

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY

APRIL 5

1935

SQUARING THE CIRCLE

By C. Nirun

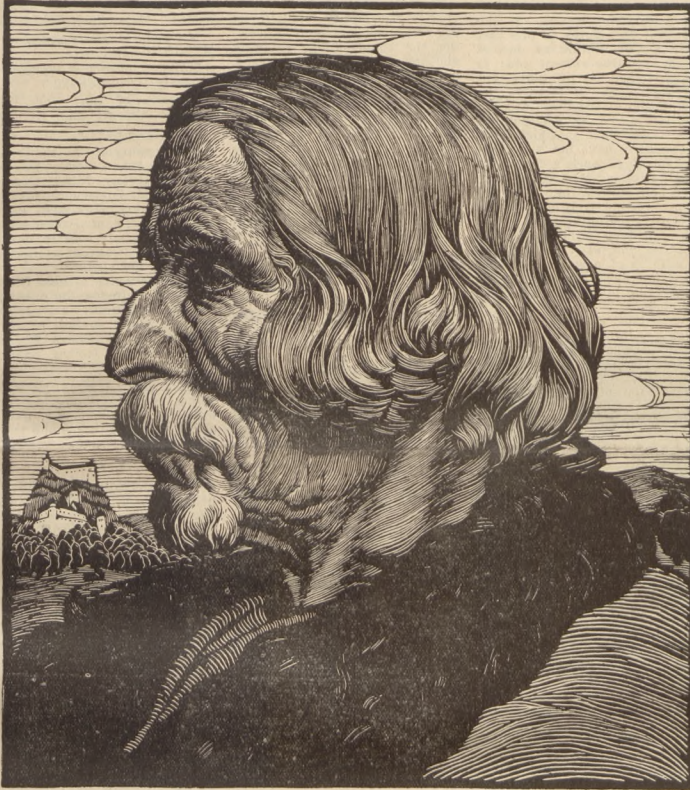
We print this week the first of a series of articles by our own correspondent analyzing the present European situation.

"Der Tanz fängt an" could have been said by the German governing classes when they *de facto* denounced the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, and surely they can smilingly consider present European events which give the finest possible illustration and proof of the above sentence: lightning visits of responsible statesmen hurrying from one end of Europe to another, heaps of telegrams and bags of reports reaching Foreign Ministries in various countries, pages of sensational news in newspapers — all this shows a feverish activity and — fear.

Curiously enough the fact of an unilateral denunciation of a peace treaty is nothing extraordinary in European history, and, after all, in the present case of Germany, it only proclaims openly a situation which was known to exist very long before; the whole present fury shows only with how little sincerity responsible statesmen explained to their countrymen the situation, or how immensely they were impressed by their own petty ideas and how obstinately they refused to see the real situation.

Yet the real situation is very simple: Germany, defeated in the War, signed a treaty sealing this defeat, but, like other countries in a similar position, never resigned herself to accept this treaty as something definite, something expected, to stay unchanged forever, and this the more so as in the text of the treaty itself and in many utterances of responsible statesmen among her adversaries, she found encouragement for such an attitude. In this respect she followed other countries: France in her soul never accepted the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. She was, however, wise enough to accept the maxim "*toujours y penser, jamais en parler*" and, after almost fifty years of expectation, she immediately claimed these lands unconditionally. Poland after 150 years claimed and obtained parts lost in the first partition. It was therefore extremely naïve or simply false to think that the strongest country in Central Europe would accept definitely the conditions of the Versailles Treaty.

Such a definite acceptance of a defeat is possible only in two cases: 1) either a nation resigns from her former status and agrees to play a subordinate rôle; this was the case with England who, after her defeat by England and slowly declining, due to her internal weakness, lost practically all her overseas possessions and the preponderant position in



A MOUNTAINEER

SKOCZYLAŚ

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald.

The flying visits of Sir John Simon and Mr. Anthony Eden have distracted attention from internal politics. The National Government therefore remains strong after the panic which shook it six weeks ago, and barring some unexpected convulsion in Europe or in the East there should be a clear run for the Jubilee. English unity based upon a conservative instinct is the most striking political fact about this country. It is the intangible result of every crisis, and recent reminders of the threat of war have served very well to draw the country together.

At the same time events in other parts of the world continue to march, while the conviction grows in England that preparation must be made for a new social order. Even *The Times* for instance, that shrine of the conservative instinct, declares now editorially that "silent revolution" is in process and that "the capitalist, in the old sense, has virtually disappeared already." This does not mean that the Socialist has taken his place in the home of *laissez-faire* but that responsibility in the right use of wealth for the good of the community is now being recognized by the combines as well as by the State. Whether or not this view is optimistic, it is certainly significant to have *The Times* mention the mediaeval prohibition of usury as an example that economic considerations were once subordinate to ethics; and then to have the conclusion, that "the divorce between economics and ethics was not one which could be tolerated indefinitely, and for many generations now the harsh effects of the system of pure *laissez-faire* have been mitigated by State action. The task before us now is to ensure once more the supremacy of ethics over economics while preserving all the immense advantages won for us by the capitalist system."

The upshot is that England follows the revolutions abroad conservatively and in due course adapts some of their leading features for herself. The Russian and Fascist revolutions have already been reflected in an increase of State Capitalism, which is the common feature of both. As political systems to copy they fare less well. Communism remains negligible among the poor, noticeable only in small intellectual circles. Fascism may be extending its influence in the middle classes under Sir Oswald Mosley, who has many supporters but it is difficult to imagine the regimentation of England. At all events Sir Oswald fills the Albert Hall when he speaks. Last week he outlined a foreign policy based upon opposition to Soviet Russia and a recognition that "the great

Europe; or 2) a nation finds more than adequate compensation for her losses elsewhere and practically makes gains, when, for example, England accepted the definite loss of all her possessions in France, but received quite a nice equivalent for it in the acquisition of Canada and India. Bismarck perfectly understood this and wisely pushed France after 1870 to increase her possessions in Africa and Asia, and, but for the almost childish policy of Wilhelm II, France was on a good road to find consolation for her territorial losses in Europe in her colonial empire.

Of all so-called victorious nations Great Britain was the only country which after the war properly grasped the situation, and, quite naturally, came to the conclusion that it was absolutely essential to give Germany the possibility of expansion and that, after having taken for herself and her dominions three-fourths of the former German colonies, the only safe (for England) di-

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CHINA AND JAPAN

These are times of extraordinary events. While political developments of the first magnitude are following one another in such rapid succession in Europe, events of no less importance are taking place in Asia. Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, which followed the unanimous disapproval of that organization of her precipitate action against China begun in September 1931 and which became effective a little more than a week ago (March 27), is an event of momentous importance which passed almost unnoticed save by a few and, on the whole, perfunctory remarks by the League's Secretary-General. For better or for worse, a Great Power has voluntarily renounced its association with the rest of the world, and decides to maintain the point of view that her sphere of activity is guided by its own laws of necessity and by none of the legal and moral principles which

have been accepted, as the basis of civilised relationship between nations. Asiatic conceptions of state relationship, having their origins in Chinese political thought, bear a striking resemblance to Hellenic ideas in their strong emphasis upon an ethical background, and the present Japanese avowal of expediency is not only a challenge to the rest of the world which is trying, at any rate, to create some semblance of order out of confusion with reference to more than purely practical and realistic considerations, but also strikes at the root of the foundation upon which Chinese and Japanese society has been historically constructed. The motto of the new state which Japan has created in Manchuria is two Chinese characters, *wang tao*, which imply the observance of supreme ethical laws in the conduct of international relations, but it is precisely

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nations of the world must find outlet," with this reported conclusion: "Unless Germany can expand in the East and Japan in China, what hope is there of peace? There is only one solution — if the four great powers of Europe went Fascist, Germany and Italy have gone Fascist, the next will be Britain, and the last will be France. Together and united we will revise the map of Europe, for none can resist us."

