

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY

APRIL 26

1935

## A MODEST PROPOSAL

A snare and a delusion is the now prevalent conviction that the welfare of a nation, whether economic or political, is to be guarded by treaties, pacts, or understandings. This lesson is so plainly taught by the post-war years, and should have been so well learned, that new proposals and new ideas for new treaties should be more amusing than anything else.

That the makers of pacts are sometimes doubtful as to the strength of the bonds they have created is shown by the number of times during the past decade they have affirmed and reaffirmed Locarno. The Versailles Treaty is being rapidly shorn of its clauses, and, in the Far East, the open door of China seems only large enough for Japan to slip through.

That which may be said of political treaties is even more applicable to treaties of commerce with this added, that the average politician usually concludes a commercial agreement that is a thing of wonder to the business man with its clauses, provisos, restrictions, and quotas. At present, in fact, international commerce is carried on in spite of treaties rather than by their help.

It is surprising, therefore, to find the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce advocating a new trade agreement with the United States which will "materially contribute towards removing the difficulties that now hamper the development of Polish-American trade." The main difficulty is not that the present agreement is insufficient, the difficulty does not lie with the Polish system of quota and compensation, irksome as this may be, and the insufficiency of the one and the irksomeness of the other are not going to be eliminated by any newly fashioned document that business conditions may out-date before ratification.

Emerson's remark about the mousetrap still holds good. Polish trade with the United States depends on one factor, and on one only. If Poland can produce raw materials or manufactured articles that can compete in quality and price with goods from any other nation on the American market, then the success of Polish-American trade is assured. For the American market, despite the high tariffs, is free, open, and unlimited, taking no account of countries of origin, demanding no compensation, imposing no quotas.

Here is certainly a problem of intense interest, demanding the utmost in thought and ingenuity for its solution, and the solution depends on the future not only trade with the United States but also with other countries. For unless Poland produces as cheaply as other countries then there is no trade, but only dumping and subsidized export.

If some organization wishes to further good commercial



BOXER

— OLGA NIEWSKA

## PUBLIC DEBT OF POLAND

As of January 1, 1935, the total public debt of the Polish Government amounted to an equivalent of zł. 4,692,000,000, of which the external debt is, at the current rates of exchange, zł. 3,346,000,000 and the internal zł. 1,346,000,000.

As compared with a year ago, the external debt has decreased by about 200,000,000 zlotys principally on account of further depreciation of various foreign currencies. In addition, it has to be kept in mind that the total amount of the external debt includes also the so called Interallied Debts, for example \$1,089,000 owed to the United States of America, payments on which have been suspended by Poland as well as by other debtor countries pending an international agreement. It is only reasonable to expect that, in the future, such debt will be scaled down considerably by mutual consent, thus further decreasing the Polish debt burden. Moreover the 7% Stabilization Loan of 1927 in dollars, outstanding in the amount of \$ 390,000,000 and included in the above total, has been converted at the old parity of the U. S. dollar.

During the same period (January 1, 1934—January 1, 1935) the internal debt of the Government increased by almost 587,000,000 zlotys, or say 78%. This was brought about, in the first place, by the National Loan of 1934, floated in the amount of 350,000,000 zlotys, and, secondly, by the increase in the Treasury Bonds outstanding of 35,000,000 zlotys. The balance of the increase is represented by 5½% Building Loan issue of 35,000,000 zlotys, and by an increase in the indebtedness to the Postal Savings Bank on account of the conversion of deposits, and to the National Economic Bank on account of the Ulen loan payments.

Despite such an increase, it must be kept in mind that the total internal debt is still relatively low as compared with the external. Moreover, the total per capita indebtedness continues to be one of the lowest on the Continent, although, on the other hand, the national per capita income has likewise to be considered in the same brackets.

As compared, however, with the tremendous increase of public debt in other countries in recent years, Polish debt increase is still a moderate one. It has been necessitated by the budget deficiencies brought about in turn by the prolonged depression and special measures applied to a relief of agricultural indebtedness and to unemployment relief.

Despite severe cuts in the budgets of the last few years in line with the deflationary policy adhered to by Poland, a limit of such economy has been already reached, so much more so in that the national defence expenses cannot be conveniently scaled down in view of the

## NEW LIGHT ON TRADE BARRIERS

relations between Poland and other countries it should first recommend or itself conduct a thorough survey of Poland's export potentialities. This survey should not be veiled in "maybe" and "perhaps," but should definitely say, "This is the price of x in Gdynia, ready for shipment, and x may be sold in such and such a country at this price."

If the price be too high, then even a child knows that x cannot be sold, and the problem is then one for the manufacturer, and if he cannot solve the equation, then nothing can be done, and a trade treaty is no *deus ex machina*.

If, however, this be too menial a task, and talk about treaties must be, then resolutions urging the abrogation of existing agreements is recommended with the view of, in some golden future, allowing the business men of different countries to conduct their affairs with one another with a minimum of political interference.

The problem of trade barriers and controls has been the subject of many books and articles during recent years, with practically universal recognition that the steady diminution in the volume of world trade has been intensified rather than relieved by most measures in this field designed to promote exports, protect trade balances or direct foreign trade into channels believed to be most in the interest of the country devising the control. Mr. Baldwin's recent statement that the British quota system had been disappointing in practice and Dr. Schacht's admission that Germany's clearing agreements had failed to produce the results expected of them indicate that opinion in other countries is now disposed to share the conviction of the Government of the United States that means must be found to break the jam in world trade,

and that the most imperative action is required in the liberalization of trade barriers.

