

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Editorial and Business Offices Mokotowska 12/4, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 884-90.

Subscription rates — zł. 3.50 quarterly, zł. 13.00 yearly.
Foreign 4/- or sl. quarterly, 15/- or \$ 3.75 yearly.

Sole member for Poland of the North American Newspaper Alliance
P. K. O. 29898.

FRIDAY

MAY 17

1935

WHOM A DREAM HATH POSSESSED

Fortunate is he "whom a dream hath possessed." Twice fortunate is he whose dream is worth the dreaming, and thrice fortunate is he who, within the span of allotted years, sees his dream realized — a gift denied most men.

The life of Marshal Piłsudski was characterized from his earliest years by a great and consuming desire to see Poland re-united and resurrected. Only a few years before his birth, an insurrection had failed, and many of Poland's finest men languished in Siberia, lay in shallow graves, or, alas, perhaps had none. Strong, powerful nations possessed the soil once governed by Sobieski, Queen Jádwiaga, and Kazimierz the Great. Only a fool or a genius could have imagined the Vistula once more flowing through Polish soil, and Marshal Piłsudski was that genius.

This dream was not, however, something pleasant to occupy the thoughts, some glittering castle in Spain, but it was so strong and vivid that it commanded obedience to itself no matter what might be the difficulties. It allowed no means to be overlooked, guerrilla warfare, possible alliance with Japan, fighting against Russia for Germany and Austria so as later to fight against them.

And then the dream came true, and once more the Polish eagle flew over Kraków, Poznań, Warsaw, Poland was again free and independent.

To this man no honour is too great, no praise, sufficient. With the clear, intuitive reason that he possessed, with the faculty of the "long view" of the "long view" that he had was added a rare capacity for arousing personal loyalty in his followers. Many times perhaps, they could not themselves evaluate nor foresee the consequences of a line of policy, yet doubts they had none. They were, indeed, fortunate in having such a leader, a man of iron will, of clean hands, of indomitable spiritual courage. Apart from his virtues as the leader and inspiration of the Polish State, he was yet a man of innate modesty and moral integrity. Seeker of no titles nor honours, yet ready to shoulder the heaviest responsibility, he walked through life, patient of

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JÓZEF PIŁSUDSKI WHOLE NATION IN MOURNING

Józef Piłsudski, a descendant of ancient Polish nobility, was born in Żułów, near Wilno, on December 5, 1867. His early childhood was spent in his native manor until it was destroyed by fire in 1874, whereupon his parents removed to Wilno. Here Józef Piłsudski (called "Ziuk" by his parents) attended lower school from which he was graduated in 1885.

Polish Socialist Party, the chief aim of which was the reconquest of the independence of Poland. Here he, in 1894, began the publication of the *Robotnik*, which was secretly published and distributed. The Czarist police discovered the printing presses, arrested, and imprisoned him in the Citadel in Warsaw. He feigned insanity, and was removed to St. Petersburg. Here he managed

socialism. My answer is this. We have been riding together in a tramcar marked 'Socialism' but I got off at the station 'Independent Poland' while you are still going on."

When the Russo-Japanese War broke out, Piłsudski went to Japan in 1904 to ask the government of that country for aid in a proposed Polish insurrection, which would weaken Russia and

On Sunday evening at 8:45, Marshal Piłsudski, Minister of War, and, since May 1926, the most powerful factor in Polish political life, passed away after an illness that had been gaining in severity during the past few months.

Due to the personal wish of the Marshal, all mention of his increasing illness had been kept from the Press, and the announcement of his death came with complete surprise, and was received with dismay by the people of Poland.

On April 19, Good Friday, Marshal Piłsudski suffered his first attack, and Professor Weckenbach was summoned from Vienna. After remaining in Warsaw for two weeks, he returned to Vienna as the patient improved in health, but one week ago, when the Marshal's condition caused grave anxiety, Captain Bajan flew to Vienna to bring the specialist back with him. In spite of all medicine could do, efforts to prolong the life of the Marshal were without result, and early Saturday the doctors announced his condition as hopeless.

In spite of approaching death, the Marshal spent Saturday in conferences with General Rydz-Śmigły who was, after the Marshal's death, named General Inspector of the Army. Father Kornilowicz heard the last confession on Sunday.

Marshal Piłsudski first lost consciousness on Sunday at eleven in the morning, and, after a brief rally, sank rapidly until, late in the evening, his heart ceased beating.

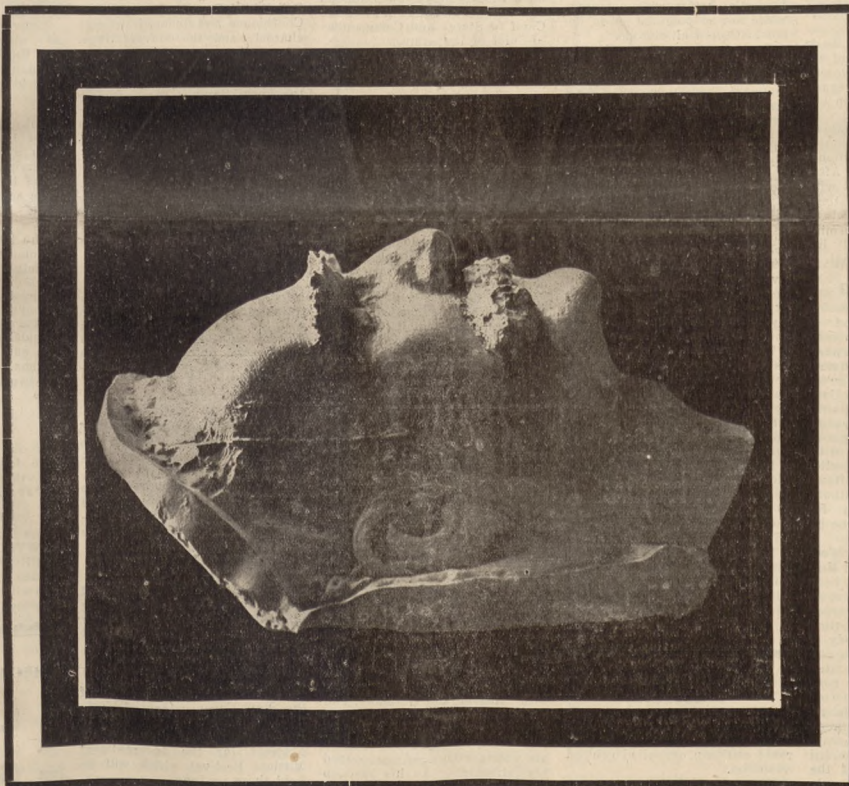
Extreme Unction was administered by Father Kornilowicz. Madame Piłsudska, wife of the Marshal, and the two daughters were present at the end.

President Mościcki issued the following proclamation:

To the Citizens of the Republic:

Marshal Józef Piłsudski has died.

With a lifetime of effort he built up the power of a nation; with the genius of his mind, and the supreme exertion of his will, he created a State. He led it to the rebirth of its own strength, to the liberation of its forces on which the destiny of Poland will depend. As reward for the immensity of his labours, it was



He took up the study of medicine in the University of Kharkoff in south Russia, but was expelled for taking part in a mutiny of revolutionary students.

Upon his return to Wilno, he joined a secret Polish patriotic society, half socialist, half nationalist, and partly terrorist. A plot to assassinate Czar Alexander III, although disapproved of by Piłsudski, was discovered, and his membership in the society was sufficient to cause his banishment to Eastern Siberia for five years.

Upon his return from exile, he settled in Warsaw, where he became one of the founders of the

his escape with the aid of a medical certificate which was furnished by one of his friends. After this escape in May 1901, he removed to Kraków.

