

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY

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1935

MOTORIZATION

BAS-RELIEFS FOR BRUSSELS EXPOSITION



ST. RZECKI

The problem of motorization, discussed rather thoroughly through the years in the Polish Press, has received fresh impetus in the signing of the recent Polish-British Trade Agreement which provides for a lowered duty upon cheaper and less powerfully engined automobiles.

This problem poses two questions which must be soundly answered before any solution can be found at all capable of receiving even perfunctory approbation.

1. Is motorization something desirable in itself?

2. If so, what means are to be employed to insure a reasonably rapid rate of expansion in the number of automobiles in use?

That motorization is desirable seems to be the opinion of the Government, as the allocation of large sums for road building and repair, the lowered duty, and similar gestures would show. Yet the economic feasibility of this course may be subject to argument, if the immense store of labour, the preponderance of the agricultural interest, and the cheap and rapid transportation afforded by the railways be given full consideration.

It has been conclusively demonstrated in the United States that it is poor economy for the small farmer to employ power units in tilling the soil so long as there be cheap labour, and markets not too far distant.

It is, however, the expressed intention of the Government to force the development of industry, hoping that it will grow rapidly enough to absorb agricultural products, and to this mechanization of an agrarian country they are committed whether for good or ill, and there is no Joshua to cause the sun to stand, and the first question is answered.

The means to be employed is surely a matter of pure technique, but that the correct technique has not been found or perhaps illy applied is fairly obvious when such items appear in the daily press as protests from taxicab owners who allege that high taxes are causing them to store their automobiles, and figures show that, since 1928, in Warsaw the number of horse-drawn vehicles has increased while the number of automobiles in commission has decreased. Any hope, therefore, that proper road expansion and upkeep can be supported by petrol and licensing taxes is vain, and the expectation that the new roads authorized under the projected internal loan will be of some economic value is groundless unless drastic and rather immediate action be taken to increase the number of automobiles in Poland.

The price factor is a large and unwieldy stumbling block in the way of a normal, steady increase. A comparison of retail prices abroad and locally shows such discrepancies as to be almost unbelievable. In the United States, a Ford V-8 motor-lobby can be purchased for Zł. 2625, a Ply-

mouth coach for Zł. 2599 and, in the higher priced field, a Packard Straight Eight for Zł. 5200. Any of the above mentioned automobiles would cost from two to three times as much in Poland.

If we abandon the idea of purchasing new automobiles, and conclude that automobiles in use no more than a year, in good repair, will suffice to replace some of the jaded local specimens, then transportation costs are the main consideration, as the purchasing price of the automobiles would range from Zł. 500 to Zł. 1500.

This suggestion is so appealing and thoroughly workable that the abolition of duty for a period on this type of vehicle can be strongly, even vehemently, urged. With Polish *valuta* as valuable as it is in international markets, almost any large automotive concern would be delighted to participate in any operation calculated to relieve their internal market.

THE RE-ARMAMENT OF GERMANY

In the following article Mr. Wickham Steed, the well known English political writer and former Editor of *The Times*, comments trenchantly on the decision of the German Government to introduce military conscription.

By Wickham Steed

London, March 18.

Under the shock of Hitler's repudiation of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, British Ministers are earnestly considering the European and world outlook to-day. If Hitler wished to shock them, he has succeeded. If he hopes to change the recently affirmed direction of British policy, he will fail. Nor will he drive the British National Government into precipitate decisions.

Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin is now doubtful. Mr. Eden's visit to Moscow will take place. This is a sign that Britain is disposed to welcome support from every

quarter for the policy of creating security against war which underlay the Anglo-French programme of February 3.

The British Government regards Hitler as having torn up this programme as far as Germany is concerned. Therefore the basis of Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin is destroyed. The programme reaffirmed the unvarying British principle that Treaty engagements cannot be annulled by a one-sided repudiation. It was this principle that Sir John Simon upheld at Geneva last year when Poland

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OUR LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald.

It would not be true to say that politics are hanging fire at the moment, for there is probably more political activity than at any time since the National Government was formed. Yet they are hanging fire in the sense that the balances of force are being altered, and it is too early to say what new alignments will be disclosed. We wait upon debates in Parliament, important Government declarations, and the outcome of a monetary crisis which is affecting the whole world. Rumour is busily at work. Persistent stories of cabinet dissensions are contradicted day after day by evidences of Cabinet solidarity, though the public moves made by the Government are all capable of diverse interpretations.

The Prime Minister's invitation to Mr. Lloyd George to submit his detailed proposal for a New Deal is a case in point. The ex-Premier's Bangor speech was given a cautious welcome by more than one member of the Cabinet. Then a new atmosphere was created, when politicians and newspapers condemned with great vigour the whole policy of public works. Shortly afterwards, it was confidently reported that the Government had turned down the New Deal altogether. Consequently there was something of a sensation when a friendly exchange of notes brought the detailed proposals to the Cabinet, especially when it came out that the Government had some similar projects of its own in mind. It will be difficult now to reject the new programme altogether. It will be equally difficult to accept it without accepting its author. And to accept it in part will still admit the principle of public works, which implies far-reaching changes of policy. Whatever the immediate outcome of the negotiations, the reappearance of Mr. Lloyd George was a decisive moment in political affairs.

Another minor sensation was the Government's calm acceptance of the fact that the pound was falling, and that gold was rising beyond all bounds of experience. Whether because of a contagious feeling of confidence, or because of an absence of mass suggestion, the people accepted the situation with equal calmness. One interesting discovery seems to have been made. Experts predicted that this new rise in the price of gold would bring out large quantities of the metal which still remained hoarded or in the form of trinkets during the last "gold rush." The jewellers prepared for a wave of selling, but nothing happened. Perhaps suburban speculators waited until the last moment for gold to rise higher still. More probably the experts were wrong, and the previous boom exhausted the household gold of the people. At all events there was not a sign of excitement, even of interest, in the doings of the money market, and at least, so far, the

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GERMANY RE-ARMING

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declared herself no longer bound by the Treaty for protection of minorities. England maintained it until 1871 when at Brest-Litovsk's instigation Russia repudiated the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty concluded in Paris in 1856 after the Crimean War.

In the British view, treaties are unchangeable, peacefully save with the consent of the contracting parties. The aim of the London idea was precisely to replace the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty by international agreement freely negotiated with Germany on a footing of complete equality and giving security against war. The peculiar gravity of the present situation lies in the fact that Hitler preferred the high-handed affirmation of reliance upon Germany's armed strength to any form of collective security.

Slowly, tentatively, Britain has been feeling her way towards a system of collective security with clearly defined local or regional responsibilities for the prevention of war. With the United States, Japan and Germany outside the League of Nations, it was felt that the League as such was not trustworthy, guarantee that the war method of settling international disputes would be effectively banned. Since British public opinion was averse from obligations to intervene anywhere or everywhere in the armed quarrels of other countries, it was thought that the organisation of regional systems of mutual assistance would be the most practical substitute for a world wide plan. Hence the proposed extension to the air of mutual police and non-neutrality arrangements embodied in the Locarno Pact of 1925. Hence also the British adherence to the idea of similar pacts in Central and Eastern Europe. It was advisable, at a later stage to enlist the support of the United States and the British Dominions of Canada, Australia and New Zealand for the regional system of security against war in the Pacific Ocean and the Far East.

