

# STUDENTS' SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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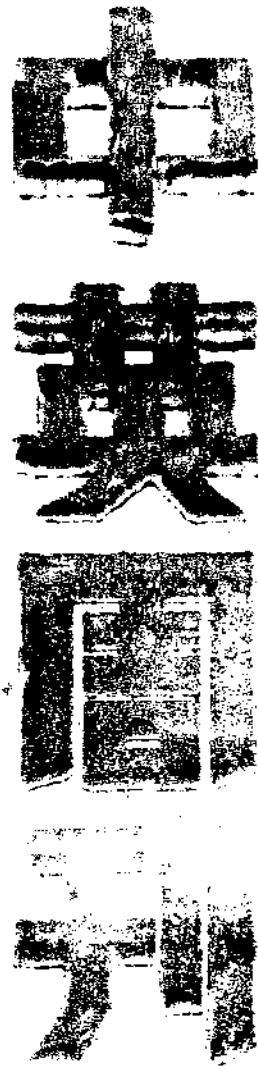
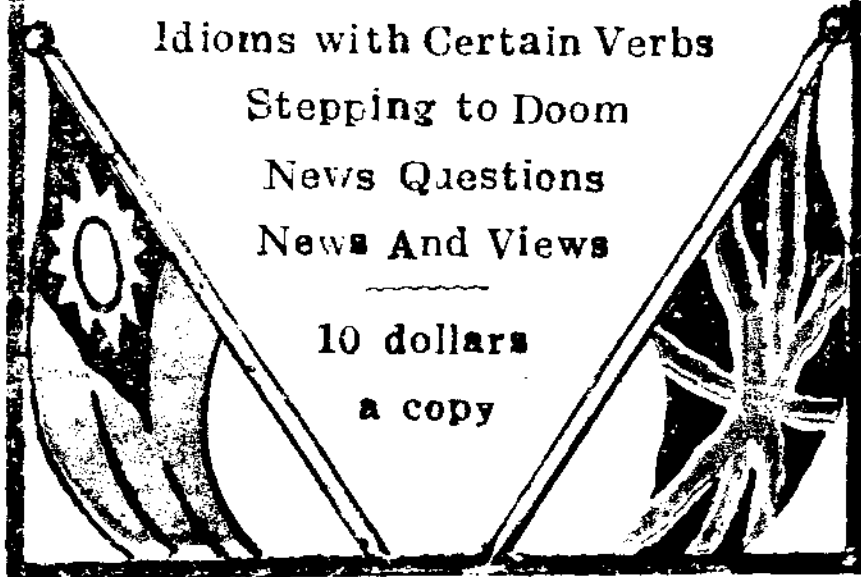
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## LIFE & LETTERS

### PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

by

Augusts Muir

#### 雪萊評傳

Shelley, an idealist and a dreamer, had a life that was turbulent with storm and coloured with high passion, and he died tragically before he was thirty. Driven on by his ardent spirit, he crammed into each year enough experiences to last most people an entire lifetime; and he left behind him a wealth of poetry, important in itself, and giving promise of the still greater work he did not live to write.

It was Shelley's fate to be misunderstood. Those who knew him most intimately were able to appreciate the singular purity of his spir-

雪萊是一位理想主義者和夢想家。他熱情橫溢，一生盡是風波，不到卅歲就慘死了。因為熱情驅使他，他一年內的經歷就夠得上別人一生的遭遇。他死後留下了重要而豐富的詩歌；假如他不短命，一定還會產生更偉大的作品。

命運註定了雪萊老是被人誤會。知道他最親切的朋友們倒能欣賞他的詩歌純潔的精神，和他

it, as well as the sincerity of all his motives; but many other people, to whom he was unable to open his heart, regarded him as a rebel who hated all restraint and whose mind was afire with all kinds of mad schemes to set the world aright. Even at school he was an unusual boy, unpopular with most of his companions; and his views so staggered the authorities at Oxford that he was "sent down" from the University. By this time he had published a volume of verse, and he continued to write with a facility that never left him.

