

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY

MARCH 8

1935

## AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Paris, March 8.

A well-informed and discursive leading article touching on the foreign policy of the United States of America appeared recently in one of the Warsaw dailies.

Its excellence, however, is diminished by explaining the failure of the United States to participate more freely in international affairs as a result of calculated demagoguery, the bogey of "foreign entanglements" being dangled before the eyes of an ignorant public by politicians eager for publicity and votes.

Such an explanation is too facile and ready to be accepted hastily. It grants the fire, but denies the match.

The policy of the United States, whatever may be its defects, has been consistent and consecutive from Washington's "Farewell Address," through the Monroe Doctrine and messages of Grant and Cleveland to Congress, down to the refusal to ratify the Versailles Treaty, and, more recently, the World Court.

The first President's warning against cherishing "inveterate antipathies" or "passionate attachments" for any other nation has a legitimate offspring in Senator Johnson's declaration, "We shall become subject to intrigue and quarrels." Unless ill-will be granted, these cannot be dismissed as demagoguery, but must be accepted as expressions of the American mind.

A policy of isolation is only natural to a nation that for three hundred years was engaged in possessing a continent, and events in Europe had little repercussion at the capital, and no significance at all to the pioneer. Whenever thought was directed outside the boundaries of the United States it considered problems to the West, first in the valley of the Mississippi, then in Texas, Mexico, and California. Europe was vague and distant, a Land of Oz or a Graustark.

This feeling of indifference, certainly neither unfriendly nor snobbish, was intensified by the lack of colonies, the magnitude of the task at home, and the fact that the United States was a debtor country. The doctrine of Manifest Destiny, the Spanish-American War, and the imperialistic dreams of Theodore Roosevelt hardly disturbed the calm development of national life.

These factors remained constant until 1914 when Sarajevo became more than a black dot on the map of Europe, and within five short years mandates had been offered, industry and commerce had not only flourished but luxuriated, and the modest amount owed Europe was inundated by the flow of American capital across the Atlantic.

Five years, however, does not suffice to change the mode of thought of a people, so a tradition of years coupled with after-war fatigue defeated Wilson's proposal for a League of Nations in so far as American participation was concerned.

## AT THE ZACHĘTA



SLEIGH-RIDE

WIERUSZ-KOWALSKI

## POLAND AND THE LONDON PROPOSALS

By C. Nirun

On February 10 in the article "The London Proposals" *The Warsaw Weekly* wrote: "The London proposals are a simple introduction to a long and arduous diplomatic work..." The German reply, various speeches of British and French statesmen, the Note of the Soviet Government, the recent visits of the Austrian Chancellor in Paris and London, and the announced visits of British statesmen to Berlin and probably other Continental capitals, supply the first confirmation of this statement. It is natural, and quite inevitable, that each country wants to obtain what it finds useful for itself, and to reject all stipulations which are more or less inconvenient. The negotiations can end only in a compromise, and the efforts of British statesmen, who (perhaps against their own wishes) became the *negotiorum gestor*, must be directed towards a formula conciliating all wishes and interests.

It is evident that Poland in a short time will have to express her opinions and desires, and therefore many may wonder what will be the Polish attitude. As in many other very involved cases, the best method is to state the truth and the whole truth. This may be facilitated by the fact that in expected conversations between British and Polish statesmen no former misunderstandings or resentments exist, and that, in a matter in which Poland has really much to say — namely, the Eastern Pact — Great Britain plays a fully detached rôle, since she does not intend to take a direct part in this Pact.

In the three main questions to be discussed, the position of Poland will be characterized in the following way. In the Western Air Convention, which is an adaptation of Locarno Treaty to present conditions, Poland has very little to say, and then only in so far as it may have a bearing on the Franco-Polish Alliance. As far as can be judged from the information available, no change in this Alliance is contemplated, so Poland can heartily approve any agreement between the Western Powers which may increase the security of France.

In the Austrian and Danubian questions the position of Poland also is very simple. The recent visit of the Austrian Chancellor and his Foreign Minister to Paris and London have shown that the main desire of Austria at present is to be treated as a sovereign nation free to conclude international agreements with other nations on an equal footing, and to have an undertaking from other countries of non-interference in her internal affairs. In both these questions Poland can unreservedly endorse Austrian desires. As to the possible necessity of assistance against a foreign aggressor, Poland, not being a neighbour of Austria, can play

Whether or not a modification of this attitude had set in is difficult to determine. Any sentiment, however, for increased international cooperation was certainly halted by what seemed a pointed object lesson to the American tax-payer in the European repudiation of war debts. The knowledge that someone must pay and that that someone would be he was almost intuitive. The hope, therefore, that adherence to the World Court would be ratified by the Senate was vain, and will be vain for some years to come.

The problem is not one possible of solution by the mere sending of diplomats to Washington, or by the reiteration, "It is the moral duty of the United States to cooperate." Those to be convinced live in cities, towns, and on farms, considerably removed from the influence of the Department of State.

The foregoing analysis short and clipped though it may be, is a far more satisfactory and logical explanation of the foreign policy of the United States than the popular opinion frequently upheld in the European Press.

## FAR EASTERN COMPLICATIONS

By Lord Lytton

(Lord Lytton gives here a critical analysis of the Far Eastern situation, expressing the belief that war can be avoided if Japan understands what the world really thinks of her policy. Lord Lytton, former Viceroy of India, was Chairman of the League of Nations Commission which prepared the report calling for Japan's withdrawal from Manchukuo. Following this report Japan resigned from the League of Nations).

The Far Eastern situation has created not one but many problems. First, it has been demonstrated that military operations can be carried out without any declaration of war. A second problem has been created by the fact that both Japan and China agreed to accept the investigation by a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the League of Nations.

But when the Commission had presented its report, one of the parties, Japan, which had proposed the appointment of the Commission, refused to accept the findings; and when they

were unanimously accepted by forty-two other States, Japan gave notice of her intention to withdraw from the League in two years.

A third problem has been created by the claim of Japan to be not only the sole arbiter of the nature and legality of her own actions, but also by her contention that the area in which the dispute has arisen was exclusively within her own jurisdiction; in effect, a proposal to develop a Monroe Doctrine for the East.

(Continued on page 4 col. 1)

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NEW RAILWAY LINES

Projects for three new railway lines have received the approval of the Cabinet, and will shortly be presented to the Sejm.

The most important link, 93 kilometres long, will connect Miawa and Ostrołęka, and reduce the distance between the Wilno provinces and Baltic ports by 100 kilometres. In addition to connecting more directly the large lumber factories in Bydgoszcz and Starogard with their source of raw material, it is expected that the new project will form an important part of Poland's international communication system.

The section between Zegrze-Wyszki is to be 40 kilometres long. It is hoped that this project will further the development of summer resorts along the Bug.

