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中華書局發行

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。編者不揣譾陋，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：

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|-----------|------|
| 英文主詞及其敘述詞 | 定價七角 |
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EMBEZZLEMENT—THE EASIEST CRIME

By MYRON STEARNS

It is respectable and trusted people who go to jail for that easiest, most insidious¹ of crimes, embezzlement:² the illegal use of money or merchandise *already in one's rightful possession*. The average embezzler is a *solid citizen³ with a better-than-average reputation; he (or she) lives in a good neighborhood, has enough income *to get along,⁴ *takes part in⁵ community affairs, and has earned the position of trust he holds.

Almost no one ever *sets out⁶ purposely to embezzle. A man "borrows" a few dollars of his company's money, intending to return it soon. That's the first step. But the other steps follow so easily that, before long, he is horrified to find that he is an embezzler, a criminal.

An attractive woman with an excellent reputation lived with her father and sister in an Ohio⁷ town, where she worked for the electric company. She ran into bad luck; with her father ill, her sister unemployed, bills⁸ piled up. When her savings⁹ were exhausted, she used a few dollars of the company's money to pay for medicine. Of course she was going to return it at once.

But before she could do so, the auditors¹⁰ appeared. To hide the shortage she borrowed from friends. After the auditors left, she repaid her friends by "borrowing" again from the company. She went on this way for several years, taking small but increasing amounts, until there came the inevitable day when she could not borrow enough to balance the books.¹¹ The auditors found a \$671 shortage—and the woman went to jail.

1. 隱伏的, 襲人於不知不覺的. 2. embezzlement [im'bezlment], 貪污, 盜用公款, 營私舞弊. 3. 健全的公民. 4. 過日, 生活. 5. 參與(某事). 6. 起初, 開始. 7. (美國州名). 8. 賬單. 9. 積蓄. 10. auditors [ˈɔːdɪtəz], 查賬員. 11. 賬簿.

A clerk in *the cashier's office¹ of a steamship line, on his way to bank \$350 of the firm's money, stopped for lunch and was robbed. Fearing he would lose his job, he tried to conceal the loss by juggling² entries in his books, planning to repay the money *in time³ from his own pocket. Presently, because he was not detected, he took more. For eight years this went on; when he was discovered he had taken \$67,000.

Such is the pattern, and the danger, of this insidious crime. Sixty-nine out of every 70 embezzlers never intend *at first* to do anything other than "borrow" and quickly repay.

We have records of a staggering variety of embezzlements. In one amazing case an elderly bank president, who liked to pose⁴ as the leading philanthropist⁵ of his small city, took hundreds of thousands of dollars from his bank to give away. He donated⁶ a YMCA building, made gifts to churches, was always at the head of charity lists. When auditors uncovered his defalcations,⁷ the town police refused to arrest him. Nobody would believe he could be a defalcator. He was finally arrested in an adjoining town when he started to run away.

Size of income *has little to do with⁸ whether or not a man stays within it. The president of a New England gas company had an income of \$75,000 a year. Still he ran behind in his living expenses. Presently, driven by the fear of losing all he had, he used \$200,000 of company money to bolster⁹ his investments.

Not infrequently the temptation that twists previously honest people out of line is no more than *the ease of appropriation.¹⁰ The trusted cashier of a large *insurance agency¹¹ was 45 and unmarried. When company stamps were needed he drew a check for "Cash—postage", often for quite sizable¹² amounts. Once.

1. 出納部. 2. 作偽, 蒙騙. 3. (將來)到時. 4. 裝作. 5. 慈善家. 6. 饋贈. 7. defalcation [ˌdi:fəl'keɪʃən], 侵吞款項. 8. 與...很少關係. 9. 承墊. 10. 慣於將別人的東西據為已有而不以為意. 11. 保險公司. 12. 頗大的.

inadvertently,¹ he left the cash from such a check in his pocket. Nobody missed it! It seemed so easy, he tried it again, putting the money aside *to turn in² if the disappearance was noticed. Undetected for six years, the total climbed to \$200,910—and \$8,500 of it was in his safe-deposit box.

*To keep clear of³ crippling circumstances that lead to trouble, one should start a savings account and watch it grow. Savers, almost never default.⁴ "Credit", it is warned, "is a fine servant, but a terrible master." Advertisements such as "Enjoy your radio while you pay for it," and "If your wife wants a *mink coat,⁵ get it *on the easy-payment plan⁶," often lead to commitments that leave the purchaser loaded with debt and desperate for cash.

A woman of 39 had been a seemingly trustworthy bookkeeper for 12 years. But she was *an inveterate installment buyer⁷—electric range, electric refrigerator, electric washing machine, radio. Her unpaid bills nearly drove her crazy. With a friend she visited a *race track⁸ for the first time in her life; she bet \$2 and won \$10. She placed a bet with a bookie the next day. This time she lost. She had no more money of her own to bet, so she "borrowed" a little of her employer's—just temporarily,⁹ it seemed such a sure thing! She won a little; then she lost more. Day after day she kept on playing the horses, frantically¹⁰ making her bets larger and larger. Before her embezzling was discovered, she had taken \$43,000.

More pitiful is the story of the 50-year-old agent for a Georgia oil company who received a salary of \$3,900 a year. He

1. 無心地, 不經意地. 2. 移交, 移渡. 3. 清除. 4. default [di'fɔ:lt], 不履約. 5. 貂皮大衣. 6. (即指分期付款的購貨辦法). 7. 一個習以為常的依分期付款辦法的購買者. 8. 賽馬場. 9. 暫時的. 10. 若狂地.

was a mild¹ little man, unable to refuse his luxury-loving wife anything she craved. When a shortage of \$1,093 was discovered in his accounts, he killed himself.

We have records full of instances of the boys who were unable to resist the lure² of a "good thing" that would make them rich overnight. A stock brokerage cashier received a tip³ on the route of a new subway. He decided to use a little company money and buy *real estate.⁴ It was a wonderful chance; the rise in property values would double, treble, the money. He would get rich and repay. During eight years he took more than \$300,000. He bought the property. But the subway didn't come through. The real estate, instead of increasing in value, decreased. Instead of getting rich, he went to jail.

And when he gets out? Few people realize that money dishonestly taken remains a debt over the head of the convicted embezzler. Serving a term in prison does not settle the account; the debt can be wiped out only by repayment. Instead of carrying out a miracle, the embezzler thus come to be miserable for life.

