

Chung Hwa

English Fortnightly

中華英語半月刊

錢歌川主編

Vol. IV

No. 2

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

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了，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。編者不揣鄙陋，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：

- 英文動詞用法……………定價七角
- 英文雜誌……………定價六角
- 英文新辭彙……………定價一元
- 中文英譯舉例……………定價六角
- 英文難句詳解……………定價六角
- 英文類似句辨異……………定價六角
- 英文倒裝法及省略法……………定價六角
- 英文拼字法……………定價六角
- 英文發音法……………定價六角
- 英文重音法……………定價六角

中華書局出版

CHINA'S CONTRIBUTION TO ALLIED CAUSE

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Japanese attack at the 'Marco Polo bridge,' a correspondent wrote to the Manchester Guardian: "If China had not continued to resist, if she had faltered,² the picture in the Far East would be vitally different from what it is today. In other words,³ if Japan had overrun the Chinese mainland, what would now be the position of India? How much more difficult it would be for us to defeat her, even with our preponderantly⁴ superior air and naval strength.

"The continued resistance inside China has stood as a symbol for a large number of 'Chinese nationals'⁵ still found in all parts of the south-east and the south-west Pacific, particularly in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. Stories of passive⁶ Chinese resistance in Malaya and in the islands recaptured by the Americans and Australians are only beginning to come to our ears. For these Chinese, who in many parts form the backbone of the commercial population, China's home resistance has had a morally strengthening effect. Chinese abroad, like the British in the colonies, are in the habit of looking to their homeland for moral and spiritual guidance in moments of crisis.

"The Chinese Army has been undergoing the process of reorganisation and new divisions which have been trained to co-ordinate with planes and tanks 'in the field' are now available.

1. 廣濟橋。 2. 動搖不定。 3. 換言之。 4. 占優勢。 5. 中國人。 6. 守勢的；不抵抗的。 7. 在戰場上。

"The Chinese armies who were trained in India and who fought through the difficult jungles¹ and plains² of the Hukawng and Mogaung valleys have given ample proof that, when properly fed, trained and equipped, Chinese soldiers are "second to none."³ These Burma veterans,⁴ we are told, are now "in action"⁵ again in central China. New divisions have been given almost the same degree of modern training received by these Burma veterans.

"Many experts seem to agree that the final battles against the enemy may yet have to be fought on the "Asiatic mainland."⁶ There, on their own soil, the Chinese themselves may have to do most of the fighting. American and British air and naval forces are being transferred to the East as fast as transport facilities can be made available. We are happy that at long last we are able to assume a full share of the fighting in the Pacific and, together with our Chinese and American Allies, to deal the final blow to the enemy.

"China was the first of the many victims of aggression. She has suffered long, endured much. It is the common man of China, peasant and soldier, that we salute today."

On the eighth anniversary of China's war with Japan, a Chinese wrote in the Yorkshire Post: "Today China enters upon the ninth year of her struggle against Japan. For eight years China has fought the Japanese, at first single-handed⁷ but later "shoulder"⁸ with her Allies. During those long years China has suffered untold miseries, made incredible sacrifices in her resistance against a militarily superior but barbarous enemy. Millions of lives have been lost and an enormous amount of property destroyed.

1. 叢林. 2. 平原. 3. 不弱於任何人. 4. 老兵. 5. 作戰. 6. 亞洲大陸. 7. 單獨地. 8. 並肩.

"The war has forged a strong link of comradeship between peoples of the United Nations. Among them there exists real friendship, 'unmarred by diplomatic snags.' By actual contact they have reached among themselves more mutual understanding, despite the language barrier, than can be achieved at formal international conferences.

"It is the feeling of many in China that cultural and technical cooperation should be promoted and encouraged by Governments with as much zeal and attention as is given to commercial relations. There is no means of promoting international friendship so effectively as free contacts among individuals of two nations."

1. 不因外交上的意外阻礙而損傷。

QUIZ

1. Why is a lease 99 years?
2. How long has lipstick been used?
3. How many bones have you?
4. Does dew fall or rise?
5. How many times do we breathe in a minute?
6. What is Achilles' Tendon?
7. What is a fog?
8. Why are some stamps so valuable?
9. What is the origin of the barber's pole?
10. How many rats are there in England?

(Answers will be found on page 29)

It takes all sorts to make a world, but only an atom to finish it.

—Lesley Blanch

THE SEXES

by Dorothy Parker

男女之間

錢歌川譯註

The young man with the scenic
 1. eravat² glanced nervously down
 the sofa at the girl in the fringed³
 dress. She was examining her
 handkerchief; it might have been
 the first one of its kind she had
 seen, so deep was her interest in
 its material, form, and possibilities.³
 The young man cleared his throat
 without necessity or success, produ-
 cing a small, syncopated⁴ noise.

"Want a cigarette?" he said.

"No, thank you," she said. "Thank
 you ever so much just the same."

"Sorry I've only got these kind,"
 he said. "You got any of your
 own?"

"I really don't know," she said.
 "I probably have, thank you."

"Because if you haven't," he said,
 "it wouldn't take me a minute to go
 up to the corner and get you some."

"Oh, thank you, but I wouldn't

那繫着漂亮領帶的青年，
 神經過敏地低頭望着坐在樓
 發上穿着鑲邊衣服的女郎。
 她正在細察着她的手帕；就
 好像是她第一次才見到這種
 樣子的，她對於那手帕的材
 料形式，和用途都很發生了
 興趣。那青年清了下嗓子，
 既無必要地也無成就地僅只
 發出了一點短促的聲音。

「要抽一枝香烟嗎？」他說。

「不要，謝謝你，」她說，
 「心領了。」

「對不起我只有這種香
 烟，」他說。「你帶得有你
 愛抽的香烟嗎？」

「我真個記不清楚了，」
 她說。「我大概是帶得有的，
 謝謝你。」

「因為如果你沒有的話，」
 他說，「我到那轉角上去替
 你買一包來也很快的。」

「啊，謝謝你，不過我不

1. 領帶，一種裝飾。 2. 鑲邊的。 3. 各種可能的用途。 4. 節約的。

have you go to all that trouble for anything," she said. "It's awfully sweet of you to think of it. Thank you ever so much."

"Will you for God's sake stop thanking me?" he said.

"Really," she said, "I didn't know I was saying anything out of the way. I'm awfully sorry if I hurt your feelings. I know what it feels like to get your feelings hurt. I'm sure I didn't realise it was an insult to say 'thank you' to a person. I'm not exactly in the habit of having people swear at me because I say 'thank you' to them."