Nowogród, although it is a provincial capital, has remained without direct connection with the national railway system, omnibuses and a narrow gauge railway having served in the past. A 25 kilometre standard gauge line will provide this connection.

VATICAN REPAIRS

The structural reinforcements now being made at the Vatican have to be done with meticulous care in order that the delicate frescoes may not be disturbed.

The Chiostroscuro Hall, which adjoins the famous Raphael room which in turn leads to the Beato Angelico loggia and chapel, are having steel girders substituted for the ancient beam work. Relays of experts follow every movement of the workmen while this is being done lest the priceless art treasures forming part of the walls should be in any way harmed. Every speck of dust raised by the operations has to be constantly fanned away.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Party Split

The political party known as the Partia Pracy has split into two factions. It is understood that the seceding group under the leadership of M. Tytus Filipowicz will be known in the future as the "National Labour Party." Narodowa Partia Pracy. Associated with the former ambassador are M. Hipolit Gliwicz, Professor Jawicz Sianożęcki and others.

Avalanche

Eleven officers rode a new-fashioned toboggan near Zakopane when an avalanche overtook them, depositing them a considerable distance down the valley. Fortunately, no one was injured.

Floodlighting

Beginning this week, the city authorities intend beautifying several architectural and sculptural objects by floodlighting. The Chopin and Mickiewicz statues will be illuminated this week.

In a Wilno Gaol

For one kilogramme of butter and a loaf of bread, one Lewin agreed to impersonate his neighbour, Bunimowicz, who had been sentenced to two days in gaol. The latter, however, neglected to tell his substitute his mother's given name, the plot was discovered, and now both sit in adjoining cells.

Internal Loan

A projected internal loan of not more than 200,000 gold zlotys has received the approval of the Cabinet, and will shortly be presented to the Sejm.

Article I of the proposed bill provides that the proceeds be used for state investments such as road building, water-work and building construction, and for other investments of a national character, which will include the repayment or conversion of other internal loans.

Article II provides for repayment of this loan in not less than fifty years from the date of issue.

Article III provides that this be a premium issue in which case the probable rate of interest will be not less than 3 per cent. per annum.

The entire property and resources of the State Treasury are security for the loan.

Polakiewicz Resigns

The Marshal of the Sejm has received from Vice-Marshal Polakiewicz his resignation as member of the Sejm. It is stated that M. Polakiewicz will be made notary in one of the larger cities of Poland.

Hunger Strike

Thirty-three coal miners have remained below ground on strike in the "Happy Louise" since February 19. Taking no food they refuse to come out until 26,000 zlotys back wages have been paid. On Tuesday it was necessary to remove two of the miners on stretchers.

Interparliamentary Union in Warsaw

Senator M. Roustan of France, Sir Park Goff of Great Britain, and Deputy Carlo Costamanga of Italy have arrived in Warsaw to attend the meeting of a sub-commission appointed by the Interparliamentary Union. This sub-commission is to study the evolution of parliamentary systems in various countries. The Polish member is Doctor Loewenherz.

Talkie Without a Screen

Mr. W. R. Lotings, the British producer, is making a film which he proposes to show without a screen.

The curtain will rise on a perfectly normal stage with actors and actresses walking about seemingly in the flesh but in reality coming from a strip of film as they do today.

Mr. Lotings says his invention is very simple and dates back to the Egyptian High Priests of two thousand years ago who used this principle to produce those magic manifestations of their gods at their mystic ceremonies. A hundred years ago the same principle was used by fraudulent mediums to produce manifestations.

Mr. Lotings will not at present reveal his secret, but it is understood that the players are being photographed against black velvet.

Unemployment

The number of registered unemployed in Poland is now 516,293, according to figures released on March 5. This number is less by 1,183 than that of last week.

President Visits Silesia

The President of the Republic, Professor I. Mościcki visited Katowice last Tuesday. He was accompanied by Minister Floyar-Rajchman. After inspecting the new rolling mills at Kostuchna, the President lunched with the Governor of the Province. Late in the evening he returned to Warsaw, where he was greeted by the Cabinet with Premier Kozłowski at his head.

Poland and Italy

According to messages received from Rome, the Italian authorities have proposed initiating negotiations with the Polish Government, in order to normalize trade relations between the two countries.

King's Hobby

King Gustav of Sweden, still keeping in tennis championship trim, has another hobby that few people know about. It is embroidery. His skill is remarkable. He always has his needlework with him on the holiday and prides himself on the neatness of his "fishing off" on the wrong side — which indeed is as neat as the right.

Announcement

Mr. John C. Cudahy, the American Ambassador, will be guest of honour at a joint membership luncheon of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce and the Polish-American Society at the Merchants' Club, Senatorska 40 on Saturday, March 16, at 1.30 p. m. Mr. Cudahy will speak on "Present America."

only a secondary part and must retain freedom of action depending on the circumstances which arise. In any event, among all the interested countries, Poland alone can point to the fact that she has already once in a supreme emergency helped Austria, and she knows from her own experience what she is able to do and how much gratitude she may expect for it.

As to the other Danubian questions, Poland's former attempts towards closer contacts with them did not meet with encouragement, and ended only in a specific treaty with Rumania. It remains true that, since 1933, a marked change of tendencies in some of the Danubian States, which before then were not very favourable to closer cooperation with Poland, is evident; but it is not easy to change a line of policy formed under conditions existing for many years. Poland, therefore, cannot accept the position of being permitted to cooperate only when other States desire it, and to be left severely alone when she is not needed. In other words, Poland could either become a nucleus of other States and she would not be permitted to become one) or she must leave it to directly interested States to regulate their affairs and then determine her own policy after they have reached an agreement.

There remains the third question which is vital for Poland the Eastern Pact. In spite of high-sounding phrases on certain quarters, this cannot become a reality without the full adherence of Poland. The idea of the Eastern Pact, which, as was pointed in previous articles, is the fruit of common work between France and the Soviet Union, with the close cooperation of Czechoslovakia, presupposes that the signatures of the Powers which are invited to sign it are good, and will be given in good faith. But the idea of the Eastern Pact does not fall on virgin soil. Many previous treaties dealing with the same problem exist, and the questions arise: Why should a new pact be signed? What does it give? What new obligations does it impose on the signatories?

In the case of Poland, which has signed non-aggression treaties with the Soviet Union and Germany, and, bluntly speaking, either the Soviets do not trust Poland and wish to protect themselves against direct or indirect aggression from the West (and under such circumstances Poland could hardly participate in a new pact), or that Poland has to accept an obligation to assist any of her neighbours against the aggression of some other neighbour — not necessarily a neighbour — receiving in return a promise of similar help.

In her geographical situation, and taught by bitter lessons from her history, Poland is perfectly well aware that, in case of aggression from some other country, she cannot accept any material military cooperation from the Soviet Union. The presence of Soviet forces on Polish soil might bring the danger of "bolshewisation" to Poland. Nor can she accept the aid of German troops as this might result in the loss of her Western provinces after the aggressors had been repulsed.