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1. 溫和的. 2. 引誘. 3. (賽馬, 證券市場等的) 秘密消息. 4. 地產.

QUIZ

1. Can stars appear in the moon's crescent?
2. Why is it considered unlucky to walk under a ladder?
3. What are the Roaring Forties?
4. Why is there more lightning in summer?
5. How did *to go West* originate?

(Please turn to page 12)

(Continued)

THE LOVE OF A HARPIST

彈 箏 者 的 愛

By SHENG TSUNG-WEN (沈從文)

DONE INTO ENGLISH BY TUNG SINAN (董 星 南)

那彈箏人住處在一個公共井水邊，她因此每天早晚必借故攜了小孩來井邊打水。她又不同他說什麼。他也從不想到這個美麗婦人會如此喪魂失魄的在秘密中愛他。

如此過了很多日子。

有一天，她又帶了水瓶同小孩子來取水。一面取水，一面聽那彈箏人的新曲。當她把長繩絡結在瓶頸上時，所絡着的不是瓶頸，竟是那小罐的頸項。她一面為那箏聲發癡，一面把自己小孩放下深井裏去，浸入水中，待提起時，小孩子早已為水淹死了。

The harpist lived near a public well. Therefore, every morning and evening she would come with her baby to draw water from the well on some pretext or other. Since she never spoke to him, it never occurred to him that this beautiful woman should have fallen in love with him in secret as if she had lost her wits.

And so many a day elapsed.

One day she came to draw water with her pitcher and her baby, as was usual. While drawing water she listened to songs newly composed by the harpist with so great absorption that instead of fastening the long rope to the neck of the pitcher she fastened it to that of the baby and, again, she was so much stupefied with the strains of the harp that she let down the baby of her own into the well and dipped it deep into the water. When drawn out of the well, the baby was found to have been drowned already.

附近的人知道了這件事時，皆跑來觀看，卻皆不明白爲什麼這婦人會把自己親生小孩殺死，或以爲鬼神作祟，作出這事。或以爲死去的副官十分寂寞，故把兒子接回地下去，假手自己母親，作出這事。又或以爲那副官死後，因明白婦人過於美麗年輕，霜居獨處，十分可憐，故促之把小孩弄死，對舊人無繫戀，便可以任其改嫁。談論紛紛，莫衷一是，却無一人想像得出這事真正原因。

那時彈等人已不彈箏了，抱了他那神祕樂器，欹立在一株青銅樹下。有人問他對於這事情的意見：

When this accident was known to the inhabitants in the neighborhood they all came to the scene of action for an observation, but no one could make out why the woman should have killed her baby with her own hands. Some maintained that the devil who had possessed her was the author of the murder. Some maintained that the departed aide-de-camp, left quite lonely in the under-world, had been so impatient for the return of his son there that he had committed the infanticide through the hands of its own mother. Some maintained still that aide-de-camp, who learnt after death that the woman was too beautiful and too young to remain single, had taken so great pity upon her as to prompt her to have the baby killed so that she might be exempt from the ties of blood to the old one and free to re-marry. There were as many opinions as men, yet no man could hit upon the real cause of this accident.

All this while the harpist ceased playing, but stood under a bronzed tree with his back against its trunk and his mysterious instrument in his arms. He was asked about the matter:

“先生，你說，這是怎麼的？”

那彈箏人說：

“我以為這女人愛了一個男子。世上既常有因受女人美艷所誘惑而發昏的男子，也就應當有相同的女人。她必為一個魔鬼男子先騙去了靈魂，現在的行為，正是想把身體也交給這魔鬼的！”

“這魔鬼屬於某一類人？”

那彈箏人聽到這樣愚蠢的詢問，有點生氣了，斜睨了面前的人一眼，就閉了那隻獨眼說道：

“你難道以為女子會愛一個像我這種樣子的男子麼？”

那人看看說來無趣，便走開了。至於這彈箏人，當然是料不到婦人會為他發癡的。

到了晚上，彈箏人正獨自一人閉着眼睛，在月下彈箏，婦人就披了一件寢衣走去找他。見到他

“What do you think about it, sir?”

The harpist said:

“The woman, I am sure, has fallen in love with a man. As there are in the world men who are often fascinated with the beauty of a woman, so must there be women of the same kind, of course. She must have been cheated out of her soul by a devil of a man. The act of hers now betrays that she is going to deliver her body up to the devil into the bargain!”

“What sort of a man is the devil?”

The harpist, being somewhat fretted at such a stupid question, had looked askance awhile at the person in front of him before he closed his single eye and said:

“Do you think that a woman should fall in love with a man like me?”

On finding the conversation quit dull the person took himself off. As to the harpist, of course he could never imagine that the woman should have been so much enamoured of him.

During the night while the harpist with his single eye was playing on the harp alone in the moonlight the woman went for

時，同一堆絮一樣，倒在他的身邊。彈等人聽到這種聲音，吃了一驚，睜開獨眼，就看到一堆白色絲質物，一個美麗的頭顱，一簇長長的黑髮。彈等人連忙把這個暈了的人抱進屋中竹床上，藉月光細細端詳一下面目，原來這個女子就是日裏溺死嬰兒的婦人。再想敞敞她的那件衣服，讓呼吸方便一點時，稍稍把那衣服一拉，就明白這婦人原來是一個光光的身體，除了寢衣什麼也沒着身！那彈等人嚇呆了，不知如何是好。

婦人等不及彈等人逃走，就霍然坐起，把寢衣卸下，伸出兩隻白白的臂膊，抱定那彈等人頸項了。

她告給了他一切秘密，她讓他在月光下明白她如何美麗。

him in a night-gown, and fell prostrate before him like a heap of textile fabrics as soon as she caught sight of him. The harpist, startled by the rustling sound, had just opened his single eye, when he saw a heap of white silk, a beautiful head, and a cluster of dark long hair. He hastened to carry the dazed person in his arms to the bamboo bed in the hut, and a scrutiny of the face by the moonlight revealed to him that it was no other than the woman that had drowned her baby in the daytime. With a view to loosening her dress so that she might breathe with greater facility, she gave but a slight pull at her gown when he discovered that she was stark naked all over her body with nothing on except the night-gown! The harpist was utterly stunned with the sight, not knowing what to do at all.

Before the harpist had time to take flight the woman sprang up to her feet at a bound, took off the night-gown, and stretching out both her white arms clasped the neck of the harpist tightly.

She told him all the secrets and let him know how beautiful she was in the moonlight.