Although Piłsudski was the acknowledged leader of the Polish Socialists, he took socialism merely as a means to conquer independence for his country. He made his views clear to the diehards of socialism who reproached him for his assuming dictatorial power in the first days of Poland's independence, when a one man rule was indispensable for saving the country from chaos. He said to the socialists, "You accuse me of having betrayed

indirectly help Japan. These endeavours were frustrated by his political opponents, who believed in the possibility of arranging some sort of a compromise with the Czarist Government. Piłsudski, however, never entertained such an illusion, and always considered Russia as Poland's greatest foe.

During the insurrection of 1905, Piłsudski did what he could to further its success by organizing raids on gendarmierie posts, but by 1907 he abandoned this type of guerilla warfare.

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granted him to see our State as a living thing, capable of life, prepared for life, and our army covered with the glory of victorious standards.

From the depths of past ages, this man, the greatest in the whole vast sweep of our history, drew the strength of his spirit, and with superhuman exertion of mind sought out and found the roads for the future.

It was not himself he thought of then; he had long felt that his physical strength was ebbing. He sought for men, and prepared them for independent self-incident fulfilment of their duties, men on whom the weight of responsibility would inevitably fall.

To the nation, he has left a heritage of duty toward the honour and power of the State.

His testament, handed down to us, the living, we must take up earnestly. And our grief and pain, may it but deepen in us, in the whole nation, the understanding of our responsibility before his spirit and before the generations yet to be.

The President of the Republic
(—) I. Mościcki

Warsaw, Zamek, 12th of May 1935

General Tadeusz Kasprzycki was named Minister of War by the President.

As soon as the news of the Marshal's death spread through Warsaw, crowds of sorrowing, mourning people gathered in front of the Belvedere, standing in silent tribute and with uncovered heads before the Warsaw residence of the Marshal. Music was still in all cafes and restaurants, and a deep reverent silence bespoke the high regard the Marshal commanded in the hearts of the people.

Late Sunday evening, following an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, a period of national mourning was proclaimed. After this decision, the Cabinet with Premier Walery Stawek at their head called at the Belvedere. President Mościcki, at fifteen minutes after midnight, paid his respects to the dead Marshal.

National Mourning

On Monday, following a session of the Cabinet, a period of national mourning of six months was proclaimed. During this period all officers and government officials are to wear a badge of mourning on the left arm. Until the day of the funeral all public entertainments are suspended, likewise music, and the public is requested not to tune in on foreign radiating stations until after this date. Flags are to be flown at half-mast, and the masthead decorated with crepe. The funeral expenses will be borne by the State.

From Monday until late Wednesday evening, the body of Marshal Piłsudski, after having been embalmed, lay in state in a room in his private residence. Guarded by soldiers attracting attention with drawn swords, the body of the Marshal, clothed in the uniform of a Marshal and decorated with military orders, lay in half-darkness, the only illumination afforded by two flickering alabaster lamps. The dark crepe-hung walls and the deep purple trappings of the catafalque shrouded the quiet resting place of the Marshal. Throngs of silent people massed in front of the palace awaiting their turn to sign their names in registration books. Only special groups representing the army, various patriotic societies and close co-labourers of the Marshal were allowed in the temporary chapel.

Late Wednesday evening the body of Marshal Piłsudski was removed from the Belvedere to the Cathedral of Saint John, where it remained until Friday morning.

The procession left the Belvedere at 8:30 p. m. and reached the Cathedral some two hours later. General Bończa-Uzdowski

lead the procession. The catafalque, preceded by soldiers, was placed on a gun carriage drawn by six horses. Immediately after came the President of the Republic, Premier Stawek, the wife and daughters of the Marshal. Following were delegations from the Army, the Sejm and Senate, and patriotic organizations.

The catafalque passed through streets crowded with silent people, many of whom had especially come to Warsaw, fifteen deep on both sides of the streets. Lamps were shaded in black, and the silence was so intense that only the bells ringing in church steeples broke the stillness.

The Cathedral of Saint John, lighted by reflectors and decorated with long streamers of the national colours interlaced with crepe, was blocked off by soldiers. The coffin was lifted into the carriage by members of the Cabinet and carried into the Cathedral.

Mass was said by Cardinal Kakowski, assisted by Bishop Gawlina and Archbishop Gall. The service lasted until midnight, when the public were allowed to begin their file through the Cathedral, a file that lasted until this morning at 7 a. m.

Foreign Comment

The death of Marshal Piłsudski caused a wave of sympathy to sweep over the capitals of Europe, and messages of condolence poured in from every Government. Flags in Germany and Italy were hoisted at half-mast, and sorrow, while not so poignant as in Poland, affected all Europe.

Every section of the foreign Press included full obituaries of Marshal Piłsudski, and editorial comment underlined the great loss the Polish people have suffered.

Delegations from every country will be present at the rites in Warsaw and Kraków. That from Great Britain will be headed by Lord Cavan, former Chief of Staff, France will be represented by Marshal Petain and Foreign Minister Laval. General Goering, Premier of Prussia and Commander-in-Chief of the German Aviation branch, will represent the Third Reich. Delegations are expected from the Rumanian Army, from the League of Nations, and from Yugoslavia.

Today, at ten in the morning, Cardinal Kakowski will say a funeral mass at the Cathedral of Saint John, which will be attended by the President, the Cabinet, and all higher Government officials. Foreign delegations will be present.

Immediately following this service, the body of the Marshal will be carried through the city to the parade grounds at Mokotów, where select army divisions will parade before the coffin.

The coffin will then be transferred to a special train for the journey to Kraków. The train will be routed through Radom—Kielce—Miechów to Kraków with numerous halts at other stations.

Whom a Dream Hath Possessed

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rabid criticism, unspoiled by blind adulation.

His personal fortune ever was and is nothing; unknown to anybody, his whole income as Marshal of Poland was used to endow the University of his beloved Wilno. He ever wore but one uniform, the simple blue of the Legionaire with the equally unpretentious "Maciejowska" cap.

Trifling little details as these are, yet they indicate the essential temper of his character as a man; and his last fine gesture, his desire that his heart be buried at his mother's feet is indeed a touching evidence of his childlike tenderness and love. In life he had to be a hero, but in death he wanted to be a boy.

Józef Piłsudski

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He soon realized that the only hope for Polish independence lay in a European War.

Thereupon he organized the Polish Riflemen's Organization so as to be prepared in the coming European conflict which he foresaw. At first interest was nominal, but, with the Balkan Wars and the attendant possibility of Austro-Russian conflict, enrollment rose from 600 to over 10,000. With the declaration of war in 1914, Piłsudski marched over the border and occupied the city of Kielce, hoping, by this move, to start a Polish uprising. When this measure failed, he incorporated his legions in the Austrian army, and until 1917, fought under the Austrian and German command. In June, 1917, all the Polish units incorporated at that time in the Russian, German and Austrian armies acknowledged Piłsudski as their chief. Thereupon he refused allegiance to the Central Powers, and, as a result, was arrested by the Germans in Warsaw on the night of July 20, 1917 and imprisoned in the fortress of Magdeburg.

The German revolution in 1918 gave him his liberty, and he arrived in Warsaw in November, 1918. His return was the signal for the disarming of the German troops. The temporary government, the Regency Council, handed him full power, and he became Chief of State and Commander-in-Chief of the army.

During the first difficult years, his influence, exerted mainly in the interests of the peasant and working classes, kept the country together, and, despite grave unemployment and food shortage, won the Bolshevik War.

By 1922, completely worn out mentally and physically by his exertions, he retired from public life, he settled down in his home at Sulejówek, near Warsaw.