Since Poland already has a treaty with Rumania which the new pact would not affect, she might obtain additional promises of assistance from Lithuania; but it is obvious that any proposal to accept assistance from Lithuania, who refuses to have any relations with Poland, would be to use an expression of Lord Snowden, "ridiculous and grotesque."

As to Czechoslovakia, that country declined proposals made

by Count Skrzyński in the heyday of the Locarno Treaty, probably not wishing to do anything at that time which might have an anti-German character. Perhaps it is better so, for, strictly speaking, Czechoslovakia can give no real assistance to Poland. In case of aggression from the Soviet Union, Poland learned from the experience of 1920 that she can expect no aid from Czechoslovakia, while, in case of complications with Germany, Czechoslovakia, with her 3,500,000 of Germans living just on the German frontier, could not be of any help to Poland. She could and probably would remain neutral.

While not being able either to accept or to obtain assistance, Poland would be obliged to give substantial help to each of the above mentioned countries. It is evident, therefore, that a discussion is possible only if some other formula be found. The non-aggression treaties with the Soviet Union and Germany are the maximum which Poland can receive from those countries. There is not the slightest reason for Poland to pay a heavy price for platonic promises. The rôle of Don Quixote may be noble, but is hardly to be recommended to a country having the external and internal situation of Poland.

## WEBSTER'S MUSICAL PERSPECTIVE

By Louise Llewellyn

The piano is no longer an object, a thing of three legs and an ivory row under the incredible fingers of Beveridge Webster. It becomes the extension or exteriorization of a man. On the other hand there is something extremely impersonal in that exteriorization of *persona*; and the very thing that made it so exciting, so deeply fascinating, was that it was not a projection of a single individual only, but a projection of man, the *genus homo*, with all his terrifying possibilities of acting, compelling, loving, hating, destroying, creating—the universal *eterno* name that is normally shut up inside of man, and raging to burst through its prison walls. Mr. Webster, who gave his last concert of the season Tuesday evening at the Conservatory, represents that tremendous, cumulative momentum of the age that Henry Adams sensed and isolated as it were, twenty-five years ago in his curious scientific-autobiographical study, and that H. G. Wells in his latest literary odyssey has worked up into a new human type. It is not paradoxical to say that this young man, who plays Beethoven for encores and holds the most successful musical censors for a long time, an improvised programme at the end of the printed one, is one of the most reserved of virtuosos. Reserve in words, for example, deepens the thought, and often reserve in thought deepens the feeling, so that what is allowed, finally, to escape is a concentrated essence of expression of a many times redoubled power.

Artists can accomplish free and masterful expositions of thought and feeling only after subjecting themselves to the rigid exigencies their medium imposes. Beveridge Webster was well equipped for such an accomplishment by his store of American vitality, placed under the arrest of organized French discipline. He lived in Paris many years and finished the Paris *Conservatoire*. He belongs to the great Philippe dynasty, the school that, perhaps more than any other, has made Paris the centre of the world for students of piano, as Berlin was when Leschetizky lived.

There was one supremely sensuous moment in the programme of Tuesday evening in the  *Ondine* of Ravel, who ceased to be Basque when he conceived the work and became pure French. Indeed the siren who calls there is the spirit of Paris; Paris of the ages, Paris of the present. Mr. Webster obviously has been troubled by that peculiar seduction, and the transmission of it was poignant. Mention should not be omitted of the *Fantasy and Fugue* in A-minor of Bach, which opened the programme. Deep-toned, balanced, serene and reassuring, this was truly Bach. Mr. Webster must have sat at the feet of Widor and Bonnet, to have absorbed so much of the organ resonance that was never absent from the consciousness of Bach himself. With the romantics, Schubert and Schumann, in *Fourteen German Dances and Carnival*, the artist played about delightfully, making many humorous and whimsical points, doing things that Schubert and Schumann would have loved themselves to do if only they had dared. Before the voluptuous *Islamey* of Balzakow was the Stravinski A-major *Serenade*, published in Poland, which, despite the inimitable taste and finesse with which it was rendered, confirmed in this writer the feeling that Stravinski imposes a great deal that is mediocre upon a world now agreed to take for granted anything to which he lends his name. The Mendelssohn and light, and a splash of colour and rhythm, and three Brahms numbers, deeply studied, were also included in the programme.

## SHAKESPEARE IN POLAND

General knowledge of Shakespeare was spreading on the Continent in the eighteenth century and Shakespeare also became known in Poland, but the school of French classicism, then dominant in Poland as elsewhere, stood in the way of his popularity.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century Boguslawski, actor-manager and the real founder of the popular theatre in Poland, popularized Shakespeare by performances of his travelling company, but the versions he produced were derived from the German stage versions of Schröder, who in his turn drew on Garrick's English stage versions.

It was only with the advent of the Romantic school in the early nineteenth century that Shakespeare became a really great poet in Polish literature. Poland's greatest poet, Mickiewicz, although he rates Shakespeare very highly and translates passages from him, was himself no dramatist, but his great rival Slowacki, a dramatic genius, shows traces of Shakespeare's influence in all his most important works. His most powerful tragedy *Balazyna* is a compound of motives from *King Lear*, *Macbeth* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream* all located in a legendary early Slavonic world. Another drama of his, *Mazepa*, reminds us of *Othello* on account of his theme of jealousy. In his remaining dramas we can trace Shakespearean influences almost everywhere, but in his later years the Spanish influence of Calderon predominates over that of Shakespeare.

With the growing influence of Shakespeare in Polish literature, there appeared an increasing number of translators of Shakespeare in Polish. His complete works were translated by Ulrich. Among the translators there appear some of the most distinguished poets of Poland, such as the great Kasprzowicz, who died only a few years ago; he translated almost all of the more important works of Shakespeare, including his Sonnets.

In Polish literature in the latter part of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century Shakespeare was an established power and all the greater writers do him homage. The great novelist Sienkiewicz modeled his outstanding comic figure Zagloba in his historical novels, on Shakespeare's Falstaff; and the poet dramatist Wyspianski wrote a study of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. Polish scholarship has made its contribution to the better knowledge of Shakespeare by Matlakowski's edition of *Hamlet*, by Dybowski's complete edition of Shakespeare's works in Polish and more recently by works on the poet by Professors Piniński, Dybowski, Tretiak and Taranowski.

Since the Romantic period, Shakespeare has never been absent from the Polish stage. Poland's stage managers and actors compete with each other continually in producing his plays. Some of the best actors and actresses of Poland win their chief laurels in Shakespearean parts, and the name of at least one of them, Helen Modjeska, became as well known in England and America as in Poland.

Aileen Alpen

Count K. Skirmunt, former Polish Ambassador to England, delivered an address on "Conservatism in England", on March 6, in the Resursa Kupiecka.