He fell in love with Harriet Westbrook, a girl of sixteen whose father had kept a London coffee-house. The young people made an impetuous run-away marriage; and naturally enough both their families were horrified. It is little wonder that Shelley had the

的一切動機底誠懇；但是在許多

他不能向他們披肝瀝膽的人們看

來，他是一位痛恨一切束縛的叛

徒，心裏裏燃燒着各種各樣的救

世的狂妄計劃。在學校的時候，

他就是不羈凡的孩子，大多數同

學都不喜歡他。他的見解嚇倒了

牛津大學的當局，因此大學把他

開除了。那個時候，他已經出版

了一卷詩，他繼續寫詩，始終敏

捷熟練。

他同威斯特不魯克黑錢小姐

發生戀愛，這位小姐只十六歲，

她的父親在倫敦咖啡館。這一

對年青的愛人匆匆忙忙逃走，就

算結了婚；兩方面的家庭都

reputation of being an irresponsible youth; and this did not tend to make serious-minded people look favourably upon the poetry he published.

His first important work was *Queen Mab*, printed privately the year after his marriage. It contained rather wild attacks on what he regarded as conventional religion and morality, but it revealed his gift for melodious verse. Troubles crowded upon him. For a time he was tolerably happy with his child-wife, although she was incapable of appreciating his idealistic theories, but money difficulties kept increasing. His father, the heir to a baronetcy and a wealthy man, washed his hands of him, and it was a benevolent uncle who supplied him with money to live on. And then Shelley was suddenly carried away by another enthusiasm: he fell in love

了。雪萊博得了不負責任的少年的惡名是無足怪的；這個惡名使一本正經的人們看不起他出版的詩。

他的第一部重要作品是墨伯女皇，結婚後一年私自印行的。在這一本詩集裏，他對他所認為傳統的宗教與道德猛烈地加以攻擊，可是這卻證明了雪萊會寫音韻和諧的詩的天才。苦惱的事情紛至沓來。在一個短期間，他同年幼的太太過得相當快樂，雖然她不能欣賞他的理想主義的理論。金錢的困難一天一天地增加。他的父親，一位有錢的從男爵承繼人，同他脫離關係，倒是一位慷慨的叔父供給他的錢，使他過活。後來，他被另一股情把他弄得莫名其妙了：他同瑪利高德文發生了戀愛。

## •AFTERMATH OF SUMMER CAMPAIGNS'

•'Events have marched fast and far<sup>2</sup> since the •Prime Minister<sup>3</sup> reported on •foreign affairs<sup>4</sup> in May,' says the •Daily Telegraph<sup>5</sup> in an

editorial.<sup>6</sup> "These changes<sup>7</sup> which are making the alliance<sup>8</sup> of free nations against Germany and Japan •more effectual,<sup>9</sup> have been hasten-

with Mary Godwin.

Mary was a girl of considerable culture, and understood him far better than Harriet ever did. It was genuine sympathy that had been missing from Shelley's impulsive marriage, and indeed Harriet had become neurotic and irritable; he left her and eloped with Mary Godwin. A little later, he managed to obtain an annual income from the entailed estate that he would have inherited with the Shelley title in due course; and since he was full of pity for Harriet, he made her an allowance and did everything else he could for her comfort. (To be cont'd)

瑪利是一位很有教化的女子

她了解雪萊比黑銳特了解得多。

雪萊一時衝動，與黑銳特結了婚

，不久真正的同情就消逝了；的

確，她有了神經病，脾氣也很壞

；雪萊脫離她，同瑪利高德文私

奔了。不久以後，他設法為她得

了一筆每年的收入，這是從雪萊

因爵位關係應該及時承繼的嗣定

的財產中得來的；因為他很憐惜

黑銳特，他給她一筆津貼，而且

在別方面為她的舒適想辦法。（

待續）

ed<sup>10</sup> by the summer campaigns on such a scale<sup>11</sup> and with such results as the world has never known before.

“Our enemies themselves confess<sup>12</sup> alarm<sup>13</sup> not only in words but by hysterical action<sup>14</sup> and bewildered<sup>15</sup> changes of military and civilian leaders.<sup>16</sup> German generals have been slaughtered,<sup>17</sup> imprisoned<sup>18</sup> and abused.<sup>19</sup> A policeman terrorist<sup>20</sup> is made commander of the Home Army.<sup>21</sup> Japanese oligarchs<sup>22</sup> have set up a new government<sup>23</sup> under the joint control of a more ferocious militarist<sup>24</sup> than the fire-eating Tojo<sup>25</sup> and a comparatively reasonable Admiral.<sup>26</sup>

“General Koiso announces that the Japanese position is ‘getting more and more grave from day to day’<sup>27</sup> though ‘the Japanese people are filled with determination to destroy the British and Americans.’<sup>28</sup>

