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L'ACTUALITÉ LITTÉRAIRE

François Mauriac à l'Académie

par PHILIPPE VULIN

Tout le monde littéraire a les yeux tournés vers François Mauriac qui vient d'être invité à s'asseoir au 22^{ème} fauteuil de l'Académie française, fauteuil qu'Eugène Brioux avait occupé pendant vingt-trois ans.

Monsieur François Mauriac est, disons-le suite, le plus grand écrivain en prose qui, depuis trois-cents ans en France, soit venu siéger sous la Coupole. Cet hommage lui était dû.

Romancier, il possède un esprit fécond et essentiellement créateur. A l'inverse de certains auteurs qui décrivent dans leurs œuvres toutes les personnalités possibles, toutes les angoisses et tous les enchantements de l'âme humaine, M. Mauriac choisit dans les différents aspects de la vie le drame humain qui lui apparaît le plus fascinateur. Souvent, ses personnages subissent une même obsession. Ils rêvent, ils espèrent, ils se meurtrissent pareillement.

Les personnages ainsi créés par F. Mauriac sont en relation étroite avec sa vie, avec sa «tragédie personnelle». On entend, à travers eux, l'auteur palpiter et gémir. Mauriac lui-même nous en fait part: «C'est de cette profonde angoisse de mon enfance que mon cœur a jailli» ou bien: «Nos livres nous ressemblent profondément». Combien de phrases, en effet, débutent ainsi: «Enfant...». Et M. Mauriac ne paraît jamais mieux inspiré lorsqu'il évoque des souvenirs personnels. Cette survivance même des souvenirs jointe à la force de l'imagination fait la grandeur de l'œuvre. Ceux qui s'adressent la parole à eux-mêmes paraissent, en général, ridicules ou prétentieux. Le tutoiement a un sens chez M. Mauriac parce que la vie intérieure qu'il dépeint est comme un examen de conscience.

La tragédie de l'amour tient une large place dans son œuvre. Quelle est donc, à ce sujet, sa conception? Pour lui, il y a opposition nette

entre la recherche de l'ineffable amour et ses réalisations.

Les corps se cherchent, mais selon l'auteur, ne se trouvent jamais. L'homme, en amour, gémit mais ne découvre pas. Il souffre à rechercher et sa passion le ravage. L'acte de vivre devient alors un orage et un malaise. L'accomplissement de l'homme doit se faire *par l'amour* et l'amour ici-bas n'est que terreur et supplice.

C'est ainsi que les personnages des œuvres de F. Mauriac se présentent comme des obsédés, des tourmentés. Ils sont de véritables forçats de la passion de la chair. Peu sont mis à l'écart de cette exaltation. Mauriac nous donne le vertige et il nous attire. Nous brûlons à connaître cet hymne déchirant.

Les livres de F. Mauriac les plus goûtés actuellement sont: «le Mystère Frontenac», «le Nœud de Vipères», «Destins», «Commencements d'une vie», «le Fleuve de Feu», «le Désert de l'amour».

Toute la critique littéraire a été enthousiasmée à la parution du «Mystère Frontenac». L'ouvrage rassemble dans un amour mutuel tous les membres d'une même famille. F. Mauriac nous peint l'esprit de famille des Frontenac, qu'il croit et qu'il souhaite indestructible même en son humaine imperfection. Le livre tout entier est comme un hymne en l'honneur de l'amour maternel: Une vive et fière sensibilité s'y donne libre cours. Même si l'on n'est pas gagné par la certitude de cet esprit de famille, on ne peut qu'être profondément touché par un témoignage semblable du cœur.

M. François Mauriac demeure un des plus grands maîtres du roman actuel. Souhaitons-lui comme son devancier d'atteindre mais aussi de dépasser le quart de siècle sous la Coupole. Tant qu'on écrira de cette façon, l'espoir pour le moins ne sera pas perdu.

The Mental and Spiritual Basis of the New German Reich

A very pleasant and instructive evening was spent by some 50 of the members of the local Deutscher Verein at Schmidt's Restaurant, 41, Charlotte Street, W. 1, on Wednesday last week. Herr Bene, the local representative of the Nazi Party in London, gave an account of the objects and attainments of the National Revolution in Germany.

In a stirring and impressive speech, extracts from which are given below, Herr Bene recited the details requested. Step by step he recounted the objects and the progress of the N.S.D.A.P. His speech was greeted with loud and well-merited applause.

Herr Bene's Speech

After tracing the course of events from the 30th January, 1933 (the day on which Herr Hitler was appointed Reichschancellor), to the 23rd March, 1933 (when he received authority from the Reichstag to carry out the complete Nazi programme), Herr Bene went on to amplify and explain the following points:—

"The result of the voting of the 23rd March means the national union of the German nation, as well as the destruction of Marxism and its party organisation in Germany."

"For us National Socialists it means now to complete with all our might the work of the national revolution by the formation of a real National Union."

"Under the old regime, members of the workmen's party felt themselves left out. There was no room for them in the National Union. They became discontented and embittered. The word 'national' to them appeared senseless in view of the importance of the workmen's party."

"National Socialism in its final inference is: 'Fighting for the rights of a nation to exist!'"

"The fate of a nation is settled fundamentally:—

"(1) By the extent of the feeling of unity amongst all branches of the people towards the National Union.

"(2) By the will of all branches of the people to be a free and independent nation.

"(3) By the determination to carry out this will."

"The greater the extent of this feeling of unity, this will and this determination, the surer are the freedom and independence of a nation."

"If every compatriot forms the idea of a true National Unity, and focuses his thoughts, feelings and actions thereon, a vast community working together with a uniting and closely connected force will create power of a primitive nature—real power. This is the power which we need, if our nation is to live permanently and to be able to thrive, and if the existence of every one of us is to have a permanent and firm basis. Such power of original character can only grow and exist permanently in a National Union in which the relations of the members to one another are regulated by the principle of absolute social right, and in which the feeling in all classes of the community of being a member of a real National Union is kept alive."

"To instil such true nationalism, such a spirit of National Unity in the hearts of our compatriots, is the sacred task of the Government and of the national revolution."

"The Government of Adolf Hitler will be led in all its actions in the first place by the thought of producing a real National Union."

"The tasks of the Hitler Government in the commercial line are great. In this connection a law for every trade will settle what Adolf Hitler in his great speech on the 23rd of March in the Reichstag covered in the following sentence:—

"'The Nation does not live for trade, and trade does not exist for capital, but capital serves trade and trade the nation'."

"Adolf Hitler's Government does not intend to organise a commercial bureaucracy of the State, but it will protect the interests for trade by the recognition of property."

"Hitler's Government is not opposed to export; on the contrary, it will support all export possibilities to the best of its ability."

"The improvement in our social life is conditional to an energetic decrease of our unemployment."

"The improvement in our economic and social life leads compulsorily to the improvement of our public finances and to the possibility of creating a further stimulation of trade, a further improvement of the social situation of the masses of our nation, and a further improvement in the situation of public finances, by a reduction of taxes and by the abolition of unjust taxes.

"At the same time a fundamental simplification of the whole of our German system of taxation and thereby a simplification of assessments and a reduction in the costs of administration must be carried out."

"We do not mean to forget to think of our army on whom depends the protection of our frontiers and with it the life of our nation and the prosperity of our trade."

"The maintenance of peace is the sincerest wish of Adolf Hitler's Government. It is ready to stretch out its hand for a genuine understanding to every nation that is prepared to grant Germany the same rights to exist and the same forms of safety that it demands for itself."

"Adolf Hitler's Government wishes to enjoy good relations with all countries. It is determined to endeavour to come to an arrangement in these

cases where the mutual relations are subject to difficulties. The basis of an understanding can, however, never be the difference between victor and vanquished."

"We are earnestly concerned with the fate of Germans living outside the confines of the

Reich, who are bound to us by speech, customs and culture, and who are fighting hard for these properties. Adolf Hitler's Government is determined to introduce with all means at its disposal international rights of security for all German minorities."

From: Neue Londoner Zeitung

On the Brink

By
ALLAN MONKHOUSE

"Perry took me to lunch at Barker's to-day," I said.

"Oh!" said Isabel. "You would enjoy that."

"Yes, and whom do you think we saw there?"

"There are so many people."

"Mr. Prendergast."

"Is there anything remarkable about that?"

"He was lunching with a lady."

"Even that may be forgiven," said Isabel.

"A large blonde lady."

"Anything else against her?"

"I merely give you the news," I said; "such as it is."

"Go on."

"That's all."

"Then it wasn't fair to rouse my expectations," said Isabel.

"Of course, there's room for inferences, hints, surmises—that kind of thing."

"Now you're getting on," said Isabel.

"The late Mrs. Prendergast was a remarkable woman," I said, "but—how should one put it? She left some of the more suave domesticities unexplored."

"She was a terrible creature," said Isabel.

"Still," I said, "she was not large and blonde."

"You didn't like the look of this person then?"

"I won't say that. But I had a vision of Prendergast as a helpless innocent. She might be very kind to him."

"A nice change," said Isabel.

Later in the evening Prendergast was announced. He made his usual preamble about a little chat, but I knew that he had ulterior motives. He talked rather distractedly. He looked at Isabel in a way which suggested that she was the difficulty. She declared afterwards that we had sent her to bed. "Then why did you wink at me?" she said, when I protested.

Prendergast's cumbrous gallantry did not stretch to the extent of detaining her, and we were left alone. He said: "After all, I think I will have a whisky and soda." Presently he said: "Did you notice the lady who was with me at Barker's to-day?"

"Certainly," I said. "She was distinctly noticeable."

He pondered this. He said: "Perhaps you were surprised to see me—I mean t'say you do not associate—well, the fact is—may I venture to ask what you thought of her?"

I had a rash impulse to say that she looked like the widow of a well-to-do publican, but I held myself in. I said: "A fine woman."

"You think so?"

"If I may say so respectfully, I think she has points. She also has contours. She could give you a couple of stone."

Yes, I must really hold myself in. Prendergast gazed at me doubtfully. He said: "I came here to-night to speak to you about her."

"Am I to understand, then——" I began.

"Oh, nothing definite," said he.

"Exactly," said I.

"My dear friend," he said, "you were acquainted with the late Mrs. Prendergast."

"I was." I spoke firmly.

"She was a wonderful woman," said Prendergast; "to live with that woman was a privilege."

"I am sure it was," I said, "a privilege and an experience."

"The loss was irreparable," he said.

"Don't say that," I cried encouragingly. "Serious, if you like. Devastating. But the world must go on."

"You mean——?"

"Of course, you must look before you leap," I said.

"I have heard it maintained," said Prendergast, "that a widower cannot pay a higher compliment to his wife than by marrying again."

"I quite see the point," said I.

"Do you think," he said, "well, to be quite frank—do you think that the late Mrs. Prendergast would see it?"

I gazed at him in some surprise. "Does that matter?"

"We are on delicate ground," said he. "My attitude——"

"Is a chivalrous one, I am sure," said I. "But, if I may speak bluntly, she is dead."

"Ah!" he said. "There we get to the heart of the matter."

"I don't understand you," I said.

"What is your view—pardon me—on the subject of survival? Do we—er—ultimately meet

our—well, our dear ones—as it were—that is to say——”

And it dawned on me what he was up to. He was afraid that if he married again he might presently have to meet the incensed dowager Mrs. Prendergast on the farther shore. His idea of it was a curious, childish jumble, with dim reminiscences of harps and halos and people with wings. He wanted to be assured that Mrs. Prendergast would be innocuous.

I said, sternly: “Prendergast, you are a materialist. If Mrs. Prendergast has now an individual existence it must be on what we may call a spiritual plane.”

“What, precisely, do you mean by that?” he said.

“It is not possible to be precise in such matters,” I said, “but, for instance, I cannot conceive a disembodied spirit capable of delivering a knock-out blow.”

“I am afraid,” he said, “that you are treating a solemn subject with levity.”

Of course he was right. I am liable to these fits of levity when I talk to Prendergast. I apologised, and said he would understand that

I did not mean the slightest disrespect to the late Mrs. Prendergast.

“If I had thought that,” he said, “deep as is my respect for you, we should have quarrelled.”

And then it occurred to me that there was an element of propitiation in his attitude. Perhaps he thought it just possible that Mrs. Prendergast was listening to us.

“Prendergast,” I said, “I don’t think you will go far wrong if you follow your impulses, your intuitions. And whatever may be immortal, I am sure that our jealousies and resentments are not.”

“You think then——?”

