

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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MARCH 1

1935

## THE POLISH PRESS

The *Warsaw Weekly* is a youngster, and, like most youngsters, is impertinent and conceited. It is not afraid to pass judgment on its older colleagues of the Polish Press, although in some cases the difference in age reaches well over a century. But here we are — young, eager and hating blunders, and it is to the Polish dailies that we must sometimes turn for light and guidance, just as young people start by seeking information from their elders. Young people discover soon enough that it is not much use — the advice obtained being invariably biased or incomplete. Our case is similar to theirs.

What are the general characteristics of Polish newspapers compared with the publications of other countries? The Polish Press is practically free from corruption in a blatant way. In this respect it differs from the French and certain other European papers. There are in Poland no non-party dailies of any importance, all the leading papers being run — or at least subsidized — by a political party or a group of interests. With two exceptions only they are not profitable commercial enterprises.

The Poles, being pessimists, are agreeably surprised when the paper they happen to be interested in, or to work for, has even the tiniest circulation. They are glad to get, more or less regularly, their microscopic wages and leave things at that. The papers which really pay, and are actually run as profitable business enterprises, might perhaps be corrupted, and even enjoy it; but a corrupt Press is one of the signs that a country is rich in cash and none can say this about Poland.

It is true that even in Great Britain there are virtually no independent daily newspapers; but, on the other hand, all of them are primarily meant as distributors of information and as a rule only "on the side" are they considered by their publishers as propaganda media for some cause or other. In Poland the case is reversed; facts and information usually being relegated to the background of a picture which becomes one of those boring and obvious political cartoons. Events which are not "water for the mill" are deliberately overlooked.

It has been stated that not more than ten per cent. of readers of British dailies are interested in foreign news. This does not seem to be the case in Poland, where the papers are overflowing with foreign news and comment thereon, although very few of them have correspondents outside Poland. Local news is given in very sparing measure.

There are two possible explanations for this phenomenon: one is that matters involving internal politics are always of a ticklish character which may bring trouble, feelings being rather sensitive; while the other reason may be found in the fact that Poles,

even if they are loath to admit it, consider their country and its life as something very drab, the too frequent reminder of which has a depressing effect.

Press advertising is developing very slowly, and is still in its infancy. What there is of it is crude and primitive. On the other hand, however, many dailies have literary supplements of very high quality, while others publish in their ordinary issues articles on art, literature and history which are usually well written and informative. The probable explanation of this is the shortage of magazines, which, being necessarily more expensive, find a poor market in this country.

Leading articles are invariably long-winded. It is not that Poles are not human, or immune to boredom like the Germans, but "leaders" are obviously meant for specialists to ponder over and not for the general public.

When it comes to the wide domain of proof-reading, this can be dismissed as careless in the extreme. Nowhere does the Slavonic soul show up so clearly. Some pages are pedantically correct; others a mosaic of misspellings and mis-prints. In a statistical item, one or more extra noughts do not seem to trouble the Editor. Foreign names and titles are handled with a winning lack of formality, even those of diplomats who have been in residence here for many years. Thus the French Ambassador, M. Laroche, appointed to Warsaw nine years ago, is sometimes referred to as "La Roche" or "de la Roche," while his title varies from Minister to Ambassador according to the printer's whim. And, finally, one warning of a secondary nature: never rely on the "up-to-dateness" of the cinema programme in a Warsaw daily.

We might repeat in conclusion that the Polish Press is a very poor source of information. Opposition papers, if they exist at all, in countries having an autocratic régime are embittered and therefore not reliable, while certain facts cannot be even discussed on account of the censor. But usually the Government in such circumstances disposes of a daily newspaper which may be considered as entirely authoritative. Such is not quite the case in Poland.

The Government party controls at least four excellent dailies, but none of them reflects the opinions, policies and plans of Marshal Piłsudski himself. They represent respectively the Left-wing tendency, the conservative ideal, monarchism and high-brow "die-hardness," or else the economic conceptions of *Messieurs les Colonels* Matuszewski and Miedziński. They expose vastly divergent views, and one suspects that sharp differences of opinion exist in that heterogeneous family. But the Deciding Factor, as the Marshal is referred to frequently in the Polish Press, remains silent and sphinx-like. A. S.

## DEBATING THE BUDGET



THE SEJM IN SESSION

## INTERNAL SITUATION OF FRANCE

*Que la République était belle sous l'Empire!*

By C. Nirun

Paris, Feb. 25

There is widespread dissatisfaction throughout France with the present political system. This dissatisfaction is not limited to those sections of the population more or less influenced by Marxist ideology, but spreads far into the most conservative elements. As usual, economic difficulties are a powerful contributing factor; but other causes play an important — perhaps even a predominant — rôle. Of all the great Powers only France, in addition to Great Britain and the United States, still retains the full democratic political system, and it is therefore interesting to see what possible conclusions may be drawn from French experience.

"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" — these three words are the famous motto of the French Republic, and for a long, long time have been considered with pride as the most advanced expression of human political desires and strivings. Soon after the formation of the Third Republic the staunchest supporters of this ideology, who under Napoleon fought and suffered for it, became disillusioned, and the sub-title of this article comes from that already remote time. At present it is frequently heard as an echo of long ago — pronounced, perhaps, with less bitterness, but with more lassitude and disenchantment. The question is now repeatedly asked whether the present régime can last, and whether the time has not arrived for a deep, radical change; not only because of domestic difficulties, but also because of the revolutionary changes — all directed away from the classical principles of democracy — in other great countries.

The three French revolutions have had, as a direct and unavoidable result, the destruction or eviction of those groups which for centuries supplied France with governing elements. These elements developed the instinct of governing and the irreplaceable sense of duty and responsibility. In this respect English and French histories are quite different. In both countries the legitimate ruler has been executed, but in England after the restoration of the Stuarts (and thanks to the happy fiction of continuity of legitimate succession of royal power in spite of the dispossession of direct male descendants of the Stuarts) the former ruling elements could continue to exert their influence on foreign and domestic policy. They were also able to transmit its principles to new elements which first joined and then practically displaced them. In this evolutionary process unity of action and continuity of effort could be preserved, which explains to a high degree the present-day mode of thinking and acting even of the most advanced English elements.

### New Groups

In France, on the other hand, there was a complete rupture in this development. Starting under the first revolution, it has become definite — and probably irreversible — under the third. The new governing groups had, at least outwardly, to reject the principles, ideas and forms of the traditional governing class. The new groups were forced to govern without old "prejudices," and to depend for the continuation of their offices on voters to whom full franchise was given.

(Continued on page 5 col. 1)

## TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

The new trade agreement between Poland and Great Britain, on which negotiations have been proceeding since last June, was signed in London on Wednesday morning, February 27, by M. Floyar-Rajchman, Minister of Industry and Commerce, and Ambassador Raczyński, on behalf of the Polish Government, and by Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, for the British Government. It is expected that the agreement will become effective during the present month.

A large section of the agreement, according to *The Times*, deals with shipping questions in relation to the carriage by sea of both goods and passengers. The agreement also deals in considerable detail with other trade and commercial matters, particularly in relation to Polish tariff reductions on about 200 categories of goods.

The new treaty has been rightly described from the Polish side as the most important link in the chain of commercial agreements which have been concluded since the new — and greatly increased — Customs tariff became effective in October, 1933, and it is confidently expected that the Anglo-Polish agreement now signed will lead to an expansion in the volume of commercial exchanges to the mutual benefit of both countries.

It is furthermore pointed out that the private agreements which have been arranged since the conclusion of the coal export convention last December, or which are in course of arrangement between the interested Polish and British industrial groups, will be important supplements to the trade treaty and to the further development of trade between the two countries.

### Trade Figures

The United Kingdom is now by far the largest buyer of Polish goods. In 1933, 19.2 per cent. of Poland's exports went to the United Kingdom, and the percentage was raised in 1934 to 19.7, Germany being in second place with 16.5 per cent. The value of Polish exports to the United Kingdom in 1934 was 191,930,000 zlotys, whereas United Kingdom exports to Poland — which made up 10.8 per cent. of the total import — amounted to a value of 86,208,000 zlotys.