Perhaps the most important and illuminating recent study of the nature and effects of these barriers is that by Mr. Henry Chalmers, Chief of the Division of Foreign Tariffs of the United States Department of Commerce, recently published in Washington. Mr. Chalmers believes that, although the structure of international trade controls and barriers has changed considerably during the last year, they remained at the end of 1934 practically as restrictive as at the end of the previous year, and in Continental Europe became even more complicated. Although there has been encouraging economic recovery in some countries it has lagged, chiefly, thinks Mr. Chalmers, because of "the absence as yet

(Continued on page 2 col. 2.)

prevailing international situation. It became, therefore, an absolute necessity on the part of the Government to call upon the increasing savings of the population in order to carry the heavy load of the Government's obligations, particularly in so far as they were concerned with the public work programme.

The 3% Premium Loan now being floated in the approximate amount of 150,000,000 zlotys constitutes one more step in the same direction, although its utilization, unlike the National Loan of 1934, will rest entirely without the frame of the ordinary budget.

In this connection, it is interesting to notice that, during a period of the last few years, a tremendous process of accumulation of savings of the population has been going on. As expressed, for example, by the savings deposits and checking accounts in the Postal Savings Bank and municipal banks and credit co-operatives — such savings reached, as of the end of September 1934, an amount of 1,700,000,000 zlotys, as compared with 935,000,000 zlotys in December, 1928, indicating an increase of 765,000,000 zlotys. During the same period the investment market in Poland has been badly neglected.

It is, therefore, by all means desirable that a part of the accumulation of capital should be directed into the channels of the securities market, on which, as elsewhere at the present time, Government securities are of a paramount importance. In all branches of the Polish economic life it is long term money and not short term that is badly needed.

— A. B.

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs will soon begin installing letter boxes in many villages hitherto lacking these. About 5250 have been ordered. The headman of the village is to be empowered to collect mail.

Of the total of 4,592 ships entering Gdynia harbour in 1934, 1,312 flew the Swedish flag, 213 were of British registry, while only 79 were of United States registry.

This year Poland is to be host to several international conferences. On May 14 an international Tourists' Conference will begin in Kraków to be attended by more than one hundred delegates from over thirty countries.

From June 2 to 16 Warsaw will have the congress of the International Railway Union. Several other meetings are projected for the late summer and early autumn.

The Polish port of Gdynia has now forty-seven regular lines connecting it with nearly all countries overseas.

On Polish steamship lines 15,369 passengers have left for Palestine during the year 1934, and 5,000 returned by the same ships.

The Ministry of Justice has published a list of Bills and Government regulations which have become inoperative because of subsequent new legislation. This list contains fifty-seven Bills which have been in force at one time or other during the past ten years.

## NEW LIGHT

(Continued from page 1 col. 4.)

of any material change from the spirit of intense nationalism that has become accentuated during the depression."

Exchange clearing and trade compensation agreements have too often set quantitative limits and conditions on the total volume of imports into both countries. Trade agreements have also in many instances been based on the assumption that the value of the trade between each pair of countries should balance or be adjusted until it does balance.

The most striking result of this attitude has been the steady diminution in the volume of trade, a large proportion of which cannot be brought within the bounds of such agreements because the products and commodities of a given pair of countries are not naturally complementary and depend for markets upon a triangular or even wider basis of exchange.

Although international trade in the pre-depression period had many artificial and dangerous characteristics which should be avoided so far as possible in efforts to restore the volume of world trade, the most competent observers appear to agree, with emphasis, that it is vitally necessary to restore what Mr. Chalmers calls the "huge aggregate pool of world commerce, the benefits of which flowed back to all contributing countries, irrespective of the variations in the currents between individual countries."

The effects of the trade control measures taken in Continental Europe, Latin America and the British Empire are reviewed in detail in this unusually comprehensive article, which also summarizes the purpose and character of the reciprocal trade agreements concluded between the United States and Cuba, Brazil, Belgium and Haiti, and under negotiation with more than a dozen other countries.

So far as the foreign trade of the United States is concerned it is increasingly recognized there that the traditional large surplus of exports is no longer either possible or desirable. The transition to a permanent surplus of imports is difficult and will perhaps be slow, but it has at least begun. The liberal leadership of Secretaries Hull, Roper and Wallace, and their uncompromising insistence that the American people must recognize the realities of world trade, particularly in relation to national economic recovery, are a gratifying evidence that Washington is now content merely to view with alarm, as Mr. Chalmers frankly does, but that it is also a source of encouragement to all countries in their efforts to restore world trade.

The Government Export Institute is organizing a Polish Section at the International Fair to be held in Budapest during the first fortnight in May. A special excursion is also contemplated for those merchants wishing to attend.

The last day of April is the final date for the payment of the first quarter's taxes on apartments. In spite of the fact that the notices have been sent out covering the whole year, this tax is payable quarterly as heretofore.

Polish vessels, in 1934, carried 713,099 tons of goods of which 546,754 was coal.

# NEWS IN BRIEF

In the whole of Poland there are, at present, 27,780 grammar schools which 4,654,796 students attend. Teaching them are 81,944 school teachers. There are 26,365 higher schools frequented by 4,514,751 pupils. Teachers number 74,383. Private schools are 1,421 in number, employing 7,561 teachers, and having 140,045 pupils.

Ewa Turska-Bandrowska sang in Chicago last week before an enthusiastic audience at the Studebaker Theatre. Before the concert she was guest of honour at a dinner given by various Polish clubs and societies. Dr. Gawroński, Polish Consul-General in Chicago, acted as toastmaster.