The Conservative Party in England, according to Count Skirmunt, is characterized by four great qualities: first, common sense; second, national consciousness in times of emergency; third, discipline; and fourth, fair play.

ADAM WIENIAWSKI  
A PRIZE-WINNER

The Wieniawski Violin Competition is a thing of many aspects—a good show, a first-class sporting event, and when the eyes rested last Sunday morning at the opening session upon the fine and stalwart image of Henryk Wieniawski, poised high above the stage against the organ pipes, like a priest before the altar, one remembered that it was something more besides.

But Director Adam Wieniawski is an excellent showman nevertheless. He never permits his public to be wearied by the long speeches which are the rule at such performances. Everything he touches has a certain style and orderliness, like a Fifth Avenue or a Bond Street shop window. This of course is because Adam Wieniawski is himself an artist who feels the just measure and that is why the public trusts itself to him, knowing that what his hand signs will be a finished work. That too, combined with all the healthy and productive animation he has been able to bring into the community life here, is why the City of Warsaw bestowed upon him last week its annual prize of 7000 zloty, designed for that musician making the greatest contribution to the cultural life of Poland.

Up in the logs of honour to the right sat on Sunday the Minister of Education, an offering of fresh, cut flowers on the railing before him, on the stage, to the left, the jury, including distinguished visitors from abroad, and many of Warsaw's leading musicians.

JOSE FIGUEROA  
Contestant from Porto Rico

The Under Secretary of State, Wladyslaw Korsak, made a proper little opening speech, Professor Kocanski of the Warsaw Conservatory of Music reminded us earnestly and eloquently of the master-virtuoso-composer in whose name had gathered all these young players, banded like growing plants against the organ's base.

There was a good house, a very intelligent, musical audience; and before the first relay was over Sunday, they began to play their favorites. For two weeks there will be daily, and practically all-day sessions, with cheese and slim sardines, kielbasa and tea in the pauses, and a chance to powder your nose and straighten your hat at the generous mirrors in those familiar foyer promenades of the Philharmonia.

It should be remembered that we are not listening only to a competition of music students, but of young artists, many of whom have received the serious attention and consideration of foreign critics. This is why the daily sessions, as well as the final two contests between the twenty chosen participants, are full of interesting and exciting episodes.

## Art, Music &amp; Literature

Contemporary  
French Sculpture

An exhibition of Contemporary French Sculpture was opened at the I. P. S. on March 3. It was organized by the Association Française d'Expansion et d'Echanges Artistiques under the French Government. President Moscicki has given his patronage and the list of members of honorary and organizing committees in France and Poland covers five pages of the catalogue.

This exhibition reminds us again that France is the one classical country of our time, the very living symbol of poise, dignity and balance. In the galleries of the I. P. S. there is an atmosphere of the irrefutable authority of genius.

It would be useless to give here an analyzed catalogue of the exhibition. It is sufficient to mention the best works of Bourdelle, Despiau, Landowski, Maillol, Pompon and Rodin are on show. Anything else said about them would seem definitely out of place. We mention here the lovely decorative classicism of No. 2, 3 and 5 by Joseph Bernard; the undoubted masterpiece of the exhibition—Edgar Degas' No. 27, which together with Nos. 28, 29 and 30 shows the artist was as complete a master of the chisel as of the brush.

In addition to the statutory exhibition the walls of the I. P. S. are hung with drawings and water colours by French sculptors, all characterized by that remarkable feeling for volume, seldom encountered in the works of regular draughtsmen. Among these the water colours of Bourdelle and the drawings of Despiau seem most striking.

## Bach Celebration

The concert at the Filharmonja on Friday commemorated the 250th anniversary of the birth of Johann Sebastian Bach by presenting a complete Bach program. Compositions for the orchestra, clavier, two violins and orchestra, three pianos and orchestra, and chorals were on the program.

## A NEW RACKET

Warsaw's light-handed gentry, probably influenced by essays on kidnapping turned to petty ransom. The first victim of the new "racket" was an engineer and his curiosity about railroad operation nearly cost him his traveling bag.

Having just settled in a compartment, the engineer's comfort was disturbed by a loud burst of steam at the front end of the coach. As an engineer, he was interested to learn the cause of the explosion and walked out on the platform to investigate.

The accident, which occurred in the heating system, was slight, but it filled the car with escaping steam. A new connection was adjusted and the train was ready for departure. When the engineer returned to his compartment, the vapors had cleared enough for him to discover that his bag was missing from the rack.

Inquiry among station officials brought no result and as the bag contained nothing less important than the papers needed on the trip as well as some clothes it was useless to make the journey and the engineer returned home.

A few hours of grumbling over his misadventure was interrupted by a telephone call, not from the police or station authorities, but from an individual who admitted walking off with the bag.

The papers and drawings were of no value to him, he said, and the clothes would not bring him enough to take the chance of being voluntarily returned to return the bag to its owner provided no third parties were involved and if he received 300 zlotys in cash.

It was simply a "ransom" game. The engineer decided to make the best of it and started to bargain with the informer. He offered 50. A selling point was reached at 75 zlotys. Within a half hour the bag was returned intact and the ransom paid—from hand to hand.

Wierusz-Kowalski  
at Zachęta

It is always interesting to step back into a generation so near to us and yet so far, separated as it is from us by cataclysmic events. This exhibition of Alfred Wierusz-Kowalski, to commemorate the 20th anniversary of his death, ought, therefore, to take us back to the time he lived, and it does.

His whole outward life and academic training were German, but his art, except for the bare technique, is vividly and vitally Polish; his execution, openly that of the Munich naturalists, shows at times, anxiously enough, a mark of the impressionism flourishing at that time in Paris.

But when we consider his inner life laid bare in the themes he chose, the Polish countryside, wolves, peasant customs, soldiers, horses, politics, we are immediately convinced that here was a man who had grasped what was real in life, to himself, to the hearts of his countrymen something that would challenge reflection in any beholder, whatever his nationality.

Two pictures in particular, "Wozy Chlopskie" and "Przyjaciele", for their sentiment, their unaffected melancholy, and their clear, intelligible message are worth going to see.

One called "Widok z Balu" is a picture of the Mazovian countryside at early morning that is extremely convincing, while his treatment of a wolf is unforgettable for the sullen suspicious menace implied in the whole composition.

There is no point in discussing individual canvases. The exhibition is full of variety, contains points of interest for any lover of art from any angle of approach, colour, triviality or depth of theme, style,—and in addition is well chosen to give an easily intelligible survey of the painter's artistic development.

E. I. Z.

## Polish Singer

Madame Ewa Bandrowska-Turska appeared in Carnegie Hall in the first of a series of concerts she is giving in the United States. The American Press was enthusiastic over her singing, and it is expected that her tour will be a great success.

## Kiepura Decorated

Jan Kiepura, celebrated Polish tenor, was decorated with the order of the Legion of Honour during a performance of "Tosca" at the "Opera Comique" in Paris. The Director of the Opera, M. Gheusi, personally decorated the singer during an interval between the First and Second Acts. This ceremony and the opera itself were transmitted by all French radio stations.