“Certainly,” I said. “If the right woman comes along—but be sure that she is the right one.”

“I wish,” he said, “that you could have had the opportunity for more than a cursory inspection. Would it be possible——?”

“No,” I said. “It would not.”

“You are right,” said he. “It would be indelicate. I am deeply obliged to you.”

“Go in and win,” I said.

Changes in the Village

The “Characters” of the Past

Returning recently to a country village after an absence of nearly twenty years, one is struck by the disappearance of those inhabitants known as “characters.”

The levelling-up and levelling-down process of the last two decades has smoothed away eccentricities and originalities, so that even the old people are not characters in the outstanding sense their forefathers were, and with the departure of that more picturesque generation an element has gone from village life which gave it salt and savour.

There was the severe old man, doubled-up with rheumatism, who crushed a would-be sympathiser with, “A noosance! Do you dare to call what the Lard sends a noosance?” and whose firm pronouncement, in the early days of women cyclists, “It is a disgrace for any female to be seen on a bicycle,” did not, to his anger, deter the Rector’s wife from learning to ride one.

On her first excursion through the village his opinion was supported by the silent rebuke of the Rector’s three aunts (characters themselves), who put up their umbrellas and gazed into the hedge until the disgraceful exhibition had wobbled away.

There was the old carter in his smock-frock and antique broad hat. In which village of Eng-

land did a working-man last wear a smock-frock? Perhaps ours can claim the distinction, for this old man wore a smock for his daily work until his death in 1907, a genuine relic from the days of “Farmer’s Glory.”

Stephen possessed smock-frocks, too, but they had been stored away, and he wore the usual suit of “cards” (corduroys), tied below the knees with string. He was a beautiful mower, using the scythe with the art of one born before the era of machinery, and as a hedger and ditcher he was unsurpassed.

“An old country bumpkin,” might have been the verdict of a townsman, seeing Stephen in church, where, with blank, patient face, he was a regular attendant at the services in which he could not join. Yet this old man, who had never even learnt to read, had probably travelled further than his critic, and his quiet talk of country things hid a shrewd knowledge of a wider world than his own village. When a young man he joined the army, and his name was once well known throughout India as the champion marksman of his day.

But all the “characters” of those early years of the twentieth century who come crowding into the mind—among them little wrinkled Eliza, who knew nearly the whole Bible by heart—grow dim before the figure of Old Harriet. This

magnificent old lady went her solitary way through life, towering above the rest of the world both in stature and force of character.

She would never work indoors, but served the Squire, birch-broom in hand, tending the drives and paths of the park, and dressed in her own fashion: a bodice and full skirt, white apron, crossover shawl, and her eagle-beaked face framed in a black stuff bonnet with a lace frill.

On Sundays she went first to church, and afterwards to dinner in the Rectory kitchen. It was an awe-inspiring matter for a small Rectory child to meet Old Harriet after service, and be the recipient of her stately curtses, and hear her deep voice booming forth thanks for hospitality received. Harriet always curtsied to the

gentry, no matter how small their age and size, and lost not a whit of her own grandeur as she did so.

Rumour in the village reported Harriet a miser, and not without truth, for after her death some hundreds of pounds were discovered in a hole under her thatch, scraped together by the frugalities of a long life-time.

Though living alone, she had no fear of robbers, but trusted to the secrecy of her hiding-hole by day, and to her own strong arm by night; and he would have been a bold man who ventured up her ladder-like staircase to attack that formidable old lady, who slept with a hatchet by her side, and possessed, even in old age, the strength and will to use it.

From All Sides

Intermezzo

Before a House of Lords committee the other day a lawyer friend of mine was arguing a case stuffed with grim technicalities, abstruse locutions and specialised parts of speech. He argued passionately and well. When he sat down the eminent Law Lord presiding leaned over and beckoned him.

He went prepared further to elucidate the last point or anything. "Where the devil," asked the law's majesty, fixing envious eyes on the lawyer's buttonhole, "do you grow those pink lilies-of-the-valley?"

Note Made on My Cuff

Two admirable new words, coined quite unself-consciously in my hearing within the last few days:

- (a) "Sordid," applied by a critical stage-carpenter to one of those dreary high-brow Sunday night performances;
- (b) "Conjovial," applied to a party by a lady there present.

I also heard a much-photographed leading lady, draped decoratively over a stage-box at a recent first-night, described as "rather glove-conscious;" which I think is entirely good.

Always a Day Late

The deputy sheriff of Duluth, Minnesota, was so busy that he bought a diary. All his engagements were always turned up one day late till he found that he had been sold a diary for 1932.

The Spring

A Highgate boy swallowed a small coil spring twenty-five years ago. Last week a painful swelling developed at the back of his neck. When the doctor probed it he found the spring.

The Lover

Andrew Klopatsko proposed to a wealthy Budapest girl and was rejected. He shot at her and was sent to gaol. Released three years later he found she was married. He set her house on fire and went back to prison. Released two years after he found she was a widow. He proposed, was accepted, and married her.

Eh?

Extract from Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons. Vol. 277, No. 82, col. 1,393. Tuesday, May 9, 1933:

Mr. Lansbury: "... I do not want to know what the right hon. gentleman told the President—he can keep that in the inmost recesses of his breast, or his heart, or his brains, or anywhere else."

English Proverbs

1. Union is strength. — Einigkeit macht stark.
2. Truth has always a fast bottom. — Wahrheit hat immer einen festen Boden.
3. You may end him, but you'll not mend him. — Du kannst (könntest) ihn wohl töten, aber nicht bessern.
4. Victory is not gained by idleness. — Siegen kommt nicht vom Liegen.
5. Truth gives a short answer; lies go round about. — Wahrheit gibt kurzen Bescheid; Lüge macht viel Redens.
6. The moor has done his duty, the moor may be gone. — Der Mohr hat seine Schuldigkeit getan, der Mohr kann gehen.
7. The poor man seeks for food, the rich man for appetite.
8. The poor man pays for all.
9. The poor suffer misery, the rich enjoy it.
10. The rest is silence.

Où parle-t-on le meilleur français?

Par
PH. VULIN

«Où parle-t-on le meilleur français? Quel français peut-être tenu pour modèle?»

Que de fois cette question n'a-t-elle pas été posée?

A ce propos, on me permettra, sans doute, d'entrer dans une petite digression philologique.

Il existe pour une langue, sept sortes de modèle:

1^o: Le modèle fourni par les autorités compétentes: en France, l'Académie française; dans d'autres pays, le ministère de l'Instruction publique qui envoie aux directeurs des écoles de son ressort des instructions quant à la façon d'orthographier tels ou tels mots, ou même quant à la prononciation officielle.

2^o: Le modèle dit «géographique»: en France, dit-on, le meilleur français se parle dans le Poirou et en Touraine; en Angleterre, le meilleur anglais, à Roskilde ou Oxford;

3^o: Le modèle des bons auteurs: indication bien vague; s'agit-il des classiques (nombre de leurs expressions sont tombées en désuétude) ou des modernes, et lesquels?

4^o: Le modèle de la langue aristocratique: pendant longtemps, au Danemark, il était de bon ton de parler avec l'accent allemand de Holstein.

5^o: Le modèle de la langue démocratique: il faut parler comme la majorité de nos concitoyens.

6^o: Le modèle que réclame la logique: on doit rechercher des expressions aussi conformes que possible aux lois universelles de la pensée; il y a une objection de la part de ceux qui estiment que le langage est d'ordre psychologique et non logique.

7^o: Le modèle esthétique: est correct ce qui satisfait notre sentiment artistique.

Otto Jespersen, dans son ouvrage «Menneskehed, nasjon og individ i sproget», aboutit à décider comme suit:

Ou bien l'on veut suivre l'usage: et alors la meilleure façon de s'exprimer, la plus correcte, c'est d'*imiter la langue du milieu social dans lequel on se trouve*.

Ou bien l'on veut contribuer à rendre la langue plus conforme à l'idéal linguistique dont la formule consiste à s'exprimer le plus aisément et être compris le plus aisément: formule qui trouve son application parfaite dans la langue internationale de la Délégation (l'Ido) et, à un degré moindre, dans l'Espéranto.

A mon sens, la conclusion la plus sage, c'est de suivre l'usage tout en s'efforçant, dans les cas douteux, de faire prédominer la conformité de l'idéal linguistique. Un cas concret: dira-t-on «des idéals» ou «des idéaux»? J'opine pour «idéals».

Et vous?

La page récréative

Parlons français

Il parle français «comme une vache espagnole» est un proverbe populaire tiré de sa forme originale: il parle français «comme un Basque [parle] espagnol».

On dit des pommes de terre «en robe de chambre» au lieu de dire «en robe des champs» pour parler de pommes de terre servies avec leur pelure.

On dit une pipe «en écume de mer» au lieu de dire «une pipe Kummer» du nom du fabricant autrichien qui l'a inventée.

Les petites cruautés de la vie

Aimer à parler de soi et se rencontrer avec quelqu'un qui, lui aussi aime à parler de lui.

— Être forcé de dîner chez un ancien notaire qui, au dessert, vous apprend que, pour charmer ses loisirs, il a écrit un poème en douze chants dont il va vous donner lecture.

— Sur un navire en détresse, être le plus gras des passagers quand les vivres manquent.

Musique

On parle des animaux qui aiment la musique: les oiseaux, les serpents, par exemple.

Calino s'écrie:

— Oh! moi, je connais des animaux qui aiment la musique encore davantage. Ils l'entendent sans jamais se lasser.

— Lesquels donc?

— Les chevaux de bois.

Il y a bûche et bûche

Le cardinal Dubois avait un frère fort peu intelligent qu'il plaça dans les bureaux de son ministère.

Un jour, ayant à lui parler, le ministre sonna un huissier.

«Que désire Monseigneur?

— Dubois.»

Le domestique rapporte du bois et se dispose à le mettre dans la cheminée.

«Ce n'est pas cette bûche-là que je te demande, dit le ministre, fais venir mon frère.»

The Lure of the "Halls"

At times when plays may have been bad, and the theatre seems temporarily to have become a place

Where but to think is to be full of sorrow and leaden-eyed despairs (and at times when the cinema strains the eye and unhinges the reason) there remains that other stage, the music-hall, where fine acting exists and is at home.

Nothing has been more remarkable in the past theatrical year than the revival of variety. It is true that it could never actually have perished, but there was a period when its pulse beat alarmingly low. A couple of variety houses carried on in London and a few in the provinces. One celebrated music-hall comedian stated publicly that he had worked two weeks in the past year instead of his accustomed fifty-two. Mrs. Laura Henderson said the other day that in starting the new non-stop variety craze at her Windmill Theatre—which led in its turn to some score of revived variety houses in London and all over the country, with their train of dressers, orchestras, stage staff and oddments all employed—she had reduced the unemployment pay given out by the nation by some £17,000 a week.

The figure is astonishing, but may well be correct. I went to three Central London variety entertainments last week in one desperate twenty-four hours, and they were all not only full, but, as the saying goes, "full to the doors." There was not another seat to be had anywhere.

Why do we like variety? What is there that emerges in that atmosphere of 6.30 in the evening, non-evening dress, the cigars that other people will smoke, and tap-dancing, that ensures that Variety will continue to exist even though Comedy (in the polite sense), Drama, the "legitimate" theatre itself should be banished from the universe? It is the gift of "Personality" that the legitimate theatre curses—and cannot do without.

Mr. George Robey is on the stage at the Palladium. Mr. Robey is strangely silent. In Nietzsche's phrase, "We do not speak to each other, because we know too much—we keep silent to each other, we smile our knowledge to each other." Mr. Robey smiles his knowledge, his knowledge of theatrical technique, at the audience. He explains in a few sentences, dressed as a landlady in wedding-attire, that he has just been married, that "it wasn't, mind you, until the last moment that I could be sure of the perisher," that he wants us, the audience, to

"share his joy;" that the chief delight in future will be the "being able to say 'my husband' without getting funny looks from people."

He returns as a German professor of music. Again he doesn't say much. He rings little bells in time with the orchestra. He beats the triangle when it comes to his turn. He implies that both these instruments are difficult instruments, and that he has gained great fame throughout the capitals of Europe in playing them both so admirably.

The whole turn is complete non-sense from end to end, though the difference in characterisation between the English landlady and the German professor are triumphs of the subtler manifestations of the actor's art. But watch how the Palladium audience of two thousand people hang upon the utterances of that battered wreck of a countenance and those weaving expressive hands! Mr. Robey has for a part—nothing except what he can invent. For supporters—no one except himself. But two thousand people forget themselves in that personality as they would not forget themselves in Electra.