"I did not swear at you!" he said.

"Oh, you didn't?" she said. "I see."

"My God," he said, "all I said, I simply asked you if I couldn't go out and get you some cigarettes. Is there anything in that to get up in the air about?"

"Who's up in the air?" she said. "I'm sure I didn't know it was a criminal offence to say I wouldn't dream of giving you all that trouble. I'm afraid I must be awfully stupid, or something."

願勞你的駕去給我買任何什麼東西。」她說。「你真太好了想得這樣周到。真是謝謝你。」

「我求你停止說謝謝我好不好？」他說。

「我真是沒有曉得我說了什麼不適當的話。如果我有弄犯了你的地方，還得請你原諒。我知道你被觸犯的時候是有怎樣一種感覺的。我確實沒有覺得到一個人說「謝謝你」是一種侮辱呀。因為我對別人說了「謝謝你」，而使得他們罵我，却是很少聽到的事。」

「我並沒有罵你呀！」他說。

「啊，你沒有嗎？」她說。「我才曉得。」

「天啦，」他說，「我只是簡單地問了你一句是不是我可以出去替你買一包香烟來。那句話中間有什麼地方鬧得不得了嗎？」

「誰鬧得不得了？」她說。「我真個不會知道，說了一聲我做夢都沒有想要給你那許多麻煩的話，便犯了罪。我真是太笨了，或者是別的什麼。」

1. 不適當的話。 2. 觸傷使你快樂。 3. 憤於。 4. 罵。 5. 不得下台；沒有辦法。

"Do you want me to go out and get you some cigarettes; or don't you?" he said.

"Goodness,"¹ she said, "if you want to go so much, please don't feel you have to stay here. I wouldn't have you feel you had to stay for anything."

"Ah, don't be that way, will you?" he said.

"Be what way?" she said. "I'm not being any way."

"What's the matter?" he said.

"Why, nothing," she said. "Why?"

"You've been funny all evening," he said. "Hardly² said a word to me, ever since I came in."

"I'm terribly sorry you haven't been having a good time," she said. "For goodness' sake, don't feel you have to stay here and be bored. I'm sure there are millions of places you could be having a lot more fun. The only thing, I'm a little bit sorry I didn't know before, that's all. When you said you were coming over to-night, I broke a lot of dates³ to go to the theatre and everything.

『你要我出去替你買點香烟來，還是不要？』他說。

『天老爺，』她說。『如果你那樣想走，請你不要覺得非留在這裏不可。我不願意使你覺得你爲了點什麼非留下不可。』

『呀，請你不要那樣好不好？』他說。

『不要怎樣？』他說。『我並沒有怎麼樣。』

『你到底是什麼事？』他說。

『呃，並沒有什麼，』她說。『爲什麼？』

『你一晚上都是奇怪得很，』他說：『自從我進來以後，簡直一句話也不和我說。』

『真是對不起使你沒有得到一個快樂的時候，』她說。『請你看天老爺的面上，不要覺得非留在這裏不可，留在這裏徒然覺得討厭。我確信有無數的地方你可以去，會一定比這裏有味得多。只是我有點兒難受的，就是我以前不曉得，如是而已。當你說你今晚上要過來，我便毀了許多約會，沒有去看戲，也沒有做別的事。

1. 即 my goodness, 也就是 my God. 2. 幾乎. 3. 約會.

But it doesn't make a bit of difference. I'd much rather have you go and have a good time. It isn't very pleasant to sit here and feel you're boring a person to death."

"I'm not bored!" he said. "I don't want to go any place! Ah, honey, won't you tell me what's the matter? Ah, please."

"I haven't the faintest idea what you're talking about," she said. "There isn't a thing 'on earth' the matter. I don't know what you mean."

"Yes, you 'o," he said. "There's something the trouble. Is it anything I've done, or anything?"

"Goodness," she said, "I'm sure it isn't any of my business, anything you do. I certainly wouldn't feel I had any right to criticise."

"Will you stop talking like that?" he said. "Will you, please?"

"Talking like what?" she said.

"You know," he said. "That's the way you were talking over the telephone today, too. You were so snotty² when I called you up, I was afraid to talk to you."

事。但是毫無關係。我真願意你去，得到一個快樂的時候。老坐在這裡而覺得你使人討厭得要死，也並不太愉快。」

「我並不覺討厭！」他說。「我任何地方也不要去！喂，親愛的，你難道不能告訴我是爲什麼事嗎？呀，請你說吧。」

「你說什麼我一點都沒有懂得。」她說。「確是沒有一點什麼事。我不曉得你是什麼意思。」

「是的，你曉得的，」他說，「那裏有點毛病。是我做了什麼事，還是別的什麼事情？」

「天老爺，」她說，「你做的事情與我何干呢？我決不敢存何妄念說我有權來批評。」

「你可以停止用這種態度來說話嗎？」他說。「請你別是這樣好不好？」

「用什麼態度來說話？」她說。

「你知道的，」他說。「你今天日裏在電話裏說話也是這樣的態度。當我叫你聽電話的時候你是那般下流，使我簡直不敢和你說話。」

1.到底。 2.下流的；下品的

"I beg your pardon," she said.
"What did you say I was?"

"Well, I'm sorry," he said. "I didn't mean to say that. You get me so 'ballel up.'"¹

"You see," she said, "I'm really not in the habit of hearing language like that. I've never had a thing like that said to me in my life."

"I told you I was sorry, didn't I?" he said. "Honest, honey, I didn't mean it. I don't know how I came to say a thing like that. Will you excuse me? Please?"

"Oh, certainly," she said. "Goodness, don't feel you have to apologise to me. It doesn't make any difference at all. It just seems a little bit funny to have somebody you were in the habit of thinking was a gentleman come to your home and use language like that to you, that's all. But it doesn't make the slightest bit of difference."

"I guess nothing I say makes any difference to you," he said. "You seem to be 'sore at'² me."

