

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY

MAY 24

1935

A TIMID FORECAST

In our issue of March 15, in the article entitled "Polish Parties in the Sejm," we characterized the Government party as follows:

"This Bloc, i. e. Government Bloc, however, is not a party in the classical use of the word, including, as it does, many parties within itself. Prominent aristocrats, well-known Socialists, staunch Monarchists, avowed Republicans, representatives of commerce and industry, delegates of Labour, of the middle-classes, and of landless peasants have collaborated with one another in an experiment, if you like, lasting now eight years, seemingly without compromise to their former opinions or political allegiances."

It is doubtless true that this experiment in government would have been less successful but for the presence of Marshal Pilsudski in the Belvedere. Of late his disinclination to interfere in internal affairs was well known, but, at the same time, in critical moments it was his advice, if this be not too weak a word, that weighed heavily. An even more important factor was a personal loyalty to him, and a tendency to accept his judgment as authoritative and final.

Now that Poland is returning to normalcy after the shock caused by the death of Marshal Pilsudski, the question doubtless occurs to everyone as to whether or not the present Government Party can continue to exist in its present form, lacking, as it will, this great force for solidarity and harmony.

The approaching special session of the Sejm and Senate to discuss and pass a new election bill, which is now being formulated by a caucus of the Government Party, will afford the opportunity to catch varying currents and to watch straws blowing in the wind. It is, perhaps, even more interesting to predict just which winds will be blowing strongest.

There is a tendency at present, to bury minor fractional differences as to the provisions of the Election Bill. This might be considered as a spontaneous tribute to the memory of the Marshal, and it is true that a feeling of national solidarity has grown out of the common grief.

It is, however, rather too much to expect a party containing such diverse elements to continue always to wax strong in the rare atmosphere of brotherly love and mutual affection. Surely, sooner or later, some point will be reached where compromise is futile, and there will be a parting of the ways.

This moment, of course, is rather in the distant future. The

The Marshal's Resting Place



THE WAWEL, KRAKÓW

Government are certain to return a large majority in the elections scheduled for the autumn, and it is entirely possible that the chief opposition party, the National Democrats, will lose heavily. The other opposition parties, small groups as they are, will be definitely handicapped under the proposed Election Bill. So we shall probably see a Sejm and Senate heavily Government, and, within not too great a space of time, this majority imperceptibly dividing into two or more groups in healthful opposition, one to another.

Economic Aspects of American History

Mr. Clayton Lane, the Commercial Attaché to the American Embassy, addressed a luncheon gathering of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce and Polish-American Society on Saturday, May 11, and we quote below a few paragraphs from his speech:

"It has for some time been my pleasant duty to interpret Poland, in terms of its economic life, to

Americans. In telling American audiences about contemporary Poland I have usually tried to identify the chief historical events and tendencies which have produced and shaped the Poland of today, for only through comprehension of the past of a nation can we understand its present or intelligently estimate its future. Your Press brings you much

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LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's merciful Budget has encouraged a general feeling here that the worst of the depression is over so far as England is concerned. This was the message of the Chancellor himself when he said that he had recovered eighty per cent. of our prosperity; and it has been reinforced by the Press with statistics not only of increased expenditure on the internal market for new housing, but also of increased activity in British shipping. Returns made by the Chamber of Shipping show that there has been a decrease, since April 1, 1934, of 373,322 tons net, or 34.6 per cent., in the shipping laid up at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Budget itself worked out very much in accordance with newspaper prophecies. The continuance of cheap money allowed the Chancellor to increase his estimates for expenditure, while prospects of improved trade guarantee that it can be taxed back as revenue, with a surplus which seems to have been deliberately under-estimated. At the same time a restoration of the second half of wage-cuts made in 1931 (to come into effect on July 1) and adjustments of income tax allowed to assist the small family man — this with an eye on the birthrate — ensure for the Chancellor a widespread popularity and for the Government a sheaf of arguments as to prosperity when the decision is made to go to the country.

The suggestion that the Budget had an election flavour has been vigorously combated. Government spokesmen have, in fact, been scouting the possibility for a long time past that a General Election will be held at the end of this year; but next November remains the most probable date.

The general director of the Conservative party organizations throughout the country, reminding them of the possibility that the next General Election will be fought on the register which comes into force on October 15, and urging them to see that no supporter of the National Government is omitted from it.

Barring the prospect of renewed dislocation of trade and a general currency crisis, the National Government could hardly choose a better date at long range, for the spending period will be at its maximum, and the chances of lifting of the depression are most favourable.

The steady rise in the price of wheat is taken as a sure indication of better times ahead, and a continuance of cheap money conditions is a basis of Government policy until permanently better times arrive. It is a symptom of a real Government triumph that the Budget Debate

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LAST RITES IN KRAKÓW

The last rites for Marshal Piłsudski, full of solemnity and dignity, were celebrated both in Warsaw and in Kraków last week.

On last Friday morning, the Cathedral of Saint John in Warsaw was closed to the public, disappointing many people who were not able to view the coffin because of the immense crowd that choked Plac Zamkowy. A persistent rain had no effect on their wish to pay their last respects to the Marshal.

At nine in the morning Bishop Gawlina, head Chaplain of the Polish Army, said Mass, and at ten Cardinal Kakowski celebrated High Mass. Bishop Gawlina then preached the funeral sermon.

