

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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THE WEEK

DANZIG ELECTIONS

The Danzig elections had been looked upon as a fair test of Nazi strength. The peculiar status of the Free City seemed to promise an open and unbiased voting in so far as such a thing be possible in these times. Austria, France, and Great Britain followed events with interest, and when the Nazis failed by five seats of gaining their goal of a two-thirds majority, something like a sigh of relief blew through the various capitals.

The loss to German prestige is severe. Even the personal appearance of General Goering was not sufficient to convince the inhabitants of the Free State that their Constitution should be changed.

Amid mutual congratulations that the attempt had failed, and that the Constitution was safe, at least for a period, the facts were perhaps overlooked that never have the Nazis polled so many votes, that never have they held so many mandates, and that election records since 1931 show their strength to be increasing yearly. The majority they command, moreover, while not two thirds, is decisive. The whole question, instead of being settled is left open until the next elections.

Polish interest in the polling aside from the two-thirds question, centred mainly in the number of votes cast for the Polish list, and the fact that the number recorded was the highest since 1920 gave general satisfaction. In fact, since the building of Gdynia, Polish concern in the affairs of the Free City is becoming less insistent. The years have given their approval to Gdynia, but "as long as the Vistula flows through Danzig" any *Anschluss* is unthinkable.

CONJECTURES

Very few conjectures have been made as to the result of Mr. Eden's conversations with Marshal Piłsudski and Colonel Beck, even the semi-official press conspicuously refraining from saying anything, and the hurly-burly of the Danzig elections were perhaps hailed as a heaven-sent opportunity for evading commitment.

This much, however, is clear. Poland will not accept any Eastern Pact or any agreement, by whatever name it be called, that allows foreign troops to cross her soil. At the same time she has evidently decided that any multi-lateral convention which might cause conflict with Germany, with whom she has a treaty of non-aggression, is also to be avoided. The Eastern Pact seems to have gone the way of various Disarmament Conferences. It has been talked to death.

And dead it is without the participation of the two most inter-



DR. GOEBBELS ADDRESSING A CROWD IN THE DANZIG MARKTPLATZ

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald.

Details of preparations for the Royal Jubilee continue to fill the papers, but the most important initiative so far has been taken by the Prince of Wales. His appeal for contributions to a Royal Jubilee Fund for youth — "The King George Trust" — resulted almost immediately in a single contribution of £ 25,000 from the Mercers' Company. This corporation, by the way, the leading City company, has a long record of manificence: it manages the famous St. Paul's School and shares administration of the Royal Exchange. As the Prince of Wales looks forward to very definite and beneficial uses for the money contributed, with the object of helping young people in self-discipline and recreation through the medium of clubs and associations, there is no doubt at all about the generosity of the response.

The last public appeal for the hospitals after the King's recovery from his serious illness brought in £ 215,000. The present appeal, backed by the prestige of the Prince, will certainly produce a much larger sum from all over the world, and a board of trustees will be appointed to administer the fund. The exact uses to which it will be put have yet to be announced. One suggestion is the purchase and equipment of camp sites on the coast, to be at the disposal of all youth organisations — a plan which serves the secondary purpose of preserving some well-known beauty spots from speculative builders. Other suggestions include the building of club premises and hostels, or the purchase of playing fields. It is evident that the King George Trust will leave its mark upon England in some good way or other.

The Jubilee figure of the moment is Mr. Walter Hart, the driver of a brewer's dray for forty years past, who has been chosen to drive the coach of the Speaker of the House of Commons. For the last hundred years his firm, Messrs. Whitbread, have had the privilege of supplying the Speaker with horses on State occasions. The coach is an unusually heavy one, the horses are mighty animals, and the average brewer's drayman in London is a man of large proportions. Certain opponents of beer have already made a public protest against this advertisement given to the liquor traffic, though one imagines that the ordinary milkman's horse would not be equal to the task of drawing the Speaker's coach. In odd ways the Jubilee promises to provide London with jokes of its own; and in any case beer should need no advertisement that week.

Meanwhile attention is being devoted to the giant lion "Queen Mary" which was launched amidst

SQUARING THE CIRCLE

By C. Nirun

This is the second of a series of articles by our correspondent analyzing the present European situation.

ested powers, — Germany and Poland. The recent remark, attributed to Dr. Benes, that Czechoslovakia would urge a pact touching Eastern European questions even without the co-operation of these countries, expresses a wish rather than a nearing fact, — Czechoslovakia needs something for her own protection, and in this particular matter, Poland is rather indifferent.

The impression current even in Great Britain that Polish foreign policy is dependent on policies of other nations, should and must be corrected. If, for certain periods of time, policies seem to coincide, this fact does not argue the truth of the above assumption. It has been made abundantly clear that Poland may be expected to do what she considers best for herself. Burnt fingers are too often the sole reward for rescuing the chestnuts of others.

It is not in the least exaggerated to say that, at present, Germany, of all existing countries has the best knowledge of the industrial and military possibilities and of the aims of the Soviet Union. Vice versa, the Soviet Union has the best knowledge of Germany. The two countries were for over a decade reciprocally "insiders" while all other countries were mere outsiders. Not in vain the German Ambassador von Brockdorf-Rantzau spent not only days but even nights with Commissary for Foreign Affairs Chicherin, not in vain the representatives of the Soviet

Army, industry and administration were admitted everywhere in Germany. The last two years during which the two countries are in an absolute opposition is too short to make the acquired knowledge valueless, and the ultimate reason of the reciprocal fear of these two countries may be just that deep knowledge of the real situation.

This fear, motivated by the fundamental ideologies of both States diametrically opposed to each other, is especially aggravated by the fact that the National-Socialist régime came into being

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national rejoicings, as a symbol of trade recovery, only five months ago. Work on the interior of the vessel has been going on steadily, and some remarkable stories are told of it as a labyrinth of passages in which a stranger might get thoroughly well lost. The statistics continue to be almost incredible. The vessel's two gigantic power stations, for instance, produce enough electric current to supply a town of twelve thousand inhabitants. The ship contains upwards of one hundred different kinds of pumps, and the main steam piping alone measures two thousand six hundred feet in length, while the machinery will develop 200,000 horse power. The graceful hull which towers over Clydebank is gradually taking on the outward appearance of a passenger liner with superstructure and funnels and masts. It will be a second national event when the "Queen Mary" sets out for the first time on her swift journey across the Atlantic.

Farmer Ford

Mr. Henry Ford is not quite the heroic figure that he was in pre-depression days. In England the cars out of his Essex factory are to be found on every road. Just recently he has added to his fame as a farmer, or at least as a farmer by proxy.

Four years ago his English staff were instructed to try out the experiment of growing market garden produce as good as that of Holland. Soon afterwards the same came: "See if co-operation will succeed on the land. You know Essex and I don't, so work out the scheme yourselves."

Now we have Fordson Estates, Ltd., Phillows Farm, Ltd., and Lone Barn, Ltd., all limited liability companies of the co-operative type, making profits in a spectacular fashion, although in general the native agriculture does not do well at the moment.

The first Ford farm gave its thirty-three cultivators a yearly wage for 1934 which was 25 per cent. above statutory farm wages, and at that an additional £1,854 remained to be shared among them. Is Mr. Ford, after all, the successful peasant proprietor? At all events the chairman of the concern was able to declare: "We have evolved a system of land settlement that is at least worthy of the notice of those politicians who are considering land settlement in England today." The situation is slightly humorous, but it is true that land settlement engages the attention of politicians in England. Will they learn the secret of success in farming from Mr. Ford? At the same time the Carnegie Trustees are making a grant of £150,000 for land settlement in England. It is all a singular result, by divers ways, of America's industrial development.

Silent Traps.