Subsequent events, such as the parliamentary deadlock, and governmental insufficiency, convinced him that his presence was necessary to give Poland a strong government. On May 12, 1926, he appeared in Praga with four regiments, and let it be known that he could not tolerate Wincenty Witos, who was then Premier. Piłsudski, however, hoping to avoid bloodshed, offered a compromise, but President Wojciechowski refused. Street fighting lasted three days before he was victorious.

In the elections following the coup d'Etat, Marshal Piłsudski was elected Premier, but he refused to accept the post.

Since 1926 he was Minister of War and Inspector-General of the army. From October, 1926 to June, 1928 he was Premier, and again held the same office from August, 1930 to December, 1930.

Internal policies were, in the main, left to his co-workers, his time being fully occupied with army matters and foreign policy. The fruits of this policy were the Pacts of Non-Agression signed with Russia and Germany, and a strong, well-trained army.

In appearance Józef Piłsudski was short, strong, and lithe in his younger days, but age stooped his shoulders. As his position became more firmly established he acquired the dignified and tranquil assurance of the acknowledged leader of his country.

Marshal Piłsudski was twice married, and by his second wife had two daughters, all of whom survive him.

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs is issuing a special set of stamps to commemorate the death of Marshal Piłsudski. The values are to be from 5 groszy value to 1 zloty. The 25 groszy value will be especially cancelled in red on the two days of the funeral.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Laval in Warsaw

M. Laval, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Paris on May 9 on an official visit to Warsaw and Moscow. He was informed during the stop in Berlin that Marshal Piłsudski would not be able to receive him. He reached Warsaw on Friday evening, May 10, his train exceptionally stopping at Warsaw East. He was accompanied by his daughter. He was greeted at the station by various government officials with Mr. Józef Beck, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at their head.

That evening he was entertained at a dinner by Minister Beck, and conversations were immediately initiated. Two lengthy conversations took place on Saturday. The President of the Republic gave a luncheon in his honour at the Zamek, where he met most of the members of the Polish Cabinet and high Polish officials, and in the evening, the French Ambassador held a reception. On Sunday morning, M. Laval left Warsaw for Moscow.

There is no doubt that the conversations provided an occasion for a frank exchange of views on the problems that are of importance to the two countries, as well as those problems of more general interest to the Polish and French governments. Confidence and sincere frankness characterized the conversations.

Dr. Henry Gruber, President of the Postal Savings Bank of Warsaw, who has been in the United States on a visit, sailed from New York for Europe, on May 11, on the S. S. Paris.

Half a million pansy plants will be put in the city squares and parks. The work of planting has already started in the square at Plac Trzech Krzyży.

In addition to the regular steam trains on the new schedule there will be motor-trains between Warsaw and Gdynia, Warsaw and Kraków via Kielce, and between Warsaw and Katowice via Częstochowa.

Mr. Wiktor Skiwski, head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, gave a dinner on Saturday, at the Hotel Bristol, in honour of the French journalists who arrived in Warsaw for the visit of M. Laval, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.

The Polish Railways carried sixteen excursion trains during the month of April, in which over ten thousand passengers enjoyed sight-seeing excursions in Poland.

Professor Morawski, director of the State Conservatory of Music in Warsaw, has been invited to Leningrad by the Soviet Government for the International Musical Festival which will be held there in June.

Mr. Joseph Statkowski has published a book in English entitled, "Poland, the Country of Your Fathers." The book will be of special interest to Poles in America and to the descendants of Polish immigrants.

The Government have requested those wishing to show their sympathy not to purchase wreaths but to place the money in P. K. O. 444 for the purpose of building a suitable monument to the memory of Józef Piłsudski.

The scheduled Davis Cup tie between South Africa and Poland has been postponed until June. The South African team, which arrived in Warsaw last Sunday, left Tuesday evening for Paris.

The opposition parties in Danzig the Centre, Socialist, and Communist, have appealed to the Supreme Court of Danzig asking that the elections held on April 7 be ruled illegal, alleging that the voting was unduly influenced by Hitlerite tactics.

It is stated that the Ministry of Communications intend shortly to begin the construction of a bridge over the Vistula at Włocławek. The projected work will replace the present wooden bridge and will be nearly 70 metres in length.

The amount of silver, nickel, and bronze currency in circulation in Poland on May 10 amounted to 368,000,000 zlotys. Nickel and bronze coins amount to 285,500,000 zlotys and silver coins to 82,900,000 zlotys. This is a decrease of 11,400,000 zlotys since the last report.

Conversations regarding the new election laws are proceeding, and the Sejm will meet in special session immediately after the funeral of Marshal Piłsudski.

Subscriptions to the 3% Investment Loan ceased last Friday with a 20,000,000 zlotys over-subscription. Over 60,000,000 zlotys of the National Loan of 1934 were converted.

The Polish-American Chamber of Commerce and Polish-American Society reacted to the sorrowful news of the demise of Marshal Piłsudski by expressing its heartfelt sympathy in telegrams sent to Premier Stawek and Madame Piłsudska. Personal tribute was also paid at the bier of the dead Marshal by representatives of the two organizations.

Correction

In our last week's issue, on page four, first column, fourth line, the word "Islamic" should be "Persian."

Announcement

The Embroidery Shop at Widok 26, WYROBY LUDOWE KRESOW WSCHODNICH, wishes to announce that their Exhibition and Sale will be continued Monday and Tuesday, May 20 and 21.

DIRECT SERVICE

With **U. S. A.**
From **G D Y N I A**
S. S. "Cliffwood" — May 20
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From **NEW YORK**
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AIR ROUTE COLONISTS FISCAL YEAR LONDON LETTER

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. Throughout the expeditions frequent dispatches from Mr. Wood will appear here.

Midway Island, April 24 —

The unloading of supplies from the ship is going ahead without a halt, despite heavy rolling seas. The ship is anchored four miles off the beach of the island. Already houses are rising on the island, where for centuries there have been only birds and jungle.

A temporary radio station permits communication with the company's stations at Alameda, Miami and Mexico City. All messages of the Clipper Ship on its flight from Alameda to Honolulu were picked up. The station also keeps up a running fire of instructions with the *North Haven* about loading of supplies.

Though part of the radio installation, the direction finder unit itself is an elaborate and complicated equipment. It is the first radio compass designed specifically for ocean service and is the result of two years of experiments by Pan-American engineers in extending the range of previous radio compasses.

The most conspicuous parts of the finder unit are twelve forty-foot poles planted in a pattern like football's tick-tack-toe game, with four poles in each line. There are four poles 180 feet long in the centre, surrounding the operating shack. The end poles are connected with a crossbar, from which the antenna is hung. Above the receiving shack is a wire disc.

The inquisitive gones, birds of the area, show much curiosity about the poles and constantly fly overhead.

With this direction finder system, either the San Francisco or the Honolulu station is able to locate a plane anywhere along the route.

Westernmost Spot

Midway Island is now the westernmost inhabited spot of the United States, with birds still the sole settlers on Wake Island only a few hundred miles further west, but a full day ahead of Midway on the time charts.

Less than 150 miles west of Midway lies the 180th meridian, only ten minutes as the clock changes, but twenty-four hours as the calendar changes when once that invisible line is crossed.

When Pan-American clipper planes take off from the base now being built at Midway, and, an hour later reach the International Date Line, they will find the race with the sun lost, for they will be flying into another day.

Until airplanes make a thousand miles an hour — which may not be so far distant — man will be unable to outpace the sun in these latitudes.

The only way for a plane to recover the lost day is to turn eastward, cross "180" and meet the sun by returning the same day.