In these circumstances, it is unlikely Britain will hastily abandon the underlying principles of the London programme, however carefully Hitler's action may compel her to reconsider the immediate prospects in Europe. Suggestions that the publication of the White Paper of parliamentary debates upon it, or M. Flandin's declarations in the French Chamber are responsible for the German decision are dismissed as flimsy pretences. Progressive rearmament in Germany on land, in the air and on the sea has long been fully known to the British Government, whose real, as distinguished from its ostensible policy, has been to ascertain exactly what motives lay behind the feverish acceleration of the German military effort.

But it may well be that an almost unnoticed passage in the White Paper convinced Hitler of the impossibility of deluding the British Government by propagandist assurances like those which Lord Lothian brought back from Berlin on the eve of the visit of the French Ministers to London at the end of January. This passage stated that the development of military aviation had increased the century-old British interest in the independence and security of countries bordering on the narrow seas which lie between the English shores and Belgium and Holland. In other words, it stated that England is no longer an island but feels herself an air-neighbour of Germany.

Since Hitlerite propaganda fore-shadows the German control of Holland and of Belgian and French Flanders, this statement in the White Paper practically said that such a venture would be compatible with English safety and reaffirmed the policy that led Britain to guarantee Belgian neutrality in 1839 and fight for it in 1914. Indirectly, though un-

WARSAW CELEBRATES MARCH NINETEENTH

With pomp and circumstance, martial ardour and in a wave of popular excitement, Warsaw celebrated March 19, named after Marshal Pilsudski.

The festivities began even on Sunday with radio speeches and celebrations organized by various clubs and societies, concerts were given, and receptions without number testified to the high regard in which the Marshal is held by the nation.

Thousands pouring into Warsaw gave the streets a holiday appearance, and by Monday evening, the sidewalks were packed with crowds slowly moving past Government buildings brilliantly illuminated, statues thrown into relief by flood-lights, and rippling flags picked out against the sky by searchlight beams.

The City Hall, with a nest of flags curling from its tower, looked like a mediaeval castle, the Opera was outlined by flaming torches, and the newly-finished building of the Ministry of Education, statues thrown into relief by flood-lights, and rippling flags picked out against the sky by searchlight beams.

AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH

On March 16, at the Merchants Club, a luncheon was given under the auspices of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce and the Polish-American Society. Mr. John Cadahy, Ambassador to Poland from the United States, spoke on "Contemporary America".

In his address, the Ambassador characterized the economic situation in the United States as being gradually brought under control by the various measures of President Roosevelt. The latest news was encouraging, especially from the textile and automobile trades.

The Ambassador emphasized that friendly Polish-American relations, beginning in the days of Kosciuszko, continue strong and unbroken, a proof of which was the aid given Poland by the United States after the war years.

mistakably, it adumbrated British interest in building up so strong and united a peace front in Europe that attempts to undermine the independence and security of Western European countries would be foredoomed to failure. But British interests are not European only. They are world-wide, and at more than one point are believed to be identical with those of the United States. Com- victions expressed during the last few months on this matter by General Smuts are widely shared, not only in Britain but throughout the British Commonwealth. The phrase recently coined by the Soviet Ambassador in London, "Peace is indivisible," is thought to be substantially true, even if the United States motto, *e pluribus unum*, suggests a gradual method attaining the united indivisibility of peace organisation.

In short, Hitler has raised a bigger issue than he may understand. This issue is whether the peoples of the civilised world are yet fit for organised non-war as a prelude to an organised international helpfulness which would be peace. It does not venture to predict how this issue is to be decided, though I am grateful to Hitler for having raised it in a form so pointed that it can no longer be or ignored.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC BANK

Dr. Roman Gorecki, President of the National Economic Bank (Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego) received the Press on Friday afternoon and explained to them the progress which had been made by the Bank, as shown by the annual report, for the year ending 1934.

In speaking of the financial situation in general, in Poland, Dr. Gorecki called attention to the successful achievement in reducing the State budget year by year; he pointed out also that each month for the last twenty months the gold reserves had been increased, that deposits in banks had increased, that the business of export and import had been handled in a most energetic way in spite of the fact that many other countries were off the gold standard.

Dr. Gorecki then explained the figures and activities of the Bank's report for the past year. The initial capital of one hundred and fifty million zlotys had not been changed. The reserve fund and the special reserves of the Bank's own securities had increased during the year by two million zlotys. Deposits in the bank increased during the year by 77,600,000 zlotys, reaching the sum of 314,000,000 zlotys, an increase of nearly thirty per cent. This may be looked upon as a remarkable achievement when it is remembered that the period was one of great economic depression everywhere.

The cash in hand (in Bank Polski, P.K.O., etc.) increased by 13,300,000 zlotys reaching the sum 62,700,000 zlotys, and the commercial loans account was increased by 63,100,000 to the total of 449,300,000 zlotys. Building loans were increased by 35,800,000 zlotys, to three hundred and forty-five million zlotys, and it was gratifying to hear that the Bank's loans were granted up to about twenty per cent. of the cost of the structure.

The following figures show the great progress made by the bank from the year 1924:

(Figures in million zlotys)			
Capital	Deposits	State	Total
Ponds			
1924	40	68	2 70
1929	201	255	417 672
1934	107	314	489 803

Dr. Gorecki is a well-known economist with a long experience in banking. He is a general of the Polish Army, was very active during the War and has been decorated many times. Two years ago, as President of the P.D.A.C., he visited the countries of Western Europe and the United States. In the United States he was received by General Pershing and the American Legion. He made a study of American economics, gave lectures, and spoke over the radio.

EDEN'S VISIT TO WARSAW

The recent events in Germany at first gave rise to doubts as to whether or not Mr. Anthony Eden would carry out his announced visit to Warsaw and Moscow. It now seems certain that this will be the case as, to quote the *Manchester Guardian*:

"The visit of Eden to Moscow and Warsaw is unacted by the change which may take place in the plans of Sir John Simon. The consolidation of the multi-lateral system is impossible without the co-operation of the Soviets and Poland. As a matter of fact, the necessity of this visit is greater than before. Mr. Eden is a faithful exponent of the principles on which the League of Nations is founded. The recent visit of Eden should convince Warsaw that Great Britain is not isolationist in policy, is ready to treat the problem of German armaments seriously, and is prepared to take the initiative in consolidating the multi-lateral system."

NEWS IN BRIEF

New French Ambassador for Poland

Warsaw is to have a new French Ambassador in M. Leo Noel, former French Minister to Czechoslovakia. He is a young and successful diplomat, forty-five years of age, and a personal friend of M. Paul Laval, the French Foreign Minister.

The Polish Foreign Minister, Colonel Beck, has notified the present Ambassador, M. Jules Laroche, that President Moscicki has given agreement to M. Noel's appointment. He is known as a very active and energetic man, one likely to keep France's prestige high in Poland.