Three days of tennis, All-England versus Legja, ushered in the tennis season last week, Legja winning five matches to four with the tenth match uncompleted because of darkness.

As expected, Hebda won both his singles matches against Avory and Peters, while, just as unexpectedly, Tloczynski lost to both Tarłowski, greatly improved, had little trouble against Tinkler and Freshwater, last week.

Hebda and Tloczynski played excellently against Avory and Peters in doubles, and not so well against Tinkler and Freshwater, the last match, however, not being finished.

Bratek and Tarłowski, playing as second doubles team for Poland, had no success against Tinkler and Freshwater, and good luck against the second English pair when they forced the match to three sets.

Today Legja begins a match with Rot-Weiss in Berlin

It is reported that a sound film based on the life of Adam Mickiewicz is being contemplated by a Soviet Company. One of the most dramatic episodes, against the background of the poet's relations with Countess Sobanska, is the moment in which he discovers that she is a confidante of the Tsarist Government. His death in Constantinople is to be explained as if he had been poisoned by an agent of the Russian Government. These versions are based on documents found recently in Leningrad.

On Sunday, April 28, at Królewka 23, a evening devoted to Esperanto has been organized by the Warsaw Esperanto Club, in memory of Dr. Zamenhof, inventor of this language.

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Dr. Z. Nowakowski and Madame A. Gruszecka-Nitachowa, the well-known writers and *feuilletonists*, were unanimously chosen for the Kraków Literary Prize of the year. The laureates have offered the city dedicated copies of the works on which the prize was given, and with these as a beginning, a special library will be started of the works of laureates who have received prizes from the City of Kraków.

The National Museum in Warsaw has added to its collection a number of works of art of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, including paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens, David Teniers, Tintoretto, and others.

The International Fur Fair, of raw and dressed furs, will be held in Wilno this year, from June 12 to 27.

The *Dar Pomorza*, training ship of the Polish Navy, has reached Singapore on its round the world cruise.

At the end of this month a new service will be inaugurated connecting Polish ports with Ostend and Le Havre.

A symphony orchestra, composed chiefly of out-of-work musicians, will give concerts this summer in various sections of Warsaw, according to plans announced by the Ministry of Education. Wiktoria Labuński, well known concert pianist, has consented to act as director.

Mei Lan-fang, one of the best known Chinese actors, was in Warsaw this week. Desiring to make contacts with artistic circles here, he came from Moscow where his troupe have been giving performances. A performance, planned for Warsaw, fell through, as his troupe had to return to China.

The S. S. *Poznan* has returned to its home port, Gdynia, after an absence of several months to ports on the West Coast of Africa, and India. The entire cargo of Polish goods was sold and the ship brought back a cargo of cocoa beans and other tropical produce.

In addition to the three thousand trees which will be planted in Warsaw and outskirts, a thousand trees will be planted in the city squares and parks. About the twentieth of May the city high standards will have attached to them baskets of greenery and flowers; city buildings and schools will be furnished with window boxes of flowers; and strips of lawn will be put in at various points on Aleja Ujazdowska, at Żoliborz, Wilno Place, and elsewhere in the city.

The colour of the State Railway carriages will be changed from the present olive green, and a twelve months experiment will be made on the Warsaw-Poznan Line with blue, green and gray paint to determine which colour will be most suitable. Around the top of cars, just below the roof, there will be painted an orange-coloured band on the first and second class sections of the carriages.

On Tuesday evening at seventieth Professor Ignace Mościcki, President of the Republic, signed the new Constitution, and on Wednesday it was published in the *Journal of Laws*, thereby promulgating it. With this, the extraordinary powers conferred on the President by the last Sejm, expired.

At eight in the evening the President was host at a dinner given in honour of the makers of the Constitution, while at ten a reception was attended by over two thousand persons.

Polish coal exports reached 68,773 tons in March. The total value was 10,360,000 zlotys.

Wood exports in March showed an increase over February figures of nearly one million zlotys in value.

The number of registered unemployed, according to figures for the week ending April 20, is 488,319, a decrease of 7,558.

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs have announced that, until further notice, they will accept no money orders nor make any telegraphic transfers of money between Poland and the Duchy of Luxembourg. This action has been taken because of devaluation in the Belgian currency.

The Polish Touring Club has issued its annual map of automobile roads throughout Poland, classifying them according to their condition. The map is on the scale of 1:1,000,000, is printed in three colours, and should be helpful to automobilists and motorcyclists.

Regulations issued by the Ministry of Communications will force taxicab owners to insure themselves against damages to a third party. Policies paying 10,000 zlotys for damages to one person, 30,000 zlotys for injuries to more than one, and 2,000 zlotys for eventual property damage must be taken out.

Better communication between Warsaw and Milanówek, popular summer resort, is assured if plans to extend the electric railway now running only to Podkowa Leśna are realized. The cost of such an extension would be small as compared to the value of the project.

The Zoological Gardens in Warsaw were visited by 5,351 persons during the Easter holidays.

The Polish tennis star, Jędrzejowska, playing with the Australian, Hopman, won the mixed doubles in Rome against the English pair, Hughes-Dearn.

The formal opening of the Polish Pavilion at the Brussels Exhibition will be preceded by a concert by Jan Kiepura in the Concert Hall in Brussels, which will be attended by the King and Queen of Belgium.

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# AIR ROUTE COLONISTS

By Junius B. Wood

The writer of this dispatch, widely known traveller, writer and foreign correspondent is with the colonizing expedition which will establish on lonely Pacific islands the pioneer airline linking America and Asia. The *North Haven* is the steamship carrying the colonizers to their stations. Throughout the expeditions frequent dispatches from Mr. Wood will appear here.

