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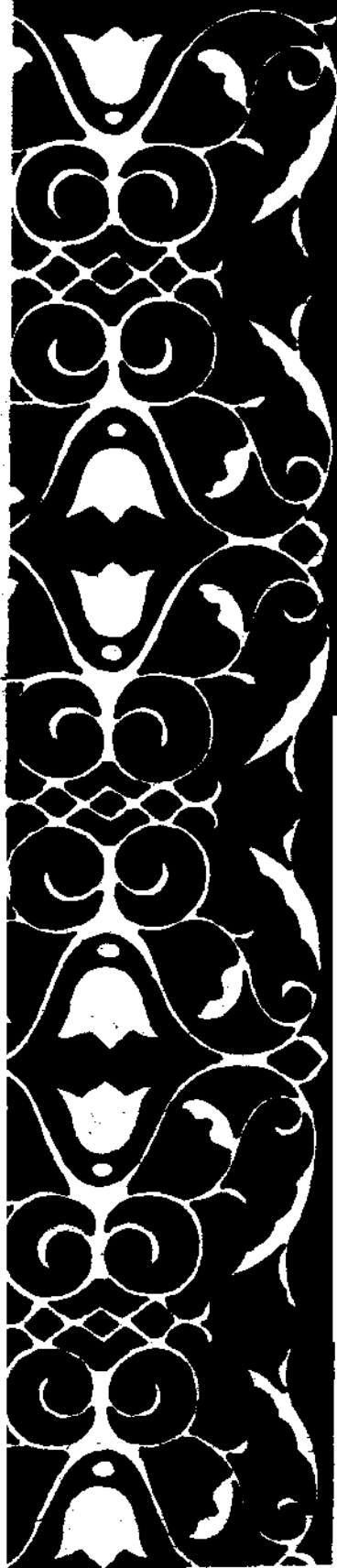
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# A UNITED NATIONS GUARD FORCE

By TRYGVE LIE

*(A Speech Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association, Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 10, 1948.)*

I am well aware that confidence in the ability of the United Nations to keep the peace and to build a better world has been shaken, not only in this country, but in a very large part of the world.

The undeniable fact that the United Nations has done well in many matters, that it has important \*accomplishments to its credit<sup>1</sup> \*in many fields<sup>2</sup>, has not offset<sup>3</sup> in the minds of people the equally undeniable fact that the nations have not yet succeeded in making the Organization work in regard to other very important matters.

Yet the very disappointment and dismay which the world has felt at the disagreements and stalemates<sup>4</sup> of the past two years have served to show the extent to which the aims and purposes of the United Nations as it was founded at \*San Francisco<sup>5</sup> continue to \*command the loyalty of people<sup>6</sup> everywhere.

This loyalty is strong among men and women and children in all of the lands of the earth. It serves as a warning to all those who might be willing to cripple or betray the United Nations. It is the foundation upon which we must build in the future.

We must do everything within our power to strengthen the United Nations and we must avoid doing anything at all to damage it.

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1. 令人稱譽的成就. 2. 在許多的部門中. 3. 抵銷, 平衡. 4. 無法行動或無可作為之地位; 完全停頓. 5. 舊金山. 6. 得人民的信賴.

We must ask ourselves in what directions the United Nations has not made satisfactory progress, and why, and we must seek means of overcoming these difficulties in the future, insofar as it lies within our power to do so.

The principal reasons for our disappointment are not difficult to find.

Whenever the United Nations has failed to act decisively or effectively in these first three years of its young life the causes can be found in the conflict between \*the Great Powers<sup>1</sup> and in the resistance of special national interests to the greater good of the world community.

We cannot change this situation overnight or eliminate its causes. The United Nations cannot, \*of itself<sup>2</sup>, \*bring about<sup>3</sup> a settlement of \*the East-West conflict<sup>4</sup>. The most fundamental of the questions on which there is conflict, \*the Peace Treaties<sup>5</sup>, have not been made the responsibility of the United Nations, but of \*the Council of Foreign Ministers<sup>6</sup> and of traditional diplomatic channels<sup>7</sup>.

The United Nations can, however, exert a strong, moderating influence on this conflict in the direction of \*ultimate conciliation<sup>8</sup>—and, indeed, it is already doing so.

Furthermore, the other nations and all the peoples of the world can make it clear that they regard this conflict as one that must be settled peacefully in accordance with \*the United Nations Charter<sup>9</sup> and that whatever differences may persist in the future, the United Nations as a world organization, including all sides, must be preserved.

Changes in the Charter or structure of the Organization would not \*of themselves<sup>10</sup> resolve any of the basic difficulties between

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1. 大的強國. 2. 僅其本身(不藉外力幫助). 3. 實現. 4. 東歐西歐的衝突. 5. 和約. 6. 外長會議. 7. 方法; 途徑. 8. 最終的和洽. 9. 聯合國憲章. 10. (見註 2).

the United Nations and the Soviet Union, or among the Great Powers generally. On the contrary, if such changes resulted in splitting the Organization, the United Nations, and with it the hope of preventing a third world war, would be destroyed.

There are, however, possibilities for developing the power and influence of the United Nations as it now exists and even in the presence of this Great Power conflict.

There is, for example, \*Article 43 of the Charter<sup>1</sup>. This Article specifically \*calls for<sup>2</sup> the provision of armed forces by the \*member nations<sup>3</sup> for service \*on call of the Security Council<sup>4</sup>. It also provides that \*agreements to this effect<sup>5</sup> shall be negotiated as soon as possible \*on the initiative of<sup>6</sup> the Security Council.

\*The Military Staff Committee of the United Nations<sup>7</sup>, which consists of representatives of the Five Great Powers, was given the task of \*drawing up<sup>8</sup> recommendations<sup>9</sup> for the establishment of these forces and it made a report to the Security Council on April 30, 1947,—more than a year ago.

All five members of the Military Staff Committee agreed on three important points. They agreed on the desirability of establishing these forces promptly. They agreed that the five Great Powers should contribute initially the major part of these forces. They agreed upon overall<sup>10</sup> international command of these forces during their period of employment by the Security Council, although they remain at other times part of the respective national armed forces.

There were important points on which the Powers could not agree. They failed to agree where the forces should be based while awaiting call. They also failed to agree on the size and strength of the forces, and as to whether each of the five Powers

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1. 憲章第 43 條.    2. 要求, 需要.    3. 會員國.    4. 聽候安理會的召喚.  
5. 大意如此之協商.    6. 由...發端.    7. 聯合國軍事參謀委員會.    8. 草擬, 擬具.  
9. 建議, 意見.    10. 包括一切的; 全般的; 總的.

should be asked for contributions of land, sea and air forces that would be equal in strength and composition, or merely comparable with each other.

The Security Council discussed the report during June and July 1947 without reaching a decision and since then the matter has lain dormant<sup>1</sup>.

I do not wish to enter into the disagreements on this question but I do not think that there can be any dispute about the fact that the Security Council must have a force to \*back up<sup>2</sup> its decisions. All the five Great Powers have agreed on that, time and again. I do not know how rapidly it may be possible to compose the differences that have \*up to now<sup>3</sup> prevented the conclusion of the Military Agreements under Article 43. However long it takes, I believe that efforts to put this Article into full effect should be continuous and pursued with vigor. It is possible that a beginning could be made now through the establishment of a comparatively small guard force, as distinct from a \*striking force<sup>4</sup>. Such a force could be recruited<sup>5</sup> by the Secretary-General and placed \*at the disposal of<sup>6</sup> the Security Council. Such a force would have been extremely valuable to us in the past and it would undoubtedly be very valuable in the future.