M. Laroche's tenure of office in Poland has been nine years.

Improved Postal Service

The Postal Authorities of the City of Warsaw have announced that the division of the City into ten postal districts has been completed. Each inhabitant has received a circular giving the full particulars of this plan, which is intended to facilitate the delivery of postal matter.

New Roads

At a meeting of the Economic Committee of the Cabinet, a two-year public works programme was approved. The reconstruction of twelve hundred kilometres of arterial highways is planned, and two hundred and thirty kilometres of new roads will be built.

Document

A Papal excommunication has been unearthed at the Library of the University at Krakow for those who borrowed and did not return to the Library books and manuscripts. The decree of excommunication was issued by Pope Clement X. and dated at Rome in 1672.

Meteor

All those who saw, during the night of March eleventh to twelfth, at one o'clock in the morning, a meteor falling from the sky are requested to communicate with the Astronomical Observatory, Kopernik Street, Krakow, giving the place from which the meteor was observed, full particulars as to the direction from which it came and its subsequent course.

The Society, "Friends of Street Children" has opened a second shelter for newboys and others at Nowy Zjazd 9, Warsaw, where there will be accommodations for many lads.

Ten thousand cases of tomatoes have arrived at Gdynia from Spain. The retail price in Warsaw is expected to be three zlotys a kilogramme.

Bananas, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, coffee, tea, cocoa, saffron, cardamom, pepper, cinnamon and cloves may not be imported into Poland without special permit, according to the Journal of Laws of March 14, 1935.

Arthur Rubinstein, Polish pianist, gave a concert in Moscow last week; He was warmly and enthusiastically received.

Lord Baden-Powell, internationally known Scout leader and founder of that organization, has been invited to attend the Jamboree at Spala in July. Some five hundred Hungarian Scouts are expected to attend.

A "Polish Evening" in Berlin at the Foreigners Club, under the patronage of Ambassador Lipski, was attended by members of the Government and Berlin society, members of the Polish Embassy and Consulate, the Polish Colony at Berlin, including Prince Czartoryski, Count Hutten-Czapski and Jan Kiepura.

Fish Story

Fishermen at Hel have taken a huge sturgeon from the Baltic Sea. The fish, weighing over three hundred pounds, is the largest sturgeon caught in that vicinity for many years.

Three thousand trees will be planted in the outskirts of Warsaw the coming spring and summer.

Madame Ewa Bandrowska-Turkska, Polish opera star, has been engaged to appear in California, by the Director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

An exhibition of the woodcuts of the late Wladyslaw Skoczylas at the Art Palace in Krakow is attracting a large number of visitors.

Funds for a hydroplane to be named the *Jozef Pilsudski* are being gathered by the Kaszubs of the village Wielka Wies Hallerowo.

The Polish Naval Training ship "Dar Pomorza" has reached Japan on its round-the-world voyage. The programme for the stay in Japanese waters includes visits to the principal ports such as Kobe, Nagasaki and Yokohama; inspection of the Japanese Training School, and trips ashore to Tokio, Nikko, Kamakura and other cities.

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ACROSS THE ARCTIC ALONE OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)

Huddled miserably in a wretched snow-house, sick, weak and half-mad with pain, twenty-four-year-old Dave Irwin was found last week by native hunters from Baker Lake Post.

2. He was rushed by fast dog teams to the post, where hardened veterans of the frozen trails, marveling at the young man's terrific journey, ministered to him with tender hands.

Two years ago this daring young adventurer signed up to accompany the huge reindeer herd that has been driven across North America into the Eastern Arctic to form the basis of food supplies for the Eskimos. The slow, monotonous movement of the big beasts proved tiresome to Irwin, and he decided to cut loose and cross alone, prospecting on the way.

With a well equipped dog sledge and good dogs, he began his hazardous two thousand mile journey. Down from Aklavik, which he reached in the Polar Sea, he swung, driving along across the treacherous Barren Islands, at times wading knee-deep in soft snow, again splashing through slush ice on the river courses or slogging into the bitter winds and biting blizzards prevalent throughout the Arctic.

At times he met an odd trapper, or came across a small snow-belt village, where he stopped for a short time with the Eskimos. But not for long, as his goal was King William Island, on the other side of the continent.

Across Great Bear Lake, then straight on toward Coronation Gulf he went, traversing the most bitter and forsaken section of North America.

On this section of the North, one must depend a great deal upon the land for food, for it is impossible to pack any great load. Last year, however, game was scarce, and, as Irwin plunged farther and farther into the bleakness of the Barrens, the pangs of hunger tortured him day and night. His dog began to stagger.

He came to a little tide-water stream and for hours he waded along shallow pools, carefully herding fish close to the shore, where he had placed rocks in a coral-shaped trap. As the tide went out some fish were at times left in these pools. It was slow, disheartening work, and the dogs, howling their distress, made it more difficult by splashing into the pools, usually at a time when Irwin's labour was about to be rewarded. After hours of patient work, he would have one or two fish. He would divide them among the dogs, and slowly munch some of the raw flesh himself. Finally on July, he arrived near the magnetic pole, on Boothia Peninsula, to rest there and then began the trek south to civilization.

He was driving the same dogs, plus a puppy that had been born on the trail and that he had nursed on the sledge.

It was on this leg of the trip that real trouble beset every move. Dog feed became scarce again, and Irwin searched for days for seal.

At last, half starved, he came upon a trading schooner locked fast in the ice, but the grub was all gone. Hunger was making him desperate, and he lay for hours near the open water, weakly kicking his feet in the air, the native method of attracting the seal. They believe such a moving, fur-clad figure is one of their own and eat him. Irwin was lucky enough to kill some, and tore the raw hot meat out by handfuls, while his ravenous dogs ripped the carcasses to pieces.

On he went, floundering through open leads, clothes dripping wet at times, only to be quickly frozen solid. The dogs feet dripped blood from the cruel, sharp ice, and Irwin lashed himself to the sledge and pulled. Snow-blindness burned his eyes shut. Tears streamed down his face and froze into a mask. The pain

in his eyes was at times almost unbearable. At his side, Irwin swung a useless hand, swollen to double its size through blood poisoning from the summer mosquitoes. The thumb of that hand is now withered and shrunk, and Irwin will be lucky if amputation is not needed. One by one, the dogs weakened, three freezing to death while trying to get rest in the cold. Irwin chopped his sledge in two, to lighten the burden of the remaining dogs, and pushed on.

Then he went through the ice near Cockburn Bay, just above the Arctic Circle. He was crossing a treacherous stream, the ice suddenly gave away from beneath him, and he was just able to cut the dogs loose and drag them and himself dripping wet to the shore. His shoulder was badly dislocated by the fall, his poisoned hand completely useless, and he was without fire, clothes, food or firearms.

He would walk until he staggered to the snow in a heap from exhaustion, lie there until the frost drove deep into him, then floundered on a limp ahead a few hundred feet until the great weariness again bore him down. Raw dog food kept life in his body.

At last he plunged through the weird darkness of the Arctic to an abandoned igloo and stood swaying in the half light, staring at the frozen body of an aged Eskimo woman.

