

STUDENTS' 367 SINO-BRITISH WEEKLY

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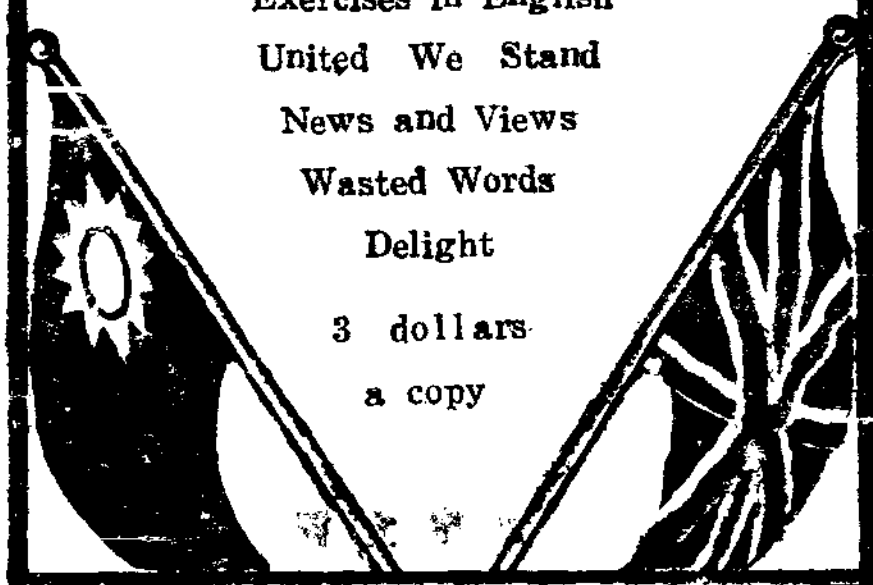
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中英
週刊

The Editor's Note

THE Student's Sino-British Weekly is intended to meet the long-felt want of a substantial periodical for Chinese students. Its nature is threefold: cultural, literary, and linguistic. The contents cover a wide range of subjects, such as events and personalities of the day, specimens of pure literature, study of the English language, England and the English, sense and commonsense, and news and views. Besides a bilingual article that will appear in every issue, almost all articles will be fully annotated with Chinese notes. Other features include cartoons, wit and humour, and occasional supplements of maps and pictures. In the near future we shall announce a variety of literary contests with valuable prizes for the winners.

A BROADCAST SPEECH

By J. B. Priestley

「英國當代文豪柏銳斯特雷」對華廣播詞

ALTHOUGH I travelled a great deal in the years just before this war, I have never been to the Far East. Everything I have heard and read about China—and I hear and read as much as I can about China—makes me regret this. Often I feel that China must be the most fascinating country now in the world, and for this reason—that it is at once old and very new. I have some Chi-

在這次戰爭前幾年，我雖然遊歷得很多，却從沒有到過遠東。我所聽到和讀到關於中國的一切，都使我懊悔這件事——我儘可能的傾聽和閱讀關於中國的事情。我常常覺得中國必然是現在世界上最可愛的國家，理由是她既很古老又很時新。我有些中國的絹畫，據人家告訴我，至少是一千年以上

nese paintings on silk that I am told are at least a thousand years old and I never look at them without remembering that these exquisite delicate works of art were being created when my own countrymen here were barbarians, quite incapable not only of creating but even of understanding such beautiful work. At the same time I also remember that this ancient China, though neither forgotten nor unhonoured, is now the distant ancestor of New China, which was the first of the United Nations to fight for our common cause, and that this New China is really the newest of all countries, for it is making all manner of experiments that have not as yet been tried elsewhere, and it is rapidly discovering a new character and culture of its own.