“On our side of the world,

Dr. Otto Krieg, the German oracle, ‘is inspired<sup>30</sup> to announce tragically<sup>31</sup> that ‘the hour has struck:<sup>32</sup> a climax<sup>33</sup> has been reached’. He knows that the Allies<sup>34</sup> in the east and west have decided to stake all on a sweeping offensive<sup>35</sup> to win the war in weeks and before the Germans can start using their ‘new weapons.’<sup>36</sup>

“Such is the mental condition<sup>37</sup> to which the German and Japanese leaders have been reduced<sup>38</sup> by the march of events. At a moment, chosen by themselves, they went to war. After five years the only hope that the Germans have of escaping defeat is that they should be able, as the Wehrmacht reels back in fragments,<sup>39</sup> to start using those ‘new weapons’ which were not for use until the hour of disaster was reached.<sup>40</sup> The Japanese see an overwhelming air and sea power breaking through their defence



STEPPING TO DOOM

走向滅亡之路

lines<sup>1</sup> and their conquests<sup>2</sup> at the vital centres of the  
and "sweeping on to strike homeland."<sup>15</sup>

NOTES

1. 夏季戰役之後果。
2. 事情進展得迅速而廣泛。
3. 首相。
4. 外交事件。
5. 每日電訊報。
6. 社論。
7. 變化。
8. 同盟。
9. 更有名。
10. 加速。
11. 範圍。
12. 承認。
13. 驚嚇。
14. 神經的行動。
15. 很亂的，狼狽的。
16. 軍民同仇。
17. 屠殺。
18. 監禁。
19. 虐待，辱罵。
20. 施行恐怖的警察（指德軍警察警察首領希姆萊 Himmler）。
21. 國防軍指揮官。
22. 寡頭政治之執政者。
23. 組織新政府。
24. 更廣泛的範圍（此處指小錢）。
- 25.

下接第十六頁

# A Dramatic Biography: Byron

By

Honor Wyatt in a B.E.C. Talk.

(Continued from the last issue)

TOM MOORE: Now a little while after that, Lord Byron suddenly found himself with something that many people work long years to get. And that something was fame. Real fame, the fame of 'having done something worth while.' As a matter of fact he did two things. First he made a fine speech in Parliament<sup>2</sup>—a speech 'making<sup>3</sup> out that the 'invention of machinery' had brought horrors<sup>4</sup> to England, and the day his speech was published in newspapers, people were praising the name of Lord Byron. Then, a few days later, the second great thing happened. He had a poem published that was the talk of England. It was a long poem called the 'Pilgrimage of Childe Harold.' By the way, Childe in this case is spelt with an 'e' on the end, it's an old word meaning Knight. The 'pilgrimage or the journey of Knight Harold.'<sup>5</sup> And people were soon saying that Childe Harold was Lord Byron himself. I even recognised some of the adventures I'd heard about—the dance of the robber band, and the meeting with the fierce Turkish leader. Now began the most splendid days of his



life. Because of his poem he was admired and respected, and because of his handsome appearance, his gaiety,<sup>7</sup> and his charm,<sup>8</sup> he was the idol<sup>9</sup> of London Society. He spent a great deal of time at balls<sup>10</sup> and parties, and late at night when he "was on fire"<sup>11</sup> with the excitement<sup>12</sup> of them, he wrote more poems. Oh, what nights, what days those were - how gay London was at that time! I remember everyone was dancing a new dance, the waltz<sup>13</sup> it was called. "All London echoed to its rhythm."<sup>14</sup> Lord Byron and I were nearly always together at the balls and the parties, and we generally left when the gaiety was at its height because Byron always wanted to say goodbye when everybody was happy. He used to say he wanted to remember them like that - he didn't want to stay until tempers<sup>15</sup> were frayed<sup>16</sup> and feet were tired.

FLETCHER:

And now, I'm to tell you about my master. Well, it's true enough that I was always with Lord Byron wherever he went. I was there when he was nearly lost in the mountains, and there when he was nearly shipwrecked. Don't ask me why I was there— "I can't pretend I enjoyed it."<sup>17</sup> But the strange thing was that although there was a good deal, I didn't like about being with Lord Byron, I couldn't leave him some h. w. Of course I "grumbled at"<sup>18</sup> him. "I couldn't

help it,<sup>19</sup> he was so wild<sup>20</sup> you never knew what he was going to do from one moment to the next.