Gathering the shivering faithfulness about to warmth, he murmured a prayer: "Oh God, I'm not yet a man, but let me have strength enough to be one."

He strangled a dog so he might live. Then he became very ill. The dog meat had been poisoned from the dog's own fatigue, and Irwin lay near death for two days. When he was at last able to stand he reeled out again into the snow, heading south as always. Two days later he came to an Eskimo village and stumbled down before the door of a snow-house.

The kindly people were frightened at first. They were of one of the most primitive tribes, the Oukushiks. Only one of the villagers, an old woman, had ever seen a white man before. The white man had been straight and strong on the trail, and in 1903 had come to the camp where she lived. His name was Amundsen.

Irwin was taken in and nursed, and he and the Eskimos lived six months on raw, frozen fish. It was here that the back river Eskimos who hunt for the dog food used at the Baker Lake Post found him. He was rushed to the post.

Irwin was a big fellow, well over six feet yet he was just an ice and dirt-crusted bundle when they took him from the sledge. His clothes were ribbons, his hair below his shoulders, his beard many inches long.

His eyes were glazed with fever and the horror of his experience. Apparently he had forgotten how to talk. At first he spoke to the post people in a combination of Eskimo and English. Careful introduction to food brought back Irwin's strength.

Today he spends most of his time eating and sleeping. It will be days before he is able to be around. Then — and here is real nerve — he plans to outfit and go south under his own power another eight hundred miles by dog to the rail head at Churchill.

Two thousand miles alone — six months without seeing a living soul! Men of the North like this young American. He's the type of man that won't let this savage country beat him.

By Jack O'Brien.

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price-level remains stable as it has been for some time past. Nothing of what is afoot has effect upon household budgets. The newspapers cautiously divide responsibility between foreign rumours of a Government crisis, the troubles in the London commodity markets, and a deliberate flight of short-term money. None of these explanations seem quite satisfactory.

The White Paper signed with the initials of the Prime Minister — J. R. M. — produced a third sensation at home and abroad. Its effect upon Sir John Simon's plans for a visit to Berlin are sufficiently well-known, but the White Paper raised another small political question by referring to the "National Government" (which has no official existence) at one point, instead of to His Majesty's Government, which is the traditional description of the executive. The contents of the White Paper have been thrashed out all over Europe, there is probably a general agreement that what it said was true, and the occasion of its publication has been very reasonably defended. London is amused by German assurances that England is herself a highly militarised nation — even so far as the schools and universities are concerned. The truth is that England is not even military at the moment, let alone militarised or militaristic. Pictures of marching schoolboys, blood-thirsty Church Lads Brigades and bombing machines are not the things that are feared — false. The Public Schools have cadet corps or officers' training corps, where a minimum of military drill is carried out; there are some flying clubs on a volunteer basis, and there is a territorial army not up to strength.

This does not mean that the English civilian would make a worse soldier now than in 1914, but anyone who has seen a Royal Military Tournament or an Aldershot Tattoo will agree that the English soldier himself is not militaristic. The stress is always upon easy discipline and teamwork rather than upon the rigidity of marching cohorts. One would have thought that Germany had learned that from the Saar.

MILITARY BUDGET

The White Paper and the accompanying estimates for the defence services (showing an increase of ten millions) concentrated attention also upon the Budget prospects. The national accounts for 1934-5, up to the end of February, show an adverse margin of £ 22,000,000. With one month to go, the Government is in a small surplus of £ 3,000,000 or less. There seems to be no hope of relief from taxation. The increased figures for national defence will presumably have to be met by increased taxes or else by retrenchment in other departments. There will be political storms, but little likelihood of widespread grumbling, for it is realised that the national defence needs strengthening, that the process will provide employment—especially because shipbuilding, aeroplane construction and mechanization account for most of the estimates — and that the Government is inevitably determined upon a policy of European peace. The real interest of the Budget must be that it is probably the last presented by this Administration. It falls upon an important moment in the history of British finances, for conditions now are unlike anything in the past. Because the system of international lending has broken down, money is left upon the home market. The fact that the price level remains stable means that borrowers are getting out of debt. So there is every incentive to use money at home, and the Government becomes the principal borrower at very low rates of interest.

Art, Music & Literature

By One Born in New Zealand on Easter

These are the early days of spring, pre-Easter days; the wild surge in my veins perhaps beats out the early springtime pains but, when sweet Easter turns, most richly singing. Why was I born when Easter turned the tide if not to feel her passions in my side? Yet this first time I feel the full spring rage bursting the frustrations of the age.

For I was born on an autumnal soil and always felt the autumn heretofore but, for all I feel the wealth that autumn bore where all my spring-born nature burst from toil. I feel this long frustration pulse to birth all born of rich eternal earth.

Cedric Potocki
Kraków, March, 1935.

THE WIENIAWSKI AWARDS

To a French citizen, Miss Ginette Neveu, the jury of the Wieniawski violin competition awarded the first prize, first prize, offered by the President of this Republic. To her as well the gift of 10,000 francs from her own government. The fifteen-year-old girl received her certificate from the hands of the Polish Minister of Education last Saturday evening before an emsary of France in the person of Professor Bonillon, just arrived of the Paris Conservatoire. Occasionally it happens that with such a fever of musical integrity as hers is united a power of concentration so compelling that the effect produced upon men is almost Messianic. A brotherhood is created of all musicians and lovers of music that come under the spell of that power. Ysaye and Fritz Kreisler had such a power at her age, and Paderewski, when still a very young man, and, without doubt, Henryk Wieniawski, whose mantle seemed to fall upon the French girl receiving her first international honors in his name. If there was any hesitation in the minds of those who followed the competition regarding the superior qualifications of this participant, it was overcome Saturday evening during her first six measures of the splendidly dynamic opening movement of the Wieniawski Concerto in F-sharp minor. The tense silence in which she held her public was a thing unparalleled in our experience of restless Polish audiences. Then suddenly, after the first period, the whole hall relaxed its alert positions. The decision was already taken by an unspoken, common consent. Ginette Neveu had won her public. But she did not relax. She had won them, she had made them her own, they had given themselves to her. Now it was her purpose to give herself in return; and this giving of herself of all that is hers of lofty sentiment, of tenderness, of beauty, of fervour, she consummated in the romantic second movement of the concerto. Between Ginette Neveu and her public took place an exchange of life as between two predestined for one another. Here was something that the public had waited for, the want of which had made them unbelievers, the gift of which could be answered only with the heart.

She was none the less convincing because of the fact that she has not completely surmounted the difficulties of her instrument to the extent for example that David Ojstrach of Soviet Russia, winner of the second prize, has vanquished all technical problems. The girl is rach-

ing for a thing of more than one dimension. What she still lacks in length, so to speak, she more than makes up for in breadth and depth. Her playing is anything but childish. With all the intrinsic musical significances and essentials she is informed. These she delivers in a style, too intelligent to be innocent, and too heroic ever to yield to contamination of any sort.

