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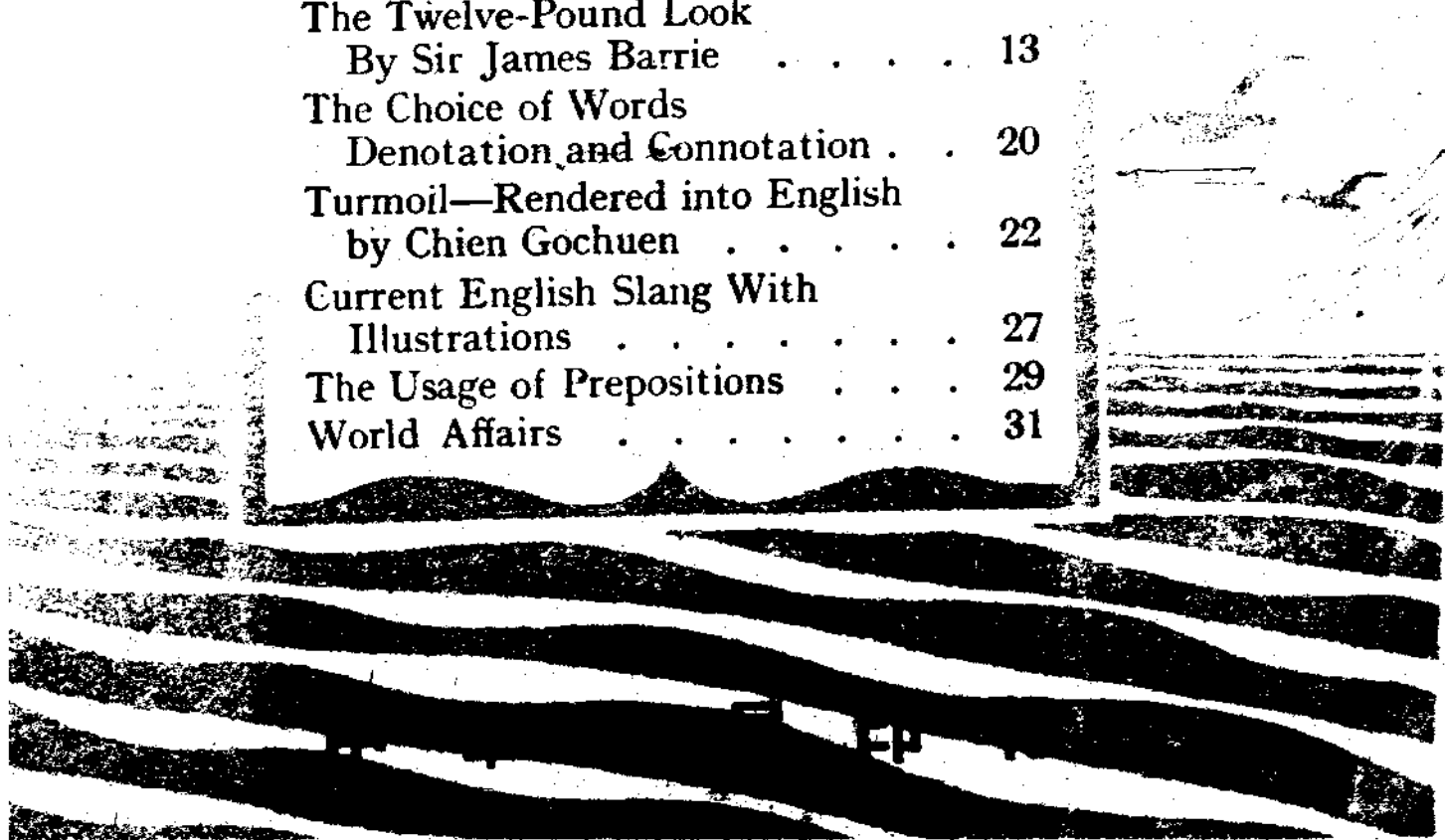
錢歌川主編

Vol. VIII

No. 5

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英文研究小叢書

錢歌川編著

要學會一國的語言文字，決不是一回輕而易舉的事，尤其是英國的語文，似乎更難精通。中國學生在中學六年，大學四年，一共要學十年英文，但學到大學畢業，學通了的人，似乎並不多。這當然應該歸咎於學校中要學的課程太多，無法專修，而讀書時不求甚解，只顧大體，忽視小節，實為失敗的主因。編者不揣譎陋，就平日個人研究的心得，分題寫出這許多小冊子，各書均自成段落。茲編印成冊，彙為叢書。解釋詳盡，例證豐富，使初學者有無師自通之便，已有門徑者有登堂入室之樂，學習英國語文者，均應購備，以為參考。全部共三十冊，陸續出版，茲將已出者列下：

英文主詞及其敘述詞	定價七角
英文雜話	定價八角
英文拼字法	定價八角
英文動詞用法	定價七角
英文類似句辨異	定價八角
英文倒裝法及省略法	定價七角
英文新辭彙	定價一元
英文發音法	定價七角
英文重音法	定價七角
英文難句詳解	定價八角
中文英譯舉例	定價八角

THE WORLD OF TOMORROW

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

Perhaps never before has there been so much speculation¹ about the future as there is today. Will our world always be one of violence? Will there always be poverty, starvation, misery? Will we have a firmer and wider belief in religion, or will the world be godless? If there is to be a great change in society, how will that change be wrought?² By war, or revolution? Or will it come peacefully?

Different men give different answers to these questions, each man drawing the plan of tomorrow's world as he hopes and wishes it to be. I answer *not only out of belief but out of conviction.³ The world of tomorrow will be, must be, a society based on nonviolence.⁴ That is the first law; out of it all other blessings will flow. It may seem a distant goal, an impractical Utopia.⁵ But it is *not in the least⁶ unobtainable, since it can be worked for here and now. An individual can adopt the way of life of the future—the nonviolent way—without having to wait for others to do so. And if an individual can do it, cannot whole groups of individuals? Whole nations? Men often hesitate to make a beginning, because they feel that the objective *cannot be achieved in its entirety.⁷ This attitude of mind is precisely our greatest obstacle⁸ to progress—an obstacle that each man, if he only wills it, can clear away.

*Equal distribution⁹—the second great law of tomorrow's world as I see it—grows out of nonviolence. It implies not that

1. 思想, 想像, 推測. 2. 造成, 製成. 3. 不僅僅是出於信仰而且是出於堅強的信仰. 4. 非暴力. 5. 烏托邦, 理想國. 6. 一點也不, 毫不. 7. 不能完滿無缺地全部達到. 8. 障礙物. 9. 平均分配.

the world's goods shall be arbitrarily¹ divided up but that each man shall have the wherewithal² to supply his natural needs, no more. As a crude³ example, if one man requires a quarter-pound of flour per week and another needs five pounds, each should not be given arbitrarily a quarter-pound, or five pounds; both should be able to satisfy their wants.⁴

Here we come to perhaps the most vital⁵ question connected with the shaping of tomorrow's world. - How is this equal distribution *to be brought about⁶? Must the wealthy be dispossessed⁷ of all their holdings⁸?

Nonviolence answers no. Nothing that is violent can be of lasting benefit to mankind. Forcible dispossession would deprive society of many great gifts; the wealthy man knows how to create and build, his abilities must not be lost. Instead, he must be left in possession of his wealth so that he may use what he reasonably requires for his personal needs and act as trustee for the remainder, to be expended for the benefit of society. There have been and are such men. *To my mind,⁹ as soon as a man looks upon himself as a servant of society, earns for its sake, spends for its sake, then his earnings are good and his business venture is constructive.

But does not this whole idea of nonviolence imply a change in human nature? And does history at any time record such a change? Emphatically it does. Many an individual has turned from the *mean, personal, acquisitive¹⁰ *point of view¹¹ to one that sees society as a whole and works for its benefit. If there has been such a change in one man, there can be the same change in many.