Aboard *N.S. North Haven*, April 2. Naming a city which will be the metropolis of a sea area of more than a million square miles will be one of the responsibilities if not diversions, of the Pan-American Airways Expedition now steaming across the Pacific to establish bases for the coming clipper plane service between the United States and China.

"Paaville," from the initials of the company founding the city, was the first name suggested by the airline colonists aboard the *North Haven*, the ship carrying the expedition. Other suggestions are invited not only on shipboard but from continental United States.

This newest name to be added to the roster of American cities will be on the Wake Island group hitherto inhabited only by birds and crabs, except for an occasional Japanese fisherman or a ship of the American Navy making its annual call for a few hours to refill the island's water tank for possible use of shipwrecked sailors.

The new settlement in the Midway islands must also have a name, but as these islands have been occupied since 1903 by a relay man of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co., the latter will be consulted before a name is permanently adopted. Impromptu suggestions aboard ship for that city's name included "Roosevelt" and "Farleytown."

## New City

Though the new city on Wake Island will be a miniature city, it will have smooth, tree-lined boulevards. It will be without automobiles, but it will have the most modern conveniences, with electricity, cold storage, a hospital, a hotel, unlimited boating and fishing, and communications

by air and telegrams by wireless — which not all cities can boast. Its population, exclusive of cows, sheep and goats, will be only twelve, of whom five will be Chinese servants, and the land area where it will be located is only 266 acres, but within a radius of six hundred miles there is not another human being and not a half dozen specks of land in the million square miles of ocean of which it is to be the center.

Paaville, or whatever name is finally selected, will have a post office. Future travelers making the trip from the United States to China in three days can stop overnight at the Paaville Hotel and pose for souvenir postcards beside a Paaville palm tree, and they can have a strange label stuck on their suitcases for the edification of other tourists who have been only to such familiar places as London, Paris and Berlin.

With a smooth sea and a warm sun, a schedule has been posted, starting with 8:15 a. m. daily, giving the ship routine which will continue until the various islands are reached. The first hour is given over to roll call and inspection of quarters. From then until 11 o'clock and again between two and three o'clock in the afternoon the men are divided into groups for lectures and work details. Another hour in the afternoon is given to recreation and athletics. Aside from these hours, the men do what they please.

Though the curriculum of the floating university is still in the making, roughly it will include lectures on construction plans for the entire organization and lectures for special groups on electrical installation, water distillation, refrigeration and ice machinery, food preservation,

cook stoves and many other mechanical details necessary to the life of a Twentieth Century colonist.

Work got under way faster than study. Two gangs were kept busy all one day shifting loads of cargo and plaiting heavy manila ropes into cargo nets. Other gangs took off the tarpaulins of the launches which will serve as local transportation at the islands, polished the brass and dried out the hulls. The opposite procedure was used with the big freight scows intended for barging freight from the steamship to the islands. These were filled with water so they will not dry out in the hot sun.

The carpenters started turning out tables and chairs from the lumber aboard ship, while the radio men had themselves and everybody else tripping over the tangle of wires on deck as they rigged up new antennae to receive broadcast programmes either from the mainland or from Hawaii. The Commissary gang rearranged the contents of the refrigerators that had been shifted in a recent storm. They had feared they would have to wear rubber boots to salvage a supply of 100,000 eggs and were pleasantly surprised to find not a single shell broken.

## Aboard Ship

However, life aboard ship is not all work, even in the daytime. Sun devotees, wearing bathing trunks, are stretched out on whatever smooth space they can find on the decks.

One member of the expedition, who signed up just before the ship sailed last week, is a college student who was forced to quit his studies on account of the depression and expects to resume them when he returns in the autumn. The principal items of baggage he had time to collect before he got aboard were a ukelele and a pair of bathing trunks, and from now on he expects his one suit of clothing will repose under the mattress of his bunk, awaiting his return to parts of the world where clothes are a daily necessity if not a nuisance.

Surrounded by mattresses, two wrestling gladiators are straining and perspiring on a forward hatch cover. There are also more sedentary sports including checkers, backgammon and parchesi.

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## Hamburg

A change will this year come over the German Derby, which since 1869 has been run annually at the end of June on the racecourse at Island. Hitherto this race meeting has had a pronounced "society" flavour, being a sort of German Ascot, but it is now to be made a people's holiday by the National Socialist Party. In addition to the racing there will be a programme of motor-racing, boating, sailing and canoeing which will be carried out by section of the German Navy and there will be aerial demonstrations.

## Budapest

The proposed reconstruction of the Margaret Bridge will widen it by half its present width, Connecting Buda and Pest with the Margareta Island, the bridge has become one of the city's raciest and crowded thoroughfares and experts declare that its iron girders are "tired." It was built by the French engineer Eiffel.

# Art, Music & Literature

## Olga Niewska

The Polish Pavilion at the Brussels Exposition, which is to be formally opened on May 3, has three interesting sculptures by Olga Niewska, one of Poland's younger exponents of this art.

Miss Niewska, who finished the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków, completed her academic training in Paris under Bourdelle.

Her early style, which was heavily Michelangeloesque in its insistence on muscular strength, has gradually smoothed out until now the form interests rather than the detail.

"I have," she said, "come to the conclusion that the highest goal of sculpture is the perfect presentation of form in itself. And that, by the way, is the teaching of modern schools, not to neglect detail, necessarily, but to place form above it in the sculptural order."

