

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY

MARCH 15

1935

POLISH PARTIES IN THE SEJM

The conceptions, or rather misconceptions abroad, of Polish political parties are as varied, shifting and sometimes as confused as the composition of the parties themselves.

Even in a state where two groups stand out, each against the other, it is sometimes difficult to separate and analyze their platforms; so much more difficult, therefore, in Poland where the system of proportional representation employed results in an elective body as colourful in its political opinion as a choice flower bed.

A brief tabulation, however, may serve to resolve their complexity. Parties representing National Minorities fall outside consideration, as, at best, their position is anomalous in the political life of any nation. Various Independents, chosen, perhaps, by the whim of the moment, rarely have influence outside their own tight little sphere, and can be excused from the general survey.

Of the 444 seats in the Sejm (Lower House) 44 are occupied by the above-mentioned groups. The 400 remaining are distributed as follows:

- 1) Non-Party Bloc of Cooperation (B. B. W. R.) . . . 249 seats
- 2) National Party 59 "
- 3) Polish Socialists 38 "
- 4) Union of Polish Socialists 22 "
- 5) Christian Democratic Party 8 "
- 6) National Labour Party 8 "
- 7) Parliamentary Peasant Agricultural Party 6 "
- 8) Young National Party 4 "
- 9) Christian Social Welfare Party 3 "
- 10) Christian Peoples Party 3 "

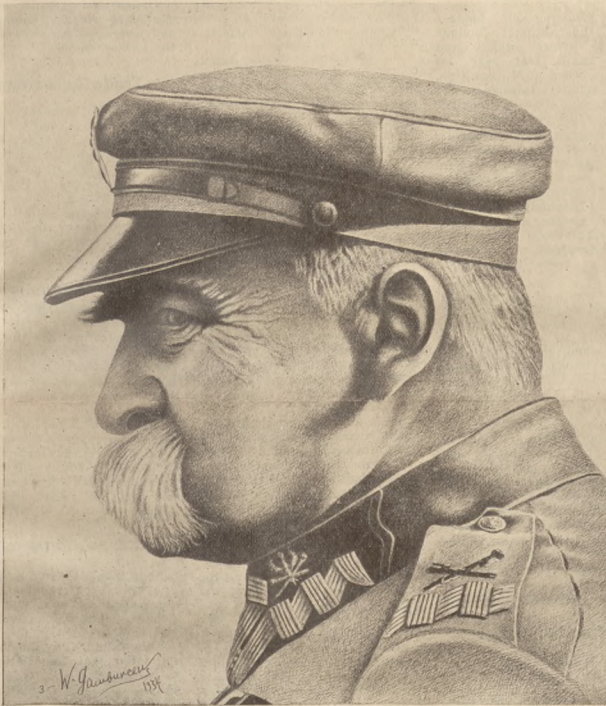
400 seats

Two facts stand out clearly. Six of the ten listed parties have less than ten seats per party, and the Non-Party Bloc commands a safe majority.

This Bloc, however, is not a party in the classical use of the word, including, as it does, many parties within itself. Prominent aristocrats, well-known Socialists, staunch Monarchists, avowed Republicans, representatives of commerce and industry, delegates of Labour, of the middle-classes, and of landless peasants have collaborated with one another in an experiment, if you like, lasting now eight years, seemingly without compromise to their former opinion or political allegiances.

Each of the groups forming this unique party, this Government Bloc, continues as of old to stand in an honest and thorough defense of the interests of those whom they represent. But, and here is the difference, knowing that they come into collision with other groups representing interests often diametrically opposed to theirs, they try to discount this beforehand, professedly replacing a spirit of rivalry by a sympathetic understanding of each others wishes. Coordination instead of the dissipation of national forces is thus, they claim, achieved.

MARCH 19 — THE MARSHAL'S NAMEDAY



JÓZEF PIŁSUDSKI

COURTESY DZIELA SZUKI

During difficult moments in prison I have seen Poland downtrodden, strangled for many years to come. Then came a picture in my dreams of a powerful military deed. The plan looked even to me as impossible to accomplish, yet I had to start, for within me Poland was free and full of glory.

To be defeated and not to submit — this is victory; to be victorious and to rest on laurels — that is defeat.

When I am troubled, when everybody is against me, when around me a storm of recriminations and abuses arise, when circumstances are seemingly contrary to my plans — then I ask myself, how would my mother have me act in this case, and I do what I think would be her desire, taking it for her will, and then I heed nothing else.

Nobody will agree to die for an increase in wages of ten groszy. Men need a purpose worthy of sacrifice. We want Poland independent so that we can arrange a better and a fairer life for everybody.

When in your lifetime a wise warning is given to you — that with your head you cannot break through a wall — do not believe it.

It was necessary that that which was madness should also become the essence of Polish thought!

The chief opposition party is that of the National Democrats which stands for a conservative programme, rejecting class-war, socialism and the nationalization of property. A large rôle for capital and private initiative is one of its principal desires. The Party's attitude, Poland for the Poles, is to be construed in its strictest sense.

The Parliamentary Peoples Party, also in opposition, represents the interests of certain peasant groups. Its adherents support a programme that is quite liberal, believing, as they do, in equal rights, regardless of nationality, race, or religion. Their main plank is the nationalization of large *latifundia*, but they support the private ownership of property.

The union of Polish Socialists,

in opposition, is the oldest political party in Poland. It represents the labouring classes in the urban and rural districts. The origin of their platform is quite clear for they urge one-house Parliament, complete separation of Church and State, home rule for national minorities, the nationalization of banks, forests and mines, and State monopolies of articles of first necessity.

Parties 5) and 7), Christian Democratic and Parliamentary Peasant Agricultural, are similar as to programme, representing clerical, artisan and labouring urban classes. Christian Democracy is led by M. Korfański while Parliamentary Peasant Agricultural is independent of him; the latter often supporting the Government, the former, never.

The National Labour Party is Nationalistic and conservative in its outlook, yet believe in a democratic republican form of Government. They are in the Opposition.

The Young National Party comes from Poznań, and its influence is in proportion to the number of mandates it holds.

The most that can be said of the Christian Social Welfare Party and the Christian Peoples Party is that they have three seats each.

The influence of the Government Bloc is greater than their numerical majority, the elements composing it having great activity, will, initiative, and a firm faith in their mission, all of which makes for Parliamentary stability.

ECONOMIC REVIVAL IN AUSTRALIA

By Prof. Douglas Copland, Economist at the University of Melbourne.

In a recent note on the Australian economic policy, an influential paper in the United States remarked, "The maintenance of sound financial policies for a period of several years has at least built a foundation, without which the most elaborate super-structure of recovery experiments is worthless."

There are many interpretations of "sound financial policies" and he would be a bold man who would attempt a final definition. There is, however, widespread feeling abroad and in Australia itself that recovery so far made by Australia is to be attributed to one element of Australian policy in recent years, namely the Premiers' Plan, and to one part of this plan.

Attention has too frequently been concentrated upon the reductions in salaries, and other elements of so-called adjustable governmental expenditure, and to the direct attack made upon the budget problem through these economies.