I see no poverty in the world of tomorrow, no wars, no revolutions, no bloodshed. And in that world there will be a faith in God greater and deeper than ever in the past. The very existence of the world, *in a broad sense,¹² depends on religion. All attempts *to root it out¹³ will fail.

1. 專斷地. 2. 財物, 銀錢. 3. 粗淺的, 大略的. 4. 需求. 5. 重要的.
6. 被實現. 7. 剝奪去, 使無. 8. 財產. 9. 在我看來, 以我的意見. 10. 卑鄙的, 私利的, 貪得的. 11. 觀點, 見地. 12. 廣義而言. 13. 根除它.

(Concluding)

SKIN DEEP

BY J. A. BUNKER

膚淺

歌願譯註

Outside, at a safe distance, the crowd paused, prepared to enjoy the spectacle. And it was not until then that Josiah managed to disentangle himself. Without any hesitation, he dashed back into the burning structure.

The place was well alight. Dimly through the smoke he could see the glass cylinder, and a darker smudge¹ testified to the presence of the ugliest woman in the world still within. The heat was intense. Dodging² the flames as far as possible, he reached the glass cylinder.

To smash the glass from the outside would be dangerous to occupant. So he jumped and caught the top, hauled himself up, and dropped inside.

It was hot enough outside, but inside this glass container the heat was terrific. Appalled³ at the

到了外面安全的地方，羣衆都停了下來，預備鑑賞這個奇觀。這時約賽兒才定神過來，毫不遲疑地一直跑回那燃燒着的房屋裏去。

那地方正燃燒得很利害。從煙中望過去他還隱約可以看見那玻璃圓筒。那裏有個濃暗的黑影，證明那世界上最醜陋的女人還留在裏面。熱度是非常的高，他盡量地躲過火焰走到那玻璃的圓筒。

若從外面打破玻璃一定會對裏面的人有危險，所以他跳起身子攀住頂上，拉將上去，然後再投身降入裏面。

在外面已經熱極了，但在玻璃室內還更熱得驚人。那世界上

1. smudge [smʌdʒ], 濃煙, 污點. 2. 躲避. 3. 驚恐.

appearance of the ugliest woman in the world, whose face seemed to be sizzling, Josiah seized a chair and battered¹ a hole in the glass. Then, lifting the woman in his arms, he carried her to the outer world.

A very unsympathetic world it seemed, for the two immediately encountered the hoses² of the firemen. It was fortunate for them, really, because the clothes of both were already burning.

Having gone through fire and water, it was not surprising that Josiah felt completely dazed.³ Profiting by his condition someone took the ugliest woman in the world from his arms and pushed her into a car, which was driven away rapidly.

Josiah was just about to start off in pursuit when he was caught by the arm. Turning he saw the gaudy showman, not very much bedraggled.⁴

"You come with me," he said, "We'll follow them up!"

最醜陋的女人臉孔受到火的灼熱好像在孜孜作聲，她的顏面使他害怕，他抓起一把交椅把玻璃擊成一個洞，然後用臂挾住那女人帶到外面去。

這世界像是很無情的，因為兩個人一出來就碰到救火水龍頭的射擊，但這也未嘗不是幸運，因為他們的衣服都已着火燃燒了。

經過了這番赴湯蹈火，約賽兒此時自然覺得眩亂萬分。有人便剝着這眩亂的機會從他手裏將世界上最醜陋的女人奪走，推上汽車，飛馳而去。

正當約賽兒想拔足追趕的時候，有人拉住了他的手臂。他轉過身去見是那衣着華麗的展覽者，他仍舊一身華麗，沒有打濕或弄髒。

『請你和我一同來。』他說，『我們去追他們！』

1. 連擊. 2. hoses [housiz], 救火水管. 3. 眩亂. 4. 沾污, 弄髒.

The astonished Josiah was hustled¹ into another car, and as they left the fairground the showman apologised for the abrupt treatment.

"Of course, we couldn't let all that crowd see Maisie for nothing!" he finished up.

Josiah felt staggeted² by this business ability, which, in such strenuous conditions, could still grapple³ with the commercial aspect.

"Well,—I should like to see—Maisie!" was all he managed to *jerk out.⁴

"I think you're entitled to that," replied the showman, "after the plucky way you saved her!"

The car drew up outside a house and Josiah was conducted into a room and asked to wait. It was not long before the door opened, and the young woman—or "Maisie," as he already thought of her—advanced towards him with hand outstretched; not the ugliest woman in the world, however, but surely the most beautiful woman Josiah had ever seen at close quarters.

於是正在驚愕的約賽兒便被胡亂地推進了另一輛汽車，離開了那個市場，展覽者爲他這種唐突的舉措向約賽兒表示歉意。

「當然，我們不能讓那大堆人羣一文錢也不付地就看了邁西呀！」他末了這樣說。

約賽兒對這種生意經的精神感到吃驚，因爲即在這樣緊張的情形之下，居然還能夠執着其賺錢的一面。

「好吧，——我喜歡看見——邁西的！」這就是他所能說出來的。

「我想你有權利看她。」展覽者回答，「你已經勇敢地救了她！」

汽車開到了一座房子外面，約賽兒被帶進一個房子裏等候。不久房門開了，那個年青的女人——或者叫做「邁西」，約賽兒已想着她——伸出了雙手向他走來。她已不是世界上最醜陋的女人，而確是個約賽兒曾這樣迫近地看見過的美麗的天仙了。

1. hustled [ˈhʌstɪd], 亂推. 2. staggeted, 行立不定. 3. 執住. 4. 突然說出。

“Thank you for saving my life,” she said simply, allowing her hand to rest in his adroit clasp.

“I never suspected you were as beautiful as this!” The words shot from Josiah's mouth like escaping steam, so great was his astonishment.

“Beauty is only skin deep,” she reminded him, “and ugliness can be even less. I'm a fraud,¹ really. The ugliest woman in the world is nothing more or less than a fake. I'm ashamed to admit it, but there it is. It's all done with a wax preparation. That is why the heat had such disastrous results!”

“You're wonderful!” murmured Josiah, unable to avert his eyes from her face.

And so it came about that the ugly man fell in love with the beautiful young woman, and taking courage from her remarks on ugliness sometimes being less than skin deep, eventually asked her to marry him.

The beautiful young woman, attracted no doubt in the first place by Josiah's bravery in saving

『謝謝你救了我的性命，』她簡單地說，並讓手給他熱切地握住。

『我怎麼也沒有想到你會如此的美麗！』約賽兒不期然而然地脫口而出，他是那麼的驚異。

『美麗是很膚淺的，』她提醒他說，『但醜陋却更其淺些，其實我是一個假裝的東西，世界上最醜陋的人，也正是一種假的東西。我這樣自認弄假，很覺可慚，但事實上的確如此。那完全是由臘工裝扮而成罷了。所以熱度竟造成那樣悲慘的結果。』

『你真令人嘆服！』約賽兒細聲說，目不轉瞬地望着她的面孔。

於是醜陋的男子便愛上了這美麗年輕的女人。他想起她說過『醜陋有時比膚淺還要淺些』的話，便終於鼓起勇氣向她求婚。

那美麗年輕的女郎，首先是感於約賽兒勇敢地救了她的性命，又加以發現在他的儀表之中還種

1. 偽物，奸計。

her life, found that there lay beneath his unprepossessing exterior an inner beauty capable of calling forth a deeper emotion, and so accepted his proposal.

Josiah had no regrets over the losing of five thousand pounds. In a spirit of mischief, however, he wrote to his uncle telling him the story of how he had courted and won the ugliest woman in the world.

Samuel Click wrote back full of enthusiasm, inviting him to call with his bride before *setting out¹ on the honeymoon, and the cheque for five thousand pounds would be ready for him.