Though Wake Island, like Midway, will soon be inhabited and the Stars and Stripes raised daily for the first time in its history, the former island is unable to claim the distinction of being the easternmost possession of the United States. This is held by Attu Island, which is nearer to Siberia than Alaska.

When Wake and Midway are joined in a few hours' flying, the time factor will be much more complicated.

While Wake Island lies westward of Midway by less than four hundred miles — about an hour according to the sun — time on Wake according to the calendar is twenty-three hours later than Midway. When it is Sunday on Wake, it is approximately the same hour Saturday on Midway.

With seven hours flying time between the islands, a plane can leave Wake at 6 a. m. Sunday and arrive at Midway at one o'clock in the afternoon. However, it would be Saturday on Midway, making the record one of finishing the journey seventeen hours before you started!

Observe Easter

Thus the temporary construction crew of Pan-American airways and the permanent staff of the Commercial Cable Company at Midway were the last to observe Easter anywhere in the United States. But, as is the case every day, they were the last Americans to arise from sleep. Also, their observance of Easter was unlike that of any other part of the United States.

Reveille was at 5:30, instead of the usual 5 a. m. Breakfast and dinner also were half an hour later, while the entire afternoon was spent as a holiday, instead of at work, until 6:30. The supper period movie show, the first ever held on the island, replaced the usual night work programme. Three pictures were exhibited, "Red Hot Mama" and "Buddy Knows Best" and "The Big Broadcast."

Times have changed on this lonesome atoll since the only inhabitants, shipwrecked sailors and occasional Japanese, went fishing and collecting feathers.

Houses are towering. Poles are rising, and spaces cleared in the once impenetrable jungle and brush. The hum of machinery joins the voice of the breaking surf. Electric lights rival the tropical moon.

While those finding the Island a haven in former years welcomed wild birds, and eggs and fish were their only food, to-day's pioneers put their knees under napkins.

East of Sunday dinner included fried chicken with rice, mashed potatoes, carrots, peas, fruit salad, rice pudding with jelly, coffee and tea. Supplies were brought through the breakers from the steamship *North Haven*, anchored outside the reefs which look on the shore.

Hungry Men

Seventy hard-working, hungry men consume considerable food in one day's shipment. For instance 150 pork chops, five crates of potatoes, two of carrots, one of cabbage, twenty pounds of butter, fifty of coffee, sixty of mutton, five of raisins, forty of cold meat, forty loaves of bread, eighteen chickens, a case each of pork and beans, apple-sauce, and peas.

"Send extra plates for dessert," was the request radioed to the ship from the shore commissary the other night.

The spectacle of suffering, hardy pioneers hewing a path into the untrod jungle without dessert plates moved the tender-hearted to tears. The ship's cook radiated in reply, "What, no caviar?"

Next day the cook received an attractive package, sent out from shore, neatly pencilled, "Easter Greetings." Wrapped in tissue paper was a large egg. Scrutiny disclosed it had been ripening since a careless goner abandoned it months ago.

Instead of hauling cargo one afternoon, launchers look ashore for the first landing the *North Haven* men who for the last week have been filling and loading nets in the hold and shoving them over the side on to barges. Their job in the steel-walled bowels of the ship had been hot and grilling. Though none of

The last fiscal year of the Government, ending March 31, 1935, closed with Total Revenues of \$340,000,000 zlotys, against Total Expenditures of \$276,000,000 zlotys, indicating a Deficit of 236,000,000 zlotys, of which 175,000,000 zlotys has been covered from the proceeds of the 6% National Loan floated in 1933, in the total amount of 350,000,000 zlotys. The balance of last year's deficit has been taken care of by Treasury operations in the open market.

The principal items of the Budget were:

Revenues

Taxes	992,000,000 zlotys
Monopolies	624,000,000 "
Administration	283,000,000 "
Enterprises	41,400,000 "
Deficit	236,000,000 "
	2,176,000,000 zlotys

Expenditures

Departments of the Government	1,692,000,000 zlotys
Repayments on loan	268,000,000 "
Debt Service	189,000,000 "
Enterprises and	27,000,000 "
Donations	27,000,000 "
	2,176,000,000 zlotys

Of the total of 992,000,000 zlotys, direct taxes brought in 563,000,000 and indirect taxes 167,000,000. Customs duties came to eighty million zlotys. Of the monopolies, the Tobacco Monopoly realized 339,000,000 zlotys and the Alcohol Monopoly two hundred million, the balance being made up by the Salt and Match Monopolies, and the State Lottery.

In the group of Expenditures of various branches of the Government, principal items were: National Defence, 762,000,000; Ministry of Education, 307,000,000; Ministry of the Interior, 196,000,000 zlotys; Treasury, 14,000,000; the balance being divided among nine other departments.

Compared with the previous fiscal year of 1933/34 the Total Revenues of the Government, except by proceeds of the National Loan, show an increase of seventy-one million zlotys or 3.5%, which is a moderate but at the same time a conspicuous indication of the reversal of the downward trend that has existed since 1930. This increase is accounted for by collections of direct and indirect taxes being higher than estimated, namely, sixty million more than a year ago. The Customs duties of eighty million zlotys are the smallest on record, compared with 96,000,000 zlotys of a year ago and with 424,000,000 zlotys in 1928/29. The monopolies have remained on the same level as last year.

Expenditures have been reduced by thirty million zlotys as compared with a year ago, and by 665,000,000 zlotys as compared with 1928/29. The expenses for the National Defence have been maintained practically on the same level for the last five years, averaging 760,000,000 a year. The Debt Service has been fully maintained except Inter-allied Debts. As of January first the total Public Debt of the Government amounted to 4,692,000,000 zlotys of which the Internal Debt was 1,346,000,000. The Foreign Debt decreased by two hundred million zlotys, whereas the Internal Debt increased in the same period by 587,000,000 zlotys, principally on account of the National Loan of 1933 of three hundred and fifty million zlotys.

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them was a sailor a week ago, they are now able to throw ropes and keep their foot-holds on the bobbing craft the same as seasoned sailors.

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By Gregory Macdonald

It was my intention to write this London Letter about the opening of the Royal Academy which is always a great event of the season. But the day of the Silver Jubilee swept the Royal Academy into the background, where it will remain as a one spectacle among many of a remarkable occasion — nor perhaps would any one of the exhibitors disagree with the proposal now to estimate the Jubilee rather than to discuss their works. Sufficient to mention that Lady Hilton Young's bust of King George V, notably expressed the character of the man, and that among the many brilliant portraits which mark the year, the kindly "H. R. H. the Duchess of York" by Simon Elwes, and "H. R. H. Princess Margaret Rose," by Edmond Brock, stand high on their own merits.

Beyond doubt an event of great importance happened, one might almost say unexpectedly, on May 6 in London. That there would be a great outburst of loyalty to the King was always certain, and in expectation of pageantry a crowd of visitors, estimated to number a million and a half, came into London from the provinces. For many days the streets about the streets looking at the decorations, which were at their best when arranged by patriotic individuals for their own feelings, but not least magnificent when the purpose was commercial advertising or official display. The streets had a festive appearance under archways and banners and flags. Decorated staves were built along the route. Sightseers held up their traffic everywhere, from St. Paul's to Westminster, from Westminster to Oxford Street and the Marble Arch.

Jubilee Spirit

Yet what was to be the Jubilee spirit could not be sensed, and there were many distractions of interest. A sombre debate in the House of Commons on foreign policy brought men's minds instinctively back to 1914. National problems of the gravest sort occupied public attention, whether the newspapers mentioned them or not. Official figures of reduced unemployment, issued by the National Government, were met by comment that preparations for the Jubilee were sufficient reasons for a temporary revival. The King was loved by the people — and in a special fashion after the Christmas broadcast — but somehow remote in a world where preoccupations were divided between home and office or factory, with all the currents around it of politics, finance, trade, morning and evening papers, sports, cinemas, the prospect of holidays or the prospect of war. And for too many the world was bounded by a lack of work.