Everyone will agree that reducing adjustable governmental expenditures was bold and statesmanlike, and that it had a profound influence upon public opinion, both in Australia and abroad. But the economies were not confined to adjustable expenditure or to governmental expenditure as such. There was a direct attack on so-called fixed expenditure, namely, interest on the internal debt. The big conversion loan reduced interest on the public debt by 22½ per cent. Without this reduction in interest, the other economies would have been politically and socially impossible.

Wages and Rent Reduced

Wages in industry were also heavily reduced by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court and the wage-fixing tribunals, but here again the reductions in wages were accompanied by legislation that enabled all interest charges and fixed rents to be reduced by 22½ per cent. Thus the cost reduction embodied in the Premiers' Plan and in wage adjustments was only one part of a general policy of reducing costs. The other part was an equitable and comprehensive attack upon all fixed charges, including interest, both public and private, and rents.

In so far as "sound financial policy" involves a reduction of adjustable costs and the operation of so-called natural laws with regard to interest and rent, this part of Australian policy cannot be correctly described as the traditional "sound" financial policy. It was much more comprehensive and is perhaps the first example, on a large scale,

(Continued on page 3 col. 1).

DR. GRUBER TO VISIT UNITED STATES

In April, the United States will entertain an influential and authoritative Polish financier in Dr. Henryk Gruber, President of the Postal Savings Bank (P. K. O.), and a dominant figure in national finance.

The Rooseveltian New Deal with all its variants will be carefully studied by Dr. Gruber, not only from a professional point of view, but also with the design of ascertaining whether or not the new American Economics can have any effect on future internal policy in this country.

Poland, also, will be explained to American financiers and businessmen in a series of lectures in various cities of the United States. Dr. Gruber's itinerary has been fixed in so far as possible to do this from Warsaw, and at present includes Washington and New York. Further details will be determined after his arrival in New York.

Dr. Gruber's career has closely paralleled the re-birth of Poland for, in 1910, after completing his studies in Vienna, Bern, and Paris, he began taking an active part in independence agitation. With the outbreak of the World War in 1914, he joined the Polish Legions, taking part in all their campaigns and participating in the great battles of the Eastern or Russian front.

After the disarming of the Legions, he broke through to Warsaw. In collisions with German Occupation forces, he took part in the storming of the Castle (Zamek) and the Post-office building.

Immediately upon the organization of the Republic of Poland, Dr. Gruber was appointed head of the Insurance Division of the Ministry of Interior, and wrote the laws relating to Fire Insurance.

The Bolshevik War in 1920 recalled him to the field. After a brilliant campaign with the First Division, he was decorated with the Cross of the Order of Virtuti Militari and the Cross of Valour.

The return of peace saw him nominated as organizer and director of the National Bureau of Insurance Control from which position he supervised the laws and regulations pertaining to insurance.

In the meantime, Dr. Gruber had ably represented his country upon many international commissions, first as Chairman of the Polish Sub-Commission during the repatriation of Upper Silesia after the Plebiscite. Again in

1922 he was Chairman of a Sub-Commission of the Polish delegation for the settling of commercial and valuta claims with Germany.

In 1925, after having served the previous year on a governmental commission to formulate laws on valorization, he was negotiator of the valorization settlement with Italy.

Finally, as the representative of the Polish Government, he took part in the arbitration proceedings with Germany concerning the acquired rights in Upper Silesia.

On the last day of March, 1928, Dr. Gruber was called to the position of President of the Postal Savings Bank (P. K. O.), and, as head of this bank, is Chairman of the Board of the Bank Polska Kasa Opieki.

Since assuming his present position, the National Savings Bank has grown rapidly and soundly, until, last year, its deposits reached an all-time high, and the annual turnover was more than five times the amount of the currency in Poland.

As a member of the Financial Committee of the Cabinet, Dr. Gruber has great influence on the fiscal policies of the country, while as President of the Polish Institute of International Co-operation and member of the Board of the International Law Society he has a leading part in efforts towards a larger international unity.

The pressure of financial and governmental affairs has not interfered with Dr. Gruber's productivity as an author. He has published, among others, the following books and pamphlets: Fire Insurance in Poland, Workers Insurance in Upper Silesia, Life Insurance in the Light of Valorization, Access to the Sea, The Development of Insurance Policies against the International and National Background, Insurance of Export Credits, Economic Effects of Depreciation in Money Value on Life Insurance Business, The Upper Silesian Arbitration with German Insurance Companies, Poland and World Capital, Poland and World Finance, The Crisis and Gold.

British Diplomat Expected

Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, after visiting Moscow, is to come to Warsaw, where matters ranging from the difficult Eastern Pact to the more recent London Proposals are expected to be discussed.

As unofficial rumours indicate that this visit is to be simultaneous with Sir John Simon's trip to Berlin. Mr. Eden may not arrive in Warsaw before the end of the month.

Mr. Eden is one of the youngest and most brilliant of English Conservatives, and his record in public life is well-known. Since 1926 he has been member of Parliament, was Parliamentary Secretary to Sir Austen Chamberlain, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has been delegate to numerous international conferences.

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THE SEJM PASSES NEW TAX BILLS

Last Friday's session of the Sejm was that of a record, resulting in several changes in existing tax regulations, and in a number of new tax bills and amendments.

Of the first, the most important is the change concerning interest on overdue taxes; this lowers the rate from one per cent. to three-fourths of one per cent. per month, and provides for a special rate of 0.2 per cent. monthly, payable in all cases where the tax has been divided into instalments; the fine for delay in payment having been annulled, failure to meet any given instalment automatically cancels the special rate and applies the normal one.

Further, the fourteen day period for payment of taxes without interest for delay has been lengthened to thirty days after receipt of the bill; this is intended to simplify calculation of interest due.

Likewise taxes plus surtaxes not exceeding ten zloty are not subject to interest; and in case of an undercalculation of taxes due, not exceeding two zlotys, this sum will be waived.

An amendment to the statute concerning the emission of Treasury certificates was also passed raising the quota to three million zlotys, at the same time cancelling the clause limiting the term of their payment to one year. This amendment aroused a lively exchange of opinions between the *rapporteur*, Mr. Holski; and Mr. Rymar of the Nationalist Party.

Further new tax bills and amendments include:

1. The tax on glucose sugar;
2. A 40 groszy per kilogramme tax on carbonic acid;
3. The amendment to the income tax bill;
4. The amendment to the regulations concerning stamps on documents.

The new tax (15 zloty per hundred kilogrammes) on glucose sugar, a byproduct of starch, is, according to the *rapporteur* M. Psarski (Non-partisan Bloc), a measure intended to protect the market for beet sugar and to prevent the further decrease in excise revenue resulting from the competition offered it by glucose sugar. But the Nationalist Party, represented by M. Grützmacher, are of the opinion that this tax, insignificant as it may seem to the *rapporteur*, will not be without its injurious effect on the sugar industry, syrup factories, and agriculture.

The amendment to the income tax bill purposes to reduce tax dodging, while at the same time to give a measure of tax relief to those taxpayers who invest some of their income so as to contribute to economic recovery. Such investments, hitherto written into the books as losses, will not be taxed. Naturally, this bill is aimed not at foreign firms alone, but at Polish ones as well which have found means to dodge certain taxes in the past.

The new stamp statute increasing the scope of the former regulations, also provides for a five per cent. increase of those immediate taxes on which there is at present a ten per cent. surtax. This increased income already figures in the preliminary budget at sixty-nine million zlotys, and is intended in its entirety for use toward cutting the deficit.