The fantastic total of deaths on the streets and roads of the country—some 40,000 fatalities in five years—has long been engaging the attention of the Ministry of Transport. One result is the Beacon, an already famous institution which has its counterpart in other countries. The Beacon is a bright yellow glass globe set on a black-and-white striped pole, indicating places where pedestrians have full right of way across the road. They are abominably ugly and under many circumstances invisible, while the glass globe offers an almost irresistible temptation to the midnight reveller. Nevertheless the idea is a good one.

The next trial for motorists is that new applicants for a license must show themselves expert in the control of a car, under the keen eye of an official examiner. But even this ordeal is not so unpopular with the motoring fraternity as the latest set of regulations to enforce a speed limit of thirty miles per hour in built-up areas. The proposal is to have many disguised police

REPERCUSSIONS OF BELGA DEVALUATION

The devaluation of the Belgian belga has been the outstanding event of recent weeks. It had been anticipated in financial circles here since the ill-fated foreign exchange restrictions were introduced by the Theunis Cabinet. Their inefficiency in stopping a flight from the belga had been quite apparent from the outset. The new Cabinet of M. Van Zeeland, elected on a platform of a New Deal in Belgium, mastered a sufficient majority in the Parliament to recognize officially an already-existing devaluation of the belga in foreign exchange markets of the world.

At their last meeting, the Cabinet of Ministers decided to fix the devaluation at 28 per cent. of the former value.

At the same time a new financial policy has been outlined involving, among other things, a Governmental control over banking, a deposit insurance scheme, and a relaxation of the discount and Lombard operations of the Central Bank in order to stimulate industrial and credit activities. The recognition of Soviet Russia has been likewise suggested.

As it was with the United States, economic, and not financial reasons, caused the Belgian Government to adopt the present policy of devaluation. It is interesting to note in passing that the operations of the Central Bank on the eve of devaluation amounted still to about 60 per cent.

As an industrial nation and one greatly dependent upon foreign trade, Belgium could no longer keep pace with changes brought about by wholesale devaluation of currencies of her neighbours. Her export possibilities will be enhanced at the present time so long as the internal price-level will leave a differential as compared with external devaluation in terms of foreign exchanges, and barring such protective measures as might be taken by other countries.

A gradual increase of internal price-level, it is believed, will stimulate local production and bring results that deflation failed to show.

The repercussions of the Belgian devaluation in Poland have been beneficial in the financial market in the way that various obligations of Polish concerns towards Belgian capitalists have automatically been reduced by the percentage of devaluation. On the other hand export possibilities in Belgium may menace the Polish-Belgian trade balance that thus far has been in Poland's favour.

In a more general sense, Belgian devaluation seems to be pointing to rivalry in devaluation. Whereupon a general stabilization of currencies or an international agreement of one sort or another will become an absolute necessity and, at the same time, will constitute a constructive step in a general recovery scheme.

Cars cruising the roads at that speed. Anyone who passes one of these will find that an innocent-looking motorist behind him has donned a police helmet and turned into an officer of the law. More than that, in some places there will be "silent traps," so that no immediate notification will be given, but a day or two later the motorist will find that he exceeds the limit at such and such a time and place.

Protests against these plans are loud and lively. Many people are reported to be selling their cars rather than face the new risks of the road. A particular objection is against the secrecy of the new police methods. The official justification is that the risk of a summons weighs light in the balance against the risk of death, and plainly drastic laws are needed against dangers which produce a death-rate of one hundred and fifty a week.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Warsaw, which was asked by the Komisarjat Rządu to express an opinion as to whether foreigners may conduct commercial and industrial enterprises in Warsaw, has explained the matter as follows: foreigners who have permission to reside in Poland are permitted to conduct any enterprises of a commercial and industrial character, under the provisions of Commercial Treaties, which as a rule apply the principle of reciprocity in matters of this kind.

Special permission to conduct such commercial and industrial enterprise is required only in the case of a citizen of a State which has no treaties with Poland.

The question of the employment of foreigners in Poland is, however, different. A foreigner wishing to take any position must have permission from the authorities.

The population of Warsaw is constantly increasing according to statistics released by the Statistical Division of the City of Warsaw. In December, 1931, Warsaw had 1,170,537 inhabitants, whereas the figures of January 1, 1935 show 1,220,303.

With the coming of spring, plans for building that were perfected during winter will be realized. The building of the National Economic Bank will be continued to Bracka, the building of the Ministry of Communications will be replaced, and between this new edifice and the National Museum a street will be cut connecting Aleja 3-go Maja and Książęca.

Several wooden buildings along Marszałkowska are to be demolished, and in their stead skyscrapers will be erected.

The first export of Polish lard to England has left Gdynia. It amounts to 80,000 kilogrammes, and was refined in the "Standard" refinery in Toruń.

The newly appointed Hon. Vice-Consul for Poland at Colombo, Ceylon, Mr. J. C. van Sanden, has been invited to speak on Poland at two Colombo colleges.

On Monday in Paris at the *Opera Comique*, an evening dedicated to Polish music was organized under the auspices of President Lebrun and Ambassador Chlapowski. Maria Modrakowska, Alexander Uniński, and Parnell's "Polish Ballet" were on the programme.

A continued increase in the number of subscribers of the Warsaw Public Libraries has been noted. In January the number was 18,267 and they requested 25,903 volumes. In February the number increased to 19,549 and the volumes taken to 26,789.

The preliminary budget of the City of Warsaw for 1935—36 has been handed to the Ministry of Interior for their opinion. The anticipated income of Zł. 87,833,100 more than covers the foreseen expenditure of Zł. 87,636,200. This year's budget prepares for a decrease of Zł. 1,000,000 in expenditure.

One million cars before May first is the aim of leaders in the automotive industry in America. Plants are now producing at the rate of 80,000 cars a week which is an increase of approximately 15,000 over the weekly average for February of last year.

On April 1 at eight o'clock in the evening a memorial celebration for M. Marie Curie-Skłodowska took place in the Opera under the auspices of the President of the Republic and Marshal Piłsudski.

A conference between representatives of the Foreign Office, the World Society of Poles and the Polish Radio resulted in the decision to broadcast every Saturday between 9 and 9:30 p.m. a special programme for Poles abroad. The first of these broadcasts will be on April 27. On the programme will be news events, special features, and a section devoted to Polish life abroad.

A delegation of seventeen English students will come to Poland on April 7 for eight days skiing in the Tatras. After a three days stay in Kraków they will return to London. The expedition is organized under the auspices of the National Union of Students.

The Polish Tobacco Monopoly announce that, from April 1, *Rarytas Śląski* and *Rarytas Pomorski*, two brands of cigarettes, will be sold throughout Poland and not solely in Wilno and Pomerania as heretofore.

In the future, all applicants for Civil Service posts must pass a compulsory medical examination.

The Chopin Institute in Warsaw has announced a competition for the best work on the life or works of Chopin in popular form for use in the lower schools. June 1 is the closing date.

The Postal authorities have announced that, beginning with this week, letters will be delivered five times daily in the business district instead of thrice as heretofore.

General Teodor Radew, Bulgarian Minister of Education, arrived in Warsaw on Monday for the purpose of signing a convention between Poland and Bulgaria calling for larger cultural contacts between the two countries. During General Radew's stay, Colonel Beck and Minister Jędrzejewicz are entertaining in his honour.

Special rates for Easter cables to the United States and Canada of nine zlotys per cablegram are being quoted. The rates are effective from April 13.

Under the patronage of the Austrian Minister, Max von Hoffinger, there will be a special concert at the Philharmonia on April 13, with Henry Szeryng as violinist and Bruno Walter as director. Mr. Walter is appearing in Warsaw for the first time and will direct an exceptionally fine programme of Beethoven's music, with the *Eroica* as one of the principal numbers. Henry Szeryng, a Warsaw youth, has become famous in a short time, and has enjoyed success in all the leading countries of Europe.