Here it is in sharp contrast with that most imitative and uncreative of all powers, Japan, which has borrowed and adopted all the worst methods of the West while adding little or nothing of its own to the common pool of civilization. The fundamental conflict between civilization and barbarism could not be better represented

的古董。我每次看絹畫老是想
到這些絕精妙的藝術品創造的
時候，我自己此地的同胞（指
英國人）還仍然是野蠻人，不
特完全不能創造，而且甚至於
不能了解這樣美的作品。同時
我也記得，雖然沒有被人遺忘
也沒有不被人尊敬，這古老的
中國，現在是新中國的遠祖。
新中國是聯合國的第一名為共
同目的而戰鬥的。我記得這新
中國的確是一切國家中最新的
，因為她正做着在別的地方還
不曾嘗試過的各種實驗，而且
她迅速地發覺了自身的新的品
性與文化。

她同列強中最模倣最不創
造的日本比起來是尖銳的對照
。日本借助並採用西方所有的
最壞的方法，而對於文明之共
同淵澤却很少或沒有加上她自
己的份兒。文明與野蠻的根本
衝突再沒有比中日間的衝突表

than by the conflict between China, one of the great mothers of world civilisation, and Japan, which is as sterile as it is aggressive. And please do not think that I am merely saying such things now, when Britain and China are allies, for I was saying them equally plainly years ago when China was fighting alone.

One of your authors who write in English has said that the Chinese people and the British people are more alike than most peoples are, and although I do not know your people very well, I believe this to be true. We are both a stubborn but humorous people. We both find our chief satisfaction in a family life. We both have a respect for tradition but are capable of making rapid changes to meet a crisis. We both distrust abstract reasoning and elaborate statements of political principles and prefer to be governed by a mixture of intuition and common sense. We both are patient and long-suffering but when once roused will battle tenaciously. For years you fought alone against the aggressor, and were uncon-

現得更明顯的。中國是世界文明的偉大的母親之一，日本是既貧乏又愛侵略。請諸位不要以為現在中英是同盟我才說這樣的事情，因為幾年前中國獨力作戰的時候，我是同樣地坦白地如此說的。

你們用英文著述的一位作者說過，中國人與英國人比大多數其他民族來是彼此更相像些。雖然我對你們的人民知道不深，我相信他這話是真的。我們彼此都是倔強的但是幽默的民族。我們倆在家庭生活中感到了充分的滿足。我們彼此都尊敬傳統，但是能夠從事急速的改革以應付一個危機。我們彼此對於政治原理的抽象推論或繁瑣的說明不加信任，而寧願受直覺與常識的混合的統治。我們彼此是忍耐的，經得住苦難的，但一經激發就會堅韌地作戰。你們與侵略者獨力打了幾年而不可征服。兩年以前我們獨力與歐洲的強有力的

Life And Letters

DELIGHT

By John Galsworthy

I was taken by a friend one afternoon to a theatre. When the *curtain was raised,¹ the stage was perfectly empty *save for² tall grey curtains, and presently through the thick folds of those curtains children came dancing in, singly, or in pairs, till a whole troop of ten or twelve were assembled. They were all girls; none, I think, more than fourteen years old, one or two certainly not more than eight. They wore but little clothing, their legs, feet and arms being quite bare. Their hair, too, was unbound; and their faces, grave and smiling, were so utterly dear and joyful, that, in looking on them one *felt transported to³ some *Garden of Hesperides.⁴ Some of these children were fair and rounded, others dark and elf-like; but one and all looked entirely happy, and quite unself-conscious, giving no impression of artifice, though they had evidently had the highest and most careful training. Each flight and whirling movement seemed conceive⁷ *there and then⁸ out of the *joy of beings

querable. Two years ago we stood alone against the aggressor of Europe, and were unconquerable. You have suffered far more than we have. But we have suffered too. And out of the new and deeper understanding born of common suffering, we greet you as allies and friends.

侵略者單獨奮鬥而不可征服。你們吃苦比我們更多。可是我們也吃了苦。從共同吃苦裏所產生出的新的更深的了解中，我們歡迎你們是同盟者，是朋友！

—dancing had surely never been a labour to them either in rehearsal¹⁰ or performance.¹¹ There was no tiptoeing¹² and posturing,¹³ no hopeless muscular achievement; all was rhythm,¹⁴ music, light, air, and above all things, happiness. Smiles and love had gone to the fashioning¹⁵ of their performance; and smiles and love shone from every one of their faces and from the clever white turnings of their limbs.