This programme of making the world safe for imperialism (apart from the difficulty of getting the Fascist Powers to agree on their spheres of expansion) would cause as much trouble as can be imagined, nor does it seem certain that the future will be regulated by the export market. Politicians of all creeds are now coming to agreement on the need for expanding the home market behind suitably adjusted tariff barriers. A certain amount of competition between them for the honour of being first in the field is already noticeable. Thus the Cabinets-sub-committee considering Mr. Lloyd George's proposals has before it also a previous memorandum drawn up by a group of northern Members of Parliament who wish to bring about a new balance between industry and agriculture, to scale down some of the heavy industries, and is arranging to trade with other trades catering for the home market. They would give grants or guarantees to whole industries on condition of re-organization and carry out limited schemes of public works of a local or national character, with the raising of the price-level as one objective. In addition they look to a policy of land settlement, the expansion of agriculture to be concerned with meat, vegetables and fruit than with wheat or sugar beet. In other words, the northern Members of Parliament believe that the depression is temporary, so that they wish to tide over the bad period without monetary experiments until the revival of international trade. This scheme may well be used as the counterblast to Mr. Lloyd George.

Centre of Attack

Meanwhile the veteran has chosen as his strategic centre of attack the hard-hit shipbuilding and industrial area of Tyneside, which has for years been empty of work but full of men. Mr. Lloyd George's personal inspection in this area is attracting national interest. At the same moment Lord Snowden — a former Chancellor of the Exchequer and a man usually regarded as a financial rigorist — announces his conversion to the Lloyd Georgian programme. He says in so many words that "there will be no difficulty in raising the money which the State can now reap the benefit of the cheap money which private trade cannot or will not use. He sees small prospect of an early recovery in foreign trade, little hope of trade with the Dominions, and opportunities only for expansion in the Colonial and Indian markets. "Money (he says) can be got at under three per cent, instead of at five per cent, four years ago. A loan of £400,000,000 would cost the Budget £12,000,000 a year in interest charges — far less than is now being thrown away on State subsidies in a futile effort to revive certain industries. But that loan interest would save the Budget four times the sum by reduction of unemployment payments."

So the situation remains. Labour is likely to poll most votes at a General Election, but its personnel does not command confidence as a Government. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is not expected to become Premier again, and Mr. Baldwin hints at his own retirement from politics. The free-lances assume increasing importance and there may be a member of the present Cabinet who will appear later on as a youthful leader of a re-formed National Government.

Mr. STROŃSKI ON THE CONSTITUTION

After last week's interview with Mr. Stanislaw Car, in which he brought out the Governmental attitude towards the new Constitution, we went to Mr. Stroński, leader of the National Party and head of the Opposition in their fight against the adoption, as the one best qualified to express the Opposition viewpoint.

The following question was put to Professor Stanislaw Stroński:

"What is the opinion of the Opposition on the question of the new Constitution?"

Professor Stroński replied, "The Opposition seated on the Right of the House does not consider the old Constitution of March 17, 1921 as perfect and would wish to make more changes in it than the Opposition seated on the Left, but both agree in this that such a Constitution as desired by the pro-Government bloc is not a change for the better but for the worse. It destroys the equilibrium of the three powers, and introduces an omnipotence of a Government in which Sejm and Senate have but a decorative meaning. Such a change of Constitution is but a conglomeration of rulings intended to keep permanently in power the present governing party. This has been done often in various countries and at various times by authors of new constitutions, but it has never been successful to any one, in any place, and at any time.

Opposition criticism, besides touching the contents of the Constitution, also objects to the manner in which it has been voted.

The Opposition states that: 1. In the first voting in the Sejm, January 26, 1934, not a single condition was adhered to which the present Constitution (Article 125) requires for the legal change in the Constitution.

2. In the second voting in the Sejm, March 23, 1935, when the Bill was returned from the Senate, the pro-Government bloc remained satisfied with an ordinary majority when a two-thirds majority was required, which tactics were also followed at the time of the first change in the Constitution in 1925.

Professor Stroński, having taken such a prominent part in the Constitution debates, expresses as nearly as possible the authorized view of the Opposition.

Mr. EDEN IN WARSAW

On Monday evening Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, arrived in Warsaw from Moscow accompanied by his suite and numerous correspondents representing French and British journals.

On Tuesday, after calling on Premier Stawek, Mr. Eden and Colonel Beck, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had the first conference which lasted two hours until luncheon.

The President gave a luncheon at the Zamek in honour of Mr. Eden, and the afternoon was taken up by conferences with Marshal Piłsudski.

Wednesday completed the informal conversations, and, at 5:10 p. m., Mr. Eden left for Prague, whence he proceeded by air to London.

This skeleton of Mr. Eden's visit is but faintly clothed by the official communiqué describing the conversations as frank and open. Mr. Eden, it is announced, gave full information regarding the previous Berlin and Moscow conversations and in return Minister Beck made clear Poland's attitude on the various international questions now under discussion. Both Ministers stressed the necessity of maintaining close contact as the scene unfolds.

This, in short, is what is known to have happened. What really was said is, of course, not known.



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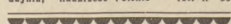
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NEW INTERNAL LOAN

It has been announced by the Ministry of Finance that the new internal loan of the Polish Government, 3 per cent investment Premium Loan, will be offered for public subscription beginning April 10 and closing on May 10, 1935, pursuant to the law passed by the Sejm on March 26, 1935.

It is a peculiarity of local Government finance that the total amount of the issue offered has not been definitely stated in advance. It is announced, however, that the maximum cash subscription to be accepted will in no event exceed Zł 150,000,000. Since, however, holders of the bonds of the 6 per cent National Loan are given rights to convert, at their option, their holdings into the new bonds at par up to 50 per cent of their subscription, there is a provision that the total amount of the loan presently to be floated may be increased by an amount of the old bonds turned in.

The new issue will consist of bearer bonds of 100 zloty in gold each to be sold at par. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum payable in quarterly instalments. In addition holders of the bonds are offered lottery prizes and redemption premiums.

The bonds will be drawn for redemption in lots three yearly beginning September 1, 1945 and

continuing to May 1, 1985 at which time the total issue should be fully retired.