A well known figure in Lublin was a beggar, Ogórek, whose sign of business was a muchly patched coat which, year by year, grew thicker and thicker by successive layers of patches. He was found frozen to death last week, and under the squares of cloth, were found Zł. 8,000, the savings of a lifetime.

The Danzig elections culminated in the voting on last Sunday after weeks of propaganda, electioneering, and speechmaking. The avowed Nazi objective of 48 seats was not reached as they gained only two mandates, giving them a total of 43. The Socialists have 12 seats, the Centre Party 10, Communists 2, Nationalists 3, and the Polish Party 2.

Mr. J. Cang, Warsaw correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," was arrested in Danzig on Sunday evening on the charge of sending information injurious to the Free State. He was released on Tuesday.

Two large shipments of coal left Gdynia recently, one of 8,330 tons for Genoa and one of 7,965 tons for Buenos Aires.

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SQUARING THE CIRCLE

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

through the annihilation of all communistic tendencies in Germany and consist of, first, possible efforts for propaganda reasons, the banner bearer of all fighters against Communism.

No wonder then, that menaced by Japanese expansion, the Soviet Union had every reason, even the necessity, to seek a most complete cover for the Western frontier; hence the non-aggression pacts of 1932/33 and the recent efforts to create contacts with Western Europe which, as an ultimate result, brought about closer relations with a France feeling menaced by the rearmament of Germany, and closer relations with Czechoslovakia, and a Franco-Soviet proposal of an Eastern Pact of Mutual Assistance. In this case the Soviet Union and France act quite logically. The rearmament of Germany is an *ad oculos* demonstration of the policy of force, and no fine juridical formulae or speeches of "silver voiced" politicians can counterbalance such facts. Against force the only argument to be used is force, and the most pacific (at least in speeches and newspaper articles) nations of the World — Great Britain — does not send Dean Inge or Mr. Henderson to persuade elements opposing her in various parts of the world. She sends cruisers (to the Persian Gulf), aeroplanes (Iraq), or simply bullets (India).

German Menace

But not only the Soviet Union and France feel menaced by the development of German military forces. It menaces practically all European countries which belong to the group of those who have and who naturally wish to keep their possessions. The interests of those countries, however, are so variegated, and their ideas as to the best solution of present dilemmas so divergent, that nothing acceptable until now has been proposed and, it may be feared, nothing will be proposed.

The *tournee diplomatique* of British statesmen has shown that Germany, thinking slowly as usual, still imagined that her passionate appeal for a crusade against Communism, and especially against the Soviet Union, would find a sympathetic echo in Great Britain which was supposed especially to fear the pressure of the Soviet Union on her possessions in Asia. In this respect Germany made a mistake. After the tremendous expansion of Japanese power in Manchuria and Mongolia, Japan thanks to mandated archipelagos of the Caroline and Marshall Islands and after the decided withdrawal of the United States from the Philippine Islands, obtained an impregnable position in her home waters, becoming the most formidable rival of Great Britain in Asia. Great Britain, therefore, is not at all averse to having the Soviet Union strong enough to keep Japan busy in Northern Asia. This is why the German idea, which practically means the dismemberment of the European part of the Soviet Union and the consequent destruction of its power of resistance in Asia, was not a pleasant suggestion for Great Britain. On the contrary everything points to the conclusion that the present desire of Great Britain is to bring about such a settlement that will give a maximum of security and protection to the Western frontier of the Soviet Union. Provided, of course, that no new commitments will be accepted by Great Britain in that part of Europe.

Thus the position of Great Britain became quite delicate. On one hand she would like to give the maximum of satisfaction to Germany in her demands for "equal rights" and, moreover, she fully understands that an outlet for German aggression cannot be given; on the other hand she cannot accept the idea of German hegemony or even of a crusade

against the Soviet Union, this the more so as, in the meantime, the latter power quite cleverly pushed its *rapprochement* with France which is very much inclined to make a common front with the Soviet Union. This delicate situation shows itself clearly in the exceedingly cautious utterances of responsible British statesmen, and also in the press (for example *The Times*) who are visibly making all efforts, sometimes even not very successful, to leave open all possible avenues for Great Britain.

Solutions

Such a game cannot, at present, continue for long. Not only France but Italy also and some other countries as well are decidedly looking for real not paper solutions, which means that *volens nolens* Great Britain will be obliged to take a definite stand.

In searching for a solution two quite distinct questions must be kept strictly apart, a definite solution and a provisional one. A definite solution of the present European troubles, as far as Germany is concerned, can be obtained only, either at the expense of her neighbours, and this is hardly possible without a war, or by giving Germany an outlet for her activities somewhere else. In the present political situation of the world such an outlet can be found only in Africa, and it is up to those European countries which have possessions in Africa to find a suitable solution. Besides this there is another question, namely, that of Germans living in territories which formed prewar Austria. Either there exists a possibility of giving to those Germans a situation in which they will feel themselves again a constructive element, or they will be sooner or later attracted by their powerful neighbour and join Germany at the first available opportunity. The rearmament of Germany has brought such a possibility nearer because it makes Germany ready to seize any good chance.

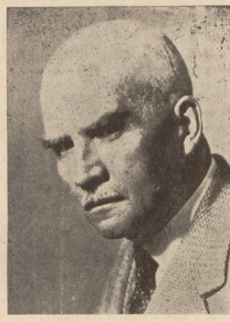
For the time being and awaiting a definite solution — if it be feasible at all — there exists an urgent necessity to provide for the maintenance of peace, and this can be achieved only by a proper organization and grouping of interested countries. There are three distinct classes, in each of which a great power, besides Germany, is specially interested: the East-European, the Austro-Danubian and the West-European problems. It may be possible to combine them all in some sort of superstructure but each of them must be first dealt with separately.

The East-European problem is for the time being mainly the question of antagonism between Germany and the Soviet Union; but these two countries are not neighbours at present. If East Prussia be not taken into consideration, as in her post war geographic situation she cannot have a great importance either for attack or defence in case of a war between the two countries, in the distance between Germany and the Soviet Union is, in a straight line, about seven hundred kilometres. Such a distance does not prevent an attack with modern aeroplanes but this would be useless because it could not be followed by the immediate occupation of enemy territory by an army. This is totally impossible if the countries situated between Germany and the Soviet Union do not join the fight. Consequently, to make a clash between Germany and the Soviet Union really improbable, the solution would be not to invite the intermediate countries to automatically become partners in a possible war but just on the contrary to increase as far as possible their inviolability, knitting them together and if possible giving even to them

EMIL MLYNARSKI

The musical world has suffered a great loss by the death of Emil Mlynarski, composer, conductor and violinist, who for over thirty years was closely connected with Warsaw musical life, on which he exercised a powerful influence. Mlynarski's fame was not however limited to Poland alone. For five years he conducted the symphony concerts in Glasgow, with occasional guest appearances in Edinburgh and at the London Philharmonic concerts. Later, in 1929, he took up the position of artistic director of the opera in Philadelphia, in the United States, and was also director of the Curtis Symphony Orchestra, and at the same time he accepted the proposal to direct the orchestra class in the Curtis Institute of Music. Ill health forced him to resign these posts and return to Warsaw in 1931.

In moments of improvement in health, which unfortunately were of short duration, he was still able occasionally to conduct and his presence in the conductor's pulpit was always hailed with satisfaction by the audience.



EMIL MLYNARSKI

Mlynarski was an artist in the true sense of the word, devoted single heartedly to the cause of music, broad-minded and tolerant, though by nature and education a classicist.