Poland thus had a favourable balance of 105,722,000 zlotys in direct trade with the United Kingdom during 1934 — as compared with 101,693,000 zlotys in the year 1933, and there is obviously plenty of scope for increased exports from the United Kingdom to Poland. If these can be accompanied by a still further increase in Polish exports



to the United Kingdom, or by still close collaboration between the two countries in the financial sphere, there is no reason to fear that a substantial increase in exports from the United Kingdom to Poland would seriously disturb the Polish balance of payments. It would most likely involve, however, a decrease in Poland's purchases from other countries; unless the general level of economic activity can be raised sufficiently to absorb a greater volume of imports.

**Proposed "British Week"**

A question was asked in the House of Commons last week concerning the possibility of arranging a "British Week" in Poland along the lines of the experiment tried a few years ago in Finland, which proved to be very successful indeed. Incidentally, Mr. C. B. Jerram, Commercial Secretary at the British Embassy in Warsaw, who was previously at Helsingfors, had a great deal to do with the arrangements for the "British Week" in Finland.

The British Government were naturally not disposed at this stage to commit themselves on the subject of a "British Week" for Poland, but there appears to be a wide measure of agreement among Polish and British commercial circles in Warsaw that eventually — say, about the Spring of 1936 after the new trade treaty has been in operation for a year — it would be most desirable to have one. A vast amount of preparatory and organizational work would, of course, be necessary, so that in any event it could hardly be held in 1935. In any case, however, the Polish authorities and economic circles will first need to express themselves on the subject.

G. R.

(Polish Press comment on page 4.)

**STATE LUNCHEON**

The British Government last Friday gave a luncheon at the Hotel Carlton in honour of the Polish Trade Delegates.

Invitations were accepted by: The Polish Ambassador, M. H. Floyer-Rajzman, M. A. Koc, M. M. Sokolowski, M. W. Wadowski, M. L. Mozdzanski, M. W. Podocz, M. Tadeusz Geppert, Comte R. Michalowski, M. W. Zbijewski, M. W. Adamkiewicz, M. K. Poznanski, M. W. Danielewicz, M. J. Rucinski, M. R. Pilsudski, M. J. Stempowski, Dr. W. Kasinski, Mr. F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, Mr. C. W. Baxter, Mr. E. H. Bliss, Mr. W. B. Brown, Mr. L. Browett, Mr. H. F. Carhill, Mr. H. W. Cole, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Colville, Sir Alfred Faulkner, Mr. E. J. Foley, Sir Henry Fountain, Mr. F. A. Griffiths, Mr. J. R. C. Helmore, Mr. A. Mullins, Mr. F. H. Nixon, Sir Frederick Phillips, Mr. P. J. C. Rose, Sir Charles Howell Thomas and Major E. N. S. Crankshaw.

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**NEW ELECTIONS IN DANZIG**

The dissolution and new elections in the Free City of Danzig, applied for by the Nazi party, was accepted by the *Volksstag* on February 21 and the elections fixed for April 7. The Nazis expect the elections to increase their majority and thereby hush up a boisterous Catholic and radical Opposition, which to them is an actual nuisance in view of the fact that the Free City's Constitution is protected by the League of Nations and so cannot be swept aside.

The Polish Government is in the position of a silent witness of the struggle for life of the Danzig Opposition elements, being possibly somewhat embarrassed by the fact that the Nazi Senate which now governs the Free City is the only group which has been able to build up more or less normal relations between Poland and Danzig. The so-called liberal elements in the past proved to be most intractable and chauvinistic.

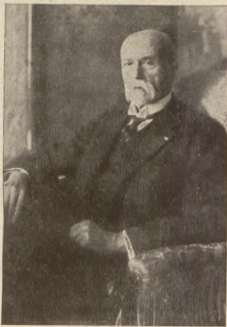
Even the Polish Government Press, however, noted with astonishment a rowdy incident which occurred in the *Volksstag* on the day the dissolution was debated. The Nazi deputies beat violently "beat up" one of their Communist colleagues, which provoked a lively scene. The President of the Senate, Dr. Greiser, went to the Press table during the scuffle and demanded that the reporter of the Socialist paper, *Danziger Volksstimme*, turn over to him his shorthand notes. This reporter refused to do, whereupon Dr. Greiser called in the "Political Police," had the notes confiscated, and forced the reporter to leave the building.

It has not yet been stated whether Mr. Lester, the League's High Commissioner in the Free City, intends to take any action in the matter.

**PRESIDENT MASARYK'S BIRTHDAY**

Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, will celebrate his eighty-fifth birthday on March 7. He is truly one of the great men thrown up out of the turmoil of the last quarter of a century.

Born of a poor South Moravian family, he began his university studies in Vienna. When in 1882 he arrived in Prague as Professor of Philosophy at the Czech University he started a scientific and cultural movement in which he was not only the organizer but also a fearless fighter for scientific truth against the prejudices of public opinion. Early in the '90s he entered politics, but soon returned to his academic work, the while building up Czech nationalist philosophy and seeking the meaning of Czech history in the humanitarian idea. This conception subsequently became the



theoretical basis of his renewed political activity. He found himself in continuous conflict with the foreign policy of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and in opposition to the Monarchy.

When the War broke out he went abroad to organize the Czech rebellion against the Habsburgs; became leader and President of the Czech National Council and of the Czech revolutionary movement. He espoused with great skill the cause of Czechoslovak independence in Switzerland, France, England, Russia and the United States, returning as Head of the new State in December, 1918. He was forthwith appointed President of the Republic, confirmed in office by the elections of 1920 and re-elected in 1927 and 1934.

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

**Dr. Karol Polakiewicz**

The Vice-Marshall of the Sejm, Dr. Karol Polakiewicz, has been struck off the list of members of the Government party, an official *communiqué* issued by the party headquarters announces.

**Visit to Baltic States**

General J. Gasiorowski, Chief of the Polish General Staff, accompanied by several officers, left last Monday to visit Latvia, Estonia and Finland.

This is an official tour of return calls, the Chiefs of Staff of the three countries visited having been guests of Poland during the past year.

General Gasiorowski is expected back in Warsaw on March 9.

**Arms Embargo**

The Polish Government have notified the League of Nations that, as from February 14, the embargo on the export to Bolivia of arms and war material has been lifted.

The embargo is still in force in the case of Paraguay, the Minister of War has subsequently stated.

**Diplomatic Changes**

Baron Tadeusz Römer, hitherto Counselor at the Polish Embassy at the Quirinal, has been appointed Minister to Portugal where he succeeds M. Szumakowski, recently transferred as Minister to Spain.

**New Departures in Barter**

Upper Silesian iron-works are at present negotiating for the delivery to Bulgaria of iron pipe amounting to a value of 2,500,000 zlotys, and in this connection M. Gercheff, Deputy-Mayor of Varna, the most important sea-side resort in Bulgaria, is visiting Warsaw. The connection is that tourist expenditures will pay for the iron pipe.

A similar arrangement was made last year between Poland and Yugoslavia. Polish tourists intending to spend their holidays in Yugoslavia deposited their prospective expenditures with Polish banks, receiving in return the equivalent in Yugoslav currency upon arrival in that country. The amounts deposited in zlotys paid for Polish exports to Yugoslavia.

It is now proposed, in connection with the iron pipe deal, that tourists to Bulgaria shall be granted the same facilities, which cover also the issue of passports, visas, etc., as those given last year in respect of Yugoslavia.

**Prince of Monaco**

The Prince of Monaco is at present in Poland on a shooting expedition. In the State forests along the Soviet border he is shooting a wolf and wild boar in the company of Herr von Scheidli, Secretary at the German Embassy in Warsaw.

**Expulsions from France**

At Cambrai, in Northern France, a Polish merchant who had been in business there for the last five years was given 48 hours to liquidate his affairs and dispose of his shop containing merchandise worth about 200,000 francs. This is only one of many cases which tend to make the Franco-Polish *rapprochement* a rather complicated problem.

