

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Editorial and Business Offices Mokotowska 12/4, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 884-40.

Subscription rates — zł. 3.50 quarterly, zł. 13.00 yearly. Foreign — 4 shillings or 1 dollar quarterly, 15 shillings or 3.75 dollars yearly.

Sole member for Poland of the North American Newspaper Alliance P. K. O. 29898.

THURSDAY

JANUARY 24

1935

ROME — AND AFTER?

The Franco-Italian Entente

From Our Special Correspondent
Rome, Jan. 19.

The signing of the Rome agreements last week unquestionably marks a milestone on the European post-war road, and the main question now is whether it is only one of many milestones on the same straight stretch or whether it is perhaps a signpost pointing to a new direction.

One of masterstrokes of Bismarck was admittedly the conclusion of the Dreibund Treaty, thanks to which he seemingly prevented, in case of European complications, a hostile attitude on the part of Italy, in spite of the obvious fact that the aims and interests of Italy and Austria-Hungary in the Adriatic were diametrically opposed, and that a conflict between them was considered to be inevitable. Once again, however, history proved that all pacts or agreements which run counter to the vital, organic needs of a country have no value. Italy decided first to remain neutral in the last war and then, in 1915, in spite of the strenuous efforts of Germany, which sent to Rome one of her ablest diplomats (Prince von Billow), and in spite of the strong influence of pro-German elements in Italy itself, joined the Allied Powers. The latter in the London Treaty undertook to fulfil the essential claims of Italy, with such accretions of territory in the Tyrol, Austria and Dalmatia as to give her a strong strategic frontier in the North and to convert the Adriatic practically into an Italian lake. Moreover, they promised adequate colonial compensations.

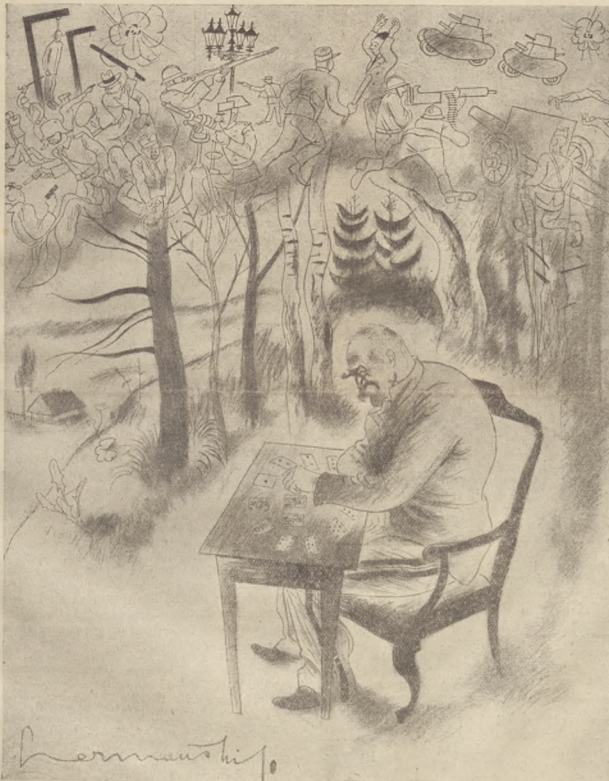
But in consequence of the acceptance by all the Allied and Associated Powers of the principles incorporated by President Wilson in his 14 points, Italy could not obtain at the Peace Conference the promised lands, and the deep disillusionment caused by this failure certainly had a weakening effect on her internal situation, thus contributing in the years 1918-1922 to the enormous increase in power of socialistic and communistic elements. This difficult internal situation naturally had a paralyzing effect on external Italian policy, automatically increasing the nation's dissatisfaction.

Hostility to France

Franco-Italian relations in particular became embittered by the fact that France, realizing the disinterestedness of the U. S. A. in European affairs, and observing the gradual withdrawal of Great Britain from all purely local continental controversies, remained practically alone as the champion and protector of the new or newly aggrandized States, thus directly opposing Italian claims in the Adriatic.

The year 1922 brought a mental change in the Italian situation but did not improve Franco-Italian relations, in spite of clear tendencies in this direction of the Duce

The Marshal's Peace Packs



"Wsi spokojna, Wsi wesola"

Caricature by Zdzisław Czernański.

Reproduced from "Wiadomości Literackie"

himself. Partly because of French foreign policy, which, since 1924, was steadily directed in favour of an understanding with Germany, and a close cooperation with the Little Entente (without taking much into consideration the Italian point of view), and partly because of the internal political situation, which was strongly influenced by elements hostile to Fascist ideas, France neglected the possibility of a *rapprochement* with Italy; and, to a certain degree, provoked more violent attacks from Italy. The situation was exploited in Italy to suit the internal aims of Fascism striving after the development of the nationalistic spirit and preparedness for war.

To weaken the French stand Italy decided also to play the German card, and to support all German claims, with the result that

in the 10-years' struggle between France and Italy Germany was gaining all the time. Thanks only to the Nazi Revolution in Germany, and especially to its repercussions on Austria, the atmosphere between France and Italy changed to such a degree as to make it possible to try for a settlement of all outstanding questions. This has finally resulted in the Rome agreements.

Scope Of The Agreements

These agreements concern:

(1) Territorial arrangements in Europe, of which the Austrian question is the most important, have been cleared up as far as it was possible for France and Italy.

To do so both countries have agreed to defend the territorial *status quo* of Austria, which is entirely natural be-

(Continued on page 2 col 1)

GENEVA — AND AFTER?

The League Meeting

The 84th session of the League of Nations Council closed early this week, but the issues discussed at Geneva remain at the front of Europe's political stage even when the sets change to Berlin, Paris or London.

With the Saar problem settled and friendship between France and Italy re-established through the recent Rome accord, the spotlight again has been centred on the Eastern Pact which was fathered by Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov, of Russia, and sponsored by the late Foreign Minister, Louis Barthou, of France.

Germany and Poland are still holding out their subscriptions to the "Eastern Locarno" idea and their opposition has sidetracked the latest negotiations "to assure general peace in Europe." Solution of the Saar, which was expected to ease the tension between France and Germany, seems at the moment only to have complicated their relations. Germany now apparently holds to a policy of not committing itself in any international negotiations until granted equality in armaments.

Recognition by the major powers of Germany's right to arm is equivalent to a violation of the Treaty of Versailles, of which France is the principal guarantor. But that is Germany's bargaining point and France must decide whether its neighbour's cooperation in the new agreement is worth the price.

French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval is reported to have said that he will begin no conversations with the Germans in regard to the legalization of armaments for them until they join the Eastern Pact.

M. Laval held two conferences in Geneva last week with Colonel Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, but nothing is known from the Polish side what the two statesmen talked about. Colonel Beck, who, because of British trouble, held all conversations in his hotel rooms, has returned to Warsaw. A few days ago it was announced that he would appear before the Sejm on January 25 to explain Poland's foreign policy. Should he keep this date, perhaps Poland's position on the Eastern Pact will be disclosed.

The consensus of French Press comment on the Laval-Beck talks is that Poland's adherence to the Eastern Pact depends upon Germany's membership in it. Colonel Beck, who is supposed to have assured M. Laval that Poland is disposed to adhere to the Rome accord, is reported to have given the French statesman to understand that, without Germany, Poland will sign no multilateral agreements.

In his answer to Colonel Beck, according to the French newspapers, M. Laval pointed out

(Continued on page 2 col 4)

British Industries Fair

The expected early conclusion of a new commercial agreement between Poland and the United Kingdom, and the desirability of expanding trade relations between the two countries, lends special importance to this year's British Industries Fair an announcement of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Important concessions are offered to visitors to the Fair travelling by sea or rail, and British visas, valid for three months, will be granted free of charge to *bona fide* visitors, including their families.

Particulars are available at the nearest British Consulate, or Vice-Consulate, or in the Commercial Secretariat of the British Embassy, Frascati 2, Warsaw.

ROME AND AFTER

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

cause for both countries their aims and interests in this question are identical; either for purely selfish reasons in Italy, or for selfish but patriotic reasons in the Little Entente in France. Other territorial questions which may be grouped under the name "territorial revisionism" do not need to be solved at the expense of interests remaining as they were. Italy did not solemnly renounce, and could not renounce, her claims to the Dalmatian coast, her desire for territorial changes in the Adriatic, nor did she fully disavow of Hungary's claims. France, at the same time, cannot and does not have an immutable principle of *status quo*. The solution of these matters has been simply postponed; which, however is certainly a gain because further aggravation of relations would be useless. But it does not eliminate a revival of antagonistic tendencies under some new strain, just as was the case with the Dreuband Treaty.

(2) In colonial questions France has made to Italy important territorial concessions, and she had to do so because continuous postponement of this agreement in the spirit of the London Treaty embittered Franco-Italian relations and led to extravagant claims and violent speeches.