Many were the young artists whom he helped in their careers, but the one who attained the highest level was Paul Kochański whose talent Mlynarski was the first to discover and to train, whilst also helping him in every way materially and spiritually, being to him not only master but friend.

A wave of real regret passed over the audience when Director Fitelberg announced at last Friday's symphony concert that Mlynarski was no more and asked them to stand in honour of his memory.

a guarantee to help in case of a violation of their frontiers by either of the two antagonists.

In the Austro-Danubian problem, Italy and the Little Entente are, besides Germany, especially interested, but these countries have the co-operation of France fully assured, and it seems that a mass of 130 millions should hold its own if they are properly prepared to act as a team. The situation in Czechoslovakia remains, it is true, extremely opposed, but a geographic situation cannot be changed. It can only be attenuated by proper measures timely taken.

The last problem — the defence of the Franco-Belgo-German frontier — could be essentially assured by an adaptation of the Locarno Treaty to present conditions through the adjunction of an Air Pact. Again it seems that, given proper preparedness, it is not impossible to check any unprovoked attack, especially as the Franco-Polish Treaty exists and there was never any talk of its repudiation or of any material change in it. It is true that no co-operation of the Soviet Union would be possible, but is this

Art, Music & Literature

Festival of French Music

The Symphony Concert on Friday last, under the patronage of Ambassador Laroche, was devoted to French music. We were introduced to three young French composers as yet unknown in Warsaw. Moreover, Robert Casadesus, who excels in his interpretation of French music, was the pianist of the evening. When it is a question of Casadesus one is inclined to say that he excels in everything that he touches, such a master is he in the art of piano-playing.

Three orchestral pieces were performed; a symphony by Ferrand, which, while showing mastery of the art of composition, proved somewhat monotonous in conception; a Venetian ball in the form of a dance suite by Delvincourt; and the most interesting of the three, *Divertissement*, by Ibert, also in the form of a suite — witty, clever and amusing. Particularly entertaining was the introduction of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. All three composers are very evidently under the influence of jazz.

It is difficult to imagine a more perfect performance than that of the *Variations Symphoniques* of Cesar Frank by Casadesus. All the subtlety and delicacy of the French school were there, beautiful tone, impeccable technique and profound musician feeling. All these qualities were exhibited again at his recital in the Philharmonic Hall on Sunday, the 7th of April. His interpretation of Bach's *Partita* was a joy to listen to. Even if one missed the Titanic note in the *Appassionata Sonata* of Beethoven one had to bow before the perfection of his performance. The *F-Schubert Minor Polonaise* lacked perhaps the heroic Polish spirit, but how exquisite was the execution of the *Berceuse*, and the *Tarantelle* was played with an exhilarating rhythm and swing.

The Schumann *Carnaval* was a brilliant performance, now light and graceful as dancing butterflies and again powerful as an onslaught of fiery youths against conventions and traditions. Casadesus had caught the spirit of the romantic Schumann. The audience was insatiable and the artist unflinchingly generous in his encores.

K. M.

Admission to the National Museum will now cost only 15 grosz. The Committee of Control feel that this measure would give many people, now unable to afford the visit to the Museum, a chance to view the exhibits.

co-operation not an illusion if Poland decline to become a party to the Franco-Soviet proposals?

If the three above systems are coordinated under some kind of superstructure, they may give, without creating undue bad feeling, the best temporary solution of the present problems; to look for a solution in now widely advertised general "pacts" is more or less endeavouring to square a circle.

The whole question is to talk frankly and to make every possible effort to dispel the enormous mass of ignorance about the real situation. Long before the war a former Russian Minister, one of the best, finest representatives of Baltic barons, the caste which practically ruled Russia before the war, said in a private conversation, "There were, there are and there always will be three main factors in human activities which cause calamity: ignorance, laziness and dishonesty."

Fate, it seems, has decided to give to the present generation the fullest opportunity to accumulate irrefutable proofs of the above sentence. Will this knowledge serve a useful purpose?

A Polish Profile

S. L. Witkiewicz, Krakow portraitist and writer, residing in Zakopane, is one of the first Polish names with which I became familiar on my arrival in this land a little more than three years ago. Minister Marcel Szarota introduced it by means of some curious sketches to which it was signed, or symbolized, upon his walls. Since then I have come in contact with it often, the last time in Kraków at the apartment of Stefan Szuman, Professor of Psychology in the University there. The sketches of this talented portraitist lining four walls gave me ample opportunity during a visit of some days to seize their content. There are many of them, representing different common friends of the two men, but most of them are of Professor Szuman himself, a man as many sided as Witkiewicz in his talents — psychologist, poet, musician, historian, a Polish popular art. Witkiewicz more than any other portraitist has demonstrated the almost unseizable subtlety of resemblance, which lies not altogether in literally following lines nor in color schemes but where? No two of these portraits have similar lines nor colors, yet each one is a living likeness. No one portrait tells the whole story of the countenance it reproduces.



S. L. WITKIEWICZ

Witkiewicz knows it is impossible to represent a whole man by one portrait, for every man has more than one face; so he is interested only in a sitter of whom he is permitted to make a series of portraits as he has done of Professor Szuman; of Szuman the mystic, the sign on the forehead, of Szuman clothed in cardinal's red; but a cardinal, nevertheless, slightly epicurian, with an eye to good cheer. There is the Great God Pan looking out from the person of Szuman, and Szuman, the misanthrope, the psychologist, this one recalling the laconic reply of Frederick The Elector to a courtier who ventured to express belief in the essential goodness of humanity: "You don't know this cursed race." This portrait is an especially interesting study in planes, a sort of sectional disintegration of the visage; and then at last there is a Szuman, savant, of a clarity of vision, of a moral stability and fixed equilibrium that the whispering serpents at his ears can never cloud nor disturb.

Louise Llewellyn

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NEW AIR BASES IN THE PACIFIC.

Far out in the Pacific there is situated little Wilkes Island, uninhabited, lonely, sometimes washed over by the sea. By midsummer it will be a busy colony, an important port in America's pioneer trans-Pacific air line.

And other air bases are being strung out across the ocean will be the stopping points for great sky liners which late this summer will be roaring between California and Shanghai.

One hundred and fifty men sailed on March 27 to get these airports ready and to build their own self-supporting colonies. Romantic pioneering of sea and sky and land.

Mr. Junius Wood has gone out with this expedition for the N.A.A.A. and will radio frequent stories describing the life led, the obstacles met and overcome, the progress made by this bachelor band of Robinson Crusoes on their lonely islands.

Fears that a strike might paralyze Pacific Coast shipping stimulated loading of the *North Haven*, argosy ship of the Pan-American Airways into the Pacific. Extra gangs of stevedores were put on the job, and, by six o'clock Tuesday evening, the last of the cargo which had filled the big pier warehouse almost to its roof, ranging from toothpicks to tractors, Diesel engines, motor launches and long coesotted poles, had been stowed in the holds or securely lashed on deck. The ship awaited only the signal Wednesday to cast off its lines and clear.

The 15,000 ton freighter will carry 6,000 tons of cargo, aviation technicians and construction men, who are to locate air bases and colonize lonely Pacific islands for the long hops, which, for the first time, will permanently link North America and Asia by air. Like aviation, it has been a rush job from the first, only sixty-six days since the first assembling started on the project with its myriad little items.

Giant Planes

It is expected that the giant clipper planes will be flying this summer, though they will not carry passengers until the courses have been thoroughly tested. When that time comes — and even earlier for mail and express, Manila and South China, which are now three weeks from the United States, and, in the days of New England's proud clipper ships, were as many months, will be only three days away. Any delay for the plodding freighter, which is to do the ground work for all this, might set the first flights back for months.