## ANTIQUES, RUGS

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# FAR EASTERN COMPLICATIONS

(continued from page 1 col. 4.)

Besides these three separate problems arising out of the Manchurian dispute, there is a fourth. The solution of this problem may not prove so difficult as that of the others, but if it is not solved—that is, if another and equally satisfactory Treaty is not substituted—the consequence may be the most serious of all.

## A Conciliatory Policy

The denunciation of the Naval Treaty is the logical sequence of Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations. For if the collective system is to be abandoned, the only alternative will be a return to power politics based on naval and military force. But surely there should be some way to avoid such a disaster. Recrimination and censure will not help. Coercion is not a remedy consistent with the objects of peace. It is desired to reduce the risks of war, not to increase them.

Conciliation is the only policy open to those who believe in the substitution of law for force. There must be a genuine desire to understand the needs of all sides in dispute. No country would risk incurring the disapproval of the rest of the world except under the influence of a compelling necessity.

Japan needs security. She needs an outlet for her surplus population. She needs raw materials for the industries by which her densely populated island depends. She needs markets for the disposal of her products. No solution would be acceptable to her which did not recognize these needs.

Equally no solution would be acceptable to the rest of the world which did not maintain the principle of the collective or joint settlement of the Far Eastern problems, or which did not give real security to all the Powers concerned.

To achieve such a solution, two things appear to me to be necessary. The first is a willingness by those nations who were parties to the resolution of February 24, 1933, to make representations to Japan of their sincere desire to understand the needs of her economic situation and to provide for them in a manner that will be consistent with law and justice, making clear at the same time their willingness to provide for her security in a way that will be both more effective and cheaper than the course she has adopted.

## Japan and Manchuria

That is the first necessity. The second is the determination of the same States not to accept variations in legal status or interpretations of multi-lateral treaties by a single State.

They must not only feel this but must have the courage to say so and say it in concert.

But someone will ask: "How are you going to get Japan out of Manchuria without force?" My answer is that I do not want to get Japan out of Manchuria. I only want to get Japanese troops out of Manchuria, and that can be done when it is provided that the expense of keeping them there is not required to achieve the object which Japan desires.

Japan contends that Manchukuo is now an independent State so long as it is occupied by Japanese troops. While they are there it can never be anything but a Japanese protectorate.

I do not admit that this problem cannot be solved without the use of force. The League has done nothing but condemn. It has not even discussed any possible solution. It has made no representation. It short, the League has not succeeded because it has not yet tried.

## The International Complication

Japan has been at great pains to make the world acquainted with her point of view, through the speeches of her statesmen and the documents she has sent the League of Nations. I am convinced that, if Japan were asked to realize one thing about which other nations care as deeply, as passionately, as she cares about her national interests, which they prize as highly as she prizes the memory of her soldiers who died in Manchuria in her war with Russia, she could not fail to give weight to their representations. But this has never been done by any authoritative body.

That one thing is the conception of a world-wide organization to prevent such a disaster as the World War ever happening again, and the accomplishment of a practical procedure of collective action for the maintenance of peace.

Now why has that never been said to Japan about the collective system which she has so thoughtlessly challenged? Some think that an appeal on those lines would fall on deaf ears. I cannot believe it.

The policy to which Japan is at the moment committed would extinguish our hopes of a world at peace. It would destroy our foundations of the fabric of law we are so laboriously but so confidently building up. It would deny to the children of those who died the fruits of their sacrifice.

The wrong done to China in 1931-32 pales into insignificance beside the cruelty of the wrong that would be done to the whole world by such a shattering of its most cherished ideals. For the defense of that idea the world must stand firm and united.

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# PRESS REVIEW

## New Loans for Public Works

The conservative organ *Czas*, in a very carefully weighed leader, takes its stand against the new government investment loan, building its argument on the premise that "tax relief is the best investment." In rebuttal to Premier Kozłowski's statement that the main reason for the loan is the rapid growth of public savings deposits, the *Czas* points out that the Government have many times and in many ways taken advantage of the sums thus saved by the public.

Not to mention the National Loan of 1933, the Treasury has had access to this reservoir by,

- a. issuing treasury certificates;
- b. locating government bonds in the P. K. O. and K. K. O.;
- c. floating a 50 million zloty building loan;
- d. by issuing special unredemable bonds;
- e. by issuing extremely short term bonds;
- f. by other credit operations (discount of railway drafts, etc.).

If the Government regard the sum lying fallow in the banks as indeed overlarge, then there is a simpler and more rational therapy for such a symptom (if it exists at all) that is, a decrease in the rate of interest on deposits. Cut the rate of interest in the P. K. O. to three per cent., that in the K. K. O. to four per cent., and private banks will follow and so will the price of short term money. The discount of a draft will cost five or six per cent., yearly instead of eight or nine per cent., as is now the case. This is a surer road to recovery than public works, for private investments and not public ones are the foundation of recovery.

The *Czas* reproaches itself, however, for the inevitability of the loan, and urges its flotation by the Government so as to incur the least possible economic harm. In this aim the journal asks three fundamental questions:

1. What specific public works are to be executed?
2. What sum must the loan reach?
3. What measures will be employed to reach it?

Concerning the first, *Czas* favours executing those already foreseen in the Budget, thus making this new loan an "investment loan" *de nomine*, but a Budget loan *de facto*.

Under these conditions the investment loan will mean no more nor less than separating public works items from the Budget to cover them by means of home credit—a financial operation sought by both sides and necessitated only by great efforts to effect economies in every field of activity.

In answer to the second the journal argues that since the sum proposed in the Budget for public works stands at 225 million zloty, and since the loan ought to be used only for public works figuring in the Budget, it should not be greater than what is necessary to cover the Budget deficit foreseen for 1935-35. This means that since the deficit is estimated at 250 million zloty, and the Treasury intends to issue 100 million in treasury certificates, the loan ought therefore not exceed 150 million zloty.

The third problem, that is, the ways and means of raising the money, is a political problem as well as an economic one.

P. K. O. will take a part of the burden, private banks and private capitalists will also take a part. The question now arises whether the subscriptions of State and private employees

ought to be obtained by means of "psychological compulsion" as was the case during the drive for the National Loan.

The *Czas* favours this method of financing the principle of thrift by compulsion, but argues that the amount subscribed for be dependent upon the salary of the employee; that is, a high-salaried official should subscribe his whole monthly salary; a lower one, half; and so on, down the line.