For France to have these concessions made are important but not disastrous. The cession of territory in Central Africa does not endanger any of her colonial frontiers or communications, the cession of a part of Djibuti Territory does not imperil her maritime communications with Indo-China, and the cession of a part of the world the interests of Great Britain and France are identical, and at no point of the sea route difficulties will be made to create a barrier for the passage of French boats. As to Tunisia, France accepted a certain mortgage in favour of the Italian residents there when she proclaimed her protectorate, and had but to agree to a long continuation of the present situation, mitigated by the Italian undertaking to end it in 30 years.

For the immediate future the agreements may be considered reasonable and the countries concerned, especially on this sector is surely to be expected. Concerning future developments, it may be idle to prophesy at present. Besides the general political situation, a great deal will depend on the demographic trends in France and Italy. The present trend continues. Italy will be forced to look for an outlet for her surplus population, and, if she does not find it in her present sphere of influence, she must again turn to the North Africa, especially as it is hardly conceivable that the present demographic trend in France, which is just sufficient to keep the population stationary, will be radically changed.

(3) As to the scope and possible influence of the Rome agreement on the general European situation, the undertaking of both countries to consult in questions concerning European affairs should result in a great improvement in the whole European atmosphere.

Nearing to Germany

The last-named agreement, of course, does not mean an identification of the views of both countries, but simply that they will endeavour in a friendly way to discuss all pending or new questions, and to find a solution acceptable for both. This does not necessarily improve relations between France and Italy, and at the same time allay the fears of France that, in case of complications with Germany, she might find Italy in the opposite camp. It seems that the necessity to defend Austrian independence has formed a sufficiently strong bond between Italy and France to eliminate such an eventuality for a long period.

As for Great Britain, although she did not arrange the Rome agreements, she has then, through her blessing, and is at present nearer the French standpoint than ever before. A Franco-Italo-British understanding (not agreement) has been brought into being which must increase the possibility of a great improvement in Franco-German relations. Much will depend now, after the Saar plebiscite, on the attitude of Germany herself, but it seems that for internal (mostly economic) reasons she will be inclined to bury for the time being the Austrian question and to seek a rapprochement with France. In this she will certainly meet with a friendly response from Great Britain and Italy, and an early return of Germany to the League of Nations will lead to the Disarmament Conference, seems to be probable. Much clearer will be the situation after the visit of MM. Flandin and Laval to London, where these questions,

THE SEJM

Debate On War Ministry's Budget

The activity of the Sejm is now devoted to discussing the Finance Bill for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1935. The Budget as presented to the Lower House estimates next year's expenditure at 2,132,861,600 zlotys and ordinary revenue at 1,983,743,700 — thus providing for a deficit of 149,117,900 zlotys. The estimates for 1934-5 as passed by the Sejm were: expenditure, 2,184,552,000, ordinary revenue, 1,961,254,000, deficit, 223,298,000 zlotys. The deficits are being met by internal borrowing, the last major operation in this connection being the 6 per cent. National Loan floated in October, 1933, which realized about 340,000,000 zlotys.

The Sejm during the last few days has been debating the War Department's Budget for next year, the estimated expenditure for this Department in 1935-6 being zlotys 761,700,000 — the same as in the present year. In calling attention to the fact that, while Poland's military expenditures, unlike those of most countries, are not to be increased next year, the Budget *rapporteur* stated that the Polish attitude towards disarmament proposals rests unalterably on the principle that reduction in armaments cannot be permitted to imperil the nation's security.

COSTLY INDUSTRIALIZATION

One of the reasons why the Army Budget is high, the *rapporteur* added, is the lack of industrialization, which forces the military authorities to create and operate a whole network of industrial establishments working to supply the Army. In 1918, Poland was left with nothing of any practical use to an army even in time of peace. Roads and railways, barracks and training grounds, were inadequate, or strategically wrong as to direction or location. Moreover, there was no naval base and not a single ton of navy tonnage. The purchase of new navy units, and the better equipment of the naval base at Gdynia, are contemplated in the near future.

The stress which has hitherto been placed on the importance of educating the soldier during his 18 months of service is to be maintained. Those not knowing how to read or write will be given a course corresponding to the three lower grades of a primary school. Barrack training will be reduced to a minimum, field exercises being substituted whenever possible.

The *rapporteur* concluded his report with a survey of the munitions industries, bringing out with

among many others, will be fully discussed. Under present circumstances it is quite possible that the harmonisation of the Italian plan (the Four-Power pact) and the Franco-Soviet idea, (the Eastern Pact) will be tried and may even soon be attained.

THE POSITION OF POLAND

For Poland the present situation is not without difficulties. Her improved relationship with Germany has had as a direct consequence a cooling off in her relations with France. As France at present (after the Rome agreement), and thanks to a better understanding with Great Britain, is less interested in the East European situation, Poland's role must be a little passive, and will largely depend on the intentions of Italy and Great Britain, to compensate the influence of the Little Entente and the Soviet Union. In any case, if from all these diplomatic conversations, meetings and agreements some new European understanding, even if only a temporary one, results and this is quite possible — the year 1935 will witness a decided improvement in the general situation, and will give a much needed respite to all countries.

C. N.

particular emphasis the fact that Poland is fast approaching success in equipping her army entirely from her own resources. Complete self-sufficiency in this field will still require certain expenditures, especially in connection with the navy, but the army is already virtually self-sufficient.

OPPOSITION COMMENT

In the discussion that followed Deputy Langer, of the People's party, expressed his confidence in the scrupulous use of public funds by the War Department, and refrained from any criticism of the expenditures noted in the Budget, although he regarded them as very heavy, considering the present situation of the rural population.

Likewise Colonel Arciszewski (Nationalist) had no critical comment to make against the Budget. He alluded to the expenditures of Germany and France for armaments, and stressed the necessity of appropriating whatever funds the country could afford. He did have certain reservations, however, as to the standard of efficiency reached by the army. "These questions, for example, rise in my mind: Is the equipment and training of the infantry equal to Germany's? How do our tanks compare with England's? Is our artillery on a level with that of France? Is our civilian training system as efficient as similar organizations in Germany or Italy? Our army stands on the highest level of *moral* and training, but its equipment leaves much to be desired. I make no reproach against anyone, seeing that in 15 years we have reached the level that others attained in 1918. The equipment of our infantry, our motorization, and our mass preparedness for national defence, are matters that need to be brought up to date. We have not much time to do it now, possibly 10 months, not longer". The speaker concluded with a request for the Minister of War to outline the programme of the War Department on these points.

FRANCO-POLISH RELATIONS

The next speaker to carry the argument further in this vein was Deputy Czerwinski (Nationalist), who asked what was being done to ensure the defence of the Western frontier, and expressed his anxiety over current rumours that this cardinal problem was being neglected. His speech likewise openly took up the question of Franco-Polish relations, and requested a clear statement as to just how they stood. Hitherto, he stated, "the alliance with France had constituted a stable factor for Poland's security, and, although officially no change has been recognized by any party, the speaker insisted on the need of stating clearly whether or not this factor was still as stable as before. If so, the Budget should remain at a stable figure; if not, it should be adjusted to the new conditions".

The debate was closed by General Skladkowski, the Under-Secretary for War, who opposed the idea of publicly discussing plans for the defence of the nation's frontiers as military folly. As for Franco-Polish relations, he had received no communication whatever, official or unofficial, regarding any change, and added that, in his own feelings as M. Skladkowski, he could observe none.

G. R.

The Duchess of Kent has definite ideas about the decoration of her bedroom at 3, Belgrave Square, which is to be the London residence of herself and the Duke. She has given instructions that the present Director's decoration and furniture is to be removed, and replaced by a colour scheme in bannan-pink and off-white, with furniture of the modern English type.

C. N.

TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT

A Geneva Incident

Miss Earhart's Own Story

The much-talked-of re-announcing of Colonel Beck regarding the refusal of Poland to collaborate with international bodies in connection with the minorities treaties, which created such a world-wide stir when uttered at Geneva on September 13 last, had its first practical effect last Friday. On that day the Council of the League of Nations was studying the complaints of Prince Henry of Pless against the Polish fiscal authorities. The case was discussed in the presence, and with the participation, of M. Komarnicki, the Polish delegate.

The next complaint to be investigated was one coming from representatives of the German minority of Polish Pomerania, and this time M. Komarnicki got up and left the room, returning only when the next case, that of the day's agenda was being considered.