Miss Niewska does not hesitate to state that her interest is in portraiture, and of all types of head, she considers the negroid most interesting, if, certainly, not the most beautiful. These portraits in plaster are severe in their formality, but surprisingly faithful to the originals when we see that not a line appears on the surface to mark a smile or frown.

Despite urging, Miss Niewska refused to comment on the relative merits of contemporary Polish sculptors, but was positive that, internationally speaking, there were, at present, no Anglo-Saxon representatives of importance. The Italian, Andreotti, is, in her opinion, the best of the moderns in that he has used the antique as his model, but, instead of slavishly copying, he has created something new and admirable.

Miss Niewska, having completed her work for the Polish Pavilion, expects to undertake several ambitious projects.

## Journey's End

The *Teatr Narodowy* has again produced this war play by R. C. Sherriff, *Journey's End*. It is one of the most interesting plays of this sort, as the author, by great simplicity, has created a work which is complete in its deep psychological background, free from cheap, melodramatic effects, and yet strongly holds the attention.

R. C. Sherriff pictures with extraordinary scenic effects life at the front, gives an atmosphere of terror, depicts the greyness of every-day life, and characterizes the various types of officers, their personal relationships to the war, and their reactions, when confronted closely with death.

A series of six scenes gives us a full picture of war conditions, extremely true, filled with strongly dramatic moments and deeply moving with sincere feeling. This simplicity and sincerity, with the poetic touch, make *Journey's End* a play which should be counted amongst the most precious and most beautiful as well as the most true monuments of the World War.

This play does not lose any of its actuality, and even gives the onlooker new values for thought today at a time when negotiations are taking place between all powers for the preservation of peace in the world. It paints a picture of terror and sacrifice in the trenches, becomes a document of the time. The thought that the world seems to be driving again to mutual destruction becomes still more painful after seeing *Journey's End*. One is driven to ask oneself the question whether the nameless sacrifice of so many people should have been in vain...

The production in the *Teatr Narodowy* stands on a high level. Węgrzyn as Captain Stanhope, has again carried away the public by his creation, full of dramatic experience. Mieczysław Milecki gives to the part of Raleigh a sincere feeling, lyricism and simplicity, creating a perfect individuality. This proves that he is destined for more serious problems on the stage and that he is capable of doing full justice to them. Jerzy Roland, playing Hibbert, also shows his talents. Known as a good comedy actor, in this part, he shows his strong and expressive dramatic abilities. Samborski, playing Osborne, very happily presents a rôle which did not quite reply to his artistic possibilities. The comic cook rôle of Mason was played by Orwid. Fritsch, Myszkiewicz and Pichelski played their parts excellently.

Richard Ordyński was the excellent director of *Journey's End* and the decorations are by the famous painter, Wincent Drabik.

## Afrykanka

The latest novelty in the *Teatr Wielki* is the once popular opera *Afrykanka*, by Meyerbeer. At the time of its first production, this work might have created interest through its musical effects and melodiousness. Today, however, to us who know the powerful music-dramas of Wagner, as well as the sentimental new Italian operas, *Afrykanka* makes upon us an impression of a painful lack of originality, very true in its effects, and monotonous, especially that the libretto, naïve and exceedingly improbable in its psychological creation of heroes, cannot interest the modern onlooker in the slightest degree.

Meyerbeer does not belong among those composers who have brought in new musical ideas and directed music onto new roads. When we consider that the works of Meyerbeer were always the result of a great deal of labour and not an impulse of musical genius, then we must conclude that the production of his operas is entirely unnecessary. A greater interest can only be sought in *Afrykanka* if it is executed by true masters of the vocal art. It possesses a whole series of effective and showy parts for singers. But the present production, putting aside the excellent art of Wermińska and Czapliski, seems to be an exhibition of a school for music rather than a production of a metropolitan opera.

Even so excellent and intelligent a director as Karol Benda did not help. He very interestingly produced ensembles, especially the battle on the seas. Dożycki has very thoroughly prepared the musical side of the performance. The vocal and acting material these two had to contend with was rather raw, even the effective dances of Wodyński have not helped, nor the excellent ballet composed by Pianowski which showed some interesting Eastern dances.

The production of *Afrykanka* is not justified and the personal sentiment of Korolewicz-Waydowa is not a sufficient reason to bring forth an antiquated opera when there are so many newer and more interesting ones not yet known in Warsaw.

—Arno.

## HOTEL DIRECTORY

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**Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations**

	1933		1934			1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
<b>BONDS</b>	(in percentage of par)						
Stabilization 7's, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	68.00	66.00
Conversion 5's, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	68.50	67.75
5% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	78.50	78.75
4 1/2% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	50.25	50.00
5% Mortgage Bonds (Credit As'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.68	58.00	60.00	60.25
<b>SHARES</b>	(in zlotys per share)						
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	88.50	88.50
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	—	—
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.70	10.60
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	16.35	16.85
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	—	—

**PARIS NEW BOOKS**

Six years ago over two million tourists visited France. Last year there were only seven hundred thousand. Great Britain received four hundred thousand in 1934 and from hotel reservations already made expects double that number this year, so Paris is very active and "attracting the tourists" looks like being one of the staple industries throughout the spring and early summer. The railways and steamship companies, the passport and Customs authorities are all doing their best to make a visit to France easier and more attractive than ever before. Rates are coming down and restrictions being abolished and already the international driving licence and international car certificate are things of the past.