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued)

WOMAN'S HONOR

(A Comedy in One Act)

By SUSAN GLASPELL

女人的榮譽

(獨幕喜劇)

梁發三譯註

SHIELDED ONE. [*Almost in tears.*] But you were going to help me lead a better life. And now you stand here quibbling¹ over a petty question of fact, when the whole great question of escape from woman's honor is *at stake!² Oh, is it true that women will not help one another? That they are hard and *self-seeking?³

[*She breaks down; Motherly One goes to comfort her.*]

受掩護的女人。[幾乎流淚]你們是來幫助我過一種較好的生活的呀。但現在你們都站在這裏分辯着無關宏旨的事實問題，而“怎樣從女人的榮譽中解說出來”這個大題目却在飄搖中。呵，難道女人就真的不能互相幫助嗎？難道她們都是冷酷而自私自利的嗎？

[她慟哭了；母性的女人過去安慰她。]

SILLY ONE. My heart is full——

愚妄的女人。我的心是充滿了——

SCORNFUL ONE. Your heart is full of a simpering parrot!

[*The Lawyer returns.*]

輕世的女人。你的心是充滿了偽飾和愚昧的笑容！[律師回來。]

LAWYER. Ladies—ladies—quarreling? I'm sorry to find you in this mood. I had hoped while you were here together you might—arrive at some understanding.

律師。女士們—女士們—吵架了嗎？你們如此，我很覺遺憾。我本希望你們在這裏一塊兒會——會得到一些諒解的。

1. 玩弄文字。 2. 在危險中。 3. 只顧自己的利益。

SCORNFUL ONE. [*To Silly One.*] I wish you'd go home. We might arrive at something if we didn't have you on our backs.

輕世的女人。[對愚妄的女人。] 我希望你會回家去就好。我們本來可以達到一些結論要不是因有你馱住在我們的背上。

LAWYER. Now why must women always dislike each other?

律師。爲什麼女人們一定常常彼此互相憎惡？

MOTHERLY ONE. [*In her motherly way.*] If I were you I'd try not to talk much.

母性的女人。[以慈母的態度出之] 假如我是你我就不願說得太多了。

LAWYER. Why not?

律師。爲什麼呢？

SCORNFUL ONE. She has a kind heart. Now I—I'd let you talk.

輕世的女人。她有一顆不願傷人的心。現在我—I讓你說。

LAWYER. Sometimes it seems quite as well not to try to follow women.

律師。有時好像大可以不必去聽從女人們。

SCORNFUL ONE. Sometimes even better.

輕世的女人。有時甚至不去聽從還要好些。

LAWYER. Well now, Ladies, let us drop personal dissensions for the moment. This unfortunate young man, Mr Wallace, is much moved by your generosity. He had made up his mind to die for woman's honor. Now it seems he is not to do so—a change of plan to which he has not yet adjusted himself. His perturbation makes him unequal to selecting the lady who was with him on the night of October 25. [*Door swings, Prisoner looks around nervously.*] So—I would like to get your feeling. Since it seems unnecessary for all of you to have been with the young man on the night of October 25—

[*Again door swings.*]

律師。好吧，女士們，讓我們暫時撇開私人的紛爭不談吧。這個不幸的青年華萊士先生很受你們的慷慨所感動。他本決心去爲女人的榮譽而死。

而現在他好像不想這樣做了——主意已轉變了，不過他還沒有準備好去實行就是。困擾使得他無法選定那個才是十月廿五日晚上與他在一起的女人。[門轉了，囚犯慌張地看着四周。] 因此，我希望知道你們的意見。既然你們像是不必全都在十月廿五日晚上和這青年人在一起——

[門再次轉動。]

PRISONER. [*In a rasped voice.*] Could that door be closed? It makes me——nervous.

[*Motherly Woman closes the door.*]

囚 犯。[以一種刺耳的聲音說話。] 可以把那扇房門闔牢嗎？它使我覺得——不安。

[母性的女人把門關好。]

LAWYER. Now, doubtless you will agree with me that we should always eliminate waste. If a woman's honor is to be sacrificed, may I *without indelicacy¹ inquire who would sacrifice least?

律 師。你們一定贊同我把沒用的廢物除去。假如必定要犧牲一個女人的榮譽的話，我可否直率地問問以誰來犧牲損失為最輕嗎？

SHIELD ONE. [*Firmly.*] I would.

受掩護的女人。[堅定地。] 我為最輕。

LAWYER. [*Weakly.*] You would?

律 師。[軟弱地。] “你”最輕？

CHEATED ONE. [*In a voice dull as destiny.*] The rest of you can talk as long as you like. I shall stay.

[*She rises and takes firm hold of the unfortunate young man's chair.*]

受騙的女人。[一種如命定的沒有生氣的聲音說話以。] 你們其餘的人儘管講出多長的道理。“我”可決定留住下來。

[她站起來一把執住那青年坐的椅子。]

LAWYER. Well, there seems something final about that.

律 師。很好，這像是不容置議了。

(*To be continued*)

1. 免致下流地。

ANSWERS TO QUIZ on page 4

1. The moon is a solid and opaque body, nearly spherical in form; hence, says the Mount Wilson Observatory, it is absolutely impossible for an observer to see a star within the crescent of the new moon, notwithstanding the popular notion to the contrary. Those who think they see stars within the crescent of the moon are victims of an illusion. It is often explained by popular writers that, owing to the refraction of the light rays under certain atmospheric conditions, a star or planet may sometimes appear to be just within the rim of the new moon. There is no authentic astronomical record proving that such an optical illusion is ever produced. Samuel T. Coleridge was a better poet than scientist when he wrote *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*. In Part III he said:

The stars were dim, and thick the night,
The steersman's face by his lamp gleamed white;
From the sails the dew did drip—
Till clomb above the eastern bar
The horned moon, with one bright star
Within the nether tip.

One commentator explains this passage by saying that *star* here probably refers to a lofty lunar peak which, due to the reflection of sunlight, sometimes appears like a star in the shadowed disc some distance from the bright crescent. This may be the correct explanation of the popular belief.

2. There is an old superstition, which is still quite common, that it is unlucky to walk under a ladder leaning against a building, tree, or other object. How the belief originated is not known. One writer suggests that it may have arisen from the fact that in early times culprits were often hanged from ladders propped against buildings. The superstition may be merely the natural outgrowth of the danger incident to walking under ladders. Those who believe in the superstition say that ill luck will follow a person who walks under a ladder, unless he stops to make a wish, in which event no ill luck will befall

him. Moreover, the wish made under such circumstances will come true. In England the superstition has a special provision, namely, if an unmarried woman walks under a ladder she will not be married within a year. It is also considered unlucky to walk on a ladder lying on the ground.