The explanation of these tactics is very simple. The Pless case concerns Upper Silesia, where the bilateral Geneva Convention of 1922 is in force. That Convention provides for equal protection of the national minorities in both the Polish and the German parts of that territory. The Pomeranian complaint, on the other hand, was lodged and investigated on the basis of the Minorities' Treaty of 1919, which is binding on Poland but not on Germany. In that connection the words of Colonel Beck, in which he virtually repudiated the 1919 treaty, might be recalled:

"The Polish Government from this day on will not co-operate with international institutions when it comes to controlling Poland's equitable and just treatment of minorities, until the time when a universal and uniform system of international protection of minority rights has been established"

Youthful Nero

Twenty-year-old Wladyslaw Lichman, after reading "Queen Vadin", by Stenkiewicz, was so impressed by the description of the burning of Rome "while Nero sang" that he organized a group of small boys who began setting farms on fire while their youthful and obviously romantic leader watched the effects with delight and, as he later admitted in the court in Wolowek, indulged in gentle humming while doing so.

There's always one fad or another going the rounds in Hollywood. Just now (aside from owning mink coats) you're nobody unless you have your own bookplate, designed especially for you with the idea of depicting your personality. Among the more interesting bookplates are those owned by Jean Hersholt, Edward Egan, Horton, John Barrymore, Charles Chaplin and Bob Montgomery. Chaplin's is the only one designed with the idea of symbolizing the common human condition. It consists of a small, sad figure, silhouetted against the city's murky skyline.

GENEVA AND AFTER

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

that such a situation would compel France to enter parleys aiming at mutual help pacts with Russia and Czechoslovakia.

No sooner did M. Laval reach his office on the *Quai d'Orsay* than he began to prepare for his trip to London. No time has been set for his conferences with the British Minister, Sir John Simon, but it is believed that they will take place about the end of the month. The question of legalization of German armaments, the Rome accord and the Eastern Pact will be the main points in the London talks.

F. S.

(Miss Amelia Earhart, the famous American aviator has created a new record by being the first person to fly solo across the Pacific. On Saturday, January 12, she flew from Honolulu to Oakland, California, a distance of 2,400 miles in 18 hours. In the following dispatch Miss Earhart describes her great achievement in a tone of attractive modesty. Three years ago Miss Earhart set up a record by being the first woman to fly alone across the Atlantic.)

BY AMELIA EARHART
Oakland, California
January 16.

It seems more difficult for me to describe the flight I have just made from Honolulu to Oakland than to make it. I only know I sat a long time and got exceedingly dirty. What my sensations were during the trip, I cannot tell. Anyone who wishes to know should attempt such folly for himself. Certainly I did not experience nervousness, knowing well enough to save whatever nervousness I might have for the time when it would be necessary.

My chief thought at this moment is that I am in Oakland while my husband is on the high seas making for San Francisco, vastly irritated at my having taken such a short cut and leaving him to travel the long way.

On Thursday night I felt that my Lockheed Vega plane was ready and the pilot in condition. So on Friday afternoon I rested while mechanics loaded 500 gallons. By 4 o'clock I was ready. I wanted to escape again and final farewells, so I let people think it was to be a test take-off, though I was determined to head for California if all went well.

It was 4.45 p.m. Honolulu time when I left, and at 5 (o'clock) I saw Makapuu Point, the last island outpost, fade into the distance. There were clouds all about and I was in the clouds all night. The moon shone brilliantly until midnight and there were millions of stars, seemingly near enough for me to touch them.

I flew at an average height of 8,000 feet and ran through many rain squalls. Much of the time the water was hidden by small, woolly clouds. I had no really bad weather any time, and the greatest hazard I had to overcome was the criticism heaped on my head for even contemplating the flight. Such criticism was entirely unwarranted, and the effect it had on me was a physical strain more difficult to cope with than fatigue. Yet I never experienced any actual nervousness.

(Opposition to the flight was due to Mr. Ulm's recent death while trying to cross the same stretch of water making an attempt to escape under the fact that her machine had only one engine).

My charts showed alternate courses. I picked the direct route to Oakland as being shorter by 150 miles. Favorable weather enabled me to stick to this course throughout. I had three compasses and three clocks, and my radio-telephone proved almost miraculously accurate. I wasted some time in the course of 18 hours flying because the type of compass I used proved difficult to follow at night, and, feeling I was losing time, I throttled down to save petrol. My normal speed is 160 miles an hour, but I averaged about 140.

For food I carried tomato juice, hot cocoa, sandwiches, hard-boiled eggs, chocolate and water, but all took was a sip of tomato juice and one hard-boiled egg. I really was not hungry at all. As a rubber bag had a forced desiccated, I carried a collapsible rubber bag, which could be inflated from a cylinder of compressed carbon-dioxide. In addition I wore a lifejacket similarly arranged.

(Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland, and by North American Newspaper Alliance elsewhere.)

Marcea Semblich

A. SHORT MEMOIR

By Louise Llewellyn Jarecka

Marcella Semblich, whose death in New York was announced last week, was to me one of the magic names of my generation. The thought of it, together with the names of the Methu, Lilian Gordon and half-dozen others, and of all they stood for, put sparkle and lustre into my young life. Marcella Semblich at her best is most of her principal roles: Queen of the Night in *Magie Flute*, Suzanna in *Figaro*, Rosina in *The Barber*, Glis in *Rigoletto*, heard her in *Traviata*, Lucia, and as Mimì in *Bohème*. I heard the last two concerts she ever gave and, as her pupil, I studied the roles of Glis, Mimì, Marcella and many Italian, French and German arias and songs. Very early I verified for myself the fact that she was not only a first-rate singer but also a first-rate actress. She possessed the colour range and expressional gift that Semblich had, and that no one surpassed her for grandeur of style and authentic musical feeling. If she had been a man—not a singer—she might have been a great conductor, so broad was her grasp. It is known that Semblich at and Violant that was professionally exact and sure.

The first musical contact of a young person with Semblich was like some great initiation. Even to hear her advanced pupil sing *Voilà ce que sapete* from Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro*, a Handel aria, or that of *Mimì* in the third act of *Bohème*, for example, was to recognize the highest possibilities of creative interpretation. In her "school" was never a distorted or exaggerated or anachronistic rhythmic deviation in aria, song or passage. With just and immaculate phrases, built arching and structures, and rhythmic devices always readily recalled. Hers was singing even in its most exalted and restless moments that induced a certain awe in the listener—the repose that accompanies artistic conviction.

During the years that Semblich was a sovereign figure in that atomy musical capital, the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, she was one of the few to whose name no scandalous legends clung, and she probably was the only Polish profession who never was known to utter a derogatory word against a colleague.

Her discretion was in itself a fine art.

Early Triumphs

Poland knows better than I do the early history of Semblich-Kochanska. As they call her here, the little daughter of a country organist, who followed her studies at the Lwów Conservatory where Stengel was her master and professor, and then returned to become her husband. Then there was the study in Italy under the great Lamperti, and the return to sing for the first time in Poland, an operatic stage in the city of her girlhood, Lwów, under the baton of Director Henryk Jarecki, who called her the greatest prima donna Poland had ever produced. She was always grateful for this first big recognition and told me of it when I met her in New York. Some five years later, Triumph was hers then in Warsaw. In Italy, in Germany and finally in America, which harboured her tenaciously and jealously during the last long period of her life.

Indeed, it was not only because of her voice, her art and her fame that she became one of America's best-loved singers, but also because of the innate personal dignity and distinction that won for her everywhere, and that her friends and the highest protection the country could offer to an artist.

A Scene in Chicago

That dignity was probably never more severely tested and never more imposing than at a Chicago *matinée* one day in the year 1933. The Metropolitan Company was giving a season of opera at the Auditorium, and Semblich was cast in the title role of the Night in *The Magic Flute*. Fritz Scheff a new importation from Vienna, was also a member of the Company, and had to sing some of the lighter roles. She was very pretty, young and charming, and she gave so infectious and delightful a performance that the Night in *The Magic Flute* was applauded to the echo. The end of this scene was Semblich's "cue," and the Queen of the Night glided on to the stage in black and glittering majesty. Discreet opera goes began to "sh" the riotous, self-appointed clique, but all to no avail. The applause continued. As a matter of fact, a portion only of the audience was rowdily bent upon a repetition of the Papageno comedy, while the other half was respectfully awaiting the appearance of its beloved Semblich.

But altogether the effect was bad and Semblich was offended. She stood a very long while to the right of the stage near the wings waiting for the applause to cease. She stood absolutely motionless and rigid. Then she slipped silently away more potently than she had ever done. Now the applause rose to *fortissimo*, all Semblis finally, cries mingled with clapping of hands until throats were hoarse, but no one of the audience was expected appearance had sold out the great house. Fully fifteen or twenty minutes were consumed by this un-programmed dramatic interlude. At least the minute and piquant Fritz re-appeared, ran down

to the foot-lights and called out: "She's gone home!" And to me this is one of the bitter disappointments of my early life, as I had far from taken to the opera especially to hear Semblich for the first time.

Her Life in America.