Even a small United Nations force would command respect, for it would have all the authority of the United Nations behind it. I do not think of a single case that has been dealt with by the Security Council \*so far<sup>7</sup> in which a large force would have been needed to act for the United Nations, provided that a small United Nations guard force of some kind had been available for immediate duty at the proper time.

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1. dormant ['dɔ:mənt], 睡眠的, 不動的. 2. 支持, 作後盾. 3. 直到如今.  
4. 巨大的力量. 5. 召喚入伍. 6. 由...處置. 7. 迄今.

I hope that some \*preliminary action<sup>1</sup> along this line can be taken very soon, pending settlement by the Great powers of their differences over the final form of the Military Agreements they will make with the Security Council. Such action would strengthen the United Nations, because it would add to the ability of the Organization to exert its authority. It would also be a timely demonstration to the world that the Member Governments are determined to make a beginning at least toward \*putting into effect the provisions of the Charter<sup>2</sup> for the enforcement of peace.

I cannot conclude my remarks today without calling once more upon all of you to hold steadfast in your faith in the United Nations. The United Nations requires the whole-hearted and constant support of every decent man and woman in the world. The United Nations is today the greatest influence in the world for peace and understanding between the Nations. It is the one \*common denominator<sup>3</sup> among all nations and all political creeds<sup>4</sup>. It is the one great hope of humanity for a better world for everybody. It is our hope for Peace.

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1. 籌備之舉. 2. 執行憲章條文. 3. 公分母 (此處指切合於公共利益的事).  
4. 信條.

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## QUIZ

1. What country is known as the Storehouse of the world?
2. Does lightning fertilize the soil?
3. How did "reckoning without one's host" originate?
4. How do American and European plan hotels differ?
5. Why is a sailor called "Jack"?

*(Please turn to answers on page 29)*

## SPECIMENS OF TALKIE-TEXTS

## 電影脚本拔萃

## THE DEVIL IS A WOMAN

(A Paramount Picture)

## Part 8

38. (*Confused voices*).  
(嘈雜的人聲)
39. *Secretary*: Ooop!  
秘書：噢!
40. *Coachman*: Your Excellency?  
馬車夫：大人?
41. *Paquito*: Who are you? I've had just about enough of this.  
Take off your mask.  
縣長：你是誰？這已經够了。取下你的假面吧。
42. *Coachman*: Come at once! By this time he may be dead!  
Perhaps they're both dead!  
馬：快去！現在他也許已經死了！也許他們兩個都死了！
43. *Paquito*: Who may be dead by this time? Make yourself  
clear.  
縣：誰也許已經死了。說清楚一點。
44. *Coachman*: A duel!  
馬：決鬪呀!
45. *Paquito*: A duel!  
縣：決鬪?
46. *Coachman*: They wanted me to drive them but I said "no."  
馬：他們要坐我的車去，但是我拒絕了。
47. *Paquito*: To arms!  
縣：準備接戰!
48. (*rain*)  
(雨聲)



49 *Paquito*: Guns! Horses! Why don't you put up your umbrella? It's raining!

縣：鎗呀！馬呀！你爲什麼不撐傘？正在下雨！

50 (*rain—confused noises*)

(雨聲——騷擾聲)

51 (*rain*)

(雨聲)

52 *Pascual's Second*: We will have to hurry, sir. The police might come. If there are no further objections, select your pistol. You will be placed back to back, march twelve paces. I will count three and you will then be at liberty to kill each other. I hope your injury will be slight, sir.

巴斯卡的副手：先生，我們非趕快走不可。警察也許要來了。如果沒有什麼異議的話，請即選定你的手鎗。你們兩人背對背，各向前走十二步。我將喊一二三，喊到三的時候，你們可以互相射擊。先生，我希望你不會受到重傷。

53 (*rain*)

(雨聲)

54 *Antonio*: Well, Concha, I might as well say goodbye. One never knows. Anything I might want to say to you now would sound silly.

安：好吧，康莎，我要和你告別了。這是誰也不曉得的。現在再要向你來說什麼話，聽了便有點傻氣呢。

55 *Concha*: If we had never met, this couldn't have happened. Oh, Antonio!

康：如果我們沒有遇見的話，就不會這樣的事發生吧。啊，安東尼？

56 *Concha*: You forced this on him, Pascual. This is murder! Listen to me, Pascualite. You never loved me or you wouldn't do this.

康：巴斯卡，這次關是你勉強他的。這無異是謀殺！巴斯卡，你聽我說吧。你從來沒有真心愛過我，要是愛過的話，你就不會做這樣的事情。

**WORLD'S GREATEST STORIES RETOLD**

**DAVID COPPERFIELD**

BY CHARLES DICKENS\*\*

I was born (as I have been informed and believe) on a Friday, at twelve o'clock at night, at Blunderstone in Suffolk. I was a posthumous child. My father's eyes had been closed upon the light of this world six months when mine opened upon it. Miss Betsey Trotwood, an aunt of my father's, and consequently a great-aunt of mine, arrived on the afternoon of the day I was born, and explained to my mother (who was very much afraid of her) that she meant to provide for her child, which was to be a girl.

My aunt said never a word when she learnt that it was a boy and not a girl, but took her bonnet by the strings in the manner of a sling, aimed a blow at the doctor's head with it, put it on bent, walked out, and never came back. She vanished like a discontented fairy.

The first objects that assume a distinct presence before me, as I look far back into the blank of my infancy, are my mother, with her pretty air and youthful shape, and Peggotty, my old nurse, with no shape at all, and with cheeks and arms so red and hard that I wondered the birds didn't peck her in preference to apples.

I remember a few years later a gentleman with beautiful black hair and whiskers walking home from church on Sunday with us; and, somehow, I didn't like him or his deep voice, and I was jealous that his hand should touch my mother's in touching me—which it did.

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本欄介紹世界文學名著大意，文字平易，故事簡要，使讀者得用最短的時和最省的精力獲得一種世界文學名著的概念。凡想讀原著而覺其文字艱深，卷帙浩繁，無從讀起的讀者，請先讀本欄，當極有裨益。——編者。

\*\* 迭更斯 (1812-1870) 英國小說家，出身貧苦，而其作品即以描寫貧民生活為特色。著有小說極多，皆極成功之作，而其 "David Copperfield" (1849) 及 "A Tale of Two Cities" (1859) 兩書，流行尤廣，論者認為係迭氏代表之作。

It must have been about this time that, waking up from an uncomfortable doze one night. I found Peggotty and my mother both in tears, and both talking.

“Not such a one as this Mr Copperfield wouldn't have liked,” said Peggotty. “That I say, and that I swear!”

“Good heavens!” cried my mother. “You'll drive me mad! How can you have the heart to say such bitter things to me, when you are well aware that out of this place I haven't a single friend to turn to?”

But the following Sunday I saw the gentleman with the black whiskers again, and he walked home from church with us, and gradually I became used to seeing him and knowing him as Mr Murdstone.

It was on my return from a visit to Yarmouth, where I went with Peggotty to spend a fortnight at her brother's, that I found my mother married to Mr Murdstone. They were sitting by the fire in the best parlour when I came in.

I gave him my hand. After a moment of suspense, I went and kissed my mother. I could not look at her, I could not look at him; I knew quite well he was looking at us both. As soon as I could creep away, I crept upstairs, and cried myself to sleep.

A word of encouragement, of pity for my childish ignorance, of welcome home, of reassurance to me that it *was* home, might have made me dutiful to him in my heart henceforth, instead of in my hypocritical outside, and might have made me respect instead of hating him.

Miss Murdstone arrived next day; she was dark, like her brother, and greatly resembled him in face and voice. Firmness was the grand quality on which both of them took their stand.