INTERNATIONAL MEN'S TAILOR  
W. OZDOBA  
Warsaw, Rybitz 1 - telephone 2-49-17

**Y. M. C. A. Expansion**

The newly completed boys' rooms in the Warsaw Y.M.C.A. building, Konopnickiej 6, will be opened with a special ceremony on Saturday, March 2, at 6 o'clock. These rooms have been brought to completion with funds provided by the Bank Roly (State Land Bank) as an expression of that institution's interest in Polish youth.

The big gymnasium, 25 metres long and 17 metres wide, is being completed with funds provided by the P. K. O. (Polish Savings Bank) and will be opened with an appropriate ceremony on Sunday, March 10. Tablets are being erected in each of these rooms in honour of the institutions donating the funds for their completion.

After March 10, the Warsaw Y.M.C.A. will have the finest gymnasium hall in Poland, and is basing a considerable expansion of its physical programme on that fact.

**French Scientist's Soaking**

The scientific achievements of Prince Louis Victor de Broglie, the famous French physicist, are as solid as a rock. His visit to Warsaw this week, however, brought him into unpleasantly close contact with thin ice. When walking beside the Vistula the other day he decided to take a stroll over the frozen river. The plan was put into action, but the promoter "fell through," the explorer in the Prince being damped to the waist.

**Doing Things Thoroughly**

A 12-year-old boy in Sosnowiec left alone in the house of his uncle, accidentally broke a lamp. Fearing the dreadful ire of that gentleman, the boy evolved a scheme by which he hoped that no suspicion would fall on him. He did things thoroughly. He broke furniture and crockery, emptied all cupboards and drawers into the middle of the room, upset buckets of water, and then after opening a window, tied himself up with a rope and screamed "Help! Burglars!"

When cross-examined later at the police station, the lad broke down and admitted what he had done.

It is stated that the incident drove the uncle into a fit of really bad temper, and the moral to the story might be: when you have broken a lamp, you should feel that you have done enough.

**Rent Collecting**

The proprietor of a house in the vicinity of Sosnowice, M. Florjan Solipiwo, had sub-tenants who for the last seventeen months had paid no rent. Landlord Solipiwo decided recently that things could not go on in this way. He went to the tenants' flat armed with a rifle and a revolver, and finding the tenant's wife there, promptly killed her and proceeded to demolish furniture and crockery. After that he threw the debris, including the corpse, into the street and took care of himself by committing suicide. In his room were found letters addressed to his wife, the police, and to members of the firm for whom he worked, expressing regret at causing so much trouble, but stating that he found it impossible to tolerate such arrears in anyone's rent.

Dr. Karol Rose as Director, and M. Feliks Rzewuski as Vice-Director, of the Polish-British Chamber of Commerce have relinquished their appointments pending a reorganization.

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**PREMIER KOZLOWSKI ON FINANCE**

Professor Leon Kozlowski, the Prime Minister, addressed the Seate on Wednesday morning on the subject of financial policies.

After a detailed analysis of the constructive steps already taken the Government to surmount the financial and economic crisis, the Prime Minister pointed out that the sphere, in which the Government's endeavours have given little or no positive result, is in reducing the disparity between industrial and agricultural prices — which *The Warsaw Weekly* discussed in detail in a leading article last week.

It is now the Government's intention, the Prime Minister added, to attack the problem from different angles, and specifically to reduce the social insurance burdens on the rural population; to bring about a lowering of local taxes on agriculture; and to work towards the curtailment of midlemen's profits. The Government are also prepared to cancel up to 70 per cent. of outstanding tax arrears when the taxpayer can prove that for two years he has paid all his taxes punctually.

As a further measure for the relief of unemployment by means of public works, the Government intend to float internal loans of 100,000,000 zlotys or more, most of which will be used for road building, and the regulation of waterways.

**Monopoly Prices Lowered**

The Alcohol and Tobacco Monopolies have announced a considerable price reduction in many of their products. Alcohol prices have been lowered by from 20 to 25 per cent., with substantial cuts in the cheaper brands of cigarettes.

**CONFISCATION**

The evening edition of the *Kurjer Warszawski* of February 27 was confiscated because of an article from its London Correspondent which contained objectionable passages quoted from the British Press.



# OUR LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

Feb. 25

Visitors will flock to London from the provinces and from abroad to celebrate the Royal Silver Jubilee on May and during the succeeding weeks. It will be one of the occasions of the century, for the Royal House has never stood higher in popular affection. The welcome given to Their Majesties when they drive through the streets to the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's cathedral will be heartfelt as well as ingenious.

If all the plans succeed, nobody will be able to leave London with the impression that it is smoky or drab. What is in reality one of the most beautiful and stately towns in the world will be gay with flowers by day and adorned with a grand scale by night. Already more than 200,000 tulips and daffodils have been planted in the London parks; the display will be everywhere, from the front of Buckingham Palace itself to Hampton Court and Greenwich Park on the outskirts of London. This scheme is being carried out officially by the Office of Works and the Ministry of Agriculture—the flowers themselves will be British-grown—so that Whitehall, where the various ministries are grouped together, will have a brilliant show of its own. Various bodies are co-operating to fill London with window-boxes, in which hydrangeas or dwarf rhododendrons will chiefly be used.

There will be so arranged as to make the floodlighting of public buildings more spectacular. London has once already been partially floodlit during the International Illumination Congress of 1931, when crowds used to go up to the surrounding hills to see St. Paul's bathed in silver light. This year the programme will be more ambitious. Buckingham Palace, St. James' Park, the Houses of Parliament, County Hall, Whitehall, H. M. S. President (the training-ship on the Thames) and Regent St. will be among the places illuminated, and the spectacle will be a memorable one. And older devices of celebration will also come into play, for the Boy Scouts Association has arranged to light a chain of bonfires from hill to hill up and down England.

## Royal Receptions

Of course not all the celebrations will be for the public. One of the most striking scenes will be on May 9, when Addresses from Both Houses of Parliament will be presented to the King and Queen at Westminster Hall, the fine mediaeval building near the Abbey where Parliament once used to meet. An occasion on the day before promises to be no less magnificent, for the King is to receive representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the Empire at St. James' Palace; there will be much coming and going through the streets on that day and no doubt large crowds to see representatives of every nation under heaven come to St. James'.

One wonders how much ordinary office work will be done by the Londoner during the first week of the Jubilee celebrations. Every day seems to provide some opportunity or other for a public procession—the streets will be crowded as they were for the wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Kent—and the probability is that the historic ceremonies will not only be broadcast but filmed as well. If the public is not allowed inside Westminster Hall, it will have a double opportunity, not yet possible during Queen Victoria's Jubilees, of hearing and seeing what takes place. No doubt all Europe will be listening-in as well. Indeed, perhaps the most memorable event of all will be the King's

personal message to the Empire on the evening of May 6. He has a democratic gift of speaking directly to the hearts of the people, and the recollection of his family talk to the Empire last Christmas Day is still fresh in the minds of those who hear it.

## The Court

It is not to be expected, however, that the court functions will be anything but private, though on a grand scale and part of an exceptionally long and brilliant season. Their Majesties will give two State dinners, two State Balls, and a garden party, all at Buckingham Palace. In addition, the King will hold a Levée at St. James' Palace at the end of May and two Investitures in July at Buckingham Palace. If tradition is followed, the State Balls will open with State quadrilles in which the King and Queen will dance; as they did last at a ball given in honour of Lady May Cambridge in 1931. An equally splendid event at Guildhall is more likely to be filmed and broadcast: on May 22 Their Majesties plan to honour the Lord Mayo and Corporation of London with their presence at a reception and ball, where the city will be seen at its best.

Meanwhile, all over London and all over England spectacular celebrations are being planned. One happy arrangement is for the Prince of Wales to represent the King at Cardiff, the Duke of York at Edinburgh and the Duke of Gloucester at Belfast. Within two weeks in July, the King himself will review the Royal Air Force, the Army, the Fleet and the Police. On four different dates Their Majesties will drive through the suburbs of London so that as many people as possible can give them welcome. This is hardly to mention the local preparations going on for some remarkable matches—one, for instance, with 650 soldiers and 1,250 players in the historic old most of the Tower of London itself; along the Lighted Thames; where the famous State Barges may be seen in all their glory; another near Windsor, the seat of the Royal House, a historical pageant of England and the Empire, built up upon a scenario written by the famous novelist Marjorie Bowen. A brilliant social function will be the Jubilee Jewel Ball at Grosvenor House, to which the finest specimens of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, opals, black and white pearls and every other kind of gem will be brought together from every corner of the Empire. It is to be mentioned that the proceeds of this event will go to charities. More in the way of a public spectacle is the Jubilee Motor Show planned to take place in Hyde Park, where the progress of the British motor on land, in the water and in the air will be shown.