"I'm sore at you?" she said. "I can't understand what put that idea

『請你再說一遍，』她說。『你剛才說我是什麼？』

『啊，對不起，』他說。『我不是有意說的。你簡直使得我不知所措。』

『你看得明白』，她說，『我實是不慣於聽那類的話語，我生平沒有人對我說過那樣的話。』

『我已經說了對不起，我沒有嗎？』他說。『親愛的，真的我不是有意說的。我自己也不曉得我怎樣會說出那樣的語來。你可以原諒我嗎？請你好不好？』

『啊，當然我可以，』她說，『天老爺，請你不要覺得你非向我道歉不可，這毫無關係的。就是好像你素來認爲是上等人的一個什麼人來到你家裏而向你說了那樣的話語，未免有點兒奇怪吧了。但是這一點關係也沒有呀。』

『我猜想我說的話沒有什麼對你有關係的，』他說。『你好像對我生氣了。』

『我對你生氣了？』她說。『我不懂，你怎麼會那

1. 不知所措。 2. 生氣。

in your head. Why should I be sore at you?"

"That's what I'm asking you," he said. "Won't you tell me what I've done? Have I done something to hurt your feelings, honey? The way you were, over the phone, you had me worried all day. I couldn't do a lick of work."

"I certainly wouldn't like to feel," she said, "that I was interfering with your work. I know there are lots of girls that don't think anything of doing things like that, but I think it's terrible. It certainly isn't very nice to sit here and have someone tell you you interfere with his business."

"I didn't say that!" he said. "I didn't say it!"

"Oh, didn't you?" she said. "Well, that was the impression I got. It must be my stupidity."

"I guess maybe I better go," he said. "I can't get right. Everything I say seems to make you sorer and sorer. Would you rather I'd go?"

"Please do just exactly you like," she said. "I'm sure the last thing

纔想的。我爲什麼要對你生氣呢？」

「那正是我要問你的，」他說。「你告訴我看我做錯了什麼事親愛的，我是不是有什麼事情冒犯了你？你在電話中對我那種樣子，使得我一天都不安。弄得我一點事也不能做。」

「我真是不喜歡，」她說，「覺得我會打擾着你的工作。我知道有不少的女孩子，她們不會想到要那樣做，不過我覺得那真可怕。坐在這裏聽人家告訴你說你打擾了他的工作，實在是下好。」

「我並沒有那樣說呀！」他說。「我並沒有說你打擾了我的工作！」

「啊，你沒有嗎？」她說。「不過，我所得到的印象却是那樣的。這一定是因爲我太笨了。」

「我猜想我也許最好是走開吧，」他說。「我，能够弄得好。我每句話好像都要使得你更加生氣。你是不是寧可讓我去呢？」

「你高興怎樣做就怎樣做。」她說。「我決不願把

1. (俗)一點工作。

I want to do¹ is to have you stay here when you'd rather be some place else. Why don't you go some place where you won't be bored? Why don't you go up to Florence Leaming's? I know she'd love to have you."

"I don't want to go up to Florence Leaming's!" he said. "What would I want to go up to Florence Leaming's for? She gives me a pain"

"Oh, really?" she said. "She didn't seem to be giving you so much of a pain at Elsie's party last night, I notice. I notice you couldn't even talk to anybody else, that's how much of a pain she gave you."

"Yeah,² and you know why I was talking to her?" he said.

"Why, I suppose you think she's attractive," she said. "I suppose some people do. It's perfectly natural. Some people think she's quite pretty."

"I don't know whether she's pretty or not," he said. "I wouldn't know her if I saw her again. Why I was talking to her was you wouldn't even *give me a tumble³ last night. I came up and tried to talk to you

你留在這裏，當你想到別的地方生的時候。你爲什麼不到你不感到麻煩的地方去呢？你爲什麼不到李小姐那裏去呢？我知道她一定很高興接待你的。」

「我並不要到李小姐家裏去！」他說。「我要到李小姐家裏去幹嗎？她使我感到一種痛苦。」

「啊，真的嗎？」她說。「我注意到昨夜在愛爾西的晚會上，她好像並沒有給你多少痛苦。我注意到你甚至連和別人說話都不能夠了，那是她給你的多麼一種痛苦呀。」

「對呀，不過你知道我爲什麼和她說話？」他說。

「那問我幹嗎？我猜想是因爲你覺得她可愛，」她說，「我猜想有些人是這樣覺得的。這是非常自然的。有些人以爲她很漂亮。」

「她是漂亮還是不漂亮，我不曉得，」他說。「我下次遇見她，我也許就不認識她了。我之所以去找她談話就是因爲你昨夜甚至都不睬我一下。我過來想要和你談話，而你只是說，「

1.我最不願意做的事。 2.—Yes. 3.(俗)注意。

~~and you just said, 'Oh, how do you do'—just like that, 'Oh, how do you do'—and you turned away and wouldn't look at me.~~

"I wouldn't look at you?" she said. "Oh, that's awfully funny. Oh, that's marvellous. You don't mind if I laugh, do you?"

"Go ahead and laugh your head off," he said. "But you wouldn't."

"Well, the minute you came in the room," she said, "you started 'making such a fuss' over Florence Learning, I thought you never wanted to see anybody else. You two seemed to be having such a wonderful time together, goodness knows I wouldn't have 'butted in' for anything."

"My God," he said, "this what's-her-name³ girl came up and began talking to me before I even saw anybody else, and what could I do? I couldn't sock⁴ her in the nose, could I?"

"I certainly didn't see you try," she said.

"You saw me try to talk to you, didn't you?" he said. "And what

啊，你好嗎？」——「啊，你好嗎？」正像那神氣——你馬上掉過頭去，再也不要望我一眼了。」

「我不要望你？」她說。「啊，那才奇怪啦。啊，那真了不得。我假如笑出來的話，你不會介意嗎？」

「你儘管笑吧，把你腦袋笑掉都成，」他說。「不過你不會的。」

「可是，昨夜當你一走進那房間，」她說，「你便對李小姐那樣大驚小怪，我以為你再不要看其他的人了。你們兩個好像在一塊兒非常快樂的樣子，天曉得我無論怎樣也不會闖入你們中間來的。」

「天啦，」他說，「這位什麼小姐在我還沒有看到別人的時候，就走來開始和我說話，我有什麼辦法呢？我不能給她一拳打開，是不是？」

「我確是沒有看到你想要那樣，」她說。

「你看到我是要想和你說話的，是不是？」他說？

1.大驚小怪. 2.闖進. 3.那個名叫什麼的(一時想不起名字時的口頭語). 4.打擊.

did you do? 'Oh, how do you do.' Then this what's-her-name came up ~~again, and there I was~~ Florence Learning! I think she's terrible. Know what I think of her? I think she's damn little fool. That's what I think of her."

"Well, of course," she said, "that's the impression she always gave me, but I don't know. I've heard people say she's pretty. Honestly I have."