I soon fell into disgrace over my lessons. I never could do them with my mother satisfactorily with the Murdstones sitting by; their influence upon me was like the fascination of two snakes on a wretched young bird.

One dreadful morning, when the lessons had turned out even more badly than usual, Mr Murdstone seized hold of me and twisted my head under his arm preparatory to beating me with a cane. At the first stroke I caught the hand with which he held

me, in my mouth, between my teeth, and bit it through. He beat me then as if he would have beaten me to death. And when he had gone, I was kept a close prisoner in my room, and was not allowed to see my mother, and was only permitted to walk in the garden for half an hour every day. Miss Murdstone acted as gaoler, and after five days of this confinement, she told me I was to be sent away to school—to Salem House School, Blackheath.

I saw my mother before I left. They had persuaded her I was a wicked fellow, and she was more sorry for that than for my going.

I was doing my second term at school when I was told that my mother was dead, and that I was to go home to the funeral.

I never returned to Salem House. Mr Murdstone and his sister left me to myself, and I could see that Mr Murdstone liked me less than ever. At odd times I speculated on the possibility of not being taught any more, or cared for any more, and growing up to be a shabby, moody man, lounging an idle life away about the village.

Peggotty was under notice to quit, and thought of going to live with her brother at Yarmouth; but, as it turned out, she didn't do this, but married the old carrier Barkis instead.

"Young or old, Davy dear, as long as I am alive, and have this house over my head," said Peggotty to me on the day she was married, "you shall find it as if I expected you here directly. I shall keep it every day, as I used to keep your old little room, my darling."

The solitary condition I now fell into for some weeks was ended one day by Mr Murdstone telling me that I was to be put into the business of Murdstone and Grinby.

"You will earn enough to provide for your eating and drinking and pocket-money," said Mr Murdstone. "Your lodging, which I have arranged for, will be paid by me. So will your washing, and your clothes will be looked after for you too. You are now going to London, David, to begin the world on your own account."

So I became, at ten years old, a little labouring hind in the service of Murdstone and Grinby.

*(To be continued)*

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR

### 文法雜拾

#### ETHICAL DATIVE

所謂 ethical dative, 原是拉丁和希臘文法上所用的名稱, 因英語中也有這種現象存在, 所以就借用了這個名稱, 如在

She puts *me* her white hand to his chin. (她把她的素手托着他的下巴.)

Put *me* on this white coat. (先穿上這件白的外衣吧.)

等句中的“me,” 便是這種用法的實例。這與文句中其他的部分完全無關, 而只是為喚起聽者的注意或表示說者的興趣, 而加入的, 大半都是多餘的。有無原無多大差別, 不過加上了這樣一個字之後, 文句中便有了 emotional element, 更可促 hearer 的注意罷了。這個除了 *me* 之外, 有時還可用 *you*。

在英語以外的其他近代語, 德國和法國的語言中, 也都有這種用法, 例如 Schiller 的“Wallenstein”中, 便有

Ritt er *euch* unter des Feuers Blitzen. (=He rode *you* amid the flashes of fire.)

的例, 在古代希臘尤其盛行, 拉丁文中也用得不少, 如

Ecce\* *tibi* Antonius! (=Behold *thee* Antony!)

在英語中, 據 New English Dictionary 的 *me* 項下所舉的最古的例, 見諸十四世紀的“Sir Gawayne”那首有名的 Middle English poem 中, 其後 Shakespeare 也用過好幾次。

He claps *me* his sword upon the table.—Romeo & Juliet, III, ii, 5. (他把寶劍在桌上一拍.)

I will roar *you* as gently as any sucking dove; I will roar *you* an 'twere any nightingale.—*Midsummer Night's Dream*, I, ii, 72. (我將如雛鴿一樣地溫柔地大叫, 又將如夜鶯一樣地大叫.)

...asking for pen and ink...he enters *me* his name in the book.—Lamb, *Essays of Elia, Oxford in the Vacation*. (要求筆墨, 他把他自己的姓名登記了.)

One Colonna cuts *me* the throat of Orsini's baker—it is for our good.—Lord Lytton, *Rienzi*. (一個叫作哥倫納的人把奧西尼的麵包老闆殺了—是為我們的利益.)

又在莎翁的“Taming of the Shrew,” Act I, Scene ii 中 Grumio 故意將主人 Petruchio 所用的 ethical dative 誤解為 accusative, 即

*Pet.* Villain, I say, knock *me* here soundly.

*Gru.* Knock *you* here, sir! why, sir, what am

I, sir, that I should knock you here, sir?

*Pet.* Villain, I say, knock *me* at this gate

And rap *me* well, or I'll knock your knave's pate.

(倍. 喂, 你在這裏用力敲敲吧.)

格. 什麼, 用力敲敲你, 我怎麼可以在這裏用力敲你呀?

倍. 不是, 我要你敲這門, 好好的敲, 要不然的話, 我就是敲破你的頭.)

就是從這個例句看來, 也可見得 ethical dative 是頗難與 dative of interest (拉丁文叫作 'dativus commodi,' 即「為某某的」dative case) 區別的. 所謂“knock *me* at this gate”的 *me*, 即 for *me* 之意. 至于下舉的一例, 就不容易一下子判明其中的 *me* 是作 for *me* 解呢, 還是單純的 ethical dative.

Inquire *me* first what Danskers are at Paris.—*Hamlet*, I, ii, i.

(先給我調查一下在巴黎有些什麼丹麥人.)

要之, ethical dative 也可視為 dative of interest 之一種, 不過其意義要弱些罷了.

對 ethical dative 用得很多的, 似乎是 R. L. Stevenson, 的小說“Black Arrow,” 因為是寫的 Richard III 時代的事, 所以作者故意寫了許多擬古的說法, 幾乎多得會人讀了覺得厭煩了. 茲就該書十九章, 略舉幾個例子如下.

He bears *me* a black grudge to all Sir Daniel's. (他一切都以丹尼爾爵士為對象懷着熱深的怨恨.)

He watches *me* the ferry, lying on his bow. (他把身子凭在弓上, 守望着這個渡船.)

He would sweep *me* these rascals as the wind sweeps leaves. (如風掃木葉一樣, 他要掃清那些流氓.)

Where goeth *me* this track? (這條路是到那裏去的?)

'Tis a man that walketh *you* right speedily. (這是一個走得極快的人.)

以上各例中的 ethical dative, 差不多都是 expletive, 並無什麼意思, 不過雖屬多餘, 但在十五六世紀時, 這種用法, 却很盛行. 以 Stevenson 的文筆, 實可稱為第一流的 stylist, 但他在 “Black Arrow” 一書中, 對 ethical dative 的用法, 也不能算是成功.

這種 ethical dative 在今日的英語中, 事實上已成為 obsolete 了, 僅作為 archaism 有時在詩中還偶有用的. 同樣為要惹起聽者注意, 現今的英語代替 ethical dative 所用的 expression 則有 lo! 和 behold!, 更白話一點的, 則有 look, look you (vulgar 則為 look'ee), mind, mind you 等. 這些可視為古代 ethical dative 的 modern substitutes, 目的雖同, 用法却大異, 如:

But *mind you*, when a boy starves in the streets...—Browning.

(但是, 看呀, 當一個孩子在街上凍死了的時候...)

I might eat four hoofs of an ox, yet my stomach would flap  
*you, look you, and droop you, look you*, like an empty sail.—

Bayard Taylor, *Philip von Artevelde*. (我就吃四個牛腳, 而我的胃袋還是像空帆一樣地下垂的).

上文中的 ethical dative 是和 “look you” 並用的.

See, *I beg*, whether they are coming. (請你看看他們到底來不來.)