•I didn't mind being with his lordship in London,<sup>21</sup> even though he •did keep me up till all hours.<sup>22</sup> We •lived comfortably<sup>23</sup> then and ate decent<sup>24</sup> English food instead of all the mess<sup>25</sup> we'd<sup>26</sup> had in other countries, and heard the decent English language instead of •a lot of jabbering.<sup>27</sup> But I knew it wouldn't last. His lordship was always talking about Greece, saying how they were fighting for their freedom out there, and how he wanted to go there and help them. When he had quarrels with a lot of people and half London seemed against him and talking against him too, I knew we'd<sup>28</sup> soon be off again. And so we were. It was a sad business. Lord Byron stayed on deck waving<sup>29</sup> to his friends on shore till they were out of sight. And by the •wretched look<sup>30</sup> of him you'd<sup>31</sup> never have thought he wanted to go. But that was his lordship all over—he had such feeling—and whatever it was, it was strong while it lasted—it might be feeling against people, feeling for Greece. •Mind you,<sup>32</sup> we didn't go straight to Greece. Oh no, no such luck. We met with too many things on the way to attract his Lordship's notice,<sup>33</sup> so we •pottered about<sup>34</sup> in other places first,

more places than I can remember.

But there's one I can't forget—the battle-field<sup>35</sup> where they fought the famous "Battle of Waterloo."<sup>36</sup>

His lordship told me there'd been a ball nearby—the lords and ladies were dancing—and in the middle of the ball they'd heard distant gunfire—"just fancy"<sup>37</sup>—guns rumb-ling<sup>38</sup> behind music. And now somehow if ever I hear the "dance tune"<sup>39</sup> Lord Byron used to hear so much in London I see that battlefield and think of the revelry<sup>40</sup> that night at the ball.

And then at last he made up his mind to go to Greece—we went to a place called Mesolonghi where one of the Greek leaders was waiting for him. It was funny the way the Greeks thought that when his lordship arrived, everything would be alright and they'd win all their battles. Of course I know his lordship was going to give them a lot of money and a "bit of good advice"<sup>41</sup> too. But after all, one man can't ever win a war, I shouldn't have thought. But the Greeks didn't think of his lordship as a man. They thought of him as a kind of God, it seemed to me. They remembered him, you see, from the last time he was there. I suppose they'd<sup>42</sup> seen that he was handsome and a good talker, and he wasn't afraid of anything. He wasn't afraid of

storms or robbers, or any of the things that most people are afraid of. That's why the Greeks thought him so wonderful. And he used to tell them "nobody could feel a slave"<sup>13</sup>—they must feel free—in Greece, where the places had names that stirred<sup>14</sup> people's memories<sup>15</sup> and stirred their blood. Well, Lord Byron was full of plans—he was planning an expedition<sup>16</sup> against their enemy. He was going to lead it himself. And he was always writing things too, to make the Greeks understand what they were fighting for, he said. He was always talking of the day when the fighting would be over and Greece would be free.

But his lordship never saw that day. You see, he was dead before that. He died in Greece. And he didn't even die fighting—no, one day, he went for a ride on horseback, and got wet, when he got back I could see he had a fever, but he couldn't take any notice at first. He said—"I should make a pretty<sup>17</sup> soldier if I were to care for such a trifle."<sup>18</sup> All the same, ten days later he was dead. Only thirty-six he was—but of course he'd had fame.

MOORE:

Yes—and it's lasted, his fame—just as his feeling has lasted in his poems—"feeling against people" you said, Fletcher—and "feeling for Greece"—

MAY GRAY:

And feeling for places and for adventure—

{ SENSE AND COMMONSENSE }

*PLANTS AND FLOWERS*

Flowers which grow in the fields, in the woods, or by the roadside, are called wild flowers or weeds; those which grow in our gardens or in our conservatories<sup>1</sup> (or hot-houses<sup>2</sup>) are cultivated<sup>3</sup>

The commonest English wild flowers are the daisy,<sup>4</sup> the buttercup,<sup>5</sup> the dandelion,<sup>6</sup> the primrose,<sup>7</sup> and the poppy.<sup>8</sup>

The daisy has a yellow centre which is surrounded by

just like the feeling in the stories he used to tell me.

ANNOUNCER: That is the end of the dramatic biography of Byron.