With secret enjoyment, Josiah presented Maisie to his uncle. Samuel Click took both her hands in his² and looked searchingly at her. Then, to Josiah's amazement, he exclaimed:

"My boy, I couldn't have made a better choice for you myself!"

He opened a drawer and took out several cheques, then fumbled³ in his pockets. At last he turned to Josiah and said:

"I'm always losing my glasses. Pick it out for yourself, my boy. My eyes are not what they were"

藏着一種內在的美麗，這美麗足以引發更深的情感，因而她便接受他的求婚。

約賽兒並不以得不到那五千鎊為可惜。但爲了好玩的緣故還是寫了一封信給他叔父，告訴叔父他因怎樣求愛而得到了世界上最醜陋的女人的故事。

生彌爾克力克很熱誠地復了信，請他度蜜月之前偕同新娘去訪叔父，並說那五千鎊的支票會先簽好在那邊等着給他。

約賽兒暗自快樂地帶着邁西去見叔父。生彌爾克力克握住她兩手端詳着她，然後竟使約賽兒吃驚地說：

「我的孩子，就是我也不能爲你選出一個比這更好的妻子了！」

他打開一個抽屜取出數張支票，然後伸手找尋他的口袋，對約賽兒說道：

「我常常掉了我的眼鏡。請你把它拾起來給你自已用吧，我的眼睛已沒以前好了。」

1. 出發. 2. = his hands. 3. fumbled [ʃʌmbld], 摸索.

Completely dazed by the unexpected turn of events, Josiah stammered out his thanks for the cheque and departed with wife, not without a certain feeling of indignation at his uncle's apparent lack of knowledge as to what constituted beauty. True, his eyesight was not good, and he had lost his glasses, which probably accounted also for his parting with the cheque so readily.

Of course, Josiah was not to know that immediately after their departure, Samuel Click was chuckling at the window softly while he watched them until they were out of sight.

事情意外地這樣好轉使約賽兒大為驚愕，他訥訥地說些感謝叔父給他支票的話，便偕同他的妻子離開了，叔父對於「什麼組成美麗」顯然缺乏認識，這點約賽兒不能無所高傲。誠然他叔父的眼力不好，而且又已失去了眼鏡，或者這也是他這樣容易就給出五千鎊的原因吧。

當然約賽兒是不會曉得的：當他們離開的時候，他叔父靠在窗旁笑嘻嘻地望着他們一直到看不見了。

(Concluded)

QUIZ

1. Is it improper to wash a United States flag?
2. Does lightning follow drafts?
3. Is water a food?
4. Is a spider an insect?
5. Do snakes dig their own holes in the ground?

(Please turn to page 18)

The depth of a woman's feelings can only be fathomed by a woman herself.

WHAT THE WORLD OWES TO MISTAKES

By H. BRADING

It was an accident!

Something broken, something upset, somebody hurt.

Whenever we hear the word *accident* our thoughts naturally turn to some misfortune, yet accidents of one kind or another have brought innumerable benefits to mankind.

An employee in a paper mill spoiled *a vat of pulp.¹ Try as he would, the pulp refused to set. His employers considered he had acted negligently and he was sacked.²

The spoiled pulp was thrown into a corner and it was presently discovered that it had remarkable absorbent properties.³ It was dried and *blotting-paper⁴ came into existence.

A mechanical fault in a weaving machine a number of years ago caused the threads on some cotton material to become tangled⁵ and ruffled.⁶ The flawed⁷ result was thrown out as waste.

Drying his hands on it, the weaver was attracted by its soft, absorbent qualities. He began to manufacture lengths⁸ of the material. Drapers⁹ became interested, and, through them, the public. The bath towel had been born.

One evening in 1863, young Frederick Walton finished painting some windows and went away, leaving the the lid¹⁰ off his paint-pot.

A day or two later, he found that the usual tough protective skin had formed on the surface of the paint. A blunder, leaving the paint lid off, but an idea came to him. That skin of paint proved

1. 一大桶的紙漿。 2. (俚語)解雇, 開除。 3. 特性。 4. 吸墨紙。 5. 纏結住了。 6. ruffled [ˈrʌfld], 蓬鬆的。 7. flawed [flaʊd], 有缺點的。 8. (length 是一定長度的一塊布)。 9. 布商。 10. 蓋子。

hardwearing when pressed into a backing of burlap.¹ The first *crude linoleum² had been achieved.

A girl in a stocking factory dropped one of the needles in the machine. The foreman³ dismissed her for spoiling several pairs hose.⁴ But someone else, picking up the stockings, which were furrowed⁵ down by a single groove,⁶ realised that if a number of needles were dropped, a *ribbed pattern⁷ could be made.

We owe *stainless steel⁸ to a blunder of thirty years or so ago. During the War Mr Harry Brearley, a Sheffield metallurgist,⁹ was investigating the problem of *rifle barrels.¹⁰ He experimented with various steel allowed, seeking the perfect metal for the purpose.

One alloy¹¹ contained a heavy proportion of chromium.¹² It failed to make the grade and was thrown on the scrapheap¹³ with other rejects¹⁴. A fortnight later, an assistant noticed that the *chrome steel¹⁵ had not rusted¹⁶ like the rest.

A *knife blade¹⁷ was made from it and exposed for a month to all weathers. At the end of that time it still showed no sign of rusting. Stainless steel had come to revolutionize *the cutlery industry.¹⁸

Perhaps you have a grandfather clock. We are indebted for the pendulum¹⁹ principle upon which it works to the fact that, three and a half centuries ago, a seventeen-year-old youth neglected his prayers.

He was in Pisa Cathedral. Bored during a long prayer, he stared idly about him. A lamp, set swinging by a draught, attracted his attention. He noticed that whatever the range of the lamp's

1. burlap ['bɜ:læp], 一種麻布. 2. 粗糙的醱化亞麻仁油漆布. 3. 監工.
4. 長襪. 5. 擱成溝紋. 6. 槽, 溝. 7. 起槽的花樣. 8. 不銹鋼. 9. 冶金家.
10. 來福鎗身. 11. 合金. 12. chromium ['kroumiəm], 鉻 (化學金屬元素之一).
13. 廢鐵堆. 14. 廢品. 15. 鉻鋼. 16. 生鏽. 17. 刀片. 18. 製造刀劍利器的工業. 19. 鐘擺.

oscillations, they were invariably executed in equal times. Sixty years later, the youth, then old and blind, thought out the application of the pendulum for the regulation of clockwork.

Fifteen years after, Huygens, the Dutchman, made the first pendulum clock and tried to steal the glory of being the originator of the idea. But there's no doubt the honour belongs to the boy who watched the swinging lamp. His name? They called him Galileo.¹

Modern plastics, used for making such things as telephone receivers buttons, and so on, have revolutionized half a dozen industries. All because, in 1906, Dr Leo Baekeland had a clumsy cat.

Jumping from a shelf in the laboratory, the cat knocked a bottle of formaldehyde² over some cheese in a mousetrap. In the morning, Dr Baekeland found that the cheese had been changed into a hard glossy substance. A blundering cat had introduced the first casein³ into the world.

X-ray photographs were made possible because of an accidental discovery by Rontgen, the German scientist, in 1895. Investigating how electricity is conducted through gases, he discovered X-rays and their potentialities.⁴

Portland cement⁵ is invaluable stuff. We owe it to Joseph Aspdin, a Leeds bricklayer, who in 1824 accidentally (forgive the continuous use of the word!) discovered that a mixture of clay and limestone⁶ heated to high temperature and subsequently ground, made a cement far superior to any previously known. Almost too vast to conceive is the debt which modern civilisation, with its concrete⁷ buildings bridges and roads, owes to a bricklayer's mistake.

1. 伽里洛, (1564-1642) 意大利天文學家. 2. formaldehyde [fɔ: 'mældihaid], 甲醛. 3. casein ['keisiin], 酪素. 4. 潛勢力. 5. 水泥. 6. 石灰石. 7. 三合土.