As the first surprise of Jubilee Day, the weather from early morning to past midnight was the English May at her best: bright, warm, cloudless, windless, with at night a rising crescent moon. The first point to be noticed about the crowds — no surprise this — was that they were happy, good-humoured in difficulties, and early astir. Some waited all the night before at their places, some remained at the continuous performances of cinemas, others slept out in Hyde Park or came by train from the suburbs in the early morning. Once assembled, they watched the preparations of police and soldiers, or the arrival of invited guests at St. Paul's.

What nobody could expect, because it was outside the experience of the generation was the exact manner of the tumultuous welcome given to the King and Queen as they drove to St. Paul's, and back again to Buckingham Palace. This welcome was not

only a roaring wall of sound. It was not only spontaneous and heartfelt. It was not only a national, a civic and a family welcome greeting. More than any of these, the welcome was a sudden outpouring of personal affection; and the personal affection was the love of the People. Everybody knew that England had found herself, was personified, in one of those rare moments which come to the long life of a nation, moments of change and liberation. This was something quite different from any of the pre-war jubilees or coronations, when there was security and comparative prosperity. It was something quite different from the hysteria of the Boer War victories or the processions of distracted triumph in 1919. It was unprecedented in the highly organized modern State, where so many powers and interests come between the people and the King.

Welcome

That welcome was without pride, without ostentation or constraint, without fear or threat; overriding the insecurities of a shaken civilization; sweeping aside the theories or the sectional ambitions which divide the allegiance of men between Conservatives and Socialists, between Communists and Fascists. And as the day worn on the spirit of the morning developed and strengthened until the climax of devotion came with the response of the King in accents which no living man could misunderstand: "Words cannot express my thoughts and feelings. I can only say to you, my very dear people, that the Queen and I thank you from the depth of our hearts for all the loyalty and — may I say? — the love with which this day and always you have surrounded us. I dedicate myself anew to your service for the years that may still be left to me." The people crowded about the Palace, intent upon seeing him, hearing him singing, songs that would make him happy. And as the same spirit reigned throughout the country, two facts only need be chronicled to show what was the meaning of the day. Despite all the public celebration, all the cavalcades, the cases in the police courts next morning were fewer than for a normal week-end. Despite the pitch of patriotic fervour which was aroused no example occurred of attack upon the unpatriotic. A Socialist mayor was cheerfully burnt in effigy; a demonstrating Communist was laughingly wrapped in a Union Jack and bundled away. The people are looking back upon the day as one unalloyed happiness.

There is a general agreement that an epoch-making event took place on Jubilee Day, but the political formulae so far aduced fail to account for it. The outburst did not prove the strength of Constitutional Monarchy. It did not prove that the English people are unshakably devoted to the present social order. It did not demonstrate politically the abiding strength of the National Government or establish the turning point of economic

(Continued on page 6, col. 3).

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ITALY SPURS TRADE BY AFRICAN DRIVE

By Charles F. Speare

Behind each new political move in Europe which expresses itself in the mobilization of larger armies, may generally be found an economic cause.

In Germany's upsetting announcement of conscription and formation of more army divisions may be seen a preparation to return the Reich, either by moral or physical force, to a place in the sunlight of an increased foreign trade; in other words, future demands for a greater share in the export and import business of the world through the possession of more colonies.

Then Italy's proclamation, which came with a suddenness that startled Europe, calling the class of 1911 to the colours and giving her an active army of about 600,000 on April 1, comes as many as 900,000 had a certain amount of economic propulsion. There are approximately 1,000,000 unemployed in Italy. For the Abyssinian campaign, volunteers were requested. Those who were out of work and receiving aid from the Government had this gratuity cancelled if they did not enlist. Such of the unemployed as remained thereafter were absorbed into the military order of March 23.

The effect of the movement of troops into Africa has been to stimulate sections of the internal trade of Italy. All the northern factories manufacturing munitions of war have been busy for months. Some of them lately have been working on three shifts. This, too, has extended employment. On the other hand, it has raised the already high cost of living.

The staple foods have advanced four or five per cent. since the first of the year. Metals have had an even greater rise—tin, for example, going up thirty per cent. This causes considerable grumbling among the people to whom the Abyssinian adventure was extremely unpopular when it was initiated but who have subsequently adjusted their minds and their manner of living to it.

Discontent

As wages and salaries have been reduced and the lira has declined in its purchasing power, the strain on the pocketbooks of the small income class has produced murmurs of discontent. But the Italian people are well disciplined, they believe in the future of their country, and they deserve great praise for the manner in which they are accepting the rigors of the "Crisis."

The foreign trade of Italy is, figuratively, "shot to pieces." The decrees against imports, the unwillingness to do business except where equal values are exchanged by a foreign nation, and the high rate of the lira have produced an alarming situation for a country that to day, under unobstructed movements of goods, would have an unfavorable trade balance.

One of the major efforts of Mussolini has been to make Italy on a self-supporting basis. Much has been done in this direction. As Italy is poor in natural resources that enter into processes of manufacture, the handicaps to attaining self-sufficiency are not easy to surmount. The recent Trade Agreement with Great Britain was possible only because England did not wish to lose one of the best customers for her coal.

In May, negotiations will be carried on in Washington between the United States and Italy, looking to an arrangement permitting the sale to Italy of American products, such as cotton, and the purchase by the United States of the oils, wines, cheese and silks of Italy. However, there can never be a full equalization of values in the trade of these two nations, as the normal purchases by Italy abroad must always exceed her sales.

"Invisible Balances."

Unfortunately for her, the "invisible" balances of trade have been declining as her merchandise trade has dwindled. In 1908 this writer prepared some figures dealing with the amounts of American money annually remitted by Italians living in the United States; also the sum of yearly expenditures by American tourists in Italy. The remittances then were \$70,000,000 and the tourist expenditures \$100,000,000.

In 1920 remittances were \$46,000,000, expenditures of tourists \$30,000,000. The latest estimates of the United States Department of Commerce are for 1933, when remittances had dropped to \$20,000,000 and tourist expenditures to \$3,400,000. Both are possibly higher now than in 1933, but the total goes only part way toward balancing the unfavorable visible balances of merchandise movements against Italy.

A partial cure for this condition would be effected if the currencies of Europe were stabilized. Mussolini is strongly against devaluation of the lira. Unquestionably it was adjusted at too high a point when it was fixed at 520 cents about ten years ago. It had no right then to be higher than the franc. Italian pride prevailed. It has been costly in an economic sense. But the step was taken and there is no apparent retracing of it. The Italians have been promised that the rate will stand and that Italy will remain on gold.

Gold Reserve

Italy's gold reserve minimum is 40 per cent; it is now about 42 per cent. It is believed there is more gold in the banks than public figures indicate. Some of the Italian industrialists would like to see further devaluation, as do their competitors in Germany, France and Belgium. Italian bankers have been predicting devaluation for over a year. Just now the feeling is that there will be no change. It is felt that the United States has reached the minimum in the devaluation of the dollar.

Considerable bitterness is expressed toward the unwillingness of Great Britain to stabilize the pound. The recent slump in her exchange and the lack of effort to support it have been much commented on in Italy, and quite unfavorably. But, in spite of devaluation in Belgium and recognition that Switzerland and Holland are also likely to forsake the gold standard and that, theoretically, Italy's position is weaker than that of the latter two countries, her bankers today and the members of the Government appear to be less concerned about the fate of the lira than they were some months ago.