Amongst them—though all were delightful—there were two who especially riveted my attention.¹⁶ The first of these two was the tallest of all children, a dark thin girl, in whose every expression and movement there was a kind of grave, fiery love.

During one of the many dances, it fell to her¹⁷ to be the pursuer of a fair child, whose movements had a very strange soft charm; and this chase which was like the hovering of a dragon-fly round some water-lily, or the wooing¹⁸ of a moonbeam by the June night, had in it a most magical sweet passion.¹⁹ That dark, tender, huntress,²⁰ so full of fire

and yearning,²¹ had the queerest power of symbolising²² all longing, and moving one's heart. In her, pursuing her *white love²³ with such *wistful fervour,²⁴ and *ever arrested at the very moment of conquest,²⁵ one seemed to see the great secret force that hunts through the world, on and on *tragically²⁶ unresting, *immortally sweet.²⁷

The other child who particularly enchanted me was the *smallest but one,²⁸ a brown-haired fairy *crowned with a half-moon of white flowers,²⁹ who wore a scanty little *rose-petal-coloured shift³⁰ that floated about her in the most delightful fashion. She danced as never child danced. Every inch of her small head and body was full of the sacred fire of motion; and in her little *passei³¹ she seemed to be the very spirit of movement. One felt that Joy³² had flown down, and was inhabiting the earth; one heard the ripping of Joy's laughter. And, indeed, through all the theatre had risen a rustling and whispering; and sudden *bursts of laughing rapture.³³

I looked at my friend;

he was trying stealthily to remove something from his eyes with a finger. And to myself the stage seemed very misty, and all things in the world lovable; as though that dancing fairy had touched them with tender fire, and made them golden.

God knows where she got that power of bringing joy to our dry hearts; God knows how long she will keep it. But that *little flying Loving²⁴ had in her the quality that lies in deep colour, in music, in the wind, and the sun, and in certain great *works of art—the power to set the heart free from every barrier, and *flood it with delight.³⁶

Notes

1. 幕已拉上。 2. 除開 (prep.)。 3. 覺得心蕩神馳的到了。 4. 極西方的金蘋果園 (Hesperides 為山林水澤之諸女神得龍之助而守護金蘋果園者—見古典神話)。 5. 不覺的, 自然的。 6. 沒有造作的印象。 7. 產生的。 8. 當時當地。 9. 生命的歡樂。 10. 豫演。 11. 表演。 12. 用趾尖行走。 13. 作態。 14. 節奏。 15. 構成, 形成。 16. 凝集我的注意力。 17. 輪到她。 18. 求愛。 19. 很有魔力的甜美的熱情。 20. 原義為女獵人此指上面所說的最高的女孩子。 21. 熱情與渴望。 22. 象徵。 23. 狡好而純潔的愛人 (指被追逐的 fair child)。 24. 渴望的熱情。 25. 正要達上的時候老是被阻住了。 26. 悲慘地不休止。 27. 無窮地甜美。 28. 僅長于最小的。 29. 頭上戴着白花紮成的半圓圈。 30. 玫瑰花瓣色的襯衫。 31. 單一的步伐 (pas seul, 法文)。 32. 歡樂之神。 33. 狂喜的尾聲大作。 34. 小小的飛的愛神。 35. 藝術品。 36. 心中充溢着喜悅。

The Small Boy in the Palace

Iraq—the country of oil—is a vital point on the war map. Its king, Feisal II, is a boy of seven. He has been King of Iraq for three years, and has lived through troubled times already.

Hitler recently consulted an Italian astrologer. Apparently the Fuehrer has lost faith in Me i n Kampf.