None of the measures passed met with any hot discussion and the session closed quietly, all business before the Sejm being done.

Knickerbocker in Warsaw

H. R. Knickerbocker, one of the most brilliant of American foreign correspondents, arrived in Warsaw yesterday.

On the Same Day

According to the Kurjer Warszawski "Union Textile" will shortly re-open its factories in Częstochowa and Łódź giving work to 4000 who are now unemployed.

According to the I. K. C. the factory "Union Textile" has given two weeks notice to 209 workers because of lack of raw material.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Fire in the I. P. S.

The valuable collection of French sculpture and painting was menaced last Sunday night when fire broke out in the storage rooms, behind the exhibition pavilions of the I. P. S. When the fire-fighting apparatus arrived, the halls were full of smoke, and flames were gaining headway in the upper stories. Quick action prevented the fire from spreading, and many of the exhibits were removed from the Main Hall to a place of safety. After one hour the fire was under control.

Several firemen were badly injured by splintered glass, and the loss in bronzes, casts, and pictures left over from the previous exhibition was rather heavy.

The official explanation is that the blaze started among waste and packing in the courtyard near the storage room.

Transportation

Since 1929 the decrease in the number of privately owned automobiles is 23 per cent; taxicabs are less by 18 percent, and the number of motor trucks has diminished by 11 per cent. In spite of the crisis, however, the number of motorcycles has increased by 58 per cent. Horse-drawn drays show a fall of 32 per cent, while droszkies show an increase of 13 per cent.

Taxicab owners in Lodz have addressed a petition to the authorities asking for a reduction in the road fund tax. The most convincing reason advanced for the reduction was the continued decrease in the number of taxicabs in commission.

A regular service of river steamers will shortly be inaugurated between Sandomierz, Warsaw, Torun and Gdynia. The scheduled time between Warsaw and Gdynia will be three days.

"Polonia" in Greece

The Polish ship *Polonia*, in spite of the political disturbances in Greece, followed her regular course, leaving passengers at Pireus and unloading coal and other cargo, and then departed for Stamboul and Constanța.

Trade Agreement?

The visit of Counsellor Andrew Miesek and Count Ferdinand Zichy of the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce to Warsaw foreshadows the negotiation of a trade agreement between Poland and Hungary within the near future. After conferring with the Polish-Hungarian Board of Trade, they paid their respects to the various Ministries.

Polish Delegation to Budapest

In connection with the visit of Hungarian representatives to Poland, it is interesting to note that a Polish delegation composed of M. Dolezal, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Turski, of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Counsellor Kahane, have left for Budapest with the intention of conducting conversations looking toward the increase of Polish-Hungarian commercial transactions.

Italian Commerce

Sharp limitation of imports by the Italian Government have occasioned protests from France, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Holland.

The Italian Government have intimated that negotiations are to be initiated shortly, and that the new import regulation is to be considered as a preliminary step toward these negotiations.

New Tax

The Cabinet has sanctioned a proposal to tax substitute fats and vegetable oils, such as margarine, substitute lard, coconut and palm oils. This tax affects home products as well as imports; the only exception being home products marked for export.

Oranges

Since the lowering of the duty on oranges, in Poland, retail prices have consistently fallen, until now certain brands from Palestine may be purchased for no more than 1 zloty 60 groszy per kilogramme. It is hoped that, with the elimination of middlemen, this downward tendency can be maintained. The only sufferers from the "orange policy" have been the manufacturers and retailers of cakes and candies. Perhaps they may also be persuaded to revise their price lists.

Railway Car Hotel

Passengers from Stolpce for Vienna arriving in the evening and leaving only next morning, could choose between a hotel and a hard bench in the waiting room for their evening's rest.

The railway authorities, in order to do away with this discomfort, are installing a railway coach on one of the side-tracks. The upholstered benches may be lifted up to serve as beds. No charge will be made for this service save a small fee for bedding.

Student Strike

The strike among Polish students of the Agricultural School of Cieszyn has been liquidated by the appointment of two Polish agriculturalists, Mrozek and Nowak, as professors. The strike had been caused by the announcement of the Bohemian authorities that no Polish professors would be appointed in a school where, out of 42 students, 30 were Poles.

Increase in Radio Subscribers

Recent statistics show that the number of radio subscribers increased during the second half of February by 9,000. The total number of subscribers is now 409,700.

Huberman Leaving America

M. Huberman, famous Polish violinist, has completed a series of concerts in the United States, and will shortly return to Poland, where he will give a concert to aid the building of the National Museum in Cracow.

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ECONOMIC RECOVERY IN AUSTRALIA

(Continued from page 1 col 5)

of a general adjustment of fixed charges to a change in the value of money.

But even with this unusual element, it is wrong to attribute the success of the Australian Plan to cost reduction alone. It was a much more ambitious policy than this, and the element of deflation involved in the cost reductions was offset by the inflationary action inherent in the depreciation of the currency (the rise in the price of gold) and the expansion of central bank credit.

The depreciation of the currency came before the Premiers' Plan and was forced upon Australia against the policy of governments and banks by the circumstances of 1930. It was a policy advocated in the first instance by some Australian economists and supported by an increasing number of people engaged in the export trades and by one large trading bank. Today there are still people who deplore the depreciation of the currency, but the great majority are now in the financial and industry are now overwhelmingly in favor of it.

A Managed Currency

For the last three years the currency has been deliberately managed to preserve the depreciation of 25 per cent on sterling and to take advantage of the depreciation of sterling itself. The consequence is that the price of gold in Australia has in recent months been about \$38 an ounce compared with about \$20 before the depression. This has contributed greatly toward Australian recovery.

Our export prices in terms of gold fell and are no more than one cent below the pre-depression position. Even at their highest level during the depression, January, 1934, the fall in gold currency was 56 per cent. Thanks to the alteration in the price of gold and the depreciation of the currency, export prices in Australian currency values in January last were only 16 per cent below the pre-depression standard.

There has been an unfortunate slump in the world price level since, and in particular in the price of wool. Consequently, our export prices in Australian currency are now 40 per cent below their pre-depression level, but in gold currency they are 72 per cent below. The difference has an important bearing upon the position of the export producers, but also upon the national income, the budget situation and the burden of debts. Even with our depreciated currency, the national income fell from over \$3,000,000,000 before the depression to \$2,150,000,000 in 1931-32. It has now recovered to \$2,500,000,000.

Had we maintained the former price of gold, national income would now be running at something less than \$1,500,000,000 compared with \$3,250,000,000 in 1927-28. The higher price of gold, or, in other words, the depreciation of the currency, has materially lessened the fall in the national income and, therefore, the fall in government revenues. It has consequently contributed considerably toward the improvement in government revenue which has enabled the Commonwealth government in the past two years to concede large remission in taxation. The depreciation of the currency has also materially lessened the burden of indebtedness.

Price Slump Halted

One has only to look at a chart of prices in Australia compared with price movements in Great Britain, the United States, France or any other country to observe the effect of the depreciation of the currency upon the Australian price level.