The bonds drawn for redemption during the period of the next thirty years will be retired at a premium of 20 per cent, and those drawn during the last ten years at 25 per cent, and even 30 per cent (in the last five years period). The principal and interest will be payable at the offices of the Treasury, the Bank of Poland, P. K. O., National Economic Bank, and its branches. All payments will be effected at the rate of 900/5332 grams of pure gold to one zloty in gold. The bonds will be free of any Governmental or municipal taxes as to principal and interest.

In addition the following amounts will be set aside for annual lottery prizes, based on each Zł 100,000,000 of the issue outstanding: Zł 4,475,000 each year during the first ten years, Zł 4,125,000 each year during the next ten years, Zł 3,800,000 each year in the third decade, and, finally, Zł 1,550,000 each year during the last nine years.

The lottery prizes will be drawn thrice a year during the first forty years and twice yearly thereafter.

The proceeds of the loan are to be expended principally for the construction of highways and waterways.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The new Cabinet composed last week, is as follows:

Premier Colonel Walerj Stawek.

Minister of War — Marshal Józef Piłsudski.

Minister of Interior — M. Zyndram Kościelkowski.

Minister of Foreign Affairs — Colonel Józef Beck.

Minister of Treasury — Dr. W. A. Zawadzki.

Minister of Justice — M. Czesław Michalowski.

Minister of Education and Religion — M. Wacław Jędrzejewicz.

Minister of Agriculture — M. Juljusz Poniatowski.

Minister of Commerce and Industry — Major Floyar Rajchman.

Minister of Communications — M. Michał Butkiewicz.

Minister of Social Welfare — M. Jerzy Paciorek.

Minister of Post and Telegraph — Colonel Emil Kaliński.

The opening of the Exhibition of Polish Art in Berlin was attended by Herr Hitler, General Goering, Minister von Neurath, and Dr. Sahn. The large painting of "Batory at Pskow" which took up a whole wall in one of the rooms, was especially admired by the visitors.

The appearance of Herr Hitler, who rarely attends the openings of such exhibitions, was commented upon as a special proof of present cordial Polish-German relations.

After several days of snow skiing conditions are reported excellent in the Tatras, and a depth of more than one metre is to be found in the mountains.

The international record for height attained by free balloons was broken recently by Captain Burzyński and Lieutenant Wysocki in the *Toruń*, when they ascended 9,625 metres. The old record of 8,650 was established by Captain Grey of the United States Navy. That the new record will be accepted by the International Federation seems certain, as the ascent was completed under the control of proper authorities.

Both balloons, inasmuch as the basket was open, were specially constructed breathing masks, and their fur-lined flying suits, heated electrically, protected them from a cold that reached 48 degrees below zero Centigrade.

The *Toruń* has had an interesting history. Its first public appearance in the Gordon Bennett Cup Race resulted disastrously as it broke away from its moorings and floated away without a pilot. In the autumn it was used in an attempt to break the world's record for distance flown, and landed in the Caucasus. Its most successful performance was the recent record established.

April 1 is a day of rejoicing for the Polish Press, and quite staid journals in great gleeful news sublimely ridiculous. One newspaper even issued a special edition the title of which was, unfortunately, confiscated.

A special radio dispatch from Berlin claimed that Germany had returned to the League of Nations and had revoked the order establishing an army.

This choice bit was followed by the information that Dunikowski had made a gift of his newly-discovered machine for extracting gold from unfiled teeth to the 29th Treasury Department.

The hope of every citizen was expressed in the information that after a stormy session the Cabinet had reduced all taxes by 25 per cent.

Jan Kiepara was announced to sing in the square of Old Town and tickets were to cost only 20 groszy.

An imaginary session of the Sejm was reported by one paper in which the Government was deserted by its supporters and upheld by the Opposition. The resulting confusion may be imagined.

Our only regret is that April 1 comes but once a year.

From April 1, the autobuses of the District of Warsaw, at present running from Warsaw to Otwock, will add the Warsaw-Konstancin-Skolimów line to their service. From May the frequency will be increased to one autobus every fifteen minutes.

A contract has been signed with Samuel White of Cowes by the Polish Government calling for the construction of two destroyers. Both will be of 200 tons displacement, 114 metres in length, and 11 metres in breadth. The English Press, in noting this fact, remark that this is the first contract for war-vessels placed in England by the Polish Government.

The German printing house, "Diederichs Verlag," has just printed a one-volume selection from the works of Marshal Piłsudski. The translation was made by Heinrich Koitz, author of "Männer und Piłsudski". The "National Zeitung" is also preparing a four volume edition of the works of the Marshal.

Jan Kiepara has begun work on a new picture, "I Love All Women," in the Ufa Studios in Neubabelsberg. The leading lady to be Inga Liszt, newest German star.

The return of Spring has been officially announced by the Government Meteorological Bureau from observation collected from various sections of the country that nightingales, geese and storks are flying northwards.

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CHINA AND JAPAN

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

from this classic Chinese conception that Japan has entirely divorced herself by her action in China and her withdrawal from the League of Nations. There is no telling what grave consequences future Japanese action will lead to as soon as Japanese mentality is removed from its historical moorings and ventures upon a course of pure expedience.

Despatches from Eastern Asia have likewise intimated one form or another of Sino-Japanese rapprochement. We have been given to understand that China is submitting herself to the inevitable by accepting Japanese offers of "friendship" which involve the severance of intimate relations existing between China and the European nations and America. That Japan should desire China to break away from the rest of the world as she herself has done may probably be believed. China's disappointment as a result of European, and especially British, indifference during the last three and a half years, which became most manifest when the League of Nations ostensibly refused organization, refused even to give her as the only Asiatic power a seat at the Council last September, has been another factor to lend credulity to these reports. But there are some major considerations in the Chinese situation which make the acceptance of Japanese offers of "friendship" a wholly impossible task.

Japanese Behaviour

Japanese behaviour in China's north-eastern provinces has been a most serious affront, and no responsible Chinese can reconcile himself to any Japanese effort of reconciliation when that behaviour remains. Aside from the question of sovereignty and of the violation of all the treaties by Japan which were solemnly contracted by numerous powers, the Chinese themselves know best that, even from a practical point of view, the Japanese have not done anything to improve conditions in Manchuria but have, on the contrary, made matters infinitely worse. The Chinese are willing to admit that Manchuria, before September, 1931, was not a haven of peace, but there was everywhere evidence of vitality and numerous programmes of reconstruction were being seriously undertaken. Railways were being built, harbours constructed, mines opened, and, despite many handicaps, the people were showing an active interest in the reconstruction of a modern society. But during the three and a half years of Japanese occupation, while peace is being broadcast by efficient organs of Japanese propaganda, impartial observers continue to tell the tales of war behind the false facade of peace and order. The Japanese have no scruples in resorting to any measures to enforce silence. If there is peace in Manchuria, it is the peace of death, the peace of the grave-yard. We are perhaps too far away to hear the sad stories of sacrifice and of heroism on the part of the local inhabitants to resist the oppressive measures that are being rigidly enforced by the Japanese army of occupation. But throughout as these measures are, there are still out-lying districts in that extensive territory where Japanese soldiery cannot be permanently stationed, and these districts are stubbornly resisting this alien oppression. Mr. Peter Fleming, in a vigorous series of articles recently contributed to *The Times* testifies to the growing use of opium in Manchuria. This and other poisons, which are sold, are now being openly sold by the Japanese authorities. One explanation is revenue. But no ruler who resorts to poison for revenue can remain long either in the East or in West. Truly, as Mr.