No musical judgement was more respected in America than Semblich's. She lived, surrounded by every comfort, luxury and beauty. Her apartment was always kept filled with flowers sent fresh from the gardens and greenhouses on the Long Island estate of a well-known millionaire banker and his wife were her chief pleasures. But Semblich paid for her luxuries at the cost of diligent effort up to within a short time before her death. She was said to be occupying her accustomed seat in the Juillard Musical Foundation for her work as head of the voice department for forty thousand dollars a year from the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia, to which city she made the two-hour journey twice a week. Besides this she held a salary a certain number of private pupils.

Almost all the eminent sopranos, including Jeritta and Frieda Hempel, worked with Semblich during their American seasons, sometimes remaining over to follow her for her summer camp at Lake Placid in Lake George. She was loyal to her old pupils, always granting them generous advice and criticism before their public concerts, and always occupying her accustomed seat in the fifth row of the parquet. After the concert she was the first to congratulate and criticize the performance with expert and helpful comments. At the time I first met Semblich her husband, Professor Stengel, was still alive, but he died in an aged condition. He acted until the last as her personal representative, listening in on all pupils' auditions, taking a keen interest in their progress, and, in the end, saving and protecting her at every turn. His death was shockingly sudden—blood poisoning resulting from what seemed to be an ordinary eruption or pimple on his face. I remember always her tender and inconsolable grief as she spoke to me of *her dear dear* who had been master, husband, lover and protector to her.

I remember her poor, bent, mourning figure, beside his bier, and the lofty solemnity her feeling gave to his obsequies. At this time friends came to her in response to her loneliness, but she continued to live in her own apartment with her German *Fidèle Femme de chambre* who sacrificed to live with her, and Miss Juliet de Coppel, the young woman whose wealthy family had befriended Semblich for many years, ever since they had met her acquaintance in Switzerland long before the war. Miss de Coppel moved into Madam Semblich's apartments a short time after Stengel's death and remained her inseparable companion throughout the following years. It was this love of the mother that brought her into contact with Semblich's son whom she married a few years ago after his arrival in America.

Close of a Great Career.

Semblich's last concert took place in the autumn of 1916. It was the first of a recital series she was to give of folk songs of all lands in in English languages, for she was a remarkable polyglot. Nearly all her pupils had taken tickets for the series. She had given a concert in Carnegie Hall about six months before which had been a brilliant success, so we looked forward with unmitigated excitement to this most recent event.

Aeolian Hall was crammed half an hour before the door opened back-stage for the family and the press. She invariably wore either black or grey, which she considered the only suitable colours for a concert appearance. In her dress she was as perfect as she was in the art and form that had made her supreme among singers. All her perfection and differentiation of style were there, the inimitable intelligence, the command of phrase and content, everything except the first essential—the mechanism of the mechanism. The chords did not respond. Most singers in her position would have let the first concert of the season go as a *succès d'estime*, and taken a share of being "in voice" for the next one. But not Semblich. Without hesitation she cancelled the remaining recitals of the series the next morning, and the money returned to the subscribers. Taking chances was not to be considered by an artist whose long career had symbolized mastery of voice, of art, of self.

Americans will be interested to know that the fastest means of reaching the United States from Poland by Cabin-class ships is via Hamburg on the S/S Manhattan or S/S Washington of the United States Lines.

NEWS ITEMS

M. Kazimierz Junosza-Stepowski, one of the two or three great Polish actors of the old school, has had to leave suddenly the cast of Prandelli's *Henry IV*, which has had such a successful revival. He is suffering from blood poisoning of the hand and arm, and reports on his condition are not far from reassuring. On Sunday night the patient was operated on by Dr. M. Srokowski and Dr. Krolowicz, but it may be still some days before a definite improvement is recognized.

In the town of Czładzi, near Sosnowiec, an incoherent man was being paid a regular monthly allowance by the town authorities towards the maintenance of a mentally deficient relative for whom there was no room in the nearest asylum. The weak-minded fellow died recently and the subsidy was stopped. The family, however, did not take it "lying down" but created quite a row, demanding further payment as, so they quite rightly remarked, they had not given up the maintenance for three months' notice. Who was to give the notice, however, has not been made clear.

The Warsaw Municipal Court number 8 heard, on January 17, a libel action brought by the Standard-Nobel Company against a former member of the firm, Leon Ejenfeldt. The hearing has been adjourned for the accused to call additional witnesses.

Ejenfeldt, it is stated, has been employed by the Standard-Nobel since 1931 as manager of sales, first in Katowice, and then in Łódź. He was discharged on March 31, 1934, because of non-compliance with the instructions of his superiors and his alleged groundless accusations of embezzlement frequently made against employees of the firm. His dismissal is further stated, was partly caused by Ejenfeldt's behaviour which offended the national feelings of his fellow-workers. In this connection *the Kurjer Łódzki* attacked Ejenfeldt in an article published on January 23, 1934, entitled "A Home-Bred Hitler." Ejenfeldt sued *the Kurjer Łódzki* and the *Łódź* circuit court acquitted Mr. Rachalewski. Later Ejenfeldt applied to the management of the Standard-Nobel Company to be taken back to work, but was refused; whereupon, it is charged, he wrote a chapter of hundreds of hising pamphlets to customers, employees, competing firms and various institutions. This has caused the present case in which the penal code is invoked.

New regulations regarding the sale of milk in Warsaw are now being enforced. The selling of milk from, or in, open containers is strictly prohibited. The required legal minimum of fat for milk is 3.5 per cent. Milk, which has been proved bacteriologically unsafe, must be destroyed, while thin milk, which has been colored with an innocuous dye, will be returned to the dairy farm or to the wholesale firm. The new regulations provide for heavy fines.

In the lovely church of St. Jacob in Torun, when doing certain repairs in the apse, the masons discovered some lovely mural paintings dating from about 1350. They are beautifully preserved, having for centuries been covered by many coats of whitewash. It is a known fact that most of Poland's Gothic churches at the time of their erection were covered with polychrome decoration, but practically no vestiges of those paintings are to be found. The Torun discovery is therefore of great importance from a historical and artistic point of view.

The Polish Central Statistical Bureau gives interesting data on diminished incomes during the "crisis" years. Since 1929, the last prosperous year, the average income has decreased by 25 per cent., investment returns (in the meaning of the Polish "inwestycje") by 64 per cent., consumption by 19 per cent., consumption of industrial products by the agricultural population by 43 per cent., by town inhabitants 13 per cent., and the income of urban labourers by 22 per cent. The first signs of improvement were noticed in the early part of 1934.

Fashion Notes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

(Copyright by THE WARSAW WEEKLY.)

PARIS, JAN. 19

The latest creations show a marked tendency toward plain skirts and elaborate bodices. Particular care is given to frame the head in fanciful collars and artistic draperies which, by the way, may be easily changed to suit feminine caprice and thus give diverse "touches" to the same frock.

The accompanying drawing shows a black tea gown with slightly bulging sleeves and original brocade *baovar* (or leather). This *baovar* may be substituted by the so-called *gorge de pigeon* (pigeon throat) which is an elegant innovation ornamenting the front of the blouse.

navy blue or steel gray, with a touch of colour round the throat. Fancy buttons are greatly in vogue: wooden buttons with a similar buckle, or leather buttons with a broad leather belt. The *tailleur* leaves a free choice for the length of the coat, ranging from extremely short jackets to three-quarter length coats, closely-fitted at the waist. Dinner gowns are chiefly made of *faïlle* (a kind of taffeta) or *moiré*, preferably black, indigo blue or dark lilac. Like most frocks nowadays of whatever style, they show very little neck in view, however they continue to be cut low at the back. Dinner gowns are accompanied by tiny toques, ornamented with an exquisite *croise* or *paradis*.

Ball dresses may be definitely classed into two categories those resembling close-fitting dinner frocks, but accompanied by a small train, and the "1880", with a round or square *decollété*, ample skirts and small sleeves. White and aquamarine blue as well as a peculiar tinge of orange, are prevalent for taffetas, net and satin. Dull silver brocades, with minute designs, are likewise most effective, or black *crêpe marocain*, decorated with spangles. Opera cloaks still favour ermine and silver foxes. Short fur capes may be worn both with evening and afternoon gowns. M. K.



The stuff hat, in brown and yellow check, in becoming curves that dip towards the face, and with scarf to match is smart while we are waiting for real spring modes. The hat of dark felt should now have a pale quill to give it a clean and light appearance. The "gob" or American sailor, in soft felt, silk edge turned up sheer all round, is in pastel shades with a gold clasp on the left side of the brim. Capes for the spring are legion, some of shoulder length looking like chain mail; there are copies to the waist and also to the ankle, of satin, velvet or cloth. Series of three or four little capes also form the loose, long sleeves of "hostess gowns". With shoulder capes of ostrich feathers go ostrich feather wigs to match; a scarlet "set" is striking with a close-fitting black gown.