In conclusion, this journal remarks that the plan outlined by it would be the least injurious way, economically to cover the deficit, since for the time being it is impossible to effect it by means of cutting expenditures. In any case, it is better than increasing taxes. Further, "it is an illusion to expect any great measure of recovery or improvement in the unemployment situation resulting from such a loan. We, too, desire recovery and employment for all, but we expect it from something else; from tax relief; a decrease in *etatism*; tax reforms; cancellation of municipal back taxes and those for social insurance as well; economies in municipal governments and social insurance organizations; increased turnovers resulting from a more liberal foreign exchange of goods via trade agreements; a livelier exchange between town and countryside; and a more elastic policy by the various cartels. We must not make the blunder of thinking that all we need to do is to invest and that then everything will be fine and prosperous."

## Economic Discussions

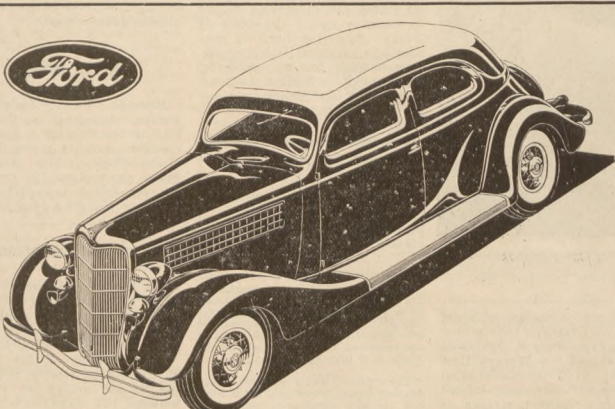
The *ABC-Nouviny Coddienne* expresses its displeasure with academic discussion as follows:

Lately discussion touching economic "principles" has been revived: As was the case a year ago or three years ago, the adherents of deflation are "cutting the loaf of bread" in a fight against adherents of large-scale public works or proportionalism, or, conversely, in the old quarrels are renewed; the same arguments employed. In reality, the whole discussion might be carried on in empty space. Both sides are absolutely sure that the crux of the question lies in this or that method of treatment.

During the past few years, economists have been making mistakes just because they believed in old economic values. Five or six times professors of political economy have buried the mad policy of Hitler and the crazy experiments of Roosevelt.

Their pessimistic prophecies, fortunately, have not come true. Just the opposite. Quite a number of "liberal crazes" have produced excellent results, and gamblers all over the world are encountering new successes. Is it because the means they apply are better? Not at all. The question here is not one of technical means or miraculous recipes, but the problem of, at the same time, utilizing national energy that otherwise is destroyed if the formula is applied by mechanical bureaucracy. The enthusiasm, fervour, faith and willingness to risk of a fighting nation is the chief collateral of success. The experience of the past few years has shown that the stamina of moral nature is often decisive in economic matters. Germany, Italy, Russia and America have proved that nations with faith and enthusiasm can push aside with ease all impediments that, during a period of apathy, seem catastrophic.

A discussion upon technical matters while fighting a crisis is and will remain fruitless as long as the moral strength of an active nation is lacking.



FORD PRESENTS

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The subscriptions rates are given on page 1.

# Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Feb. 27, Mar. 6
<b>BONDS</b> (in percentage of par)						
Stabilization 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1927	81.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	74.50 72.60
Conversion 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	69.25 68.75
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	79.00 78.75
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	50.75 52.75
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	62.25 61.50
<b>SHARES</b> (in zlotys per share)						
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	* 91.75 92.25
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	42.50 42.50
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.20 10.40
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	14.40 15.00
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	14.50

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



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**DIPLOMATIQUE**

The American Ambassador gave a luncheon on Thursday in honour of Dr. Henryk Gruber. The other guests were Minister Adnan Koc, Minister Ignacy Matuzewski, M. Lipinski, M. Jerzy Nowak, M. Andrzej Rotwand, M. Dąbrowski, M. Leopold Kotowski, Count Jan Szebek, Mr. J. K. Huddle, and Mr. Clayton Lane.

The Soviet Ambassador entertained at dinner on Saturday the Chinese Minister, the Swedish Minister, the Rumanian Minister, M. Dino Hlotti, M. Wiktor Skiwski, M. Poninski, M. Pawel Morstin

The Soviet Ambassador gave dinner in honour of M. Leon Kozłowski, the Prime Minister. The guests included the Hungarian Minister, the Japanese Minister, the Latvian Minister, Counsellor Lubinski, M. Adam Wieniawski, M. Maubaus, the Director of the Conservatory of Music in Moscow.

The Chinese Minister and Madame Chang entertained members of the Press Corps at luncheon on Saturday at the Hotel Europe.

The Hungarian Minister and Madame Matuska were hosts at a ball on Monday at Resourse Obywatelska. A Hungarian gypsy band was especially brought from Budapest for the evening.

The Netherland Minister and Madame Carsten held a reception on Friday at which they entertained members of the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished people of Warsaw.

The Rumanian Secretary and Madame Babes entertained at tea Tuesday.

The Mexican Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Joubland-Rivas held a reception on Thursday.

The Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Kazimi was the guest last week of the Iranian Minister and Madame Arasteh. Colonel Beck gave a luncheon in his honour on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Flynn and their daughter Miss Veronica are leaving for England on Saturday for a holiday of several months.

The Latarnia Ball was held on Saturday at the Hotel Europe under the chairmanship of Princess E. Sapieha and Countess B. Tyszkiewicz. Among those present were the Italian Ambassador; the Yugoslavian Minister; the Rumanian Minister; the Swedish Minister; M. Alberto Bellardi-Ricc; Mme. A. Zaleska; Mr. S. L. Crosby; Mr. R. S. Huestis; Countess Czoznowska; Count Szebek; Count Romer; Count R. Przewdzicki; M. Lubinski; Prince and Princess L. Radziwiłł; Baroness Coche.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY**

Captain and Mrs. B. H. Peter of London are in Warsaw for a short visit.

Mr. P. Aldridge of London is spending a week in Warsaw.

Mr. A. C. D. Gairdner, Chairman of the British Overseas Bank, after a short visit to London, returned to London on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leggett entertained at dinner on Tuesday Mrs. Connal-Rowan, Mrs. Dydynska, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. A. Caird, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Straw, and M. Leplat.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Ailshie returned to Warsaw on Monday after a visit in London.

# FASHION NEWS

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Caplets are receiving new treatment. They fit more closely to the body and are generally of length. One delightful ensemble at Lanvin consisted of a black afternoon frock with white organdie cape made of ruffles seven inches high which were finished with a saw edge. The same collection included a four-tiered cape in white for which accompanied a black evening frock. Short and close-fitting capes of ermine, boleros of black and white fox and silver fox capes with the skins placed head against head will be seen this Summer before the weather gets hot enough for a little coat in marabout dyed to the colour of a flower, or a three-quarter length two-tiered tulle cape in brilliant contrasting colours, or else a shoulder cape of feathers which will be dyed to match one of the colours in the pattern of a printed silk afternoon dress.