## A Nation's Gratitude

Certainly the whole country is bent upon making the Jubilee a success, primarily because King George V and his family have really earned the gratitude of the nation. One of the longest English reigns has seen the most revolutionary changes in history pass over the world. Kings and Emperors have fallen, but King George has remained because he identifies himself with the whole life of his people. And although even England is passing through a period of distress and there is little reason (as there was under Queen Victoria) to celebrate victories, what we have here to celebrate is an enduring fidelity tested to the utmost in war and peace.

When the book of history is closed, it will be known that George V was among the greatest of the English Kings.

# THE PHENOMENAL MARIAN ANDERSON

By Louise Llewellyn

A lullaby incantation, a rapt, religious petition, a style too classic, a musicality too sound in its elements, a culture too profound to have been acquired, to have been anything but innate and ready; a deep, racial expression that uncovered in an hour or two a century of experience, of tragedy, of wit, of native genius that no fetters could hold in leash; this is the sum of impressions that I shall carry of Marian Anderson's singing at her third concert of the season in Warsaw on Tuesday evening. The effect of her art is essentially subjective, both the warm and sombre quality of her voice, and her delivery, her manner of seeming to address the poetry she evokes and creates to some centre of delight within herself. Through the channel cleared by a mechanism practically faultless, a delicate nature and subtle intelligence are released.

A still, small, half-formed apprehension stirred somewhere underneath all the weight of gratitude for a singer who leaves something to the imagination. Throughout her programme of Tuesday evening, including arias and songs by Glück, Beethoven, Schumann, Saint-Saëns, Scott, Chaminade and three negro spirituals, one was aware of such stores of untouched reserves of nature as well as of technique behind that which she vouchsafed. But in the final analysis, although a certain amount of her subjective



MARIAN ANDERSON

ivity is objective, the dark light calculated to a certain degree and focussed upon the composition of inherent musical and aesthetic logic, it is quite sure that Miss Anderson has adopted this mode thoughtfully, not as a pose, but as a temporary measure in order to allow the voice, during her first years before the public, to grow and ripen. She is young. With her school, her general equipment, she could be singing beautifully still at sixty.

Yielding to a stampeding public, the negro contralto added, for the Tuesday evening concert, Schubert's  *Ave Maria*  and  *Frühlingsnacht* , Dvorak's  *Songs My Mother Taught Me* , and three or four English ballads, exquisitely sung. The sensitive accompaniments of Kosti Vehanen gave her sympathetic support.

Marian Anderson, the little Philadelphia choir singer, who used to substitute for all the absent soloists in her parish church except the tenors and basses, won a Stadium Competition in New York seven years ago over 299 other singers. This was the beginning of a career that has led her to successes in England, France and Germany. She will return to America next year for a tour, after which she will fill engagements in India.

# Art, Music, & Literature

Lifar in Warsaw

The dancing of Serge Lifar at the Warsaw Opera on Tuesday night seemed like a thing unreal. To most of his audience who had never seen him before he was more than a personal revelation—it was a revelation of what real dancing can be as well as a manifestation of genius.

In spite of shortcomings due to lack of rehearsal, unsuitable scenery, and monstrously bad will shown by the management of the Opera, the evening was a brilliant social and artistic success.

It should also not be forgotten that all the box-office receipts went to the Flood Relief Committee. It was only under that condition that Lifar agreed to dance.

## Bernard Fay

The "Roj" publishing company has just issued a Polish translation of Bernard Fay's French book *Roosevelt et son Amérique*. This book is now in Poland's "Americana" cannot fail to rouse interest. M. Fay being one of the leading French authorities on the United States. He is a yearly visitor to that country, where for many seasons he has lectured at Columbia University and Harvard.

He is the author of a number of works on American subjects, including the lives of Benjamin Franklin and George Washington.

## Visit of Italian Senator

The newly founded, but very active, Italian Institute in Warsaw has arranged for the visit of Professor Nicolo Pende, who is a Senator and the Chief Medical Officer of the University Clinic of Genoa. Dr. Pende enjoys international fame for his theories on the nervous-vegetative system and on the activity of glands of internal secretion.

On March 6 Dr. Pende will lecture at the Warsaw University, and a second public appearance is being arranged at the Italian Institute.

## Stockholm Hears Polish Opera

"Eros and Psyche" the opera of the Polish composer Rozycki, had its first performance in Stockholm last Saturday. Reports state that the *première* was a great artistic and social success, members of the Swedish Royal Family being among those present. M. Rozycki went to Stockholm especially to direct the opening performance.

## The Bibliography of Marshal Pilsudski

Approximately 400 works have so far been consecrated to the life and activity of Józef Pilsudski, the First Marshal of Poland. His name, moreover, appears in practically all the memoirs and other literature on the Polish independence movement before and during the great War, as well as in the early years of Poland's re-birth.

Only an insignificant number of these works, however, give a true historical-psychological biography of the Marshal, most of them being more or less pure fiction. This lack in Polish literature has now been filled by an extensive work of Władysław Pogóń Malinowski, which is based on authentic documents, and which gives a comprehensive picture of the Marshal's entire life and political career.

Volume I, entitled "Józef Pilsudski, 1867—1901," describes the Marshal's life from childhood up to his arrest in Lodz. Volume II is now in print and is expected to appear on March 19 (the Marshal's name-day), while Volume III is now in preparation.

The book is published simultaneously in four foreign languages: English, French, German and Swedish.

## Library for Polish Institute

Consummating three years' activity in artistic and literary fields, the Polish Institute of Arts and Letters has established a Library and Centre at the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive, New York.

The Director of the Institute, Mrs. E. Bramhall Cullis, made an extensive tour through Poland last Summer and assembled a unique collection of books and literature from scientific, artistic and educational institutions.

This collection has been added to a Library of general literature in several languages pertaining to Poland. Of special interest are rare editions of art books handsomely illustrated. Here the bibliophile will find rare editions that are no longer in circulation.

Among those present at the recent opening of the Library were Mr. Roman Kwiecien, Consul-General of Poland, who opened the meeting with a short talk; Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kwapiński; Dr. A. F. Hascał, Mr. and Mrs. Luis L. Horch; Major J. G. Phelps Stokes; Prof. and Mrs. Arthur Coleman; Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Stojowski; Dr. and Mrs. Zygmunt Piotrowski; Mrs. E. Bramhall Cullis; Mr. Yarmontinsky, Chief of the Slavonic Department of the Public Library; librarians and guests.

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**SIGNIFICANCE OF POLISH GERMAN MUSICAL COMPETITIONS INSTITUTE**

By LOUISE LEWELLYN

Anything that resembles a clean scrap appeals to the Anglo-Saxon mind. Therefore the English speaking colony here will follow intelligently no doubt the fortunes of the Wieniawski Violin Competition which opens at the Philharmonia next Sunday morning March 3rd, at eleven o'clock. Director Adam Wieniawski of the Chopin School of Music has taken every precaution to insure fairness of judgement. Even the order of appearance of the players will be arranged by a drawing of lots in the presence of the jury the morning before the contest begins. If the award falls as justly as it did three years ago after the Chopin piano competition when Uninski carried off the laurels, there will be every reason for congratulating the management. The 88 contestants entered this time represent 18 different nations which in itself bears testimony to the actual success of the past event. As a part of the education of music students, such competitions are of inestimable value for the sequence of impressions music makes upon any two given natures is never identical. It is through the varying resonances that the voice of a great master — Bach, Debussy or a Wieniawski — can set vibrating in the musical and emotional depths of different organisms that students learn one from another and expand their original limitations. There will be probably some fifty or more repetitions of the same compositions; and it is certain that to every listening ear and mind fresh unexpected significances will become evident during the course of the competition. These significances students are sure to seize and stow away somewhere below the surface for the time being, until at last the well-worn phrases will emerge from the subconscious with meanings more defined and exact than they had seemed ever to possess. New conceptions, new interpretations, new significances, these processes of repetition and exchange, and new orientation amidst the mass of musical material through which students move.