3. *Roaring Forties* is a popular nautical term which was originally applied by sailors to an ocean zone in the Southern Hemisphere between the 40th and 50th degrees of latitude. This region is notorious for its heavy winds, stormy weather, and rough sea. By extension, the corresponding regions in the Northern Hemisphere are also called the Roaring Forties. The term is facetiously applied to a district in New York lying between 40th and 50th Streets, where conditions are said to be as hectic as they are in the proverbial stormy belt of the southern oceans.
4. Electrical storms are generated by sudden and decided changes in atmospheric temperature. The upper atmosphere is always cold and such changes are much less frequent in the winter time, when the temperature near the earth is also low. Hence, thunder and lightning occur more often in summer than in winter.
5. During the World War *to go West* became a popular euphemism among the British soldiers for *to die*. The phrase was common in South Africa at the beginning of the present century; it was probably taken to England by soldiers returning from the Boer War. Philologists are still at a loss to account for its origin. It is improbable, as some suppose, that it refers to the American pioneers and prospectors who *went West* in the early days of the United States. Sixteenth century writers said that criminals taken from trial in London to be hanged at Tyburn *goe westward*. Thousands of years ago the Egyptians spoke of their dead as those who had *gone west*. They believed that the abode of the dead was in the west, the land of the setting sun. Similar beliefs were held by other peoples, including some American Indian tribes, who believed that the *Happy Hunting Ground* was in the west and who therefore frequently put their dead on scaffolds facing that direction. These beliefs are interesting in this connection, although no relationship has been established between them and the modern phrase *to go West*, meaning *to die*.

THE CHOICE OF WORDS

Tawdriness

Misguided persons who feel that the homely facts of life are inelegant, try to disguise these facts by tawdry diction. *Man* and *Woman* seem to these people too humble; they prefer *gentleman* and *lady*. To "work" seems to them less dignified than to "engage in commercial pursuits" or to "accept a responsible position." It is not to be expected that such people should "get up" and "go to bed": they "rise", often from their "downy couch", and at the end of the day they "retire" or perhaps permit themselves to "sink into the arms of Morpheus". Instead of eating their meals they "satisfy the inner man" by "partaking of", or "doing full justice to", or even "discussing" either "tempting viands", "dainty refreshments", or sometimes "bountiful repasts". No wonder that after all this "the table groans"! The fondness for high-flown expressions is only an imitation jewelry. You need not write in a pompous manner in order to produce an impression. Moreover, there is a danger of causing errors. Thus in "at the earliest practicable period" (for "as soon as possible") *period* is wrongly used to express "point of time". In "have had sufficient (for "enough") of this, the use of *sufficient* is ungrammatical. "I *partook* of refreshment" (for "I had something to eat") is wrong, since partake implies "sharing"; "He partook of my lunch" is correct. Observe means "to heed", "to take note of", and so is incorrect in "What did you *observe*" (for "say")? Similarly, "I will make a few *observations*" is wrong (for "I will say a few words"). We initiate a reform, but "The proceedings were *initiated*" (for "begun") is a very loose way of writing, and "The bazaar was *inaugurated*" is no better. *Limited* is inaccurate in "on a *limited* (slight) acquaintance", "at a *limited* (low) price".

- a. { *Tawdry*: I experienced a new sensation.
 Improved: I felt (had) a new sensation.
- b. { *Tawdry*: Corn-growing is not a paying proposition in
 England.
 Improved: Corn-growing is not a paying business in England.
- c. { *Tawdry*: Such mistakes did not appear to be calculated to
 prejudice the trial.
 Improved: Such mistakes did not seem likely to prejudice the
 trial.
- d. { *Tawdry*: The largest proportion of the workmen were killed
 on the spot.
 Improved: The greater part (or most) of the workmen were
 killed on the spot.
- e. { *Tawdry*: The Bill has finally materialised and will be dis-
 cussed next Thursday.
 Improved: The Bill has finally been drafted and will be
 discussed next Thursday.
- f. { *Tawdry*: Many things have transpired since we last met.
 Improved: Many things have happened since we last met.

Note.—A form of tawdriness called CIRCUMLOCUTION consists in using indirect statement for the dignifying thought or in softening the force of an expression. When circumlocution is carried to excess it leads to affectation. Some people cannot be brought to speak of common things by common names; with them *teeth* are always “dental organs”, *ice* is “congealed moisture”, *breakfast* is “the morning meal”, a *farmer* is “a horny-handed son of toil”. Here is a passage from *Dull Sermons* by C. H. Grundy:—

At the time of the Irish famine, no clergyman could bring himself to say the word “potato” in the pulpit. Preachers called it “that root upon which so many of God’s creatures depend for support, and which in His wise purposes had for a time ceased to flourish”; or spoke of “that esculent, the

loss of which had deprived so many hungry sinners of their daily sustenance"; but no one said "potato". Circumlocution may be used with advantage:

(1) To avoid repetition; as, "Had he (Dryden) been ~~such~~ a man, the same conviction which had led him to join the Church of Rome would surely have prevented him from violating grossly and habitually rules which that Church, in common with every other *Christian society*, recognizes as binding." Here "Christian society" is used instead of "Church", which has already appeared twice in the sentence.

(2) To soften the force of a direct expression; as "He *departed this life*" for "He died."



THE LOVE OF A HARPIST—*Continued from page 8*

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>但他終於因為嚇怕，棄却了女人同那件樂器，遠遠的逃走了，而她後來却縊死在那間小屋裏。</p> | <p>But anyhow he was frightened far, far away, leaving the woman and the instrument as well behind, while she hanged herself in the hut soon after.</p> |
|--|---|

Note:—This is one of the three stories told in the short story entitled "Passions" (愛慾) by the author, a prominent short story writer of China today.—*Translator.*

(*Concluded*)

He: "Is she progressive or conservative?"
 She: "I don't know. She wears last year's hat, drives this year's car, and lives on next year's income."

TURMOIL

SECOND PART OF THE *ECLIPSE* BY MAO TUN

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE BY CHIEN GOCHUEN

動搖——(續)

茅盾原著——錢歌川英譯

『有什麼重要的決議?』

“Is there any important resolution?”