Immediately after, the procession left the Cathedral, passing through the streets of Warsaw on its way to the parade ground at Mokotów. Thousands of people lined the streets, crowded onto balconies, and hung out of open windows. Even trees and roofs had their quota of onlookers.

Upon arriving at the parade ground, the casket still bound to a field gun, was placed on a special railroad car for the journey to Kraków.

Thousands, including delegations from societies and associations, watched the last farewell of the Army. Leading the review was a detachment of generals with the Inspector-General, Frydzyński, at their head. Delegations from every regiment in the Army followed, carrying standards which were dipped in final salute before the coffin of the Marshal. These ceremonies completed, the car was attached to the special train, and it began its slow journey through the night to Kraków, Rain, which had threatened all through the morning, poured to the accompaniment of lightning and thunder, the mourning of the heavens.

Special trains carried the President, the family of the Marshal, Government officials, foreign delegations, and foreign correspondents to Kraków.

The funeral species made numerous halts on its journey, the most impressive demonstration being at Kielce, the first city taken by the Marshal in the World War. Bonfires were kindled along the way, and flamed from hillsides, kept alight with difficulty because of pouring rain.

At 7 a. m. on Saturday the train reached Kraków, and immediately the cortege formed for the procession through Kraków to the Wawel. The order of the procession was much the same as in Warsaw, military detachments, clergy, the casket, the family, the President, the Cabinet and high Government officials, foreign delegations, the local Diplomatic Corps, then delegations from societies and schools.

The procession halted before the Wawel where the President, Professor Ignace Mościcki, read the funeral oration.

High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral by both Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic clergy, after which the casket, of beaten silver, was carried into the crypt in which Marshal Piłsudski will sleep forever with other national heroes, as King Jan Sobieski and Prince Józef Poniatowski.

The Cathedral was closed until evening when it was thrown open to the public, and long files of sorrowing people moved past the casket, gazing through the heavy crystal cover at the calm and peaceful face of Marshal Józef Piłsudski, the resurrector of the nation.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)

hardly aroused a flicker of interest in the House of Commons. None of the previous Chancellors took part in it. Most of the arguments against the proposals were perfunctory, for no politician likes to incur unpopularity by opposing what the people approve.

The most damaging criticism was made by Sir Herbert Samuel, who pointed out that unemployment figures remain almost what they were last year, despite a presumed restoration of eighty per cent. of our prosperity.

With that comment in mind one may take a more cautious view of the prosperity which is nearly always just within sight; and no doubt the Government in its heart of hearts is equally sceptical. Nothing is quite the same now as it was in 1929; and that includes good old "Prosperity" itself.

Prosperity Elusive

Bankers, orthodox economists, and chairmen of companies commenting on their annual reports, are unanimous in the declaration that prosperity can never be restored until there is a general return to the gold standard, and an abolition of hindrances upon the free flow of trade. Prosperity on those terms is likely to elude the most agile politicians for many, many years to come.

Others see the importance of the present moment in the very fact that President Roosevelt has broken the system that orthodox economists are so anxious to restore. According to this latter view, there are immense possibilities of prosperity (but a new sort of prosperity) in country after country, so soon as governments take back the control of their own monetary systems, and international trade will be simply the exchange of surpluses or peculiar products.

Either way, the issue will have to be fought out in England sooner or later, because the old international type of prosperity will never be made to return simply by waiting for it. On the other hand, a transference to Rooseveltian policies means a radical transformation of English life from the Stock Exchange to the village community. And that in turn will mean a questioning of the whole modern historical tradition, back to the Glorious Revolution of 1688, and beyond that to the sixteenth century.

The present Government has made a brilliant attempt to live in both worlds at once, for it has preserved the prestige of financial liberation and yet effected a recovery on the basis of a stable price-level behind tariff walls.

But which is going to happen between now and the end of the year? There is Europe with her gold troubles, there is China with her silver troubles, and there is the American revolution—almost universally misrepresented—which looks very much like succeeding. Some powerful forces of attraction and repulsion will be exerted before long.

New English Club

The Progress Club, whose proceedings are to be conducted in English, has been organized under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.

The Club will endeavour to promote closer cooperation between the English speaking countries and Poland, especially in the field of business.

All persons knowing English without regard to nationality are cordially invited to attend club meetings which are held every Thursday.

NEWS IN BRIEF

On Monday, May 20 at noon, Premier Stawek called a meeting of the Cabinet, after which he called on President Mościcki, offering the resignation of the Cabinet en bloc. President Mościcki refused to accept the resignation, and the present Cabinet continues in power.

The Third International Congress of Savings Banks opened in Paris on Monday. Poland is represented by 60 delegates. The leader of the delegation is Dr. Tadeusz Brzeski, Professor of Economics at the University of Warsaw. Poland had, as a subject to prepare for discussion, the question of "Savings and Life Insurance." The paper was prepared by Dr. Henryk Gruber, President of the Postal Savings Bank.

After proceedings had opened, the Polish delegation read a resolution expressing their willingness to continue with the business of the Congress despite the period of national mourning over the death of Marshal Piłsudski, but requested that they be excused from attending any banquet and official receptions.