Fleming points out, the duties and tasks which the Japanese are imposing upon themselves in Manchuria are heavier than what their character and personality entitles them to bear. The Chinese, we must know, still consider Japan, with all its equipment of modern technicalities, as a kind of spiritual and cultural colony, for it is true that, up to the time of Commodore Perry, the Japanese have taken practically everything from her neighbour. The average Chinese, even of the peasant class in Manchuria, are conscious of this enormous fact, and for the Japanese today to repay this debt with guns and tanks is at least an expression of ingratitude, and therefore psychologically revolting to the Chinese population.

Temporary Truce?

There is, however, one factor in the Sino-Japanese situation which may call for a temporary truce between the two countries. The Chinese are getting deeply aware of their weakness. They are aware, for instance, that it is energy wasted to face Japanese aggression when the country is still unprepared for it. So much has to be accomplished in internal organization and consolidation before there can be any chance of success in self-defence that for years to come Chinese efforts must perforce be concentrated within the country. This seems to be the conviction of the Chinese leaders. And reports from China indicate that Japan's "positive policy" has done more to drive the Chinese in that direction than any other single factor. There is now more unity and national reconstruction today than there was for the last three or four decades. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has accomplished the stupendous task of bringing under one unified control at least twelve large, central provinces on both sides of the Yang-tse River, themselves as extensive as all of Western and Central Europe, and his authority and prestige continue, to radiate in all directions. On the territory thus unified, Mr. T. Y. Soong, formerly Finance Minister and at present chairman of the National Economic Council, has carried out his enormous programme of national reconstruction. 10,000 kilometres of motor roads, for instance, have been built where two years ago there was a bare 2,000 kilometres. Dykes, irrigation, railways and aerial transportation—these and other requirements of a modern society are being pushed through with a rapidity and on a scale truly astounding. All this, we believe, is not widely known to the outside world. "To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government"—this is one of the important articles of the Nine-Power Treaty signed at Washington in February of 1922. We think it is fair to say that from a full and adequate observation of this article will emerge a strong China, and in spite of all statements to the contrary, a strong China is still the best guarantee of peace in Eastern Asia.

R. H. C.

The budget of the District of Łódź provides a fund of 477,100 zlotys for the repair of roads in that district, which are said to be the worst in Poland. This sum is almost 60 per cent of all budgeted expenses.

At a meeting of the Board of the Bank Handlowy on March 30 M. August Zaleski acting as Chairman, it was voted to take over all assets and liabilities of the Anglo-Polish Bank, thus amalgamating the two institutions.

EDUCATION IN POLAND

The recently signed trade treaty between Great Britain and Poland has strengthened the commercial ties between the two nations, but prior to this, intellectual ties had been contracted. English literature, both past and present, has exerted a great influence in Poland, and English writers are read with avidity and are eagerly discussed. The same with philosophy and science. At present we see that the achievements of Polish men of genius are also finding appreciation in Anglo-Saxon circles.

Of course, the composer Chopin, and Sienkiewicz, the author of *Quo Vadis*, have long been known, but now thanks to improved translations the great poets of Poland, Mickiewicz, Slowacki, and Krasinski are finding their way to the English-speaking world. Intellectual interchange is doing its work, and eminent Polish professors are lecturing at English and American universities. Interest is awakening in the intellectual activities of the Polish people. British and American educationalists have drawn attention to new methods of instruction originating in Poland. The International Adult Education Society entrusted Poland with the compilation of the world's questionnaire on the subject of illiteracy. The *New Education Fellowship* has devoted a whole number to methods of education in Poland, and Poles remember with pride that the first Board of Education in Europe was created by the Polish State on the eve of its disruption in 1773. — I am speaking of the famous Committee of Education. In fact, many modern ideas on education were foreshadowed by Thaddeus Czacki who founded the Krzemieniec Lyceum in 1805. This great Polish patriot laid stress on the scientific side of education, on the cultivation of initiative; he encouraged instruction of the farmers and peasants, favoured the higher education of women, insisted on a nearer, more personal intercourse between master and pupil, the mutual discussion of problems. His work was destroyed by the Russian invader, but has been recalled to life by Marshal Piłsudski who in 1920, as Chief of State, issued a decree ordering the reopening of this famous school, re-endowing it with the estates and funds necessary to a self-governing institution. In our present Minister of Agriculture, Julius Poniatowski, "the right man in the right place" was found. It was as if he were inspired by the spirit of the founder Czacki and under his wise and tactful guidance the lyceum has again become the centre of culture and progress for the eastern provinces fulfilling moreover its mission of assimilating and re-uniting two sister peoples, Polish and Ukrainian.

An interesting experiment, also in the eastern part of the village country, is that of the schoolmaster of Turkowice, Michael Sujdak, who conceived the idea of a practical education springing from the environment and necessities of the pupils, and reacting as a means of culture on the older generation. Thus he sought his material in the daily tasks of the people, examining with the children, the people, examining with the children, the soil; showing what type of plant could be grown to the best advantage; using plots of ground for growing vegetables; leading his pupils to take an interest in how the art of agriculture had arisen. He passed thus imperceptibly to history; geography; knowledge first of the home country by excursions in the nearer and farther neighbourhood; then gradually to the knowledge of other countries; leading them step by step to the requirement of culture and using the children's awakened

(Continued on page 4 col. 1)

Art, Music & Literature

Nocturne

When yet I listened to a saddened girl
who by wild waters played
Aotearoa shores awhile
by a distant grave
tuned my spirit to a distant strain
and all my exiled heart complained—
O Chopin playing to an exiled soul
buried in a distant ocean's bow
calling perforce to landlocked shores:
"Lock not, O Land of Love, thy saddened doors."

Cedric Potocki

(AOTEAROA, pronounced in the Polish manner, is the native name for New Zealand and means "The land of long daylight, the long white cloud.")

SHAW IN WARSAW

George Bernard Shaw's latest comedy, "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles," was given its Polish première recently at the Teatr Polski on March 15. It is interesting that the excellent Irish author should have selected a Polish theatre for the performance of his new play. Up to this time we have felt honoured by such discrimination in favour of our stage; but from this last essay we get the impression that perhaps Mr. Shaw is merely experimenting on the Warsaw public with his scenic feuilletons. The effort he has made for ori-

indeed to admit that the golden age of Shaw's creative strength in which he rose to the summits attained in *Pygmalion*, *Candida*, *Caesar and Cleopatra*, belongs apparently, to the past. The preacher in Shaw, with his exaggerated tendency to moralize, has killed the distinguished writer of comedies.