Five Ministers have lent their distinguished patronage to this occasion: the Premier, Prof. Leon Kozłowski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Col. Janusz Bisk, the Minister of Education, Wacław Jędrzejewicz, the Minister of Communications, Michał Bukiewicz, the Minister of the Interior, Marjan Zydzmar Kościakowski, as well as his Eminence, the Cardinal Aleksander Kakowski, Archbishop of Warsaw.

Serving on the committee of organization under the presidency of the Under-Secretary of State, Władysław Korzak, are Messrs. Eugeniusz Morawski, Franciszek Pufalski, Feliks Grabczewski, Tadeusz Jasiński, Leopold Białental, Kazimierz Blaschke, Jan Głowacki, Dr. A. Gutry, Kaden-Bandrowski, Witold Maliszewski, Henryk Markiewicz, Tadeusz Mazurkiewicz, Mieczysław Michałowicz, Emil Młynarski, Stefan Natanson, Józef Olpiński, Władysław Przeworski, Józef Śniado-wicz, Aleksy Władziński, Director Adam Wieniawski, Bolesław Woytowicz, Dr. W. Zawistowski, August Zaleski and Jerzy Zurawlew.

**CORRECTION**

We regret that in the announcement in our last issue of the prizes to be awarded at the close of the Wieniawski Violin Competition mention was inadvertently omitted of the award of 4,000 zlotys by M. Wacław Jędrzejewicz, the Minister of Education.

Ed.

Vera Bobrowska was chosen "Queen of the Spring" at the Hotel recently given in the rooms of the Hotel Europe, Her beautiful ermine furs were from "La Martre". (Advt.)

The inauguration on February 25 of a Polish-German Institute, connected with the Lessing Free University of Berlin, proved to be an important artistic and social event with a political background.

The opening ceremony, which was held in the Marmor Saal of the Zoo, was attended by about 3,000 people, which included M. Lipski, the Polish Ambassador; General Goering, the Prime Minister of Prussia; Dr. Goebbels, Reich Minister for Propaganda, and Dr. Seidte, the Minister of Labour. Chancellor Hitler was represented by Dr. Lamners, Under-Secretary of State.

Dr. von Armin, Rector of the Charlottenburg University and Head of the Lessing University, delivered the opening address, after which M. Lipski outlined the aims of the Institute, which will serve as a source of information on Poland and be a centre for lectures by prominent representatives of Polish culture.

A concert followed in which the German pianist, Konrad Hansen, played selections from Chopin; and Jan Kiepura, the celebrated Polish tenor, who was in excellent voice, sang a programme of songs—mostly in Polish and German. Although the prices of seats were quite expensive, the hall was sold out ten days in advance.

After the concert about 300 guests attended a reception at the Polish Embassy.

**AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS**

**Conversion Operations**

There was considerable activity during 1934, and especially in the second half of the year, in connection with the conversion of agricultural indebtedness.

Through the medium of the Acceptance Bank 89,039 conversion agreements were arranged covering an aggregate indebtedness of about 140,000,000 zlotys, while the special arbitration boards instituted for dealing with litigation between agricultural debtors and their creditors settled 251,000 cases involving a total amount of 102,700,000 zlotys. The State Land Bank (Bank Rolny) concluded conversion agreements for a total of 31,700,000 zlotys; the National Economic Bank for a total of 19,700,000 zlotys; the Central Bank of Agricultural Co-operative Societies for a total of 22,600,000 zlotys; and the various municipal savings banks and co-operative credit societies for a total of 13,600,000 zlotys. The Acceptance Bank is exclusively engaged in financing the conversion of agricultural debts, and in this connection the Bank as of December 31, 1934, had discounted with the Bank of Poland bills totalling 128,100,000 zlotys.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

A Morning Concert celebrating the Name-day of Marshal Piłsudski will be given March 17 at twelve o'clock at the Opera House. The proceeds will go to Kulturalno-Oświatowy Związek Strzelecki. Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary of Protocol, M. S. Z., Wierzbowa.

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**Tax Arrears**

The semi-official *Gazeta Polska*, keeping silent for the present on the serious international political problems which are on the horizon, continues to devote its leading articles to financial and economic topics. On February 22 it wrote as follows on the tax problems now worrying M. Zawadzki, the Minister of Finance:

There exist rigid and flexible elements in national economy, and the principal cause of the difficulty in overcoming the depression lies in the number and weight of the rigid factors.

Public requirements of different categories from State debts to the invention of theatres) consolidated in the State Budget constitute not the least of these factors. In principle, however, the budget covers them, and Minister Zawadzki was right in saying recently: "The public must cover ordinary State expenditure by taxes"—meaning direct and indirect State and municipal taxes, social insurance fees, and so forth.

In exchange for every one of these charges the citizen receives some compensation: in paying taxes to the State he acquires internal security; his country's influence in international affairs increases; justice, Municipalities provide paved streets; water; hospitals; etc. The social insurance institutions provide for medical assistance, pensions, unemployment relief, etc.

These public taxes are very rigid, and the State Budget may justly be called the most rigid element.

On the other hand, public taxation as a whole must be more flexible. It is a false illusion to think that taxes can increase indefinitely. Municipalities threaten the equilibrium of the Budget. In speaking of tax arrears, Minister Zawadzki touched upon the weakest rigid element of Polish financial policy, the liquidation of which lies directly in the interest of the national economy.

The problem of tax arrears must be solved as soon as possible. Before that is done no amendments in public taxation are possible. What would be the good of reducing taxes by, say, one or two hundred million zlotys when arrears amount to six to seven hundred millions?

The solution of this problem is not an easy matter, in view of the fact that taxation morality must be considered. Taxpayers who pay regularly must receive relief and not those who have outstanding arrears) as well as the necessity of reviving paralyzed economic life.

Minister Zawadzki has not yet given precise information concerning his plans. He only declared that he has a "practical, devised solution" of the arrears, problem, and that the punctual payers will not suffer because of former delinquencies.

We shall soon learn of this project when Minister Zawadzki submits it to the Sejm, but we may add that the State will be obliged to insure itself if municipal and insurance, as well as State arrears, are taken into account.

**"Is it Peace at Last?"**

We published last week an article written by Sir Austen Chamberlain headed as above. Sir Austen had made it known that he would have been glad to see the article published simultaneously in a responsible Polish-language newspaper, and we made arrangements accordingly with a leading daily newspaper. For some reason or other, however, the article did not appear in Polish; nor has it been referred to, so far as we have noticed, in any pro-Government newspaper.

M. Stanisław Stroński, in a leading article in the *Kurier Warszawski* (Opposition) of February 23, commented on Sir Austen Chamberlain's article as follows:

Nothing is left unsaid, and there is no trace of ambiguity. Not only does there exist in England—as we have been told—an understanding of our justifiable objections to the proposed Eastern Security Pact, but there is a clear statement that such dislike of the Pact is regarded with strong disfavour.

In any way Sir Austen Chamberlain clearly indicates at the end of his article that the Western Air Convention will be concluded in either Germany. If necessary, he also does not conceal that the countries desiring the Eastern Pact, when encountering suspicious apprehensions more strongly deem the Pact to be a necessity.

**POLISH PRESS REVIEW**

There should be removed from Polish papers as promptly as possible the existing tendency of seeing in the fog hovering over the Thames phantoms which in reality do not exist.

**Hittlerism in Danzig**

The dissolution of the Danzig *Volksrat*, referred to elsewhere in this issue, is commented upon by the *Robotnik*, the Socialist daily of Warsaw, on February 21, as follows:

During the past year a close rapprochement has been noted between Poland and Danzig, as a result of Minister Beck's pro-German policy. However, the Danzig "Hittlerisms" become more stabilized, Germany takes advantage of the situation and, with a pleasant smile, tries to out do Poland.