The Congress expressed its deep sorrow at the death of the Marshal, and stood in silent tribute.

Polish Jews in Palestine have voted to set aside a portion of their National Park as a memorial forest for Marshal Piłsudski.

To the Editor

London, May 17
Sir,—
With reference to the article by Mary Borden, re the Jubilee, in the number last received.

In the interests of truth some of us here who have read this think you should point out for the benefit of our Polish friends who have not visited London, that London is not a city of shoddy buildings.

Your contributor adopts a picturesque style of describing various features in connection with the Jubilee, but we think it is carrying artistic license a long way too far to allow it to perpetuate such a mis-description. It is altogether misleading as anyone who knows anything about the subject is bound to confirm. At best the lady must have been unfortunate, to say the least of it, in regard to the buildings she investigated, if she did investigate, — and no doubt all cities of the world have some which may be so described.

Yours very truly,
(—) Percy W. May.

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At the opening session of the League of Nations on Monday, the President of the League, M. Litwinow, spoke of Marshal Piłsudski. He was followed by leaders of many delegations, all of whom expressed their sorrow at Poland's loss. Minister Komarnicki, Polish delegate, replied on behalf of Poland.

Stanislaw Hausner, Polish-American transatlantic flyer, was killed on last Saturday in Detroit. During a memorial service for Marshal Piłsudski, the flyer was circling the cathedral, and while looping, a wing dropped off. The plane crashed on the roof of a building, and the petrol tank exploded, making rescue efforts useless.

The latest figures show that the total amount subscribed for the Investment Loan, bearing interest at 3 per cent., is 261,000,000 zlotys. This figure includes the amount of converted National Loan of 1934.

On May 1, 56,052 workers were employed by the Ministry of Communications. 41,441 are working on roads, 10,803 on river and stream regulation projects, and 3,809 on new railroads.

Those wishing to contribute toward the building of a memorial for Marshal Piłsudski in Warsaw may do so through P.K.O. 1414.

For six weeks flags over government buildings and institutions will fly at half-mast.

This evening the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven will be broadcast from the Philharmonia.

The Government Party are expected to finish the preliminary work of the Election Bill, this week. The Sejm will probably meet on May 25, and the Bill is expected to pass without change.

The Ministry of Communications have calculated that, on May 15 and 16, the railroads brought more than 100,000 persons to Warsaw. The crowd that was in Kraków was estimated at 125,000 more than the population of that city.

A new ballet composed by Szymanowski, "Harnasiów," has been presented at Prague. This is the first time recently that a Polish work has been presented abroad before being staged in Poland. Mr. Szymanowski was present at the opening, and was accorded an ovation.

A called meeting of the Polish Society of Sculptors on May 19 has announced a contest for the best idea for a memorial to Marshal Piłsudski.

Dr. Tartakower, internationally known chess player, has arrived in Warsaw. He will train the Polish team to be entered in the Chess Olympics. Training matches are being played every day at the Warsaw Chess Club, Marszałkowska 66.

City authorities of Kowno have decided to demolish the building in which Mickiewicz lived while in that city. The reason given is the necessity of widening streets.

Communication via air between Kraków and Vienna will be interrupted after June 1. The Czechoslovakian authorities have refused permission for Polish planes to fly across Czechoslovakian soil. This line was one of the first established in Poland, and has been in operation since 1925.

On Tuesday Miss Mary Allen, Commandant of the Woman's Police in London arrived in Warsaw accompanied by her adjutant, Miss Taggard. While here they will study Polish police methods.

Latest statistics give the number of unemployed in Poland as 442,004. This is a decrease of 9,210 from the last report. In Warsaw the number is 30,911, Łódź, 33,579, and in Upper Silesia, 123,217.

On May 19, Dr. Henryk Gruber, President of the Postal Savings Bank, returned from the United States where he has been travelling for some time.

The new issue of Piłsudski memorial stamps number 40,000,000, or the normal amount usually exhausted during six weeks.

Warsaw was electrified on last Saturday by rumours that Herr Hitler had been assassinated during a memorial service for Marshal Piłsudski in Berlin. Where the rumour started, which was immediately denied by P. A. T., is unknown.

Cinemas, which had been closed from May 13 through May 18, were reopened on Sunday.

Due to budget exhaustion, the number of children being fed in the public schools from public funds has been reduced from 30,000 to 15,000.

The Polish Radio gave no programmes from Saturday noon until Monday morning.

A fund for the building of a monument to Marshal Piłsudski in Warsaw has been started. The City authorities have offered one million zlotys for this purpose, and the Chamber of Commerce has offered a similar amount. It has been suggested that this monument stand where the Aleja Ujazdowska and 6-go Sierpnia join. Thus it would stand near the Ministry of War, the General-Inspector of the Army, and the Belvedere.

According to advices received from London, the market for bacon remains steady, and, if the weather in Poland improves, there is hope that prices will rise.

In June a protocol between Soviet Russia and Poland will probably be signed calling for the further return to Poland of books and museum pieces removed to Russia during their regime. During the past fourteen years nearly 300,000 books have been repurchased in the Polish libraries from which they were taken.

Professor Władysław Burkath, Polish musician and composer, has been giving a series of concerts in Latvia, Finland, and Estonia.