THE SPIRES OF OXFORD

By Winifred M. Letts

I saw the *spire of Oxford¹
 As I was passing by,
 The gray spires of Oxford
 Against a pearl-gray sky,
 My heart was with the Oxford men
 Who went abroad to die.
 The years go fast in Oxford,
 The golden years and gay,
 The hoary² Colleges look down
 On careless³ boys at play.
 But when the bugles sounded war
 They put their games away.
 They left the peaceful river,
 The cricket-field,⁴ the quad,⁵
 The *shaven lawns⁶ of Oxford
 To seek a *bloody sod⁷.
 They gave their merry youth away
 For country and for God.
 God rest you, happy gentlemen,
 Who *laid your good lives down,⁸
 Who took *the khaki and the gun⁹
 Instead of *cap and gown.¹⁰
 God bring you to a *fairer place¹¹
 Than even Oxford town.

Notes

1. 牛津大學禮拜堂的塔尖。
2. 古舊的。
3. 無憂無慮的。
4. 板球場 (板球在英國盛行。球員分為二隊，每隊十一人。玩時用棍打球，經三柱小門以定勝負)。
5. 方院 (牛津校舍)。
6. 修平了的草地。
7. sod 本義為草根土。此處 bloody sod 指血染的戰場。
8. 犧牲了你們的寶貴的生命。
9. 茶褐色的軍服與槍枝。
10. 大學生的帽子與長服。
11. 更好的地方 (指死後的歸宿)。

Exercises in English

No. II

- I. Put the verbs into the correct past tense:—
1. I—when you entered the room. (Read)
 2. We—him last week. (See)
 3. I—for you for fifteen minutes last night (Wait)
 4. I—at 7.30 yesterday. (Get up)
 5. I—about you when you rang up. (Think)
 6. I found that I—the film before. (See)
 7. I was out shopping when it—to rain. (Start)
 8. I—in London when the War broke out. (Live)
 9. I—my homework yesterday. (Do)
 10. She—me immediately she saw me. (Recognise)
 11. She—in 1912. (To be born)
 12. We—lunch together on Thursday. (Have)
 13. I—it two years ago. (Read)
 14. He—to France last spring. (Go)
 15. I—to go to England last year. (Want)
- II. Supply the noun and adjective of nationality:—
1. He comes from France, he is a—, he is—.
 2. He comes from Denmark, he is a—, he is—.
 3. He comes from Finland, he is a—, he is—.
 4. He comes from Spain, he is a—, he is—.
 5. He comes from Greece, he is a—, he is—.
 6. He comes from Austria, he is an—, he is—.
 7. He comes from Norway, he is a—, he is—.
 8. He comes from Germany, he is a—, he is—.
 9. He comes from Belgium, he is a—, he is—.
 10. He comes from Turkey, he is—, he is—.
 11. He comes from Egypt, he is an—, he is—.
 12. He comes from Holland, he is a—, he is—.
- III. Give the comparative and superlative of —:
- good bad old far polite pretty merry
happy wet short little much
- IV. Give the names of fifteen articles of clothing.

NOTES ON EXERCISE NO. I AND ANSWERS TO ITS QUESTIONS

- I.** 1. differ, different, differently. 2. comfort, comfortable, comfortably. 3. surprise, surprising, surprisingly. 4. brighten, bright, brightly. 5. sleep, sleepy, sleepily. 6. beautify, beautiful, beautifully. 7. quiet, quiet, quietly. 8. sadden, sad, sadly. 9. strengthen, strong, strongly. 10. sweeten, sweet, sweetly.
- II.** Review 'The Use of the Tenses,' in a good grammar. Pay special attention to the use of the Simple Tenses as compared with the Progressive forms:
- The Simple Present denotes what is habitual or customary, e. g., I sleep at 10. 30 (This is my habit.)
- The Progressive form denotes two things: (1) Something taking place at this very moment, e. g., I am writing now; (2) something about to take place in the very near future, e. g., I am leaving Chengtu tomorrow.
1. live, am living. 2. learn. 3. want. 4. is writing. 5. is coming. 6. listen. 7. are going. 8. reads. 9. likes. 10. are doing. 11. am going. 12. is waiting. 13. am looking. 14. is raining.
- III.** 1. rough. 2. same. 3. humble. 4. sour. 5. timid. 6. rude (or impolite) 7. narrow. 8. dark. 9. dangerous. 10. best.
- IV.** Objects in the Room: books, curtains, lamp, lampshade, pictures, carpet, bell, wireless set, gramophone, waste-paper basket, photoframe, cushions, candles, candlesticks, matches, cigarettes, flower vase, clock, clothes, brush, etc.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH IDIOMATIC PHRASES

Bone

A bone of contention: a cause of quarrel, 爭端.