Although we find it hard to agree with the jury's selection of Ojstrach for second prize instead of Temianka, who was awarded third, the explanation seems obvious that this was a concession to the advocates of technical superiority. Ojstrach is a master mechanic, possessing musical feeling and understanding to a certain degree. Temianka is a developed musical nature and an intelligent musician, possessing a command of technique. Ojstrach assembles a structure of finished details. Temianka presents a musical perspective of immaculate composition, wherein every feature assumes its inevitable and correct proportion. The judgement which won first prize for Neveu was reversed in the case of Ojstrach and Temianka. Goldstein 13-year-old Soviet fourth prize winner, was another for whom no material difficulties exist. For sheer, crystalline perfection, his playing of an étude from the *Ecole Moderne* was a remarkable moment of the competition. Mary Luisa Sardo, whose lilting tone and happy southern style won her admirers among public and jury, made a little less of her final act than of her first appearance. She is at her best in brilliant movements rather than those requiring a sustained tone and mood. In our original markings we graded her one point higher than Spiller, while in the jury's finals, their positions were just the reverse, probably due to the less happy impression made by the Italian girl in her test with orchestra. We should have placed Figueroa, Porto Rican virtuoso and assistant of Thibaud at the *Ecole Normale* in Paris, above Hendlowns, Polish, 11 years old and precocious, even above Gimpel and Anton, both of whom gave evidence of profound musical talent, and at least above Magyar, Bacewiczowska and Chasyd. But we do not share the general weakness for child prodigies. The small Chasyd, an appealing figure nevertheless, because of his sincerity and modesty, won his place, probably, on his astonishingly mature musical understanding, greater,

(Continued on page 4 col. 1)

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This position of affairs is the background of all the political events already mentioned, though for the outcome of present tendencies England must depend upon developments in other countries — notably in America, France and China — where some decision in the financial struggle may first be expected.

THE BANK OF POLAND IN 1934

The Bank of Poland has just closed another year of its important activities as a Central Bank of Issue.

Needless to say, the strict deflationary policy adhered to by Poland has called for innumerable sacrifices on the part of the nation. Poland, still on the gold standard but loosely connected with the gold bloc, has been constantly menaced by the repercussions of events going on in the sterling bloc on the one hand, and in the United States on the other. The heatedly debated question of a managed currency against deflation is still without a positive answer. Poland has not been swayed, as yet, by the arguments of the progressive group, still the results of deflationary measures have been far from satisfactory. In this difficult period, the Bank of Poland managed to steer clearly through the surrounding uncertainties, but the future course is yet to be seen.

Dr. Wróblewski's address delivered in his capacity as Chairman of the Board before the General Meeting of shareholders had been awaited with interest by the business community. It was coined in simple and cautious words giving a plain account of the difficulties the Bank had to contend with, and offering, at the same time, a few hints of what the future may bring.

The year of 1934 in Poland may be termed, according to Dr. Wróblewski, a stabilization year that does not make one, however, very complacent. It was more of a waiting period in anticipation of signs of recovery. It is fortunate that the Bank continues to be in a strong position. Its gold reserve has been increasing, while the discount rate of the bank has been maintained at a comparatively low level, considering local conditions. Moreover, for the first time in years, interest rates outside the Bank have shown, likewise, a downward tendency. Despite an apparent improvement, Dr. Wróblewski admits that the recovery process during 1934 progressed at an exceedingly slow rate. The two outstanding obstacles to this, namely, the insignificant yield of agriculture and unemployment remain in force. It would be useless to fight them by a mere looking at statistical data. Poland's situation, Dr. Wróblewski observes, is perhaps unlike that of any other country in the world. While a member of the gold bloc and free from any foreign exchange restrictions, at the same time, a very low level of prices. That is why she can compete on foreign markets with countries having depreciated currencies. Internally, the situation is likewise different from other countries when we take into consideration a very low standard of living and the huge possibilities of an internal market in the long run. From the above, Dr. Wróblewski concludes that while Poland should follow closely what is going on abroad, she should look for a

path of her own, considering foreign experience as one of the many elements in her own creative work. Undoubtedly such work, the speaker admits significantly, must be experimental. Not offering any further elucidation of this interesting subject, he expressed the belief that such an experimental work, if cautiously conducted and with common sense and decision, should undoubtedly bring more good results than bad. He concludes the chapter emphasizing that for the moment there is no other more important task for the Government and the people than a necessity to accomplish this work.

The remaining chapters of his speech were devoted principally to a review of the international situation, to the impediments of commercial intercourse and to the uncertainties surrounding any general stabilization of currencies.

In the closing sentences he says that there is no justification for any despair or despondency since the innate qualities of the people of the country remain the best guarantee of better times to come. At the same time, an intrinsically sound structure of the country and the steadily growing vitality of the nation will permit an acceleration in the tempo of reconstruction as well as give an expected stimulus to private initiative. The proposed internal loan to the amount of zł. 200,000,000 should be accepted with satisfaction by the people of the country as an conclusive step towards relieving the contingencies of the day. (Proceeds of this loan are to be expended for public road construction and water transportation, thus relieving the unemployment situation. The number of registered unemployed has already reached 500,000 people.)

As of the end of January 1935 the metallic reserve of the Bank of Poland amounted to zł. 505,000,000 against a circulation of zł. 937,000,000 and demand liabilities of zł. 237,000,000 indicating a ratio of 47.13 (exclusive of zł. 100,000,000 of fiduciary issue). Net profits for the year amounted to zł. 12,200,000 and a dividend of 8 per cent. has been declared for the year of 1934.

At the same meeting the Bank was authorized to increase, if desirable, its investment portfolio up to 100 per cent. of the capital (the latter amounts to zł. 150,000,000) as against 15 per cent. heretofore. This is in line with the policies of other Central Banks of Issue in order to facilitate their open market operations. In our case, the move has been explained by the limited availability of eligible commercial paper, thus necessitating an additional investment of the Bank's funds. Moreover, such a policy is connected with the maintenance of the Governmental securities market as is the case in other countries as well.

—Boggy

The Wieniawski Awards.

(Continued from page 3 col. 5)

we thought, than that of either Hendłówna or Goldstein. His playing, although less brilliant than theirs, was more interesting. A large audience filled the hall upon the last evening of the tests with orchestra. They were kept waiting impatiently in their seats and strolling in the corridors for two hours and a half while the jury deliberated over a problem exacting an almost superhuman sense of justice. After the final distribution of nine prizes and fifteen honorary diplomas, Director Wieniawski informed the listeners of Warsaw and of Europe that GINETTE NEVEU and Henryk Wieniawski had each won the *premier prix* du

Conservatoire in Paris at eleven years of age. This, then, was not the first occasion upon which their two names have appeared upon the same scroll. The prize winners in the order of their succession are: GINETTE NEVEU, DAWID OISTRAK, HENRYK PENIANKA, HENRYK WIENIAWSKI, JERZY SPILLER, MARY LUISA SARDO, IDA HENDŁÓWNA, HUBERT ANTON, BRONISŁAW GIMPEL. Fifteen honorary diplomas were awarded to TOMASZ MAGYAR, JÓZEF CHASYD, GRAŻYNA BACWICZÓWNA, JOSÉ FIGUEROA, ANTONIO ABUSSI, WACŁAW NIEMCZYK, JAIME KACHIRO, LORAND FENIVESH, MICYSZŁAW SZWALBE, FREDERYK HERMANN, ALESSANDRO BOTTERO, STANISŁAW TWOROSIEWICZ, MAURICE ELKAN, TAMARA PALEJ-MROZOWICZ and SIGISMUND GASPAR.