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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 air line linking America and Asia. Throughout the expeditions frequent dispatches from Mr. Wood will appear here.

Midway Island, April 25.

This island has been struck by another of those white squalls which add unexpected thrills to life in the mid Pacific.

With the speed of shifting lights in a theatre, the sky suddenly disappeared behind black clouds and the heavy, heat laden air changed into a cold gale from the north. A smooth, sparkling sea went heaving black, under white-capped waves.

The thermometer, which had seemed near 100 Fahrenheit, making swimming trunks more comfortable than suits, skidded within an hour. Driving gusts of rain added to the discomfort of the members of the Pan-American Airways pioneering expedition to establish airports across the Pacific to Shanghai. A launch towing two barges sank almost to the waterline.

The barges carried heavy loads of gasoline, kerosene, and other supplies, which had been cleared from the expedition's ship, the *North Haven*, anchored four miles off shore, only a few minutes before the first blast struck.

Anxious eyes aboard ship and ashore could see the threatening course which lay ahead of the launch and its tow through reefs over which heavy swells were breaking high over the beach. The wind, whipping across four and a half miles of wide lagoon, piled the surf up on the white beach, but the barges made safely. Men up to their waists in water got through with the unloading and then called it quits.

Work is being pushed as swiftly as possible to prepare the air base here, and the workers are inspired to top efforts by the successful trip made from California to Honolulu and back by Captain Musick's big clipper plane.

In the chill of the evenings the men are warming themselves by catching the dignified waddling gonies. A pair of gloves is tied to the webbed feet of one big bird. Another proudly wears a tie on its long neck. A third stalks around with the initials "P. A. A." Painted on its white breast.

Men Marooned

The men marooned ashore by the storm radioed the ship imploring extra blankets. Though neither the expedition's trained meteorologists nor any of the nine radio operators who pick up the weather reports predicted the storm, Oscar, the saltiest of the *North Haven's* crew, said a blow was coming. A shark had been caught and this, according to Oscar, always brings a storm, provided one waits long enough. According to shark authorities, questioned regarding the ability of swimming in these waters, the sharks around here are biteless. But none of these gentlemen has volunteered to offer himself for proof. And the specimens caught have teeth capable of deft amputation of the fattest leg. One bit of advice offered is that swimmers should talk along a friendly porpoise, on the theory that sharks fear porpoises.

Fish abound in the lagoon and they are accommodating in catching the hooks almost as fast as these can be thrown over the side. Even tamer than the fish are the island's birds. These can be approached within a few feet, while the big gonies, a species of albatross, can be handled.

More obedient than any children, the gony chicks sit for four months on the same spot where the mother laid the egg, until the parents stop feeding them and let them shift for themselves. When a chick is approached, it claps its big black jaws fatidly,

but doesn't budge from the spot where its parents told it to wait while they foraged for food. The men patiently lift these chicks out of the path of the tractor, but they always return to the same place.

In front of nearly every tent there squats a gony chick, like a sentinel. A city can grow around him, tractors roll over him and clipper planes gas him as they pause between continents, but he'll stay where Papa and Mama told him to wait until they return with the day's dinner.

Running at its highest speed, a launch is towing a barge piled high with frozen meats, eggs and other food plowed through the waves from the steamship of the *North Haven* to the shore of Midway Island. In a short time the last 2,000 tons of cargo brought by the ship a fortnight ago was safely on the isle that will serve as one of the bases for the Pan-American Airways line linking the United States and China.

Unloading

Unloading that amount in such time would make a city stevedore laugh, but it's another story to accomplish the task from a ship beached on the open sea, with the barges rising and falling ten feet in rough waves at the side of the steel hull and then being towed four miles through a mass of coral reefs.

The harbor where the cargo was landed was not equipped with docks or stanch piers but was a sandy beach, with the surf often breaking shoulder high. And the crew holding its footing and stowing heavy pieces of freight on the bobbing barge had never tied a sailor's knot a few weeks ago, nor voyaged over anything rougher than a country road.

The last cargo was the food transferred from the special refrigerator built in the ship to the refrigerator plant built on the island. Though Midway is not in the tropics, the contents of the refrigerator were not improved by their slow ride for four miles over sunbaked waves and a slower trek of a mile over broiling sand.

The barge-load of food is enough to feed the construction gang of forty men remaining on Midway until the *North Haven* returns a couple of months later, and also the island's twelve permanent colonists for several months longer, until another supply ship arrives. The food stores ended the island's dependence on the outside world to that extent. The men on Midway will have a radio to talk across the waters and in a few weeks the clipper plane will start flying from the mainland of the United States across the Pacific. The colonists will be alone on the tiny island in mid-Pacific in a few days when the *North Haven* sails to repeat the same job on Wake Island.

An amazing change has been accomplished in a few days by construction gang on a little corner of the sandy island which for hundreds of years has been covered with a rank growth of jungle bushes and whose only sign of life has been myriads of ocean birds. Though it is not yet a summer resort, with a tourist hotel, pleasure boats, beach parlors and tennis courts, one can distinguish the form that this new settlement on a water-lapped desert is going to take.