Our price level stopped falling in January, 1930, when we depreciated the currency substantially, just as the American price level stopped falling in March, 1933, when the gold standard was abandoned in the United States. Doubtless the cost reductions embodied in the Premiers' Plan, and other similar action, appealed to the people as something they could understand, but it is not unlikely that the depreciation of the currency, or the rise in the price of gold, had more influence in checking the devastating effects of the depression and in promoting recovery than did the reductions in costs.

If we do not regard currency depreciation as part of a "sound financial policy," we cannot speak of the Australian Plan as being essentially an example of so-called sound finance.

Turning now to the expansion of central bank credit, we come to an essentially unorthodox feature of the Australian Plan, yet one which has had a very important influence upon recovery in this country. Our credit, both internally and externally, was at a low ebb when the Premiers' Plan was adopted in June, 1931. We had already used our resources of gold and foreign exchange reserves to build up a large floating debt, but we did not deliberately create credit through central bank action without tangible assets, such as gold or foreign exchange reserves.

In the year 1931-32, however, and to a less extent in 1932-33, we indulged in a very interesting experiment in central bank credit expansion. It needed funds to meet the budget deficits and we needed funds to support a modest programme of public investment. We got these funds by the simple expedient of expanding central bank credit through the issue of treasury bills by the Commonwealth government.

Bank Credit Expanded

Something around \$ 150,000,000 was made available to governments in this way. This was a deliberate creation of credit by the central bank.

The Loan Council authorized the issue of treasury bills to meet deficits and to finance loan expenditure and the bills were issued by the Commonwealth Bank itself, a state-owned institution, but in its management independent of politics.

The credit so created enabled the budget position to be handled during a very difficult period and kept up spending power both in respect of current expenditure and loan works. There was large increase in bank deposits and funds available on the money market, and this contributed greatly to the lowering of the rate of interest.

It was not sound finance in the accepted meaning of the word. On the contrary it was wholly unorthodox, and if undertaken in a period of rapid business expansion would undoubtedly lead to a rise in the price level and inflation. Though there has been controversy over the funding of treasury bills, the advocates of funding have not been able to overcome the opposition of those who desire to avoid any deflationary action that would retard recovery.

The Results Achieved

In the Premiers' Plan Australia made comprehensive and severe reductions in costs. In the depreciation of the currency, she checked the fall in prices and limited the increase in the burden of debts caused by the rise in the value of money.

Finally, in the inflationary expansion of central bank credit, she maintained spending power during a vital period of depression and laid the foundations for the lowest rates of interest in her history. Normally the depreciation of the currency

Art, Music & Literature

French Music

The *Institut Français* has resumed its concert of French music at the gallery of I.P.S. Last Monday evening the members heard a characteristic programme arranged by Leopold Biennial and executed by Professor M. Szalewski, altist, E. Wójcikowski, flutist, Rafał Halber, violinist, Bronisława Prokiewicz, harpist, Lidia Kmitowa, violinist, Ignacy Rosenblym, pianist, and Stanisława Argasińska-Choynecka, soprano. Two great schools of music have come to luxuriant fruition within our generation, the Russian and the French. The latter began at the end of the Nineteenth Century with César Franck, despite the fact that he was born a Belgian, to have a well-defined national trend. Later Debussy succeeded in accomplishing an effective transcription in music of French thought, sentiment and *ambiance*; and the present generation of composers is of his type. The Debussy sonata for flute, alto and harp — *pastoral, lento — vif et joyeux, interlude, tempo di menuetto, and finale*, — which was played Monday evening, an idyll with light flute and alto and central figure, the alto composing and narrating against a nature background shadowed in by the harp, attested to the fact that Debussy was perhaps the greatest nature poet of his time. His measures are replete with earth flavour and elements, with moving trees and streams, fountains and waterfalls, with a rain and dazzling sunlight, sultry afternoons and nights enchanted, all penetrated by that clarity of thought for which French creative genius is renowned more than any other. When Debussy tells his stories, he indicates quite unmistakably the approximate time of day, so accurately has he transmuted into sound waves the vibrations of light. The composers of today are seeking for greater and greater simplicity of statement, and a method of expressing emotion by process of evocation rather than by direct exposition. Much of their music is experimental; but the art and taste with which it is presented make it arresting often even when it is not profound. The second movement of

the Roussel Trio for flute, alto and violoncello, with its collocations between two instruments to the ruminating accompaniment of a third, its beautiful alto solo imposed upon the reflections of flute and violoncello, was a happy episode of Monday evening. The programme ended with the piano quartet in A-major of Chausson, an older contemporary of Debussy, who was one of the most passionate of the later French romanticists.

The instrumentalists gave a sincere and consecrated performance of this music. The string tone might have been perhaps a little more veiled, particularly for the Debussy and the Chausson. A quartetist in Paris, who was friend and acquaintance of Fauré and Debussy, and known for his knowledge of French music, has said that Debussy, above all should be played in such a way that one is not conscious of the notes but only of the effect of the notes. It is due in large part to the enterprise and disinterested musical enthusiasm of Professor Szalewski, alto of the Kwartet Polski, that such concerts are possible in Warsaw. Madame Argasińska, the singer, gave much pleasure by her intelligent and sensitive interpretations of the songs by Roussel, Caplet, Honegger, Ravel, Debussy, and Fauré.

Wieniawski Jury Chooses Fifteen

The jury has convened, the judges have had their heads together for hours over the green cloth of the long table — and there are some fine heads among them. One thought, as one observed them during the competition of the Rembrandt *Anatomy Lesson*. Most of them looked aware of the responsibility imposed by the title of judge, although sometimes they relaxed, and gave themselves up to the persuasive charm of the music itself. There were many moments of that sort when only music and poetry existed, — when they almost forgot the competition of violinists and of life. And then on Wednesday they all went, remembering, into a big room, and closed the doors; and, like the doctors in the *Anatomy Lesson*, dissected. When they emerged it was with a document bearing the fifteen names chosen from those of the fifty-two participants, the voting:

Giuseppe Neveu, French, . 479
Henry Temianka, English, 475
Ojstrach, Soviet, 469
Mary Luisa Sardo, Italian, 468
Goldstein, Soviet, . . . 467
Ljerkó Spiller, Jugoslavian 440
Bronisław Gimpel, Polish, 442
Hubert Anton, Estonian, 434
Ida Hendlówna, Polish, . 434
Tamas Magyar, Hungarian, 421
Józef Chasýd, Polish, . . 420
Grażyna Bacewiczówna, Polish, . 413
João Figueroa, American, 409
Wacław Niemczyk, Polish, 401
Jaime Kachiro, American, 397
Sieniewicz, Hungarian, . . 394
Mieczysław Szwalbe, Polish, 390
Antonio Abussi, Italian, . 376

The Warsaw Weekly goes to press too early to record an account of the all day rehearsals Thursday and Friday with orchestra of the fortunate fifteen, and the final tests on Saturday evening at which the President of the Republic is expected to be present. We have graded our own favorites of whom we feel reasonably sure. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings the jury moved over in a body to judge the piano and violin competitors at the National Conservatory,

accounts of which for want of space must be left until next week's issue. *Louise Llewellyn*

Princess on the Ladder

We may perhaps be forgiven for thinking that the name of Max Reinhardt on a programme leads us to expect something really good in the way of theatrical entertainment, and when we read further that the company hails from gay Vienna, we sit back in our seats ready to partake of those sparkling and brilliant orgies for which the Austrian capital is so famous. However, as Professor Einstein is understood to have remarked, "Alles ist relativ," which, being translated, we interpret to mean: What Central Europe finds tasteful is not necessarily so completely acceptable to the Anglo-American palate.