Do not censure, *I tell you*, my old hut. (不要非難我的茅舍.)

此外還有許多說法, 可以表達同樣的目的, 現在特別要請讀者注意的, 就是下面一例中的 “for you” 那種 construction.

“Here is an infidel *for you*, my good neighbours!” said Lambourne; again appealing to the audience.—Scott, *Kenilworth*, ch. i. (「我的諸位隣人, 這是無論你說什麼都不會相信的!」蘭本再向聽眾說.)

同書上就在上例的一頁半前面還有

“Here is an unbelieving Pagan *for you*, gentlemen!” (諸位, 這是一個不信上帝的異教徒.)

也是一樣的意思. 這個 “for you” 的 phrase, 好像任何辭典和文法, 都沒有說明其用法, 與前述的拉丁文 “*Ecce tibi Antonius*” 比較起來, 意義非常類似, 這個 “for you” 也和拉丁文的 *tibi* (=for thee) 一樣, 是為喚起讀者的注意而用的, 也還是 dative of interest 的一種, 大約也是代替 ethical dative 而發達的代近一種 for 的用法.

(Continued)

## TURMOIL

SECOND PART OF THE *ECLIPSE* BY MAO TUN

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

## 動搖

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

『羅蘭，不要犧牲了一切罷。我對於你的態度，昨天已經說完了。

立刻去辦你的事罷。』

她讓那件青灰色的單衫半掛在一個肩頭，就轉身半向着方羅蘭，挽着他的右臂，輕輕的把他推出了房門。

方羅蘭經過了未曾前有的煩悶的一天。他變了不知幾多次的主張，不但爲了『如何與太太復和』而焦灼，並且爲了『應否與太太復和』而躊躇了。而孫舞陽的態度，他也有了別一解釋，他覺得孫舞陽的舉動或者正是試探他有沒有離婚的決心。不是她已經擁抱過他麼？不是她坦然在他面前顯露了迷人的肉體麼？這簡直拿

“You must not sacrifice everything, Lo-lan. I told you my attitude yesterday. You had better go and do your business at once.”

She turned back to Fang Lo-lan, leaving her blue coat draping half of her body, and drew him by his right arm gently out of the room.

Fang Lo-lan passed a day of unprecedented melancholy. He changed his intentions several times; he was not only anxious how to be reconciled with his wife again, but hesitated about that reconciliation. As to the attitude of Sun Wu-yang, he had also a different explanation; he thought her behaviour might just be a touchstone to see if he was determined on divorce. Did not she embrace him? Did not she expose her enchanting body before him



他當作情人看待了！然而她卻要把他推到另一婦人的懷裏，該沒有這種奇人奇事罷？方羅蘭對於女子的經驗，毋庸諱言是很少的，他萬料不到天下除了他的太太式的女子，還有孫舞陽那樣的人；他實在是惶惑迷失了。雖然孫舞陽告訴他，請劉小姐幫忙，可是他沒有這勇氣；也不相信忠厚有餘，素不善言的劉小姐會勸得轉太太。

但是捱到下午六時左右，方羅蘭到底找到了劉小姐，請她幫忙。劉小姐允諾；並說本已勸過，明天當再作長時間的勸解。

看過劉小姐後，方羅蘭逕自回家，他的心，輕鬆得多了。這經

without hesitation? She had actually taken him as her lover! But she wanted to push him into the bosom of another woman, how could there be such eccentric persons or curious things in the world? His experience of women was admittedly very little, and he never knew there was such a type of woman as Sun Wu-yang in the world—none, in fact, except his wife's type. He was really lost in annoyance. Though Sun Wu-yang told him to ask Miss Liu's help, he had lost even the courage to do this. He did not think the over-faithful Miss Liu, who was a poor talker, could prevail on his wife.

But he could not wait any longer than six in the afternoon before he found Miss Liu and asked for her help. She agreed to his request and told him that she had already soothed his wife to some extent, but tomorrow would revisit her and try to improve the position still further.

After the call on Miss Lui, Fang Lo-lan went home direct; his heart grew light. There were two causes

鬆，可有兩種解釋：一是他覺得責任全已卸給劉小姐，二是假使劉小姐還是徒勞，則他對於孫舞陽也就有詞可藉了。

『陳中先生剛來過，這個就是他帶來的。』

方太太特地從預備晚飯的忙亂中出來對他說，並且交給他一個紙條。

這是縣黨部召開特別會議的通告，討論農協請求實行廢除苛捐雜稅一案。方羅蘭原已聽說四鄉農民近來常常抗稅，徵收吏下鄉去，農民不客氣的擋駕，並且說『不是廢除苛捐雜稅麼？還來收什麼！』現在農協有這正式請求，想來是四鄉鬧得更凶了。

that made him feel light and easy: One was that he thought all the responsibilities were shifted on to Miss Liu; the other was that he would have good reason to tell Sun Wu-yang if Miss Liu failed him as well.

Mr Chen Chung was here just now. He brought this for you." Madame Fang came especially to give him a note in the midst of the pressure of preparing dinner.

It was a notice of the town headquarters calling a special meeting to discuss the proposal moved by the farmers' association demanding the bill to abolish the harsh duties and various taxes. Fang Lo-lan had already heard that the farmers in the country always refused to pay their taxes of late and they generally said to the tax-collector: "What makes you come here again since the harsh duties and various taxes have been revoked?" And now there must have been a riot in the country since the farmers' association had presented such a formal demand.

*(To be continued)*

## POCKETS

Nearly all pockets hold secrets. When we jingle<sup>1</sup> a few coins we may know what they are worth, but no one else knows whether they are \*pennies or half-crowns<sup>2</sup>. There is an old story of a teacher who tried \*to make a money sum real to a small boy<sup>3</sup> by saying: "Now, Arthur, if you had three shillings in one pocket of your trousers and two florins<sup>4</sup> in the other, what would you have?"

"\*Somebody else's trousers, miss<sup>5</sup>."

There is the famous reply \*often attributed to Joseph Addison<sup>6</sup>, who, when a lady complained that \*he had little to say<sup>7</sup>, replied, "Madam, I have but ninepence \*in ready money<sup>8</sup> in my pocket, but I can draw<sup>9</sup> for a thousand pounds."

Among the most famous pockets in literature are Gulliver's<sup>10</sup> and the one Alice<sup>11</sup> had in Wonderland. Everyone who has read \*Gulliver's Travels<sup>12</sup> will remember how the little folk of Lilliput<sup>13</sup> examined the \*Man-Mountain's<sup>14</sup> pockets, finding in them \*common-place articles<sup>15</sup> which seemed astonishing. The gentlemen appointed to make an inventory<sup>16</sup> of Gulliver's belongings were mystified by his handkerchief, which seemed to them like a huge carpet; by his comb, which appeared to them to be like the railings<sup>17</sup> outside the imperial palace; and by an engine which made a noise like a waterwheel. This they thought must be the Man-Mountain's god, for he never did anything without first consulting it. Yet the strange engine was only Gulliver's watch.

1. jingle ['dʒɪŋɡl], 使玎瓊作聲. 2. (penny 為英國紫銅質貨幣, crown 為英國銀幣). 3. 使小孩對銀錢的數目有真實的感覺. 4. florins ['flɒrɪnz], (英銀幣名). 5. 我穿錯別人的褲子了, 先生. (因為他的口袋不會有這些錢). 6. 常認為是 Addison 說的. 7. 他不太說話. 8. 現錢, 現款. 9. (draw 為雙關語, 一指能從銀行「提款」, 一指能以筆「寫作」, 此言他雖不大說話, 却能寫作). 10. (格列佛遊記裏的主人翁的). 11. (愛麗思漫遊奇境記裏的主人翁). 12. (書名) 格列佛遊記. 13. (格列佛遊記中小人國的國名). 14. (因格列佛到小人國去, 那裏的小人都看他大得像一座山, 故云). 15. 平淡無奇的物件. 16. inventory ['ɪnvəntri], 財產目錄, 物件清單. 17. 欄干, 欄, 垣.