The radio stations, for sending, receiving and the direction finder, arise from corners of the island. A steel windmill, anchored to concrete caissons, is pumping water from a newly sunk well. Half a dozen scattered brown roofs stand out



Through the courtesy of Bobbs-Merrill Company we have secured the serial rights to the latest detective novel of Keats Patrick, well-known Washington correspondent. The first instalment will appear in our issue of June 7, further instalments appearing through the summer We urge our readers leaving Warsaw for their summer vacations to subscribe to THE WARSAW WEEKLY, or make arrangements with their bookseller to have the paper forwarded to them.

against a background of green brush and white sand.

A piece of luck favored the party when it arrived. In the colonization area specified by the United States Navy, which is sovereign over these Pacific atolls, the newcomers found a grove of Australian hardwood trees planted by employees of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. years ago and now grown to substantial size. They also found a tiny six-sided building constructed of boards from discarded packing cases and wire netting, with a palm leaf roof, during the drab prohibition days. The building, known as "Whoopee House," stood in a grove a half mile from the well-kept cable compound, where the cup that cheers was forbidden in those years.

Merely by installing the necessary machinery and scribing a "Keep Out" sign on the door of the cramped quarters of the well-ventilated "Whoopee House," it became a station for engineers and office men, a meteorological bureau, a doctor's clinic, a radio station and a kitchen. Now each of these activities is in its own building, so rapidly have the portable buildings risen on stable foundations.

Eternal fires have been lit in patented ovens which burn ten pounds of coal a day and never go out. The Chinese cooks are learning to broil beefsteak without frying their fingers at the same time. The Honeymoon oil stoves which an uncanny foresight provided for the bachelor station managers, in anticipation that the future will bring brides to the islands, were put to practical use for cooking for the last two weeks. Now the oil stoves are again cold, wrapped in clean paper, awaiting the happy event.

Aside from the grove of Australian hardwood trees, the site of the settlement is covered with a tangled mass of shoulder-high bushes, called magnolias here and airplants in Hawaii. These bushes had to be cleared by hand, and the men swung machetes over every spot where a building has risen.

Nature through the years has erected around the jungle bush a protecting bulwark of sand dunes, twenty feet high, against the stormy waves. While the sand wall protects the Pan-American Airways settlement, which is only a scant five and a half feet above the sea, it was a hindrance to the tractors pulling heavily loaded sleds from the beach.

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FOREIGN TRADE IN 1934

Official statistics of Polish Foreign Trade for the year 1934 indicate total exports of 976 million zlotys against total imports of 798 million zlotys, showing a favourable balance of trade of 177 million zlotys, against 133 million a year ago.

Total exports have increased by sixteen million zlotys, and total imports have declined by twenty eight million, as compared with the year 1933. The decrease of imports, as is pointed out in the Bulletin of the Bank of Commerce, was brought about by an advance importation in the autumn of 1933, in anticipation of a new tariff. On the other hand, the increase of exports has been facilitated by a number of commercial treaties and compensation agreements concluded with several foreign countries.

Export Gains

The increase in exports of agricultural products, of twenty-two million zlotys, has been a feature of last year's balance of trade, whereas industrial exports decreased by six million zlotys. However, taking into consideration a lower level of prices, it has been calculated that the actual increase in agricultural exports amounted to about sixteen per cent, and in industrial, to six per cent.

In spite of a nominal decrease of industrial exports, there have been two notable exceptions, namely in the oil and lumber industries where gains have been shown of nine per cent and twelve per cent, respectively, over the year before.

Since these two industries represent fifty per cent of industrial exports, their gains are of singular importance. No spectacular changes have been shown in other industrial groups, such as textiles, sugar, and foods. Total industrial exports, as compared with total industrial sales, amounted to 19 1/2 per cent against 21 per cent a year ago.

In the agricultural group most favourable results have been achieved in grain exports, indicating a gain of 37 per cent over a year ago, thus reaching the record high of 1930. Moreover in quantity, such exports in 1934 amounted to twice the figure of those of 1928. On the other hand, animal and cattle trade has diminished by 14 per cent.

As may be seen from the above, there has been a considerable shift towards agricultural exports (chiefly grains) to the disadvantage of industrial exports.

At the same time importation of foreign grain has been stopped and importation of coffee, cocoa, tea, rice, perfumes has been considerably reduced.

Principal Items

The principal items of the import group were: Cotton and raw materials, 256,000,000 zlotys; machinery, 130,000,000; implements, 91,000,000 zlotys; metals and metal products, 84,000,000; paper and paper products 19,000,000; skins and leather, 70,000,000; chemicals, 51,000,000; vegetable, animal and agricultural products, 116,000,000.

The principal export items were: Agricultural products and grains, 488,000,000 zlotys; animals, and animal products, 130,000,000; mineral products, 210,000,000 zlotys; lumber, timber and lumber products, 179,000,000; metals and metal products, 115,000,000 zlotys.