Other obstacles must be overcome, some for technicians and engineers to solve and others, more ponderous, for statesmen to discuss. The little islands across the Pacific, itself vaster than the entire inhabited area of the globe, will be America's listening post to Asia. Clipper planes will travel back and forth on this new airway, carrying precious cargoes, observant passengers and cameras — and a single camera can rouse the patriotic fervour of a Japanese policeman or militarist.

Already, protests, though not diplomatically official, but by official, have been widely voiced in Japanese newspapers against the new Pacific commercial air service. Those who protest see the shadow of the American army and navy in the background, and insist that the undertaking is an invasion of Japan's domain in the Pacific — though that vast ocean is not yet claimed as a

The *Robotnik* announces that news from Geneva states that the Polish Government have communicated to the Secretary of the League of Nations their opinion that any intervention on the part of the League in the German rearmament question would be unwise. The *Robotnik* adds that this news seems almost fantastic.

Japanese lake — and the preliminary for a line of aerial defense and aggression in the Orient.

The entire course, to connect up with Sino-American aviation lines already existing in China, will be more than 8,500 miles long. Its first base will be in the Hawaiian Islands, some 2,409 miles from San Francisco. Then come the Midway Islands, 1,380 miles; Wake Islands, 1,242 miles; Guam, some 1,400; Manila, 1,500, and the China Coast, between 600 and 700. All, except the last, are possessions of the United States, some so small that few people know of their existence. Like the thrifty citizen who picks up pins which sometime may be useful, the American Navy, in years that are past, took possession, and now a use has been found for them.

Island Bases

Even with that, the Japanese will have more than mere words to back their protest. Hawaii is firmly anchored to the United States, and the Midway Group, lying on the International Dateline where the days change, already is occupied by men who operate the relay station of the American Commercial Pacific Cable Company. The American Airways will colonize another island in the group.

The Wake Group of three islands and Guam were first seized for the United States by the cruiser *Charleston*, during the Spanish-American War in 1898. The land area of the Wake Group is less than three square miles, though they surround a lagoon, 1 1/2 miles long, which is ideal for seaplanes. The airplane colony and equipment will be on Wilkes Island, 266 acres in extent.

Guam is held by the United States, under the jurisdiction of the Navy. Its inhabitants are Chamorros, with the exception of less than one hundred naval officers and men. The United States governs, educates and cares for them, but the island lies among the Japanese South Seas mandated islands from the League of Nations. With other powers repudiating the Treaty of Versailles, Japan, no longer a member of the League, will not create a precedent by ignoring the mandate and declaring the island territory hers. Guam, then and possibly even now, if mandate means area and not islands, will be like a man who has a house in the middle of another man's farm which he has difficulty in reaching without being shooed off as a trespasser.

The *North Haven* should reach Honolulu in ten days, stop a day or so and continue to Midway. After two days of unloading cargo and starting construction there, thirty-five construction men and ten technicians will be left behind and the ship will continue to Wake, where the process will be repeated. A smaller number of experts will be left at Guam, and the practically empty ship will continue to Manila, reload and return on the same route, leaving supplies for which shelters will then have been completed, and six men on Midway and seven on Wake, including a physician, as permanent residents, and reach San Francisco in July.

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Placards have been posted, calling for the celebration of a "Spring Festival." All inhabitants of Warsaw are urged to decorate balconies with flowers, and to place greenery in windows. The date on which the celebration is to culminate is April 15. The main feature will be tree-planting in various sections of the city by school children.

POLISH PRESS REVIEW

The semi-official *Gazeta Polska*, on the occasion of the end of the fiscal year, takes account of stock and surveys the economic struggles and accomplishments of the Government over this period. It sees Professor Kozłowski's administration as having been a continuation of the policy of adjustment and adaptation laid down by the two preceding cabinets of Walerj Slawek and Alexander Prystor.

The labours of Professor Kozłowski started from the same standpoint as did those of his two predecessors. Their premise was the conscious determination to keep two factors firm and unchanged: the budget for the national defence, and the value of the currency. All other factors, important as they might have been in their own right, were subordinated to these.

The *Gazeta Polska* outlines Professor Kozłowski's programme, having been an earnest attempt to lessen the disparity of price between farm products and manufactures. The lifting of farm prices by government intervention was to be merely a temporary expedient to alleviate the evil effects of the disparity. The real essential relief was to come from a decrease in the price of many factors and products which the government had already taken steps to induce by lowering the stiff prices of the various cartels, and monopolies, as well as by lowering the tariff and services on the debts of agriculture. At the same time the government, not being able to reduce the state taxes, would urge a reduction in municipal taxes and local insurance dues. Further Professor Kozłowski promised to do his utmost to provide foreign markets for Polish products by way of negotiations in order to preserve an active balance of trade.

Such was the programme, continues the *Gazeta Polska*. What were the results?

The main positions were defended. The currency is unshaken, the balance of trade and the budget deficit covered. Another year of storm has been sailed through without going off the chosen course.

This daily considers it premature to say whether or not this economic crisis has been passed, but limits itself to enumerating the steps taken towards that goal.

Thanks to the coal agreement reached by England and Poland, the Polish dumping is finished, and the price of coal in Poland has fallen, thus affording opportunity for other manufactures to compete directly or indirectly on equal to decrease likewise.

Relief for agriculture normalizing the problem of service on debts, together with the clauses for trade exchange in the recent Anglo-Polish trade agreement, will, it is said, guarantee the certainty of a stable market at least for some of its products.

And finally in the matter of tax burdens, the first introductory cut in social dues has been made; the question of back taxes may likewise be regarded as settled, and this indeed is a far-reaching factor in the problem of economic recovery.

"In spite of the tremendous difficulties, concludes the *Gazeta Polska*, 'Professor Kozłowski's administration has managed the defence along the economic front with great efficiency, and in several sectors has even passed from the defensive to the offensive.'"

The pro-Government *Kurjer Poranny*, after passing a glance over the armament programmes in the various countries of the world comes to the conclusion that in comparison with the feverish activity manifest everywhere, Poland is indeed an oasis of calm and peace. Quoting Mussolini on the purpose of the Stresa conferences, this daily sees Italy's attitude toward disarmament to be one of discarding the Disarmament Conference as perniciously utopian.

In this connection the author of the article takes a look at

the Disarmament Conference, begun, as is known, way back in the prehistorical mists of 1932. He calls attention to the files full of petitions signed by millions of people from all over the world submitted to the Conference in 1932, calling for lower war budgets, smaller standing armies, and the junking of existing war materials — hopes that once were high. The results thus far obtained have been less than nothing; the word decrease has long ago disappeared from the official title of "Conference for the Limitation and Decrease of Armaments."

We are now witnesses of an armament race. Apart from Germany's decision of March 16, France has doubled the length of military service required from her citizens and has violently increased her war budget; England is building up her air fleet in record time and even the idea of increasing her land forces; the United States are rushing through a programme of air and naval defence. Russia, says Kozłowski, has for instance, have increased the period of military service prescribed. Poland alone, who has not increased her armament programme, stands indeed a veritable oasis of calm and peace in the very heart of Europe.

As for the "limitation" of armaments, after Sir John Simon's visit in Berlin, both the British and the German Press emphasized the fact that the road to a limitation lies wide open. Sir Arthur Henderson has lately expressed the same view. The Disarmament Conference is still in session; some committee, or other is always at work discussing this or that problem. But hopes, according to the *Kurjer Poranny* are but so many straws; one significant detail, the fact of the American project for the control of armament production, is sufficient for a prognosis on the fate of like solutions.