There is another young man in the same bill who may do the same thing some day, an American (or Canadian) called Mr. Al Norman. He, too, has nothing to assist him. He does some dances, and then sits on the floor in his lounge suit, and goes through the motions of a gentleman having a bath, washing his ears, soaping his neck, then losing the soap and hunting about for it . . . It is almost amateur as yet, but because it has in it the essential of the vaudeville-actor's profession the audience looks on and is interested and applauds.

There is a young lady in the same bill, a member of the "Clemens Belling Company," who exhibit performing poodles. She does some dances and is so exquisite in form and movement—she has authentic Faun or Dryad blood in her—that she distracted my attention altogether from the poodles. She should be taken away by Mr. Cochran and made into a turn of her own.

"Does he come to your house in a careless, friendly, dropping-in manner?" asked Fanny Godwin in reference to Shelley's new friendship with the exciting Lord Byron. One goes to a modern non-stop variety theatre, say the Leicester-square Theatre, in a careless, friendly, dropping-in manner—since it is on at all hours—and finds that many hundreds of other people have found time to do the same in the course of an ordinary working-day afternoon. Two hours and a-half of turns await one, for the price of a shilling upwards.

There are a number of turns that are far to indifferent, which is to say easily watchable, and two or three that are definitely good. The best is a couple of American ballroom-cum-acrobatic dancers, Berinoff and Charlot. To anyone who has ever drawn at an art school, modern acrobatic dancing is a wonder and a delight, so varied are the new rhythms and attitudes that it discloses. It has to be done, moreover, with the intense seriousness that is implied by the fact that the lady of the partnership would have her head cracked open if a fraction of a second went wrong in the timing. In the face of high-brow criticism I affirm that Berinoff and Charlot achieve one or two effects as lovely as those of Tanagra figures.

The Holborn Empire, six-thirty in the evening. Again there is not a seat to be had. Tap-dancing is in progress, also other people's cigars. I am getting too old to enjoy tap-dancing. Though grey do something mingle with our younger brown, or perhaps because grey do something mingle, I find other things more entertaining than people clicking their heels in contortions whose difficulties I am not expert enough to be judge of. But the audience likes it, and is an expert judge of it, and there are other turns in the bill beside tap-dancers. There are knock-about turns and back-chat comedians, who face the house without a line that an author can ever have written for them. As long as such remain on the stage there will be relief from the "legitimate" theatre, and variety houses will be full.

Englische Übungsstoffe

The Professor's Lunch Frog

The absent-minded professor was lecturing¹ on anatomy.²

"To show you more clearly what I mean, I have a parcel here containing a dissected³ frog. I want you to examine it very carefully."

The professor proceeded⁴ to unwrap⁵ it, when it was seen to contain two sandwiches and a hard boiled egg. On recognizing it, the professor said: "I could have sworn I had eaten my lunch!"

1) lecture: deliver a formal talk. — 2) anatomy [əˈnætəmi]. — 3) dissect: cut in pieces or separate into parts in order to examine exactly. — 4) proceed: continue. — 5) unwrap: open or undo, as what is wrapped up.

Less than Half-a-Crown's Worth of Knowledge

It is told of a popular solicitor that he recently called upon another brother of the profession and asked his opinion upon a certain point of law. The lawyer to whom the question was addressed drew¹ himself up and said: "I generally get paid for what I know." The questioner drew half a crown from his pocket, handed it to the other, and coolly remarked: "Tell me all you know, and give me the change."

1) draw up oneself: assume stiff attitude.

He Could Appreciate¹ It

Two men were hotly discussing the merits² of a book. Finally one of them, himself an author, said to the other:

"No, John, you can't appreciate it. You never wrote a book yourself."

"No," retorted³ John, "and I never laid an egg, but I'm a better judge of an omelet⁴ than any hen in the State."

1) appreciate [əˈpriːʃieɪt]: estimate the worth of. — 2) merit: value. — 3) retort: say as a quick and witty, or severe response. — 4) omelet [ɔˈmliːt].

The Missing Link¹

The absent-minded Bishop of the diocese,² after vainly³ searching for his ticket at the railway platform barrier,⁴ confessed⁵ that he had lost it.

"Never mind," said the friendly ticket-collector, "we know your lordship. I will report the matter and it will be all right."

"That is all very well," replied the Bishop, "but without my ticket I don't know where I am going to!"

1) link: connection. — 2) diocese [daɪˈoːsɪs]: district over which a bishop has authority. — 3) vainly: fruitlessly. — 4) barrier [bəˈrɪə]. — 5) confess: admit as true.

Why?

The curate¹ of a fashionable church was endeavouring² to teach the significance of white to a Sunday school class. "Why," said he, "does a bride invariably³ desire to be clothed in white at her marriage?" As no one answered he explained. "White," said he, "stands for joy, and the wedding-day is the most joyous occasion of a woman's life." A small boy queried,⁴ "Why do the men all wear black?"

1) curate: a rector's or a vicar's assistant. — 2) endeavour: attempt seriously. — 3) invariable: unchanging. — 4) query [kwɪˈɪrɪ]: ask about.

Richly Rewarded¹

Thrifty² Employer: "I consider, Partridge, that out of all my employees you have been the most diligent³ and willing—never grumbling⁴ when you have had to work late—and I think it my duty⁵ to arrange the holidays so that you get the longest day."

1) reward: give in return. — 2) thrifty: economical. — 3) diligent: working steadily and attentively. — 4) grumble: make trouble (about things being wrong). — 5) duty: that which one is morally bound to do.

In an English Office

Lehrgang der englischen
Umgangssprache für Kaufleute

21. Übungsstück

A. Grundtext

Williams: Doesn't "cash" mean payment at once?

Simpson: In¹ a¹ way,¹ yes. But "cash" is taken to mean within thirty days—that's a month—and "spot cash" means within 7 days. Sometimes we only give a discount for "spot".

W.: And does no one ever pay at once?

S.: Sometimes. For example new² people² with urgent orders when we've no time to take up references. They pay c.o.d.—cash on delivery.

W.: Then not many people pay by cheque?

S.: "Cash" is, really³ speaking,³ the opposite of "credit", so that payment can also be made⁴ by⁴ cheque.⁴

W.: I don't understand that about bills and drafts.

S.: Bills are bills of exchange. Supposing⁵ a firm purchases goods for a thousand pounds from us, but cannot pay for three months. They give a bill.

W.: Then that's the⁶ same⁶ as sending a cheque three months later!

S.: Not⁷ exactly.⁷ The bill can be negotiated, can be discounted. If the bank accepts it, it can be discounted at⁸ once.⁸

W.: That means a commission is deducted?

S.: Quite right. A bill due in three months for, say £1000 will bring perhaps £970 to £990. Supposing a discount at the rate of 5% per annum be deducted. We should negotiate the bill and get £987-10-0.

W.: That seems very cheap.⁹

S.: Not if the acceptor is "good" for the amount. It often happens that a rich man has not the cash to settle his debts. He does not wish to sell¹⁰ his stocks and shares, so makes out a bill.

1) to a certain extent, more or less. — 2) new customers, new clients. — 3) properly speaking, to be exact. — 4) effected by cheque. — 5) assuming, let us say. — 6) the same thing. — 7) not quite. — 8) immediately, without delay. — 9) reasonable. — 10) part with, dispose of.

B. Erläuterungen zum Grundtext

(Die Ziffern beziehen sich auf die Zeilen des Grundtextes)

9a. WHEN. Zeitliches „wenn“.

1, 7, 17 enthalten Beispiele für die Umschreibung mit "to do" in Verneinungs- und Fragesätzen.

12. BY cheque. Aber Geld „Durch die Bank“ überweisen: THROUGH the bank.

14. "really speakING, properly speakING" — genau gesagt. Ebenso 19, 32. "SupposING" — angenommen.

26. "IF the bank accepts it" — bedingendes „wenn“ — falls.

32. AT the rate of 5% per annum.

36. "IF the acceptor is 'good' for the amount." Vgl. 26.

C. Verarbeitung und Übung

(Der übend Lernende muß laut sprechend selbständig weitere Fragen und Antworten bilden!)

1. Do people prefer to pay c.o.d.? — Not generally. 2. They prefer credit? — Yes. Or what they call "cash". 3. Do banks discount bills? — Yes, for their customers. 4. They charge a commission? — Of course. They are not in business for the benefit of their health. 5. Can one always sell shares at once? — No. Buyers are not always at hand. 6. What can one do then? — Borrow money on the shares from the bank. 7. Is there no other way of paying? — Yes. With bills. 8. What can one do with a bill? — Have it discounted or pass it on to someone else. 9. Pay it to someone else just like banknotes? — Yes. If it has been accepted. 10. Why did Williams ask so many questions about bills? — He had to learn. 11. Was he in the office to learn? — He was there to work, but he could not do the work without knowing what it was. 12. Had Simpson also learned? — Of course. 13. Is 5% good interest on money? — That depends. Really, it is. 14. Has the rate of interest and the charge for discounting always been so high? — No. Before the war the English banks paid 2½% interest. 15. Why is it now higher? — Because money is not so plentiful. 16. Do all rich men pay their debts at once? — On the contrary, a rich man is not expected to pay at once. 17. Why not? — If he is rich, it is safe to grant him credit. 18. Then all rich men have many debts? — Mostly, yes. And big firms too.

D. Übungsaufgaben

(Lösungen folgen im nächsten Übungsstück unter E)
(Die nachstehenden Wendungen sind nicht zu „übersetzen“, sondern ihr Inhalt ist auf englisch mündlich und schriftlich wiederzugeben)

1. Man nimmt an, daß „Kasse“ innerhalb dreißig Tagen bedeutet. 2. Zahlt niemand je (niemals einer) sofort? — Neue Kunden manchmal. 3. Viele Leute zahlen mittels Scheck. 4. Zahlung kann mittels Scheck geleistet werden. 5. Angenommen, eine Firma kauft für £1000 Waren von uns. 6. Das ist dasselbe wie: einen Scheck zu senden. 7. Er hat nicht das bare Geld, seine Schulden zu begleichen. 8. Er schreibt einen Wechsel aus. 9. Man kann den Wechsel diskontieren lassen. 10. Sie haben den Wechsel diskontiert. 11. Gibt es keinen andern Weg zu zahlen? 12. Von einem Reichen erwartet man nicht (nimmt man nicht an), daß er sofort zahlt.

E. Lösungen der Aufgaben D 20

1. They have charged 3d. commission. 2. We have to ring up Stokes & Co. of Liverpool. 3. You might try to get through. 4. That is (that will be) a trunk-call, is it not? (will it not?) 5. Outside the London area. 6. You are through. 7. The last account we sent. 8. The money Williams has brought. 9. Here is the pound note you have given me. 10. We will (shall) send you (we are

sending you) a rectified account. 11. As it is you. 12. From London to Berlin. 13. From any place outside the London area. 14. How long does it take to get through? 15. What (how much) does it cost to telephone in London? 16. During the day. 17. At night. 18. Most firms. 19. Was Mr. Smith angry about the mistake?

F. Wörter zu A und C

(Akzente geben die Betonung an)

cash
cash payment
cash on delivery
cash price
in a way
extént
to a certain extent

take, took, taken
within
spot

réference
delivery
opposite
efféct
bill of exchange
draft (ai)
suppose, assume
negotiate—nigou'fiet
discount—di-, -kau'nt
due; be
be deducted
accepter, acceptor
amount
debt—det
part with
dispose of
stocks
share
make out, made
bénefit
borrow—bɔ'rou
have it discounted
have discounted it
interest
it depends
before the war—wɔ:
plentiful
on the contrary
expect
safe
grant (ai)

bares Geld, Kasse
Barzahlung
Lieferung gegen bar
Kassenpreis
in gewisser Hinsicht
Ausdehnung, Umfang
gewissermaßen, bis zu
einem gewissen Grade
auffassen, auslegen
innerhalb, binnen, in
Platz, Stelle; Loko-;
sofort lieferbar, zahlbar
Referenz; Auskunft
Lieferung, Ablieferung
Gegenteil
bewirken, bewerkstelligen
Wechsel
Tratte, (gezogener) Wechsel
annehmen, voraussetzen
begeben
diskontieren
fällig; sei
werde abgezogen
Akzeptant
Betrag
Schuld
sich trennen von
verfügen über; verkaufen
Effekten, Aktien, Staatspa-
Anteilschein, Aktie [piere
ausfertigen
Nutzen
borgen, entleihen
ihn diskontieren lassen
ihn diskontiert haben
Zins, Zinsen
es kommt darauf an
vor dem Kriege
reichlich
im Gegenteil
erwarten; annehmen
sicher, außer Gefahr
bewilligen

22. Übungsstück

A. Grundtext

Simpson: I'll show you one. ... Here you are:

Manchester, 6th December 1932.