Classification of the Polish foreign Trade, according to foreign countries, shows several interesting features. In the first place, in the import group, the United States of America stand in the first place, their share having increased to 15 per cent, against 13 per cent for the previous year. Germany receded from the first to the second place, with 13.6 per cent against

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Art, Music & Literature

"The Cry"

The Teatr Aktora is now presenting "The Cry" by the Italian authors, Stefano and Cerio. It is possible that all those who know the play from other stages or from reading, will be surprised to hear that the Warsaw audiences follow the action with bated breath, and leave the theatre almost in a trance. There is but one reason, Jaracz. This actor, cut on a world-wide scale, enters into the character of Doctor Oders, with such convincing force that if we didn't know him from other entirely different rôles, it would be hard to imagine how he could ever throw off this character to play them. His direct, sincere incarnation of the rôle, his unaffected artistry, the consistency and moderation of his interpretation, all contribute to his creation of a true and moving character. In his acting, Jaracz turns the theatrical into the real, the theatre ceases to be a scenic illusion and becomes a fragment of life; the impression is unforgettable.

Stefano and Cerio are indeed lucky that it is Jaracz who plays the title rôle; for "The Cry" as a drama has no very great artistic values. The character of a doctor treating mental diseases, who is himself mentally ill, is not a novelty in literature. The dramatic conflicts smack a bit of banality, inconsistency and very often fall into effective, though rather artistic melodrama. We feel occasionally that the authors themselves didn't know exactly what they wanted to say.

All these defects, however, shrink, or even disappear in the tremendous talent of Jaracz; he ensures the success of "The Cry," especially since his partners, too, play excellently. Miss Piaskowska, a very promising young artist, Mr. Jerzy Chocceki, and Mr. Juliusz Luszczycki were especially interesting. The direction by Miss Stanisława Perzanowska was very thorough and penetrating, touching up the weaknesses of the play and drawing out the full value of its virtues. The decorations by Mr. Daszewski were in good taste.

(—) Arno

"The Man of Action"

The Teatr Nowy is the scene of the theatrical debut of Michał Choromański, the well known novelist, author of the best-seller, "Jealousy and Medicine." The interesting subject of the book, the search for the biological origin of its author, its mood, and all its tricks of catching and retaining the reader's interest, showed undoubted talent, and led us to expect an interesting play.

Our expectations, however, were disappointed. Choromański gave us a very complicated play, not only ill-adapted to the stage, but queer in its ideas, even dangerous. The hero, the so-called "man of action" can hardly represent any mode of thinking, political or social; for he is a degenerate, developed intellectually, but in an unhealthy direction. We don't quite get what the author wanted to say, for he certainly does not voice his own opinions through his hero, nor does he show us a man worth imitating; while as a psychological study, the play is nothing at all.

(Continued on page 5 col. 4)

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Economic Aspects of American History

(Continued from page 1 col. 4)

information these days of what appears to be happening in the United States, and I shall not duplicate that service today. . . .

"The conclusion so readily reached by many European observers that material interests are the sole basis of American objectives and attitudes is perhaps more convenient than accurate. American life has been in the main hard, economic, and realistic — a conquest of material things, and American thought has been essentially empirical, not metaphysical and theological. To have food, clothing, shelter, comforts and conveniences has been an essential preoccupation of Americans," according to one of our most acute contemporary historians, Professor Beard. But an equally distinguished authority, Mr. James Truslow Adams, while sometimes impatient with what he has called our 'business civilization' uses the term the 'American dream' to express an essential influence in our history, that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for every man with opportunity for each according to his ability or achievement. . . .

Tugwell calls it the 'American faith,' the substance of things actually hoped for which has raised men by slow but certain stages into civilization. Another phrase frequently met in modern American historical writing is 'the influence of the frontier.' Together they comprise most of the spirit and much of the substance of American history. Whoever comprehends their meaning understands the American people and how it has evolved from English, German, Scandinavian, Irish, Polish, Italian and other colonists and immigrants. . . .

"May I perhaps remind you that from the beginning the American people has been composed of Europeans who left their homes for greater freedom either of thought or of opportunity, and their descendants. Some were more enterprising and courageous than those who remained behind. . . . In establishing a nation of their own these people and their descendants naturally accepted some such theory of democracy as that recently stated with some irony by Aldous Huxley, in which the original assumptions are these: 'that reason is the same and entire in all men and that all men are entirely equal, that men are naturally good as well as naturally reasonable, that they are the product of their environment, that they are indefinitely educable'. . . ."

Colonial Period

"In the colonial period the leadership of a governing class was recognized, for tradition was still strong in spite of democratic disavowal. . . .

"The democratic doctrine was almost too strong for even Washington to control, and only his great strength of character kept an semblance of national unity. . . .

"Although Hamilton set the mold of American economic life with the first tariff and national bank Jefferson encouraged at the same time the retention of the American faith in individual rights, insistence upon equality of opportunity, and defiance of special privilege. . . .

"The colonial civilization, European in its traditional, was left behind, as were those who preferred the amenities of that life to the rigors and risks of the West. . . .

"On the frontier 'success' necessarily meant material success, which became a good in itself. The only other success was political, that is, public leadership, and for this one must have special virtue, unlearned, ambitious, narrow in outlook, regional in loyalty, optimistic, self-confident, a good mixer, and unaffected in manner and appearance. The

qualities of the frontiersman became widely accepted as norms, universals from which any deviation was cause for suspicion and aversion. . . .

"But the American dream was rudely interrupted by the panics of 1873, 1894 and 1893. Falling wages, commercial failures, agricultural distress, nearly ten years of drought, and violent labour conflicts drew attention to grave faults in our economic system and to a growing spirit of revolt, particularly against financial buccaneering and corporation 'mergers or trusts'. . . .