—Louise Llewellyn

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY

Regarding the illegal transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of China, issued the following declaration on March 16.

"The Chinese Eastern Railway which lies entirely in Chinese territory is a joint enterprise of the government of the Republic of China and of the government of the U. S. S. R. Being an indispensable means of communication in the Northeastern provinces, it plays an important role, not only in the economic fabric of China, but also, in the transcontinental railway service as well. It was built with the special permission of the Chinese government who contributed part of the capital. Its present status is defined in agreements concluded between China and Russia in 1924, and, aside from rights and interests resting on contractual basis, China, as *dominus* power possesses certain inherent sovereign rights in respect of the railway.

"It is expressly stipulated in Article 9 paragraph 5 of the Sino-Russian Agreement of May 31, 1924, that the future of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be determined by the Republic of China and the U. S. S. R. to the exclusion of a third party or parties. By the said Agreement the Soviet Government also agrees to the redemption of Russian interest in the railway by the Chinese Government and it is understood that the Soviet Government should surrender the railway to China's exclusive control after the lapse of a certain period. Furthermore, the Chinese and Soviet Governments made mutual pledge, in Article 4 paragraph 2 of the said Agreement, that neither government should conclude treaties or agreements which might prejudice sovereign rights or interests of either contracting party.

"In violation of the above cited provisions, and in disregard of the repeated protests of the Chinese Government, the Soviet Government has been carrying on negotiations for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway with the Japanese Government and with persons supposed to represent the unlawful regime now existing in the Northeastern Provinces of China. Their negotiations are now reported to have been brought to completion, and it appears that the transfer of the railway will be effected shortly.

"The action of the Soviet Government in thus attempting to dispose of the Chinese Eastern Railway without China's consent is clearly, and completely, *ultra vires* and must therefore be considered by the Chinese Government as absolutely illegal and invalid. While Russia might have deemed fit to surrender her own interest in the railway to a third party, the real or fictitious, China can never recognize any party as successor to any of the rights and interests in the railway. No railway can be held and operated by any persons or organization in the territory of China without her explicit consent. Russia's present action constitutes without any shadow of doubt a direct violation of China's contract as well as sovereign right.

"The painful fact that the Chinese Government has been prevented by circumstances, for which China is not responsible, from exercising its rights in connection with the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway neither affects in the least the Agreements of 1924 nor the status of the railway.

"The U. S. S. R. cannot dispose of the railway under present circumstances any more than she could if she were the Chinese authorities were actually control-

PRESS REVIEW

Compulsory Military Service in Germany

Germany's sensational proclamation of March 16, being a political move of tremendous import, is very seriously discussed in the Polish Press. The *Czas* attaches great political significance to the form it has assumed: in the light of Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin planned for early next week, it is manifestly another *fait accompli*, a speculation on English and French fear of war, and therefore nothing less than an act of exhibition. The *Czas* sees three possibilities for further developments.

I. France, England, and Italy will send an ultimatum to the Reich, threatening with the decree of March 16 is enforced.

II. Germany, in order to calm the excitement over her re-orientation of compulsory military service, will come forward with new propositions making for peace.

III. A wild and uncontrolled armament race will ensue, with an enormous world coalition, headed by France and England, against Germany.

The *Czas* regards the first eventually as quite improbable, since telegrams between Paris and London threaten no more than a common council followed by a joint *démarche* in Berlin.

The second, however, merits deeper consideration since it might result in such far-reaching consequences as Germany's return to the League, an international disarmament pact, the Eastern Pact, or an agreement concerning Austria. The *Czas* points out that these were the tactics of Hitler after his secession from the League in 1933, direct negotiations with Poland having followed.

The third possibility, according to the *Czas*, looms black indeed. In the event of an armament race, the international atmosphere would be tense and electric, — the ultimate results, disastrous to civilization.

Besides, Germany must understand that she cannot now count on anyone as an ally; and in a war, along with the rest of the world, she is doomed to hopeless defeat. No country has ever yet provoked a war with a coalition; and the day when a war in Europe could be localized has long been past.

The Opposition organ, *A. B. C. Nowing Codzienna*, foresees the cancellation of Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin as the first immediate consequence of Germany's violation of the Versailles Treaty, for of the powers, England alone, in the opinion of this journal, seems to be uncertain what the new situation is. France and the League of Nations are still somewhat at sea.

And yet, the situation is perfectly obvious. The system of international negotiations has lost its last vestige of practical value. On Saturday last, we entered a new epoch in European life, — an epoch of armed peace as existed just before 1914. Disarmament phantasmagorias, and even the cherished French plan of ensuring peace through multilateral agreements, have all gone their way to the irrevocable past.

For Poland, the new situation, according to the *A. B. C.*, should mark the end of her political free-lancing; she must now be ready for any eventuality; above all, she must be able to count

ing its Administration in conjunction with Soviet authorities. "China's contractual and sovereign rights in respect of the railway remain as intact as before."

"In conclusion the Chinese Government emphatically declares that the transfer, by sale or otherwise, of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which entirely lies

on her military allies, and therefore, her alliance with France should now be tightened up into the closest kind of cooperation.

Four Constitutions

The Socialistic *Robotnik* makes an interesting comparison of four new constitutions in Europe, those of Spain, Germany, Austria and Poland. Taking them up in this order, the daily points out that in Spain the left wing of the bourgeoisie, the rebellious farmers and above all the proletariat united to overthrow the old semi-feudal order, and set up a new democracy.

In Article I, we read the solemn words: Spain is a democratic republic of the workers of various classes organized in a free and just government.

This principle is developed consecutively; the young Republic renounces Spain as a political instrument, and, as it does for the maintenance of peace; and brings about a separation of Church and State thus showing itself to be definitely anti-clerical.

The *Robotnik* goes on to praise the spirit of freedom that pervades the whole Constitution, pointing out that landowners may be deprived of their estates without indemnity if an absolute majority of Parliament so decides, that power is concentrated in the hands of Parliament, and that, there being no Senate, the referendum is given tremendous importance. The power of the President is sharply limited, three-fifths of the official number of representatives being enough to impeach him.

The *Robotnik* is not so enthusiastic about Germany:

The Spanish Constitution is a vessel of democracy — the system in Germany, one of fascism; Spain renounces war, Germany breathes it.

The evolution here, according to this journal, is just about complete; one party has a monopoly on the administration of Government, the proletariat has been deprived of all influence. The *Robotnik* calls Austria fascist, but of a different shade from that observable in Germany.

Here there is no war psychosis (Austria is too small, there is no recognized "leaders", there is divided into two camps, the Heimwehr and Hitlerism. The Constitution of May 1, 1935, the Socialistic *Robotnik* crushed, drips with clerical clauses, and has created so many institutions that the result is an absolute certainty of bourgeois governments swayed by the clergy and hampered by a bureaucratic forest.