The *Kurjer Poranny* asks if Mussolini, after all, is not right in his statement that nothing will come of the whole Disarmament Conference; but this daily feels sure, however, that the declaration of its complete failure will not come until after the elections in Great Britain. For the present, he says, it would be greatly injurious to the Conservatives, and a mighty weapon in the hands of the Labour Party in the coming elections.

The conservative pro-Government *Czas* summarizes the present political turmoil in Europe in an article called "A Review of the international Situation."

According to this daily, it is impossible as yet to define with any precision the results of the British visits to the four powers of Eastern and Central Europe; such a definition depends on the reactions of the interested nations to the experiences of Sir John Simon and Mr. Eden. Besides the elements reported directly by the press, the *Czas* observes, still another, heretofore, has been the shadowy background, but now after the Berlin and Moscow conferences, very prominent indeed:

The Russo-German antagonism has become the dominating tone in the concern of political moves now being taken by the two great neighbours of Poland. The very existence of this antagonism is, of course, no surprise; what is surprising, however, is its intensity.

Public opinion, according to the *Czas*, had fixed its attention so

strongly on Western Europe that it regarded this feeling as a literary relic of the *Drang nach Osten* period of National Socialism; but this reciprocal antipathy is not literature but an actual reality.

To be sure, the future is the future, but the past has proved that even most bitter adversaries are able to find a ground of understanding. We emphasize the weight of this "Russo-German antagonism" for the important reason that, unless it be taken seriously into account, the Western Powers will not be able to understand nor appreciate either Poland's position or her policy. If Mr. Eden took it as the criterion of his appraisal of Poland's arguments during the Warsaw conferences, and if the British Government takes it now, it will indeed be a great step forward, not only for Poland's political policy, but also toward the solution of existing international difficulties.

Poland, as *Czas* interprets it, has been given an earnestness of this understanding by the West. Laval to Warsaw. Much has been cleared up, many realities have been pricked, many realities have come out in the open since the late M. Barthou's visit. Mr. Laval has won more than a few political successes in the last year, has not allowed himself to be carried away by the empty cant of protocols. No one would be happier than Poland if once more he confirmed his reputation here of a sincere supporter of Franco-Polish cooperation.

The conferences in Stresa, set for April 11, will precede Minister Laval's visit, and are to be another step toward solving present international problems; one cannot, however, in the opinion of *Czas*, expect any "miracles." The object aimed at is capable of attainment; the adjustment by the members not only of their various views to one common denominator, but also a similar adjustment of their action. The second half of April therefore will be particularly significant for the international situation.

The *Czas* feels the question of motorization in Poland to be important enough to merit a constant hammering; for the times have gone when an appropriation of 100,000 zlotys for roads was sufficient to confirm the authorities in the consciousness of having done their duty. Official circles are now increasingly aware of the importance of this field of activity, as is shown by the various steps already taken toward motorization: an agreement with Fiat, the amendment to the Road Fund Bill, the newly created Road League, and the Anglo-Polish Trade Agreement.

A comparison with Germany's action in this field shows Poland's road and automobile situation to be almost catastrophic; Germany plans 7,000 kilometres of new super-highways, to be built at a cost of 450 million marks; Germany registered 45,000 new cars in 1932, 93,000 in 1933, and 83,000 in the first half of 1934.

Nor is this daily satisfied with the hopes held out for this cause by the new Anglo-Polish Trade Agreement.

This is not an epochal moment in the history of our civilization — the democratization. The privileges granted to the small English automobiles, Austin type, ill adapted really to our Polish conditions, have met little change in the present status quo.

This picture of a prosperous and happy future is at present, however, catalogued among Polish fairy tales. Why is it not a reality as in other great powers of Europe?

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	High	Low	High	Low	Mar. 27	Apr. 3
BONDS						
	(in percentage of par)					
Stabilization 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1924	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	71.00
Conversion 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1927	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	68.75
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	76.50
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	51.25
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	38.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	60.75
SHARES						
	(in zlotys per share)					
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	88.50
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	49.00
Lilpop, Ran & 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
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	—

THE ROYAL JUBILEE

On May 15, five Princes of the House of Windsor are to attend a banquet at Vintners' Hall, headquarters of the Company which for many hundreds of years has rejoiced in the name of "Ye Antient Mysterie of Vintners of ye City of London." The guests are the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Gloucester and Kent, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, and their visit will commemorate the "Feast of the Five Kings" given in 1363 by Sir Henry Picard, Master of the Company, when Edward III, of England, David of Scotland, John of France, Waldemar III, of Denmark, and Amadeus VI, of Cyprus were the guests.

On May 15 there will be about fifty guests, all men, and, as in 1363, there will be five cheers, one for each Prince, while the ancient custom of the presentation of cygnets to the Master (the Earl of Athlone) by the Swan Warden will be observed with its age-long wealth of ceremonial.

The swans that frequent the upper reaches of the Thames are owned in part by the Vintners, the two other owners being the King, who is "seigneur of the Swans," and the Dyers' Company. The ceremony of presentation begins in the middle of dinner when the guests hear distant music. Then the doors are flung open and quaintly-garbed bandsmen playing reed instruments march in, followed by the Company's swan herdsman and the two assistant herdsman, six swan uppers in jerseys and white ducks, the Beadle, the Stavesman, and, finally, accompanied by his standard bearer and two cooks bearing the roast cygnets on high, the Swan Warden crowned in Tudor clothes.

The Swan Warden seeks the acceptance of the Master of the roast cygnets and the Master replies, "Let them be served, Mr. Swan."

There were Vintners of London organised as a corporate body in 1205, and it is probable that the foundation date of the Guild was at least a century earlier. But it was not until 1363 when the Feast of the Five Kings was held that Edward III. granted to the Mystery of Vintners, by Patent, the exclusive privilege in London of trading for wines in Gascony.

The Royal sisters who helped their mother, Queen Victoria, entertain her guests at Buckingham Palace during the Jubilees of 1887 and 1897, are now preparing to take part in the third Royal Jubilee they have known.

They are Princess Louise, who is 87, and Princess Beatrice, who is nine years younger. The former, who lives at Kensington Palace, is facing a round of public duties that compares with those of the younger members of the Royal Family. She is in great demand at children's functions, and, at the Queen's special wish she hopes to be present at one of the Jubilee Courts. If she does so, she will wear her emerald set, comprising tiara, necklace and other ornaments, which appeared at many functions of the Victorian Court.

The King's ballroom, where two State balls are to be given during the Jubilee celebration, is on the Buckingham Palace side of the Palace and can be seen from the pavement. It is easily the largest private ballroom in London and has one of the best floors.

The first of the two balls will probably be the mainly official, consisting of parliamentary, Civil Service and diplomatic circles.

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American Cookery

Fried Chicken—Southern Style
Chickens for frying should weigh from two and one-half to three pounds. The chicken should be first disjointed by cutting through the skin and meat, bending back the joints and snapping them. Do not chop through the bones.

Roll the pieces of chicken in flour seasoned with salt and pepper. Heat one-half cup of fat in a frying pan and place the chicken in it. Brown the pieces quickly on both sides, then reduce the heat. Cover the frying pan tightly and cook slowly until tender, which will take about thirty minutes.

To make the gravy:
Remove the chicken and if there is too much fat in the pan, pour off the surplus, leaving two tablespoonsful; add two tablespoons of flour, blend well and stir until brown. Add one cup of water and boil until smooth. Season to taste.

Dr. Henryk Gruber, President of the Postal Savings, of Warsaw, now in New York, was guest of honour at a luncheon given by Mr. R. P. Zółtowski, financial counsellor to the Polish Embassy. Among the forty guests present were the Presidents of the following banking institutions: National City, Chase National, Bankers' Trust, Guaranty Trust, and Irving Trust.