"Why, she can't be pretty in the same room with you," he said.

"She has got an awfully funny nose," she said. "I really feel sorry for a girl with a nose like that."

"She's got a terrible nose," he said. "You've got a beautiful nose. Gee, you've got a pretty nose."

"Oh, I have not," she said. "You're crazy."

"And beautiful eyes," he said, "and beautiful hair and a beautiful mouth. And beautiful hands. Let me have one of the little hands. Ah, look atta' little hand! Who's got the prettiest hands in the world? Who's the sweetest girl in the world?"

而你怎樣對付了我的呢？」
「啊，你好嗎？」於是這位小姐又來找上我了，而我便被她纏住了。李小姐！我想她真可怕。你知道我對她有何感覺嗎？我想她真是一個傻子。我覺得她就是這樣的一個人。」

「是呀，當然，」她說，「她所給我的印象，一向就是那樣的。不過我也不曉得確實是如何。我聽見許多人說她漂亮。確實聽到的。」

「不過，她同你在一間房子，是不能够說漂亮的，」他說。

「她的鼻子生得很奇怪，」她說。「一個女孩子生着那樣一個鼻子，我真替她難受。」

「她生着一個很難看的鼻子，」他說。「你生着一個很美的鼻子。噫，你生着一個漂亮的鼻子。」

「啊，我沒有，」她說，「你發癩了。」

「還有美麗的眼睛，」他說，「和美麗的頭髮和一個美麗的小嘴。還有美麗的小手。讓我拿你一隻小手。呀，試看這一隻小手呀！生得有世上最漂亮的手的是誰呀？世上最溫柔的女郎是誰呀？」

1. = at the.

"I don't know," she said.
"Who?"

"You don't know!" he said. "You do know."

"I do not," she said. "Who? Florence Leaming?"

"Oh, Florence Leaming, my eye!" he said. "Getting sore about Florence Leaming! And me not sleeping all last night and not doing a stroke of work all day because you wouldn't speak to me! A girl like you getting sore about a girl like Florence Leaming!"

"I think you're just perfectly crazy," she said. "I was not sore! What on earth ever made you think I was? You're simply crazy. Ow, my new pearl beads! Wait a second till I take them off. There!"

「我不曉得，」她說。「是誰？」

「你不曉得！」他說。「你曉得的。」

「我不曉得，」她說。「是誰？李小姐嗎？」

「啊，李小姐，呵呀！」他說，「說到李小姐真使我苦惱！因為你不和我說話，使我昨夜終宵未能入睡，終日未能作事！像你這樣的一個女郎，居然會為得李小姐那善的女子而苦惱！」

「我想你完全是發了癲，」她說。「我並沒有苦惱！到底是什麼使你覺得我苦惱呢？你簡直是發了癲。噢，我的新珠鍊！等我一下，待我把它解下來。好了！」

1. 嗷呀；呵呀（表示驚訝之詞）有時可寫作 my eyes!

Better Tea Than Wine

Just how great is our debt to tea is unknown, but the late Sir Thomas Lipton often affirmed that it made us a nation of optimists. This enlarges on the advice of the Chinese Emperor, Chen-Lung, who, in 2700 B.C., advised his people to drink tea rather than wine because it was not intoxicating; and it was better than water because it did not carry disease.

20TH CENTURY BRITISH AUTHORS

H. G. WELLS

John Galsworthy was the spokesman¹ of that section of the British people who *directed the building of the Empire,² Herbert George Wells voices that vastly larger population which *does the job.³ His Kipps, Mr. Polly, Bert Smallways are *representative specimens⁴ of the technician,⁵ shopkeeper, *odd-job man⁶ who, *in their anonymous millions,⁷ *grub on from day to day,⁸ *in humour and out of it,⁹ building and maintaining a world much larger than they dare hope to understand. Wells has immortalized¹⁰ that little man in the back street, the suburb,¹¹ the scrubby¹² village, making his *whining voice,¹³ his pert¹⁴ humour take shape and a formidable dimension.¹⁵ He has led those millions forward, offering them a prospect of saner ways of life, of more *coherent methods of work and play,¹⁶ of *a science in place of a superstition,¹⁷ and *a brotherhood in place of a predatory society.¹⁸

That, perhaps, will be remembered as the principal contribution¹⁹ of H. G. Wells to English literature. He would scorn²⁰ the word "literature," and would say that the critic who applied it to his work was irrelevant.²¹ But he would be wrong. Wells is a giant, and amongst his larger than life attributes²² is that of *literary artistry.²³ He is many other things as

1. 代言人。 2. 指導大英帝國之建設。 3. 做那種工作。 4. 代表的標準人物。 5. 技工。 6. 做零工的人。 7. 在幾百萬無名的人中。 8. 一天又一天在繼續勞役。 9. 帶着諷語地或毫無諷語地。 10. 使之不朽。 11. 市外。 12. 卑鄙的。 13. 哭訴的聲音。 14. 自驕的。 15. 廣袤；面積。 16. 工作與遊戲的合理方法。 17. 以科學代替迷信。 18. 以四海一家代替掠奪社會。 19. 貢獻。 20. 瞧不起。 21. 不適切。 22. 屬性；特質。 23. 文學的技巧。

well. He is prophet, *entrepreneur of science,¹ *blower of Utopia-bubbles,² *fantasist of mechanics,³ *political pamphleteer,⁴ iconoclast and wilful interpreter of history. He has even written a book on how to play with *toy soldiers.⁵ Indeed, he has been, and he still is, *so many things of momentary and topical interest⁶ that we may *tend to⁷ forget that he is a great novelist.