"At the turn of the century there was much bitterness of feeling, in spite of increasing national unity, between agriculture and industry and between industrial employers and their workers, whose strikes had been suppressed. But there was no important challenge to the established order of capitalism. Farmers, miners and steel and railway workers demanded reforms but Marxist solutions had little appeal even to those few who took the trouble to find out what they were. . . .

World War

"Then came the World War and the distortions which neither the United States nor any other country has yet been able to readjust. It is widely believed that American wealth was greatly increased as a result of the War, but the contrary has been abundantly proved. The prosperity which followed a short recession after the War was also widely believed, in Europe, to have been universal and to have greatly enriched a great many people, in spite of national reverses since. That that prosperity was a myth was clear enough at the time to those who took the trouble to analyze it objectively, but very few did, so great was the popular enthusiasm for the 'new economic era.' The material standard of living rose, and some great paper fortunes were made, but the agricultural Middle West did not share in this prosperity, nor did the Mountain States and the South. The coal mining, textile manufacturing, ship-building, railroad equipment, and shoe and leather industries had little or no share in a prosperity which was usually regarded in Europe as general throughout the United States. The inevitable reaction was particularly acute, therefore, in these sections and industries. . . .

"Democracy is decried or despised in much of the world today. Perhaps those are right who say that it is inefficient, or that it sacrifices quality to quantity. But the faith which has brought the people of my country great rewards and renewed courage in the past will not readily die. It now persists as a determination to secure a social order in which innate capacities may have opportunity for a full expression, and in which the hunger of the spirit may be appeased by something more satisfying than motorcars and electrical refrigerators but in which material comforts will be sensibly recognized as aids to the good life. We retain some faults from our frontier phase but happily also such frontier virtue as humor in adversity and confidence in the ability of man ultimately to make a world in which he can live like a man, free in body, mind and spirit. . . .

"We are now engaged not only in recovery but also in revising both our economic order and our scale of values. It is a formidable task, but the economic conquest of a continent was also something of a job and it was done. The days of unbridled individualism are gone, whether all of us like it or not, and the problem is no longer how to build bigger but how to build better and more securely. . . ."

POLISH PRESS REVIEW

"The Authority of the Law"

The *Czas* carries a long leader entitled "The Authority of the Law" which is perhaps the beginning of a campaign to find a substitute for the great personal authority of Marshal Piłsudski.

It would be a calamity — which we can certainly avoid — if the Government were left in the hands of ordinary means of physical force in one form or another. It would mean a period of terror, of general decline, which would inevitably lead the nation to disaster.

The only authority on which the power of the state should rest in the period of our history now beginning, is the authority of the law. Whenever power proceeds from the respect of law, there, conditions are normal and stable. Such a situation indicates culture, experience, capacity for self-government. In such a situation there is orderliness and harmony in a state even though fate decree that the reins of government be in the hands of ordinary people; for the lack of their personal authority is made up for by the authority of the law.

The *Czas* points out that all through the period of the partitions, the political systems prevailing in Poland might have developed other praiseworthy traits of the national character, but they did not develop anything resembling a respect for the laws then in force. The fight for independence was really a fight against the law; this fight was a sacred duty, it made heroes, it taught the spirit of self-abnegation, of sacrifice, but it did not teach that attitude toward the law which is the necessary foundation of any free state.

The time came when Poland won her independence and was obliged to make her own laws, a time when all the world was hypnotized by radical doctrines and was undergoing a great social, political, and economic crisis. Naturally, the laws formed then were not such as could stand the stress of the violent changes that occurred soon after in the national life of practically all nations. The law had to be changed.

This makes our present situation all the harder. Only respect for the authority of the law can guarantee the normal course and development of our national life. Our psychical and moral life as yet sufficiently admit of that respect. Under such conditions there remains only one thing to do, to discipline ourselves, to

break down that stubbornness in our characters and to inculcate instead, the principles that the law must be obeyed. This is work both for those who govern and those governed. Those who govern must abide by the letter of the law even when it is inconvenient, even when the law commands that which in their opinion will be disadvantageous to the state. For the wrong done to the state by breaking the law is a hundred times greater than the loss incurred by the execution of its dictates which at the given moment may have been inconvenient.

And those governed must remember that if they cannot inculcate in themselves a proper respect for the law, if they yield to temptations to shake its authority and so act as to undermine it then governments established by the law will yield to governments based on physical force, and freedom become slavery, and government will degenerate to merely a reign of terror.

Impressions and Hopes

The *Kurjer Warszawski* expresses its satisfaction that the serious foreign Press has shown a surprisingly accurate understanding of Marshal Piłsudski's rôle in Poland and a lively interest in the future political policies of the Polish Government. The *Parisian Temps*, in particular, is praised for its sane, unexcited care to reach a true perspective and for its statement that "the flaming patriotism of Marshal Piłsudski ever restrained him from any undertaking that might involve a serious risk to his country," as well as that "he was the mainspring behind the creation of the Franco-Polish alliance and always urged with a high personal influence a strict observance of its provisions"; both these attitudes are accepted by the *Kurjer Warszawski* as an expression of understanding on the part France that Poland highly values and honours her alliance with France.