The experience of Italian investors in industrial shares has been such a bitter one in the last six years that they have come to be specialists in government securities. One asks how the campaign into Abyssinia is to be financed. The answer is, "The Italian people will always buy their Government loans."

They took with good grace the conversion of their five per cents into three and one-half per cents, which saved the Government a huge sum in debt service charges. And Mussolini has said that they need not fear for the lira and that Italy will remain on gold. So they follow him in his financial policy as well as in his economic and social programme.

It is all not so very different, except as to degree, from what is happening in the United States.

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POLISH PRESS REVIEW

The *Gazeta Polska*, in deep mourning for the death of Marshal Józef Piłsudski, pays him the following tribute:

Józef Piłsudski has left Poland. The greatest man that Poland in all her history has ever borne, has passed into eternity. The legacy he has left behind him is victory, triumph, power—attained by strife and suffering, by conquering of himself, of his foes, by struggling with his own nation. A fighter to the last agonised breath, his hands already stiffening in death were still, firm and steady in directing the destinies of the State; indifferent to Death bending over his bed, he was still the same lighter, unbroken, unbowed, magnificent and great, scornful of his own suffering, and to the end faithful to his one love—his country.

We are now left standing alone. The tremendous burden that Józef Piłsudski had shouldered all his life has slipped to the lesser shoulders of every one of us, to those of the whole nation. The weight of responsibility for himself and for all, for triumph and defeat, for the fate of generations to come, for the future of Poland—this cross borne unflinchingly by Piłsudski on his own shoulders, he has now carried only by the millions of hands reaching up to help carry it on. The burden is the greater as the legacy left by Piłsudski is so grand, so great, nurtured to the last beat by the blood of his wearied heart.

We, who are weak and ordinary human beings, can do only one thing to become worthy of the nation that bore him—to swear in this terrible hour of our allegiances and loyalty to her whom he loved and served.

The *Kurjer Warszawski*, an Opposition paper, rises above the pettiness of party differences and pays Marshal Piłsudski a sincere and heartfelt tribute. That the Marshal was a man cut on a great historical scale, there is no question, this paper feels; but to judge him rightly, it requires a

FISCAL YEAR

(Continued from page 3 col. 3)

The Gross Deficit, of 236,000,000 zlotys, compared with the Deficit of 1933-4, of 337,000,000, shows a reduction of one hundred million zlotys, indicating a considerable improvement.

As is pointed out in the Bulletin of the National Economic Bank, the results of last year's operations of the Government, despite the continued depression, seem to indicate that a contraction of the revenues that has been going on since 1930 has been finally stopped.

It is on the basis of last year's budgetary performance that Mr. Zawadzki, Secretary of the Treasury, declared during the last discussion on the Budget in the Sejm that it was his firm conviction that the current fiscal year, of 1935-36, should show further increase in the State Revenues of from fifty to one hundred million zlotys, with a similar estimate for the next year, foreshadowing a complete wiping out of the deficit in the near future.

Most certainly there should be an increase in the Revenue to bring about a final adjustment and not further reduction in Expenditures which have already been slashed during the last five years by 27%, reaching at present a bare minimum. The deficits of the first two years of the present Government were covered by the surpluses of previous years; and in recent years by Internal Loans and open market operations of the Treasury. It must be emphasized that the 3% Premium Loan recently floated for 250,000,000 zlotys (of which eighty million represent a conversion of an equal amount of the 6% National Loan) does not enter into the Budget frame. It has been raised to enable the Government to carry through an important programme of public construction, principally of highways and waterways.

Very objective historian and a very keen analyst of the situation in this moment of bereavement, however, the nation considers rather the uncommon virtues of his personality.

Not only will no one deny that Piłsudski was endowed with extraordinary strength of character, but one may also say that it is just this trait that was an object of especial admiration as well among his followers as among many of his most decided political opponents. This strength of character was, from the very beginning of his manhood, devoted without reserve to the service of his country.

He was never a nationalist in the modern sense of the word, but he was ever a hot flame of patriotism.

To this trait of character, continued the *Kurjer Warszawski*, was added another, even more rare in Poland, perhaps even unique in the long course of our history—

Whether it be when he was still a young conspirator, when he was head of the State, or when the *coup d'Etat* of 1926 he preserverly took upon himself the burden of government, Piłsudski never looked around to his companions, or to assemblies of his kind, to find someone to share his responsibility; he always stood and stands openly before public opinion, before the nation, before history. When his decisions were just and when they were not, only future historians and sociologists will tell. One might not have observed the tremendous power of his individuality working with all the best that was in him for the good of his country.

To these prime attributes the *Kurjer Warszawski* still adds a third, that of his rare ability to influence and lead people.

There is no philosopher, psychologist nor politician, who can say just what this almost metaphysical power depends on. We can only state the fact of its being. Piłsudski, even in his young days, was a man who knew how to lead men. During the Great War he developed this art well in his own person. He carried it out to perfection. What a loss to his country his death is, he to whose ideals millions have sworn allegiance, and whose person they loved and adored, has only now become clear.

The pro-Government *Kurjer Poranny*, in a beautiful tribute, gives the true reason for Marshal Piłsudski's withdrawal from active political life as early as 1930.

There could be no doubt that in a life so full of definite purpose, that this, too, was the fruit of deliberation and thought. Aversion to people? Limitation of his interests? No, these are naive guesses. Can a distaste for wasting time on nonessential trifles be taken to mean a lack of interest in a man who to the last day of his life was occupied with the most important problems of the Republic, and who worked tenaciously, even beyond his physical strength, organizing her prosperous future. Let us not be naive.

He was a great psychologist, and this is the secret of his solitude. The Marshal more than anyone else knew the strength of the bonds which united our generation with his person, with the fact of his existence. He knew better than any other that all Poland revolved about his person and his work. Better than anyone else he realized the danger to Poland of too great dependence on him, when he should be gone. And he knew that Poland needed him for no small number of years still to come.

So it happened that a great man faced the dramatic conflict between the imperiousness of a long service of his country and the feebleness of his health. Is such a conflict soluble? Can the authority of the spirit be perpetuated after the body is gone? Can he direct the policies of his nation without giving commands?

This is the great problem that the *Kurjer Poranny* regards the Marshal to have solved; and this is the reason of his voluntary withdrawal from active political life.

By withdrawing his physical presence from the public eye, he more and more exerted the authority of his spirit and ideals. The nation, deprived of any visible mark of the Marshal's hand or word, little by little became accustomed to independent decisions.

Further, this journal observes, for several years now the Marshal's Namesday had been nothing less than a national holiday and yet he himself had never made a single move to encourage its observance, in fact, he never received any delegations on this occasion, never appeared in public, and always spent that day away from his home quietly and in complete solitude.

But at what unexampled self-sacrificing cost? What spiritual strength and courage is required to push aside all joy of living, to condemn one's self to silence and solitude when his mind cries saying his homage to sincere love, and his for the sake of guarding his country and state from the dangers his physical death might precipitate. To walk to meet death consciously over a span of fifteen years and to think only of the future of the Republic? To regard himself only as a national element, and to sacrifice himself as a man!

But through all his life the Marshal sought only great victories, at the cost of great sacrifices. And so, he has conquered once more; the whole nation bows down in mourning with the pledge to keep loving faith with his great spirit.

The *Czas*, expressing the bewilderment of the nation at the news of Marshal Piłsudski's death, tries to reassure its readers with the cold comfort of everyone's having known that the blow would eventually have to fall; but the comfort is cold indeed, and concludes with the sad iteration.

Only one thing is true, one thing, real: we have lost Józef Piłsudski forever, and with him there has passed a whole period of history.