Daphne Du Maurier, the novelist, has written the biography of her father in "A Portrait of Gerald" (Doubleday, Doran). It is not at all a modern portrait, but is one that might have been done by an academician. It has gloss and the artificial dignity that actors love, and its pages slip by as life must have slipped by for lucky Gerald. This distinguished actor-manager had life smoothed for him by his famous father — the Punch cartoonist of his time and the author of "Tribby" and "Peter Ibbotson" — and by his own charm and talent. He travelled an almost uninterrupted course from the nursery to the top of his profession. His life spread a mild pleasure among vast audiences. His biography is calculated to do the same.

The smart new taxis with streamline bodies and fitted with radio sets will, it is hoped, specially appeal to visitors, who may travel with comfort and melody to the Bois and farther afield.

That strange, startling land south of Texas which has travelled a turbulent road during four centuries of conquest, looting, murder and revolution is dissected, burrowed into and fiddled over in "Renascant Mexico," a symposium edited by Hubert Herring and Horbert Weinstock, with an introduction by Ernest Gruening and published by Covici-Friede. Modern Mexico is served complete in articles that cover the ground from folk dances through international relations. The articles are brief but comprehensive, and the book is a short-cut to an understanding of Mexico not contained in the travel books.

Three more cinemas are planned for the Avenue des Champs-Élysées and will add to the transformation of this famous thoroughfare. The once incomparably lovely highway so prized by citizens of a past generation is almost gone and in its stead is a smart shopping and business centre, heavily sprinkled with brilliantly illuminated restaurants, cafés and places of entertainment that are putting Montmartre and Montparnasse under a handicap. Already there are half a dozen picture houses on or just off the Avenue, which is fast becoming the great centre of Parisian night life.

"I Wish I'd Said That" is a collection of jokes, connected wildly by Jack Goodman and Albert Rice, with illustrations by Soglow. If you like this description of a fight by Mark Twain — "Seizing his nose firmly between my teeth, I threw him roughly to the ground on top of me" — you'll like the book. It's published by Simon and Schuster.

The Psalms for Modern Life is illustrated by Arthur Wragg, whose drawings give new impetus to some of the most beautiful poetry ever written. Mr. Wragg's drawings apply the meaning of the Psalms to life today. They are sweeping, vital and powerfully composed and by themselves make this publication an inspiring book to own.

Karol Szymanowski, Polish composer, appeared in Rome as soloist, playing the piano part of his own Fourth Symphony.

(Claude Kendall)

The Engineering and Hardware Section of the British Industries Fair will be held at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, from May 20 to 31.

In this Section of the Fair the heavier industries are represented together with Hardware, Hollowware and Brassfoundry. The bookings to date have forced the authorities to put in hand a temporary extension; this in addition to the extensive Outdoor Area which has been brought into use to accommodate exhibits of Road Plant and Materials and Agricultural and Garden Appliances.

One of the main features of the Outdoor Displays will be an Exhibition Road thirty feet wide and nearly half a mile long. It is constructed according to the most modern practice and is intended to show the great advancement made in road construction during recent years. Practically every known and recognised surface will be used, including: Tarmacadam; Wood Blocks; Setts; Brick; Concrete; Concrete Reinforced Mesh; Cast Iron Plates; Asphalt; and so on.

The Road will be illuminated by the most modern methods. Road Signs, Markings, Pedestrian Crossings, Refuges and Traffic Control Apparatus will complete this, the largest most up-to-date "working exhibit" staged in England or in any other country.

The interior of the Fair Building, covering more than sixteen acres under one roof, will be most attractively and fully equipped. Exhibits being in four separate groups with their own entrances, exits and usual facilities such as Dining Rooms, Buffets, Telephone Kiosks, Interpreters and Cloakrooms.

Publicity on behalf of the Fair is carried on throughout the year and sent in ten languages to one hundred and ten different countries. As the opening date approaches so the publicity is intensified. The final dispatch consisted of an invitation and booklet giving the fullest instructions for the journey reaches the recipient in time for the final arrangements to be completed. On arrival in England everything is arranged for the visitor's comfort, the booking of hotel accommodations and theatre tickets, and so on.

The Inevitable World Recovery, by Harold Fisher, deals patiently, soundly and in orthodox fashion with the causes of the depression and analyzes thoughtfully the recovery measures put forward in various countries. It contains its share of hope for those who think we have not yet rounded the corner.

(Doubleday Doran)

Wladyslaw Ladis, brother of Jan Kiepura, made his Hamburg debut in Tosca on April 23. His singing was received with tremendous enthusiasm, and after the opera, he took many curtain calls.

**DIPLOMATIQUE**

The Italian Ambassador and Madame Bastianini gave a farewell dinner for the Hungarian Minister and Madame Matsuka. Among the guests were the German Ambassador and Madame von Moltke, the Chinese Minister and Madame Chang Hsin-hai, the Netherland Minister and Madame Carsten, M. and Mme Perez Caballero, the French Naval Attaché and Madame Arzur, Count and Countess Cittadini, Countess Czarniewska, Basańska, Count A. Romer.

The Soviet Ambassador was away from Warsaw visiting Moscow for several days.

The American Minister to Czechoslovakia and Mrs. J. Butler Wright with their two daughters spent the Easter holidays in Warsaw.

The Chinese Minister and Madame Chang Hsin-hai gave a luncheon in honour of the famous actor, Dr. Mei Lan-fan. Among those present were Madame Koralewicz-Waydowa, Madame Nakowska, General and Madame Orlicz-Dreszer, the Yugoslavian Minister and Madame Lazarewicz the Brazilian Minister, Professor Yu Shang-yuen, Colonel and Miss Gilmore, Count Morstin, Mr. Balinski, Mr. Frank Savory, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Szoteman.