The rage for galas and parties is silver, in lamé, sequins or the new stiff silver tulle, with short red, blue, or emerald velvet jackets.

If you are fashionable and truly 1935, your scent should harmonise with your flower-decorations. The most sought after scents of the moment are Roman hyacinth and freesia, lily-of-the-valley and stephanotis, because it is these flowers that are being used most for table-decoration just now.

Pure flower essences that were on the fashionable perfumers lists in St. James' a 200 years ago are back in the mode for Jubilee debutantes. Honey-suckle, jasmine and carnation are the most popular of these perfumes.

Bank Amerykański w Polsce S. A.

The American Bank of Poland

KRÓLEWSKA 3

WARSAWA

CABLE ADDRESS: "AMBANK"

BANKING AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSCATED

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

FAMOUS PAINTERS

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE STYKA BROTHERS

The brothers Adam and Tade Styka, world famous respectively for their colonial and portrait work, are at present visiting their home in Warsaw for the first time in several years. It is, in fact, eight years since Tade Styka was last here — eight years in which he has acquired fame and wealth — not only as the world's fastest portrait painter but as one who is at the very top of his profession.

The Styka brothers, who claim Lwow as their "home town", are not easy of access, but they "let down the bars" a day or two ago to receive a representative of *The Warsaw Weekly* in their Chlodna apartment which contains works of

pine; Peggy Joyce (this portrait was awarded first prize at the Warsaw Zacheta a few days ago); Josephine Baker; Gladys Cooper — in fact, a whole album-full of people whose names are household words. And Tade Styka is still only on the threshold of his career. He and Adam will return to Paris in a few days, where important work awaits them, on the completion of which Tade will go back to his studio on Central Park South, New York.

Tade Styka, working under pressure, can complete a full-sized portrait in one sitting — which means about 2½ hours — but he does not like to do so because the intense and sustained concentra-

The New Constitution

The Constitutional Reform Bill, voted by the Sejm on January 20, 1934, and sent to the Senate on March 12, was passed in amended form by the Upper House on January 10, 1935. As voted by the Sejm, the new Constitution was so different from all the known nineteenth and twentieth century models as to make it quite startling. The changes, made by the Senate, however, are of a nature to enable the measure to be brought more in line with those of other countries; a good deal being left to be decided later either by the President, who, being given special powers, would establish the whole of the electoral system and its working, or else by the newly-elected Sejm. The Bill, in its present form, cannot even be referred to as a frame; it is only the material from which a frame might be made. The Sejm, according to the still existing Constitution, has not the right to make further alterations in the Bill — it can only accept or reject the Senate amendments.

The Polish Press comments very widely on the subject. The CZAS, one of the only two conservative papers having any real influence on public opinion in this country — a paper which for the last eighty — six years has never been anything less than excellent — is the only daily of the non-opposition type to come forward, whenever necessary, with criticism which is both constructive and courageous.

Commenting on the apparent lack of public interest in the new Constitution, the CZAS goes on to cite two reasons:

1. The remoteness of the reform from the immediate worries of daily life;

2. The fluidity in conceptions of, and attitudes toward, the problems of government.

Concerning the second:

Even the ablest specialists cannot foretell whether the present text of the Constitution will not in a few years undergo further change. The framers reckoned with this possibility, and so provided for a simpler procedure of amendment, applicable in certain cases.

Although the new Constitution roused no unusual enthusiasm, neither did it meet with any opposition, and that is important. No enthusiasm is sought for. What is wanted is not a straw-fire blaze of feeling, but a sober adjustment of the people to the new system, an adjustment that will come through only after a period of time. But the fact that the new Constitution is adapted to the realities of present-day Poland, a fact borne out by the abolition of the right of universal suffrage, gives reason to hope that this thorough adjustment will be reached soon, and that the January Constitution will cement a permanent foundation of our State.

The *Kurjer Codzienny* — 5 Gr., which is well qualified to voice

Railway Notes

Speaking before the Finance Committee of the Sejm on the Budget for 1935-6, the Minister of Communications stated that normal railway passenger rates are paid by only 20 per cent. of all passengers, the other 80 per cent., having the right to various reductions. The 20 per cent. pays 66 per cent. of all money received from the sale of passenger tickets. In other words, 80 per cent. of all passengers travel on the privileged tariff, and they bring in only 34 per cent. of the money received for passenger traffic.

Regarding the contract awarded last year to the Westinghouse Brake and Saxon Signal Co., Ltd., of Great Britain, the Minister pointed out that the railway administration decided on these brakes because they bring economies to the railways, which economies allow payments for certain other expenses. In this way the economies realized are being returned to the public.

the opinion of what might be termed "the man in the street", comments in a singularly sane tone:

The fiction that was the March Constitution has been swept out of Polish life, and with it all empty talk on the theories of government that so often distracted attention from more essentially important matters.

Now, since we have formally accepted the new Constitution, perhaps the legislative and government will get down to business on economic problems and straighten out our economic and social life!

The *Gazeta Warszawska*, the chief organ of the National Democratic Party, expresses apprehension over the powers now conferred on the President:

And with such tremendous powers the president is not constitutionally responsible. He answers for his actions only to God and posterity. Even his indirect responsibility to the State Tribunal, appointed by him entirely, is defeated inasmuch as all his acts need the endorsement of his ministers; that is to say, the new plan differentiates from among the President's official acts, the so-called "personal authorities" (prerogatives) that the President exercises alone, without the signature of the particular ministers responsible.

Not intending, at this time, to go into a more minute appraisal of this system, we cannot, however, silently pass over a fundamental question: is the President, with authority to wield such tremendous powers, really so completely independent and will he be able himself to exert these powers in practice?

This important question is decided negatively in advance by the circumstances of the election. The electoral assembly will consist of 75 electors chosen by the Sejm and Senate, the leaders of the so-called "party" authorities (the President, the Premier, the Chief Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court, and the General Inspector of the National Defense).

In the execution of the authorities delegated to him by the Constitution the President will be obliged to lean on the government and on organs subordinate to him, a circumstance that will undoubtedly lead to a rank growth of embarrassing bureaucracy.

Miners' wages

The socialist daily *Robotnik* discusses the recent Anglo-Polish coal agreement (for the regulation of exports and for improving export prices) from the Polish miners' standpoint:

The competition in coal exports between Poland and England cost millions of zlotys to the consumers and miners. The mine-owners and the Government subsidize the miners as consumers, when lowering wages and marking up the domestic price of coal, that when a coal agreement was made between Poland and England the right of the miners to share in the profit would be recognized.

The capitalists, however, are now claiming all the profits for themselves.

Although the productivity of the miner's work has grown from 2,255 kilograms in 1930 to 1,744 kilograms in 1934 at the same time his wages per ton of coal mined have fallen from 928 to 540 zlotys, while the charges of administration have been lowered only by 0.10 zlotys. These figures show plainly the whole misery of the miners, which has been added to by the decline in the number of those employed from 134,000 in 1929 to 56,000 at present.

Flood Relief

The All-Polish Flood Relief Committee, which was formed at the end of July last when large parts of West Prussia and Pomerania were devastated by floods, has issued a statement of its activities to December 31, 1934.

It is the aim of the Committee to feed the victims of the disaster until the new crops have been harvested, i.e., until July or August next; to help in sowing and cultivating the devastated territories, and to supply fodder for the livestock. The required supplies amount to 26,000 tons of grain, 17,000 tons of potatoes and 42,000 tons of fodder.

Economic leadership

There was published in last week's issue a summary of an address by Dr. Henryk Gruber on "World Problems" The *Wizcior Warszawski* makes the following comment on Dr. Gruber's observations:

It is timely to emphasize the close connection between the period of "leaders" in the world and the economic crisis. However different various countries was the transition from Parliament and democracy to the "leader" system, and however different may have been the causes — there is no doubt that the economic crisis was everywhere the common underlying cause. The more it takes on the aspect of an economic war, waged by everybody against everybody else, the more insistently it suggests to the various nations the need to introduce into their administration and economic life a military system of organization. Is it not characteristic that both in Italy and Germany the banks and heavy industry were the ones to back the "leaders"?

In spite of the fact that both Fascism and Hitlerism have many elements in common with socialism, and therefore hostile to capitalism, the capitalists of both countries have supported the new political movements and their "leaders" seeing in them a guarantee against anarchy and communism inside the country, and a strong reaction against economic attacks from outside.

Fighting the crisis is the task of the whole nation. The "leaders", with the one exception of Roosevelt, mostly abstain from committing themselves personally to any one of the economic front. Perhaps it is their circumspection which persuades them to maintain so passive a behaviour. On the economic front, however, they are not so reticent as on the political. Whatever may be said and done, there can be no doubt about one thing: the "leader" may create better or worse conditions of a political nature for the development of an economic life, but the very substance of this development is the joint effort of the whole nation.