Road accident figures are still appalling,¹ but they'd be even worse without that compulsory *safty glass²—the life-saving discovery of Dr Edouard Benedictus. He was clearing an empty bottle from his Laboratory shelf when it fell from his hand. The bottle starred,³ but remained intact.⁴ The glass hadn't broken.

Dr Benedictus recollected that several years previously that bottle had contained a mixture of various chemicals. They had evaporated, leaving a tough, transparent film inside. The French scientist made the "mixture as before" and produced the world's first sheet of safety glass.

Have you ever thought of the billions of miles of copper wire all over the world, giving service to man? Not so many years back, the cost of copper recovery would have prohibited the use of such vast quantities of the metal.

In a London research laboratory Mr Arthur Cattermole had been working with *zinc ores.⁵ His day's work done he went to wash. There was no soap. In desperation he rinsed⁶ his hands in plain water and found tiny black balls settling at the bottom of the wash-basin.

Those globules⁷ were of almost pure *zinc sulphide.⁸ The machine-oil on his hands had cemented the zinc into tiny globules. Here, obviously was an entirely new method of zinc recovery.

Tried out in Australian mining plants at Broken Hill the process proved a brilliant success technically, but financially it was a failure. Then it was tried with copper and a certain famous method tumbled⁹ the price of the metal to something like a tenth of its former figure.

(Continued on page 19)

1. appalling [ə'pɔ:liŋ]. 使驚恐, 驚人. 2. 安全玻璃. 3. 現出如星形的傷痕. 4. 原樣無損. 5. 鋅礦. 6. rinsed [rɪnst]. 洗滌. 7. 小球. 8. 硫化鋅. 9. (俚語) 價格暴落.

(Continued)

THE TWELVE-POUND LOOK

By SIR JAMES BARRIE

十二鎊的神氣

錢歌川譯註

SIR HARRY (*pulverising her*) *So do I.¹ But I have it still.

KATE (**not pulverised*²) Do let me see it again. (*She has observed his eye wandering to the desk.*)

SIR HARRY You *are welcome to it³ as a gift. (*The *fateful letter,⁴ a poor little dead thing, is brought to light from a locked drawer.*)

KATE (*taking it*) Yes, this is it. Harry, how you did crumple⁵ it! (*She reads, not without curiosity.*) 'Dear husband—I call you that⁶ for the last time—I am off. I am what you call *making a bolt of it.⁷ I won't try to *excuse myself⁸ nor to explain, for you would not accept the excuses nor understand the explanation. It will be a little shock to you, but only to your pride; what will astound⁹ you is that any woman could be such a fool as to leave such a man as you.

哈利爵士 (粉碎她) 我也記不得了。但是我還留着。

愷德 (未被粉碎) 再讓我看看吧。(她看見他的眼睛向桌子那邊轉動着)

哈利爵士 我很高興作為一種禮物送給你。(那封運命的信，一件可憐死了的小東西，從一個鎖了的抽屜被取出來重見天日)

愷德 (取着) 是呀，正是這個。哈利，你怎樣要把它捏皺的！(她唸着，帶着好奇心地)「親愛的夫君——這是最後一次我這樣稱呼你——我去了。我要如你所說的逃走了。我不打算辯解或是說明，因為你不會接受辯解，也不會了解說明的。這也許會要給你一點小的打擊，不過只是對你的自尊心而已；而真要使你驚訝的，却是像你這樣的人任何愚蠢的女人

1. —I forgot it, too. 2. 未被她打得粉碎。 3. 不要客氣。(即請不客氣地取去)。 4. 運命的信。(指她出走時所留的信)。 5. 捏皺。 6. = husband. 7. 逃走。 8. 辯解。 9. 使吃驚。

I am taking nothing with me that belongs to you. May you be very happy.—Your ungrateful KATE. P. S.¹—You need not try to find out who he is. You will try, but you won't succeed.' (*She folds the nasty little thing up.*) I may really have it for my very own?

SIR HARRY You really may.

KATE (*impudently.*²) If you would *care for³ a typed copy—?

SIR HARRY (*in a voice with which he used to frighten his grandmother*) *None of your sauce.⁴ (*Wincing*)⁵ I had to let them see it in the end.

KATE I can picture Jack Lamb eating⁶ it.

SIR HARRY A penniless person's daughter.

KATE That is all I was.

SIR HARRY We searched for the two of you *high and low.⁷

KATE *Private detectives?⁸

SIR HARRY They couldn't *get on the track⁹ of you.

KATE (*smiling*) No?

SIR HARRY But at last the courts¹⁰ let me *serve the papers¹¹

都能够離去的。凡屬於你的東西我一點都沒有帶走。祝你幸福。你的忘恩的愷德。再者：——你不用去追究他是誰。即令你要追究，你也追究不出來的。」（她把那討厭的小東西摺起來）你真的可以讓我拿去嗎？

哈利爵士 真的可以。

愷德（厚顏地）你要不要我打一份樣子給你？

哈利爵士（帶着一種他嘗憐憫他祖母的聲調說）少說些無禮的話。（退縮）我終至不得不把大家看了。

愷德 我好像親眼看見賈克·蘭姆看得高興的樣子。

哈利爵士 一個一錢莫名的牧師的女兒。

愷德 我就是那樣。

哈利爵士 我們曾在到處搜尋過你們兩個了。

愷德 私人偵探嗎？

哈利爵士 他們尋不到你們的綫索。

愷德（微笑）尋不到嗎？

哈利爵士 但是終於法院讓我以發廣告的形式把判決書交給

1. = Post Scripts, 再啓. 2. 厚顏地. 3. 想要. 4. 不要說無禮的話 (本句前略去 I want 兩字). 5. 畏縮; 喪胆. 6. = enjoying, (因其人名為 Lamb, 故說 eat, 助以諧謔). 7. 到處. 8. 私人偵探. 9. 得到線索. 10. 法院, 一般用時都說複數. 11. 交判決書 (serve 為以法律的手續交去之意). papers 為文書, 這裏指法院允許離案的判決.

*by advertisement¹ on a man unknown, and I got my freedom.

KATE *So I saw.² It was the last I heard of you.

SIR HARRY (*each word a blow for her*) And I married again just as soon as ever I could.

KATE They say that is always a compliment³ to the first wife.

SIR HARRY (*violently*) I showed them.⁴

KATE You soon let them see that if one woman was a fool, you still had the *pick of the basket⁵ to choose from.

SIR HARRY *By James,⁶ I did.

KATE (*bringing him to earth again*⁷) But still, you wondered who he was.

SIR HARRY I suspected everybody—even my pals.⁸ I *felt like⁹ jumping at their¹⁰ throats and crying, 'It's you!'

KATE You had been so admirable to me, an instinct told you that I was sure to choose *another of the same.¹¹

那不明的男子，而我便獲得了自由。

愷德 我看到的。從那以後我便沒有聽到你的消息了。

哈利爵士 (每一個字對於她都是一種打擊) 我便儘我所能地很快就結婚了。

愷德 世人都說那常是對於前妻的稱讚。

哈利爵士 (激烈地) 我給世人表明了。

愷德. 你馬上就向世人表示了如果一個女人是愚蠢的, 你還可以從其餘許多的女人當中另外選擇的。

哈利爵士. 我正是那樣辦了。

愷德. (把他再從天下帶到地上來) 但是你還是不曉得我那個男子到底是誰吧。

哈利爵士. 我對誰都懷疑——甚至我的好朋友. 我很要跳過去抓住他們的喉嚨而叫出,「就是你呀!」

愷德. 你對我真是太好了, 所以你本能地要感覺我一定要選擇一個和你一樣的男人。

1. 用廣告. (因對方的姓名住址不明, 故發報通知, 法律上也生效的. 在英國如未能得到雙方協議的離婚, 便可訴之法院離婚. 大抵的情形都是要求對方賠償損失. 英國這種情形, 刑法上是無罪). 2. 在報上看到那個廣告. 3. 稱讚. 4. (指世間的人). 5. 籃中的精華 (即將女人喻作水果, 出羣拔萃的女人). 6. (發誓之詞). 7. 帶到地下來 (即把他從得意的高潮拉下來). 8. 老朋友. 9. 覺得想要; 似有……之感; 引起……之感覺, 如 *The fur feels like velvet* 此皮觸去像天鵝絨. *I feel like trying* 我有欲試之感. *I do not feel like it today* 我今天不想做. 10. (在 every 後面的代名詞通例用 *their*, 以免用 *his or her* 之贅冗). 11. 別的同儕的男子.