Let there be no misunderstanding! "The Princess on the Ladder" at the Polish Theatre (Teatr Polski) was enjoyable and without shortcomings we thought we detected were undoubtedly attributable to our own Anglo-Saxon appetites.

What originality the plot possesses is confined to a reversal of the accepted role of life whereby man is the hunter of woman. In this case, it is the "Princess" who does the man-hunting, and so successful is she that she not only captures her man but even overcomes his subsequent efforts to divorce her. So much for the story.

The songs, and occasionally their renderings, were distinctly good, but with the possible exception of one tango rhythm, none of them are likely to be whistled by the boys in the street. The singing was attractive without being outstanding and, at times, the occupants of the twelfth row of stalls were seen to be straining their ears in an endeavour to capture words.

Friulein Haid in the first half of the title role — i.e. the "Princess" and not the "Ladder" — was all that could be desired, and she played her somewhat tiring part with exceptional grace and charm. Her dresses are worthy of special mention and, in one scene, her entrance in an exceedingly smart evening robe was the signal for spontaneous applause.

Deserving of individual distinction was Herr Bressart in the part of the provincial shoe-shopkeeper, and what humour the comedy possessed was certainly due to his studied, but not laboured acting.

Herr Karlweiss whom the Princess hunted and finally captured with subtlety, played with a thoroughness and expression habitual to the Vienna stage. The remainder of the company ably supported their principals.

The company played to a crowded house and the audience numbered a distinguished gathering of Polish and foreign society. By the way, the scenery was really good except where a service screen did duty as a courtroom and revealed the interior of the Princess' library over its top. N. N.

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EXTRACTS FROM FIRST SCHEDULE AFFECTING IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

(From our London Correspondent)

In amplification of last week's report concerning the recently negotiated Trade Treaty between Poland and the United Kingdom the following are extracts from the new Tariff Schedules as printed in the Board of Trade Journal:

	Rate of Duty, in ad valorem per 100 kilogram
Juices of fruits, berries and other parts of plants, not specified elsewhere in the Tariff, even if containing alcohol to the extent of 2% per cent, or less, and their substitutes:—	
(1) Without sugar:—	
(a) Concentrated juices of banana, pineapple, orange, lemon or grapefruit	75
(b) Other concentrated juices	150
Marmalades:—	
(a) Of orange, lemon or grapefruit	120
Juices, sauce, extract of meat or vegetables, and mixtures thereof, vegetable meal for preparing food-stuffs, with or without addition of salt, spices, fruit or the like — not specified elsewhere in the Tariff:—	
(1) Liquid, in packing weighing:—	
(a) 2 kilogram, or less, including immediate container	135
Ground mustard, mustard:—	
(1) Ground mustard in packings of:—	
(a) 2 kilogram, or less, including immediate container	110
(2) Prepared mustard in packings of:—	
(a) 2 kilogram, or less, including immediate container	150
Jams, fruit pastes, jelly of fruits and of berries and other parts of plants, also with addition of sugar, honey or syrup, in packings of:—	
(2) 2 kilogram, or less, including immediate container:—	
(a) Jams of orange, lemon and grapefruit	120
(b) Other	200
Beer and porter:—	
(a) In Porter, stout and ale, in casks or barrels of wood, iron or steel	30
Whisky:—	
(1) In casks or tank-wagons:—	
(a) With 45° or less of alcohol	500
(b) With over 45° up to 47° of alcohol	525
Prepared inks and colours for printing, lithography and other graphic uses, and for duplicating:—	
(2) Other:—	
(a) Containing organic colouring material	300
Essential aromatic oils, not containing alcohol:—	
(2) Other	250
Vanillin	300
Tooth-paste and tooth-soap	750
Creams and pomades, cosmetic, without alcohol	750
Hard toilet and medical soap, in packings of:—	
(a) Over 2 kilogram	350
(b) 2 kilogram, or less, including immediate packing	400
Mineral tanned leather from goat and kid skins:—	
(1) Natural colour or black:—	
(a) In whole or half skins	750
(b) In cuttings or pieces	945
(2) Coloured:—	
(a) In whole or half skins	800
(b) In cuttings or pieces	1,035
Fish, reptile, and similar leather	1,300
Fishing bands and leathers for wool combs	480
Hat leathers, finished	600
Cut artificial silk (sistra):—	
(a) Not dyed:—	
i. Of acetate silk — under permit from the Minister of Finance, imported through the Customs Houses at Lodz, Warsaw, Gdynia, and in the territory of the Free City of Danzig, Legeother	75
ii. Other	300
Wool to No. 500 (1). — Wool waste and laps from combing containing not more than 10 per cent. of waste over 50 cm. long are dutiable under section (1) of this Tariff No.	
Wool tops and roving:—	
ex (1) Tops of mohair, alpaca, camel hair, cashmere, angora, goat hair, rabbit hair, or horsehair, pure or mixed, but not mixed with sheep's wool — under certificate from the Bradford Conditioning House:—	
(a) Not dyed, or bleached	Free
(b) Dyed	30
ex (1) Tops, other:—	
(a) Not dyed, or bleached	49
(b) Dyed	91
ex (2) Roving of mohair, alpaca, camel hair, cashmere, angora, goat hair, rabbit hair or horsehair, pure or mixed, but not mixed with sheep's wool, under certificate from the Bradford Conditioning House:—	
(a) Not dyed, or bleached	Free
(b) Dyed	40
Overcoats, coats and capes, for men, whether or not with lining (not containing silk), not trimmed:—	
(a) Of all kinds except those of silk or mixed silk	1,400
Overcoats, coats and capes, for women or children, not trimmed:—	
(1) All kinds, not elsewhere specified in the Tariff, dutiable under Tariff No. 709 with a surtax of 20 per cent.	
Wrappers (domestic) with metal frame, weighing each over 5 up to 25 kilogram	50
Flats for cards, of iron, weighing each:—	
III. 25 kilogram, or less	100
Motor doughs, for direct use with tractors	30
Thrashing machines:—	
(1) Cereal thrashers, weighing each:—	
(a) Over 3,000 kilogram	45
I. Over 3,000 up to 4,500 kilogram	40
II. Over 4,500 kilogram	50
(b) Over 1,000 up to 3,000 kilogram	50
(c) 1,000 kilogram, or less	50
(6) Clover hullers:—	
(a) With double drums	30
Transformers, electromagnets, coils (with or without cores), not elsewhere specified in the Tariff, couplings, electromagnetic lifting apparatus and similar apparatus, and parts thereof, weighing each:—	
(2) Over 10,000 up to 50,000 kilogram	160
Stampings from sheets of nickel steel alloy for the manufacture of transformer cores, weighing each:—	
ex (1) 20 grammes or less	250
Condensers:—	
(1) Fixed, weighing each:—	
(f) Over 50 up to 200 grammes	950
(g) 50 grammes or less	1,500
(2) Rotary, weighing each:—	
(a) Over 100 grammes	1,400
(b) 100 grammes or less	1,900
Electricity meters:—	
I. One and three-phase, weighing 5 kilogram, or less each	900
II. Other	600
Electric lamps, without holders:—	
(1) Cathode lamps (valves)	8,000
(2) X-ray tubes	1,500
Wireless receiving and transmitting apparatus, amplifiers and photo-electric transmitters, weighing each:—	
(a) More than 150 kilogram	1,800
(b) More than 50 up to 150 kilogram	2,700
(c) 50 kilogram, or less:—	
I. Chassis of receiving sets, without valves	3,000
III. Other	3,900

POLISH PRESS REVIEW

Mario Rouston on Parliamentary Institutions

The *Kurier Warszawski* of March 10 carries the report of an interview with the eminent French Parliamentarian and former Minister, Mario Rouston, chairman of the International Parliamentary Congress held recently in Warsaw. M. Rouston expressed his highest regard for the spirit of good will and cooperation of all the delegates, thanks to which definite achievements by the Congress were made possible.