Official propaganda regarding the "Corridor" having been rendered impossible, Hittlerism is disposed to apply other methods of propaganda for the purpose of maintaining pressure on revisionist sentiments.

Hittlerism in the Free City of Danzig, within a political frontier, is the aim of the German State. All the administrative mechanism, the police, and all that represents the Danzig autonomous institutions, are in the hands of the Hittlerites.

Danzig is now treated by Hittlerites as a land looking towards the East. From the outside point of view, at least, the Free City seems purely German and Hittleristic, but we shall soon see its internal picture during the forthcoming elections.

In preparing their election campaign the Hittlerites wish to give the elections to the Danzig *Volksrat* the feature of a plebiscite—for Danzig's annexation by Germany.

Apparently the Danzig elections will lead to a further giving full power to the Hittlerites, who will endeavor to secure a solid majority in the *Volksrat* in order to change the Constitution which may lead to Danzig being recognized as an integral part of the German State.

History during recent years knows of different kinds of "revolts" made by interested States. In Danzig circles a *coup d'Etat* of Hittler's uniformed detachments is frequently mentioned. Although Danzig has no official armed forces, the S. S. and S. A. members wear uniforms and carry arms. This is according to instructions from the Reichswehr, and those formations are under the direction of officers of the German Army in active service.

In addition to the police (Schuppe), Danzig has a *Landpolizei*, numbering several thousand men, constituting a regular army, at the disposal of the Senate, and which we are in contact with the German Reichswehr.

It is difficult to say what will be the technique of the *coup d'Etat* in Danzig. A prepared riot of the storm troops, however, is mentioned, which will declare the abolition of the Senate and proclaim Danzig a German province.

This manoeuvre is expected after the elections to the Danzig *Volksrat*.

Such is the present situation in the Free City of Danzig. We suppose that the above-mentioned facts are known to the Polish Government and we are curious to know what will be the reaction of our Government and Minister Beck to the anticipated *coup d'Etat*.

**Dr. Polakiewicz's Dismissal**

The A. B. C. (Opposition) of February 24 enquires into the expulsion of Dr. Polakiewicz from the Government party, reported elsewhere in this issue:

It would seem to be more justified to seek the solution of this mystery in the present chief political purpose of the Government party; at least, to get around the wide masses of the rural population. The "Sanation" leaders are well aware of the fact that in the long run they will not be able to lean exclusively on the bureaucratic apparatus, without the support of the public. Therefore the "turn" towards the man in the street."

Dr. Polakiewicz occupied one of the leading roles in the party's campaign to secure the support of the villages and the farmers; and in this campaign he was not only the first to be considered to be incompetent instructions.

We would not be justified in saying that Dr. Polakiewicz's dismissal from

the Government group is a turn to the left. It would be difficult to find moments of a purely political nature in his history.

**Anglo-Polish Trade**

In a leading article on February 23 the *Gazeta Polska*, the chief Government organ, wrote as follows:

The initiating, on February 20 of the commercial treaty between Poland and Great Britain, should be considered as a leading event in our recent economic policy.

Fortunately, our situation is such that the question of a certain foreign market is not decisive for our economic life, as is, for instance, the case of Denmark with regard to Great Britain; Manchuria towards Japan, or even Canada to the United States. For well known reasons, we are not too closely linked with any of our great neighbours.

Of Great Britain's total exports in 1934, amounting to 460,000,000 pounds sterling, only one-half billion zlotys, exports to Poland were valued at not quite one hundred million zlotys, and so do not even constitute one per cent. Nor do imports from Poland during that year (approximating two hundred million zlotys) attain a full one per cent of our total imports. However, the problem does not lie in the present situation, but in possible improvement for the future.

After having settled our relations with the British Dominions by the Ottawa agreements of 1932, Great Britain signed a really "offensive" trade policy against Europe, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Restricted trade agreements making it impossible for London to trade with France and Germany did not, in principle, enter into this "offensive" plan.

In line with this "Northern European" trade policy, Great Britain was compelled to draw her attention towards Poland, in whose market British goods were not so popular as those of other countries. It is true that in years of prosperity (for example, 1928) British exports to Poland exceeded three hundred million zlotys, which, however, only about ten per cent of Poland's total imports, while imports from Germany attained 27 per cent. During the years of depression, however, Great Britain's participation in Polish imports declined somewhat, but during the last two years they showed a slight increase; in 1934 they reached 16.8 per cent of our total imports.

For Great Britain the regulation of commercial relations with Poland would signify her penetration into the Polish market. For Poland, on the other hand, trade relations with Great Britain have a somewhat different character. Great Britain is now our principal foreign market, and the nature of our trade makes this market essential. Great Britain is an importer of agricultural products, and we are in contact with her, which is difficult to place abroad.

It should be kept in mind that in normal times we could expect the excess of our agricultural produce to be the cause of a certain surplus, but in a period of depressions there have been greatly curtailed.

An interest in export penetration (chiefly industrial) on the part of Great Britain, into the Polish market, coincides with the interest of Polish export (chiefly agricultural) to the British market.

Therefore, in the event of a tariff protectionism and trade restrictions prevail, an agreement is concluded which, we wish to believe, will create a foundation for an expansion of trade between the two States. It is characteristic that while Polish trade with Western Europe (and in general with all Europe) has been in a constant business with Great Britain (both exports and imports) showed a considerable increase. There is no doubt that, the new treaty will serve to develop and stabilize this increase.

In international economic relations there exist certain factors which put a start to certain periods, on which they place their seal. Such facts are, for instance, the introduction of the prohibitive import tariff in the United States, the bankruptcy of Germany, Communism in Soviet Russia, etc. in the European Continent, the most important of which in the long run, is undoubtedly Great Britain's new trade policy in regard to the Continental countries. In such conditions the relations between Poland and Great Britain is most significant and deserves special emphasis.

The number of registered unemployed in Poland, as of February 19, was 515,341. This is an increase of 5,880 over the previous week.

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	1933		1934			1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Jan. 29	Feb. 27
<b>BONDS</b> (in percentage of par)							
Stabilization 7 1/2, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	71.50	74.50
Conversion 5 1/2, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	63.00	67.00	69.25
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	76.00	79.00
4% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	49.25	50.75
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	62.25	62.25
<b>SHARES</b> (in zlotys per share)							
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	96.75	* 91.75
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	41.50	42.50
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.00	10.20
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	13.25	14.40
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	14.00	14.50

\* Ex. div. of 8.00 zl. per share for 1934.



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## DIPLOMATIQUE

H. E. the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche gave a luncheon on Tuesday in honour of Prince de Broglie. Among those present were Minister Jedrzejewicz, Count Szembek, M. and Mme Zaleski, M. Bressy, M. Chyliński, Mme. Strasburger, M. Mazurkiewicz, M. Pienkowski, Professor Peczalski, General d'Arbonneau, M. Desgoches. The luncheon was followed by a large reception.

Madame Laroche received on Friday members of the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished people of Warsaw, and entertained later at dinner and a dance.

H. E. the American Ambassador gave a dinner on Thursday in honour of H. E. the British Ambassador and Lady Kennard; the other guests were Minister and Mme. Wacław Jedrzejewicz, H. E. the Swedish Minister and Mme. Boheman; Count Romer, Chief of Protocol; Mr. S. L. Crosby; Prince Olgiard Czartoryski; Countess R. Czosnowska; Madame W. Drymer; Mr. and Mrs. J. Klahr Huddle; M. and Mme. Kostanekki; M. and Mme. Landau; Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Lane; Countess Potocka of Załcuz; Count and Countess A. Potocki; Count and Countess B. Tyszkiewicz.

H. E. the American Ambassador celebrated Washington's Birthday anniversary by receiving members of the American Colony at his home on Friday afternoon.

H. E. the Estonian Minister and Madame Markus gave a banquet on Sunday to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of Estonian independence.

H. E. the Estonian Minister and Madame Markus received from five to seven on Tuesday.

H. E. the Latvian Minister and Madame Valters held a reception on Saturday.

H. E. the Portuguese Minister and Madame Sousa Mendes entertained at a ball on Saturday at the Hotel Europe, the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished people of Warsaw.