In the economic domain something more is required than orders and discipline. There must be confidence and initiative. It is in that connection that we come across grave conflicts both in theory and in practice existing between the new political system and the normal course of economic development. These systems always breed different forms, essentially the same tendency towards government control, which as a remedy against the crisis is frequently worse than the ailment itself.

Before the reasons for those conflicts are removed, political and economic form of life will have changed several times.

The Saar plebiscite

The possible consequences of Germany's victory in the Saar plebiscite are listed by the *Czas* under five headings:

(1) The strengthening of Hitler's Government. (2) The strengthening of National Socialism *vis-à-vis* the Reichswehr. (3) The increase of *Anschluss* tendencies in Germany. (4) Closer contact with France; Germany's return to the League of Nations; and serious disarmament discussions. In a word, German policy will become more radical, a strong government being always less radical than a weak one because it does not need to fight for its own establishment. (5) An increase in the attractions of Hitlerism. It will also increase in Poland. Our National Democrats, whose affection for Hitlerism suffered a sharp setback in the middle of the year, will find renewed hope for their nationalistic activities.

Up to the present time the Committee has succeeded in collecting 16,000 tons of grain, 57,000 tons of potatoes and only 6,000 tons of fodder. The Committee also has received 281,000 zlotys in cash, 4,500,000 zlotys in agricultural products and 514,000 zlotys in other goods — total 14,205,615, while the needs are estimated at not less than 26,700,000 zlotys.

Considering the very acute distress which prevails at present in many parts of Poland, every million given in flood relief seems like an individual miracle; but, on the other hand, it is most depressing to think that only half of the required help has been obtained so far.

BANK GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO

(NATIONAL ECONOMIC BANK)

JEROZOLIMSKA 1, WARSAW.

Telegraphic Address: KRAJOBANK, WARSAW.

Paid-up Capital: Zl. 150,000,000

Reserve Fund: Zl. 72,900,000

Total of Balance Sheet, as on October 31, 1934

Zl. 2,156,158,896.

19 Branches in Poland. Correspondents all over the world.

HANDLING OF BANKING TRANSACTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



Adam Styka



Tade Styka

their father — himself a famous painter and the tutor of the two brothers — which are virtually priceless.

While Adam, who specializes in sun paintings, has been commissioned by the French Government on work which has recently taken him to Africa, India and other tropical lands, Tade has been active in Italy, France and the United States. A list of the celebrities whose portraits Tade has done since the war speaks eloquently for itself: the Crown Princes of Italy; the mother of President Roosevelt; Colonel and Mrs. House; M. Ignacy Paderewski; Marshal Foch; General Weygand; William Randolph Hearst; Miss Marion Davies and Pola Negri; Titta Ruffo; Chalia-

tion which is necessary leaves him completely exhausted. But when a portrait painter collects as much as \$30,000 from one client — \$30,000 fees, of course, do not come every week, the average being nearer to \$15,000 — a state of exhaustion now and then does not become intolerable.

Tade was very generous in his praise of American portrait painters, whose work on the whole he considers to be quite up to the best European standards, and he modestly attributed his own success in the United States to the taste of Americans for something new and different. One has only to see how Tade puts hands on canvas to appreciate what is meant by something new and different.

Minister of Esthonia

The newly appointed Minister of Esthonia, M. Hans Markus, was received by the President of the Republic on January 18 and presented his Letters. The usual protocol was observed.

TO REMIND YOU that Bus

"E" has changed its route. From Plac Trzech Krzyży, instead of turning down Wspólna, it goes down Jerozolimka past the Station.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE COLLEGE

PLAC ZBAWICIELA

registration begins this week for semester beginning February 4 and 5. Registration fee zl 5.— Tuition zl —50. Tel. 845-95

Subscription form

Any reader desiring to become a subscriber to *The Warsaw Weekly* is invited to fill up the subscription form below and return it, with remittance, to Publisher, *The Warsaw Weekly*, Mokotowska 12/4, Warsaw, Poland.

NAME

ADDRESS

The subscriptions rates are given on page 1.

Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Jan. 15	Jan. 22
BONDS (in percentage of par)						
Stabilisation 7's, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	71.00
Conversion 5's, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.25	61.25
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	76.00
4 1/2% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	48.50
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	61.25
SHARES (in zlotys per share)						
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	97.00
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	42.00
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	18.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.10
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	13.10
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.00	9.00	15.00	14.50

Seeing London

BY JOAN LITTLEFIELD

Copyright by THE WARSAW WEEKLY and the North American Newspaper Alliance.

London, Jan. 19.

Visitors to London this year should time their holidays for May or June, for in those months not only is the Season at its height, but England will be gay with Royal Jubilee celebrations.

On May 6, the twenty-fifth anniversary of King George's accession to the Throne, a chain of beacon fires will mark the length and breadth of the country. On that day, too, His Majesty, with the Queen, will drive in State to St. Paul's Cathedral for a special Thanksgiving Service. Many visiting Princes, Prime Ministers and Ambassadors will take part in this historic Royal Procession.

Because of the Jubilee celebrations in May, the first two Courts of the Season will take place in March, while the third and fourth Courts will be held in usual time in June and July. There will be the Derby and Ascot race meetings; the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships; the International Horse Show; the Aldershot Tattoo, and the Hendon Air Pageant, which the King hopes to attend in person this year.

In May, there will be the Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia; the opening of the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition; and Jubilee celebrations in every district. During those months, too, there will be a number of big Charity Balls.

On Jubilee night itself, it is estimated that in West End hotels and restaurants alone, there will be from 15,000 to 20,000 people dancing. The Grosvenor House ice rink has now been turned into what is probably the largest ballroom in Europe. The floor is 15,000 square feet in area and a thousand couples can dance on it at one time, the music being carried everywhere by concealed loud-speakers.

A New Art

Mrs. Bella Wright of London has created a new art. She makes miniature scenes in wax, which can be used as table-decorations or a new form of ornament. One design, standing scarcely a foot high, comprises a circus, complete with acrobats in scarlet wax in the midst of a pyramid "turn". Another represents an English village, with trees and people and old-world houses and shops and a winding street which by an ingenious background of unseen mirrors appears to go on forever.

Mrs. Wright came upon this idea when playing with some discarded coloured wax to amuse her children. She had tried painting and sculpture, but this new medium attracted her most. All the wax scenes are placed in glass cases, and may be lit by electricity if this is desired.

Currency Restrictions

There have been circulated in the press certain rumours to the effect that some Chambers of Commerce were drawing up a plan for currency restrictions to be submitted to the Government. The semi-official press agency "Iskra" denies vehemently these rumours, stating that the problem does not present itself just yet. The misunderstanding arose most likely in connection with proposals concerning clearing arrangements which are being studied by the Chambers of Commerce.

Such clearing arrangements are now in operation in France, Belgium, Germany, Holland and several other countries, and are meant to enable exporters shipping goods to countries with currency restrictions to have cash returns from their operations.

SOCIETY

The Turkish Ambassador and Mrs. Ferit held a brilliant reception at the Embassy on Wednesday. The guests included almost the entire Diplomatic Corps and many other distinguished members of Warsaw society.

The Norwegian Minister and Mrs. Ditleff left Warsaw on Friday for Oslo, where they expect to remain for a week.

Colonel Albert Gilmore entertained on Monday for dinner Mr. John Cudahy, the American Ambassador, Mr. J. F. de Barros Pimentel, the Brazilian Minister, Captain and Mrs. Laparra, Major and Mrs. Slobos, Mrs. Frankowska, Colonel Diaconescu, and General and Mrs. Schindler.

Miss Grace Humphrey, the author of "Poland the Unexplored" entertained on Saturday afternoon with a tea for Mr. and Mrs. J. Klahr Huddle, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Lane, Mrs. Henryk Kozłowski, and Mr. Józef Stawkowski.

Mr. R. O. Mennell, of London, arrived in Warsaw Sunday evening. Mr. Mennell intends to remain for a week or ten days.

Mr. G. Hyna returned to Warsaw on Saturday, after a three weeks visit in London.

Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Carpenter entertained with a tea on Friday afternoon. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Houghton, Mrs. W. Roberts, Miss Flora MacPherson, Miss Ross, Mrs. Beatrice Flynn, Miss Hours, Mrs. W. Skoraczewska, Mr. T. Hudson, Mr. E. Sykes, and the Rev. M. Parsons.

The Bridge Tournament held at the Austrian Legation on Monday, in aid of the Society St. Vincent and Paul and the "Austrian Winter Assistance Fund", was a great success. There were sixteen tables netting a profit of about a thousand zlotys.