SIR HARRY I thought, it can't be money, so it must be looks.¹ Some *dolly face.² (*He stares at her in perplexity.*) He must have had something wonderful about him to make you willing to give up all that you had with me.

KATE (*as if he was the stupid one*) Poor Harry.

SIR HARRY And it³ couldn't have been *going on⁴ for long, for *I would have noticed⁵ the change in you.

KATE Would you?

SIR HARRY I knew you so well.

KATE You amazing man.

SIR HARRY So who was he? *Out with it.⁶

KATE You are determined to know?

SIR HARRY Your promise. You *gave your word.⁷

KATE If I must—(*She is the *villain of the piece,⁸ but it must *be conceded⁹ that in this matter she is *reluctant to pain him.¹⁰*) I am sorry I promised.

(*Looking at him steadily.*) There was no one, Harry; no one at all.

哈利爵士。我想那不會是金錢，所以一定是容貌。小白臉。(他困惑地凝視着她) 他一定有什麼奇特之點才使你願意放棄和我在一起所有的一切。

愷德。(宛如他是傻子似的) 可憐的哈利。

哈利爵士。那是不能長久的，因為我會看出你的變化來的。

愷德。你會嗎？

哈利爵士。我很知道你呀。

愷德。你真是一個了不起的人。

哈利爵士。那到底是誰？說出來吧。

愷德。你一定想要知道嗎？

哈利爵士。千金一諾。你已經答應了的。

愷德。如果我一定得——(她是這劇中的壞人，但是我們必得承認對於這件事她是不願使他痛苦的。) 我真不應該答應你的。(悄悄地望着他。) 哈利，老實告訴你，並沒有什麼人；誰也沒有。

1. 容貌。 2. 小白臉。 3. (指與那個男子的關係)。 4. 繼續。 5. (would 照正式的說法應該用 should)。 6. 說出來吧。(out with 爲 have out 或 bring out 之意)。 7. 應允下來。(word=promise)。 8. 這劇中的壞人。 9. 被認爲。 10. 不想使他痛苦。

SIR HARRY (rising) If you think you can play with me,

KATE I told you that you wouldn't like it.

SIR HARRY (*rasping*¹) It is unbelievable.

KATE I suppose it is; but it is true.

SIR HARRY Your letter itself *gives you the lie.²

KATE That was intentinnal.³ I saw that if the truth were known you might have a *difficulty in getting your freedom;⁴ and as I was getting mine⁵ it seemed fair that you should have yours also. So I wrote my good-bye in words that would be taken *to mean what you thought they meant,⁶ and I knew the law would back⁷ you in your opinion. For the law, like you, Harry, has a *profound understanding⁸ of women.

SIR HARRY (*trying to *straighten himself*⁹) I don't believe you yet.

KATE (*looking not unkindly into the soul of this man*) Perhaps that is the best way to take it. It is *less unflattering¹⁰ than the truth. But you were the only one. (**Summing up*¹¹ her life.) You sufficed.¹²

哈利爵士。(站起來)如果你以為你可以戲弄我的話——

愷德。我已經告訴過你了，你不會喜歡的。

哈利爵士。(惱怒地)這是不可相信的。

愷德。不錯，不過事實却是如此。

哈利爵士。你自己的信就證明你這是撒謊的。

愷德。那是故意那樣寫的。我看明白了如果事實昭彰，你也許很難得到自由；因為我已經得到了自由，所以要使你能得到才公平。所以我把我的告別照你所想像的意思用書面寫出，我知道法律是會支持你的意見的。哈利，因為法律也和你一樣對於女人有深刻的理解的。

哈利爵士。(一本正經地)我還是不能相信你的話。

愷德。(溫存地直望透那人的心靈)也許那樣處理是最好的辦法。多少要比事實覺得心裏舒服一點。但是在你以外並沒有第二個男子。(總括她的生涯)你使我已經滿足了。(待續)

1. —irritating, 惱怒. 2. (背叛你所說的話, 即證明你是撒謊的). 3. 故意的. 4. (難於起訴故不得正式離婚, 而得不到再結婚的自由). 5. —my freedom. 6. 照你所想的意思一樣. 7. 支持. 8. 深刻的了解 (諷刺的說法). 9. 正經. 10. 心裏多少還舒服一點. (unflattering 不悅). 11. 概括. 12. 使人滿足.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 9

1. Many people seem to have a notion that there is some provision of law or flag etiquette that forbids the washing of the United States flag. Such is not the case. No disrespect for the national emblem is shown simply by cleaning it, and it is perfectly in keeping with flag etiquette to wash or dry clean an American flag. In fact that is the proper thing to do with it when it has become soiled. "There is no objection, so far as this Department has knowledge," wrote the United States War Department to us, "to be cleaning of United States flags by washing them, this practice being generally resorted to by the United States Army." Likewise it is proper to mend a flag when torn unless it is in such bad condition that it would be a discredit to the owner if displayed.
2. There is little foundation for the popular notion that lightning has a tendency to follow drafts. Such would be the case only when the air stream is filled with smoke or vapor, thus creating a better conductor of electricity than the surrounding atmosphere. Electricity generated in the clouds follows the line of least resistance to the earth and would not turn from its normal course to run horizontally merely because a door or window was open. There is no scientific knowledge to support the general belief that lightning that strikes buildings generally comes in open doors and windows. Standing near a chimney during an electrical storm is hazardous for two reasons. An elevated object like a chimney is a natural target for lightning. Hot air conducts electricity better than cold air and a column of hot air rising from a chimney, whether or not it contains smoke, may be more likely to carry the lightning than the surrounding air.
3. Water, although essential to life, is not generally classed as a food. Two-thirds of the human body is composed of water and most of the chemical changes that take place in the body occur in solution in that liquid, but the water itself is never decomposed in the digestive processes. Health authorities generally define food as anything that nourishes the body, a definition that excludes pure water. Sometimes, however, water is regarded as a food in the broad sense that food is anything normally taken into the body, either solid or liquid, or any element necessary to maintain life. Most ordinary drinking water has food value also in the sense that it is generally rich in mineral salts necessary to the well-being of the body. It is not true, as often supposed, that water will make a person fat. Retention of water in the tissues of the body will add to one's weight, but it will not produce fat in the strict sense of the term.

4. Spiders are not insects and are no nearer to insects than reptiles are to birds. They belong to the class Arachnida, which also includes scorpions, mites and ticks. Spiders differ from insects in several respects. They have no feelers nor antennae, such as all insects have, and they have four pairs of legs and two pairs of jaws, while insects have three pairs of legs and three pairs of jaws. In Greek mythology Arachne was a Lydian maiden skilled in weaving. She challenged Athena (Minerva) to a contest in her art, but the jealous goddess changed the girl into a spider as a punishment for mocking the gods.
5. Most snakes that go underground do not dig their own holes but make use of natural crevices and holes and burrows made by various animals and other creatures. There are at least four families of snakes in the United States that live a wholly or partially subterranean life. Those that excavate their own burrows are the "blind snakes" (*Typhlopidae*), the "ground snakes" (*Glauconidae*), the "coral snakes" (*Ilysiidae*), and the "shield tails" (*Uropeltidae*). In these burrowing snakes the head, body and tail are somewhat cylindrical, a modification that adapts them to their peculiar mode of life.