"In spite of the many differences of opinion that existed among us, we were able to agree on one fundamental point, namely: that the modern state has questions far more complicated and far more difficult of solution than formerly; that economic problems have come so strongly to the fore that they threaten to dominate the national policies of the world."

Such complete domination, in M. Rouston's opinion, would be a great mistake, since nations have a higher life than that circumscribed by tariff barriers, industrial regulation, and the like. The Congress did not attempt to formulate a type of government that would avoid mixing private and business affairs with those of state, but did urge, however, the appointment by the various governments of economic committees which would be entrusted with the problems and interests of industrial and other organized groups. At the same time, M. Rouston explained that the Congress very emphatically agreed on the value of popular elections, of parliamentary committees, both permanent and temporary, where the abilities and knowledge of individual people are used to the highest advantage.

The resolutions taken in this connection are to be published soon in a resume entitled: "The Economic Role of the State."

M. Rouston, on being asked for his own personal views on the representative system of government, replied:

"I am convinced that the representative system of government properly adjusted to modern conditions, will endure, since it is the best system yet conceived, resting as it does on the principle of national sovereignty."

Two Adaptations of the Corporation System

The *Kurier Warszawski* carries an interesting article by the pen of Professor R. Rybarski on the corporation system in government and economics. After stating his topic that the corporation system is not yet anything new and tried, so as to be capable of imitation in other countries, he goes on to distinguish it in accordance with the two ways it is manifesting itself in Italy.

"One must first of all distinguish corporationism as a certain economic system regulating production and the distribution of income, from corporationism as the foundation of a socio-political system. In the first case, it may be conceived as a union of those engaged in production, or rather as a federation of them. Proponents of the corporation system affirm that in this way it eliminates class strife, curbs wild individualism, that works against the common good, and develops the spirit of cooperation, while at the same time, it stands firm against collectivism which admits neither private property nor private initiative.

Of a totally different kind, however, is corporationism conceived as the foundation of a socio-political system. Here it supplants parliamentarism; the leaders of corporations become the leaders of the government, and the system begins to encounter prime constitutional problems."

The author cites the growing doubts of Italy concerning the wider political application of corporationism, reaching even, in the *Regime Fascista*, the jocular suggestion that the army, the navy, and even the rest of the world be organized on the lines of a corporation. But this suggestion in M. Rybarski's opinion, strikes the bull's eye of the whole problem; that is, can state economics develop to such an extent as to perform satisfactorily the functions of politics also? It would seem, in such a

case, that the full life of the state would be less important than its economic; and the corporation system incidentally, has not yet decisively shown that it can handle all economic problems without uncomfortable friction. The article concludes with the admonition:

"It is dangerous to try to build a whole social and political system on such uncertain ground. In politics, however, such an attempt usually goes no deeper than enough to conceal the dictatorship either of an individual or of an 'Elite'."

Anglo-Polish Trade Agreement

The conservative *Czas*, commenting on the Anglo-Polish Trade Agreement, limits itself to observations on the general character of the most important points. Emphasizing the importance for Polish goods of the enormous British market, and of the change in Great Britain's trade policy in the direction of balancing her imports with exports, the *Czas* appreciates the difficulties faced by the Polish negotiators:

"There were two possibilities for the general plan of the Treaty: 1. *Status quo* for English exports to Poland, and a decrease for Polish exports to England; or

2. *Status quo* for Polish exports to England and an increase in English exports to Poland.

It is immeasurably more advantageous for Polish husbandry that the Treaty was drawn up on the second plan. Many tariff reductions, guarantees that many other import duties will not change for the higher and new rules regulating the contingents for Polish farm products not only maintain Polish exports to England at their present figure, but even allow an increase.

In its consideration of the concessions made by Poland, the *Czas* observes that two new elements have appeared in Polish trade policies, namely, that Poland has contracted not to apply the principle of compensation with England so long as Polish exports continue to exceed her imports, and not to burden English automobiles in Poland with internal taxes higher than those for Polish-built cars. But the journal goes on to state that those parts of the agreement which have already been published, that is, those concerning automobiles, have brought a measure of disillusionment to people in Poland who expected great changes in the tariff regulations. The 25% *ad valorem* duty on all classes of cars, plus specific duties according to the weight of the machine, still render the price of automobiles prohibitive, except perhaps the very lightest models.

Apart from certain limited parts of the country, like Upper Silesia, which have a well-developed network of asphalt roads, and which therefore can afford the luxury of small and cheap automobiles, the importation of this type of machine will not solve the problem of motorization of the country, nor will it stimulate an automobile traffic capable of serving as the financial foundation of road-building in Poland.

Summarizing its observations the *Czas* concludes: "England's livelier interest in the Polish market, the introduction of high-quality English goods in place of those formerly bought on the Continent, and the popularization in Poland of the English trade mentally, cannot help but be an advantage to our husbandry."

	Rate of Duty, in ad valorem per 100 kilogram
Wireless headphones, loud speakers, loud-speaker mechanisms, gramophone pick-ups (adaptors), wireless microphones, weighing each:—	
(a) More than 10 kilogram	1,200
(b) 10 kilogram, or less	1,700
Motor vehicles:—	
(1) For carrying persons:—	
(a) With engines of six cylinders or less, and of a cylinder capacity of:—	
(aa) Not exceeding 1,400 c.c.	25 per cent
(bb) Exceeding 1,400 c.c., but not exceeding 1,700 c.c., by weight and by value	65
(cc) Exceeding 1,700 c.c., but not exceeding 2,300 c.c., by weight and by value	25 per cent
(dd) Exceeding 2,300 c.c., but not exceeding 4,000 c.c., by weight and by value	350
(ee) Exceeding 4,000 c.c.	25 per cent
(2) Omnibuses, ambulances, hearses:—	
(a) With engines of six cylinders or less	145
(b) and by value	500
(1) Gramophones, parlorgames and phonographs	500
(2) Electrically-driven gramophones, whether with or without built-in amplifiers or loud-speakers	1,500
(3) Gramophone mechanism, parts and accessories:—	
(a) Mechanism and parts thereof, not specified elsewhere in the Tariff	300
(b) Soundboxes, and metal-mounted sapphires	250
(c) Tone-arms, turn-tables, taper tubes, rests, brakes, speed regulators and repeating devices:—	
I. Tone-arms and turn tables	280
II. Other	350
(d) Needles	400
ex (4) Gramophone records, weighing each:—	
(a) Over 75 grammes	650
Hats:—	
(3) Of fur felt:—	
(b) Finished	12
Wares of celluloid, bakelite, galalith, and similar artificial plastic materials, not specified elsewhere in the Tariff, whether finished or not:—	
ex (4) Blanks for dentures:—	
(a) Without addition of precious materials	500
Press buttons (snap fasteners) of common metals, for gloves, clothing and the like:—	
ex (1) Lacquered	450
ex (2) Covered with celluloid	650
Slide fasteners	900
Fishing hooks:—	
I. Without bait	300
Tennis rackets, whether finished or not:—	
(a) Not finished (unstrung)	900
(b) Other	1,800
Fountain pens and stylographs, whether finished or not, and their parts:—	
(a) Of ordinary material, whether with or without addition of the common metal:—	
I. Without nib, or with common metal nib and parts	2,500
II. With nib of precious metal	2,50
(b) Specified in (a), I, and II, with addition of precious metal	4
Writing pens (nibs), whether finished or not:—	
(a) Gold	1,100
(b) Other	800