The credit for the splendid mounting accorded the piece by the Teatr Polski must be given to Wegierko, one of the great Polish regisseurs, who contrived a curious and interesting production. Even the weakest moments he filled in with interesting production. Among the leading players who achieved artistic success are Mesdames Grabowka, as Prola, the priestess, who gave a highly interesting performance, and Halska who delivered brilliantly the lines of *Lady Farwaters*, Messrs. Daczynski, Woskowski, Kondrat, who gave a capital performance of an obscure role of a petty official, and Buszynski. Kuncewiczówna was cast again in an unsuitable part. The action was enhanced by the effective stage pictures of Sliwiński and the beautiful eastern costumes of Wegierkówna. Florian Sobienowski made an excellent translation of the work from English into Polish.

Arno



MADAME ALINA HALSKA

M. Grzymala-Siedlecki writes as follows in the *Kurjer Warszawski*:

After three short, but entirely unnecessary scenes, a three-act comedy follows, in which the unnecessary element seems to me to be the title role. Without this Hammingtap, Anglican pastor, one could recite the drama on this subject... on what subject?... it seems to be the subject of the East and West as component parts of the after-war spirit in society.

It is, apparently, the question of some false-woman of four-bred Europeans, who having settled down amongst the Malaysians, or amongst some other Oriental tribe, conduct the eugenic experiment of producing descendants of mixed blood in the hope that this will give the very best results, physically as well as spiritually.

Physically the results come up to expectations, but intellectually and ethnically "new humanity" scares its fathers with its nullity. In the scene on which the scene depends most, it appears that the new (after war) population considers its highest ideal the creation of a political system in which some dictator would take from it the weight of responsibility even that of thinking.

This is an observation which is probably not without aim, but it is stale repeated, as it is, after thousands of treaties, even after the many articles in the press in which the success of the idea of the "Total-staat" has been discussed.

This final exposition is deeply interesting; but the play as a whole is too intricate and too wordy. One is constantly distracted by the wit that the author would press the end of the law complicated form, and without the incessant and weakening effort to be original. We regret

(Continued on page 4, col. 2)

EDUCATION IN POLAND

(Continued from page 3, col. 3)

Interest to influence the parents who assembled in the school-house to listen to the reading of newspapers, or to discussions and lectures.

It is this type of education that is also practised in various lower and middle rural schools established in the country and sending out yearly young pioneers of culture to the villages. There are many interesting experiments in modern education in the New Poland well worth the attention of thoughtful people outside the country. It seems to me that Poland is pursuing in this respect a road similar to that of modern educationalists in England and America and that in this field a bond of sympathy unites them.

K. M.

VOLHYNIAN EXPOSITIONS

The former students of the Krzemieniec Lyceum, of which I have spoken, have arranged two exhibitions of Volhynian culture and folklore under the patronage of Julius Józewski, vojvod of Volhynia. One exhibition is in the Potocki Palace, the home of the Academy of Literature, and shows books, parchments, lithographs, documents connected with the history of Volhynia and specially of Krzemieniec. We see all the great men who in the past have contributed to the culture of Volhynia.

The second exhibition in the Club of Government Officials, Nowy Świat, shows us in addition to examples of folk art, pottery, kilims, a large number of maps, designs, charts, etc., giving the present development of the province, its material progress and its intellectual influence, due in large measure to the Lyceum of Krzemieniec, which is nobly carrying on the

SHAW IN WARSAW

(Continued from page 3, col. 3)

Shaw does not see any means of salvation in Hitlerism or Fascism, but only the acceleration of the Last Judgment which, in his understanding, will be the nullifying of individuality which is useless politically, hero-worshipping, and, above all, too lazy to think, thus leaving the world to men who desire the fullest responsibility in life.

On the road to this conclusion, Shaw gives knocks right and left to militarism, politicians, patriotism, and to religious beliefs.

The vulgarity of art which dictated to Shaw the scene in which the Angel of Last Judgment appears on the stage, though he comes as a defender of the thesis of the author, appears in the form and manner of such thick-skinned grotesqueness that he would not be able to make an onlooker laugh in a Moscow anti-church theatre.

Generally speaking this piece does not amuse, does not move, and does not give any food for thought; it is frightfully long-winded, talkative and artistically empty. It is as if a scelerotic acrobat wanted perforce to carry off a neck-breaking triumph on a trapeze.

The Polish cast heroically defended a position which was doomed to failure. Mr. Wegerko as stage director fortified the fort with a maximum outlay of energy.

task laid on it, first by its founder Thaddeus Czacki and secondly by its patron Józef Piłsudski.

The decree issued by the latter when after the independence of Poland he, as Chief of State, restored to the Lyceum the former estates and privileges of this ancient institution, hangs in a prominent place in the Exposition.

K. M.

POLISH PRESS REVIEW

The Conservative pro-Government *Czas*, resents Pertinax's rather bitter remarks against Poland.

We drew up with Russia a long term pact of non-aggression and we facilitated (a point which certain people seem to have forgotten) the cooling down of the inflamed relations between Russia and Rumania. Polish diplomacy attained, likewise, a result for many years deemed impossible, a friendly, neighbourly relation with Germany. To be sure, not everybody is pleased with our policy. Just as, not so far back, we were criticised for fanning war sparks in Europe by our treatment of the "corridor question," so today we are "a branch office of Hitler's policies." The reason is clear enough: not everybody, it seems, has become reconciled to the fact that Poland cannot and does not want to be a satellite of this, or that, or any other political planet.

The *A. B. C.*, an Opposition paper, in an article entitled "Crossroads" takes a bird's eye view of Mr. Eden's stops in Berlin, Moscow, and Warsaw.

The results of the conversations in Berlin held by Sir John Simon and Mr. Eden with Hitler and von Neurath are clear enough; they didn't come to an understanding.

The results in Moscow are equally clear; they came to an understanding. The heart of the matter now under discussion in Warsaw is no less clear; it is better to come to an understanding than not to do so.

Therefore, according to the *A. B. C.*, which road Poland should take is finger-pointed beyond possibility of error. Poland needs peace, security, and needs agreements with other Powers for these high purposes. If the Third Reich has other undertakings in view, Poland cannot join her in such aims, for sooner or later Germany's efforts will be directed against Poland.

There is no exaggeration in stating that Poland's policies, now that Mr. Eden is here, are standing at a fork in the road. We might have chosen the right fork a year ago, and should

have this time is the last; now we must choose.

The pro-Government *Kurjer Poranny* greets Mr. Eden's visit to Warsaw as an opportunity to introduce an element of objective truth into the hypersensitive political atmosphere of Europe. This paper feels that Poland's policies have been distorted by the French Press out of all semblance to their real aim and intent, and that it is particularly fortunate that Mr. Eden comes to Warsaw after having visited Berlin and Moscow, the two centers of political realities surrounding Poland.