On March 6th 1933 pay to the City Trading Co. Ltd. the sum of

One thousand pounds.

Stein & Co. Morley & Owens.
655, Cross St. Manchester

There's a stamp in the corner. That's necessary.¹ There are also promissory notes. They begin "I promise to pay—"

W.: Then this draft or bill is due on March 6th.

S.: Yes. That's called "reaching maturity."

W.: And what happens if the bill is not met?

S.: It is protested before a Notary Public. But it also happens that a request is received for its prolongation, and it is often prolonged for a further² term.² And now let³ us³ leave³ "high finance" and get back to your work. You must go to the post office and get two postal orders for a pound and one for 13/6.

W.: Please, why are postal orders sent instead⁴ of⁴ cheques?

S.: You⁵ are⁵ too⁵ inquisitive.⁵ We are sending these to balance the wages of a former typist and clerk here. When people have no bank account, we mostly send such smaller⁶ sums⁶ by postal order.

1) essential. — 2) additional term. — 3) we will leave. — 4) in the place of. — 5) you want to know too much. — 6) trifling sums.

B. Erläuterungen zum Grundtext

(Die Ziffern beziehen sich auf die Zeilen des Grundtextes)

3. Man schreibt "6th December", aber man spricht und liest: the 6th of December.

6. Wir sagen: 1000 Pfund, 100 Mark 10 Pfennig; der Engländer: 1000 pounds, 100 marks, 10 pfennigs.

15. And what happens IF the bill is not met? "IF"=deutsches „wenn“ im Sinne von „falls“. Man gewöhnt sich im Englischen leicht an den unterschiedlichen Gebrauch von "if" und "when", wenn man im Deutschen das Wörtchen „falls“ überall da benutzt, wo es anwendbar ist.

23. For A pound=for ONE pound.

28. WHEN people have no bank account, we mostly send... Der Sinn ist: (immer dann) wenn, in all den Fällen da.

C. Verarbeitung und Übung

(Der übend Lernende muß laut sprechend selbständig weitere Fragen und Antworten bilden!)

1. What did Simpson show Williams? — A bill.

2. Is that the same as a promissory note? — The wording is different. 3. When is a bill due?

— When it reaches maturity. 4. When is it then? — On the date it has to be redeemed.

5. Redeemed means paid? — It means that the bill is withdrawn from circulation and the money it represents is given in exchange for it. 6. Why must the bill bear a stamp? — That is the government duty. 7. Do only bills bear stamps?

— Oh no! Cheques and other papers do. 8. Do all firms meet their bills? — No. 9. Can anyone cash a cheque? — Yes, if it is open.

10. What is the advantage of postal orders? — They can be cashed at the post office. 11. Without having an account there? — Of course.

12. Was Williams inquisitive? — It seems so. He wanted to learn. 13. Why did Simpson not tell him what he wanted to know? — Probably he had no time. 14. Or perhaps the question was too difficult for him? — That is also possible. 15. Can one buy bills at the post office?

— You can buy a stamped form there. 16. Are there postal orders also in Germany? — No.

D. Übungsaufgaben

(Lösungen folgen im nächsten Übungsstück unter E)
(Die nachstehenden Wendungen sind nicht zu „übersetzen“, sondern ihr Inhalt ist auf englisch mündlich und schriftlich wiederzugeben)

1. Ich werde (will) Ihnen einen Wechsel zeigen ... (Sehen Sie) hier. 2. In der Ecke ist ein Stempel. 3. Es gibt auch Solawechsel. 4. Diese Tratte ist am 6. März fällig. 5. Man nennt das Fälligwerden. 6. Was geschieht, falls der Wechsel nicht eingelöst wird? 7. Er (der Wechsel) wird bei einem Notar zu Protest gegeben (geht ... zu Protest). 8. Es kommt auch vor, daß man ein Ersuchen um Prolongation erhält. 9. Was zeigte Simpson Williams? 10. Dasselbe wie.

E. Lösungen der Aufgaben D 21

1. "Cash" is taken to mean within thirty days. 2. Does no one ever pay at once? — New people sometimes. 3. Many people pay by cheque. 4. Payment can (also) be made by cheque (effected by cheque). 5. Supposing a firm purchases goods for a thousand pounds from us. 6. That is the same as sending a cheque. 7. He has not the cash to settle his debts. 8. He makes out a bill. 9. One can have the bill discounted. 10. They have discounted the bill. 11. Is there no other way of paying? 12. A rich man is not expected to pay at once.

F. Wörter zu A und C

(Akzente geben die Betonung an)

prómissory	versprechend
promissory note	Eigen-, Solawechsel
matúritý	Reife; Fälligkeit
meet, met	(einer Verpflichtung) nachkommen, einlösen
protést	(Wechsel) protestieren
notáry, notary public	Notar
request	Ansuchen, Bitte
prolongation	Verlängerung
prolong	verlängern; prolongieren
term	Frist; Zahltag
finance—fi-, fain'áns	Finanzwesen [scheck
postal order	(Art) Postanweisung=Post-
inquisitive	neugierig, wißbegierig
bálançe	saldieren, abschließen
wáge, wáges	Lohn
wording	Ausdruck; Fassung
redeem	einlösen
bear, bore, borne	tragen (11. Üb.-Stck.)
born	geboren
I was born	ich bin geboren
open=not crossed	
form	Formular

23. Übungsstück

A. Grundtext

Williams: (at the P.O.): Two postal orders for one pound and one for thirteen and six,¹ please.

Clerk: I could let you have a money order for the total²—

W.: It's for different people. But what is the difference?

Cl.: Well, the postal orders are printed with the amounts on, from 6d. to £1 for every even number of shillings or sixpences, also for 21/-. Money orders are filled in for higher amounts.

Williams puts the three orders into his pocket after he has paid the cost plus³ a few pence⁴ charged for the stamped forms. He is instructed to fill them in.

Simpson: Put here where the name is, Miss Alice Rowe, then the name of her post office—Clapham Road.

W.: Then she can only change it at the Clapham Rd. post office?

S.: Yes. But any⁵ one⁵ else⁵ could also change it.

W.: Then it's dangerous⁶ to send money like⁷ this!⁷

S.: Postal packets are rarely⁸ stolen. Besides, the orders are of ordinary paper and no one can tell there's anything in the letters which is of value. And the girl in the post office would probably remember who was there. And the receiver of the order has to sign his name. Put them into the envelopes and they can be posted.

- 1) thirteen and six=thirteen shillings and sixpence. —
- 2) whole amount. — 3) in addition to. — 4) coppers. —
- 5) any other person. — 6) risky. — 7) in this way. —
- 8) seldom.

B. Erläuterungen zum Grundtext

(Die Ziffern beziehen sich auf die Zeilen des Grundtextes)

26. "Rarely, seldom" sind Umstandswörter. Als Eigenschaftswort kann nur "rare" gebraucht werden.

C 9. ... crossed LIKE cheques. Bei bloßer Ähnlichkeit steht im verkürzten Satz nach Zeitwörtern nicht "as", sondern "like".

C 10. Equally safe. Ein vor einem Eigenschaftswort stehendes Umstandswort. „Schrecklich heiß“: awfully hot.

C 11. An envelope containing them. Vgl. 2 B 3a, 4 B 16.

C. Verarbeitung und Übung

(Der übend Lernende muß laut sprechend selbständig weitere Fragen und Antworten bilden!)

1. How many postal orders did Williams get? — Three. 2. What was the total value of these? — Two pounds thirteen and six. 3. Are there postal orders for more than two pounds? — No. The highest value is 21/-. 4. And the lowest? — Sixpence. 5. What must one do if one wants to send more than 21/-? — Get a money order. 6. Are postal orders sent in ordinary envelopes? — Yes. 7. But that must be risky. Can they not be stolen? — Probably nothing is so safe, but that it cannot be stolen. But these orders seldom are. 8. How is that? — Well, no one can tell there's anything of value in the envelope. Then it can be changed only at a certain P.O. 9. Cannot postal orders be crossed like cheques? — Oh, yes! But then they must be paid into banks. 10. Is it equally safe to send banknotes by post? — No. 11. Why not? — They are of special paper, which can be easily noticed when one takes hold of an envelope containing them. 12. Why is there always a girl in the P.O.? — There is not. Large P.O.s have also male clerks. 13. Is not the post-master always a man? — Well, when it's a post-master, it must be a man. But there are also post-mistresses. 14. Is

the work not too hard for a woman? — It is not so hard as working in a store, or cooking the dinner.

D. Übungsaufgaben

(Lösungen folgen im nächsten Übungsstück unter E)
(Die nachstehenden Wendungen sind nicht zu „übersetzen“, sondern ihr Inhalt ist auf englisch mündlich und schriftlich wiederzugeben)

1. Auf dem Postamt. 2. Ich könnte Ihnen ... geben.
3. Es ist für verschiedene Leute. 4. Money orders werden für höhere Beträge ausgefüllt. 5. Ein paar Pence, die für die gestempelten Formulare berechnet wurden.
6. Wieviele postal orders erhielt Williams?

E. Lösungen der Aufgaben D 22

1. I will show you a bill of exchange. ... Here you are.
2. There is a stamp in the corner. 3. There are also promissory notes. 4. This draft is due on March 6th.
5. That is called "reaching maturity." 6. What happens if the bill is not met? 7. It is protested before a notary (notary public). 8. It also happens that a request is received for its prolongation. 9. What did Simpson show Williams? 10. The same as.

F. Wörter zu A und C

(Akzente geben die Betonung an)

even	glatt; gerade
fill in	ausfüllen
instruct	unterweisen, belehren
steal, stole, stolen	stehlen
post	zur Post geben
equally safe	gleich sicher
take hold of	anfassen, ergreifen
male	männlich
store [amerikanisch]	Laden

24. Übungsstück

A. Grundtext

After a year in the office, Williams began to undertake the duties of a real junior clerk, and said "good-bye"¹ to the inkpots. His first real² office work was the confirming of orders.
⁵ "An order," Mr. Brown had told him, "may be given in any form you please. But it must be confirmed in writing. And the confirmation must bear the signature of the firm."

Williams sometimes dispatched³ orders
¹⁰ by telegram. One morning the City Trading Co. found that they had not enough cases of perfume to complete an order, and they at once wired⁴ to the factory which generally supplied them. Thomas Williams worded it,
¹⁵ and the following message was taken to the post office by the newly engaged office-boy who had taken his place:

²⁰ DISPATCH FIFTY CASES PERFUME
ELVIRA IMMEDIATELY URGENT⁵
CITY TRADING.

As the factory in question had a telegraphic address, the wire was not so dear as would otherwise have been the case. Williams then worded the confirming letter as follows:

25

August 23rd 1933.

The Leeds Elite Perfume Co.,
437 City Square,
Leeds, Yorks.

Dear Sirs,

30

We beg herewith to confirm
our wire

"Dispatch fifty cases perfume "Elvira"
immediately. Urgent. City Trading,"
and trust that the 50 cases of "Elvira" perfume
³⁵ are already on⁶ their⁶ way.⁶

We⁷ assume⁷ that you will have
quoted the goods F.O.R. Leeds as usual and
that we shall be granted⁸ the usual discount⁹
against cash within 30 days.

40

Thanking you in¹⁰ anticipation,¹⁰
Yours truly,

THE CITY TRADING Co. LTD.

1) farewell. — 2) genuine. — 3) forward, send. — 4) telegraphed. — 5) important, pressing. — 6) en route. — 7) we take it. — 8) given. — 9) rebate. — 10) in advance.

B. Erläuterungen zum Grundtext

(Die Ziffern beziehen sich auf die Zeilen des Grundtextes)

4. THE confirming OF orders. Steht die -ing-Form mit dem bestimmten Artikel (Geschlechtswort), dann steht vor dem ihr folgenden Hauptwort (Substantiv) das Verhältniswort (die Präposition) "of". Diese -ing-Form (auch Verbalsubstantiv genannt) wird natürlich nicht durch ein Umstands-, sondern Eigenschaftswort näher bestimmt: the prompt confirming of orders.
6. YOU PLEASE. Persönliche Konstruktion anstatt unpersönlicher. You please = you like.