The division of the property was a bone of contention between the two brothers.

Bred in the bone: incapable of being rooted out, 生長的, 不可拔除的.

His laziness seems to be bred in the bone.

To have a bone to pick: to have something to complain about, 對某事有煩言.

Here! I've a bone to pick with you about the way you spoke to me yesterday.

To have a bone in the leg: to be tired, 疲倦.

I can't run as fast as that now; I've a bone in my leg.

To make no bones: not to hesitate, 不遲疑.

I tell you frankly I shall make no bones about doing what I think is best.

Thin and bone: a thin person, 瘦人, 皮包肉的人.

He is all skin and bone.

To the bone: penetrating (of cold, wound, etc.), 深入的, 澈底的(寒冷, 創傷等).

I am chilled to the bone. He is honest to the bone.

Bosom

Bosom friend: very great friend, 知己.

They are always together; they are bosom friends.

To keep in one's bosom; not to reveal, 不洩漏.

I'll keep the matter in my bosom.

Breast

To make a clean breast of: to confess fully, 完全承認.

Don't try to tell any more lies. You had better make a clean breast of the matter.

WASTED WORDS

A needless repetition of the same idea in different words is a common fault in speech and writing. In the following sentences the italicized words are superfluous:

1. He returned it *back* to me.
2. She ascended *up* the stairs.
3. You repeated the *same* statement.
4. We were wondering *as to* what we should do next.
5. He will finish *up* the job at the end of this *present* month.
6. It is one of the finest shops in *the city of* Chungking.
7. She crossed the road *to the other side*.
8. Let us *make up our minds and* determine not to waste time and money.
9. He offered *to give* me a ride.
10. They came one after the other *in succession*.
11. They determined to refer *back to* the reporter for information.
12. I can do it *equally as well as* you. (Or I can do it equally well.)
13. I did not mean to do it *intentionally*.
14. There is no question about their mutual affection *for each other*. (Or there is no question about their affection for each other.)
15. Love is a panacea for *all* human ills.
16. This insult is intolerable *to be borne*.
17. This can be done at a *small extra* cost of a few pence more. (Or omit 'of a few pence more.')
18. Though this book abounds in many inaccuracies, nevertheless it is *at the same time* a useful work of reference to consult.
19. When he fell, there was a *universal* cry of horror from everybody. (Or omit 'from everybody.')
20. The scenery of the West Lake is made more beautiful by *the beauty of* the surrounding mountains.

England and the English

A STREET IN LONDON

We are now in *Oxford Circus,¹ half-way along Oxford Street, one of the principal streets of London, and that street over there is Regent Street, famous all over the world for its splendid shops. On both sides of the street there are shops, banks, restaurants and tea-rooms. The pavements² are crowded with people, and in the busiest streets they cannot cross the road until the policeman *on point duty³ raises his hand and stops the traffic.⁴

In many of the busiest streets there is a *constant stream⁵ of motor-cars, *taxi cabs,⁶ motor-omnibuses,⁷ lorries⁸ and trams,⁹ which follow one another so closely that it is impossible to pass between them; the noise is deafening, until one *gets used to it.¹⁰ On the other side of the street, just near the corner, you can see one of the entrances to the *underground electric railway,¹¹ or "tube" as we call it.

At night, the streets are lighted either by gas¹² or by electricity. You can see the lamp-posts¹³ and standards¹⁴ on the pavements, and on "islands"¹⁵ in the middle of the roadway. In many districts the streets are *flooded with light¹⁶ from the brilliant shopwindows and from the illuminated advertisements¹⁷ and sky-signs,¹⁸ so that they're as bright and lively in the evening as they are in broad daylight.