Without an understanding of these realities, it is impossible to understand the Polish policy; one can approve of it or disapprove, but to understand it is impossible on criteria other than those of the facts facing Poland. Up to the present it has almost been a rule that approbation of Poland's policy depends on her striving for aims foreign to her natural ones, and disapproval on her bold, confident steps toward fulfilling her mission of peace in Eastern Europe.

The *Kurjer Poranny* reasons that in international politics, embracing as they do nations of various political situations, indeed only *raison d'état* can entertain any hope whatever for the success of tactics cut on a universal scale according to one fixed pattern. Until these differences between nations are levelled, that is, so long as violent nationalisms are ripe, political policies will be characterized by variety of tactical methods, for universalisms in actual practice have shown themselves void of any real effectiveness in unloading the supercharged atmosphere. The Journal concludes this line of reasoning:

Poland's pacts of non aggression with U. S. S. R. and with Germany are two members of one foundation on which rests the stabilization of the political situation in this part of the Old World. These are Poland's contributions to the international situation which seem to her to be very valuable and worthy of consideration. By this same token it is understood that Poland will greet any co-operation in this work with the greatest satisfaction, will welcome any system to ensure peace better than which she, by her own efforts in direct negotiations with her neighbours, has been able to formulate. By better Poland understands any system tending to strengthen the balance already attained, without exposing it to the risk of a breakdown. The fact that our British guest will convince himself of this attitude during his conversations with the President, Marshal Piłsudski, Premier Ślaski, and Minister Beck will not, we are sure, remain without influence on the further development of affairs in Europe.

The *Gazeta Polska*, a semi-official organ, expresses the Polish attitude toward the results of Sir John Simon's conversations with Hitler. Beginning with a somewhat facetious remark that we now know more of the course of the discussion than we did the day of Sir John's departure for Germany, the paper takes up the subject of what was really said and what was not mentioned at all.

According to the *Gazeta Polska* Sir John explained to Hitler that the main interest of Great Britain is the maintenance of peace, and that the surest road leading to this aim is, in the opinion of the British Government, not the alignment of all Europe into blocs, but the close co-operation of all nations within the limits of some collective system worked out and agreed upon in common conferences wherein each interested party would have a voice on terms of absolute equality.

Chancellor Hitler, on his part, understanding that the conversations might well be the beginning of a new political era for Europe, and that they are the beginning of a new foreign policy for Germany, refrained from treating them as negotiations, and assumed them rather to be a starting point. Hence, according to the *Gazeta Polska*, he put

forward the points of parity of land and air forces, equality with France in naval power—indicating clearly, however, that any new alliances aimed against Germany would force her to increase these armaments.

As for Germany's return to the League, there were no basic arguments against it, but the League would have to give an earnest of Germany's equality with other nations by returning at least one colonial mandate.

For the first time Chancellor Hitler explained to a foreign statesman just what he understands the "equal rights" of Germany to be, and as Sir John Simon certainly could not have expected such an exposition, it is no wonder that he reported to the House of Commons that the conversations revealed "serious differences of opinion" existing between the two governments.

Passing over to what was not said, the *Gazeta Polska* points out the article in the *Daily Telegraph* of March 27, unconfirmed officially, which reported that Hitler demanded:

1. An army one and one-half times times as strong than the French;
2. A navy double that of France;
3. Revision of Austria;
4. Revision of Germany's eastern frontiers at the expense of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

This same information, seized by the *Times* Agency, and seasoned with the statement that "official circles in London confirm the agreement, in basic content, of these revelations with the actual demands," was spread by French newspapers with great satisfaction. Pertinax in the *Echo de Paris* raised the question of whether Poland was a victim or an accomplice, and shortly after expressed the opinion that Warsaw was but a branch office of Hitler's policies. The *Gazeta Polska* presents such misrepresentations of Poland's position in European affairs, and emphasizes that Poland intends to continue her active rôle on the international check-board, safeguarding her interests wherever she can.

The *Gazeta Polska* in reviewing the course of Mr. Eden's negotiations in Moscow cautiously avoids comment, temporarily, on the significant results. In its opinion, the official communications from Moscow are purposely over-optimistic simply to impress Berlin. But Russia, according to this paper, should not be underestimated as a factor in the problem of maintaining peace.

"The very fact of the existence of such an enormous power in territory and population, which does not want to fight, having all the necessary natural resources and area for further development, is a consideration that makes Russia's cooperation in the efforts for general peace valuable indeed."

The differences of opinion between the U.S.S.R. and Poland, as the *Gazeta Polska* sees them, are only in the means employed to ensure peace. A militant pacifism may, under certain conditions, precipitate highly undesirable results, especially when it takes no regard of, nor shows any willingness to understand the positions of others concerned.

"Yet the Soviet Press seems to indicate quite unambiguously that these are the tactics to be followed by Russia; for during the entire stay of Mr. Eden in Moscow it was strongly emphasized that the Eastern Pact is the only effective instrument for peace in these regions of Europe."

In this connection the *Gazeta Polska* observes a curious change in anti-German arguments appearing in the Soviet Press. The opinion is now being circulated that the first blow struck by the regenerated German army will be either at Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, or Poland, so that the Soviet Union have nothing to fear on that score.

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	1933		1934		Last	1935	
	High	Low	High	Low		Mar. 27	Apr. 3
BONDS (in percentage of par)							
Stabilization 7s, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	71.00	68.50
Conversion 5s, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	68.75	63.00
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	76.50	76.50
4% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	51.25	30.25
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	60.75	60.25
SHARES (in zlotys per share)							
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	88.50	89.25
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	49.00	43.00
Lippow, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	11.00	—
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	17.25	17.00
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	—	—

SQUARING THE CIRCLE

(Continued from page 1 col. 2)

reaction in which Germany could expand was the European East. So she tried to adapt to present circumstances her pre-war policy of gladly accepting the idea of German penetration in the Balkans and Turkey (known as Berlin-Bagdad line). Many seemingly strange or incompressible moves of Great Britain during and after the Peace Conference find their simple explanation in the fact that it was her desire to leave for Germany the possibility of unhindered expansion towards the East. Even now this idea is sometimes heard in Great Britain, causing some illusory hopes and plans in Germany and provoking violent attacks in the Soviet Press.

The above idea, for many and obvious reasons, proved non-feasible bringing the result that Germany had either to accept the loss of her former status as a "Weltmacht" or she had to use all available means to regain freedom of action. This she achieved partly through appeals to the soft hearts of hysterical spinsters and newly created statesmen, practically illiterate in international affairs, partly through Stresemann's "Finassieren" till at last she felt the moment ripe to proclaim openly that she intends becoming strong enough either to obtain what she considers her right by a simple pressure of her power or by use of this power if necessary.

If one asks how it was possible that things developed so rapidly, the answer is not very difficult: the Germans knew what they wanted, and, in spite of all changes in their international situation,

they kept in mind, all the time, the Italian sentence which in a free translation tells: a crowd cleaves itself to give a free passage to him who strides with a definite aim. It is not too hard an expression to say that the former Allies acted after the War as a crowd, — everyone pulled in a different direction, these directions were changing all the time in compliance with the exigencies of internal party politics, and not a single magistral idea which could unite the nations has been proposed. This tug-of-war was able to produce only half-decisions and half-measures which practically aggravated the situation.