WHAT THE WORLD OWES TO MISTAKES

(Continued from page 12)

A Dutch spectacle-maker chanced to hold one spectacle lens¹ in front of another, raising them towards the light. He was staggered² to observe that the distant church steeple³ had suddenly come nearer. Later, by inserting the lenses at opposite ends of a tube, he achieved the first crude⁴ telescope.

You owe your electric lamp to a piece of "doodling"⁵ on Edison's part. Thinking of something else, he began to twiddle with a knob of tar covered with lamp-black. It was only when he had unconsciously drawn it into a thin thread that he noticed what he had done.

All at once it struck him that carbon wire might be used as an electric lamp filament. Tried out, it proved successful. Perhaps it was the most successful of all Edison's *thousand-odd⁶ inventions.

1. 透鏡。 2. 猶豫。 3. 禮拜堂的尖頂。 4. 粗糙的, 原始的。 5. 妄思。
6. 一千多的。

THE CHOICE OF WORDS

Denotation and Connotation

The choice of words is made easier by an understanding of the difference between generic and specific, between abstract and concrete words, and these distinctions will be particularly useful in description. But an even greater aid comes from a clear comprehension of the two qualities that most words possess, the two ways in which, so to speak, the word embraces the idea behind it.

Every word *denotes* something, and nearly every word also connotes something. That is, it names (denotes) a definite thing, quality, action, and so forth; and it implies in addition, or suggests (*connotes*), certain associations that belong with the idea behind it. *To bawl* denotes to weep violently; but it connotes, that is, it implies, a very undignified form of weeping. *Naughty* denotes disobedient; but it is associated with childish disobedience, and connotes childishness. In short, denotation is nearly what the word literally means; connotation, on the other hand, is the power the word has to arouse associated ideas.

Connotation as well as denotation must be considered. *Violin* and *fiddle* have pretty much the same denotation; in connotation they differ utterly. So do *mix* and *mingle*, *jewels* and *jewelry*, *percentage* and *part*, *careless* and *secure*, *interminable* and *endless*, *soldier* and *warrior*, *sailor* and *mariner*, *horse* and *steed*. "Mercury," said one young writer, "resents Juno's activity in his *district*, the ocean, and restores the wrecked ships." We must know more than the actual meaning of words if we are to use them effectively.

Some words, it is true, have very slight, almost imperceptible connotative powers. The prepositions and conjunctions often have none, although *notwithstanding* certainly connotes pompous dignity, in addition to its denotation. It would be the right word

in a legal document; it is the wrong one in, "I gave him my vote, his disobedience notwithstanding." Its associations are too dignified for such company. Again, some adjectives, adverbs, and nouns have far more connotation than others: *home, country, flag, exquisitely, honorable*, are all words having associations that are very vivid. Notice the effect of the word *home*, for example, in the following:

Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

On the contrary, such words as *building, water, table, good, to act*, have only faint connotations. They carry few or no suggestions with them.

Now there is nothing that makes the use of the right word more certain than a knowledge of the *exact* denotation of each word in your vocabulary, and a *sense* of its connotation. To use *aggravate* when you mean *irritate*, *preservation* when you mean *conservation*, *pestilence* when you mean *disease*, is to blur thought and confuse expression. It is advisable to get hold of the exact denotation first and then study carefully the connotation when you learn a new word.

Some years ago a group of critics were asked to select from English poetry the passages which to them had the most magical touches. Among the five selections upon which all agreed was the following:

Perhaps the self-same song that found a path
Through the sad heart of Ruth, when, sick for home
She stood in tears amid the alien corn;
The same that oft-times hath
Charmed magic casements opening on the foam
Of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn.

—Keats: *Ode to a Nightingale*.

(Continued on page 30)

(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

史俊還沒開口，方羅蘭看着孫舞陽說：

『你看來張小姐能辦黨嗎？她爲人很精細尖利，頭腦也清楚，但黨務從沒辦過。我以爲最適當的人選還是你自己。』

孫舞陽笑着搖頭。

『那一個張小姐？今天她到會麼？』史俊着急的問！

孫舞陽正要描寫張小姐的狀貌和態度，忽然外邊連聲叫『史先生』了，史俊雙手把頭髮往後一掀，跳起來就走，這裏，方羅蘭看看孫舞陽，又問道：

『舞陽，你爲什不幹婦女部？』

Before Shih Chün could speak, Fang Lo-lan said, looking at her:

"You think Miss Chang can do something for the party? She is very careful and penetrative and she has a clear brain, but she has never done anything for the party. I think the fittest person for that position is yourself."

Sun Wu-yang shook her head smiling.

"Which Miss Chang? Did she attend the meeting today?" asked Shih Chün hurriedly.

When Sun Wu-yang was about to depict the personal appearance and the attitude of Miss Chang, a repeated call, "Mr Shih Chün" came to her and Mr Shih Chün brushed his hair back with his hands and jumped up to go out.

"Why don't you like to take over the women's department, Wu-yang?" Fang Lo-lan asked again.

『爲的幹了婦女部，就要和你同一個地方辦事。』

方羅蘭聽着這婉曼而有深意的答語，只是睜大了眼發怔。

『我知道爲了一塊全無意義的手帕，你家庭裏已經起了風波，你大概很痛苦吧？我不願被人家當作眼中釘，特別不願憎恨我的人也是一個女子。』孫舞陽繼續着曼聲說，她的黑睫毛下閃着黃綠色的光。

『你怎麼會知道這些事的？』方羅蘭發急的問，又像被人家發見了自己的醜事似的，他十分忸怩不安了。

『便是劉小姐告訴我，自然，她也是好意。』

方羅蘭低了頭不響；他本以爲孫舞陽只是天真活潑而已，現在才知道她又是細膩溫婉的，她有被侮蔑的銳敏的感覺。他昂起頭再看孫舞陽時，驟然在她眼光中接着了委屈幽怨的顫動；一種抱

“Only because I should be working at the same place as you if I took over the women's department.”

Fang Lo-lan gaped as if he were a stuffed dummy on hearing this subtle and provocative answer.

“I know there was a disturbance in your family on account of a meaningless handkerchief. You must have been much annoyed. I don't like to appear a nasty creature, especially if it is a woman who hates me.” Sun Wu-yang went on in her soft voice. A yellowish light shone under her black lashes.

“How do you know all this?” asked Fang Lo-lan anxiously. Again he looked as if he were concealing dishonourable things. He flushed and grew uneasy.

“I was told by Miss Liu. Of course, she meant well.”

Fang Lo-lan said nothing, bending his head. He had thought at first that Sun Wu-yang was only innocent and lively, but now he found she was soft and warm and sensitive to slights. When he raised his head and looked again at her, he saw there was resentment and wistfulness in her eyes.

歉而感謝的情緒，立即浮上她的心頭，他覺得孫舞陽大概很聽了些不堪的說，這自然都是方太太那天一鬧而滋蔓造作出來的。而直接負責任的便是他自己：這是他所以抱歉的原因。然而孫舞陽的話裏又毫無不滿於方羅蘭之意，『你大概很痛苦吧？』表示何等的深情！他能不感謝麼？嚴格的說，他此時確已發動了似乎近於戀愛的情緒了。因為他對孫舞陽覺得抱歉感謝，不免對於太太的心胸窄狹，頗以為不滿了。

『這件事，只怪梅麗思想太舊！』方羅蘭神思恍惚的說，『現在男女同做革命事業，避不了那麼許多的嫌疑。思想解放的人們自然心裏明白。舞陽，你何必把這些事放在心上呢？』

A kind of regret and gratitude were rising in his mind. He knew that Sun Wu-yang must have heard a lot of unpleasant talk and this was, of course, the result of his wife's anger the other day. He would be directly responsible for the talk. This was the cause of his regret. In what Sun Wu-yang had said, however, there was nothing to show that she was displeased with Fang Lo-lan. Her words: "You must have been much annoyed." showed what deep feelings she had for him! How could he be ungrateful? Strictly speaking, he had now a sort of feeling which might be called love. Because of his regret and gratitude to Sun Wu-yang, he could not help feeling discontent at his wife's narrow-mindedness.