A boy's pocket is always full of wonder and surprise. \*Mark Twain<sup>1</sup> has told us some of the astonishing things which may come out of a boy's pockets; and though few boys are likely to produce the wriggling<sup>2</sup> things which Frank Buckland, the naturalist, often brought out of his, most of them can find \*a lot of<sup>3</sup> \*odds and ends<sup>4</sup> dear to the heart of every boy.

There is a story told in England of how Turner drew a collection of priceless \*water-colour drawing<sup>5</sup> out of one of his pockets during a visit to Farnley Hall; and it is said that when the worthless George the Fourth was dead a sum of money amounting to nearly £10,000 was found \*in notes<sup>6</sup> hidden away in the many pockets of his suits.

But the story we like best is of young Edison<sup>7</sup>. After innumerable disappointments he had at last won success by the invention of a new kind of \*tape-machine<sup>8</sup> which an electric company wished to buy. Edison, who had been poor all his life, wondered if he might ask as much as 3,000 dollars for it. To his amazement the firm offered him 40,000.

He took his cheque to a bank and asked to be paid in cash. There was some confusion. He had to wait a long time. He was asked to sign his name on \*the dotted line<sup>9</sup>. At last, after a great many formalities<sup>10</sup>, all new to the young inventor who had never before presented a cheque, the notes were handed over to him.

There were more than he had expected. He stuffed wads<sup>11</sup> of them into the pockets of his overcoat. He pushed them into his trousers pockets. He put them in his hat. He held them under his arm, and still the notes were handed out to him till he \*went off with a fortune<sup>12</sup>, his pockets heavy but his heart light.

1. 馬克吐溫, 1835-1910 美國幽默作家. 2. 蠕動的, 蠢動的. 3. 無數的, 極多的. 4. 零星碎物, 竹頭木屑. 5. 水彩畫. 6. ("£10,000 in notes", 即謂有「鈔票一萬鎊」). 7. 愛迪生. 8. 現字機. 9. 虛線 (用點子構成的線條). 10. 手續. 11. wads [wɒdz], (填塞或承墊的小塊柔軟的物質謂之 wad, 此處 wads of them 即指一疊疊的鈔票). 12. 滿身是財地走開.

(Continued)

## PRIDE AND PREJUDICE

## 傲慢與偏見

By JANE AUSTEN

錢歌川譯註

## CHAPTER IV

When Jane and Elizabeth were alone, the former, who had been cautious in her praise of Mr Bingley before, expressed to her sister how very much she admired him.

“He is just what a young man ought to be,” said she, “sensible, good-humoured, lively; and I never saw such happy<sup>1</sup> manners!—so much ease, with such perfect good-breeding!”

“He is also handsome,” replied Elizabeth; “which a young man ought likewise to be, if he possibly can. His character is thereby complete.”

“I was very much flattered by his asking me to dance a second time. I did not expect such a compliment.”

“Did not you? I did for you. But that is one great difference between us. Compliments always take *you* by surprize, and *me* never. What could be more natural than

當別人都走開了，只剩得珍妮和麗芝在一塊兒的時候，珍妮便向她妹妹表白了她私心非常地仰慕賓雷先生，這以前她在別人前面，都沒有說什麼讚揚他的話。

「他正是一個青年所應有的，」珍妮說「聰明，愉快，而又活潑，我從來沒有看見過誰有他那樣得體的態度的；非常的自如，而又極有禮貌！」

「他又很漂亮，」麗芝回答，「如果他可能的話，那也是一個青年所應有的。那樣一來，他的特徵才算完全了。」

「他再度要求我跳舞，真令我受寵若驚。我並沒有期待這樣一種青睞。」

「你真沒有嗎？我倒是為你期待着的。那正是我們兩人一個大不相同的地方。別人的青睞，常使你出乎意外，而我却決不會。

1. 適切的，得體的。

his asking you again? He could not help seeing that you were about five times as pretty as every other woman in the room. \*No thanks to his gallantry for that<sup>1</sup>. Well, he certainly is very agreeable, and I give you leave to like him. You have liked many a stupider person.”

“\*Dear Lizzy<sup>2</sup>!”

“Oh! you are a great deal too apt, you know, to like people in general. You never see a fault in anybody. All the world are good and agreeable in your eyes. I never heard you speak ill of a human being in my life.”

“I would wish not to be hasty in censuring any one; but I always speak what I think.”

“I know you do; and it is *that* \*which makes the wonder<sup>3</sup>. With *your* good sense, to be so honestly blind to the follies and nonsense of others! Affectation of candour is common enough—one meets it everywhere. But to be candid without ostentation or design—to take the good of everybody’s character and make it still better, and say nothing of the bad—belongs to you alone. And so you like this man’s sisters, too, do you?”

他再度來要求你，那是再自然沒有的事了。他不禁要看出你比那到會的任何女人都要漂亮得五倍。你確實是生得美麗，他要對你來獻殷勤，多方稱讚，也是應該的。是呀，他確是很溫存，你是可以盡情去愛慕他的。你過去所喜歡的人，都不如他。」

「麗芝，你怎麼這樣說呀！」

「哦，你要曉得，你真是太容易去喜愛那普通的人了。對任何人，你從來也看不出他一點壞處。在你眼中，整個世界上的人都是好的，都是快意的。我生平就沒有聽見你說一個人的壞話。」

「我不願隨隨便便地去非難人家；不過我說的話，也老是我心裏所想的，一句都不假。」

「我知道你是那樣的；就是那一點，也有點令人不解。你並不是沒有識別力，而居然那般老實地，對於別人的放蕩和胡鬧，一點也看不出來！假裝的正直是太普通了；到處我們都可以遇到。但是直爽得沒有一點虛飾或企圖，——對每個人的特徵，只取其長，甚至把它說得更好，而隱其短，——只有你一個人是那樣的。因此，對於這個人的妹妹，你也喜

1. (因為你確是很漂亮) 值得愛他的殷勤追求，無須乎要感謝他這種舉動。 2. 「麗芝，你真太狠了！」 3. = which is wonderful-那真是奇怪。

Their manners \*are not equal to his<sup>1</sup>."

"Certainly not—at first. But they are very pleasing women when you converse with them. Miss Bingley is to live with her brother, and keep his house; and I am much mistaken if we shall not find a very charming neighbour in her."