The conditions of his early life were not unlike those in which Dickens began. He came from the same class, the *lower middle class,⁸ the class which *scrapes along,⁹ propped up on one hand by a *three-bare respectability,¹⁰ and on the other by the *spectre of starvation.¹¹ So it was in Dickens' childhood at the beginning of the nineteenth century; so it was in Wells' childhood at the middle of that century. Those were the days of *competitive Liberalism,¹² the worldwide gold-rush,¹³ when *the weak went to the wall.¹⁴ In his early years, Wells groped his way along under the shadow of that wall and what he saw there filled him with disgust, passion, and a zeal for reform. His novels are the expression of those emotions. At first, he was content to symbolize them through a gallery¹⁵ of characters¹⁶ in the Dickensian tradition; comic, pathetic, even tragic figures struggling against their own *illiteracy and political ignorance,¹⁷ *fighting to get out of the rut,¹⁸ to look around on the mess¹⁹ which the machine age was making of the fair world of nature. Gradually that struggle became an obsession²⁰

1. 科學承辦者。 2. 吹放烏托邦的泡影者。 3. 機械的幻想者。 4. 寫關於政治的小冊子的人。 5. 玩具的小兵。 6. 許多暫時的有時事興趣的事物。 7. 傾於。 8. 較低的中產階級。 9. 艱苦度日。 10. 破落的尊嚴。 11. 饑餓的幽靈。 12. 自由競爭。 13. 淘金。 14. 弱者陷於窮地。 15. 走廊；展覽室。 16. 人物。 17. 無知識和不懂政治。 18. 奮鬥着以求從濶道中出來。 19. 混亂。 20. 魔力；爲之迷住。

with Wells. He joined in the struggle, and his novels became a "stamping ground" whereon his ideas wrestled with his indignation. Like Tolstoy, he took his mission² so seriously that he professed³ to have no time for his art as a novelist. He wrote an essay, *The Contemporary Novel*, in 1911, in which he denounced all people who looked upon the novel, as a plaything, "a means of relaxation."⁴ He even denied that it should have a specific form (this was a backkick⁵ at his bugbear,⁶ Henry James), and proposed henceforth to use it as a sort of "string bag,"⁷ in which he would carry to market any and every fruit of his rich mind. And he did so. His later essays in pseudo-fiction⁸ are "ever-varying in shape."⁹ Often they assume the forms of his earlier work, some being Utopian fantasies, others scientific forecasts;¹⁰ while occasionally, as in his recent romance *Dolores*, he returns to the love story. But the tendency of his work has been towards more and more argument, "tastily reiterated,"¹¹ and to the pouring out of floods of words down which float his old contempt for politicians, "social muddlers,"¹² and big-business magnates;¹³ all people who "stand in the way" of a proper organization of human society as a technical, economic, and scientific whole.

But the great novel that remains. His stories of the English little-man,¹⁴ the "John Citizen,"¹⁵ the loves, hates, frustrations and false hopes of the average man; these remain to show the world of what stuff the mind, and even the soul, of that average Englishman is made. Further, Wells' short stories, such as *The Country of the Blind* and *The Door in the Wall*, have a quality

1. 領足的地方。 2. 使命。 3. 自稱。 4. 一種娛樂的方法。 5. 回擊。 6. 妖怪。 7. 網袋。 8. 假小說。 9. 形式常變。 10. 預言。 11. 躁急地反覆。 12. 使社會混亂者。 13. 大王。 14. 妨害。 15. 小人物。 16. 英國的公民。

over and above a missionary value. Their symbolism is universal, and their beauty permanent.

His own life, perhaps, most nearly portrayed in his three or four greatest novels: *Kipps*, *Love and Mr. Lewisham*, *The History of Mr. Polly* and *Tono-Bungay*. In those books he made lively use of his own early experiences. The childhood in Bromley, Kent, where he was born of a father who was a professional cricketer¹ and a mother who was a house-keeper in an aristocratic family;² the poverty with all its furtive conditions, the apprenticeship³ in a "drapery shop,"⁴ the struggle for self-education and the entry as a teacher into the academic world and finally to success as a writer; all these have been grist⁵ to the mill⁶ of his restless imagination and his rebellious mind. With Bernard Shaw, he became one of the most powerful influences during the turn of the century, when the old political and religious forms were breaking up, in preparation for the establishment of those which are still in the making.

1. 打板球的人。 2. 貴族之家。 3. 當學徒。 4. 正頭號。 5. 穀粉。
6. 磨坊。

In an American air camp an Englishman got involved with the pronunciation of the word "tomato". "Tomayto or to-mah-to?" was the question. He asked a young pilot whether pronunciation depended on which American state one lived in—or was it north or south?

"No, sir," was the answer, "It's just this. You ask for a pound of tomahtoes. The storekeeper will say, 'Huh! a pound of tomaytoes,'"

"If you ask for tomaytoes, he'll say, 'Huh! a pound of tomahtoes.' The only rule is—just cussedness."

IDIOMATIC ENGLISH OF THE PRESENT DAY

by B. T. KNIGHT SMITH

RETURNING HOME

(回 家)

Freem. What a beautiful starlight¹ night! The moon's up, too.
...When've you decided to go [down] to Weston?

多麼美的一個星光之夜呀！月亮也上來了……你決定了何時到威斯頓去呀？

Chang. Next Friday—or Saturday *at the latest.²

下星期五——至遲星期六。

Freem. Friday; that's just a week from today. What line³ do you go by?

星期五；那從今天起恰好還有一個星期。你走那一條線去？

Chang. Great Western; there is only one, you know. There's a *fast train' leaving Paddington at eleven.

大西鐵路；你知道，只有那一條線。在十一點鐘的時候有一班快車從巴亭頓開出。

Freem. In the morning, of course?

當然是上午十一點鐘吧？

Chang. Oh, yes! I don't care for travelling at (or by) night. It gets to Weston at half past one or a little later.

啊，是的！我倒不在乎夜間旅行。那車在一點半鐘或是少許遲得一點可以到威斯頓。

Freem. That's a quick run. I did think of going there myself later on if I can get off; I didn't go [or get] away all last summer.

1. 不要用詩文中的 starlit. 2. 或說 at latest. 3. 鐵路線. 4. = express. 5. 從黎明到正午的意思.

那走得很快。如果我能辦得開的話，我自己不久也想到那裏去一遊。去年整個的夏天，我什麼地方都沒有去。

Chang ...I want to ask your advice about something. Would you get a suit-case¹ if you were me? I don't want to have to lug² a (great) heavy bag about, and on the other hand I don't want to take too little. What d'you think?

我想請教你一點事情。如果你是我的話，你覺得是不是帶一個皮箱的好？我不想拖着一個大包跑來跑去，還有一點我又不想帶得太少。你覺得怎麼？

Freem. Yes, it "might be j. s. as well." I never see the use of loading yourself up with a lot of luggage. Besides, if it's overweight, they make you pay excess.

是呀，你頂好買一個箱子。你自己隨身帶着這麼許多東西，我看決無什麼好處。而且，如果過重的話，他們還要你付過磅的錢。

Chang. Can you recommend a trunk shop?

你可以介紹我一個衣箱店嗎？

Freem. Yes, there's a good one somewhere near here. Arkwright's the name, I think, but I forget the street. I'll find out for you, if you like.