"It was only because Mei-li is too stale in her thoughts," said Fang Lo-lan meditatively. "We cannot avoid falling under suspicion, as long as both men and women work together for the revolution. Those who are free in thought will surely understand. Why should you keep all this in mind, Wu-yang?"

孫舞陽笑了笑，正要回答，史俊又匆匆地跑進來了；他抓得了他的呢帽合在頭上，一面走，一面說『有人找我去，明天再見。』方羅蘭站了起來，意思是送他，卻見孫舞陽趕到門邊，喚住史俊，低聲說了幾句，方羅蘭轉身向窗外的小院子裏看了一眼，伸個懶腰，瞥見小桌子上一個黃色的小方紙盒，很美麗惹眼；他下意識的拏起來，猛嗅着一般奇香，正是初進房時嗅到的那種香氣，正是那紙盒裏發出來的。

『你說不用香水，這不是麼？』方羅蘭回頭對正向他身邊走來的孫舞陽說。孫舞陽看着他，沒有回答，只是怪樣的笑。

方羅蘭再看紙盒面有一行大字 Neolides-H.B. 也不明白什麼意思，揭開盒蓋，裏面是三枝玻璃管，都裝着白色的小小粉片。

Sun Wu-yang laughed and was about to answer when Shih Chün hurried in again; he took his felt hat and put it on and said as he went out: "See you tomorrow. I am going to meet some friends." Fang Lo-lan stood up and meant to see him off, but Sun Wu-yang ran to the door and called back Shih Chün and said something to him in a low voice. Fang Lo-lan turned back and glanced at the garden and stretched, then a small beautiful yellow box on the table caught his eye. He took it up unthinkingly and suddenly smelt a rare fragrance, which was the very thing that had struck him when he first came into the room.

"You said you don't use perfumed water; what is this?" Fang Lo-lan asked Sun Wu-yang who was coming towards him. The latter gazed at him without speaking but laughed curiously.

Fang Lo-lan looked at the box again and saw these words: "Neolides H.B." He still could not make out what it was; he opened the lid and discovered three glass tubes with a kind of white tablets in them.

「哦，原來是香粉。」方羅蘭恍然大悟似的說。

孫舞陽不禁撲嗤地一笑，從方羅蘭手裏奪過了紙盒，說道：

「不是香粉，你不用管。難道方太太就沒用過麼？」她又是一笑；眼眶邊泛出了淡淡的兩圈紅暈。

方羅蘭覺得孫舞陽的手指一觸，又溫又軟又滑，又有吸力；異樣的搖惑便無理由的擊中了他...

天快黑時，方羅蘭從婦女協會回家。他自以為對於孫舞陽的觀察又進了一層，這位很惹人議論的女士，世故很深，思想很徹底，心裏有把握；浮躁，輕率，浪漫，只是他的表皮；她有一顆細膩溫柔的心，有一個潔白高超的靈魂。老實說，方羅蘭此時覺得常和孫舞陽談談，不但是愉快，並且也是最有益了。

“Oh, I see, it is powder,” said Fang Lo-lan as if he understood.

Sun Wu-yang burst into laughter as she took the box from him, saying:

“It is not powder. You need not ask. I wonder if Mrs Fang has ever used it?” She laughed again and blushed a little.

Fang Lo-lan felt the touch of her fingers so soft and warm and attractive that he was enchanted and deluded.

Fang Lo-lan returned home in the dusk from the women's association, believing he had got on another step with Sun Wu-yang in his observations: she was very worldly-wise and thought out things thoroughly and could not be shaken once she had reached a decision. She was certainly notorious. Frivolity, rashness and being romantic were only her surface; she had really a soft heart as well as a pure and aloof soul. He felt at this moment it gave him not only pleasure but benefit when he talked with Sun Wu-yang.

(To be continued)

CURRENT ENGLISH SLANG WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS

俚俗用語例解

H

Hair on; To keep one's: not to get excited, to keep one's temper.

不要太興奮了；鎮靜點吧。

Keep your hair on! Don't loose your head over a little thing like that.

不要太興奮了！不要爲得這樣一點小事就發脾氣。

Hairs; To split: to dispute over trifles. 爲瑣事而爭執。

What's the use in *splitting hairs*? What we want is constructive work.

爲瑣事而爭執有什麼用呢？我們所需要的是建設的工作。

Hair-raising: anything that is frightening. 令人毛髮悚然的事。

Have you heard any of his *hair-raising* adventures in the south?

你聽過他那在南方的可怕的冒險談嗎？

Half-bad; Not: rather good. 不壞。

This kind of tea is *not half-bad*.

這種茶還不壞。

Half; One's better: a wife. 妻室。

He brought some peaches back for *his better half*.

他帶了幾個桃子歸貼細君。

Syn: the other half.

Half-baked: not well prepared. 不成熟的；準備不夠的。

I don't wonder that his proposals fell flat. They were but *half-baked*.

他的提議不生效力實不足爲奇。因爲沒有什麼內容。

Half-way; To meet a person: to agree on a compromise. 妥協。

I'll *meet you half-way* with \$1,000 if you'll accept that.

如是你接受那個，我將以一千元和你妥協。

Ham; A: a novice, a beginner. 外行; 門外漢; 初學者。

He is quite *a ham* to this matter.

他對於這事完全外行。

Hand to mouth; From: not making any provision for the future; in great poverty. 窮困, 僅能餬口。

I am barely making enough to live *from hand to mouth*.

我現在的收入僅能餬口。

Hand it to a person; To: to admit of one's superior skill in handling a situation. 承認別人處理某事的特殊手腕。

I've got to *hand it to you* for the masterful way in which you settled the labor dispute.

關於這勞資糾紛你是很有辦法的, 所以我只好全部付托給你了。

Handshaker; A: a person who gets along by fast-talking. 對誰都一見如故的人。

He is such *a handshaker* that we become friends at first sight.

他是那樣一個一見如故的人, 所以我們一下就成了朋友。

Hang of; To get the: to understand the general drift or meaning of anything. 明瞭某事; 熟習用法。

The work was difficult at first, but now that I *got the hang of* it.

I am getting on quite well.

那工作起初很難, 但是現在我已熟習了, 我已弄得很好了。

Happy-go-lucky: heedless of the future. 憨皮的; 不顧將來的。

He's a *happy-go-lucky* chap. I don't think he has a thing to his name in the bank.

他是一個憨皮的人。我不相信他銀行裏有一文存款。

Hard-fisted: miserly, ungenerous. 吝嗇。

He is so *hard-fisted* that he actually hasn't ever lent a cent to others.

他是非常吝嗇的, 從來沒有借過一文錢給別人。

Syn: close-fisted, tight.

Hard hit; To be: experience a heavy financial loss. 經濟上遭受重大損失。

He was *hard hit* by the War II.

第二次世界大戰, 他損失極大。

(To be continued)

THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

By H. SAITO

III. INSTRUMENTAL "BY"

(7-c) Instrumental "By" In Prepositional Phrases

We express our thoughts **by means of** words.