C. Verarbeitung und Übung

(Der üabend Lernende muß laut sprechend selbständig weitere Fragen und Antworten bilden!)

1. Do junior clerks clean ink-pots? — Office boys do. 2. Is that not the same thing? — "Junior clerk" is a polite term for office boy. 3. Are there such polite terms in Germany? — Many. 4. Such as? — Well, a waiter is called "head-waiter." 5. And in England? — Simply waiter! 6. Is that not impolite? — No more so than calling an office-boy an office boy, or a manager a manager. 7. May orders be given by telegram? — Of course. 8. And in other ways, too? — In any way. 9. But how does one know they are genuine? — If there is any doubt, one must wait for confirmation. 10. May orders be confirmed by telegram? — Ordinarily, no. 11. Why "ordinarily?" — Well, it might be possible to confirm a telephonic order by telegram in certain circumstances, but a further confirmation would, of course, be sent by letter. 12. Not by postcard? — An order sent by postcard is the same as one sent by letter. 13. Is the wording of a telegram always in capital letters? — In England, yes.

(Fortsetzung im Augustheft)

There's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream.

Moore

Das Ausland in seiner Presse

England of To-day

How a Girl Is Making Money

A pretty twenty-three-year-old London girl who, eighteen months ago, was suddenly faced with the necessity of earning her own living is now so busy that she cannot keep up with orders for her work.

She is Miss Beatrice Dawson, who makes rings, necklaces, and belts out of bits of string, linoleum, wool, and any odd piece of material that comes her way.

Miss Dawson said to a "Sunday Express" representative: "I began by making up a few things with bits of rubbish which were lying round my flat.

"To my intense surprise they caught on, and my friends began to ask me where I bought 'the divine belt' I was wearing. It was an ordinary horse halter.

"Then I made some little-finger rings out of the celluloid rings farmers use for chickens' legs. I put a little blob of melted silver-foil on each end of the ring, and sold them to my friends at shocking prices.

"I gradually built up a business by making pretty and amusing things out of the rubbish most people throw away.

"Now I make my belts and 'jewellery' from more expensive products, like lion-skin, vellum, and brass."

A School That Bans Dress

I have just come from a school where the only time the children wear clothes during the week is when they go to bed.

They do their lessons, eat their meals and play their games naked—tots of three and girls and boys of twelve and thirteen—and they never even catch so much as a cold in the head!

The school, which was founded by Mrs. N. K. Lee, whom all the children call "Mummie," is at Woodhall Park, the country house of the late Colonel Abel-Smith, into whose family Lady May Cambridge recently married.

The mansion stands in fifty acres of woodland, and a further 150 acres of grassland surround it.

"The kiddies are mainly the children of civil servants who are abroad," said Mrs. Lee, "but I have some who were delicate and needed country air.

"Some of them came to me when they were only three weeks old: my youngest 'pupil' is only six weeks old. I have a trained staff of nurses.

"When children leave us to go to larger schools they often write to tell me how irksome they find clothes."

Money They Forgot They Had

First Payment for 24 Years

Hundreds of people in King's Lynn have just received cheques as dividend on dock shares which they did not know they owned.

It is the first dividend these thousand-year-old docks have paid for twenty-four years. It is at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Worried shareholders have telephoned the general manager, Mr. J. S. Thatcher, asking, "Is it really true?"

"The result is," said Mr. Thatcher to me, "that there has been plenty of rummaging in the attics of King's Lynn by people who hoped their grandparents had owned shares."

King's Lynn has exported more than £2,000,000 worth of goods during the past year.

Even a stranger along the mile of quay-side could feel the general air of liveliness.

Everything is painted and polished and modern powerful-looking cranes, capable of dealing with any awkward cargo, contrast strangely with the centuries-old surroundings.

Holidays for Only Six Shillings a Day

Holiday camps are becoming so popular in Britain that, although there are more than 100, five new ones are to be built this year.

One is at Hayling Island, Hampshire. It will be ready next month and will extend over an area of 50 acres.

For six shillings a day you can enjoy bathing in the largest swimming pool in the world, covering an area of four acres, tennis on a hard court, clock golf, dancing in a spacious dance hall, and golf.

The camp will accommodate 130 people. There will be sixty-five detached huts. Each will contain two beds and a wardrobe, and will be lighted by electricity.

A second camp is planned in Sussex, near Bognor, directly facing the sea. It will have its own bathing raft.

There will be dancing in the evening in a large marquee with spectacular lighting arrangements. There will be indoor and outdoor games such as cricket, tennis and billiards.

Another camp is planned for Jersey. St. Peter's Barracks, in which regular troops were formerly stationed, will be utilised.

A fourth camp will be built at Brundall, in Norfolk. In addition to dancing and games there will be special boating facilities on the Norfolk Broads, and numerous picnics by water in the moonlight.

You can enjoy a holiday at one of these camps for as little as 30s. a week.

The Ping-pong Way to World Peace

Hint for Geneva

Ping-pong must be introduced at Geneva to help the settlement of all acute international problems.

The jolliest and happiest house in London is that International Students' Club in Russell-square, where there are at least fifty-seven varieties of nationality as members.

There is material there to start every international, racial and religious dispute in the world.

There are arguments galore—but never acrimony, because the general procedure is to finish all discussions on the ping-pong table.

The winner is always right. Arguments must cease at eleven o'clock, when the lights are put out.

Indians and Chinese hold the record for hours spent in argument. They are also the champion ping-pong players.

The qualification for membership is simple. A member must be a genuine student at a recognised university.

There have been applicants who were not genuine. Two little German girls tried the other day to become members. It was then found that they were too young, and were merely taking lectures on psychology at the London University because they thought psychology sounded so nice.

The annual fee is twenty-five shillings. But even that small sum can be affected by international strife. One student was called before the secretary, a woman of tremendous charm and capacity, because he had not paid his subscription during the memory of the oldest member. He was Siamese.

He expressed his sorrow, but explained that his mother had backed the wrong king in Siam, and consequently finances were bad.

During a visit I paid to the club I noticed that an exceedingly pretty girl from Italy was playing a fierce game against a Chinaman. Quite what the argument could have been about it was hard to guess.

Actually there are sixty nationalities in the club. The number lingered at fifty-nine for a long time. It seemed that Ecuador would never send a student to England.

Then, suddenly, only a few days ago, a quiet little person came in and announced that he was Ecuadorian.

The fastest game of chess I have ever seen was being played in the tea-room. It was between the club's champions—an Abyssinian and a Russian.

English is the basic language of the club. The ticklish problems which must always arise when Korean meets Japanese are discussed in English. It is sometimes hard for an argument to wax hot when expression is limited to eleven words of English and a different tradition in pantomime.

There are some delightful misunderstandings at times. I saw one Ethiopian smile at another sombre fellow as they passed on the stairs.

"How it goes?" asked the first, with a fine command of English idiom.

"Not to-morrow," answered the second.

The first laughed. He was a witty fellow. "I'll ask you again in six months," he said. "You don't speak English yet."

The club is a home for all nationalities and some 16,000 students have been members of it since it was founded as a war memorial to students who fell in the war, in 1918.

What He Has Done

Let us never forget that Herr Hitler and his Nazis have already done great things for Germany.

He has already gone further than any Chancellor that ever preceded him towards the securing of a unified Germany behind him; he has secured a hold, moreover, upon the loyalty and regard of the whole country which, if properly used, may yet greatly facilitate the task of negotiation in the solemn task that lies before the statesmen of Europe.

Far better an Iron Chancellor at the head of a united people than a Parliament divided by faction and rent by dissension.

But he has not only done great things for Germany: he has done a great work for all Europe in checking the westward march of Communism, which, but for him would have overrun and dominated the whole country up to the banks of the Rhine.

The cleansing purge of his great influence and of the youth that obey him may well have saved us all from fouler evils and greater dangers than we are always ready to remember.

La France d'aujourd'hui

Un discours de M. Proust à Strasbourg

Dans son discours, M. Louis Proust a dit, notamment :

— Dans le monde d'illuminés et de convulsionnaires qui nous environne, demeurons froids, circonspects; soyons les adversaires résolus des chimères et des expériences aussi dangereuses que vaines. Restons surtout nous-mêmes et ne comptons désormais que sur nous-mêmes.

Ne laissons pas toucher à notre force, qui suffit à garantir notre sécurité et qui en est le seul gage certain. Ne laissons pas toucher à notre monnaie, fortement assise sur une réserve d'or dont nous ne devons compte à personne. Ne laissons pas toucher à nos douanes, frontières fortifiées de notre économie, aussi nécessaires à notre indépendance que les retranchements de nos frontières politiques.

La France n'a besoin de personne, ni pour sa défense ni pour sa prospérité. Les peuples amis qui se tournent vers sa lumière doivent voir en elle un phare éclatant dont le feu ne varie pas.

Les ailes brisées... par le fisc

Nous avons tous lu, ou entendu, avec sympathie, l'appel de M. Laurent Eynac et celui de M. Pierre Cot en faveur de la journée nationale de l'air. Les ministres ont exposé en termes clairs les raisons primordiales pour lesquelles tout Français doit s'intéresser à la navigation aérienne.

Le fisc, lui, a déjà répondu à sa manière. Attirons tout particulièrement l'attention sur l'article 78 de notre dernière loi de finances. Cet article 78, nous aurons, sans doute, à le commenter plus d'une fois. Il est monumental.

Il s'agit de cette disposition qui restera fameuse, espérons-le, dans les annales des grandes sottises légales. Elle indique aux contrôleurs des contributions directes les signes extérieurs de la richesse destinés à asseoir l'impôt sur le revenu. On y remarque que la possession d'un «aéronef de tourisme» est considérée comme un de ces signes par le moyen desquels l'Etat reconnaît les citoyens qu'on peut tout spécialement écraser d'impôts. Renseignements pris, ce mot aéronef comprend bien les avions de tourisme.

Dans l'univers entier on encourage par tous les moyens l'aviation de tourisme. Bien plus, notre sous-secrétariat de l'air accorde par appareil une prime considérable à l'amateur qui consent à s'offrir un avion.

Ainsi, nous avons, d'une part, une administration qui récompense l'achat d'un avion de

tourisme et, d'autre part, une administration qui le punit. Le sous-secrétariat de l'air sucre et le ministère des finances, en même temps, sale. Drôle de cuisine! Comprenne qui pourra!

Le plus curieux de l'histoire est que ceux qui rédigent ou votent de telles incohérences sont très vexés quand ils rencontrent d'humbles contribuables qui ne les admirent pas plus qu'il ne convient.—Louis Forest.

Une dangereuse prime à la paresse

Presque chaque jour, les tribunaux ont à juger des affaires de fraudes en matière d'allocations de chômage.

C'est l'inévitable rançon d'un système, charitable et louable en soi, mais qui constitue trop souvent une dangereuse prime à la paresse.

Car, en dehors des vulgaires fraudeurs, il y a tous ceux qui ont intérêt à ne travailler qu'irrégulièrement, comme extras, afin de ne pas perdre le bénéfice d'une carte de chômeur qui comporte des avantages accessoires importants, notamment en matière de maintien dans les locaux d'habitation par exemple. D'autre part, ne soyons donc pas trop surpris de lire dans la revue des frets du «Nord charbonnier», les lignes suivantes qui sont révélatrices du trouble économique profond que les allocations de chômage peuvent entraîner dans certains cas :

«Depuis quelques jours, les frets fluviaux sont en hausse et les bateaux non affrétés sont un peu moins nombreux que précédemment car on a précipité les chargements pour éviter les chômages sur certains canaux de l'Est et du Centre. Par ailleurs, s'il y a encore des bateaux non affrétés, cela tient à ce que les bateliers, pour la plupart attachés à Dunkerque, préfèrent retourner à vide vers leur point d'attache et y toucher l'allocation de chômage délivrée par la caisse de chômage qui y fonctionne plutôt que de prendre un chargement pour une autre destination.»

Il ne s'agit pas de méconnaître le devoir de la société à l'égard des malheureuses et innocentes victimes de la crise économique. Mais les caisses de chômage, lourdes au budget de l'Etat, écrasent plus encore les budgets départementaux et communaux. Certaines municipalités s'y ruinent littéralement. C'est dire qu'un sérieux effort de compression et de contrôle s'impose pour dépister les «demi-soldiers» qui se sont installés dans le chômage aux frais des contribuables et n'en sortiront plus jamais de bon gré.