*NOTES*

1. 做了某種有價值的事。
2. 議會。
3. 解釋，證明。
4. 機器之發明。
5. 恐怖，慘狀。
6. 武士鋒銳而得的旅程。
7. 愉快。
8. 魔力。
9. 偶像。
10. 跳舞會。
11. 情感熾熱。
12. 刺激。
13. (二人擁抱之) 旋轉跳舞。
14. 全倫敦響應它的節奏。
15. 興致。
16. 消磨。
17. 我不能假裝我歡喜同他在一起。
18. 埋怨。
19. 不是我的錯過。
20. 狂妄，無道理。
21. 同他開下住在倫敦我倒很願意。
22. 隨時要我服侍他。
23. 住得舒適。
24. 很好的。
25. 膳食。
26. =we had.
27. 許多不清楚的話。
28. =we should.
29. 揮舞(手，手帕等)。
30. 愁苦的面色。
31. =you would.
32. 請你注意。
33. 注意。
34. 滯滯。
35. 戰場。
36. 滑鐵盧之役(1815年六月十八日英軍大敗法軍於此)。
37. 你只想勞一番。
38. 作霹靂之聲。
39. 跳舞的曲調。
40. 歡會。
41. 一點點好的意見。
42. =they had.
43. 誰也不能感受奴隸的生涯。
44. 激怒。
45. 回憶。
46. 遠征。
47. 此處用作反語，意即(不好的)。
48. 如其我介意這樣的小事。

white petals<sup>9</sup> which are often red underneath.

The buttercup and the dandelion are yellow, and so is the primrose, but it is paler<sup>10</sup> than the other two, and more like the colour of a lemon.<sup>11</sup>

The poppy is red; it grows among the corn,<sup>12</sup> and is a symbol of sleep.<sup>13</sup> Opium<sup>14</sup> is made from its seed.

The part of the plant which is under the soil is called the root. Some roots are in the form of bulbs,<sup>15</sup> as in the daffodil,<sup>16</sup> the crocus,<sup>17</sup> the snowdrop,<sup>18</sup> and the hyacinth.<sup>19</sup>

Perhaps the commonest flowers to be seen in gardens are the pansy<sup>20</sup> and the rose, while ivy<sup>21</sup> or virginia creeper<sup>22</sup> often covers the walls of houses. The former is an evergreen,<sup>23</sup> but the latter turns red in autumn.

Both fields and gardens are generally bordered with hedges.<sup>24</sup> The hedgerows<sup>25</sup> of the fields and the lanes are of hawthorn,<sup>26</sup> which is covered with white, sweet-smelling flowers in April or May, and is, indeed, sometimes called by the name of the latter month. These flowers are difficult to pluck<sup>27</sup> because of the thorns<sup>28</sup> which prick<sup>29</sup> you.

The flower of a fruit-tree is called blossom, and the place where the fruit-trees grow is called an orchard.<sup>30</sup> Gooseberries<sup>31</sup> and white, black, or red currants<sup>32</sup> grow on small, low trees which are called bushes.<sup>33</sup>

Apples and pears grow on taller trees, which are pruned<sup>34</sup> in the autumn. We make jam<sup>35</sup> from fruit, also tarts<sup>36</sup> and puddings.<sup>37</sup> We eat the fruit when it is ripe.

### N O T E S

1. 花卉保育所. 2. 温室. 3. 培植. 4. 延命菊. 5. 金鳳花. 6. 蒲公英. 7. 櫻草. 8. 罌粟. 9. 花瓣. 10. 比較暗.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### 1. *New \*Commander for Eastern Fleet\**

It is \*officially announced\* that \*His Majesty The King\* has approved<sup>1</sup> the appointment<sup>2</sup> of \*Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser<sup>6</sup> as Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Fleet \*in place of\* \*Sir James Somerville,<sup>8</sup> who will shortly \*take up another appointment.\*<sup>9</sup>

Until June of this year, Sir Bruce Fraser was Commander-in-Chief of Britain's \*Home Fleet.<sup>10</sup> He is described as \*the Royal Navy's best gunnery officer.<sup>11</sup> He has served in the East before, being at one time \*Flag Captain,<sup>12</sup> \*East Indies,<sup>13</sup> and was later \*Chief of Staff,<sup>14</sup>

\*Mediterranean Fleet.<sup>15</sup> Between 1939-42 he was \*Third Sea Lord<sup>16</sup> and Controller.<sup>17</sup>

### 2. \*Ailes Recapture Myitkyina\*

The biggest town in Northern Burma, Myitkyina, is now in Allied hands. It is a \*focal point for road, rail and river traffic<sup>2</sup> and has been in Japanese hands for more than two years.

Today's (Aug. 4) \*South-East Asia Command Communiqué\* says that all organized Japanese resistance ceased with the meeting of Chinese and American troops.