『怎麼沒有! 要嚴厲鎮壓反動派。我們知道土豪劣紳預備大規模的暴動呢。前夜清風閣的二三十個打手, 就是他們買出來的, 明天罷市的謠言也是他們放的。不鎮壓, 還得了麼?』

“Yes, of course, they want to suppress the reactionaries strictly. We found that the great landowners and debased gentry are going to have a riot on a great scale. The night before yesterday those paid fighters who rushed out from the Tower of the Fresh Winds were the men they used to do this. The rumour of the general strike of tomorrow is also spread by them. They must be suppressed or there will be no end to it.”

林子冲的小臉兒板起來了, 蒼白的兩頰泛出紅色, 他看着那四五個愈挨愈緊的閒人, 皺了皺眉頭。

The small face of Lin Tze-chung became serious, and his pale cheeks reddened, he frowned when he saw the lookers-on coming nearer and nearer.

『但是店員要求的三款, 討論到的罷?』

“Did they discuss the three demands of the shop assistants?”

「三款是堅持，多數店東藉口虧本要歇業，破壞市面，也是他們陰謀的一種。明天店員工會就有代表向縣黨部請願呢。」

三位女士都睜大了關切的眼睛，聽林子冲的說話。劉小姐把左臂挽在張小姐的腰圍上，緊緊靠着，頗有些驚惶的神氣。張小姐卻還坦然。後面來一隻黑手，從劉小姐的右腋下慢慢的往上移；但是沒有一個人注意。

「沒有別的事兒罷？」方羅蘭再問。

林子冲靠前一些，似乎有重要的談話；忽然劉小姐驚喊了一聲。

大家都失色了，眼光都注視劉小姐。張小姐一手在自己身邊摸索，同時急促的說：

「有賊！劉小姐丟了東西了！」

林子冲眼快，早看見張小姐身後一個人形疾電似的一閃，向旁

“They want to insist upon those three demands. Most shop owners wish to stop business with the excuse that they are losing money, and so to destroy the market. That is another of their plots. The shop assistants' association will send delegates to petition the town headquarters of the party tomorrow.”

The three ladies listened attentively to Lin Tze-chung, their eyes wide open. Miss Liu with her arm tightly round Miss Chang's waist, looked horrified. Miss Chang was steady. A black hand at Miss Liu's back moved slowly, but no one noticed it.

“Is there anything else?” asked Fang Lo-lan.

Lin Tze-chung stepped forward a little as if he was going to tell some more important news, when Miss Liu screamed out sharply.

They all started and turned their eyes on her. Miss Chang felt about her own body, and said all of a sudden.

“Pickpockets! Miss Liu has lost something.”

Lin Tze-chung was alert enough to see a figure behind Miss Chang whisk into the crowd and go off

邊溜去。糾察隊和童子團都來了。不知什麼人冒冒失失吹起警笛來。接着稍遠就有一聲應和。忽然四下裏都是警笛亂鳴了。嚷聲，脚步聲，同時雜亂地迸發了。方太太看見周圍已是黑壓壓一厚層的人兒，頗覺不安，拉住了劉小姐，連問『丟了什麼？』

『只丟了一塊手帕，沒有什麼大事！』

張小姐高聲向圍攔來的糾察隊說。『賊已經跑了！沒有事了！注意秩序！』

林子冲也幫着喊，向街上那些亂闖的人揮手。

但是稍遠處的警笛聲還沒停止。街的下端，似乎很擾亂；許多人影在昏黃的暮色中搖動。一排糾察隊和幾個警察從人叢中擠出來。匆匆的趕過去。傳來一個很響的呼叱聲：『誰個亂吹警笛！抓住！』

林子冲也跑去察看了。方羅蘭皺着濃眉，昂起了頭，焦灼地望

like lightning. The pickets and boy guards had all come. Somebody recklessly began to blow an alarm whistle. And another followed in the distance. Soon the alarm whistles were being blown in all directions. When she found the crowd round them becoming thicker and thicker and felt anxious, Madame Fang took Miss Liu's hand and asked her what she had lost.

"Only a handkerchief, it doesn't matter."

"The pickpocket is gone. It's all over. Keep order!" shouted Miss Chang to the pickets who were surrounding them.

Lin Tze-chung joined in the tumult; he shouted and waved his hand to the mob in the street.

But the alarm whistles were still blowing at a distance. Down the street there seemed to be disorder and a great gathering was moving in the dusk. A small party of the pickets and policemen jostling out of the crowd rushed to the spot. A sharp voice bawled out: "Get hold of him, that fool alarm whistler."

Lin Tze-chung went over to inspect. Fang Lo-lan scowling fretfully and holding up his head,

着。糾察隊和童子團早已從他們身邊散去，閒人也減少了；擾動的中心已經移到街的下端。

『羅蘭，沒有事罷？』方太太問。

『大概只是小小的誤會罷了，然而也可見人心浮動。』方羅蘭低聲說。

林子冲又跑回來了，據他說，抓住一個亂吹警笛的搗亂份子，現在街的下端臨時戒嚴，過不去了。天色已經全黑，他們就各自回家。

方羅蘭和太太到了家裏，看見黨部的通知，定於明日上午九時和商民協會，店員工會，婦女協會——總之，是各人民團體，開一個聯席會議，解決店員三大要求的問題。

was looking at them. The pickets and boy guards had already passed them and gone away, and the lookers-on had also scattered. The centre of the disorder had moved to the other end of the street.

"Lo-lan, I hope there's been no grave incident," said Madame Fang.

"Probably there is only a small misunderstanding. You can see, however, the excited mind of the people." Fang Lo-lan sighed slightly.

Lin Tze-chung had run back to them, saying one of the reckless alarm whistlers had been arrested, and the other end of the street was under interim martial law and they could not go further. As it was getting quite dark they went their several ways home.

As soon as the Fangs got home, they saw the notice from the headquarters of the party advising that there would be a joint meeting of the tradesmen's association, the shop assistants' association and the women's association—all kinds of different associations and societies of the people—at nine tomorrow morning to solve the problem of the three great demands of the shop assistants.