The whole structure, according to the *Robotnik*, simply reflects Austria's fear of socialism and her internal incoherence, there being no bond of union except monarchism and the church.

The Polish Constitution, as the *Robotnik* sees it, lies midway between fascism and democracy, possibly nearer to fascism.

Certain fragments of civil freedom are left, though they are, in the main, only appearances. Various parties may candidate for the reins of government theoretically, but in practice it amounts to the same as in Germany.

In all four constitutions, the *Robotnik* comments, class struggles are only too evident; so that the main problems facing the proletariat of all Europe is the defence of their freedom by battling with fascism.

within China's domain and the status of which is derived from China's special grant, is considered by the Chinese Government and the Chinese people as an unlawful transaction without any binding force, and, further, as an international delinquency in respect of which the Chinese Government fully reserves its rights."

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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934			1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Mar. 13	Mar. 20
BONDS (in percentage of par)							
Stabilization 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	98.25	72.25	72.25
Conversion 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	68.75	69.00
4% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	79.00	78.25
4% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	54.00	53.00
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	61.25	61.25
SHARES (in zlotys per share)							
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	*90.25	90.00
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	—	43.50
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	11.00	11.60
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	15.00	17.50
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	14.10	14.25

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

POLISH EXHIBITION AT BRUSSELS

The International Exhibition, which opens in Brussels in April will contain a Polish Pavilion, designed to illustrate the more important phases of Polish life. The Special Committee of Organization is under the chairmanship of Minister K. Bertoni, and the representative in Brussels will be Consul-General Georges Vaxelaire, well known for his work for Poles and Poland in Belgium.

The decoration of the pavilion has been placed in the hands of the most capable Polish artists and sculptors, among them, Madame Olga Niewska, Professor St. Rzecki and M. Alfons Karay. The internal arrangement of the pavilion and the general oversight of the decoration work is in the hands of Professor T. Grozowski.

The pavilion will contain a large central hall with six wings. To each wing is assigned a special subject, such as: Hunting in Poland, Agriculture, Industry, Gdynia, and the Communication System.

The bas-reliefs, which we reproduce on our front page, are in a new medium, by which the plaster is first cast, and then the design is chiseled but not polished thus giving it the appearance of a roughly finished stone carving.

Poland's Attitude

The announcement of the German government that they intend enforcing compulsory military service and organizing an army to be composed of 12 army corps, caused no more surprise in official circles here than the recent decision of the same government to militarize aviation.

The opinion seems to be that these events are caused by the foreign policies of Western Powers, policies which incline Poland to negotiate directly with the Third Reich.

Mulberry Trees

A new industry has been started in the planting of mulberry trees in the eastern part of Poland on the far side of the Bug. Experiments have shown that the tree is easily acclimated, and it is expected that the making of silk will materially increase the income of the villages in this section of Poland.

Canalization

The program of public works, which are to be built from the proceeds of the projected internal loan, provides for the construction of water-works in several cities in Poland. It is pointed out that around thirty cities having an average population of 20,000 have no water-works.

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CONCERT OF THE FIRST LAUREATE

There are few tests in life as crucial as the test of success. After the sort of success won by Ginette Neveu last Saturday evening at the Philharmonia, any good family physician would prescribe a month of rest for a highly nervous nature. Even a well-kept race horse would not be permitted to run again at once after such a course as this child has just finished; and yet we expect her to give us in four days the same kind of performance she gave us on Saturday, as if she were a musicbox needing nothing but a key to wind her up. The thing that we expected was a humanly impossible feat; and the fact that she showed signs in her concert on Wednesday evening at the Conservatory of the strain she has been under should not detract from the glamour of her merited success. Her programme of Wednesday included the Beethoven Sonata in C-minor, the Bach Chaconne, in which she began to find her old self, Prayer by Handel-Flesch, a fragment she made eloquent, Ravel's Zigane, stringily played, the Tartini-Kreisler Variations on a theme by Corelli, that romantic of the early classicists, interpreted with all her subtle appreciation of style, a Brahms Waltz — a bit of poetical scanning that must have fetched even the chastest of the Greeks present — and the Wieniawski Polonoise in A-major. An extremely enthusiastic audience completely filled the hall. It will be astonishing if Polish painters do not profit by such an occasion as is offered by this strong, dramatic countenance, not child's, not woman's, before it is permitted to disappear from within these frontiers.

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DIPLOMATIQUE

The French Ambassador and Madame Laroche entertained at luncheon M. Michalski, Captain and Madame Piatkowski, M. and Mme. Uszyński, M. and Mme. Kreczkowski, Major and Mme. Makowski, Major and Mme. Zeifert, M. Korecki, M. Mme. Wilczynski, M. Jules Sauerwein, M. Bressy, Count and Countess de Montferand, M. and Mme. Tagnard, Mlle. Callon, Baron de Boissezon.

The American Ambassador entertained at dinner on Monday.

The Austrian Minister and Madame Hoffinger held a reception in honour of the Austrian theatrical company who were recent visitors in Warsaw.

The Belgian Minister and Vicountess Davignon gave a farewell dinner for the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche.

The Iranian Minister and Madame Arasteh held a reception on Friday to celebrate the Iranian National Holiday. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and many other distinguished people of Warsaw were present.

The Rumanian Minister and Madame Cadere entertained at a farewell dinner for the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche.

M. Henry Borel de Bitché, Counsellor to the Belgian Legation, entertained at tea on Monday.

Mr. Daniel Lascelles left Warsaw on Monday for Moscow. His successor here, Mr. Spaight, arrived from London on Friday.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Straw entertained at farewell teas on Friday and Saturday. They are leaving Warsaw on March 28.

Mrs. Leigh Ballenberg, accompanied by her daughter, left Warsaw on Tuesday for a short visit to London.

Mr. Henry Kozmian left on Monday for a week's holiday in Zoppot.

Mr. D. F. Holdway has left for London and will return to Warsaw in three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Henryk Kozmian entertained at tea on Sunday in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Straw.

Mr. Henry Temianka, the English violinist, who took third place in the Wieniawski Competition, will give a recital on Sunday, March 24, at 4:30, at the Conservatory.

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FASHION NOTES

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CHECKS ON THE BEACH: Constance Bennett shows Hollywood the newest note in beach costumes for spring. With a pajama suit of brilliant red and white checks she wears a coat of navy blue and white plaid collar and cuffs. And the big, floppy hat is also of white plaid.

Black and white is still a favourite colour combination. This is rivalled by black and light putty, an Edwardian revival. Other combinations include a cerulean blue frock worn under a blue-grey coat; and a black taffeta suit completed by a pink organdie blouse.

Reversible fabrics are in again, the fashion being to wear the coat one way of the material and the frock the other.

The three-tiered silhouette is once again in the mode, with heavy lace or crisp tulle carrying out the smart ruffled effect that is so becoming to the tall, slender figure.

Brown and white or black and white taffeta is in perfect taste for evening gowns this spring. And should you wish to achieve something totally different, line the bodice of your black net dress with taffeta and then let the material ruffle out in clouds of net about your ankles.

A pale green gown whose train was made entirely of peacock's feathers caused a sensation in a recent fashionable gathering.