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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934			1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Feb. 27	Mar. 13
BONDS (in percentage of par)							
Stabilization 7's, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	74.50	73.25
Conversion 5's, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	32.50	65.00	69.25	68.75
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	79.00	79.00
4% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	50.75	54.00
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	62.25	61.25
SHARES (in zlotys per share)							
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	91.75	90.25
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	42.50	—
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.85	9.15	10.10	10.20	11.00
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	14.40	16.50
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	14.50	14.10

* Ex. div. of 800 zl. per share for 1934.

DIPLOMATIQUE
 The French Ambassador and Madame Laroche gave a luncheon in honour of M. Roustan. Among those invited were Prof. and Madame Makowski; Prince Zdis. Lubomirski; Prince Janusz Radziwyl; Count B. Tyszkiewicz; M. Jozef Wielowiejski; M. Piasecki, Count Mohl, M. Zagorski, Madame and Mlle. Callon, Madame Gintz, M. Bressy, M. and Mme. Casanova.

FASHION NOTES
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Plentiful Pleats: Slender Tala Birell, Nordic film beauty, shows Hollywood that it is possible to wear a dress pleated from shoulder to hem-line. This is a hostess gown made of oyster-white crepe de chine, with a belt buckle of gold kid. Gold kid sandals complete the costume.

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Museums and Exhibitions in Warsaw

Zachęta, Pl. Malachowskiego 2. Exhibition of Paintings: Alfred Wierusz-Kowalski; Martin de Hoss; Molly Bukowska; Kuleszy; Zromko; collection of Grabowski, Nartowski and Popowski.
L. P. S., Królewska 15. Exhibition of French sculpture. **State Art Collection** (11a. m. to 3 p. m.) Kamienica Baryczk6w, Stare Miasto. Collection of Polish paintings of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.
Palace at Lazienki Park. **Zamek Kr6lewski** (Kings Palace) open daily, excepting Tuesdays, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.
National Museum Podwale 15: Open 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. on Tuesdays: Polish paintings; on Thursdays, other paintings. A1. 3 maja 15: On Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, Exhibition of Decorative Art. Daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
"Old Warsaw" Museum (Al. 3 Maja 15) Open daily except Mondays.
 President Mościcki received M. Cadere, the Rumanian Minister, on Saturday. M. Cadere presented the President with a certificate of Honorary Membership to the Rumanian Chemists' Association.

The Austrian Minister and Madame Hoffinger gave a dinner on Friday in honour of Premier Kozłowski; among those invited were Minister Kościalkowski, the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche, the Japanese Minister and Madame Ito, the Swedish Minister and Madame Boheman, Count and Countess Romer, M. Kunicki, Baroness Rohm-Rohanau, Count and Countess de Montferand, Mr. Aveling, Lieutenant Szczepkowski.

The Iranian Minister and Madame Arasteh entertained at dinner on Friday.

The Rumanian Minister and Madame Cadere gave a dinner on Thursday.

Capitan and Madame Artur returned last week after a short absence.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Ballenbrag announced at dinner on Friday the engagement of their daughter Elizabeth to Mr. Robert H. Siddons. The marriage will take place in June. After a short honeymoon the young couple will make their home at The Hague.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Straw entertained at dinner on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton-Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Caird, Mrs. Egerton Sykes and Mr. John Wharry.

Mrs. Egerton Sykes entertained at a bridge luncheon on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jan Kostaneccki gave a housewarming party on Saturday in their new home in Frascati.

Mrs. Maurice Pate returned from America on Tuesday. She drove in her car from Hamburg to Warsaw.

The monthly British Business Men's Lunch will be held on Saturday 16th March at 1.30 p.m. in the rooms of the Stowarzyszenia Technik6w, Czackiego 3. Price zl. 8 inclusive. British visitors are welcome.

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Felix Nowowiejski

Felix Nowowiejski is the musician who received the prize for 1935 from the Ministry of Education; although in last week's issue, through an error, another composer of distinguished capacity was named. Nowowiejski is one of the few conductors who carries a library of symphonic scores in his head, conducting the classics almost always from memory. His best known compositions are: the symphonic poem, *A Country Wooting*, the oratorio, *Quo Vadis*, two symphonies and a number of songs and pieces for piano. Polish folk-songs, harmonized by him, become almost more racial in the characteristic frames Nowowiejski has lent them than they actually are. He has known how to preserve the integrity and naivete of their lines and of their spontaneous and provocative rhythms.

Concert of R6czycki's Works

There is to be a gala symphonic concert in Stanislaw6w under the patronage of the Wojewoda M. Jagodzinski, on March 19th in celebration of Marshal Pilsudski's name-day. The Warsaw composer, Ludomir R6czycki, will appear as guest conductor in a programme of his own compositions with Madame Alina Sleminska, lyric soprano as soloist. This border town is said to be the most musical city in Poland in proportion to its size. Its audiences have the reputation of being more musically exacting than those of the larger cities of the country. Madame Sleminska sang in Stanislaw6w a year ago with overwhelming success. It is too bad that she is not winning tributes abroad for Polish art. Her exceptional voice and perfect school call to mind the great days of Sembrich-Kochanska and the de Reszkes.

SOME NEW BOOKS

Better Think Twice About it, a collection of short stories, is the first book by Luigi Pirandello since he won the Nobel Prize for literature. Signor Pirandello is perhaps the most accomplished of the writers of today who are still labouring in the tradition of Chekov and De Maupassant. (Dutton)

Edward Peisson has written a faithful and undorned story of the sea in *Outward Bound From Liberpool*, stark chronicle of the tragedy of an Atlantic liner which sought, regardless of the double threat of ice and fog, to set a record on its maiden voyage. (Stokes)

A curiously-assorted little group of English tourists is marooned in a sunny, sleepy town in Southern Spain, and thereby the currents of life are abruptly changed for them. *Delay in the Sun* is a trivial story charmingly told in the rhythmical prose of Anthony Thorne. (Doubleday Doran)

Derby Day and Other Adventures, by A. Edward Newell is a collection of witty, flavourful and sometimes scholarly essays on events as far removed as a meeting in Benjamin Franklin and gruff Dr. Johnson, and the hospitality of William Randolph Hearst's desert ranch. (Little Brown & C.)

