣擴演說。
- 2. 戈培爾博士(德國宣傳部長)。
- 3. 領袖(德語)。
- 4. 同他的父母出去拜訪人。
- 5. 誇耀他的成就。
- 6. 拍少年的頭。
- 7. 賞給。
- 8. 交給。
- 9. 把它剃皮。
- 10. 年長的未婚小姐。
- 11. 照顧。
- 12. 疏散下鄉的孩子。
- 13. 女主人。
- 14. 拘謹對坐使他開始感到無聊。
- 15. 再忍受不住了。
- 16. 跑出去找一個伶俐的孩子。
- 17. 請求離。
- 18. 閣下。
- 19. 道歉或表示懊悔。
- 20. 審判官。
- 21. 救護車。
- 22. 國際。
- 23. 屬於忌妒的-類。
- 24. 憤怒。
- 25. 抗議。
- 26. 男朋友。
- 27. 我不吵鬧。
- 28. 賬單。
- 29. 突然憤怒地說。——按蘇格蘭人多怪吝，英格蘭人常常取笑他們。

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英大使館
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營業部：
桂林樂羣路
四十二號