方羅蘭慢慢把紙條團皺，丟在字紙簍裏。

他侵入沈思裏了。

他想起剛才街上的紛擾，也覺得土豪劣紳的黨羽確是滿佈在各處。時時找機會散播恐怖的空氣；那亂吹的警笛，準是他們攪亂的小玩意，他不禁握緊了拳頭自語道：不鎮壓，還了得！但是迷惘中他彷彿又看見一排一排的店鋪，看見每家鋪門前都站了一個氣概不凡的武裝糾察隊，看見店東們臉無人色的躲在壁角裏，……看見許多手都指了自己，許多各式各樣的嘴都對着自己吐出同樣的惡罵：『你也贊成共產麼？哼！』

方羅蘭毛骨聳然了，慌慌張張的站起來，向左右狼顧。

『羅蘭，你發神經病了麼？』方太太笑着喚他。方羅蘭這纔看見太

Fang Lo-lan crumpled the note slowly and threw it into the waste-paper basket.

He fell into profound reflection.

He thought of the uproar in the street just now and admitted that the factions of the great landowners and debased gentry were certainly everywhere and seeking for opportunity all the time to spread the feeling to terror. That reckless blowing of the alarm whistle must have been of their petty tricks. He became angry and clenched his fist tightly. He said to himself, "It must be suppressed!" But had a vision of rows of shops and a member of the armed pickets standing heroically in front of every shop, and the shop owners hiding themselves in the corner with pale faces...—he also perceived hands pointing at him and different people reviling him with one voice. "Ugh! you, too, approve communism!"

Fang Lo-lan was greatly horrified and could hardly pull himself together. He stood up in a flurry and looked round.

"Lo-lan, what's the matter with you?" asked Madame Fang. He saw then that his wife was sitting

太太就坐在對面的椅子裏，手中玩着半天前擦在桌子上的鵝黃邊的手帕。這手帕立刻轉移了方羅蘭的思想的方向；他帶訕地走到太太跟前，挽住了他的誘人的白頸領，面對面的低聲說：

「梅麗，我要你收用了這塊手帕！」

方太太的回答是半嘆半喜的一笑。方羅蘭狂熱地吮着她的血紅的嘴唇時，什麼反動派，糾察隊，商店，戰慄的店東，戟指的手，咒罵的嘴，都逃得無影無蹤了。

opposite him, and trifling with the handkerchief with a yellow border left on the table some time ago. The handkerchief transferred Fang Lo-lan's thoughts. He went up to his wife; playfully clasping her fascinating white neck, and said in a low voice:

"Mei-li, I want you to take this handkerchief."

Madame Fang's answer was a laugh, half anger and half delight. All the reactionaries, the pickets the shops, the trembling shop owners, the pointing hands and the reviling mouths disappeared entirely when Fang Lo-lan kissed her scarlet lips madly.

(To be continued)

Mark Twain often received photographs from men whose friends had made them believe that they looked like him. Discovering that his house was beginning to run over with pictures of these aspirants to fame, Mark determined to relieve himself of the burden of answering the heavy correspondence, and so had his printer strike off a few hundred copies of the following letter:

"My Dear Sir: I thank you very much for your letter and the photograph. In my opinion you are more like me than any other of my numerous doubles. I may even say that you resemble me more closely than I do myself. In fact I intend to use your picture to shave by.

Yours thankfully,
S. Clemens.

CURRENT ENGLISH SLANG WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS

俚俗用語例解

D—(續)

Dead soldiers: empty beer bottles. 空啤酒瓶。

Why, look at the *dead soldiers* on the table.

You mean to say you finished all of them just between you two?

呀，你試看桌上的這些空瓶吧。

你的意思是說這許多瓶都是你們兩人喝了的嗎？

Dead weight; A: a person whose presence is a handicap to progress or success in any undertaking. 妨礙者；阻力。

He ought to have resigned years ago. He's simply a *dead weight* on the whole enterprise.

他老早就應該辭職的。他在整個的企業上簡直是一個障礙物。

Devil and the deep sea; Between the: between two alternatives either of which is bad. 進退維谷。

If I go into business with him, I am guaranteed a decent income and living but I don't like to become a businessman; then again if I hold on to my present job, I wouldn't be able to support my family. I'm *between the devil and the deep sea*.

如果我跟他一同去做生意，保證我有很大的收入，優越的生活，不過我不願做商人；再則，如果我繼續現在的職務，我却不能維持一家生計。真使我進退維谷。

Down and out: absolutely at the end of one's resources. 零落；落魄。

Poor fellow, he's *down and out*. Can't something be done for him?

可憐的傢伙，他已經落魄了。有什麼法子幫幫他的忙嗎？

Down in the mouth: sad and dispirited. 悲觀; 愁苦。

I met him the other night. He looked so *down in the mouth* and was cut up dreadfully. Do you know what has happened to him?

我前天晚上見到他。他看去好像很悲觀苦痛的樣子，你知道他遇到了什麼事嗎？

Down; To let one: not to help a person in need. 見死不救。

You are not going to *let him down* now, after all these years of friendship, are you?

你們有這麼多年的交好，你現在該不會對他坐視不救的吧？

Duck out; To: to leave quietly. 悄然而去。

I thought I saw him in the room a moment ago, but he must have *ducked out* when I wasn't looking.

我覺得剛纔在這房間裏還看見他的，他一定是在我沒有看他的時候就溜走了。

Dutch bargain; A: a business deal in which the advantage is all on one side. 一方面有利的生意。

The only thing I borrowed from him was a coffee grinder for a few days; but now he is over at my place quite regularly wanting to borrow this and that.

Rather a *Dutch bargain*, isn't it?

我只從他借用一個磨咖啡的磨子，幾天就歸還了；而現在他却經常到我這裏來借東借西。

這是一種單方有利的交易，是不是？

Dutch treat: each person paying his own share of food and drink.

聚餐；各自出錢的宴會。

I am standing the damage tonight as I invited you all.

Oh, no, you're not. This is going to be *Dutch treat*. You've done too much for us already as it is.

今晚一切費用歸我負擔，因為是我招待大家的。

啊，不，不要你一個人出。這是要用聚餐的辦法。你已經給我們幫助不少了。

(Continued on page 27)

THE USAGE OF PREPOSITIONS

By H. SAITO

VII. "AT" OF CAUSE OR OCCASION

I. "At" Of Cause

I wonder **at** his audacity.