Conversation

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to *Trafalgar Square?¹⁹

Certainly, go down Regent Street into *Piccadilly Circus,²⁰ and then go down the Haymarket.²¹

Thank you very much. Is it very far?

Oh no. It will take you ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.²²

Is there a bus?

I expect so. There's a policeman over there, go and ask him. He will give you all the information you want.

I'm very much obliged to you.²³

Excuse me, officer, can you tell me if there is a bus from here to Trafalgar Square?

Yes, sir, take* Number 15²⁴ and ask the conductor to put you down in Trafalgar Square.

Thank you very much. Where do the buses stop?

On the other side of the road, near the Tube station.

Can I get to Trafalgar Square by Tube?

Yes, quite easily.

How long will it take me?

Only a few minutes.

Thank you very much.

Not at all, sir.

Does this bus go to Trafalgar Square?

Yes, sir. Come along, hurry up....

Fares,²⁵ please.

How much is it to Trafalgar Square?

One penny. Thank you, sir....Trafalgar Square!

This is where you get off, sir.

Which is the way to* Westminster Bridge,²⁶ please?

Go down Whitehall,²⁷ that street over there, past the Cenotaph,²⁸ and when you come to the end you'll see the Bridge a little to the left, just beyond the Houses of Parliament.²⁹

Notes

1. 牛津圓場(倫敦鬧市之一)。
2. 人行路。
3. 站崗, 當班。
4. 交通。
5. 川流不息。
6. 街頭汽車(備僱用者)。
7. 公共汽車。
8. 貨車。
9. 電車。
10. 習慣了。
11. 地下電氣鐵路。
12. 煤氣。
- 13, 14. 燈柱。
15. 安全地帶(為行人臨時避車輛之處)。
16. 充滿了光。
17. 光彩炫目的廣告。
18. 屋頂上的廣告或招牌。
19. 倫敦市中心最大之廣場。
20. 聖克狄立圓場(倫敦鬧市之一)。
21. 街名。
22. omnibus之縮寫。
23. 很感激你。
24. 十五路公共汽車。
25. 車費。
26. 泰晤士河上之威斯敏斯橋。
27. 政府街(政府官署所在地)。
28. 無名英雄紀念碑。
29. 議院。

NEWS AND VIEWS

I. *Reconquest of Burma¹ Will Bring War Next to Japan Itself.

While all goes well with the land and air attack on the *Japanese forces² in Burma, the warning of General Irwin, *Commander of India's Eastern Army,³ against expectation of swift or major results from the advance of his column⁴ upon Akyab⁵ sets up the supreme value to the Allies of the recovery of the whole of Burmese territory," writes the *Daily Telegraph⁶ in an editorial.⁷

The paper adds:" At Akyab the Japanese have a useful port and a good air base only 350 miles from Calcutta.⁸ So long as they are there the Allies lack that command of the Indian Ocean, which dominates the war in the Far East. Until General Irwin's forces have a firm hold on Akyab and the *Arakan coast,⁹ the way is not open to Rangoon¹⁰ and Rangoon is the door to the whole of Burma.

"The reconquest of

Burma, therefore, will be a hard task. This has long been realized in the councils of the Allies, but they are *no less well aware¹¹ of the fact that the possession of Burma is the key to victory¹² in the East. When the Japanese have been driven out, British, Indian and American forces and supplies can pour into China and bring the threat of attack next to Japan itself."