M. Herriot parle du pacte à quatre, de la conférence de Londres et des dettes

Parlant du pacte à quatre, M. Herriot rappela qu'il menaça la paix, tant qu'il risqua de se substituer à la S. D. N.

— Depuis, dit-il, la diplomatie française est intervenue pour faire apporter quelques modifications au projet initial, de telle sorte qu'en ce qui concerne la revision des traités, notamment, si on parle de l'article 19 du pacte de la S. D. N., il est question aussi des articles 10 et 16 de ce pacte. A ce moment, le pacte à quatre est devenu acceptable, mais ce n'est pas que j'aie pour lui un profond enthousiasme.

Le président du parti radical-socialiste a ajouté avec humour :

— Cet acte international fait penser à la pièce de Pirandello: Chacun sa vérité!

Quant à la conférence économique mondiale, M. Herriot a déclaré que la France va à cette réunion des cinquante-six nations avec des idées claires qu'a exprimées le ministre des finances lorsqu'il a déclaré que si l'on veut mettre de l'ordre dans le chaos mondial, il faut commencer par stabiliser les monnaies.

M. Herriot estime que c'est une œuvre vaine que de vouloir espérer beaucoup de bienfaits du remaniement des tarifs douaniers.

Il a terminé son exposé en exprimant le vœu que les Américains comprennent que la question des dettes est un obstacle au rétablissement de la prospérité mondiale.

— C'est là une vérité qui finira par apparaître à tous.

Le discours de M. Herriot a été salué par des applaudissements unanimes.

Les entretiens de Londres avant la Conférence économique mondiale

L'austère dimanche anglais a déconcerté les 3.000 visiteurs de marque qui peuplent Londres
Après quelques magnifiques journées de soleil, le temps est aujourd'hui couvert, pluvieux, froid. Cependant ce n'est pas tout à fait le Londres dominical qu'une vieille tradition puritaine transforme en une cité endormie et déserte.

Quelque 3.000 visiteurs de marque peuplent le Palace West End qui a répandu dans le centre de la capitale une animation inaccoutumée.

Malgré la pluie, assez nombreux sont les Londoniens qui s'offrent le «cinéma écossais». On appelle ainsi le spectacle gratuit de la rue, car on n'ignore pas que les Ecossais jouissent d'une solide réputation d'économie.

Dans Piccadilly, les badauds contemplant les délégués qui vont par petits groupes. Les Espagnols, les Portugais, les Italiens, les Sud-Américains ont l'air de chercher une terrasse où ils puissent s'asseoir, boire et causer tranquillement. Mais il n'y a qu'une terrasse de café dans tout Londres, devant un restaurant de Regent Street et elle ne compte que 5 tables.

Sur le coup de 1 heure on se retrouve dans les bars des grands hôtels:

— Que faites-vous cet après-midi? La campagne par ce temps est sans aucun charme, les théâtres sont fermés; le dimanche, les cinémas n'ouvrent qu'à 6 heures. Ah! ces dimanches de Londres...

M. Nadolny déclare que les travaux de Genève peuvent aboutir bientôt sur la base de l'égalité des droits

Au cours d'une interview accordée à un rédacteur de la «Preußische Zeitung», M. Nadolny, le délégué allemand à la conférence du désarmement, s'est montré assez optimiste sur l'état des futurs pourparlers de Genève.

Selon lui, dans quelques semaines, on aurait atteint le point culminant de la conférence, et cette dernière pourrait aboutir cette année encore à une conclusion positive.

— Les bases d'une entente sur l'égalité des droits, a déclaré M. Nadolny, sont contenues dans le protocole des cinq grandes puissances du 11 décembre 1932. Ce n'est que dans l'application du principe qu'il y aurait encore quelques divergences de vues.

«En ce qui concerne le Pacte à quatre, il est bien entendu qu'il a fait lui aussi un grand pas en avant.»

Pour la renaissance de la soie

La commission internationale de propagande en faveur de la renaissance de la soie s'est réunie à Lyon.

L'ordre du jour comportait la question du financement international de la propagande, l'étude d'un projet de propagande, la marque distinctive des tissus de soie. Un accord unanime est intervenu.

La España de hoy

Nuevas costumbres

Hasta ahora, en los teatros españoles, la mujer era como un preso de su butaca o de su asiento de palco. Iba a una representación teatral con su padre, con su marido, con su hermano, y éste, cuando el entreacto llegaba, generalmente decía a la mujer:

— Perdona. Voy a salir un instante para fumar el consiguiente cigarrillo.

Y la mujer española, como en todos los actos de su vida, quedaba allí, en actitud de esperar. A veces se acercaba hasta ella uno de sus conocidos masculinos y se iniciaba el palique. Otras la mujer permanecía sola en su asiento, como blanco propicio a las miradas de aquellos

«Don Juanes» que llenaron un tiempo el pasillo central de todos los teatros españoles.

Para el viajero español que hacía excursiones al extranjero una de las cosas más curiosas de observar era la sala de los teatros que recorría. Fuera de España en casi todos los países, durante el entreacto, las salas de los teatros se quedaban casi vacías. Hombres y mujeres marchaban juntos al foyer o al saloncito de fumar. Recorrian los pasillos del teatro en franca camaradería. Se levantaban, en pocas palabras, de sus asientos de espectador, sin distinción de sexo, para llevar a cabo esa acción que, en términos vulgares, se llama estirar las piernas. El viajero español veía todo aquello y sonreía enigmáticamente. Para su atavismo de hombre que fué durante siglos dominado por los árabes la esclavitud de la mujer le parecía, si no razonada, por lo menos cómoda. Al fin él iba y venía a su antojo, mientras la mujer permanecía quieta. ¿Qué más podía pedir...?

La ley de Congregaciones religiosas

A las cuatro de la tarde de ayer fué entregada al oficial mayor del Congreso la ley de Confesiones y Congregaciones religiosas firmada por el presidente de la República, Sr. Alcalá Zamora.

Importante declaración colectiva del Episcopado español

Cuanto haya, pues, en alguna manera sagrado en las cosas humanas, cuanto se refiere a la salud de las almas y al culto de Dios, o por su naturaleza o en razón de su fin, todo ello está sometido a la potestad y juicio de la Iglesia; lo demás, que abarca lo civil y político, justamente depende de la autoridad civil, puesto que Jesucristo ordenó «dar al César lo que es del César, y a Dios lo que es de Dios».

Y, más que lamentarnos, hemos de protestar de que el Estado se haya arrogado una autoridad de que carece para inmiscuirse en la vida interna de las Congregaciones y llegar a atribuirse su administración.

Cuando la Iglesia afirma el carácter absoluto y preeminente de la ley de Dios, cuando denuncia los escándalos, cuando reivindica, perseguida o amordazada, los supremos e imperecederos derechos de las almas, y por ellas sufre, generosa, o cede, magnánima; cuando amonesta o amenaza cuando pone en sus ademanes la severidad robusta o nutre en sus fieles el ardor heroico, cumple siempre deberes inseparables de sus derechos y demuestra, lo mismo en sus posturas de suavidad que en sus gestos de energía, que su aspiración suprema se cifra en conquistar individuos y sociedades para el imperio de la verdad y el triunfo del bien.

No olvidéis las palabras proféticas y alentadoras del Apóstol: «*Omne quod natum est ex Deo, vincit mundum; et haec est victoria quae vincit mundum, fides vestra.*»*)

Sobre todo lo temporal está lo espiritual, todo lo que viene de Dios triunfa siempre del mundo, y lo que alcanza sobre el mundo la victoria, es nuestra fe.

*) Alles, was aus Gott geboren ist, besiegt die Welt; und dies ist der Sieg, der die Welt besiegt: euer Glaube.

Se puede transformar el aluminio en níquel

Nuremberg, 7.—Dos químicos alemanes telegrafieron desde Nuremberg al canciller Hitler el día de Pentecostés, dándole cuenta de que han conseguido transformar un átomo de aluminio en uno de níquel.

Los profesores citados hacen notar que, con este descubrimiento, la industria de los armamentos y todas las otras industrias alemanas interesadas, quedan liberadas de las importaciones extranjeras.

¿Maleficio?

Africa se venga cruelmente de los que no habiendo nacido en su suelo quieren penetrar en su misterio. Los tres artistas que hace algún tiempo partieron con Van Dyck para impresionar «Tráder-Horn» parecen ser víctimas de un maleficio: Harry Carey, que encarnó Tráder-Horn, ha visto arder su casa; Duncan Renaldo, después de un proceso desagradable, ha tenido que refugiarse en Méjico para escapar de la Policía yanqui, y Edwina Booth, la bella diosa blanca, se muere lentamente de una misteriosa enfermedad, en que acaba de tener una recaída que está a punto de acabar con todas las esperanzas de salvarla.

El matadero de Porriño y «Miss España»

Un personaje gallego había llegado a Madrid con el propósito de visitar al ministro de Agricultura. Pasaban los días, y sus propósitos no se realizaban. El Sr. Domingo no podía recibirle nunca, porque cuando no estaba escribiendo una nota para la prensa estaba confeccionando un drama.

Firme en su propósito el paisano de Casares Quiroga, un día anunció la visita de «Miss España» al Sr. Domingo. Inmediatamente diéronle hora. El hombre se presentó en el ministerio acompañando a la gentilísima Emilia Docet, y con ella pasó a ver al ministro. Ante éste habló el industrial gallego:

— Vengo acompañando a «Miss España», que ha expresado deseos de saludar a usted, y al paso aprovecharé la ocasión para hablarle del Matadero de Porriño.



A picnic party in the woods — Water frolics

1. Buffers. — 2. (Signal)-staff. — 3. Signal-post. — 4. Signal "against": line blocked! — 5. Signal showing "line clear!" — 6. Coupling (livers and hooks). — 7. Signal-lamp. — 8. Tree, tree-trunk (with bark, branches and twigs and foliage). — 9. Shade, shady side of the tree. — 10. Tent, with flap open (made of sail-cloth). — 11. (Striped) sunshade, canopy. — 12. Adolph, the fat man, in bathing dress, resting, basking in the sun. — 13. Luncheon-basket, picnic-case. — 14. Bathing-wrap. — 15. (Rubber) dolphin, swimming-bladder. — 16. Ball, push-ball. — 17. Island. — 18. (Lake)-shore, sand. — 19. Reeds and rushes. — 20. Lake, surface of the water. — 21. (Lady) swimmer wearing bathing-cap.

I. The start. The excursionists on the platform at the station. The party getting into the train. They are crowding into the carriage. The girl on the right is running towards the carriage door. — II. Picnicking in the shade of a tree. The party, comfortably

Un pique-nique dans les bois — Plaisirs nautiques

1. Les tampons de choc. — 2. Un disque de signalisation. — 3. Poste de signalisation. — 4. Signal indiquant que la ligne est bloquée. — 5. Signal indiquant que la ligne est libre. — 6. Attachement des wagons. — 7. Lampe de signalisation. — 8. Un arbre (le tronc, l'écorce, les branches, les ramilles, le feuillage). — 9. L'ombre (à l'ombre de l'arbre). — 10. Une tente en toile (un pan relevé). — 11. Un parasol (en toile rayée). — 12. Adolphe, l'homme gras, en costume de bain, prend un bain de soleil. — 13. Le panier aux provisions. — 14. Le peignoir. — 15. Le dauphin en caoutchouc. — 16. Le gros ballon. — 17. Un îlot. — 18. La plage, le sable. — 19. Les roseaux et les joncs. — 20. La surface de l'eau, de la rivière, du lac. — 21. Une nageuse (elle porte un bonnet de bain).

I. Le départ. Les excursionistes sont sur le quai de la gare. Ils montent dans le train. Le wagon est bondé. Une jeune fille accourt; elle a peur de

La merienda en el campo — Diversiones acuáticas

1. Los topos de un vagón. — 2. Disco de señales. — 3. Poste de señales. — 4. Esta señal indica que la vía está ocupada. — 5. Esta señal indica vía libre. — 6. Enganche de dos wagones. — 7. Lámpara de señales. — 8. Un árbol (el tronco, la corteza, las ramas, las hojas). — 9. La sombra (a la sombra). — 10. Una tienda de campaña. — 11. Un parasol, una sombrilla a rayas. — 12. Don Robustiano, un hombre muy gordo, toma un baño de sol en traje de baño. — 13. La cesta de la merienda. — 14. El albornoz, la capa de baño. — 15. Un pez, un delfín de goma. — 16. El balón. — 17. Un islote muy pintoresco. — 18. La playa (cubierta de arena). — 19. El cañaveral (cañas y juncos). — 20. La superficie del agua, del río, del lago. — 21. Una nadadora con gorro de baño.