Slippers and evening shoes are showing the low-heeled innovation a good deal. The new satin square shoe has a broad instep strap, little squared toe-cap and square-block rather low heels.

For hair worn long upon the nape of the neck there is the metal circlet twisted into snaky coils through which the curls are drawn and fluffed out into an apparent knot. For growing hair this is an excellent device.

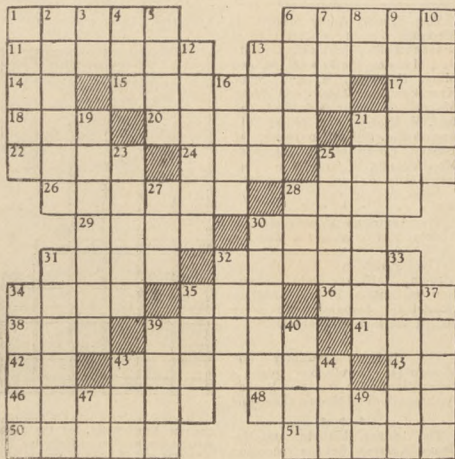
Lola Lane, Hollywood beauty, thinks it is necessary to harmonize make-up with your frocks, to wear the colours that match your natural skin tints, and to be sure that the lipstick and rouge do not quarrel with each other. "Red frocks," says Miss Lane, "must match the shade of the wearer's complexion or they won't be chic. Black dresses also require a careful make-up. Your powder in this case should carefully avoid any trace of sallowness. White and silver frocks are comparatively easy to use make-up with, but vivid blues need either a lot of rouge or scarcely any at all, depending on your own individual colouring."

Music is fashionable as a form of decoration. If you are really smart, you must have symbols of music dotted about your rooms. Violins, guitars, and other instruments are used with success to pattern fabrics, and curtains or bedspreads are sprinkled with violins instead of flowers. Rugs show designs with harps and key signatures skilfully mingled, as do even carpets of gigantic proportions.

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Cinema Programme



HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- 1—Salary
6—Falls short
11—Smoothed
13—Subterranean passageway
14—To act
15—Most beloved
17—Thus
18—Type measure (pl)
20—Printing machine
21—To suit
22—Rodents
24—Seine
25—Courts
26—Scored
28—Ache
29—To walk slowly
30—Clothing
31—Speak
32—Or
34—At that time
35—Silent
36—Transmitted
38—Possessed
39—Backward projecting points
41—To take court action
42—Comparative suffix
43—Unfeeling
45—Egyptian sun god
46—Eaten
48—Rents
50—Ready copy
51—Glide on ice

- 1—Broader
2—Seats
3—To depart
4—Conclusion
5—To percolate
6—Ado
7—An insect
8—Within
9—In medicine, morbid change
10—Narrow openings
12—Mended with yarn
13—Trial
16—Hollow stemmed grass
19—Walked
21—Personal weaknesses
23—Drawing-room
25—Dependants
31—To decay
38—Cushion
30—To caper playfully
31—Divided with others
32—To knit
33—Because of use
34—At that place
35—Man
37—To plague
39—Hits ball
40—Petitions
43—Hew
44—Salt
47—Jumbled type
49—Yes (Spanish)

Ski Jumping

On Sunday at Planica in Jugoslavia, Stanislaw Marusz, Polish representative, took first place in the ski-jumping competition. His longest jump was 87.5 metres.

Boxing

In Magdeburg, Warts, representing Poznan, defeated the German team, Punching, 9 matches to 7.

Hockey

A drawn match, 1-1, was the best Cracovia could do against a representative German team in an ice hockey match, played in the Sportsplatz in Berlin last Sunday.

Tennis

The Polish Lawn Tennis Association has received a proposal from the London agent of the South African Lawn Tennis Association, suggesting that May 17-19 be fixed for the playing off of the Davis Cup Tie between South Africa and Poland. It is expected that the French Association will permit players of both teams to be one day late at the French Championships which begin on May 19.

Hebda and Tarlowski are returning to Poland, having decided not to continue the round of Spring tournaments on the Riviera. Wittman has left for Tel-Aviv where he will take part in the Maccabead.

Olympics

The first training camp for athletes who are to represent Poland at the Olympic Games in Berlin next year will be held in Warsaw from April 12 to May 25. The names of the participants have not been announced, although it is known that no more than 30 will be invited.

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Answer to last week's puzzle

Grid for the answer to last week's puzzle with words like SALVA, ALLE, ACRE, etc.

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HINTS ON ENGLISH

The lists of prepositions and their uses have received such universal approval that, within the next few numbers, we shall continue these lists.

Today, however, a short sketch of the Noun may be useful. There are four kinds of nouns: Common, that is the name common to all things of the same kind, boy, dog, hat; Proper, or the name belonging to a particular place or person, Warsaw, John, Poland; Collective, or the name of a number of things taken as unity, army, class; Abstract, that the name of a quality or state, blackness, womanhood.

Gender, in English, is more physiological than grammatical. Sex is the basis for the grammatical classification. All males are masculine, all females are feminine, and those whose sex cannot be told from the form of the word (cousin, friend), are common in gender. All inanimate objects have neuter gender.

The feminine is formed from the masculine by adding the suffix "ess." Tiger - tigress, duke - duchess. A change may be made by composition, manservant, maid-servant. Different words are sometimes used, husband-wife, master-mistress. Certain irregular forms include, heroine, executer-executrix.

The formation of the plural is not difficult if the following simple rules be remembered: 1. Add "s" to the singular. girl-girls.

2. Add "es" to words ending in a sibilant or o. Churches, potato-potatoes.

3. In words ending in "y," change the "y" to "i" and add "es." Lady-ladies.

4. In nouns ending in "f" or "fe" change to "ves," leaf-leaves. 5. Certain irregular plurals are: man, men; goose, geese; ox, oxen; child, children;

Certain words do not change for the plural as sheep, deer, fish, heathen, grouse, trout.

Words of foreign origin sometimes retain the foreign plurals as crisis, crises; datum, data.

Some nouns have no plural. Information, advice, furniture, news.

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

News of the conclusion of an Anglo-Polish trade agreement has awakened a loud echo throughout our miserable, stagnant double-shuttered motor car market. Rumours are afoot that after so many years of grotesque and home-spun policy, which has been naively experimental and puzzlingly preferential, dawn at last is going to break. In other words, news is being circulated that in the Great Chinese Wall separating provincial Poland from the motorized West the first breach has been made.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation.

Agencja Havasa donosi z Waszyngtonu: prezydent Roosevelt prowadził w dzisiejszym zjeździe podłok obserwacji wobec polowania w Europie. Jak się zdaje, sekretarz stanu Hull i Norman Davis, z którymi Prezydent odbył konferencję, należą na wysłanie do Berlina protestu. Przeważają jednak zdanie ministrów wojny i marynarki, którzy obawiają się ryzyka angażowania się w ewentualne komplikacje europejskie. Prezydent Roosevelt ma być jakoby bardziej skłonny do działania w ramach konferencji rozbrojeniowej.

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GULLIBILITY section containing a bridge puzzle and its solution. Includes text about gullibility and a bidding sequence.