The Instrumental *By* forms the following Prepositional Phrases of Instrumentality:—

- (a) **By means of:**—Poetry does *by means of* words what painting does *by means of* colours.
- (b) **By help of:**—In his arduous undertaking, he succeeded *by help of* favourable circumstances.
- (c) **By dint of:**—He has no great abilities, but he gained his scholarship *by dint of* close application.
- (d) **By force of:**—This shows how difficult things may be made easy *by force of* habit.
- (e) **By virtue of:**—Though he is your inferior in rank, he is above you *by (or in) virtue of* his office.
- (f) **By reason of:**—He is disqualified for the post *by reason of* his age.
- (g) **By right of:**—My friend is heir to the property *by right of* birth.
- (h) **By order of:**—The deserters were shot *by order of* the general.
- (i) **By way of:**
 - (a) I am going to Europe *by way of* America.
 - (b) I will employ him *by way of* experiment.

Etc. *etc.*

Idiomatic Phrases:—

- (a) **By all means:**—When you go to Kyoto, *by all means* visit Arashiyama.
- (b) **By any means:**—If you can manage it *by any means*, travel abroad.

- (c) **By no means:**—I *by no means* averse to hard work, if it bears fruit.
- (d) **By fair means or foul:**—He always accomplished his purpose *by fair means or foul*.
- (e) **By hook or by crook:**—He manages *by hook or by crook* to keep up a good appearance.
- (f) **What by . . . , what by . . . :**—*What by threats*, and *what by entreaties*, he finally accomplished his purpose.

Etc.

etc.

Note 1:—*By* in the phrases "*by virtue of*," "*by reason of*," etc. is allied to *By* of Reason.

Note 2:—*By* in the phrases "*by right of*," "*by order of*," etc., is allied to *By* of Standard or Criterion.

Note 3:—*By* of Instrumentality is allied to *Through* of Medium or Instrumentality. Compare:—

International negotiations are carried on **through the medium of** the ambassador.

Some people succeed **through the instrumentality of** favourable circumstances. (*To be continued*)

THE CHOICE OF WORDS—(Continued from page 21)

Let us also discuss the denotations and the connotations of the italicised words in the following passage:

I raised my eyes in the direction in which he pointed. Halfway up the mountain over whose foot we were *wending* jutted forth a black, *frightful crag*, which at an immense altitude overhung the road and seemed to *threaten* destruction. It resembled one of those *ledges* of the rocky mountains in the picture of the *deluge*, up to which the terrified *fugitives* have *scrambled* from the eager pursuit of the savage and tremendous *billow*, down on which they are *gazing with horror*, whilst above them rise still higher and *giddier* heights to which they seem unable to climb.

—George Borrow: *The Bible in Spain*.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Americans, Europeans, In Peril In Pakistan

*Anti-American and anti-European sentiment¹ was increasing here in Lahore with *open threats of violence² made for the first time. American business men were evacuating³ their wives or planning to do so. No action has yet been taken by Britons.⁴

One Pakistan⁵ minor official angrily denounced⁶ Americans and told a *Goodyear Company representative George Parker.⁷ "now we have *cleaned out⁸ the Hindus⁹ we are going to clean out the Americans. We *are sick of them¹⁰ living in luxury while millions of Muslims¹¹ suffer. If you don't leave we will kill you too."

A group of American correspondents were waylaid¹² Wednesday night by a group of Pakistanian youths who threatened to beat them for "insulting" the government. Fast talking by the Americans averted¹³ what might have been a bad situation.

Chinese Govt. Knew Nothing Of Dairen Protest

The Chinese Government had no prior knowledge of the recent sharp *United States second protest to Soviet Russia¹⁴ over the continued closure of Dairen,¹⁵ and only learned about it from the newspaper. *Dr George Yeh, Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs,¹⁶ told a press conference on August 27.

In accordance with *the Sino-Soviet Treaty¹⁷ of 1945, Dr Yeh said, Dairen is to be thrown open to international trade as a free port.

He asserted that "since the sovereignty of Dairen belongs to China, no single foreign power can monopolize¹⁸ the use of the port."

1. 反美人反歐人的情緒。 2. 公開的暴力威脅。 3. 疏散, 撤退。 4. 英國人民。 5. 巴基斯坦 (印回所新組織的國家)。 6. 聲斥, 責難。 7. (Goodyear 公司的代表人喬治派克氏)。 8. 清除。 9. (印度之一種民族)。 10. 討厭他們, 厭惡他們。 11. (印度之回教民族)。 12. 埋伏而待。 13. 轉移, 使之轉向他處。 14. 美國第二次對蘇聯的抗議。 15. 大連。 16. 外交部政務次長葉公超博士。 17. 中蘇條約。 18. 專有, 獨佔。

No foreign vessels,¹ including Soviet, could legally enter Dairen without the special permission of the Chinese Government, especially as no actual state of war with Japan can be held to exist at present.

He added that the main obstacle to China taking over *the administration of Dairen² was the Soviet refusal to agree to the entry or stationing³ of Chinese troops in the port.

JNESCO Hears Reports On Illiteracy

*The UNESCO Regional Study Conference on Fundamental Education⁴ now in session here in Nanking on Sept. 4 heard reports on the progress made and the difficulties encountered in *stamping out⁵ illiteracy in *Burma, China and India⁶ in an effort to promote better understanding among *the world's peoples⁷ which is generally regarded as essential to lasting international peace.

World's Richest Man Spends \$20 A Month

A *rascal-looking,⁸ spectacled⁹ Muslim¹⁰ who lives in India in a room 10-feet square and spends about \$20 a month is the richest man on earth.

Outside his window in the courtyard is a *bullock wagon¹¹ loaded with gold. It is dustcovered and derelict.¹² Twenty years ago it was driven to the spot where it has remained ever since. No one has even bothered to unload the gold bars.

The richest man on earth is so wealthy that his viziers¹³ cannot compute his worth. But they believe he has an annual income of about \$50,000,000.

He has more *jewels of note¹⁴ than are contained in all the other big collections in the world, combined. Years ago he was estimated to be worth \$3,000,000,000—or about three times as rich as the late *Henry Ford.¹⁵ The Indian leader's wealth is much greater today.

1. 船隻. 2. 大連的行政. 3. 駐留. 4. 聯合國文教會區域基本教育究研會 (UNESCO=United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). 5. 撲滅, 消除. 6. 緬甸, 中國, 印度. 7. 世界各民族. 8. 贏弱的. 9. 戴眼鏡的. 10. 回教徒. 11. 牛車. 12. derelict ['derilikt], 棄置. 13. viziers ['viziəz], 國老, 參議. 14. 有名的珠寶. 15. (已故美國汽車大王) 福特.

Before the war *the United Press¹ annually listed "the ten richest men in the world." Always he headed the list, as he would again.

But because of *fluctuating currencies,² it is difficult today to assess³ the wealth of a man rich in francs⁴ against, for example, another whose fortune is in guilders.⁵

Great Britain's richest man is Sir John Ellerman with \$150,000,000. The Duke of Westminster, has \$12,000,000.

Simon Patino the late Bolivian⁶ tin king, was reputed to have had anything up to \$500,000,000. He gave his daughter a dowry⁷ of \$32,000,000 on her marriage to a Spanish grandee⁸ in 1921.

Among Europe's richest, three are 71 years of age and one is still under 40. One began as a corker and another directs the Irish sweepstakes.⁹

1. 合衆社. 2. 通貨波動. 3. 估計數目. 4. (法國貨幣) 法郎. 5. (荷蘭金幣) 盾. 6. (南美國家) 波利維亞的. 7. 嫁資. 8. 貴族. 9. 賽馬的賭金.

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銀行人員手冊……全套十冊

中央 中國 交通 農民 四銀行聯合辦事總處編

銀行爲金融組織中授受信用之機關，銀行從業人員所負使命甚大，預具有專門技能，始能勝任愉快。此手冊之編制，係就銀行之實際情形，參以實施之經驗，將銀行人員之基本認識，及業務上應注意之事項，撮要敘述，所言力求切實，以期易於實踐，全書分門別類，共計十冊，不僅爲銀行金融界人員必備之手冊，亦爲現代國人不可不備之金融常識參考書。茲將各冊目錄分別列下：

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