Mr. Edmund J. Dorsz of Detroit, American Foreign Service Officer, has arrived in Warsaw and assumed his duties as Vice Consul at the American Consulate General in Japan for a number of years. Just before coming to Warsaw he flew across the Gulf of Mexico to take charge of the Belize, British Honduras, Consulate, and flew back again after a period of two weeks under special temporary assignment by the State Department.

Summoned to the United States by the grave illness of his father, Vice Consul John F. Stone, of the American Consulate General, left Monday evening for his home at Wayne, Pennsylvania.

The Ball of the Polish-American Society, of which mention was made in our previous issue, appears to be a keenly anticipated event, judging by the interest being shown in it by the American Ambassador at the Hotel Europe, and other social circles of Warsaw.

It will be remembered that the Ball will be held under the patronage of H. E. The American Ambassador at the Hotel Europe, on January 26.

In conjunction with the Ball, members of the Committee of Hosts will gather at tea in the home of Baroness Helen Lesser-Koszykowa 11-B, Warsaw, on Thursday, January 24, at 5 P. M.

Polish Cuisine (No. 1)

While in most countries soup is just an opening to a meal and has not much significance, in Poland soups are real dishes, almost the heart of them. They are usually served with forcemeat balls or boiled or baked meat dumplings. There exist in Poland three kinds of soups unknown in most countries: the first, acid soups made with either sour cream or fermented vegetable juice; the second, ice-cold soups; the third, fruit soups.

Barszcz is perhaps the best of the acid soups. It can be prepared in many ways, but the most famous is that obtained from fermented beets. Here is one of the simplest methods: For four people take

- 2 1/2 c. bouillon
- 1 tsp. minced onion
- 1 c. minced beets
- 1 tsp. minced parsley
- 1 c. minced carrots
- 1 tsp. chopped fennel
- 1/2 c. baked beets
- 1 tsp. powdered sugar
- Salt, pepper and fermented beet juice.

The Juice from fermented beets can be obtained from either raw or cooked beets, which are peeled, minced and put into a stone jug over covered with hot water. If bread crumbs are added to the process, the juice is made quicker, and when combined with beet the desired stage of fermentation is reached in forty-eight hours.

Slice the beets, beets and heat in the fermented beet juice. Sprinkle the carrots and beets with sugar, and add to the soup. Boil the parsley with pepper to the boiling bouillon. Combine the two mixtures; taste; if not sufficiently acid, add vine vinegar. Strain, add chopped fennel leaves, and serve very hot.

Polish-American Ball

The following is the list of hosts for the Annual Ball of the Polish-American Society on Saturday, January 26:

- Stanislawostwo Arcowiec, Helena ord Bisping, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Ballenberg, Miss Bessie Ballenberg, Michal Czarnota, Bronislaw Broniewski, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Brooks, Wacławostwo Brunowicz z córka Irena, Mr. Sheldon L. Crosby, Klemenostwo Czempelny, Ludwikostwo Doroway, Gustawostwo Orlicz-Dreszerowicz, Janostwo Drowczycki, Piotrostwo Drzewiecki, Celostwo Fabian, Alfredostwo Galloway, Tytus Filipowicz, Piotrostwo Galorowicz, Lt. Col. Albert Gilmore, Miss Judith P. Gilmore, Henrykostwo Gruberowicz, Konstanty Heimowicz, Mr. and Mrs. Wendell S. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Klahr Huddle, Mr. Richard S. Husatiz, Wojciech Kossak, Leopold Kotnowski, Karol Kowarski, Ludwikostwo Kozłowski, Władysław Kozłowski, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Lane, Helena hr. Lesserowicz, Aleksander Leszczyński, Alfredostwo Lewandowicz, Kazimierzowska ks. Lubomirska, Stanislaw hr. Lubieński, Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Maille, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. M. Fadden, Stanislawostwo Seyerowicz, Władyslawostwo Michalski, Jerzostwo Michalski, Adam Nagórski, Oren N. Nielsen, Andrzej hr. Oleciński-Czapki, Stanislawostwo Pawlikowicz, Aleksander Pawłowski, Mr. and Mrs. Warwick C. Perkins, Wiktor Podolski, Alfredostwo Polak, Stanislawostwo Potwinski, Wanda hr. Robn, Andrzejostwo Rotwandowski, Emilostwo Spółtowa, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Straka, Henrykostwo Straszbergowicz, Henrykostwo Szpannarz z córka Henriette, Marcelostwo Szemfisz, Ludwikostwo Szolcmanowicz, Mieczyslawostwo Szymanski, Edmundostwo Trepkowicz z córka Zofia, Benedyktostwo hr. Tyszkiewiczowicz, Jozefostwo Wagnerowicz, Witoldostwo Wankowiczowicz, Leonostwo Wawelkowicz, Władyslawostwo Wroblewski, Feliksostwo Zagórny, Stanislawostwo Zieliński, Stanislawostwo Zwierzchowicz.

A Fine Shop for A Fine Public

KWETNICA

Złota 3 — tel. 670-75

Southern Fruits; Delicious Dessert Apples from the Famous Błędów Orchards.

"Essex" English Blended Tea at 20 zt. per kg.

"Holbrand" London Coffee at 9 zt. per kg.

Colonial Products Ltd. Leszno 77

E. Sykes & Co., Sw. Krzyska 13

THEATRE REVIEW

The Einstein Theory

A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS.

By A. Cwojdzinski.

At the first sight of "The Einstein Theory" in the repertoire of the city's theatres, the regular goer is almost sure to jump to the conclusion that the title has little in common with the plot to be shrewd and witty. Far from it, it is equal to the most intricate tynary camouflage; he is sceptical: "a man of world" theatrically, and to catch on something too simple to be true. And yet Professor Cwojdzinski's play is really a two hours' discussion of the problems and trials of modern physics.

This does not mean, however, that the average audience, without studying up relevant literature, will feel like foreigners, with their French learned from menus, at a lecture in the Sorbonne. Far from it; the play is lucid, vigorously written, and of a definitely popularizing character.

In an atmosphere of doubt, of naive questions with answers rich in cast analogies, the spectator is drawn into a sphere of problems utterly new to him; is made to feel those rare beautiful moments in the history path of scientific research that are the thrills of discovery. Yet never does the dialogue beyond his depth.

The dramatic conflict in the play is closely bound with the problems of modern physical theories; the professor, who is the central figure of the drama, concludes his lectures on relativity at the University by reading the naive interrogations of the members of his household whose inquisitiveness he had tried to satisfy while preparing the lecture.

These "pearls" of artless ratiocination fetched from the minds of his servant, secretary, grandchildren, and even of his infant-son grandmothers, are all trying to reconcile the conclusions of the exact sciences to their highest authority in worldly and unworshipful things, i. e., religious dogma, are cast absent-mindedly, owing to a mix-up in his notes, by the professor, a scientific mind par excellence, expounding the views of Einstein in the most lucidly and auditorium. He is furious with himself.

And yet, in the third act, he loses the blind agonism of a man of science. He even begins to justify himself by recalling that many prominent scientists stand on the side of religion, and admits interdependently with science. Through this semi-captivation of the professor, the author expresses his own view on the controversy, and it is just this moment that reveals the pronounced learning of the play.

"The Einstein Theory" was written especially for the *Teatr Nowy*, and is particularly well adapted to the small basement hall on Karowa Street. Osterwey's superb stagecraft and talent as a regisseur have given it ideal materialization: written without cheap theatrical effects, the play is so produced, in natural, unstrained dialogue that the beholder forgets he is in a theatre.

Kazimierz Rudzki

Life of Paganini

The latest biographical play, to be tried out for some special matinees, centres round the life of Paganini. It is said that the great violinist was in league with the devil, and the play has been based on this legend. Liszt, Berlioz, Chopin and also Paganini's

"La Belle Helene"

TEATR LETNI

If you happen to see a Polish poster on which you can recognize the words *Piekną Heleną* and "Teatr Letni" this should convey to you, even if you are not familiar with the language, that you can spend a most enjoyable evening listening, probably not for the first time, to the delightful and "pointed" music of Offenbach.

The music of that opera is remarkably good, so good in fact as to show up the strains of Johann Strauss, the laurels of classicism. We saw *La Belle Helene* in pre-war Russia, where the theatre was undoubtedly first-rate; in Paris, the cradle of the Second Empire version of *Helena of Troy* in New York, London and Berlin, we saw two Reinhardt productions of the play, but we can safely state that we have not seen so spirited a performance as the present Warsaw production.

The Teatr Letni has not gone in for an operatic *Belle Helene*. It did not have the vocal material required. But singing in its diminished and adapted scale is excellent. The orchestra is small, and therefore some of the overtures may come out just a little flat, but obviously the conductor is a subtle musician and does wonders with the available material, substituting *finis* for wealth of sound.