A book whose words march like the blood-drunk mobs that fill its pages is *The Red Flag*, by F. Britten Austin. This is fiction about eleven revolutions which dipped the world in red in the last five thousand years, and about a final world revolution which Mr. Austin places during the years from 1977 — 2036. (Lippincott)

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CROSS WORD PUZZLE

Grid for crossword puzzle with numbers 1-57 and shaded squares.

HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- 1-Spanish room
3-Whole
8-Square measure
12-To neglect
13-To hope
14-Petitioner
15-Mark on card
16-Worries
18-To urge
19-Southern state (abbr.)
20-To conceal
21-Chinese measure
23-Pronoun
24-To ascend
26-Deadly
28-Mistreatment
29-Corpulent
30-Pile
32-Evil
33-Cquetish
34-Festivity
35-Female of ruff
36-Faery queen
37-Peony
38-Celestial body
40-Roster
41-Egyptian deity
43-Forward
44-Irish seaport
45-Part of "to be"
47-Goal
49-Loop
51-Wing
52-Censure
55-Large in number
56-German article
57-Poems

- 1-Snoks
2-Friendly
3-Part of mouth
4-Near-by
5-To humble
6-Day time
7-Caustic substance
8-Since
9-Signal
10-To govern
11-Units of work
16-Law suit
17-Narrow board
20-Young woman
22-Pronoun
25-Laws
26-Rif
27-Concerning
28-Melody
29-Watch pocket
31-Foot-like part
33-Auto
34-To angle
36-Heavenly food
37-Italian river
39-Preposition
40-Defeated one
41-Paper measure
42-Coin of India
44-Small bay
45-Medicinal plant
46-Equips with crew
48-Racket
50-Unusual
51-Help
53-Possessive pronoun
54-Therefore

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

THE TENTATIVE DOUBLE

The tentative double properly used is one of the biggest point scorers in Contract Bridge. After a player has passed at his first opportunity to bid, a subsequent double of a low minor suit contract generally asks partner to let the double stand with a good hand (including a trump trick or excellent defense in the side suits) and to rescuse with the type of hand that is worth more on offense than on defense. In today's hand a tentative double was allowed to stand and netted the defending pair 900 points.

South, Dealer
North and South vulnerable

Hand diagram showing cards for South and North in Spades, Hearts, Diamonds, and Clubs.

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

South West North East
Pass (1) Pass Pass INT
2 (2) Dbl. (3) Pass Pass(4)

Pass
1-South should have bid this hand immediately. The time to make

minimum bids is at one's first opportunity. Later on it may be too expensive.
2-A bad bid since South can be sure of only four or five tricks. According to the Culbertson Rule of Two and Three he should be sure of six tricks when making a vulnerable overall at the two level.
3-A tentative double.
4-East is well satisfied with the double and lets it stand.

THE PLAY

West opened the Queen of spades and continued the suit, declarer ruffing on the third round. The King of diamonds was taken by the Ace, and the heart return was ducked by South and won by West's Queen. A heart continuation forced out the Ace. A top trump was next laid down and a low club led. West jumped in immediately with the Ace and returned a heart, which East won by the King. The club King was taken and the last heart led through declarer.

If declarer trumped high, West's ten would become the master trump if declarer ruffed low, West would overruff. The defense thus secured two spade tricks, two hearts, two clubs and two trumps, setting declarer three tricks for a point score of 900. The best they could have scored without South's bid was a non-vulnerable game at spades, only amounting to a little over 400 points.

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SPORT

Boxing

The finals of the Boxing Championships of Warsaw were held last Sunday in the Circus. The winners are as follows: flyweight, Wieceorek (CWS); featherweight, Polus (Warszawianka); lightweight, Bakowski (Skoda); light middleweight, Seweryniak (Skoda); middleweight, Pisarski (Skoda); Light heavyweight, Doroba I (Legzia); and heavyweight, Neuding (Makabi).

New Gymnasium

A new gymnasium has been opened in the local Y.M.C.A. It is 27x17 metres in size, and is equipped with the latest gymnastic equipment. The opening ceremony was participated in by Mr. Cuday, the American Ambassador, Colonel Kiliński, director of the State Physical Institute, and others.

Hockey

Czarni of Lwów is national hockey champion of Poland. Their final and deciding match during the championships, which were held in Lwów, was with Lechja of the same city. Score: 4-0.

Tennis

After a disappointing week at Monte Carlo, the Polish Davis Cup squad have transferred their activities to San Remo. Hebda, Wittman, and Tarlowski won their opening matches without difficulty. Tloczyński is returning to Poland, as he has failed to reach any proper physical condition, and it would be unwise for him to attempt the strain of tournament play so early in the season.

Indoor Games

Kucharski, Polish long distance runner, took fourth place in the mile run during the International Championships of Canada at Montreal, coming in fifty yards behind Cunningham who won in 4:19. After starting for the last time in New York on the 16th of this month Kucharski will return to Poland about the 4th of April.

The export of butter from Poland in 1934 amounted to 44,000 tons which was an increase of 28,000 tons over that of 1933.

Answer to last week's puzzle

Word puzzle grid with letters and numbers, including words like SYED, BORE, BURS, etc.

Classified Advertisements

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Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Cinema programme table with columns: Address and Performances, Film Currently Showing, Type and Comment.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

At the risk of boring some readers, but with the certainty of informing others, below is printed a list of the more important words with their corresponding prepositions:
account for a happening
account to a person
admit of an excuse
admit to a secret
annoyed at something
annoyed with a person
ask for me
ask about a person
attend to business
attend at a person
attend at a ceremony
come across (meet accidentally)
come by (obtain)
come in for (receive)
come into one's head (suggest itself)

look after (guard)
look at a thing

Below is the translation of last week's Polish passage. Answers were received from S. K., O. H., and B. Z.

A violent storm off the Polish coast which has been raging for the last 12 hours over the northern part of the Hel peninsula was at its worst on the small stretch between Chłapczy and Kozłnice where the downs, which had been partly washed away during the storm on the 17th of this month, suffered further damage. At present it is difficult to state the losses caused by the storm for high waves still wash over the beach and reach the downs. In the neighborhood of the sea-side resort Jurata deep gullies have been made. In places the beach looks as if pitted by shrapnel shot.

According to the information received from the Harbor Master's Office the point of the Hel Peninsula suffered little because no gales north-east over cause much damage to this part of the coast and so it was this time. The violence of the wind has considerably diminished. On the horizon it is already possible to see larger ships though the seas are still very stormy and near the coast the waves rise to the height of two metres. The gale was accompanied by a short snow storm and a considerable fall in temperature reaching as low as 5 degrees below zero.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation.

Wiedzi o zawarciu polsko-angielskiego traktatu handlowego obudził głosem echo na naszym nieszczęsnym, martwym, deskami zabitym rynku smochodowym. Rozeszły się pogłoski, jakoby narodzić po tylu latach polityki dywaznelnej, chętniejszej, nawiśnie eksperymentalnej a wrzeskie zagadkowo-preferencyjne, miała zawrzeć jutrzanki! To znaczy, rozeszły się pogłoski, jakoby w murze chińskim, odgrazdzającym sztylowecka Polska od zmotoryzowanego Zachodu, uczyniono pierwszy wyłom.

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