Elizabeth listened in silence, but was not convinced; their behaviour at the assembly had not been \*calculated to please in general<sup>2</sup>; and with more quickness of observation and less pliancy of temper than her sister, and with \*a judgment too unassailed by any attention to herself<sup>3</sup>, she was very little disposed to approve them. They were in fact very fine ladies; not deficient in good humour when they were pleased, nor in the power of being agreeable when they chose it, but proud and conceited. They were rather handsome, had been educated in one of \*the first private seminaries<sup>4</sup> in town<sup>5</sup>, had a fortune of twenty thousand pounds, were in the habit of spending more than they ought, and of associating with people of rank, and were

歡, 是不是? 其實, 她們的態度, 却比他差多了。」

「起初確是不好; 不過你和她們接談起來, 她們却也都是很令人喜悅的女子。賓雷小姐是要來和她哥哥同住在一道, 替他管家的; 我覺得她一定會成爲我們一個很可愛的隣居呢。」

麗芝默默地聽了, 但并不以爲然。在跳舞會上賓雷姊妹的舉止, 一般都認爲不大使人高興; 因爲麗芝比她姊妹觀察更要銳敏, 性情却没有她那樣溫柔, 且具有一種意見堅定的, 公平的判斷力, 所以她不很願意贊同她姊妹的話。事實上, 賓雷姊妹却是很優雅的婦女; 當她們高興的時候, 也并不缺乏愉快之感, 她們想要使人快意的話, 也并不是沒有那種力量; 不過她們很傲慢而自命不凡罷了。她們相當漂亮, 出身於倫敦第一流的私立女學校; 有兩萬鎊的財產, 慣於浪費金錢和交

1. 不及他 (指 Mr Bingley) 的 manners. 2. 使到會的一般人都感到滿意.  
3. 她的判斷力, 很是公平而堅定的, 決不因別人一說, 就改變她的意見. 4. 第一流的女學校. (即指入社會以前的 finishing-school. 當時上流社會的士女, 都要進那種貴價的私立學校). 5. 指倫敦而言.

therefore in every respect entitled to think well of themselves, and meanly of others. They were of a respectable family in the north of England; a circumstance more deeply impressed on their memories than that their brother's fortune and their own had been acquired by trade<sup>1</sup>.

Mr Bingley inherited property to the amount of nearly a hundred thousand pounds from his father, who had intended to purchase an estate<sup>2</sup>, but did not live to do it. Mr Bingley intended it likewise, and sometimes made choice of his country; but as he was now provided with a good house and the liberty of a manor<sup>3</sup>, it was doubtful to many of those who best knew the easiness of his temper, whether he might not spend the remainder of his days at Netherfield, and leave the next generation to purchase.

His sisters were very anxious for his having an estate of his own; but, though he was now established only as a tenant, Miss Bingley was by no means unwilling to preside at his table—nor was Mrs Hurst, who had married \*a man of more fashion than fortune<sup>4</sup>, \*less dis-

際貴人；因此使得她們自視很高，而瞧別人不起，她們是出自英國北部的名門；這一點是比她們兄弟姊妹所承受的由做生意而得來的財產，更要使她們銘記不忘。

賓雷先生從他父親那里，得了差不多十萬鎊的遺產，他父親曾有意買一所莊園，但沒有買成就死了。賓雷先生也有那個意思，在他本鄉也去看過幾處；不過像他現在已經租到了這樣一個好的屋子，自由使用這樣一個大的邸宅，許多深知他性好安逸的人，都覺得他也許就在芮翁園終老，而讓下一代去購置產業了。

他的姊妹却極盼望他自己買一個產業；不過，他現在雖是租的房子，賓雷小姐來替他主持家政，也決沒有什麼不願意的意思；就是他的姊姊赫斯特太太，嫁了一個破落的世家子弟，現在也并不弱于她妹妹地想要把她弟弟的

1. (當時頗看不起做生意). 2. = a landed property. 3. manor ['mænə] 原為 an estate of a nobleman 之意，即國王所賜可以傳之子孫的采邑，以後用變了意思而成為大的莊園地產 (estate) 了。 4. 上等人但是沒有錢。



posed<sup>1</sup> to consider his house as her home when it suited her. Mr Bingley \*had not been of age two years<sup>2</sup>, when he was tempted by an accidental recommendation to look at Netherfield House. He did look at it, and into it for half-an-hour—was pleased with the situation and the principal satisfied with what the owner said in its praise, and took it immediately.

Between him and Darcy there was a very steady friendship, in spite of great opposition of character. Bingley was endeared to Darcy by the easiness, openness, and ductility of his temper, though no disposition could offer a greater contrast to his own, and \*though with his own he never appeared dissatisfied<sup>3</sup>. \*On the strength of Darcy's regard, Bingley had the firmest reliance<sup>4</sup>, and of his judgment the highest opinion. In understanding, Darcy was the superior, Bingley was by no means deficient, but Darcy was clever. He was at the same time haughty, reserved, and fastidious, and his manners, though well-bred, were not inviting. In that respect his friend had greatly the advantage.

家，作為她自己的看待，當其合了她的意趣的時候。賓雷先生在成年以後不到兩年，由於有人偶然地給他介紹，他就來看了芮蓀園的房子。他來看了，而且看得很仔細，足足地看了半個鐘頭，對於那房子的地位和主要的房間，都很喜歡，因為屋主對這屋子不惜讚詞，所以他馬上就定下了。

他和達西兩人的交情極好，雖則他們的性格很相逕庭。達西很愛賓雷性情的馴良，溫和而爽直，雖則那對於他自己的性情是一個很大的對照，雖則他從來沒有任何不滿意他自己的性情的地方。賓雷極其相信達西對他堅定不移的敬愛，而達西有何意見他却極其尊重。在理解上，達西確是比他強得多。賓雷也決不是不夠，不過達西要聰明些。達西固然聰明，但很傲慢，冷淡，非常考究；雖有教養，然其態度實在不能使人高興，在那一點上，他的朋友賓雷，却勝過他多多。賓

1. 接前行 nor 讀，Mrs Hurst 不屬於她妹妹 Miss Bingley，也同樣地想把她弟弟的家作為她自己的家一樣看待。 2. 成年以後不到兩年，二十一歲為成年，即二十三歲。 3. ("his own" 之後補 disposition 讀)。雖則達西從來沒有不滿意他自己的性格的地方。 4. 賓雷極其相信達西對他堅定不移的敬愛。(reliance on 信任)。

Bingley was sure of being liked wherever, he appeared, Darcy was continually giving offence.

The manner in which they spoke of the Meryton<sup>1</sup> assembly was sufficiently characteristic. Bingley had never met with pleasanter people or prettier girls in his life; everybody had been most kind and attentive to him; there had been no formality, no stiffness; he had soon felt acquainted with all \*the room<sup>2</sup>; and as to Miss Bennet, he could not conceive an angel more beautiful. Darcy, on the contrary, had seen a collection of people in whom there was little beauty and no fashion, for none of whom he had felt the smallest interest, and from none received either attention or pleasure. Miss Bennet he acknowledged to be pretty, but she smiled too much.

Mrs Hurst and her sister \*allowed it to be so<sup>3</sup>—but still they admired her and liked her, and pronounced her to be a sweet girl, and one whom they should not object to know more of. Miss Bennet was therefore established as a sweet girl, and their brother felt \*authorised by such commendation to think of her as he chose<sup>4</sup>.

(End of Chapter IV)

1. (= a small market town, 下章對此將有詳細的敘述). 2. 意為 room 中的人們. 3. 也同意了 (對於 Miss Bennet 太愛笑了那一點). 4. (賓雷覺得 Miss Bennet 既經他姊妹的賞識, 他便可任意地來把她視為愛人或什麼了).

雷無論到那裏都一定是受人歡迎的, 達西却不斷地要使人憤怒.

他們談到麥利頓小市鎮的跳舞會的時候, 態度很足以表示兩人的性格. 賓雷生平從來沒有遇見過更要愉快的人們, 或是更要漂亮的女子; 每個人對他都很注意, 極為和善; 大家融融曳曳, 不講虛禮, 毫無拘束; 他隨即就和整個的會衆都混熟了; 至於對彭納小姐, 他認為就是一個天使, 也不會比她更美. 達西却相反地, 他覺得那一羣人, 既不美麗, 又不時髦, 他對誰也不感到一點興趣, 同時也沒有一個人對他注意或有快感的. 彭納小姐他雖承認她是漂亮的, 但說她太愛笑了.