The new Polish text brought up to date, according to the existing tradition off all *Belle Helene* performances, is scarcely the finest of the best seen of the word, and amazingly during where it touches on politics. The house is in a constant uproar of laughter, which becomes at times infectious, even to the foreigner not speaking Polish, any political allusions being made quite clear by his sense of humour. The adaptation to those understanding the language the performance is one of the funniest ever witnessed. The scenery of the first act is indifferent, while the two other acts are in surroundings which might not be referred to as aesthetic, but it can be seen that the decorator has fully used his sense of humour, the statue of Venus in the second act being a special masterpiece.

The costumes of the crowd are made deliberately hideous—we do not know why. Paris has had no luck with this make-up, though here one can recognize traces of Greek humour, the beautiful Helen and the comic characters have just the right costumes.

By the way, the rôle of Paris is played alternately by Conti and Wasiel. We should suggest choosing the Conti day.

S. K.

manager, George Harrys, who was a dwarf. This part will be played by Andrew Leigh, and the part of Paganini by Ernest Milton, who, rumour has it, is also the author of the play, though the author's name is given as David Wells.

Other biographical plays in London include "Young Mr. Diemell" and "Mary Road", both of which are to be made into films, "Clive of India", and a revival of "The Barrets of Wimpole Street".

Another notable revival, scheduled for February is to be "The Beggar's Opera", with Lovat Fraser's original designs and Frederic Austin again as conductor. This production ran for 1465 performances at the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, beginning in 1920, under the late Sir Nigel Playfair's management.

DIRECT SERVICE TO U. S. A.

Gdynia - New York & Philadelphia
s. s. City of Fairbury - February 1
s. s. Cliffwood - February 8

AMERICAN SCANTIC LINE

Warsaw, Jerozolimska 23, tel. 995-96, 997-57
Gdynia-Port, Nadbrzeze Polskie, tel. 17-31, 17-32

DIRECT SERVICE FROM U. S. A.

New York - Gdynia
s. s. Carplaka - February 2
s. s. Sagaporack - February 9

AMERICAN SCANTIC LINE

Warsaw, Jerozolimska 23, tel. 995-96, 997-57
Gdynia-Port, Nadbrzeze Polskie, tel. 17-31, 17-32

TOONERVILLE FOLKS — 1-7

CINEMA REVIEW

MOSCOW NIGHTS

(From Our Film Correspondent)

The film "Moscow Nights", a French production, completely rehabilitates its director, Granowski...

Harry Baur, the best of the modern French tragedians, registers the full scale of his great talent in the rôle of merchant Bruchoff...

The film in question should meet with favourable reception from the public because, apart from the excellent scenario of Pierre Benoit...

B. S.



And More Are "Just Around The Corner"

The Minneapolis Journal lists some of the things on which Federal taxes are now paid. The alarm clock that wakes the taxpayer in the morning...

British Industries Fair

The British Industries Fair (B. I. F.) in 1935, as in previous years, will be held in three sections. In London, at Olympia, from February 18 to March 1...

Also in London at the same time, at the White City, will be a separate Textile Exhibition.

Later in the year, from May 29 to May 31, the Engineering and Hardware Section of the B. I. F. will be held in Birmingham...

Anglo-Polish Coal Agreement

A delegation of the Polish Coal Convention composed of M. Cybulski and Zdanowski is staying in London to discuss with the Central Council of the British Colliery Owners' Association...

Bridge Tournament

A bridge tournament for the championship of Poland will be started in Warsaw on January 29 at 7.15 p. m. in the Hotel Europejski.

Classified Advertisements

Boarding Hotel Al. Ujazdowska 8-a. Warsaw 2nd floor, lift, phone 8-65-12. In the neighbourhood of Foreign Embassies and Legations.

Experienced English German shorthand typist seeks steady Accepts temporary work. Tel. 968-32.

Increased knowledge means more money! Filman's Shortland Lessons. Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Stage. Speed. Tel. 281-17, Willis.

Flora Czarnacka, English speaking concert pianist and teacher well-known in the United States accepts pupils. Skorkupki 8, apart. 5. Tel. 901-10.

Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Table with columns: Address and Performances, Film Currently Showing, Type and Comment. Lists various cinema houses and their programs.

Wyroby Ludowe Bresów Wschodnich

Widok 26 Telephone 5-32-78

COLORFUL

EMBROIDERY

ON PEASANT

LINEN

Sztuka Ludowa

Świętokrzyska 26 corner Mazowiecka

Polish Handicrafts

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

1271-A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

Appropos of the sections on Partnership Language in my Contract Bridge Red Book on Play, someone asked me the other day what to do if his partner did not happen to understand any discoverable dialect.

I was not, however, advocating the methods of the prize ring. There is a type of force which is perfectly legitimate, and which is sometimes necessary with literate partners as well as with Bridge ignorami.

South, Dealer Both sides vulnerable ♠ A K Q 4 ♥ J 10 7 ♦ 9 7 5 4 ♣ J 6

10 3 2 ♠ J 8 6 5 ♥ Q 9 ♦ A K Q J 8 2 ♣ 8 5 4

W N E S ♠ Q 7 ♥ A K 5 4 3 2 ♦ K 10 ♣ K Q 9

The bidding: (Figures after bids refer to numbered explanatory paragraphs.)

South West North East 1♥ Pass 1♣ Pass 2♣(1) Pass 3♣(2) Pass 4♣(3) Pass Pass Pass

1—Strong enough for a three heart bid but South was a cautious player. 2—Unless South has a near-minimum opening bid, North's cards should furnish enough tricks to make game.

West opened the eight club of clubs from the top of his worthless three-card suit, East winning with the Ace and returning the top of his doubleton diamond. On this trick declarer played the ten-spot and West won with the Jack. West now banged down the Ace of diamonds and indulged in a little thought. Another diamond led would, it is true, force declarer to ruff, but West was by no means sure where the fourth trick was going to come from unless the heart Queen could win a trick. West finally decided that if his partner had the eight of trumps he might trump a diamond and force out one of declarer's top hearts. So in order to make sure that East would ruff, West led his deuce of diamonds. Dummy played the seven-spot and East, in order to prevent dummy from winning the trick, was forced to ruff with the six-spot. Declarer overruffed with the King but now the jig was up. He had to lose the fourth and setting trick to West's heart Queen.

(Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland, and by the North American Newspaper Alliance elsewhere.)

Advertising Rates: 50 groszy per millimeter. Term rates on application. Classified advertising — 20 groszy per word.

The Warsaw Weekly is published every Thursday by the Polsko-Amerykańska Spółka Akcyjna "SOUTHERN TRADE", Warszawa, Mokotowska 12.

Editor — GILBERT REDFERN

Assistant Editor — ANTONI SOBANSKI

Redaktor Odpowiedzialny — WŁADYSŁAW SKORACZEWSKI

Business Manager — WINSTON CRAM

Zakłady Graficzne B. Pardecki i S-ka, Warszawa, Żelazna 56, tel. 5-22-05.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

The business of collecting and assimilating words can be either the most pronounced drudgery or a game as intricate and fascinating as chess. Too often, however, those who collect by labour and those who accumulate for pleasure have a result as uneven and peaked as a mountain range.

A distressing state of things such as this can be remedied most easily by the use of a simple scheme recommended by the most advanced teachers of the English language. It consists in grouping together words that apply to a common subject. The resulting groupings may be made as detailed as is desired.

Let us take, for example, the word "drama" Thus we have immediately the different kinds of drama as "tragedy", "comedy", "farce", "burlesque". The people who take part in the actual production, such as "actors", "actresses", "extras", form another group. We have the sub-divisions

of the play itself in "act", "scene" "epilogue", "prologue". The play is given in a "theatre" which has a "lounge", a "Lobby", and "cloak-rooms".

This sort of thing can be kept up indefinitely, each word immediately suggesting other and more detailed sub-grouping.

Below is the English translation of the Polish passage given last week.

The Danish Press carries the information that there is a plan of extending an air line to Poland so that it will be possible to make the trip from Copenhagen to Gdynia within 2 hours' time or 3 at the most.

The Danish Air Transportation Company plans this spring to open air communication between Copenhagen and the island of Bornholm. Aeroplanes are to make flights twice a day in both directions. The trip will last one hour.

Below is a Polish passage for translation. The key will be given next week.

Prasa donosi, że Ignacy Paderewski, po wielu latach niechętnego stanowiska wobec wszelkich propozycji radiowych, zgodził się ostatnio dać koncert dla National Broadcasting Company.

Paderewski jednak zgodę swą uzależnił od trzech warunków, które Towarzystwo przyjęło, mianowicie, że koncert dany będzie w sali posiadającej wszelkie warunki sali koncertowej (dalej), że koncert trwać będzie niekrócej niż godzinę oraz, że program koncertu ułożony będzie przez pianistę i nie będzie podlegał dyskusji.