The present European situation, as it appears after all recent conversations, may be shortly characterized in the following way. The advent of the present regime in Germany brought a total break in Soviet-German relations. These two countries feeling as outcasts after the War concluded the Rapallo Treaty which it must be frankly confessed gave great benefits to each. For Germany, it permitted the creation in the opinion of the world of the curious and for her very profitable fiction that she is a neighbour of the Soviet Union, although in reality the two countries have not the least stretch of common frontier. She adroitly exploited this fiction so as to strengthen her position in diplomatic and financial conversations. In creating cordial relations with the Soviet Union, Germany endeavoured to continue the policy drafted by Bismarck and which had succeeded so well that, in the

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first year of the War, the following opinion was very often heard in Russia: "Wilhelm committed an unpardonable stupidity in declaring war. In twenty-five years Germany could have in Russia such a position that she would practically rule the country and consequently the world. Now she has lost everything."

The desire to reconstitute the pre-war situation was and is at the bottom of German policy towards the Soviet Union. Before 1933 it took the form of close co-operation in industrial and military matters; at present, owing to the new ideology of Germany, it takes the form of a crusade against Bolshevism but *spiritus movens* is the same.

For the Soviet Union the Treaty was also profitable; enormous credits furnished by Germany for the supply of necessary machinery; thousands of German engineers and skilled workmen who helped to build the new industrial plants; friendly co-operation by the best specialists in military matters made possible rapid progress in the realisations of various "Plans." The Soviet Union probably felt that, thanks to the strong influence in German domestic affairs of Marxist elements, it was, for the time being, safe to be on close terms with Germany. At present, however, feeling the danger, the Soviet Union sponsors the idea of the Eastern Pact of Mutual Assistance as the only possible protection against aggression from the West.

Announcement

In connection with the English Kindergarten, which it is proposed to start with the next school year, we have been requested to ask those interested to communicate with the Business Office of *The Warsaw Weekly*.

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DIPLOMATIQUE

The President of the Republic and Madame Mościcka gave a luncheon in honour of Mr. Anthony Eden. Among the guests present were Minister and Madame Beck, Vice Minister Szembek, Vice Minister Bobkowski, Vice Minister and Madame Raczyński, General Kasprzycki, Ambassador Raczyński, Lady Kennard, Mr. A. F. Aveling, Lt. Colonel Connal-Rowan.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Madame Beck gave a dinner on Tuesday in honour of Mr. Anthony Eden.

Madame Tripper, wife of the French Minister in Riga, is in Warsaw visiting Madame Laroche.

The German Ambassador and Madame von Moltke entertained at dinner on Tuesday.

A luncheon was given at the British Embassy on Wednesday in honour of Mr. Anthony Eden.

The Hungarian Minister and Madame Matuska held a reception Saturday evening.

The Norwegian Minister and Madame Ditleff returned to Warsaw on Sunday from Prague where they have been spending several weeks.

Madame Gilbert Arvengas held a reception on Friday. Many members of the Diplomatic Corps were present.

Mr. Arthur Humphrey Blackstone Schofield entertained a large group of friends on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton-Stokes moved into their new apartment, Mokotowska 61/33, on Monday.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. L. G. Thornton left Warsaw on Wednesday for a short visit to England.

Mrs. Leigh Ballenberg and Miss Elizabeth Ballenberg returned to Warsaw on Sunday after a visit to London and The Hague.

Mrs. Wendell Howard entertained at a bridge tea on Thursday.

Mrs. B. Biega entertained at luncheon and later for tea on Sunday.

Mrs. A. G. Phillips is in England on a visit and is expected to return to Warsaw about the middle of May.

Miss Harriet Burford who has been transferred from the British Embassy in Brussels arrived in Warsaw last week.

FIRST-CLASS SWISS
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FASHION NOTES

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A pottery-white satin evening suit of this type requires a slender figure like Ginger Rogers. Miss Rogers wears this model in her latest film. Now the formal suit for evening is never worn without its jacket. This particular model is colored and lined in mink. Square rhinestone buttons emphasize the double-breasted cut of the coat. To complete the tailored look an Ascot tie of the white satin is folded right up to the chin-line.

One of the loveliest frocks in the new pale pink is one of georgette draped in semi-Grecian style, with the waistline raised the least bit to carry out the classical thought. Great folds of drapery are dropped from the waistline, allowed to billow out below the knee and then looped back under the narrow girle once again.

For early summer wear there is the little printed suit which is usually long-sleeved and high at the throat. The print is gathered at the base of the neck in a huge bow. Pleats can ornament both jacket and skirt.

With tailored coat and skirts so much in the fashion the blouse is very important. The cut depends on the material of which it is made; if of linen, cotton or taffeta it should be on simple lines, the waistcoat front, long and coming to a point in front, tucked in at the back, for example. Variations on the cowl neck, revers and bows give scope for almost endless variety. The coloured crepe blouse goes well with a linen suit.

Evening gowns of black silk taffeta which look as though confetti had been sprinkled over the bodice are voguish — the "confetti" is made of embroidered discs in all sorts of bright colours.

Etceteras are important in the world of dress this season. They include tri-colored flowers made of cotton worn as buttonholes; buttons shaped like winter logs, pebbles and blobs of sealing wax; collars of ruffled lace, chiffon or finely pleated taffeta made on Medici lines; and white frilled cuffs worn even on coat sleeves.

Golden trimmings, embroideries and jewels are much in vogue, especially with white dresses, and a golden key is the newest trimming for a hat.

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CROSS WORD PUZZLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15					16			
17				18					19			
20			21						22			
		23					24	25				
26	27	28	29	30	31		32	33	34	35	36	
37		38			39		40		41			
42				43					44			
45				46					47			
48			49			50	51		52			
			53		54			55	56			
57	58	59	60		61	62	63		64	65	66	
67				68					69			
70				71					72			
73				74					75			

HINTS ON POLISH

In the Polish language the same consonant may be hard or soft. There are two ways of expressing the softened sound in writing.

1. Before all vowels (excepting i and y) we put an i in order to soften the preceding consonant, for example: pasek (hard p) piasek (soft p); sen (hard s) sień (soft s).

2. Before consonants and at the end of words we put a comma over the hard consonant which is to be softened, for example: prośba, gróźba; koń, sieć.

Some consonant-sounds are expressed in writing by two letters (digraph), for example: ch — h; sz — sh; dz — try to think of a foreigner's incorrect pronunciation of th; cz — ch. Chata; szata; dzwoni; czara.

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

Nowy przemyśl został zapoczątkowany w wschodniej dzielnicy Polski przez sadzenie drzew morowych po lamie! stronie Bugu. Doświadczenia wykazały, że drzewo to daje się łatwo zaaklimatyzować i jest nadziej. U producenta jedwabiu znacznie podnieśli zarobki wsi w tych okolicach Polski.

Below is this week's passage for translation.