赫斯特太太和她的妹妹, 也同意他這個意見; 但是她們仍然很傾慕她, 喜歡她, 說她是一個很可愛的女郎, 並不反對多多地和她交際. 彭納小姐因此便有了一個可愛女郎的令譽! 由於他姊妹的這樣推崇, 賓雷覺得他把彭納小姐視為愛人也好, 什麼也好, 都是可以被他姊妹認可的.

## THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

By H. SAITO

### II. "FROM" OF SOURCE OR ORIGIN.

#### (I) "From" of Starting-Point

I will tell the story **from the beginning**.

*From* of Source or Origin is used in the following phrases:—

- (a) **From the first:**—I knew *from the first* that he would not succeed.
- (b) **From first to last:**—He was the only man that remained faithful *from first to last*.
- (c) **From the beginning:**—I have always warned him *from the beginning*.
- (d) **From beginning to end:**—I know the whole story by heart, *from beginning to end*.

(Compare:—The elements must be mastered **at the outset**.)

*From* of Source or Origin is also used in the following Idiomatic Phrases:—

- (e) **From a child:**—We are old friends; I *have known* him *from a child*.
- (f) **From an infant:**—She *has had* the malady *from an infant*.

*Etc.*

*etc.*

Compare:— { **From an infant.**  
                  { **Since one's infancy.**

*From* of Time, when used indefinitely (that is, when not followed by *till*), is usually followed by *forth*, *forward*, *onward*, *upward*, etc.

- (g) **From this time forward:**—I give up drinking *from this time forth* (or *from this out*).
- (h) **From that time onward:**—*From that time onward*, I never had cause to complain of him.

- (i) **From childhood upward**:—He showed an inclination for study *from childhood upward*.

Hence the following Adverbs:—

<p><b>Henceforth</b>=<i>from this time forth</i>.  <b>Thenceforth</b>=<i>from that time forth</i>.</p>
--

- (2) **“From” of Source or Origin.**

<p>I sympathize with you <b>from</b> the bottom of my heart.</p>
--

The following Verbs govern *From* of Source or Origin:—

**Group I.**

- (a) **To come from**:—He *comes from* Sansi. (Compare:—**To come of** a family).  
 (d) **To hail from**:—The students *hail from* all parts of the country.  
*Etc.* *etc.*

**Group II.**

- (a) **To rise from**:—Great men have, as a rule, *risen from* obscurity.  
 (b) **To arise from**:—Great numbers of accidents *arise from* carelessness.  
 (c) **To spring from**:—*From* labour health, *from* health contentment *springs*.  
 (d) **To flow from**:—Wealth *flows from* industry and economy, health *from* temperance.  
 (e) **To proceed from**:—We do not know *from* what source the report *proceeds*.  
 (f) **To issue from**:—The profits *issuing from* the lands are enormous.  
 (g) **To emanate from**:—Light *emanates from* the sun.

- (h) **To result from:**—I'll give whatever profits *results from* the transaction.
- (i) **To accrue from:**—A great profit *accrues* to government *from* the coinage of copper.

*Etc.*

*etc.*

**Group III.**

- (a) **To be descended from:**—He is *descended from* a great ancestor.
- (b) **To be sprung from:**—He is *sprung from* an ancient stock.

*Etc.*

*etc.*

**Group IV.**

- (a) **To get...from:**—*From* whom did you *get* it?
- (b) **To have...from:**—*To have* a letter (a visit, etc.) *from* any one.
- (c) **To obtain...from:**—We *obtain* various things *from* the sea.
- (d) **To receive...from:**—*Received from* (or *of*) Mr A. B. the sum of....
- (e) **To borrow...from:**—I *borrowed* the money *from* (or *of*) Mr C. D.
- (f) **To buy...from:**—*From* (or *Of*) whom did you *buy* your house?
- (g) **To order...from:**—The ship has been *ordered from* England.
- (h) **To want...from:**—I do not *want* anything *from* (or *of*) you.
- (i) **To expect...from:**—You must not *expect* too much *from* (or *of*) me.
- (j) **To hold...from:**—*To hold* land *from* (or *of*) the crown.

*Etc.*

*etc.*

**Group V.**

- (a) **To inherit...from:**—He has *inherited* his property *from* his uncle.

- (b) **To derive . . . from** :—I *derive* great benefit *from* his friendship.
- (c) **To reap . . . from** :—I *reap* much benefit *from* the study.
- (d) **To gather . . . from** :—The materials have been *gathered from* various sources.

#### Group VI.

- (a) **To copy . . . from** :—Japanese gardening is *copied from* nature.
- (b) **To paint . . . from** :—The portrait is *painted from* the life.
- (c) **To draw . . . from** :—The illustrations are *drawn from* nature.
- (d) **To quote . . . from** :—He likes to *quote from* the classics.
- (e) **To translate . . . from** :—The story is *translated from* the Sanscrit.

*Etc.*

*etc.*

#### Group VII.

- (a) **To hear . . . from** :—Have you *heard from* him lately.  
(Compare :—**To hear of** a man).
- (b) **To learn . . . from** :—*From* (or *Of*) whom did he *learn* the art of teaching?
- (c) **To speak . . . from** :—I *speak from* personal experience, not *from* hearsay.
- (d) **To elicit . . . from** :—In the Japanese theatre, certain attitudes always *elicit* applause *from* the audience.

*Etc.*

*etc.*

**Note 1** :—The verb *to date* governs *from* of origin, not the verbs *to begin* and *to commence*. Compare :—

{ Our intercourse **dates from** our school-days.  
{ Our intercourse **began in** our school-days.

**Note 2** :—*From* of Origin is used after certain Nouns and Adjectives.

A visitor **from** the country is staying with us.  
Have you met the gentleman **from** Peiping?  
He has married a girl **fresh from** school.

**ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 5**

1. Mexico is known as the Storehouse of the world because of the fertility of its soil and its almost inexhaustible mineral and other natural resources. This popular designation was probably suggested by a phrase used by Alexander Humboldt (1769-1859), German naturalist and traveler, who referred to Mexico as "the treasure-house of the world." The same writer compared that country to "a beggar sitting on a bag of gold." Bernal Diaz, one of the men with Cortez in 1519, reporting his impressions of the valley of Mexico, wrote: "I stood looking at it and thought that never in the world would there be discovered other lands such as these."
2. The popular belief that lightning fertilizes the soil where it strikes the ground has some scientific basis. Such electrical disturbances may increase the fertility of the soil by rendering the minerals in it more soluble and making the elements of fertility more readily available to plants. Possibly the common notion that lightning fertilizes soil arose from the fact that dead trees and other dry objects are sometimes struck and burned down, leaving ashes that fertilize the soil and cause vegetation to grow more luxuriantly on such spots. But electrical storms contribute to the fertility of the soil in a more substantial way. Lightning causes a chemical reaction between the oxygen and nitrogen in the air and forms a soluble substance known as nitric acid, which is brought down by rain, snow and hail. By this process lightning creates millions of tons of the finest fertilizer every year.
3. To *reckon or count without one's host* means to reckon from one's own standpoint alone and to neglect important facts in arriving at a conclusion. The phrase dates back several centuries and refers to counting the cost of entertainment or the expenses at a hotel before consulting the host or landlord. Almost always the landlord calls attention to some items that the guest has failed to take into consideration. In its earliest form the expression was to *reckon before one's host*.
4. When a hotel is operated on the European plan the guest pays a stipulated amount for his lodging only. If he eats at the hotel he pays for his meals separately, just as if he were eating at an independent grill or restaurant. Under the American plan the guest pays for both lodging and meals at a regular daily, weekly or monthly rate. This

plan goes back to colonial days when the guests at the inns, taverns, *ordinaries* and hotels sat at the family table and ate whatever the landlord happened to have. Until the middle of the nineteenth century most of the hotels in the United States were on the American plan, but now there are very few hotels operated exclusively on this plan except in the smaller cities and at seaside and mountain resorts. The European plan, which originated in France and which began to be introduced into America about 1830, prevails in most foreign countries. In the United States many hotels combine both plans, leaving it to the wish of the guest to pay a regular rate for lodging only or for both lodging and meals.