好呀，就在這附近有一家很好的店子。我想那店名叫作亞克雷特，但是我把街名忘記了。如果你要的話，我可替你找出來。

Chang. Oh, no! I can easily look it up in the directory.⁴ What would it come under?... "trunk makers"?

啊，不消得！我很容易地在電話簿上找出來的。那是在那一項下面？——「衣箱店」嗎？

Freem. I suppose so; either that or (else) "bag makers."

我想是的；「衣箱店」或是「皮袋店」。

1. 小型衣箱. 2. 拖；曳（作行李用的 luggage 一字，原意即為拖曳之物）。 3. might as well = had better. 4. 電話簿。

PASSAGES FOR LEARNING BY HEART

Suspirius, the human screech-owl

It is reported of the Sybarites¹ that they destroyed all their cocks, that they might "dream without their morning dreams² without disturbance. Though I would not so far promote effeminacy³ as to propose the Sybarites for an example, yet since there is no man so corrupt⁴ or foolish but something useful may be learned from him, I could wish that, in imitation of a people not often to be copied, some regulations might be made to exclude screech-owls⁵ from all company as the enemies of mankind, and confine them to some proper receptacle,⁶ where they may mingle sighs at leisure and ticken the groin of one another.

"Thou prophet of evil," says Homer's Agamemnon,⁷ "thou never foretellest me good, but the joy of thy heart is to predict misfortunes. "Whatever is of the same temper might there find the means of indulging his thoughts and improving his vein of denunciation,⁸ and the flock of screech-owls might hoot⁹ together without injury to the rest of the world.

—Samuel Johnson

1. 意大利南部之古部 Sybaris 人，驕奢淫逸之徒。 2. 儘量他做他們的
 腳步。 3. 止輕氣；柔弱。 4. 腐敗。 5. 叫喚。 6. 容納器。 7. Troy 戰
 中爭希臘人的統帥（希臘神話）。 8. 預言（凶事等的）。 9. 叫。

DIFFERENCE

The biggest problem a bachelor has to face, says a writer, is how to combat his loneliness. And the married man's biggest problem is how to get some loneliness.

DISILLUSION

Rendered into English by Chien Gochuen

幻 滅

茅盾原著 錢歌川英譯

「你知道她在外國做些什麼？」抱素忍不住問了。

靜女士搖頭。以而說：「說是讀書，我看未必正式進學校罷。」

抱素知道靜是真不知道，不是不肯說。他遲疑了一會，後來毅然決然的對靜說道：「密司章，你不知道慧突然回去的原因罷？」

靜一怔，微微搖頭。

「你大概想不到是我一席話將她送走的罷？」抱素接着說；他看見靜變色了，但是他不顧，繼續說下去。「請你聽我的供狀罷。昨天晚上我躲在牀裏幾乎哭出聲來了。我非在一個親人一個知心朋友面前，盡情的訴說一番，痛哭一場，我一定要問

“You know what she had done abroad?” Pao could not help asking.

Ching shook her head and said: “It is said that she had been studying, but I don't think she was in school formally.”

Pao realized that Ching practically knew nothing about Hui, and was not keeping a secret. He hesitated a little, but made up his mind at last, and asked: “Miss Ching, don't you really know the reason of Hui's sudden departure?”

Ching was puzzled at first, but soon shook her head slightly.

“I don't think you know that she has gone as a result of my words,” said Pao, and went on in spite of seeing the other turn pale, “You will please hear my confession. I almost burst into tears in bed last night. I should choke to death unless I had a good talk and cry before either a kinsman or a good friend.”

死了。」他用力咽下一口氣去。

靜亦覺慘然，雖則還是摸不着頭緒。

慢慢的，但是很堅定的，抱素自述他和慧的交涉。他先講他們怎樣到法國公園，在那裏，慧是怎樣的態度，第二天，慧又是怎樣的變了態度；他又講自己如何的納悶，李克的話如何可疑；最後，他說還是在「包打聽」方女士那裏知道了慧不但結過幾次婚，並且有過不少短期愛人，因此他在前天和慧開誠布公的談了一次。

「你總能相信，」抱素歎息着收束道：「如果不是她先對我表示親熱，我決不敢莽撞的；那晚在法公園裏，她捧着我的面孔親嘴，對我說了那樣多的甜言蜜語的話，但是第二天他好像都守卻了，及至前天我責問她時，他倒淡淡的說：『那不過乘着酒興玩玩而已。你未免太認真了！』我的痛苦也就可想而知！自從同游法公園後，我是天天納悶：先前我

said Pao as he swallowed down the unbearable feeling.

Ching felt sorry for him, though she was still in a fog.

Slowly but firmly Pao confessed his affair with Hui. First he told how they went to French Park, and what was Hui's attitude there and how she changed her attitude next day, then depicted how he himself was annoyed; how doubtful were the words of Li; at last, he said, he found from Miss Fang, the Sleuth, that Hui had not only been married several times, but had had many temporary lovers, so he had talked openly with Hui the other day.

"You will believe me," Pao concluded with a sigh, "that if she had not first expressed her familiarity to me, I should not have dared as I did in French Park the other day. She herself kissed me and then said sweet words to me, but the next day she seemed to have forgotten all that. She answered me coldly when I reproached her the day before yesterday: 'That was only play after the wine. You're too serious.' You can easily imagine how I suffered. Since we went to

還疑惑那晚她是酒醉失性，我後悔不該喝酒，自恨當時也受了熱情的支配，不能自持。後來聽人家告訴了的她從前歷史，因為太不堪了，我還是半信半疑，但是人家卻說得那麼詳細那麼肯定，我就不能不和她面對面的談一談，誰料她毫不否認，反理直氣壯的說是「玩玩，」說我「太認真！」咳，……」這可憐的人兒幾乎要滴下眼淚來了，「咳，我好像一個處女，懷着滿腔的純潔的愛情，卻遇着了最無信義的男子，受了他的欺騙，將整個靈魂交給他以後，他便翻臉不認人，丟下了我！」他垂下頭，臉藏在兩手裏。

半晌的沈默。

抱素仰起頭來，又加了一句道：「因為我當面將她的黑幕揭穿了，所以她突然搬走。」

French Park, I cannot free myself from unhappiness. At first I thought it was the wine which upset her, so I felt sorry for being drunk and failing to control myself but afterwards people told me her history, which was unbearable, so I refused to believe it at first. But it was told so positively and in such detail that I could not help talking it over with her. Ah, what impudence! she did not even make any denial but talked quite coolly of her levity and my seriousness! That's the limit!" the poor soul was almost dropping tears, "I was like a virgin with a full heart of pure love who had met a most unfaithful man. When I was betrayed I offered my whole soul, but she then abandoned me as if she had not known me before!" He bent his head with his face buried in his hands.