Jean Patou showed some suits which are smart and relatively simple. The skirts are narrow. The jackets are classical in spirit and have broad lapels but with them are worn very feminine blouses of real lace with wide sleeves intricately cut. Some of his evening frocks are close-fitting in front with a sort of 1880 puff at the back.

A very characteristic dress which suggested a Spanish dancer had a plain black organdie bodice. The skirt, of the same organdie, printed with large red flowers, became wider and wider as it approached the ground, the fullness taking the form of enormous petals.

Glass is woven into all sorts of materials. So is rayon, or artificial silk, which was seen at Molyneux's as the dominating element in a mixture with the result of giving it so shiny a surface that it can be used for full-length coats over youthful printed crepe dresses. Woolen chenille runs in silk ottoman.

White piqué is coming into favour. An attractive ensemble of navy blue jacket and skirt has a white piqué blouse trimmed with appliqué in blue. By adding to this blouse a white piqué skirt having hip pockets trimmed with blue, another dress is composed.

Chanel still uses white piqué to make a collar which is cut in the form of a stylised flower. Elsewhere there was shown a straight pleated ruffle of white piqué round the neck of a black silk crepe dress. White piqué is used as a broad belt on dark woolsens and it forms little pleated capes for wear in the streets over summer frocks.

Cotton tulle is used by Molyneux to make an evening frock whose full skirt is printed with scattered blossoms. Stripes appear to be again finding favour, not only on cottons and linens but on organdie and tafetta for Summer evening frocks.

For evening there are sometimes broad shoulder straps or else nothing at all, and the bodice holds itself up without assistance. Or else there may be supple draperies or light trappings on arms and shoulders. Belts must not be small but may be absent altogether. Or else may take the form of widely draped sashes for evening frocks. They may be of extra wide braided leather pulled through a large crystal brooch or a printed dress or a broad black creosole band finishing in a butterfly bow at the back on a white evening frock which Anny Blatt is showing.

Schiaparelli also shows a pale blue frock with long sleeves accompanied by a black coat with short capulet sleeves. The general impression among a rich variety of colours is that those which predominate are shades of deep yellow, brown terra cotta and orange gold, a new pink deeper than flesh.

# NATIONAL HYMN

Poland's national hymn, "Jeszcze Polska nie zginieła" is the work of many generations. Its origin really is unknown. There are three pretenders to the authorship of the Mazurka, which became the national anthem: Joseph Wybicki, Michal Oginski, and the Polish peasants.

Wybicki's authorship is legendary and disputed in a book of Leonard Chodko issued in Paris one hundred years ago. He wrote: "Dąbrowski's Mazurka is a war hymn of great and unquestionable beauty. Some attribute it to Wybicki, but it is generally believed to derive from a more ancient period. In 1796, while the Polish legion was being formed in Italy, a war march was sought for Dąbrowski's army, and Wybicki, one of the legion's organizers, quickly arranged words to the melody of an old Mazurka, or as it is said, to music he wrote himself."

These remarks about the "old-fashioned Mazurka" and "the ancient period" are now emphasized by Professor Kamiński. He claims that the melody of the national hymn is an old and popular Polish tune, and supposes that it was even preceded by a long history when Wybicki wrote his words to it.

Oginski was a popular composer and it is known that he wrote a special march for the legions and sent it to General Dąbrowski on April 28, 1797, that is, just in time to serve as the melody for Wybicki's words. In Oginski's memoirs one finds a remark, full of emotion and pride, about the first execution of the march in Paris, where it was enthusiastically accepted, but he does not mention that the march became the famous song of the legion.

Arguments to prove the popular derivation of the melody were found by Professor Kamiński at the Prussian National Library in Berlin in an album of Warsaw dances of 1800. In this collection there is a Mazurka, Number 41, which is identical in principle with the music of Poland's national hymn. It represents a version of this melody, older by 29 years than the one under discussion, and only three years younger than the one sent to Dąbrowski in 1797.

A list of all the known versions of this melody, made by Professor Kamiński and arranged in chronological order to 1927, shows that all later melodies are a transformation of the first, which was adopted by the legions.

Professor Kamiński concludes his study by writing: "The melody of our patriotic hymn remains a collective work; and the individual there may be numerous generations of the Polish nation. From that comes its great value as the expression of the nation, its reflection and symbol."

# THE TRADE AGREEMENT

From Our London Correspondent

The new trade agreement between Great Britain and Poland provides for large reductions of duty on 340 classes of British imports into Poland. The Free City of Danzig is included in the treaty.

Coming into force provisionally on the fourteenth of March the agreement will run until December 31, 1936, and thereafter may be terminated at six months' notice.

Under the treaty Poland receives certain benefits, among them the following: Kilims imported into Great Britain will not have the high duty levied on hand-made carpets.

There will be consolidations of duty on roundwood logs of pine, spruce, and aspen; hewn and sawn oak, birch, beech, ash and elm; plywood of alder, soft-wood sleepers, staves, bentwood chairs, rubber shoes, buckwheat, certain seeds, pit ponies, live geese, dead guinea fowls, rye in grain, and rye flour.

There will be no duty levied (or if at present dutiable, the duty will not be raised) on hewn, sawn and planed soft-wood; wood pulp, plywood, pit-props, telegraph poles, zinc (unwrought), bacon and hams (except in tins), butter, certain seeds, eggs; and certain meats preserved in airtight containers.

The duties on 110 classes of goods will be stabilised at the present level, and British and Colonial goods will have tariff reductions as follows:

**Herrings:** Duty on fresh herrings imported by sea was reduced from 2 zlotys to 1 zloty per 100 kilograms by the arrangement of Oct., 1934. This reduced rate is continued. On salt herrings the duty is reduced from 16 to 12 zlotys per barrel.

**Textile Goods:** Duties on all cotton yarns over No. 20 count are reduced. Reductions are largest for finer counts. Duties on various cotton piece goods also reduced, on wide prints by more than 40 p.c. Slight reductions on worsted yarns. Duties on worsted cloth are reduced by from 6 per cent, to 15 per cent. Duties on worsted cloths with woollen warp or welt are reduced 50 p.c. Woolen and worsted piece goods containing not more than 5 per cent, by weight of silk will be exempted from the additional duty now levied.

**Motor Products:** Polish duties on passenger motor-cars with engines of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 2,300 c.c. and on all commercial chassis will be considerably reduced. A 16 h. p. car valued at £285 now paying duty of £270 will pay £150. Duty on motor-cycles up to 600 c.c. will be reduced by over 50 p.c. Special facilities will be given for imports of spare replacement parts. The duty on tyres will be reduced by 10 p.c.

**Machinery:** Reduced duties on certain classes of machinery (including internal combustion engines up to 3 tons portable engines and threshers over 3 tons). Arrangements have been made for the importation, on payment of only 10 p.c. or 20 p.c. of the second column duties in the Polish tariff of numerous classes of textile, agricultural metal working, woodworking, and electrical machinery of types not made in Poland.