I. La partida, la marcha. Los excursionistas están en el andén de la estación, y suben al tren. El vagón, el coche, el compartimiento está de bote en bote, atestado. Una jovencita llega

wearing their bathing "togs" in order to keep cool, are having lunch. They have spread a cloth on the ground, and have placed the eatables upon it. — III. Kitty playing with Spot. She is making him "beg" for a morsel of food. — IV. Adolph sunbathing, taking a sunbath. He is lying flat on his back on the sand, with arms and legs stretched out in the sunshine. He has settled down for a sleep (nap). — V. Two girls (in bathing-suits) watching

the fun in the water. One is reclining in the shelter of a parasol, the other stands looking on at the game. Her bathing wrap is waving in the breeze. — VI. Bathers playing at push-ball. One side try to push the ball through and past the other side. The players are crying out in their excitement. — VII. Girl bather riding on a dolphin-shaped swimming bladder. — VIII. Bathers splashing each other. — IX. A swimmer striking out for the island.

— X. A girl swimming. She is doing the breast-stroke. — XI. A girl swimmer floating on her back. — XII. A man diving into the water. — XIII. Two men wrestling, having a wrestle. The wrestlers clasp each other round the body and try to throw each other to the ground. — XIV. Jumping (long jump, high jump). The jumper is wearing a "gym" vest and "shorts" (short knickers). At the back there are three spectators.

manquer le train. — II. Le pique-nique à l'ombre d'un arbre. Tous les membres du groupe ont déjà revêtu leur costume de bain. Les provisions sont tirées du panier et déposées sur une serviette. — III. Josette joue avec Bob. — IV. Adolphe prend un bain de soleil; il est étendu sur le sable. — V. Deux jeunes filles regardent les jeux. L'une est appuyée sur le coude et tient un léger parasol. L'autre est

debout; son peignoir flotte au vent. — VI. Des baigneurs jouent au ballon. Le jeu consiste à pousser le ballon du côté de l'adversaire. Dans leur exaltation, les joueurs enthousiastes font entendre des cris perçants. — VII. Une baigneuse chevauche un dauphin en caoutchouc. — VIII. Des baigneurs s'amusent à se lancer de l'eau. — IX. Un nageur se dirige vers l'îlot. —

X. Une jeune fille nage en employant le mouvement de brasse. — XI. Une nageuse fait la planche. — XII. Un homme plonge. — XIII. Deux hommes luttent. Les lutteurs se prennent à bras-le-corps; ils essaient de se renverser. — XIV. Le saut. Le sauteur porte un maillot et une culotte courte. A l'arrière-plan, on aperçoit trois spectateurs.

corriendo porque tiene miedo de perder el tren. — II. La merienda a la sombra de un árbol. Todos los excursionistas se han puesto ya el traje de baño. Las provisiones se han sacado de la cesta y colocado sobre un mantel. — III. Pilar juega con Sultán y le ofrece un terrón de azúcar. — IV. Don Robustiano toma un baño de sol, se ha echado en la arena. Tiene el pecho y sus robustos miembros expuestos a los ardorosos rayos del sol. Duerme la siesta, está amorrado. — V. Dos mu-

chachas, dos jóvenes observan a los jugadores. Una de ellas se apoya sobre el codo y tiene en la mano izquierda una sombrilla japonesa. La otra está de pie y su albornoz ondula graciosamente movido por el viento. — VI. Varios bañistas juegan al balón en el agua. Se arrojan el balón unos a otros y en su entusiasmo lanzan gritos de júbilo. — VII. Una linda bañista cabalga sobre un delfín de goma esperando el momento de zambullirse en el agua. — VIII. Dos bañistas se di-

vierten como chiquillos arrojándose agua a manotazos. — IX. Un nadador se dirige al islote pintoresco. — X. Una joven nada braceando. — XI. Una nadadora hace la plancha. — XII. Un hombre se zambulle en el agua. — XIII. Dos luchadores luchando valientemente. Están abrazados y cada cual trata de arrojar al suelo al contrario. — XIV. El salto. El saltador lleva un «maillot», y un calzón corto de deporte. Al fondo tres espectadores, en cuclillas, le observan embobados.

The week-end: an excursion

To the town-dweller who has been working hard all the week, the week-end comes as a very pleasant change. As we say in England: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and with this busy men and women in all countries will most certainly agree. In many big cities nowadays "week-ending" has become a popular habit. The lucky ones who are able leave home already on the Saturday, and put up at inns, or sleep in barns, or camp out in tents. And when Sunday comes, everybody who can says goodbye to the tiresome old town with its houses and streets and dust and seeks the fresh air and blue skies and shady lanes of the countryside.

Let us follow the Karrs on such an excursion, which has been arranged in connection with the Language Club of which Robert is a member. Early on the Sunday morning, a little before the appointed time, those who are taking part meet at the station. One member takes the tickets for the whole party, and all go up the steps to the platform. They are a merry and cheerful company, and full of the expectation of spending a jolly day together. When the train comes in, there is much excitement and fun for a few moments while a rush is made for an empty compartment. Luckily one that is quite empty is found, and they all crowd in. There is just room enough for everyone, including Spot, who has of course refused to stay at home.

Soon the guard waves his staff to give the signal for departure, and away

Une excursion le dimanche

Le dimanche, les citadins aiment à se rendre à la campagne; c'est pour eux un changement agréable, favorable à leur santé. Ils éprouvent le besoin de se délasser de la vie fiévreuse de la ville et de faire provision d'air pur. Ceux qui le peuvent quittent la ville dès le samedi; ces excursions de fin de semaine, si communes en Angleterre, sont devenues coutumières en France, depuis une dizaine d'années.

Accompagnons les Ledoux dans une excursion de ce genre, organisée par le Cercle d'Etude des Langues Modernes, dont Pierre est membre. Le dimanche matin, de très bonne heure, les participants se trouvent à la gare. Ils sont tous d'excellente humeur et se disposent à bien s'amuser pendant cette journée. Quand le train entre en gare, il y a un moment d'agitation. Les trains sont bondés, le dimanche; comme il est de grand matin, ils finissent cependant par trouver un wagon presque entièrement libre où ils s'installent au mieux. Bob est du voyage; il n'a pas voulu quitter ses maîtres.

Bientôt, le chef de train donne le signal du départ et les voilà partis. Une conversation s'engage sur les avantages que présente le Cercle d'Etude des Langues Modernes. La sœur de Pierre et Henry expriment le désir de devenir membres du cercle; on les prie d'assister à la prochaine réunion. Les heures de voyage semblent courtes quand on est en compagnie agréable! Certains font admirer leur talent de polyglotte en échan-

Una excursión dominguera

Los domingos, los burgueses acostumbran a irse al campo; es un cambio de vida agradable y conveniente para la salud. Sienten la necesidad ineludible del descanso y de oxigenar sus pulmones para toda una semana. Aquellos a quienes sus ocupaciones les permiten hacer semana inglesa se marchan al campo el sábado por la tarde. Esta costumbre también se extiende rápidamente en España.

Vámos a acompañar a la familia López a una excursión dominguera organizada por la «Escuela Audio-Vox» de Madrid, de la cual Juan es aventajado alumno. El domingo temprano se dieron cita nuestros excursionistas en la estación del Mediodía. Todos están alegres como unas castañuelas y se disponen a divertirse todo lo posible. Cuando quieren tomar el tren hay un momento de sorpresa.

Los trenes en domingo están siempre de bote en bote. Sin embargo como es temprano acaban por encontrar un compartimiento vacío donde se colocan lo mejor posible. Sultán también es de la partida pues no ha querido separarse de sus amos. El jefe de tráfico grita: «¡Señores viajeros, al tren!», toca el pito y el tren arranca.

Se entabla conversación sobre las ventajas que ofrece el método de la «Escuela Audio-Vox» para el estudio de lenguas modernas. La hermana de Juan y Pedro quieren inscribirse en la «Escuela Audio-Vox» y deciden asistir a ella desde el primero de mes próximo. ¡Qué cortos se hacen los viajes

they go. Robert meanwhile introduces his sister and Harry to the others, with the remark that they would like to join the Club, and they are asked to come to the next meeting. The journey passes quickly in such pleasant company. Emmy soon feels quite at home, as there are a number of nice girls in the Club. Many of those present know English well enough to crack jokes in the language, and some English songs are sung.

Their destination reached, all turn their footsteps towards the woods. The weather is perfect, with a nice breeze. After a delightful walk through a charming landscape, they arrive at a beautiful lake. Here a cool and sheltered corner is found in the shade of the trees, and everyone enjoys a hearty picnic breakfast. A slight pause for rest and digestion, and then comes the great event of the day—a bath! This gives plenty of fun—much splashing and running about and crying out—especially on the part of the ladies. The stronger swimmers, however, look down on such frivolities, and strike out for the island in the middle of the lake, about two hundred yards from the shore. After this refreshing interlude, the whole party play games, for fortunately someone has brought a ball. Sunbathing is also very attractive, for sunburnt necks and a brown complexion are fashionable!

geant des plaisanteries en diverses langues: cela donne envie aux autres de pouvoir faire de même. De temps en temps, quelqu'un se met à chanter et tout le compartiment reprend le refrain en chœur.

A l'arrivée au point de destination, on prend le café au buffet de la gare et puis l'on se dirige gaiement vers le bois; le temps est excellent et il souffle un vent léger qui caresse agréablement le visage. Après une heure de marche, au milieu d'un paysage charmant, le groupe de promeneurs arrive à un lac magnifique. Ils trouvent un coin bien ombragé où ils prennent un deuxième repas: la promenade matinale donne de l'appétit! Après un moment de repos, nouvelle promenade sur les bords du lac et ensuite à lieu le grand événement de la journée: le bain. Ceux qui savent bien nager s'aventurent jusqu'à l'îlot qui se trouve au milieu du lac. Pendant que d'autres s'essaient à nager, quelques jeunes gens sportifs organisent une partie de ballon dans l'eau. Une jeune fille a apporté un dauphin de caoutchouc qu'elle chevauche fièrement; des baigneurs s'amusent à se lancer de l'eau. Le propriétaire d'un canot est venu offrir ses services; ils ont été acceptés par un

cuando hay compañeros de viaje agradables!

Algueros de éstos lucen sus conocimientos lingüísticos haciendo chistes en distintas lenguas. Esto da ganas a los demás de imitarles. De cuando en cuando, uno comienza a cantar y todos los presentes forman coro resultando una algarabía encantadora.

Al llegar al punto de destino se toma el café en la cantina de la estación y después se dirigen alegremente al bosque. El tiempo es magnífico y sopla un céfiro blando que acaricia el rostro suavemente. Después de una caminata de una hora nuestros héroes llegan a un hermoso lago. En un rincón ameno, bajo los árboles, toman un segundo desayuno. La caminata matinal les ha abierto el apetito. Después de un descanso, nuevo paseo a orillas del lago y entonces llega el momento más deseado: el baño. Los que saben nadar bien, se aventuran hasta el islote, que se levanta, airoso, en medio del lago: mientras unos aprenden a nadar cerca de la orilla, otros, deportistas experimentados, organizan un partido de fútbol acuático; una joven cabalga valientemente sobre un delfín de goma; dos bañistas se divierten como chiquillos arrojándose agua a manotadas; una parejita de novios alquila una canoa para dar un paseo y remar.

El cuadro es encantador y la alegría de vivir se respira junto con el aire embalsamado del bosque.

How They Started: — "Call a Spade a Spade"

The expression "Call a spade a spade" has all the flavour of modern slang about it, but it is as old as ancient Greece.

To "call a spade a spade" is to say right out what you mean with complete frankness and without regard to the consequences.

As a wise-crack it dates back to King Philip II. of Macedon, who lived from 382 to 336 B.C.

Describing his subjects, he said: "These Macedonians are a rude and clownish people who 'call a spade a spade'."

For more than 2,000 years the phrase has been in constant use when allusion is made to frankness of speech.

"Led by the Nose"

The phrase "Led by the nose" is commonly used to describe some one who is easily imposed upon.

The expression is an ancient one, in allusion probably to the guiding of oxen by means of rings inserted in their noses. The source of its use in modern speech, however, takes us to Shakespeare. Its first recorded use is found in his tragedy of "Othello," at the end of the first act, when Iago says:—

"The Moor is of a free and open nature,
That thinks men honest that but seem to be so,
And will as tenderly be led by the nose."