There was a momentary silence.

When Pao raised his head again, he added, "Because I unveiled her soul before her face she suddenly disappeared."

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

Business Letters

(6) Letter of Information

The Court,
Staplehurst,
Somerset.
October 10, 1942.

To Mrs. Matthews.

Dear Madam.

I have your inquiry regarding Mary Jones, who was my cook for some time, and I have pleasure in answering your questions.

Mary was with me for just over two years, and I have parted with her only because I am giving up my present house and shall be keeping only one maid in future. I can certainly recommend her as clean, good-tempered, honest and sober. She is, in fact, a teetotaler. On the whole she is fairly punctual and reliable.

You would find her quite able to serve up a nice little menu for a dinner-party. If you require a regular four-course dinner for six in family, I think she would be equal to this, with a reasonable amount of supervision as to method, etc. I am sorry to part with her, and hope she will find a situation in which she will be really happy and comfortable.

Yours truly,

Jane Smithson

(7) Letter of Claim

45 Walkhill St.,
Jamaica Plain.
June 24, 1932.

Jordan Marsh Co.
Boston.

Dear Sirs:

In filling my order of October twelfth, some one on your sales force must have misunderstood two of the items, or else—what is more likely—I must have written them quite illegibly.

I ordered, or meant to order,
395 1 pr. Crack Shoes
(size 7 $\frac{1}{2}$) at \$4.00
42d 1 Navy Blue Jersey
(size 34) at \$2.00

Instead of these, you have sent me
1 pr. Gun-metal dancing pumps
1 Red Jersey (size 42)

I am sending these back to you by parcel-post, and I trust that you will supply me with the correct articles as soon as you possibly can.

The hockey sticks and the caps were exactly right, and they have already been put to good use.

Sorry to be obliged to trouble you further.

Yours faithfully,

Henry T. Storrs

(8) Letter of Adjustment

Jordan Marsh Company
Boston.

June 26, 1932.

Mr. Henry T. Storrs,
45 Walkhill St.
Jamaica Plain.

Dear Mr. Storrs:

We are very sorry indeed that your order of October twelfth was incorrectly filled.

There is positively no excuse whatever for the errors made. Your itemized statement of articles was clearly and correctly written. We very much fear that some of us were just inexcusably careless, and, without wasting your time with explanations, we beg your pardon.

We are sending you immediately by special delivery express the track shoes and the navy blue jersey, as specified in your original order. Just as soon as we receive the dancing pumps and the red jersey, we shall reimburse the postage you placed on them in mailing them back to us. We are sorry that we cannot "reimburse" you for the trouble and the annoyance that you must have been caused by our stupidity.

Please accept the enclosed "Pumpkin Notebook" with our compliments. These booklets have been prepared in anticipation of our Halloween stationery sales, and we think you may find one useful.

Yours very truly,
Merrill C. Bates
Manager

Be Cruel To Yourself

Thomas Jefferson, ex-president of the U.S.A. and the writer of the famous Declaration of Independence, was once asked for advice by a student who had a long record of failures. He answered, "You can pass any examination and master any subject if you work hard enough. You must be cruel to yourself."

Answers to Quiz on page 3

1. Some people think that the reason for making a lease 99 years instead of 100 is to prevent the tenant from becoming the owner of the freehold. But that is a myth. The reason is that when a lease is made out for 99 years the stamp duty payable upon it is less than if the lease were for a period of over 100 years. By making the lease 99 years all dispute is avoided as to whether "over 100" means 100 years.
2. In some ancient graves found during excavations for harbour improvements at Lambay Island, off the Irish coast, near Dublin, and supposed to be 2,500 years old, have been found small sticks of a pink wax-like substance very similar in composition to our modern lipstick. It is well known that the Ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans were well-versed in the art of make-up.
3. It depends upon your age. Generally, the adult skeleton is reckoned as having 206 separate bones, but the number of distinct bones varies at different periods. Some bones, separate in youth, become united in old age.
4. It does neither. During a warm day the atmosphere takes up a great deal of moisture from rivers, ponds and other sources, which becomes invisible vapour. Then at night, when there is a clear sky, and no blanket of clouds to keep the Earth warm, the ground, the leaves of plants, and other objects give up their heat and become colder than the air. At once the air which is in contact with these becomes cooled, and as cool air can hold less water vapour than warm air, it gives up some of its moisture, which is condensed into drops of water, and we find dew on grass, leaves and ground.
5. This varies according to age. A new-born baby breathes at the rate of between 62 and 68 times a minute. At one year the normal breathing is 44 times a minute, at five years, 26; between the ages of 15 and 20, 20 times, between 20 and 25 years, 18.7, between 25 and 30 years, 16; and between 30 and 50 years, 18.1.
6. The name Achilles' tendon is a reference to the old legend which says that Achilles was rendered invulnerable by being dipped in the river Styx, his mother holding him by the ankle.

Eventually Achilles was slain by being shot in the ankle, the only part that the river did not touch and which was therefore vulnerable.

7. A fog is a collection of myriads of tiny globules of water, each one of which is formed round a minute particle of dust or soot. At a given temperature the atmosphere can only hold a certain quantity of moisture in the form of invisible vapour. But in order that the vapour may be changed into liquid it must have some object upon which to form, and when there is fog the moisture has formed round the tiny particles of dust. Industrial towns are more liable to fog than the country, because there are so many more dust particles in the air round which the moisture can form.
8. There are several reasons for the high prices. The stamp must, of course, be rare, though not necessarily very old, and there must be a number of wealthy collectors who are anxious to secure it. In some cases a printer's mistake may send up the value of a penny stamp to hundreds of pounds. It is estimated that in Great Britain alone there are half a million stamp collectors.
9. In the olden times the barber was also the surgeon, and among his many duties was that of bleeding people. The pole was fixed outside the barber's shop as a kind of trade sign, and often a pewter basin to catch the blood was hung upon it, while round it were wound two bandages, one twisted round the arm before bleeding, and the other used to bind it up after the operation. While being bled the patient gripped the pole hard to steady his nerves. Later the staff for gripping was kept in the shop, while a painted pole was hung outside as a sign, and the gold knob still seen on top of a barber's pole represents the basin that used to be hung on top ready for use.
10. Between 40 millions and 100 millions. The progeny from one pair of rats could, if none was killed, exceed 500 millions in three years.