The Chinese Minister and Madame Chang Hsin-hai held a reception on Tuesday at which a distinguished group of Polish officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps, as well as some leading actors and artists were present.

The Finnish Minister has left Warsaw for Rumania where he will spend a few weeks.

The Hungarian Minister and Madame Matsuka left Warsaw Wednesday for Budapest.

Count and Countess Cittadini have returned to Warsaw after a visit in the United States.

The American Military Attaché and Miss Gilmore gave a dinner on Saturday in honour of Miss Elizabeth Ballenberg and Mr. Robert Siddons. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Ailshie, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton-Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Warwick Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. O. Taft.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY**

Mr. James C. Dunn of Washington, D. C. was a prominent visitor in Warsaw last week.

Miss Vera Roberts arrived in Warsaw from Prague for the Easter Holidays.

Mr. Robert Siddons from The Hague spent Easter in Warsaw with Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Ballenberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Warwick Perkins left Warsaw Monday for three weeks holiday in London.

Mrs. B. Bięga entertained at tea on Easter Monday in honour of Miss Elizabeth Ballenberg and Mr. Robert Siddons.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Merry and their son left Thursday for a three months holiday in England.

**FASHION NOTES**

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Gertrude Michael of Hollywood wears this knitted sports costume, consisting of slacks, a sweater and cardigan of primrose yellow wool. Crossed tennis rackets in navy blue ornament the sweater pocket and blue wool socks contrast smartly with the yellow linen sandals that match the costume.

The wide-meshed "wool lace," one of the newest and most successful materials for sport blouses, comes in a variety of colours and meshes and is used as well for dresses and jumpers. There is a red and green plaid design and a red and green check which the French call "pied de poule."

The ubiquitous tailoured suit has brought back the old shirt-waist with sleeves slightly puffed at the shoulders, tucks or ruffles down the front and a stock or jabot effect at the neck. Linen blouses are trimmed with linen lace by Schiaparelli, while Patou and Lelong favour Irish laces and chiffon.

Cinderella's slipper has materialized and we have spun glass sandals for evening wear, in two contrasting colours, with straps across the toes. Gay coloured glass flowers to vie with cellophane blossoms in popularity for the decorations of our hats.

Patterns in printed dresses this spring should be clear, picture motifs. You will find feathers, seagulls, sea-horses, thistle-down and fruit in a medley of exciting tones on the new silks — and even chimney stacks and house-tops and called into decorative service on a gossamer chiffon for blouses and frocks.

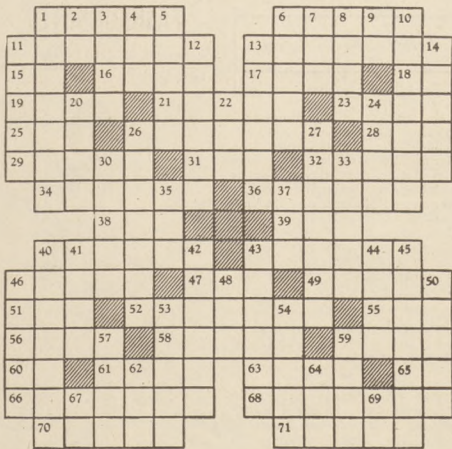
Streamline nails have arrived. A silver stripe is painted down each side of the nail and the rest filled in with pink. This is said to make chubby fingers look tapering.

A new kind of china has been invented by two women artists. The patterned process is a new form of fired clay on metal and glass. This makes the work almost indestructible, and allows of a form of decoration in unusually high relief. Each article whether of metal or glass, is first covered with a particular kind of canvas and this is so that the beautiful pattern surface of the mesh is not lost in the baking.

The most popular wall papers of the moment are in plain buff tones or else in a modernist abstract design.

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CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

- 1-A racing stroke (swimming)
2-To ornament by indenting
11-Two-wheeled vehicle
18-To feign
15-Returning office (abbr.)
16-Roman road
17-Concerned with aeronautics (prefix)
18-A lover (Scott.)
19-Frosted
21-Seasons
23-Plan
25-Animal home
26-Conducts
31-Affirmative
32-Rounds for recreation
38-Self
39-Seaume
40-To fix (enamel) by heating and cooling
43-Frightens away
46-A convulsion
47-Copy
49-Manacles
51-A slender final ornament
52-Pertaining to earthquakes
55-A faucet
56-Break
59-Brilliant constellation
59-Outer garment
60-A continent (abbr.)
51-In pinnacle to declare
63-Metal fastener
65-A parent
66-Spring flower
68-Sneak
70-Norse epics
71-To break in

VERTICAL

- 1-One of a main division of American Indians
2-High naval officer (abbr.)
3-Without rain
4-Humor
5-Alluvial deposit
6-A tuft of feathers on a bird's head
7-Pronoun
8-Up above
9-Compass point
10-Had the advantage of
11-Short
12-Kind of bullet
13-A regular customer
14-Loves to excess
20-Texas wildcat
22-Ship's diary
24-Wash
26-Values highly
27-Belonging to the tribe of Shem
30-Ovens
33-More proficient
35-Age
37-Indian
40-Seems
41-A lieutenant or deputy (East Indian)
42-Landlords (Scottish)
43-Devils
44-A medieval musical instrument of the guitar type
45-A large food fish
46-Medicinal plant
48-Greek letter
50-A weapon
53-A mountain in Colorado
43-Devils
57-Self-satisfied
59-Congel
62-Greek letter
64-Electrified particle
67-A degree
69-Letter of the Hebrew alphabet

HINTS ON POLISH

There are two numbers, Singular and Plural. Names of metals have no plural: zelazo, cyna, miedz, zloto, etc., except srebro which changes in the plural into srebra when in means plate.