At is used after words denoting Emotion to denote its Cause or Occasion. This use of *At* is to be traced to the original meaning of Direction. Compare:—

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | { | One laughs at anything ridiculous. |
| | | One smiles at anything piteous. |
| | | One weeps at sad news. |
| (b) | { | One grieves at bad news. |
| | | One rejoice at good news. |

Compare:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | (We laugh at the man. |
| | (We were amused at his appearance. |

At thus come to signify "*at seeing*" or "*at hearing*":—

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| I was surprised | { | at [hearing] the news. |
| | | = <i>to hear</i> the news. |
| She wept | { | at [seeing] the sight of his misery. |
| | | = <i>to see</i> him in this condition. |

At of Cause or Occasion forms the following phrases after words denoting Emotion:—

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| The mother rejoiced | { | at the sight of her long lost child. |
| | | at the news of her son's success. |
| | | at the idea of seeing her son. |

How they rejoiced **at the sight of** their long lost child?
 His parents grieved **at the news of** his failure.
 My mother grieved **at the idea of** parting with me.
 He is delighted **at the idea of** going abroad.
 I was frightened **at the bare thought of** being taken away
 from home.

At is used after the following Verbs of Emotion:—

- (a) **To wonder at:**—People *wonder at* his learning.
- (b) **To marvel at:**—People *marvelled at* his deeds.
- (c) **To rejoice at:**—The people are *rejoicing at* the news of the victory.
- (d) **To grieve at:**—The mother grieved at her son's waywardness.
- (e) **To weep at:**—She did not *weep much at* the news of his death.
- (f) **To blush at:**—I *blush at* my own meanness.
- (g) **To tremble at:**—The boys *tremble at* the sound of his footsteps.
- (h) **To shudder at:**—I *shudder at the bare idea*.
- (i) **To start at:**—They *started at the sight*.
- (j) **To stand aghast at:**—They *stood aghast at the sight*.
- (k) **To hesitate at:**—One must not *hesitate at* departing from the beaten path.
- (l) **To stick at:**—An unscrupulous man will *stick at nothing*.
- (m) **To boggle at:**—People will start and boggle at any unusual appearance.
- (n) **To stagger at:**—The enterprise of the newspapers *stops at no expense, staggers at no difficulties*.

Etc.

etc.

DOGS

Of all animals the dog is perhaps the greatest favourite¹ of man, *the horse coming a close second.²

The ancient Egyptians venerated³ dogs, which may be seen carved or painted on most of their friezes;⁴ and the dog was always linked in their thoughts with *the Dog Star,⁵ the sign of the annual overflowing of the Nile.⁶ In Ethiopia⁷ a dog was elected as king. If he fawned⁸ on his attendants he was supposed to be pleased with their proceedings; if he growled⁹ he was supposed to be displeased. Long ago the Greeks had dogs much like ours today.

Without his dog the shepherd¹⁰ would hardly be able to gather his sheep into the fold.¹¹ *St Bernard dogs¹² are usually acknowledged to be among the most sagacious¹³ of all four-footed creatures; and every now and then the world is amazed at some wonderfully clever dog, a *Rin-tin-tin¹⁴ which seems almost human.

Of famous dogs there seems no end. There was *Byron's Boatswain¹⁵ now *sleeping in¹⁶ the garden at *Newstead Abbey.¹⁷ There was Landseer's¹⁸ magnificent Brutus;¹⁹ *Hamlet and Maida,²⁰ Favourites of *Sir Walter Scott;²¹ and *Geist and Kaiser,²² *Matthew Arnold's²³ dackshunds.²⁴ There was Dash,²⁵ *Charles Lamb's²⁶ dog; and Flush,²⁷ *Elizabeth Barrett Browning's²⁸ spaniel.²⁹ Still more famous was *Sir Isaac Newton's³⁰ little dog. He was known as Diamond,³¹ and one day he upset a candle on his master's table, thus destroying papers³² on which were the

1. 寵愛之物。 2. 其次就是馬(馬為人類之次一寵物)。 3. venerated [ˈvɛnəreɪtɪd], 尊敬。 4. friezes [ˈfriːzɪz], (建築上的) 腰線, 飾帶。 5. 天狼星。 6. 尼羅河。 7. 阿比西尼亞。 8. 搖尾。 9. 吠, 咆哮。 10. 牧人。 11. 羊圈。 12. (阿爾卑斯山 Great Saint Bernard 山道僧人何榮以拯救過路旅客的一種犬)。 13. 睿智。 14. (一種犬名)。 15. 拜倫的叫做 Boatswain 的犬。 16. (埋於)。 17. (寺院名)。 18. (1802-1873 英國動物畫家)。 19. (犬名)。 20. (犬名)。 21. (1771-1832 英小說家及詩人)。 22. (犬名)。 23. (1822-1888 英國詩人)。 24. dackshund [ˈdækshʊnd], 短腳長身的臘犬。 25. (犬名)。 26. (1775-1834 英小說家)。 27. (犬名)。 28. (1806-1861 英女詩人)。 29. spaniel [ˈspænjəl], 西班牙狗(垂耳長毛當作臘犬或玩物)。 30. 牛頓。 31. (犬名)。 32. 文件。

results of experiments of great importance. Sir Isaac was not angry. All he said was, "Oh, Diamond, Diamond, thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done."

Still more dogs run through literature and the classics. There was Argos,¹ the dog which recognised Ulysses² when he returned from the wars; and *Beth Gelert,³ the hound that Llewelyn⁴ slew because he thought it had killed his son, though all the time the brave dog had been defending the child from the attacks of a wolf. There were Actæon's fifty dogs, and there was Cavall,⁵ King Arthur's favourite hound. Legend tells us that the Seven Sleepers had a dog called Katmir which stood on guard for 300 years. Still another famous dog is Toby, without whom it is difficult to imagine a *Punch and Judy show.⁶

Dogs have found their way into our everyday speech. We speak of *every dog having his day,⁷ of *giving a dog a bad name,⁸ of *a dog in the manger.⁹ We say a living dog is better than a dead lion, and that barking dogs seldom bite. Often when we think it wise to leave well alone we say. Let sleeping dogs lie.

One of the oldest, certainly one of the best known, of all stories is of the dog which ran off with a piece of meat and saw its reflection¹⁰ in a stream. Thinking the piece of meat in the water to be bigger than the one he held in his mouth, he tried to seize it, and in doing so lost the good dinner he might have had.