The Argentine Chargé d'Affaires and Madame José A. Caballero entertained at dinner on Sunday, H. E. the Yugo-Slavian Minister Lazarewicz, the Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Altinoff.

The American Military Attaché and Miss Gilmor entertained at dinner on Tuesday General Jarnuskiewicz, General and Mme. d'Arbonneau; Major and Mme. Skalkowski; Mr. and Mrs. Lane; Baron de Boissezon; Miss Ballenberg.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. J. Klahr Huddle entertained at tea on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Malige entertained at tea on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Howard entertained at a musical tea on Saturday for Miss Fanny Gordon, who is leaving for Brussels where she will direct her own musical-comedy production. On Monday Mrs. Howard entertained at a bridge tea for Madame Isabella Strawska.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Caird entertained at dinner on Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Sztolcman; Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Ballenberg; Mr. Kimens; Mme. Ciechanowiecka.

## FASHION NOTES

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SPRINGTIME IN HOLLYWOOD: Claudette Colbert strikes the correct fashion note for the balmy days as she appears in a smart spring suit of pale beige kasha, with a jabot of sable tails. The brown gloves have felt cuffs and the purse, shoes and I say hat are all in deep brown.

Women are to wear tailored suits at Ascot this year, if one London dress-designer has his way. He is showing coats and skirts in pastel colourings worn with lisse blooms. One suit was of peach bloom woolen material, another a tailored mode in spotted green taffeta.

Other novelties seen at the shows include gilt cable chains used as belts and to support the neckline of a bodice; large earrings, buckles and shoulder ornaments made from spun glass; Court gowns made of lacquered materials; dresses cut on caskoon lines for cocktail party hostesses; dresses made from spun glass lace and glass brocade; and a classical bridal dress made from a dull woolen fabric.

Both velvet and fur are used in the Spring and Summer models of Jodelle. A velvet coat goes over a light crepe dress; her Summer fur is poche (sea-lion) in a soft, smooth grey. Shoulder capes, with a square back are fashioned of it.

On dark coats pig-skin trimmings are used; blouses have "1935" worked into the pattern; linen for suits is figured like zebra-skin; Ardanse has a bunch of pink carrots affixed to the skirt of a gardening dress which is worn with a large flower-decked hat; Vera Horea dresses a girl like a stage Jack Tar, cap and all complete.

The new very wide sleeves and shovel hats over one eye are popular for the races.

Fashions at breakfast time is the latest idea of a London dress-designer. His shows begin at 9:30 a. m. and during the proceedings breakfast is served.

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## BEAUTIFUL SILKS? NEW WOOLLENS?

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## INTERNAL SITUATION OF FRANCE

(Continued from page 1, col. 4.)

Waters quite naturally think of their own immediate needs, and step by step the great interests of the country — its historical *raison d'être* — have been submerged by the petty parochial interests of the voters, or by the personal interests of politicians.

Such a situation is not peculiar to France. In all parliamentary countries which came into being through a revolution, but at the same time lacked groups able to govern with the idea not only of today but also of to-morrow, the situation is similar. France, however, has the widespread interests of a colonial empire — the second in the world and a geographical position which necessitates continuous vigilance, so that her situation is serious and imperatively demands a solution. The choice before her, moreover, is full of deep consequences for all other nations, since France can either be a world power, or, burdened with all her achievements of the past, descend to the level of a mere state — *sertum non datur!*

### Finding the Man

The situation is dramatic but not yet tragic. France during the last fifty years has been peculiarly fortunate in finding, in her hour of greatest need, men who have saved her from threatened disaster: Ferry, Delcassé, Waldeck-Rousseau, Poincaré, Foch, Clemenceau, Lyautey, through the deeply-rooted instincts of the race, all found the right road for the country. But they were all solitary men who even did not always enjoy public support. They were permitted to work just the absolute minimum of time necessary to avert the particular danger threatening the country. They were blamed, slandered, even cursed, and rejected as soon as the peril was over. The demagogic determination, or perhaps fear, not to permit any individual to become too popular has deprived France of the results of many splendid, but not continuous, efforts, and so tended to produce a nation of *petits bourgeois* satisfied to live their small

lives behind the hedge of their small gardens, but incapable of forming a *Herranolk*. This is a perfect German definition of those nations which are the real leading countries of the world. Perhaps it is not an accident that the men named above, who rendered such invaluable services to France, were all of an older generation, fully republican and democratic, but at the same time deeply attached to historical France and always ready to sacrifice themselves for their country. The prospect of finding men, or even a man, of this calibre among present-day parliamentarians is not very bright, and the bitter remark of M. Doumergue that they are not political men but mere functionaries gives much food for thought.

After rejecting the old ruling elements France accepted as a ruling class a changing crowd of politicians and businessmen — the latter mostly of the promoter type. Such elements think more of their positions and personal benefits than of the nation's welfare. It is highly improbable that they will limit, of their own initiative, their present privileged positions, so that the driving force must come from the nation itself. Three times within the recent past France has shown that, in the hour of danger, she still has those latent forces which come to the surface. The first was in 1914 when the French Army with a supreme effort won the battle of the Marne. The second was in 1926 when the nation forced the politicians to submit to the discipline indispensable for saving the financial situation, and the third in 1934 when the judicial and financial scandals provoked a revulsion of public opinion against the whole "lobby crowd". Unfortunately, however, this process is extremely costly: over one million graves, the loss of four-fifths of the franc, and the ruin of a mass of citizens is the price which has been paid.

It is impossible to foresee at this moment when the new movement will take definite shape,

and in what form; but it is to be hoped the warning of M. Doumergue that "civil war to-day would mean a foreign war to-morrow" is well understood by a majority of Frenchmen, and that once again at the crucial moment a salutary reaction will take place.

### A Comparison with Poland

To those who know Polish history of the 17th and 18th centuries many traits of the present French situation are familiar and comprehensible. At that time, when the peasants did not count and the urban elements were destroyed, Poland represented a democracy with full equality of rights for every nobleman. In relation to the entire population, however, this was a very small class, but it exhibited the same prevalence of private interest, the same fear of concentration of power in the hands of one person, and the same pacifism while at the same time in neighbouring countries an extreme concentration of power was lodged in the hands of rulers who made full use of this power in foreign affairs. It would be quite wrong to draw logical conclusion from this comparison. The geographical, social and economic aspects of France are infinitely better to-day than those of Poland were in the 17th and 18th centuries; and 150 years of struggle for internal freedom have imbued the entire nation with instincts and notions which may be dormant but nevertheless exist. It remains true that of the three ideals of Republican France — Liberty, Equality and Fraternity — the last probably never existed. The second, in the present development of group interests, is more or less theoretical; but there still remains the immense capital of personal courage of thought and act which can prove an inexhaustible source of strength; and especially so if France once more has the good fortune to find an outstanding individual to steer her through the present troubled waters.

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# NEW GARBO PICTURE

# Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Garbo's nineteenth American picture has been completed at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayerstudios, Herbert Marshall and George Brent are her leading men, and Jean Hershold again plays her father. He first played such a role in *Susan Lenox, Her Fall and Rise* (also known as *The Rise of Helga*). Richard Boleslawski directed the film version of Somerset Maugham's novel.

More than a score of lavish sets were constructed for the new film. For the opening scene an Austrian village was built by the M-G-M's technical staff. There were charming little houses balconied and windowed, with a stately cathedral, raising its gaudy spires to the sky, at one end of the street.

For the more intimate scenes, a complete house was built, a quaint bedroom with beamed ceiling, a large entrance hall with a stately spiral stairway winding downstairs, and a large old-fashioned kitchen. The script also called for dock scenes, including a river boat; a polo club house, a Hongkong curio shop, the exterior of a monastery, interior offices of the Government house, a Chinese field barracks and, last but by no means least, a massive stone wall surrounding the pestilence city of Mei-tan-fu. "China's Greta Garbo" is also importantly cast in the picture.

She is Soo Yang, of Canton, and more recently of Honolulu, a young actress regarded in her own country to be as talented as the Swedish star. She plays Amah, Garbo's maid.