I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden and responsibility and to discharge my duties as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love. — First radio message by Edward VIII after his abdication.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Record Raid On Japan

The greatest 'air fleet' ever sent to bomb Japan—between 500 and 600 Super-Fortresses—dropped 4,000 tons of fire-bombs² on three ports on 'Honshu Island'³ and one on Kyushu.⁴ The targets⁵ for the firebombs were important war production centres as well as ports.

The towns attacked on Honshu were Kure,⁶ Japan's biggest naval base on the inland sea; Shimonoseki,⁷ at the western end of the inland sea; and Ube,⁸ a big coal centre 25 miles to the east. On Kyushu, the bombers attacked Kumamoto,⁹ a communications and military training centre.

Mountbatten's Tribute To China

Eight years ago on July 7, Japan attacked China. The Allied Commander-in-Chief in South-East Asia, Admiral Mountbatten,¹⁰ has sent an anniversary message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

He says: "I wish to 'pay tribute'¹¹ today, on the 'Double Seventh',¹² to the 'fighting forces'¹³ and 'civilian population'¹⁴ of your country for their 'indomitable struggle'¹⁵ against our 'common enemy'¹⁶ from the time when China stood alone till today"

1,100 Super-Forts Pound Japan In Three Nights

American Super-Fortresses have sent down another 3,000 tons of firebombs on Japan. Three cities on 'Shikoku Island'¹⁷ were attacked, while another force of Super-Fortresses flew further north and attacked targets on the main island of Honsha.

1.空軍大隊。 2.燃燒彈。 3.日本本州島。 4.九州。 5.目標。 6.吳
町港。 7.下關。 8.宇部。 9.熊本。 10.蒙巴頓。 11.稱讚。 12.七七
紀念日。 13.作戰部隊。 14.平民。 15.不屈不撓的奮鬥。 16.共同的
敵人。 17.四國。

Nearly 500 bombers took part in the raid, taking off from bases in the Mariannas.¹

With this attack, more than 1,100 Super-Fortresses have been over Japan in three nights.

U.S. Navy Chiefs Discuss Pacific War

An important naval conference at which 'prosecution of the Pacific war'² was discussed has been held in 'San Francisco.'³

It is officially stated that talks took place between Mr. James Forrestal, U.S. Navy Secretary, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Admiral Ernest King, Chief of the U.S. Navy, and several other high American officers.

British General Election For Ten Years

'Voting in the General Election' to the 'British Parliament'⁴ took place on July 5. It was the first election for ten years. The 'State opening'⁵ of the new Parliament by King George VI will take place on August 8.

The secret of the 'ballot boxes'⁷ will not, however, be revealed till July 26. Electors in a few districts where people are absent on holiday will vote later. Also, votes 'by mail or proxy'⁸ of 'Service men and women overseas'⁹ will be checked and counted between now and the 26th.

Britain, U.S., China, Norway Recognise Polish Government Of National Unity

Britain and the United States, China and Norway, have 'recognised the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity,¹⁰ recently set up in Warsaw.¹¹ This, follows the

1. 馬里安納羣島。 2. 從事太平洋戰爭。 3. 舊金山。 4. 大選投票。
5. 英國議會。 6. 正式開會。 7. 票箱。 8. 郵寄或代表投票。 9. 在海外的軍隊中服務的男女。 10. 承認波蘭統一的臨時政府。 11. 華沙（波蘭首府）。

Provisional Government's notification that it recognised all the decisions of the "Crimea Conference" on the Polish question.

Norway At War With Japan

The Norwegian Government in Oslo² has "issued a formal statement"³ "declaring Norway at war with Japan."⁴

The statement adds that a state of war has existed with Japan since December 7, 1941, but the Norwegian Government decided to hold up the formal declaration until it was "back on Norwegian soil."⁵

Tokyo's Airfields Pounded In Greatest Carrier Attack Of Pacific War

"The Americans have "won complete mastery of the skies over Tokyo,"⁶ Admiral Nimitz says in his communique on July 10's carrier aircraft assault on airfields⁷ clustered around the city.

American Air Forces have already hit Japan as hard as they hit Germany before the Allied landing on the Continent.⁸ A U.S. War Department statement says 100,000 tons of bombs had been unloaded⁹ on Japan by July 4, 1945—the same total as American Air Forces dropped on Germany up to May 28, 1944, nine days before D-Day.¹⁰

British Air Raid Wardens' Gift To Chungking

In heavy rain, His Excellency Sir Horace Seymour,¹¹ the British Ambassador, presented two ambulances¹² to the "Deputy Mayor"¹³ of Chungking. The Ambassador stressed that the ambulances were a personal tribute from the "air raid wardens"¹⁴ of Hull,¹⁵ one of Britain's most fiercely bombed

1. 克里米亞會議。 2. 奧斯羅(挪威首府)。 3. 發表正式聲明。 4. 挪威對日宣戰。 5. 回到挪威的土地。 6. 對東京完全取得制空權。 7. 飛機場。 8. 歐洲大陸。 9. 卸下。 10. 登陸歐洲之日。 11. 英國駐華大使西蒙爵士。 12. 救護車。 13. 代理市長。 14. 空襲看守者。 15. 英國地名。

cities, to the courage and tenacity of the citizens of the bombed capital of Free China.

During the course of a visit by the Chinese Ambassador in Britain, Dr. Wellington Koo,² to Hull, the city's air raid wardens presented him with a cheque for the purchase of two ambulances to be offered to the people of Chungking as a tribute to their courage and endurance.³

It is understood the ambulances will be placed 'at the disposal of' the 'Municipal health authorities.'⁵

1. 不屈不撓. 2. 顧維鈞. 3. 堅忍. 4. 自由處理. 5. 市府衛生當局.

A little boy was asked how he learned to skate.

"Oh by setting up every time I fell down," he answered.

Chung Hwa English Fortnightly

中華英語半月刊

第四卷 第二期

不 許 轉 讓

編 輯 者： 中 華 英 語 半 月 刊 社

代 表 人 錢 歌 川

發 行 者： 中 華 書 局 有 限 公 司

代 表 人 姚 毅 樞

印 刷 者： 中 華 書 局 印 刷 廠

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