*Rudyard Kipling¹¹ dearly loved dogs, and wrote charmingly about them. And it was Senator George Graham Vest who paid to the dog one of the greatest tributes of all time—Gentlemen of the Jury: The one absolute unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

1. (犬名). 2. (荷馬著名故事 Odyssey 中所述之主人公). 3. (犬名). 4. 十一世紀時代華爾斯親王 (Prince of Wales). 5. (犬名). 6. 傀儡戲. 7. 人總有交好運的時候. 8. 誘誘狗. 9. 既不能享用某物, 而又不願將該物與人享用者, 心術壞者. 10. 反影. 11. (十九世紀英小說家)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Govt. Promulgates New Measures To Curb Food Cost, Stop Manipulation

In an effort to curb¹ food costs, which are rising although no actual food shortages exist, the National Government promulgated² measures on May 7 aimed at eliminating *market manipulation³ and providing for better distribution of food supplies.

The new measures, announced through *Dr Hollington Tong, Director of the Government's Information Office,⁴ at a *press conference,⁵ provide that:

1. All food merchants shall be required to register with the Government and having registered, shall be given help and protection.

2. Unregistered merchants are strictly forbidden to buy, sell or transport food.

3. Hoarding⁶ of food and manipulation of food markets are strictly forbidden, and violators of *the emergency food control measure⁷ will be severely punished.

4. Distribution of food shall be *speeded up⁸ by allowing absolute freedom in transportation between countryside and cities. *Local authorities⁹ will be instructed to offer all help in transportation. Studies of land and river communications will also be undertaken and arrangements will be made to *give priority to transportation of food.¹⁰ Detention¹¹ of food in transit shall be unlawful. Government investigations will be made of rich families hoarding *surplus food,¹² and these families shall be encouraged to sell.

5. Provinces and districts with surplus commodities will be encouraged to supply those areas where shortages exist. Local

1. curb [kə:b], 阻遏, 約束. 2. 公佈. 3. 市場之操縱. 4. 國府宣傳處主任董顯光博士. 5. 記者招待會. 6. 囤積. 7. 糧食緊急措置辦法. 8. 加速. 9. 地方當局. 10. 給予運送以優先權利. 11. 拘留, 阻止. 12. 剩餘食糧.

authorities, *in consultation with the Ministry of Food,¹ may however forbid the export of food from localities in which there is a shortage.

6. In large cities and areas which are extremely short of food, special food control committees shall be formed. These committees will collect funds to buy where prices are lower, and shall sell without profit.² They will obtain certain foods from provincial governments for sale at lower than market prices.

7. Economy in the use of food will be promoted.

Students Defy State Council Ban; Plan Mammoth Parade³

Fears of bloodshed⁴ were voiced on May 19 as students of Nanking's leading universities remain firm in their determination to parade to *the People's Political Council⁵ tomorrow despite *Government restrictions imposed on demonstrations.⁶

Addressing a pre-conference meeting of P.P.C. members *Mr Hsu Teh-yin,⁷ liberal delegate from Peiping, said on May 19 he would not like to guarantee that there would not be bloody clashes when students staged⁸ demonstrations tomorrow. He appealed to P.P.C. members to do all they could *to advocate non-violence.⁹

One student spokesman also voiced similar fears of clashes, but said they were prepared for bloodshed.

The intention of students to carry out their plans for tomorrow was reaffirmed¹⁰ at a meeting at *the Central University¹¹ this afternoon, when it was decided that one of the *principal planks¹² in their platform would be *opposition to civil war¹³ and an appeal to both the Government and Communists *to cease fire.¹⁴

Although Government officials yesterday maintained that *the State Council¹⁵ decision did not necessarily ban student

1. 與糧食部商議. 2. 利潤. 3. mammoth ['mæməθ], 古代之巨象, 巨大的. 4. 流血. 5. 國民參政會. 6. 政府加於示威進行的限制. 7. 許維新. 8. 佈置實行. 9. 制止暴力. 10. 重申. 11. 中央大學. 12. 主要的項目. 13. 反對內戰. 14. 停火, 停戰. 15. 國會.

demonstrations or restrict freedom of assembly, the *official text of the ordinance promulgated¹ stated. "If students declare a strike or stage a demonstration or otherwise disturb public peace, the local competent administrative authority shall take the necessary measures *to cope with² them or disperse³ them."

The majority of students here in Nanking interpret the State Council's ruling as unconstitutional" and will appeal for a revocation,⁴ a student representative said.

Mo's Visit To "Young Marshall" Arouses Gossip

The visit to Taiwan⁵ by *Mo Teh-hui⁶ to see *Young Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang⁷ today caused speculation⁸ that the government was proposing to release Chang and appoint him to a post in Manchuria⁹ where his prestige¹⁰ would be effective against the Communists.¹¹

Mo, *non-partisan member of the State Council,¹² said his trip had *no political significance¹³ but was merely a visit to an old friend. But some quarters here in Nanking believed he had been entrusted to a mission to see whether Chang was *politically agreeable to the Central Government's proposal,¹⁴ a condition¹⁵ for freeing him.

It was pointed out that most of the Young Marshal's subordinates¹⁶ were now working for the Communists in Manchuria and that Chang Hsueh-liang's appointment might *bring about¹⁷ desertions¹⁸ in the Communist army.

*Central News Agency¹⁹ speculated on May 11 that with *Ma Chan-shan²⁰ installed²¹ as *deputy commander²² in Manchuria his former subordinates who served in the Manchukuo puppet army but are now incorporated in *Lin Piao's forces²³ might come over to the government side.

1. 公佈命令之正式條文. 2. 應付, 以行克制. 3. disperse [dis'pɜ:s], 分散. 4. revocation [ˌrevə'keɪʃən], 廢除, 注銷. 5. 台灣. 6. 莫德惠. 7. 少帥張學良. 8. 預料, 推考. 9. 滿洲. 10. 聲譽. 11. 共產黨. 12. 國會中之無黨派人士. 13. 無政治意義. 14. 在政治上同意中央政府的提議. 15. 條件. 16. 從屬, 屬員. 17. 實現. 18. 背棄. 19. 中央社. 20. 馬占山. 21. 安置, 任用. 22. 副司令. 23. 林彪的軍隊.

Central News said the Communist Command in Manchuria, realizing the danger of such a move, recently called a meeting under *Li Li-san¹ to discuss *preventive measures.² The meeting was said to have decided to:—

1. Investigate Ma Chan-shan's former subordinates now in the Communist Army and place them under strict surveillance,³ and

2. Instruct frontline field commanders to keep a keen watch for defecionist⁴ intentions on the part of officers and men.

Central News estimated Ma's former men in Northern Manchuria totalled 300,000.

1. 李立三. 2. 防制的辦法. 3. surveillance [sə:'veiləns], 監督. 4. 背叛者.

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