The town has fallen after more than 12 weeks of the \*toughest battle<sup>1</sup> of the

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淡. 11. 檸檬. 12. 種子. 13. 睡眠之象徵. 14. 鴉片煙. 15. 狀莖形. 16. 水仙. 17. 番紅花. 18. 雪花. 19. 風信子. 20. 三色堇. 21. 常春藤. 22. 蛇葡萄. 23. 常綠植物. 24. 通常界以籬笆. 25. 一列之圓樹. 26. 山楂. 27. 採摘. 28. 針刺. 29. 刺. 30. 果樹園. 31. 醋栗. 32. 覆盆子. 33. 灌木. 34. 修剪. 35. 果. 35. 有鉛的糕點. 37. 布丁.

Burma campaign. By the capture of Myitkyina, we now hold three of the bases from which the Japanese had hoped to "hold our offensive" from the north. The other two, Mogaung<sup>6</sup> and Kamaing,<sup>7</sup> together with Myitkyina's airfields give "added protection" to the "air supply route" to China and with these three bases in our occupation,<sup>10</sup> "General Stilwell" will be in a good position to "launch future operations."<sup>12</sup>

### 3. "Turkey Severs Relations with Germany"

The "Prime Minister" of Turkey, M. Saragoglu, has announced the "decision" of the Turkish Government to break off all diplomatic and economic relations with Germany.<sup>3</sup> He said this did not mean that Turkey would enter the war; that would depend on the "attitude adopted by Germany."<sup>4</sup> He added that Turkey had asked for

further "economic aid" and "supplies of war equipment" from Britain.

### 4. "British Workers"

#### *Sympathy For China*

As a result of a "circular appeal" sent to factories<sup>2</sup> only a few weeks ago, the "British United Aid to China Fund" has received more than £60,000<sup>1</sup> in contributions<sup>5</sup> from working people.

The director<sup>6</sup> of a factory in Dundee,<sup>7</sup> in "remitting a sum collected at his works,"<sup>8</sup> writes: "It is most gratifying<sup>9</sup> that over "90 per cent. of the workers contributed willingly and gladly to the scheme."<sup>10</sup> Indeed "of all the appeals to which our employees have responded the response to the appeal for aid to China surpasses all others."<sup>11</sup> Workers sent their best wishes to the people of China in their long and valiant<sup>12</sup> struggle against "unprovoked aggression."<sup>13</sup>



## NOTES

1. 1. 東方艦隊司令. 2. 正式公佈. 3. 英王陛下. 4. 批准. 5. 任命. 6. 海軍上將柏魯斯弗銳塞爵士. 7. 代替. 8. 彥爵士索墨菲爵士. 9. 接受另一職務. 10. 本國艦隊. 11. 皇家海軍中最長於砲術的軍官. 12. 旗艦指揮官. 13. 東印度羣島. 14. 參謀長. 15. 地中海艦隊. 16. 相當於中國之次長. 17. 監查官.

2. 1. 盟軍克復密支那. 2. 公路, 鐵道及河流交通之焦點. 3. 東南亞總部公報. 4. 最頑強的戰鬥. 5. 阻止我們的攻勢. 6. 孟拱. 7. 加邁. 8. 加強的保護. 9. 空中供應綫. 10. 佔領. 11. 史蒂威爾將軍. 12. 發動以後的作戰.

3. 1. 土耳其與德國絕交. 2. 首相. 3. 土國政府決意與德國斷絕一切外交及經濟關係. 4. 德國所採取之態度. 5. 經濟援助. 6. 武器之供應.

4. 1. 傳給大家看的請求單(或書信). 2. 工廠. 3. 英國聯合援華基金. 4. 六萬鎊. 5. 捐助. 6. 經理. 7. 蘇格蘭市邑名. 8. 匯寄在他的工廠中所募集的一筆款子. 9. 滿意的. 10. 百分之九十的工友對援華基金都慷慨樂捐. 11. 在雇工所響應的一切募捐中援華募捐的反應超出其他一切. 12. 勇敢的. 13. 無故的侵略.

冥不畏死的東條. 26. 比較懂事的海軍上將(此處指米內). 27. 小磯將軍宣稱日本之處境日趨嚴重又嚴重. 28. 充滿決心以擊潰英美人. 29. 預言者. 30. 望靈感動. 31. 悲哀地宣稱. 32. 時節已到. 33. 高潮, 頂點. 34. 同盟軍. 35. 拚一切力量猛攻. 36. 新武器. 37. 心境. 38. 陷於. 39. 德軍潰退. 40. 大難臨頭之時. 41. 壓倒的海空武力突破他們的防綫. 42. 征服的地帶. 43. 向前猛進以打擊日本本土的要害.

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