**Chemicals:** Reduced duties for various classes of chemicals (intermediate dyestuff products, &c.) not made in Poland.

**Other Reductions of duty:** Glass kid leather, sewing machines, whiskey and beer, various classes of cycle parts, circular saws weighing over 1 kilogram, gas cookers, &c., gramophones and records, hair tops and yarns, transmission baling, rubber thread, certain locks, and pen-nibs.

Concessions have been made so that British shipping companies may carry Polish emigrants, and a fair division of cargo liner business has been agreed upon between British and Polish lines.

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# 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.

The programme will be in three parts:

Part I. Songs of the Legion and Folk Songs.

Part II. Third Act of "Straszny Dwór".

Part III. Ballet Divertissement with Loda Halama, Jan Ciepliński and Mieczysław Pianowski.

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CROSS WORD PUZZLE

Grid for crossword puzzle with numbers 1-65 and shaded cells.

HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- 1- Looked at closely
2- To run away
9- Unit of work
12- Tiresome person
13- At a distance
14- Extinct New Zealand bird
15- College treasurer
17- Leave
18- To place
19- To walk wearily
21- Hackneyed
23- Recovered
27- Conjunction
28- Once more
29- Youth
31- Deer
34- Japanese measure
35- Social systems
38- Sloth
39- Worm
41- To sink in middle
42- Expenses
44- Pronoun
46- Egyptian rulers
48- Social company
51- Row
52- Beverage
53- Mystic Hindu word
55- Checked
59- Cover
60- Sport
62- Roman tyrant
63- Possessive pronoun
65- Property

- 1- To recede
2- Pronoun
3- To mistake
4- Utter hopelessness
5- Title
6- Belonging to
7- To fall behind
8- Gait
9- Great realm
10- To disperse
11- Opening
16- Places in row
20- Great pleasure
22- Artificial language
23- Scarce
31- Shield
25- Southern state (abbr.)
26- Obstruction
30- Authoritative order
32- Narrow board
33- Occupation
36- Opening
37- Flying
40- Fragments
43- Thus
45- French conjunction
47- Ventilated
48- Sacred Hindu Language
49- Alight (poetic)
50- Hindu philosophy
54- To deface
56- Born
57- Age
58- Beetle
61- Note of scale

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

TRUMP MANAGEMENT

Some of the most interesting playing situations arise when the strength is fairly evenly divided between the two partnerships.

- 1- East cannot allow North and South to obtain the contract too easily.
2- West knows that this is the highest contract his side can hope to make.
3- North's first raise was not the limit of his hand.

THE PLAY

West opened a trump because it seemed evident that North's raises were based mainly on ruffing power.

Bridge hand diagram showing cards in North and South hands.

The bidding: (Figures after bids refer to numbered explanatory paragraphs)
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 ♥ (2) 4 ♠ 2 NT (1)
3 ♠ 3 ♥ (2) 4 ♠ (3) Pass

POLISH CUISINE (No. 5)

Buckwheat Groats.

Buckwheat groats (or grits), a very nutritious food, are too seldom found on the menu. They may take the place of rice and are cooked in the same way, excepting that groats must first be scalded.

SPORT

Track

Kucharski, running for the first time in America and unaccustomed to track conditions, came second in the Pulaski Mile behind MacCluskey, who covered the distance in 4:23.7.

Football

Ruch defeated Tennis-Borussia of Berlin 3-1 on Sunday. In spite of the fact that the Berlin team led 1-0 at half time, one goal by Kubisz and two by Wilmoski gave the Polish team the victory.

Tennis

The entire Polish Davis Cup squad is participating in the tournament in Menton. The Polish Lawn Tennis Association has announced the most important events in which Poland will be officially represented.

The summer season opens with a match between the England Club and Legia in Warsaw. The tentative date is April 21-23. On April 26-28 a Legia team goes to Berlin to play Rot-Weiss. The first tournament of the season will be the Warsaw City Championships during which players not considered as Davis Cup caliber will have their chance at convincing the Selection Committee of error.

It is to be regretted that it was not forer possible to arrange for a match with the United States this year.

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HINTS ON ENGLISH

It is in the small details that one is judged on his knowledge of a language. Long words and involved phrases may have no terrors for the prospective linguist, but saying, "He lives at Warsaw," instead of, "He lives in Warsaw," is a mistake as heinous as saying "wid" for "with."

"At" refers to a small space of time, "in" to a larger. "He came at one o'clock." "He comes in the morning." For a small place we use "at." "He stays at home." For a large place, "in" should be employed. "I live in Warsaw."

"Beside" means by the side of, while "besides" means in addition. "Between" is usually for two, "among" for more than two. "He sat between us." "He sat among the crowd."

"Since" is used to designate a point of time, "for" a period of time. "I have been here since four o'clock." "I have been here for one year."

"In" shows position or rest, while "into" denotes motion. "I sat in the chair." "I walked into the house."

"In" when referring to time, denotes the close of a period, while "within" designates a time less than the close of the period. "I shall come back in a month."

In negative sentences "for" is employed to show a period of

time, and "before," designates a point of time. "He will not be here for an hour." "He will not be here before midnight."

Below is the translation of last week's Polish passage. Translations were received from H. B. S. K. Re. and Ba.

In connection with Premier Kozłowski's announcement of the issue of a new internal loan, we learn that it will be a premium issue.

At present, the value of the premiums are being established, and the rate of interest will be calculated afterwards. The subscription is to begin either on April or May 1. State employees, it is rumored, will subscribe for this loan to the amount of half their monthly salaries, payable in ten instalments. The total amount of the loan is to be between 150 and 170 million zlotys.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation.

Gwałtowna burza o bregów polskich jaka w ciągu dwunastu ostatnich godzin szalała na wybrzeżu, najgroźniej rozlała się na miasteczko Hel. Wiele miejscowości odcienka romidejdy Chłaparni a Kuznica, gdzie wydmy, już podmyte podczas burzy w dniu 17-ym lutego r. b., niegdy daleczno zniszczone. Na rzucie ustalił trudną szkody, gdyż wzburzone fale zalewały plażę dochodzą do wzd. Pod kąpieliskiem Jorata powolozry się głębokie wykry. Miejscami brzeg wygłda jakby porty był podkanił. Według informacji z kapitanatu portu w Helu, najmniej ucierpiał sam koniec półwyspu, w tym miejscu, jak się okazuje, nasłania przy wicherze północnym lub północno-wschodnim nigdy tej części wybrzeża nie czyni żadnych szkód, tak też się stało i przy obecnej burzy. Nasilenie wicheru znacznie zmalało. Na horyzoncie widać już pływające wieżki statki, pomimo, że morze jest jeszcze dość powalnie wzburzone, a u bregów fala dochodzi do 2-metrowej wysokości.

Wichura poloczona była z chwilową nawalnicą daleczną, jak również znaczną obniżką temperatury, która dochodziła do 5 stopni poniżej zera.

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