5. *Jack* as the common designation for a sailor is a shortened form of the older *Jack Tar*. This nickname came about in an indirect way. A waterproof canvas impregnated with tar is called a tarpaulin. By extension the wide-brimmed storm hat formerly worn by sailors was called a tarpaulin also. Generally these hats were made of oiled or tarred cloth. As time went on the sailors themselves came to be called *tarpaulins*. The word was applied to sailors by Charles Dickens and other writers of his period. Finally it was shortened into *tar* and the *Jack* supplied to make the name picturesque. *Jack* was probably selected because *John* and its various familiar derivatives is one of the most common names. The popular belief that a sailor is called a tar because of the practice of using tar to seal the seams of the ship apparently is disapproved by the fact that sailors were called tarpaulins before they were called tars. Sailors call one another Jack, but they often resent the civilian Jackie.

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### SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Sign on a newly planted lawn:

**"Please, I want to be a lawn."**

Sign on a used car lot:

**"Sell your car to us  
and become a wealthy pedestrian."**

The window of a store which went bankrupt after only a few weeks of business carried the following sign:

**"Opened by mistake."**



## WORLD AFFAIRS

### Western Union Defense Announces Committee of Commanders-in-Chief

\*The Commander-in-Chief's Committee of the Western Union Permanent Defence Council<sup>1</sup> was officially announced from London on the night of October 4 \*with Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery as chairman<sup>2</sup>.

The other appointments are: \*Commander-in-Chief of Land Force in Western Europe—General Jean de Lattre Tassigny (France)<sup>3</sup>.

\*Commander-in-Chief of Air Forces in Western Europe—Air Marshal Sir James Robb (Britain)<sup>4</sup>;

\*Flag Officer, Western Europe, as naval representative—Vice-Admiral Robert Jaujourd (France)<sup>5</sup>.

It is announced that \*the staffs of the Military Chairman and the Commanders-in-Chief<sup>6</sup> will include \*high-ranking officers from the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg<sup>7</sup>.

The task of these officers is to study \*the tactical and technical problems of Western European defence<sup>8</sup>.

\*The appointments of the Chairman and Air Commander-in-Chief<sup>9</sup> were, it is understood, approved by \*the meeting of the Defence Ministers of Britain, France and the Benelux countries in Paris<sup>10</sup> held on September 30.

The announcement of the full committee was delayed until the night of October 4 at the request of France.

### UN Assembly Places On Agenda Soviet Armament Proposal

\*The plenary General Assembly of the United Nations<sup>11</sup> formally placed on its agenda<sup>12</sup> \*the Soviet proposal<sup>13</sup> that \*the

1. 西歐聯合永久防務會議指揮委員會。 2. 以(英國)陸軍統帥蒙哥馬利為主席。  
3. 西歐陸軍總司令—(法國)泰西尼將軍。 4. 西歐空軍總司令—(英國)空軍上將勞勃。  
5. 西歐艦隊指揮官海軍代表—(法國)海軍副司令夏諾爾。 6. 軍事主席及總司令部人員。  
7. 荷、比、盧的高級軍官。 8. 西歐防務之戰略與技術各問題。 9. (指揮委員會)主席及空軍總司令之任命。  
10. 英、法、荷、比、盧、各國之國防部長在巴黎之會議。 11. 聯合國全體大會。 12. 議事日程。 13. 蘇聯的提議。

Big Five Powers<sup>1</sup> \*cut their armed forces by one-third within one year<sup>2</sup>.

Full debate<sup>3</sup> on the Russian proposal for \*the armaments cut<sup>4</sup> and \*a ban on atomic weapons<sup>5</sup> had been recommended unanimously<sup>6</sup> by \*the 14-nation Steering Committee of the General Assembly<sup>7</sup>.

No date for the debate was set<sup>8</sup>. That makes the number of items<sup>9</sup> on the agenda 70. The General Assembly convened at 3.25 p.m. Paris time.

### Soviet Yaks Enter US Air Corridor; Protest Despatched

Nine \*Soviet Yak fighters<sup>10</sup> entered \*the United States air corridor<sup>11</sup> \*threatening a major aerial accident<sup>12</sup> \*in the Berlin cold war<sup>13</sup>.

\*United States air force head-quarters<sup>14</sup> here in Berlin, announcing that deft<sup>15</sup> American manoeuvring<sup>16</sup> prevented a possible \*large-scale<sup>17</sup> collision<sup>18</sup> in the narrow corridor, said protests have been despatched<sup>19</sup> both \*the General Sokolovsky's headquarters<sup>20</sup>, and to \*the Russian air centre in Berlin<sup>21</sup>.

### Staff Of Chinese Mission In Japan To Be Cut

\*The staff of the Chinese Mission in Japan<sup>22</sup> will be \*reduced five to 10 percent<sup>23</sup> \*in line with<sup>24</sup> \*Nanking austerity measures<sup>25</sup>, a mission spokesman said here in Tokyo<sup>26</sup> on October 4.

The spokesman said the mission now has about 150 staff members including a very small number at its Osaka<sup>27</sup> and Nagasaki<sup>28</sup> offices.

He said the cutdown<sup>29</sup> will be completed in about a month and no \*key personnel<sup>30</sup> are involved.

1. 五強. 2. 在一年之內削減其武備三分之一. 3. 爭辯. 4. 裁減武備. 5. 原子武器之禁用. 6. 同時地. 7. 大會之十四國指導委員會. 8. 決定. 9. 項目. 10. 蘇聯葉克式快飛戰鬥機. 11. 美國空中走廊. 12. 侷囑欲形成重大的空中意外事件. 13. 在柏林的冷戰裏. 14. 美國空軍總部. 15. deft [deft], 技巧的. 16. manoeuvring [mə'nu:vəring], 軍事演習. 17. 大規模的. 18. 撞擊. 19. 送發. 20. 蘇科洛夫斯基的總部. 21. 柏林蘇空軍中樞. 22. 中國駐日代表團人員. 23. 裁減百分之五至十. 24. 與...取一至; 以符合. 25. 南京的緊縮方案. 26. 東京. 27. 大阪. 28. 長崎. 29. 減縮. 30. 主要之人員.

**China Flatly Denies Troops Crossed Siamese Frontier**

A \*Foreign Office spokesman<sup>1</sup> \*flatly denied<sup>2</sup> on September 23 a report appearing in \*the Bangkok press<sup>3</sup> recently which alleged that \*one division of Chinese troops<sup>4</sup> had crossed \*the Siamese frontier<sup>5</sup> and was "threatening the independence" of Siam<sup>6</sup>.

The spokesman said the report was "absolutely unfounded, since there is no common frontier between China and Siam, and no Chinese troops are stationed anywhere outside Chinese territory."

**Five Hundred Perish In India Landslide**

Five hundred villagers<sup>7</sup> were reported to have perished<sup>8</sup> in a landslide<sup>9</sup> on \*the Assam-Tibetan border<sup>10</sup>.

Whole villages were said to have been \*wiped out<sup>11</sup> in the landslide.

The slide was described as four miles wide.

I. 外部發言人. 2. 堅決否認. 3. 曼谷的新聞. 4. 一師中國軍隊. 5. 暹羅的邊界. 6. 暹羅. 7. 鄉民. 8. 毀滅. 9. 地裂, 地崩. 10. 阿撒母省與西藏的交界. 11. 蕩然覆滅.

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