Nouns of Multitude

Everybody is familiar with such nouns of multitude as a swarm of bees, a cluster of grapes, a brood of chickens, a galaxy of stars, a litter of pigs, a pile of books, a shock of corn, a set of china, a stud of mares, a team of oxen, and many others in common use. There are, however, many strange and practically obsolete nouns of multitude which in some cases it seems a pity to lose.

Here are a few: a mummuration of starlings, a siege of herons, a fall of woodcocks, a flight of swallows, a cast of hawks, a pride of lions, a gagle of geese or women, a nide of pheasants, a spring of teals, a mute of hounds, a cowardice of curs, a take of fish, a tribe of goats, a sorth of mallards, a singlar of boars, a rouleau of money, a muster of peacocks, a watch of nightingales, a clattering of choughs.

Most people use "couple" for two dogs of any breed, but the terms of venery, while admitting a "couple" of foxhounds, harriers, or beagles, demand "brace" for two pointers, setters, terriers, or greyhounds. And while three of the last group make a "leash," three of any of the first kinds are "a couple and a half."

Bücher für den Fremdsprachler

Englisches Schulwörterbuch. Ein Normalwörterbuch für höhere Lehranstalten von Prof. Dr. J. Ziegler und Prof. H. Seiz. Fünfte Auflage; umgearbeitet, verbessert und vermehrt von Prof. Dr. J. Ziegler. 700 S. in Leinen gebunden RM 7,80. Marburg 1933. N. G. Elwert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung.

Der Hauptvorteil dieses nicht zu kleinen und nicht zu teuren Schulwörterbuchs besteht in der Erhellung des Wortgebrauchs und der Wortbedeutung durch Beispiele und Berücksichtigung der Synonyma, ferner in der Angabe der Verhältniswörter (Präpositionen), die nach Tätigkeits- und Eigenschaftswörtern gebraucht werden.

*

Rhodes Handelskorrespondenz. 1. Deutsch-Englisch. 15. Aufl. neu bearbeitet von H. Birck und E. van D'Elden. Lieferung 2-6 (insgesamt etwa 10 mtl. erscheinende Lieferungen zu je 1 RM). J. D. Sauerländers Verlag, Frankfurt a. M.

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Coniugazione di tutti i verbi irregolari italiani con aggiunta delle 3 coniugazioni regolari e dei verbi ausiliari di Enrico Fumasoli e Felix Kühne. — 64. S. geh. 1,50 RM, zuzüglich 20 Rpf Porto. Selbstverlag F. Kühne, Oberdellendorf a. Rh. Postscheckkonto Köln 7169.

*

Mal so — mal so. Eine Auslese aus der deutschen Rechtschreibung für jedermann. Nach dem Duden bearbeitet von Alfred Ciszewski. Verlag des Bildungsverbandes der deutschen Buchdrucker G.m.b.H., Berlin SW 61. Karton. 1,80 RM, Porto 30 Rpf.

In alphabetischer Reihenfolge der Stichwörter sind Redensarten zusammengefaßt, aus denen die anzuwendende Rechtschreibung zu ersehen ist. Zum Studium empfohlen.

*

Englisches Lese- und Übungsheft. Herausgegeben von Dr. Oskar Koref. Ergänzung zum 2. Teil (An English Reader) des Lehrbuches der englischen Sprache von Ellinger-Butler, Ausgabe C für höhere Handelslehranstalten. Kart. 1,90 RM. Wien 1932. Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky Aktien-Gesellschaft.

*

200 textes français. Recueillis à l'usage des examens de toutes sortes. Par Paul Blum. 2^e édition. — 146 S. brosch. 3 RM. Verlag Rudolf M. Rohrer, Brünn-Wien-Leipzig.

Der Herausgeber hat im engen Rahmen der gegebenen Möglichkeiten kennzeichnende und inhaltlich sowie formal ansprechende Proben des französischen Schrifttums geboten, die auch im Unterricht als brauchbare Unterlagen für Übungen dienen können.

*

Aschendorffs moderne Auslandsbücherei aus dem Verlage Aschendorff, Münster:

A Selection from the Works of Francis Thompson. Herausgegeben von Dr. W. Grenzmann. 71 S. Text, 28 S. Anmerkungen. Kart. 1,05 RM.

Die Sammlung enthält fünf der schönsten Gedichte Thompsons und sein Essay „Health and Holiness.“

P. Calderon, El Alcalde de Zalamea. Herausgegeben von Dr. Th. Heinemann. 109 S. Text, 32 S. Anmerkungen. Kart. 1,55 RM.

Da das Drama als Lektüre an Universitäten und höheren Schulen dienen soll, ist eine eingehende Einleitung vorausgeschickt.

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In dem Lustspiel wird das Protzertum des reichgewordenen Spießbürgers der Anmaßung und dem überheblichen Stolz des ruinierten Adels gegenübergestellt, der, ohne eigene Verdienste, nur vom Ruhme seiner Ahnen lebt.

*

Aus dem Verlage Moritz Diesterweg, Frankfurt a. M.:

Diesterwegs neusprachliche Lesehefte:

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Französische Schulgrammatik. Von Prof. A. Grund, G. Rothweiler und H. Muser. 3,30 RM.

Deutscher Text zur Bildtext-Lektion

Ein Picknick im Walde —

Allerlei Spaß in und auf dem Wasser

1. Puffer. — 2. Der (Signal-)Stab des Fahrdienstleiters, der das Zeichen zur Abfahrt der Züge gibt. — 3. Der Signalmast. — 4. Der Signalarm steht waagrecht: Halt! Keine Durchfahrt! Die Strecke ist nicht frei! — 5. Andere Stellung des Signals: Durchfahren! Strecke frei! Einfahrt (in den Bahnhof). — 6. Die Kuppelung. — 7. Die Signal-Laterne. — 8. Der Baum-(stamm) mit Borke (Rinde), Ästen, Zweigen und Laub (Blättern). — 9. Der Schatten, die Schattenseite des Baumes. — 10. Das Zelt mit geöffnetem Eingang. — 11. Gestreifter Sonnenschirm. — 12. Adolf der „Dicke“ im Badeanzug ruht sich aus und sonnt sich (nimmt ein Sonnenbad). — 13. Der Frühstückskorb mit den Eßvorräten für das Picknick. — 14. Der Bademantel (das Badecape) — vielleicht auch ein Badelaken? — 15. Der Delphin aus Gummi wird aufgeblasen und schwimmt dann. — 16. Der Ball, ein „Wasserball“. — 17. Eine Insel. — 18. Das Ufer des Sees, der sandige „Strand“. — 19. Rohr, Schilf und Binsen. — 20. Der See; die Wasserfläche (Oberfläche des Wassers), der Wasserspiegel. — 21. Eine Schwimmerin; sie trägt eine Badekappe (aus Gummi).

I. Die Abfahrt. Die Ausflügler auf dem Bahnsteig des Bahnhofs. Die ganze Gesellschaft steigt in den Zug. Sie drängen sich in den Wagen. Die junge Dame dort rechts läuft auf die Wagentür zu. — II. Das Frühstück im Schatten eines Baumes. Die Gesellschaft hat es sich bequem gemacht: alle tragen schon ihr Badezeug. — Das Gabelfrühstück wird eingenommen. Sie haben ein Tischtuch auf dem Boden ausgebreitet und alles Eßbare daraufgestellt. — III. Käte spielt mit Flock. Sie läßt ihn „schön bitte machen!“ — IV. Adolf nimmt ein Sonnenbad. Er liegt flach auf dem Rücken im Sande. Arme und Beine („alle Viere“) hat er von sich gestreckt. Er hat sich da im schönen Sonnenschein zu einem Schläfchen niedergelegt (macht ein „Nickerchen“!). — V. Zwei junge Mädchen im Badeanzug sehen zu, was die andern im Wasser treiben. Eine lehnt sich in den Schatten eines Sonnenschirmes zurück, die andere steht (daneben) und sieht dem (Ball-) Spiel zu. Ihr Bademantel flattert im Winde. — VI. Die Badenden spielen Wasserball. Die eine Partei sucht den Ball durch und hinter die andere zu stoßen. Die Spielenden schreien vor lauter Aufregung ganz laut. — VII. Eine Badende reitet auf einer Gummi-Schwimmblyase in Gestalt eines Delphins. — VIII. Die Badenden bespritzen einander mit Wasser. — IX. Ein Schwimmer schwimmt nach der Insel. — X. Eine Schwimmerin beim Brustschwimmen. — XI. Eine andere läßt sich auf dem Rücken treiben. — XII. Ein Mann macht einen Kopfsprung ins Wasser. Er taucht dabei unter. — XIII. Zwei Männer ringen miteinander (machen einen Ringkampf). Die Ringenden fassen einander um den Leib, und einer versucht den andern zu Boden zu werfen. — XIV. Springen (Weitsprung und Hochsprung). Der Springer trägt ein Turnhemd aus Trikot und kurze Turnhosen (Schwimmhosen). Im Hintergrunde sind drei Zuschauer (zu sehen).

„Wochenende“ — Ein Sonntagsausflug

Wenn man die ganze Woche schwer gearbeitet hat, bringt das Wochenende eine sehr angenehme Abwechslung. In vielen großen Städten sind „Wochenendfahrten“ bereits zu einer allgemein beliebten Gewohnheit geworden. Die Glücklichen, die in der Lage dazu sind, verlassen ihr Heim schon Sonnabends, und je nach dem Geldbeutel gehen sie in einen Gasthof, schlafen in Scheunen auf dem Heuboden oder übernachten im Freien im Zelt. Am Sonntag aber sagen alle, die es irgend einrichten können, der langweiligen alten Stadt mit ihren vielen Häusern und staubigen Straßen Lebewohl und suchen draußen frische Luft, blauen Himmel und schattige Wege.

Wir wollen einmal den Geschwistern Karr auf solch einem Ausfluge folgen. Robert hat sich mit Bekannten aus dem Sprachverein verabredet, dem er angehört. Früh

am Sonntag Morgen, kurz vor der verabredeten Zeit, treffen sie sich auf dem Bahnhof. Einer nimmt die Fahrkarten für die ganze Gesellschaft, und dann gehen alle die Treppe zum Bahnsteig hinauf: ein Häuflein fröhlicher, munterer Leutchen, die sich mächtig darauf freuen, einen vergnügten Tag miteinander zu verbringen. Sobald der Zug einfährt, stürzt alles auf ein freies Abteil zu. Zum Glück finden sie eins, das ganz leer ist, und da reichen die Plätze gerade für sie und Flock, der natürlich auch nicht zu Hause bleiben wollte.

Bald hebt der Stationsvorsteher den Signal-Stab und gibt das Zeichen zur Abfahrt — und fort geht es. Robert stellt mittlerweile seine Schwester und Heinz den andern vor und erwähnt dabei, daß sie gern in den Verein eintreten möchten. Daraufhin werden sie aufgefordert, zum nächsten Beisammensein zu kommen. — Die Fahrt geht in so angenehmer Gesellschaft rasch von statten, und Emmy fühlt sich unter den netten jungen Vereinsdamen bald ganz heimisch. Viele können schon genug Englisch, um allerhand Witze in dieser Sprache zu erzählen, und auch ein paar englische Lieder werden gesungen. Bald steigen sie aus, und nun geht es gleich in den Wald. Das Wetter ist wunderschön; es weht ein leises Lüftchen. Nach einem hübschen Spaziergang durch eine reizende Gegend kommen sie an einen schönen See. Da wird ein kühles und geschütztes Plätzchen im Schatten der Bäume ausgesucht, und nun gibt es ein sehr lustiges Picknick. — Alle greifen tüchtig zu, und dann kommt nach einer kleinen Ruhe- und Verdauungspause das Hauptvergnügen des Tages — ein kühles Bad! Dabei wird allerlei Unsinn getrieben, geplantscht und herumgetollt, und besonders die Damen hört man immerzu juchzen und kreischen. Die richtigen Schwimmer sehen auf solche „kleinen Scherze“ etwas von oben herab; sie nehmen zum Ziel eine Insel mitten im See — und das ist ein ganzes Stück — immerhin zweihundert Meter vom Ufer. Nachher spielt die ganze Gesellschaft Ball, und auch ein Sonnenbad findet großen Anklang, denn ein sonnverbrannter Nacken und ein braunes Gesicht sind die „große Mode...!“

Fremdsprachen-Korrespondenz-Verein

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