The *Czas* then reflects on the life of this great man, his flight from corner to corner over half the world after his exile in Siberia, his agitation for the cause of Poland when all considered it dead, his formation of his legions, an army without guns, cavalry without horses, yet victorious and now one of the crack military forces of the world.

We shall look on him as on a hero, and our children shall hear of him and wonder that we saw him, knew him, just as we heard from our grandfathers about Traugott, and they from theirs about Kościuszko. But now there is one thing only, we have lost him. And a splendid old Polish epithet comes to mind, surely not unknown to the old crowd in Załw:

Not from sail nor from oar,
But out of my pain I grieve.

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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Apr.24 May 15
BONDS (in percentage of par)						
Stabilization 7's, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	66.00 62.00
Conversion 5's, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	67.75 68.00
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	78.75 79.63
4% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	50.00 48.00
Mortgage Bonds Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	60.25 57.50
SHARES (in zlotys per share)						
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	88.50 87.50
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	— 40.50
Lilpop, Ran & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.60
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	16.85
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	—

ALASKAN PIONEERS

A modern *Mayflower* will sail out of Seattle soon carrying a pioneer band of men, women and little children — with tractors and trucks, cows and horses — all bound for a new start up in the fertile Matanuska Valley of Alaska, 125 miles north of Seward. It's cold up there. The thermometer dips to forty below in winter. In summer, the mosquitoes are terrible. Winter and summer, it's a long way home. But a forty-acre farm in Alaska is better than a place on the relief rolls elsewhere. At least that's what a lot of men now on relief feel as they beg for a chance to take their families up to this rural rehabilitation project sponsored by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. From all parts of the country have come requests from modern Daniel Boones. An entire county in Texas wanted to go. But the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has limited this adventure to people now on relief in northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It was assumed that these hardy people could best weather the cold winters; could best understand farming conditions in this new land of bitter cold alternating with brightest sunshine. There was no ballyhoo for the project. On the contrary, the Government kept warning, "Tell them of the hardships." In spite of this, hundreds more applied than could be taken into the group. After pruning the list, the officials selected two hundred families (about one thousand persons) to make the journey. There are many sturdy Swedes, many Finnish farmers in the group. Many young children; for the average of the parents is in the early thirties. In addition to these two hundred families who intend to make

Alaska their permanent home, the Government has selected from the Federal Transient Camps some four hundred men, handy with hammer and saw, to help in construction work this summer. These men will be signed up from May to October, receiving approximately the Commercial Credit Corporation rate of pay, \$30 a month. But they will be paid only two dollars a week in cash while on the job. When they return to Seattle in October they will be given in a lump sum their back pay, as a stake for the coming winter. The first detachment of transients when they arrive in the Matanuska Valley will clear the woods and erect the tent colony to be ready for the first detachment of settlers, about seventy-five families, and the remaining two hundred and eighty transients who will reach the valley a few weeks later. The remaining one hundred and twenty-five families will leave Seattle a few weeks after the first party of settlers. By that time, the transients will have made some furniture; primitive, to be sure, but substantial. They will have erected the community dairy. The tents will all be up. The hospital will have been hewn out of the logs. The homesteaders will start their farms. Each is to have forty acres. And, in their spare time, they will help the transients build the houses. Nothing fancy about these houses. They will be built of logs, cut down from the front yard. Each will have a parlor and a kitchen; one, two, maybe three bedrooms, depending on the size of the family. No tiled bath and modern shower! In fact for the present, no bath at all. There will be running water. And indoor, chemical sanitation.

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DIPLOMATIQUE

The French Ambassador and Madame Laroche entertained at dinner on Saturday in honour of M. Laval, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, and Mademoiselle Laval. Among those present at the dinner were Minister and Madame Beck, Minister and Madame Kościalkowski, Madame Zawadzka, Count and Countess Szembek, Vice-Minister Koc, General and Madame Gasiorowski, Countess Helena Potocka, Prince Z. Lubomirski, Count and Countess Komor, M. Leger, M. Schaezel, Admiral Swirski, M. Jaroszewicz, Mr. Świeżawski, Count and Countess Lubiński, M. Rochat, General and Madame d'Arbonneau M. and Mme. Bressy, Captain and Madame Arzur.

The Rumanian Minister and Madame Cadere held a reception on Friday afternoon to celebrate the Rumanian National Holiday. The reception was attended by members of the Diplomatic Corps and many other distinguished people of Warsaw.

Mr. H. Schofield, Honorary Attaché to the British Embassy at Warsaw, left on Tuesday for a two months holiday in England

All formal functions after May twelfth were cancelled on account of the death of Marshal Piłsudski.

FASHION NOTES

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For evening the veiled head fashion is the rage in Paris and it appears in styles of varied origins. Schiaparelli who startled us all when she began it, still shows a pure example of an Indian Sari draped around the body as well as the head. But she also has seen the beauty of the Madonna veil in the Italian primitives and has drapery which accompanies the shape of the face in that style. This drapery can be lowered and used as a fichu or worn around the waist to become a basque or else floating over the arm.

At Lavinia the veiled head belongs to the Greek period and a dead white matt crêpe frock with a flowing skirt recalls a Tanagra dancer, while Agnes Drecoll preserves the Indian suggestion in maize crepe finely embroidered in gold. However, she makes a concession to the Parisian dread of suggestion in costume by adding two enormous golden roses on the right shoulder. Patou interprets the idea in the spirit of an ancient Greek goddess with his chaste Greek drapery *mat fleur de soie* on a demure frock in the new eggshell colour of the same material. The drapery starts at the bottom of the skirt in the front on the right and goes up the back to tie on left shoulder.

Amny Blatt has two robes *de plage* knitted in straw. One of these was pale brown with no back. The other was white and had an adaptable back piece buttoned on the shoulder and at the belt in front.

Patou shows cherry red shantung shorts and blouse with a short-sleeved white linen jacket and white shantung jupe culotte trimmed with stitching and accompanied by a blue and white *frivolité* scarf. Patou's burnous *de bain*, are cut on such ample lines as to allow draping on one shoulder. They are made of thick brocaded bath towelling dead white, or of thinner orange material lined with the same fabric in pale brown.

Hollywood's evening gowns for the first summer parties are exquisite. One of the most chic of the chiffon models worn at a recent supper party was of myrtle blue chiffon, cut with extreme décolletage in the back. Bougainvillea-coloured chiffon pleatings passed over the shoulders and down the back of the frock, forming a fan train of this startling colour. At the front was a huge cluster of blue and bougainvillea flowers made from the same chiffon, starched. Bougainvillea satin sandals completed the picture.