Address and Performances	Film Currently Showing	Type and Comment
<b>Atlantic</b> Chmielna 33 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Bal im Savoy</b> Gitta Alpar—Hans Jary, Rossi Barsony, Felis Brassai. Hungarian Production Third Week	Musical Comedy Average
<b>Apollo</b> Marszałkowska 106 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10	<b>Modj Las</b> Marja Bogda — Brodziaz Polish Production — No English titles Ninth Week	Historical Very good
<b>Capitol</b> Marszałkowska 125 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Antek Pollemajster</b> Dymaza Polish Production — No English titles Third Week	Comedy Average
<b>Casino</b> Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>For Thee I Sing</b> Jan Klopura — Martha Eggerth German Production-English Version Second Week	Musical
<b>Europa</b> Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Behold My Wife</b> Sylvia Sidney — Gene Raymond American Production Second Week	Good
<b>Filharmonja</b> Jana 5 Perf. 5. 7. 9. Closed on Fridays	<b>Zouzou</b> Josephine Baker — Jean Gabin French Production First Week	Comedy Good
<b>Majestic</b> Nowy Świat 43 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Song of Happiness</b> Gardn Victoroff—Motvin—Zyjmo Soviet Production Third Week	Propaganda Very good
<b>Pan</b> Nowy Świat 40 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Little Miss Marker</b> Shirley Temple — Adolph Menjou American Production Second Week	Sentimental Good
<b>Rialto</b> Jana 3 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>The World Moves On</b> Madeleine Carroll — Franchot Tone American Production Second Week	Good
<b>Stylowy</b> Marszałkowska 112 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>The Merry Widow</b> Jeannette MacDonald — Maurice Chevalier American Production First Week	Musical Comedy Very Good
<b>Świątówid</b> Marszałkowska 111 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>A. B. C. Miłocieli</b> Adolf Dymaza — Marja Bogda Polish Production Second Week	Comedy Average

PAINTED VEIL Cinema "Europa"



## SPORT

**Tennis**  
Playing at Beaulieu, in France, Hebda, the second ranking Polish player, reached the semi-finals only to be eliminated by Gottfried von Cramm, the German titleholder, by 6-1, 6-1. Hebda's most important victory in the early rounds was over Caski, of Czechoslovakia, who had previously eliminated Boussus.

The entire Polish Davis Cup team started in the tennis tournament at Monte Carlo, which began last Tuesday. Hebda, Wittman, Toczyński and Tarłowski won their first round singles matches without being extended. The most important Polish victory was in doubles when Toczyński-Hebda defeated Palmeri-Rado in four sets, 6-4, 1-6, 6-0, 6-2. Tarłowski-Wittman won their opening doubles match in three straight sets.

The Lawn Tennis Association of South Africa has selected their Davis Cup team as follows: the Kirby, Farquarson, Bertram, Robbins, Robbs, and Musgrave. It will be remembered that Poland will play South Africa in Warsaw.

**Boxing**  
Warsaw defeated Berlin on February 24, in a closely contested bout by 9 matches to 7. Doroba's unexpected victory over Kyfuss, with the score 7 to 5 for Warsaw, was the high spot of the match.

### Classified Advertisements

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## HINTS ON ENGLISH

The answer to the question "What is a preposition?" is neither long nor complicated. A preposition has one, and only one, function. It expresses a relationship between its object and something else. Before proceeding further, it should be explained that, in the phrase, "into the house," "house" is the object of the preposition "into" and, grammatically, in the objective case, although this is not shown by the form, there being no inflection of nouns in English. Only nouns or pronouns can be objects of prepositions.

Completing the phrase, we may say "He walked into the house." Here the word "into," coming before "house," indicates that there is a relationship expressed between "house" and some other word in the sentence. Obviously, this word is "walked" and the relationship expressed is motion.

A common error is confusing a preposition with an adverb. How this mistake arises is easy to understand when the same word may be either part of speech, but the deciding factor is the work the word has to do in the sentence. In the Sentence "His hat is on his head," "on" is a preposition expressing a relationship between "hat" and "head." In the sentence "He put his hat on," however, "on" is an adverb modifying the verb "put."

Here follows a list of the principal prepositions: about, after, against, at, between, by, for, from, in, into, of, on, to, with.

Next week a few notes will be given concerning the use of prepositions.

Below is the translation into English of last week's Polish passage.

In the city of Archangel a sensational trial has commenced involving the manager of a party organization, the chief of a supply department and the representative of the trade unions of the Iskoskorski wharf near Archangel. In the middle of January, as the result of a complaint of one of the employees, who, while dining in the party kitchen, had found a cockroach in his soup, the accused ordered a soup of cockroaches to be cooked and, under threat of depriving them of their posts, forced all the employees of the kitchen to eat it. The indictment defines the conduct of all the accused as political boogianism and unheard of ill treatment of the employees.

H. S.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation. Translations should reach the office of "The Warsaw Weekly" on or before Wednesday of each week, as again entries were received too late for acknowledgement last week.

W związku z zapowiedzią p. Premiera Koźłowskiego o wypuszczeniu nowej potyczki wewnętrznej, otrzymujemy potwierdzenie naszej poprzedniej informacji, że potyczka ta będzie premjowa.

W tej chwili odbywa się obliczanie tabeli premjowej, poczem ustaloną zostanie wysokość oprocentowania.

Subskrypcja rozpoczęła się 1 kwietnia, ale najdłżej 1 maja. Jak słychać, urzędnicy państwowi będą subskrybować potyczkę w wysokości półmilionowej, natomiast rotacyjną na 10 rat. Wyokość potyczki ma wynosić od 150 do 170 milionów złotych.

## CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON  
World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

### BIDDING A POWER HOUSE

The following hand came up in a championship meet and created much discussion because practically all the strength was in the North. Players in that position were curious to learn the best opening bid and the results obtained by others.

North, Dealer  
Both sides vulnerable

♠ A K  
 ♠ A K 3  
 ♠ A 10 7  
 ♠ A 7 4 2  
 ♣ Q 6 4 2  
 ♣ Q 10 6 5  
 ♣ Q 9 3  
 ♣ 9 8  
 ♠ 9 7 5  
 ♠ J 9 8 7 4  
 ♠ J 2  
 ♠ K 6 3

"It seems a trait of the American people to take their play seriously, whether they be golfers, bridge players or what not. When one considers the millions who pay their way into football stadiums, baseball parks, prize fight arenas and elsewhere to view contests of athletic skill, it is not surprising that a mere card game receives so much attention".

Charles Lochridge, playing with Louis J. Haddad in the South, opened with three notrump, and the bidding went along until the auction closed at six notrump. Michael Gottlieb was playing East and Julian Barth, West. The contract was defeated three tricks. Howard Shenken, playing with Mrs. Culbertson, opened with two notrump and got a three heart response. Holding 150 honors he raised to three notrump which became the contract for a good board.

F. E. Bailey who won the 1933 Eastern pair title with Mrs. Grace Porcell had Walter Pray of Indianapolis, as partner and by this time, you have guessed that this was the masters' individual. Bailey had no chance to discuss with his partner any bidding methods and as this was his first hand, he opened with one club. There the bidding dropped.

George Under and S. Garton Churchill duplicated the bidding of Schenken and Mrs. Culbertson and made the maximum, four notrump.

Mrs. Robert Fuller's partner, started with two notrump, which Mrs. Fuller raised to three to close the bidding. P. Hal Sims of Deal, N. J., opened with one notrump. Mrs. Norman N. Newman of Montclair offered two hearts and Sims jumped to three notrump indicating a mild slam try. Mrs. Newman passed.

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Considering the twenty million bridge players in these United States, it is not surprising to find a deep rooted interest in the game and its expert proponents. The Lenz-Culbertson match was epoch making in the competition realm of sport and the forthcoming Sims-Culbertson fray is attracting widespread attention.

Quoting from *The Intermountain* of Elkins, W. Va., we see;

"Another Contract Bridge marathon is coming up. It will be strictly a family affair when the Ely Culbertsons and the P. Hal Simses settle down to their 150 rubbers, early in the year. That this contest — a battle of Aces, Kings and Queens — will attract widespread interest may be accepted as a certainty.

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