II. Smell of Death over Germany.

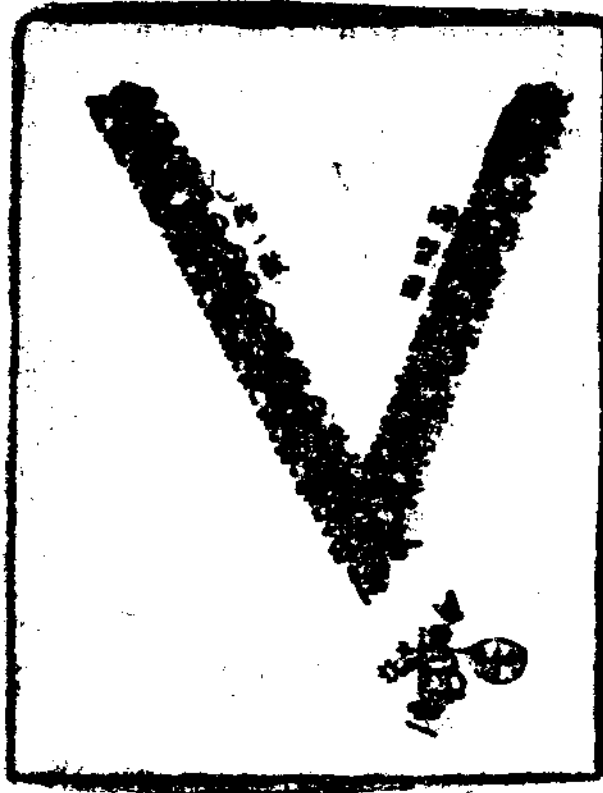
A leading paper in Mexico says: "If Hitler were to start reviewing the past year of war he would be¹³ astounded. The year 1939 *corresponds with² the year 1914, and previous year of 1940 corresponds with 1915, 1941 with 1916, 1942 with 1917.... The new year therefore corresponds with 1918...

"The *war machine³ of Great Britain and the United States has been strengthened in an amazing manner. Production of war material by Germany is only a very small part of that produced

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by the Allies. The Italy, Austria and Hungary of today are bankrupt. Her new Japanese ally is far less useful to Germany than Turkey was in the last war. Norway, Poland, Holland, Belgium and France...even Denmark have become an "overwhelming burden" which weighs down the "third Reich" while she cannot make up the losses in bodies and souls incurred by the rebellion of the Serbs,⁶ Greeks, Albanians⁷ The smell of death is over Germany."

III. Australia Discovers "Malarial Mosquito Repellent."¹

Reports from Australia state that for weeks a group of scientists sat in a "sealed tent"² at the Council of "Scientific Industrial Research"³ in Canberra,⁴ Australia, and permitted themselves to be bitten by mosquitoes while they tested various repellents. The result is that a satisfactory repellent of "malaria-carrying mosquitoes"⁵ has been discovered. The new preparation for manufacturing the repellent

in quantity is expected to reduce malaria among the Allied troops at northern battle station during the wet season.

IV. Churchill, Roosevelt Hold "Unconditional Surrender" Meeting in North African City.

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, and President Roosevelt spent ten days in conference at Casa Blanca, in North Africa, drawing up plans for this year's Allied offensive campaign. As soon as the announcement was released and broadcast, the Axis heard that the confer-

ence had completed plans for the final campaign of the United Nations in 1943.

The meeting resulted in complete agreement of views between the leaders of the two countries. Both Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and M. Joseph Stalin were kept informed of the proceedings of the conference. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been informed of what is being undertaken by the Allies to assist him in China's magnificent and unrelenting struggle for the common cause and the final overthrow of Japan.

Notes

- I. 1. 恢復緬甸。 2. 日軍。 3. 印度東路軍司令。 4. 縱隊。 5. 阿拉布(緬西)。 6. 每日電訊(倫敦大報之一)。 7. 社論。 8. 加爾加答(印度孟加拉省省會)。 9. 阿拉甘海岸(緬西)。 10. 仰光。 11. 同樣的知道。 12. 勝利的關鍵。
- II. 1. 希特拉。 2. 相當於。 3. 作戰機構。 4. 過重的負擔。 5. 德國。 6. 塞爾維亞人。 7. 亞爾巴尼亞人。
- III. 1. 防瘧疾蚊子的藥。 2. 緊閉的帳幕。 3. 科學實業研究會議。 4. 坎伯刺(澳洲共和國的京城)。 5. 傳瘧疾的蚊子。
- IV. 1. 無條件投降。 2. 英國首相邱吉爾先生。 3. 羅斯福總統。 4. 卡薩布蘭卡。 5. 同盟國的攻勢戰。 6. 軸心國。 7. 斯大林先生。 8. 議事錄。 9. 偉大而不讓步的。

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