Copenhagen

This summer the Danish Government is to issue a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the publication just a hundred years ago of Hans Anderson's first book of Fairy Tales. Anderson considered himself a great playwright and novelist but had no opinion of the Tales and Denmark was almost the last country in the world to recognise the genius of her great fabulist. It was Charles Dickens who quickly perceived the merits of the fairy tales and after Anderson's visit to the English novelist at Gad's Hill their European fame spread like wildfire.

DIPLOMATIQUE

The President of the Republic and Madame Mościcka gave a luncheon on Wednesday, and Minister and Madame Beck a dinner on Thursday in honour of the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche, who are leaving soon for Brussels.

Madame Laroche held a reception on Wednesday. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and many others were present.

The Turkish Ambassador and Madame Ferit entertained at dinner on Tuesday in honour of the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche.

The Italian Ambassador and Madame Bastianini gave a dinner in honour of General Grazioli on Thursday.

The Greek Minister and Madame Politis gave a farewell dinner for the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche on Monday.

Among the guests were the Italian Ambassador and Madame Bastianini, the Yugo-Slavian Minister and Madame Lazarevitch, Count and Countess Romer, Count and Countess Komorowski, Count Potocki, Captain and Madame Arzur, Madame Jurjewicz, Madame Fraghia, the Argentine Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Caballero, Count de Lagarde.

The Hungarian Minister and Madame Matuska gave a farewell dinner for the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche. Among the guests were the Italian Ambassador and Madame Bastianini, the German Ambassador and Madame von Moltke, the Chinese Minister and Madame Chang, the Netherland Minister and Madame Carsten, the Yugo-Slavian Minister and Madame Lazarevitch, Count Szebnek, Count and Countess Romer, Count Roman Ryszczewski, M. and Mme. Perez Caballero y Molto, M. Bressy, M. Colot.

The Swedish Minister is leaving Warsaw for a short visit to Stockholm.

The German Military Attaché and Madame Schindler entertained at luncheon on Tuesday.

The British Military Attaché and Mrs. Connal-Rowan left Warsaw Sunday for a holiday on the Riviera.

The Chinese Legation will be moved from Ujazdowska to the Lubomirski Palace, Wiejska 10 on April 15.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McFaddin left Warsaw Monday for a short holiday in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Caird entertained at dinner on Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. Heller, Mr. and Mrs. A. Thompson, Mr. S. Kägström, and Mr. John Wharry.

Mr. and Mr. Alfred Lewandowski entertained at tea Sunday in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McFaddin.

The Warsaw Golf Club held a meeting on Friday and presented a farewell gift to the French Ambassador who was made a member for life. Mr. Bryce Clarke was elected as the new president.

The Thursday Bridge Club resumed its sessions this week at the home of Mrs. N. C. Ditleff.

We wish to correct an item in last week's column. Mrs. L. G. Thornton left for London last week. Mr. Thornton left this week.

FASHION NOTES

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The first Courts here proved that the 1935 débutante prefers colours to the traditional white for her Court gown. Pale pink and a great range of blues are first favourites. Both colours go well with the silver touches introduced in so many gowns, especially taffeta and moiré. Chiffon seems to have given way to lace.

One frock worn at the first Court was made of pale green lace, slightly stiffened. The very full skirt and short, demure corsage were placed over a green crepe underdress, while a green sash outlined the waist, into which was tucked a big bunch of lilies of the valley.

Tiaras are being worn again at Court, though they are being made or re-modelled in lighter styles to suit the sleek coiffure of to-day. The tiara of 1935 is only about an inch deep. Instead of circling to the back, it is worn upright, halo fashion, from the top of the head to the ears. Often it is little more than a bandeau, and diamonds are the favourite stones. Some tiaras are detachable and can be separated into a brooch and two bracelets. Designs are copied from Chinese and Persian carpets and tapestries; or one can have a "snake" tiara—a narrow bandeau which curls round the ears in an Eastern snake design.

Black with touches of coral red may be seen on many of the new frocks. One smart outfit is leaf green from head to foot, with the sleeves of the gown continued into gloves, so that the wearer appears to be poured into the outfit.

The big lingerie bow in fine white cambric, with exquisite stitchery, is chic and charming.

The modern dining table is set with a centerpiece of black marble or glass into which are sunk small baths for the short-stemmed flowers; lengths of glass are used for the cutlery on either side of the plate, receptacles for the wine-glasses being specially cut into the slab as well as a space for the individual glass butter dish.

Cocktail and sherry parties are losing their popularity, and tea, coffee and chocolate are being served instead at an hour between the pre-war tea party and the post-war cocktail party. Many of the 1935 débutantes do not drink cocktails.

Lady Portarlington has introduced novelties reminiscent of North Country high teas at recent tea-parties. These include unusual little English and French cheeses which are eaten with brown bread-and-butter and green salads. Home-made potted meats and pastes are eaten with griddle cakes and piping hot wheaten scones. American delicacies such as buckwheat cakes and cornmeal pancakes are also in favour at these meals which are sometimes taken instead of dinner and are followed by an after-theatre supper.

Adrian of Hollywood tells us that both negligees and hostess gowns will be smartest in metal cloths of various weaves, with the lines stressing the ever popular tailored effects. Other new summer frocks will be created along Grecian lines, with little or no trimming. The belts will be of medium width, with elaborate jeweled clasps fastening them at a rather high waistline.

Announcement

The British Passport Control Office has been transferred from Czackiego 6 to Aleja Ujazdowska 18 m. 4.

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CROSS WORD PUZZLE

HINTS ON POLISH

The sound *ż* may be spelled in two ways: either *ż* or *rz* (digraph). It would be too confusing to explain why certain words should be spelled *ż* and others *rz* — for example, *żaba*, *rzeka*, as some words would have to be traced back to other Slavic languages. To avoid mistakes it is necessary to remember their spelling when first learned.

The same applies to the sound *h* which may be expressed by single *h* or by *ch*. Words of Polish origin are usually spelled *ch* — for example, *chata*, *chrzan*, *chory*, *chleb*, whereas those borrowed from foreign languages are spelled either *ch* or *h* according to their spelling in the respective language, for example: *echo*, *cholera*, *honor*, *bohater*, *herbata*.

Toward the end of the past year the Polish Academy of Science at Kraków started the simplification and unification of Polish orthography. We believe that the foregoing hints on spelling will suffice until the decisions of the Academy are made known.

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

W dniu 26 marca Polska Akademia Literatury zgromadziła się w celu uczczenia setnej rocznicy śmierci Muzycygo Mochackiego, sławnego patriarchy, polityka i pisarza z czasów powstania 1831 r., a powtórze w celu wręczenia doręcznej nagrody udzielonej przez Akademię młodym pisarzom, która w tym roku przypadła w udziale p. Jalu Kurkowi.

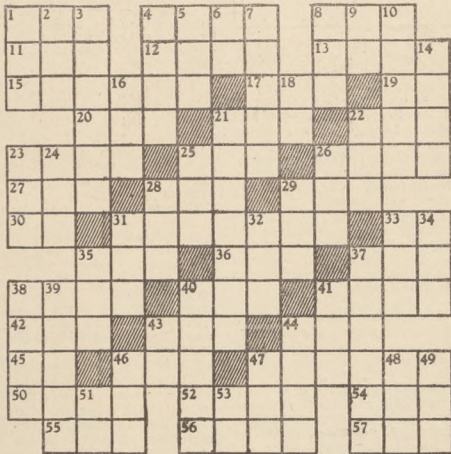
Below is this week's passage for translation:

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.

Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Address and Performances	Film Currently Showing	Comment
Atlantic Chmielna 33 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Wonder Bar Dolores del Rio — Kay Francis Al Jolson American Production Fourth Week	Musical Good
Apollo Marszałkowska 106 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Veronica Frances Gaal Australian Production Fifth Week	Good
Capitol Marszałkowska 125 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	"Bright Eyes" Shirley Temple American Production	Child Star Sentimental
Casino Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	For Thee I Sing Jan Kiepura — Martha Eggerth British Gaumont Production Eighth Week	Musical Good
Europa Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	The Painted Veil Greta Garbo American Production Fifth Week	Very good
Filharmonja Jasna 5 Perf. 6. 8. 10. Closed on Fridays	Beginning Sunday: Golgotha French Production First Week	
Majestic Nowy Świat 43 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	I Am a Fugitive Paul Muni American Production Fifth Week	Average
Pan Nowy Świat 40 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Beginning Monday: Babes in Toyland Laurel and Hardy American Production First Week	Comedy
Rialto Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Forsaking All Others Joan Crawford, Clark Gable, Robert Montgomery American Production First Week	
Stylowy Marszałkowska 112 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	The Merry Widow Jeannette MacDonald — Maurice Chevalier American Production Seventh Week	Musical Comedy Very Good
Światowid Marszałkowska 111 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Little Women Katherine Hepburn American Production First Week	Adapted from the book by Louise Alcott Excellent



HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- 1—Obese
- 4—Greek letter
- 8—Seed container
- 11—To be indebted to
- 12—Was accustomed
- 13—Poetic: after awhile
- 15—Knots in trees
- 17—Lubricant
- 19—Pronoun
- 20—Convulsive spasm
- 21—Skill
- 22—To decay
- 23—Rhymer
- 25—A number
- 26—Role
- 27—To unite
- 28—Small load
- 29—Part of face
- 30—Old pronoun
- 31—Fully developed
- 33—Alongside
- 35—Obstruction
- 36—Parcel of land
- 37—Falsehood
- 38—Servant
- 40—To run about
- 41—Brick carriers
- 42—Sea eagle
- 43—To prohibit
- 44—To permit
- 45—Impossible of development
- 46—To write
- 47—Outcast
- 50—Large volume
- 52—Happy
- 54—Metaliferous rock
- 55—Seine
- 56—Drunkards
- 57—Modern

- 1—Mist
- 2—Bead of grain
- 3—Plagued
- 4—Underground part of plant
- 5—A worm
- 6—Symbol for tellurium
- 7—To worship
- 8—Clum
- 9—Upon
- 10—Widow's portion
- 14—Salmander-like amphibian
- 16—To decay
- 18—Pronoun
- 21—Sharp-cornered
- 22—Beast's foot
- 23—To recompense
- 24—Poem
- 25—A grain
- 26—Cushion
- 28—A preserve
- 29—Black mineral
- 31—Insane
- 32—Pole
- 33—To offer
- 34—Affirmative
- 35—Noise
- 37—Healing ointment
- 38—Food
- 39—Crime of setting fire
- 40—Groups
- 41—Feminine pronoun
- 43—Exist
- 44—Boys
- 46—To fondle
- 47—To stroke
- 48—Part of "to be"
- 49—To cut
- 51—Pronoun
- 53—Behold

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

RESORTS TO SQUEEZE

When the average player finds himself in a contract in which he can afford to lose only four tricks and there are five seemingly sure losers in the hand he usually resorts to squeezing tactics. The squeeze may be absolutely impossible of development on the particular holdings, but a great many players will blissfully run through their high cards and then their trump suit, hoping one of the opponents will discard the wrong card.

North, Dealer
East and West vulnerable
North and South on game

- ♠ A K 8 5
- ♥ 10 7 4 3
- ♦ A 7 4
- ♣ J 5
- ♠ Q 10 6 3
- ♥ 9 5
- ♦ Q 10 9 5
- ♣ K 9 7

- ♠ 9 4 2
- ♥ A J 8 6 2
- ♦ 8 2
- ♣ Q 10 8

The bidding: (Figure after bids refers to numbered explanatory paragraph.)
North East South West
1♣ Pass Pass Pass
3♣ Pass Pass Pass

—South, despite his meager holdings is justified in showing his suit even at the level of two-odd, since it is a major. With reversed heart and diamond holdings, for example, the best response on this hand would be one trump.

The Play

The West hand obviously contains no good lead. West finally decided upon the club Ace. East played the seven, and South false-carded with the ten. The defense continued with another club and after East's King won, the latter player shifted to diamonds. My partner won with the Ace and immediately played the Ace and another trump. West won with the King, cashed the diamond trick and exited another diamond. My partner then staged his squeezing act. He ran all of his trumps but of course had to give East a spade trick at the end.

South should have made his contract in the following very simple manner: After East wins with the club King and shifts to a diamond, dummy should win the Ace and immediately return another diamond. The defense will win and now can exit with either a club or another diamond. Whichever they do, South regains the lead, cashes his Ace and King of spades, trumps dummy's last diamond in his own hand, and cashes his good club. Now the Ace of hearts is led, followed by another heart. Poor West is forced to win—and he cannot exit since he originally held the King-Queen blank. Not having a spade to lead West must play either a diamond or a club, which will enable the declarer to ruff in dummy and discard his losing spade in his own hand, thus fulfilling his contract of three-odd.

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Answer to last week's puzzle



The prize for the best book or article in French on Poland offered by the Society of Friends of Poland was won by M. Piotr Francastel for his book "La Pologne Pittoresque." M. Francastel is a professor of the French Institute in Warsaw.

The unemployment figures continue to decrease. The figures released this week show 502,515 out of work, or a decrease of 5,512.

The Board of the Anglo-Polish Bank has called a special meeting of the shareholders for April 30. The purpose of the meeting is to approve the merger of the Anglo-Polish Bank with the Bank Handlowy.

Classified Advertisements

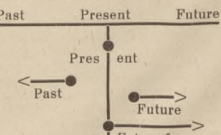
Radio expert Marcinowski, Nowogrodzka 36 (9-75-01) repairs all makes of radio-gramophones.

If you wish to improve your English ring: — 959-07 or call personally Zorawia 40/9.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

Answers to Correspondents:

- "Hint" in Polish is "wskaźówka."
- An exception to the rule regarding the use of "the" before proper nouns is the definite article is used before names of rivers, mountains, seas and certain geographical names, such as, the Crimea, the Sudan, etc.
- So many requests asking that tenses of verbs be explained have been received that we shall begin, this week, a diagrammatic form explaining them.



Examples:

Present: I write my lesson in English; I eat my dinner; I go out.
Past: Yesterday I wrote my English lesson; I ate my dinner; I went out.
Future: I shall write my lesson; I shall eat my dinner; I shall go out.

The arrow marked "future form" is a form that is peculiar to English. The grammatical form is the present tense, while, by the use of an adverb, or some other word or phrase, the action is placed in the future.

Examples:
Future form: Tomorrow, I have my lesson. In a few days I go to London.
Next week we shall continue filling out this diagram. We invite questions on points that are not clear.

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

Political circles here and the local Press, as well as information obtained from London and Warsaw and editorial comments, all tend to create an opinion that Poland will not join the Eastern Pact, at least not in its present form. This makes it possible to read between the lines that Poland's accession to the Pact is not improbable, but only on condition that the Pact be thoroughly modified.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation.

Wczoraj wieczorem przybyła do Krakowa wyuczka studentów angielskich w liczbie około 30 osób, zorganizowana przez Akademicką Ligę Związku Międzynarodowego. Goście tuż udadzą się do Zakopanego celem odbycia 2-tygodniowego kursu narciarskiego na Hall Gąsienicowej. Pod koniec bieżącego tygodnia przybędzie do Krakowa wyuczka belgijska w liczbie 150 osób złożona z przedstawicieli pracy i wylubnych osobistości Belgii.