On the 26th of March a reception was held by the Polish Academy of Literature to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Maurice Mochnacki, a famous Polish patriot, politician and writer of the time of the Insurrection of 1831, and secondly to present the yearly award, granted by the Academy to young writers, which was gained this year by M. Jalu Kurek.

Answer to last week's puzzle

P	R	A	N	A	S	E	R	P	T	O
P	R	A	Y	A	S	E	R	A	R	D
C	R	A	M	P	A	R	T	A	R	E
C	A	L	A	T	A	S	T	R	E	S
C	A	L	A	T	A	S	T	R	E	S
A	C	K	E	Y	O	R	A	L	R	E
S	H	E	R	E	P	R	O	D	L	E
C	L	I	A	B	I	O	A	R	A	R
R	O	T	O	X	B	O	I	A	R	A
A	V	E	S	U	S	T	A	I	A	S
T	H	E	L	A	S	T	R	E	S	E
S	R	O	Q	I	A	O	U	M	E	N
S	R	I	A	L	I	T	Y	T	E	R
R	E	L	A	S	T	I	T	E	R	E

New Bridge Scoring

Undertrick Penalties—Cumulative

Not Valuable	Valuable
Undou	Dou
Undou	Undou
Down	bied
1	50
2	100
3	150
4	200
5	250
6	300

Trick Values

Clubs or diamonds	20
Hearts or spades	30
No trump	40
Each first trick	130

Overtricks

Not Vulnerable	Vulnerable
Undoubled	200
Doubled	400
Redoubled	800

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Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Address and Performances	Film Currently Showing	Type and Comment
Atlantico Chmielna 33 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Wonder Bar Dolores del Rio — Ray Francis Al Jolson American Production Third Week	Musical Good
Apolo Marżałkowska 106 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Veronica Frances Gaal Austrian Production Fourth Week	Good
Capitol Marżałkowska 125 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	A Wild Night Irena de Zilahy Austrian Production Second Week	Comedy
Casino Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	For Thee I Sing Jan Klepura — Martha Eggerth British Gaumont Production Seventh Week	Musical
Europa Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	The Painted Veil Greta Garbo American Production Fourth Week	Very good
Filharmonja Jasna 5 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10. Closed on Fridays	Der Träumende Mund Elisabeth Bjergner Second Week	Dramatic
Majestic Nowy Świat 43 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	I Am a Fugitive Paul Muni American Production Fourth Week	Average
Pan Nowy Świat 40 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Stamboul Quest Myrna Loy — George Brent American Production Third Week	Well Played
Rialto Jasna 3 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	The Gold Diggers American Production Fourth Week	Musical Comedy Excellent
Stylowy Marżałkowska 112 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	The Merry Widow Jeannette MacDonald — Maurice Chevalier American Production Sixth Week	Musical Comedy Very Good
Światowid Marżałkowska 111 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	We Live Again Anna Sten — Fredric March United Artists Production Third Week	Russian Story Good

HINTS ON ENGLISH

The noun has three cases, that is, the noun may stand in three different relationships to some other word.

1. The Nominative. In the sentence "The boy goes to town" "boy" is in the nominative case as it is the subject of the verb "goes."

The nominative is also used after intransitive verbs. "It was he." Here "he" is in the nominative case.

2. Objective. The objective case has two divisions depending upon whether the noun is used as an indirect or as a direct object.

If as a direct object, we have the sentence "I saw the boy." "Boy" is in the objective case as the object of the verb "saw." In the sentence, however, "I taught the boy English," "the boy" is an indirect object and the direct object is "English."

Properly speaking, we have here two cases which were called "dative" and "accusative." In old English these cases had inflectional forms, but now this feature has disappeared through usage so we combine both under the term "objective."

The third case is possessive or genitive. It is formed by adding an "s" to singular nouns and to those plural nouns that do not end in "s". When the last letter in a singular noun ends in "s", only an apostrophe is added. There are some exceptions to this rule. To plurals ending in "s" an apostrophe suffices. A few examples are:

man — man's
men — men's
Moses — Moses'
boy — boys'
The possessive form may also be expressed by the preposition "of" as, "The top of the tree."

There is no rule governing the use of these two forms, but the possessive is chiefly used when speaking of persons or, sometimes, of animals, but not usually of things.

"The man's hat,"
"The cat's eyes," but
"The top of the hill,"

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

Beginning with April 1, the Post Office will introduce an important innovation which will be eagerly welcomed by all circles of society. The inadequate organization in the delivery of local mail has been felt acutely in the capital. At present this inconvenience will be removed. Warsaw will have a large number of green letter boxes arranged especially for local correspondence i. e. letter sent within the city limits. Local parcels dropped into these boxes on week days before 4 p. m. will be delivered to addressees on the same day within three hours. The inhabitants of the capital posting local letters should in their own interest use the green letter boxes, thus insuring the letters a speedy delivery.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation. W tutajszych kolach politycznych i w urzędach, zarówno w adresach on z Londynu, jak i z Warszawy, jako też w komentarzach redakcyjnych, urabia się w dalszym ciągu nastroj, że Polska do paktu wschodniego nie przystąpi, w każdym razie do paktu w jego obecnej formie, cment między wierzącami dające się zrozumieć, że istnieje jakaś możliwość przystąpienia Polski do paktu, jednakże w zupełnie zmodyfikowanej formie. (M.)

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

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

HOLDING OPPONENTS TOO LIGHTLY

A fine example of astute declarer's play was exhibited by Mr. Farrer of Boston in the Grand National Tournament held a month ago. A well known New York expert who occupied the East seat felt very sure about his double because declarer was from out of town. He found to his regret that they play good Bridge in Boston too.

South, Dealer
East-West vulnerable
♠ Q J 9 2
♥ 10 5
♦ Q 8 4
♣ A J 8 4

♠ A K 3
♥ Q J 9 5
♦ K 6 3
♣ K 9 7

The bidding: (Figure after bids refer to numbered explanatory paragraph).

South West North East
1♣ Pass 1♠ Pass
2♥ Pass 2NT Pass
3♥ Pass Pass Dbl. (1)
Pass Pass Pass

1—A solid looking double.

West opened the Queen of clubs, dummy winning with the Ace. The ten of hearts was covered by the Jack and won by Mr. Farrer's King. The ten of clubs was led. East winning with the King. Farrer want of a better lead, East attempted to confuse declarer by laying down the Ace of spades. This was ruffed by declarer and a small club was led to dummy's Jack. A low heart was led and when East played low, declarer finessed the seven. The Ace of hearts was cashed and East thrown in with the Queen of trumps.

At this point East was helpless. To lead the King of spades would permit declarer to ruff and enter dummy with the Ace of spades, to obtain discards on dummy's spades.

East chose to lead a diamond, which Mr. Farrer won with the Queen in dummy. The Queen of spades was led, and East ducked. It would have done him no good to cover since Dummy's eight of clubs was an entry. Mr. Farrer had not been deceived by East's earlier lead of the Ace of spades. When East ducked, he discarded the ten of diamonds and claimed the rest of the tricks, making his contract plus an honor-trick.

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