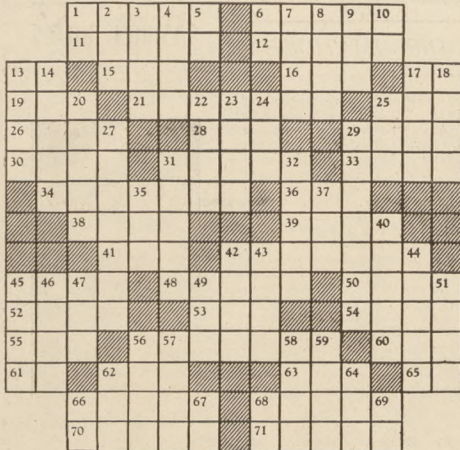
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CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

- 1-Contour
2-Less hazardous
11-High pitched voice
12-In respect to
13-Postscript
15-None
16-Attempt
17-Royal Highness (abbr.)
19-A wine receptacle
21-Common garden plant with blue flowers
25-Greek cross
26-To endorse a passport
28-Cutting tool
29-Earth
30-Containing to the ear
31-Crescent saw used in logging
33-Cry of a wild goose
34-Crop of vegetables or fruit
36-A diminutive suffix
38-Close to
39-Small boys
41-Took food
42-Sponsors for entertainments
45-Tailless leaping amphibian
48-Score
50-To diminish
52-Entire
53-To soak
54-Hop
55-The rubber tree
56-Cloudy
60-Prefix meaning upon
61-Electrical engineer (abbr.)
62-To come out ahead
63-Possess
68-Ancient Greek Church (abbr.)
66-More rational
69-Expression of contempt
71-Dresses

VERTICAL

- 1-Highway (abbr.)
2-Barneyard fowl
3-The West Indian indigo plant
4-A game
5-Erbitum (abbr.)
6-A continent (abbr.)
7-Opposed
8-A government bureau (abbr.)
9-Any (var.)
10-Right (abbr.)
13-A constellation, the Peacock
14-A worker in metals
15-Erbitum (abbr.)
16-A continent (abbr.)
17-Opposed
18-Dismantled ship
20-Asiatic
21-Stripes
23-The way out
24-Pasture land
25-Aleo
27-Area in acres
29-Dogs
31-Fashionable soft hat
32-Full of ruts
35-Large tub
37-Household god
40-Viper
42-A vulgar fellow
43-Low singing voice
44-Marsh bird with long bill
45-Smoke passage
46-A guide
47-Mineral earth
49-A limb
51-Classical poem
56-A number
57-Arrow poison
58-Soft drink
59-Large water pitcher
62-Pale
64-The gist of the story
66-Steamship (abbr.)
67-Railroad (abbr.)
68-King of Bushan
69-A writing

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 3 col. 5)
revival. On the contrary, the social, political and economic problems will continue as they were, perhaps grow more complicated, and it was exactly the theory of Constitutional Monarchy that was swept to the winds in a few brief hours. That very modern theory (two and a half centuries old in England) depends on the presence of political Parties between the King and the people: it goes together with the privileges of magnates and the domination of usurious finance, which Dante rightly described as the perversion of love. But now there is a new spirit in the world, and the English people found it instinctively. The power of usurious finance is broken. The way is open for the return of Christian Monarchy which (with or without the symbols of crown and sceptre) means a direct unity between the people and their dedicated ruler: the sheep and the shepherd. When they are united by the love which we typically miscall patriotism, the magnates are destroyed and the political parties shrivel away. A new thing began in England on Jubilee Day, though years may pass before its form is known.

Answer to last week's puzzle



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Cinema Programme

Table with columns: Address and Performances, All Cinemas are CLOSED this week, Comment. Lists various cinema programs like 'Atlantic', 'Apollo', 'Capitol', 'Casino', 'Europa', 'Filharmonja', 'Majestic', 'Pan', 'Rialto', 'Stylowy', 'Swiatowid', 'Ende Schlecht Alles Gut', 'Lives of a Bengal Lancer', 'Bright Eyes', 'Unfinished Symphony', 'One Night of Love', 'Here Comes the Navy', 'Mandalay', 'Babes in Toyland', 'Forsaking All Others', 'Kleine Mutti', '42nd Street'.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

Now that, theoretically, all of our readers have thoroughly mastered the verb in its various tenses, we shall proceed to other manifestations of the English language.

A pronoun is a word which we use in place of a noun. "Mr. Smith is going to town." "He is going to town."

Here we have used the pronoun he for the noun Smith. Therefore the pronoun follows the grammatical rules for the noun.

There are seven different kinds of pronouns: Personal, possessive, demonstrative, relative, reflexive, interrogative, and distributive.

Personal pronouns are inflected through all the different cases. Nominative: I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they.

Objective: me, thee, him, her, it, us, you, them.

Possessive: mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs.

Notice that it is always written with a capital letter, but that none of the other personal pronouns are so written. Thou and thine are rarely used in modern English. He, him, and his are masculine in gender, she, her, and hers are feminine, while it is neuter. The plural we is used for the singular in royal proclamations, and is employed by editors in their editorials.

"We, King of," and "We, (The Warsaw Weekly) think that such methods are not to be defended."

The possessive adjective must not be confused with the Possessive case of the personal pronoun. The possessive adjectives are my, thy, his, her, its, our,

your, and their. The possessive adjective modifies a noun while the possessive case of the pronoun stands for a noun. "The boy lost his book." Here the pronoun his qualifies the noun book, and consequently, is to be regarded as an adjective. "The name is his." Here his stands for the person whose name we are talking about, and is, therefore, a replacement for "Smith" or "Jones."

The gender of the pronoun changes according to the gender of the possessor. "The boy lost his mother." "The girl lost her father."

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

The Warsaw Fire Brigade celebrated its annual holiday yesterday. At 10 a. m. divine service was officiated by the Rev. Father Szlagowski, D. D. at the Carmelite Church and later a battalion led by Commander Chodasewski marched to Theatre Square where all the detachments formed lines facing the Town Hall. The girls from the detachments. Punctually at 11 a. m. the Vice-Minister of the Interior and the Vice-President of the City of Warsaw issued from the Town Hall and reviewed the detachments.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation.

Ministerstwo Poczt i Telegramow wprowadzilo z dniem wtorecznym nowy plan komunikacji pocztowej, posiadajacy w swiazku ze zmianą kolejowego rozkladu jazdy. Przypisany zostal bieg wyzatkich ambulansow pocztowych na dalszych dystansach. Listy odznaczane z Warszawy we wtorecznych godzinach rannych dorzeczane beda w wielu miejscowosciach kraju jeszcze tego samego dnia.

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The Warsaw Weekly is published every Friday by the Polsko-Amerykanska Spółka Akcyjna "SOUTHERN TRADE", Warszawa, Mokotowska 12.

Redaktor Odpowiedzialny - WLADYSLAW SKORACZEWSKI

Zakłady Graficzne B. Pardecki i S-ka. Warszawa, Żelazna 56, tel. 5-22-65

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

The bidding of misfits and freaks usually involves some guesswork. The following deal was no exception. South found three trump honors against him and unfortunately they were all in the one hand. Besides that, he was missing two Kings, an Ace and a couple of Jacks. But because of a void suit in the closed hand and another in the dummy, he fulfilled his contract.

North, Dealer East-West vulnerable
A Q 10 8 7 5
A 8 6 4
A 3 2
A J 5
K J 9
K J 9 7
K Q 10
N
W E
K Q 10 8 9
Q 10 2
J 9 8 7 6

The bidding (Figures after bids refer to numbered explanatory paragraphs).
North East South West
1♥ Pass 1♠ Pass (1)
2♥ Pass 3♣ Pass
4♥(2) Pass 5♠(3) Pass
Pass Pass
1- West is scarcely strong enough for about double in the tenth of two adverse suit bids.
2-A stab at notrump could not be commended, in view of the spade

void and the club support. Neither would a heart bid be good.
3- There is a good chance that South can make five clubs, although he cannot be sure. He properly goes to game, since he probably cannot be set disastrously.

The Play
West opened the King of clubs. Declarator at once saw that nothing but a miracle could produce his contract, but he accomplished the miracle by straightforward play and a great deal of good luck.

North won the first trick with the Ace of trumps and led a small heart for South to ruff. South led the King of spades, West covered, and North trumped. North led another heart for South to ruff. South cashed the Queen of spades and led another spade for North to ruff with his last trump. The fall of West's Jack established the spade ten in declarer's hand.

North led a third heart for South to ruff. South led his last trump, West winning. Owing to fortuitous circumstances, West was left with nothing but diamonds and the long trump, and was thus compelled to lead away from his King of diamonds and could win only the trump trick. West's proud hand yielded two tricks in clubs and nothing else.

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