Some nouns have no singular: skrzypce, drzwi, nozyczki, usta, etc. Case. Each noun has seven forms in both the singular and in the plural, differing from one another by their endings.

Each form of a noun is called a case; thus there are seven cases of the singular and seven cases of the plural.

Each case answers a different question. Below we give names of the seven cases and corresponding questions.

(Kto? is used of persons, co? is used of animals, inanimate objects and abstract nouns.)

- 1. Mianownik - kto? co?
2. Dopełniacz - kogo? czego?
3. Celownik - komu? czemu?
4. Biernik - kogo? co?
5. Wołacz - said of that form of the noun, pronoun, or adjective in which a person or a thing is addressed.
6. Narzędnik - kim? czym?
7. Miejsownik - o kim? o czym? w kim? w czym? przy kim? przy czym? na kim? na czym?
8. Inflexion of nouns, according to those seven cases, of both the singular and the plural is called a declension.

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

Ludność Warszawy stale wzrasta według statystyki ogłoszonej przez Urząd Statystyczny m. Warszawy w grudniu 1931 roku Warszawa liczyła 1,170,537 mieszkańców, zaś liczebny z dnia 1 stycznia 1935 roku wykazują 1,220,303.

Below is this week's passage for translation.

There is a movement on foot to cancel the rules against smoking in the cinemas and small theatres. The permission to smoke, however, would be granted only to places with sufficient ventilation and safety conditions.

New exchange restrictions allow the traveller going to Rumania to take across the border only one thousand lei in Rumanian money. Any amount above this amount will be confiscated.

Answer to last week's puzzle



Classified Advertisements

A Żebrowki, M. D. Ear, nose and throat diseases, Otwock, Warszawa, Skł. 38, from 4-7 p. m.
When in Zakopane stop at "Floridia" - one of the best pensions, centrally located. Good food, prices reasonable. Ul. Chałubińskiego tel. 554.

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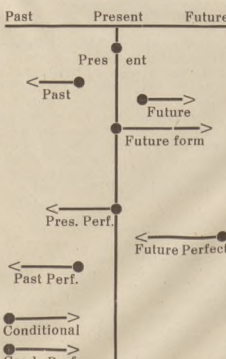
To let a villa in Skolimow beautifully situated in park. All comforts. Garage. Apply Odrody Zagłobin, Madame Seydel, Skolimow.

Cinema Programme

First-Run House

Table with 3 columns: Address and Performances, Film Currently Showing, and Comment. Rows include Atlantic, Apollo, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonja, Majestic, Pan, Rialto, Stylowy, Świątovid, and Little Women.

HINTS ON ENGLISH



The conditional perfect presents a slightly different case. Its use may best be remembered by limiting it to conditional sentences in which the condition is past perfect. 'If he had been there, he would have paid the bill.'

The conditional perfect is rarely used except in sentences where a past perfect condition is either expressed or understood.

Below is the English translation of last week's Polish passage. BOMBAY, 16, 4 - A Bengali, N. C. Roy, has attempted to beat the world's record of time in bicycling without stopping. The record was his own and amounted to over 54 hours. Roy intended to attain a 64 hours result. Though he was not able to get to this limit yet he considerably beat his own record pedalling uninterruptedly for 61 hours 15 minutes 3 sec. During this time he covered of 420 miles and 612 yards.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation.

Instytut Badania Naukowej Historji Polzki zawiadamia, iz po dotrutowaniu wyzercpanych akniowiczci pierwszych tomow 'Pism - Mow - Rozkazuw' Jozefa Pilsudskiego dysponuje obecnie ograniczona liczba kompletow tego wydaniewa. Cena kompletu 10-tomowego, obejmujacego calosc prace pilsarskiej Marszalka Jozefa Pilsudskiego od roku 1872 do r. 1931 wynosi 150 zl.

Komplet dzieł nabyć można tylko w Instytucie Badania Naukowej Historji Polzki ul. Jazdowski Al. Ujazdowski 1, tel. 8-02-80, wewn. 97.

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

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DECLARER FAILS

A lot has been said about the value of giving the defense a chance to make a mistake. The same can be said about declaring. If a contract is obviously makeable there is still no harm in giving declarer a chance to go wrong.

- South, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable
Q 7
A 8 2
A J 10 5 3 2
10 6
J 10 9 5 2
Q J
Q 8 4
K 8 5
K 6 3
Q 7 5 3
K 9
A 8 4
K 10 6 4
7 6
A Q 9 3

The bidding: South West North East
1 Pass 1 Pass
1NT(1) Pass 3NT(2) Pass
Pass Pass

1-One heart is a trifle better. It can do no harm to canvass the possibilities of the major suit.

2-With 9th, honor-tricks and a long suit, North decides that there will be an excellent play for game.

The Play

West opened the Jack of spades on which the Queen and King were played, the declarer holding up the Ace until the third round of the suit. A small diamond was led, and the ten-spot played from dummy. East casually played low.

Declarer saw that if West held both diamond honors he could not be shut out. The ace of diamonds was laid down, dropping East's King and a small diamond was led from dummy.

Of course, declarer should leave nothing to chance. When the ten of diamonds holds he should realize that East, an expert player, might be "giving him the business".

Had declarer done this he would have made his contract, but his failure to adopt this best line of play does not detract from the brilliancy of East's stratagem.

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