The *Kurjer Warszawski* also is pleased to find the *Temps* declaring:

"Only just that Poland wants to safeguard her own interests, particular to her geographic situation"; but it is safe to assume that these particular interests harmonize with the interests of all Europe which needs, above all else, orderliness and safety.

The *Kurjer Warszawski* concludes: In other serious French papers we find the same warm attitude toward the cares which must arise in Poland after Marshal Piłsudski's death; the same hopes that Poland's foreign policy will be able to hold its faithful allies, thus ensuring a lasting peace. Perhaps never before has the French Press shown such a clear appreciation of the important and beneficial rôle of Poland in Europe.

General Rydz-Śmigły

The *Polsha Zbrojna*, the Polish military organ, has been carrying a series of articles elaborating on excerpts from Marshal Piłsudski's speeches. These excerpts, naturally, are chosen with definite didactic purpose; the first article, for example, enlarged on the necessity of internal harmony and agreement; the next, on the importance of military organization; another, on the need of a close relation between the military and the civilian population. The most recent article treats of the person of the new Commander-in-Chief of the army, General Rydz-Śmigły. After a short biographical sketch, the article concludes with the appeal:

Look deep, O General, into our soldiers' eyes! The tear for him we have

S. MAGNQUÉ

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lost is not yet dry; he will live in our hearts forever. But a glimmer is there which means something else, besides; you know what it is — it is our firm and strong faith in you, the unbreakable faith that you will lead us on in the road he pointed out to you and us, that you will not let us waver even an inch from the track he blazed. Lead us, O General, and we will follow!

Foreign Policy

The *Kurjer Warszawski*, an Opposition daily, shows a great measure of appreciation of the Government's foreign policy by exploding the myths that have been circulating about the Polish-German Pact of January 26, 1934.

It has been rumored that a secret understanding exists along with the official Pact, an understanding to the effect that Poland is to give Germany a free hand in dealing with Austria, in return for Germany's non-interference in Poland's dealings with Lithuania. The *Kurjer Warszawski* shows the utter impossibility of such an agreement for the simple reason the Poland's non-interference in the Austrian matter would mean nothing to Germany without a similar pledge from France, Italy, the Little Entente, and Great Britain; and:

Furthermore, Poland's establishing herself in Lithuania would mean a complete bottling up of East Prussia. Germany's argument would then undoubtedly have to be: "Good, take Lithuania, but we must ensure the safety of East Prussia by a direct land connection of it with the Reich; in other words, give us Pomorania."

No Polish policy will fall in line with this — against the will of the Government, against the will of all the parties, the army, the whole nation.

In this light the superficially simple exchange, Austria-Lithuania, is as empty an old wives' tale as it is stupid.

It Another conjecture, fondled in certain minds and commented on in the foreign Press for over a year, takes the shape of a Polish-German campaign of conquest in the East, whereby Poland would get the Ukraine, part of Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, and Russia, and an opening on the Black Sea, in return for the surrender to Germany of Bessarabia and certain areas in the South and East necessary to relieve the overcrowded condition of the Reich. The *Kurjer Warszawski* regards a deeper consideration of this "plan" to be nothing short of burlesque, and so treats it only generally:

Such a Polish-German campaign in the East might succeed and might not. If unsuccessful, Germany would pick up her plucky and her homes, whereas Poland would be obliged to pay Russia with her land and blood. If successful, Poland, after such a victory would find herself with Germans on the West, North, and East, and so strangled as not to be able to make a simple independent move. This is why such a plan, too, is simply the ravine of a madman.

The *Kurjer Warszawski* concludes that after the visit of M. Rydz-Śmigły to Warsaw and after the frank sincere conversations that took place, Poland's position as the ally of France anxious to co-operate in the great work of maintaining peace, has been made clear; further answer to the rumours would only lend them a dignity they don't deserve.

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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Apr.24 May 23
BONDS (in percentage of par)						
Stabilization 7 ^{1/2} , 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	66.00 62.50
Conversion 5 ^{1/2} , 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	32.50	65.00	67.75 67.00
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	78.75 81.00
4% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	50.00 47.75
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	60.25 57.75
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	— 38.00
Litpop, Rau & Loewenson	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warsaw Coal Company	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.60 —
Strachowicz	11.50	7.25	9.50	8.00	13.00	16.85 —
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	— —

SEEING LONDON

By Joan Littlefield

An interesting experiment in criminology is being inaugurated with the building on the outskirts of London of an observation hostel for the scientific and medical treatment of criminals. Eventually, it is hoped there will be a number of similar clinics in different parts of the country.

The London clinic, which will cost twenty thousand pounds sterling to equip, will form a valuable adjunct to the work of the Institute for the Scientific Treatment of Delinquency, for which much valuable research has already been accomplished.

A medical man, in close touch with this institute, said: "This hostel will form the nucleus of a school of research into the causes and prevention of crime. Numbers of crimes committed are simply due to maladjustments of the instincts, which more often than not can be set right by medical science. It is when the ordinary character training at school has failed, owing to an ill-harmonised personality that medical psychology can be called in to convert a potential criminal into a decent, normal citizen."

Primarily the Institute is concerned with research and treatment and with the application of knowledge to the problems of prevention of crime and the study of penology. If the proposed string of clinics is established it will be possible to begin an intensive study of criminal and anti-social tendencies.

One of the first public engagements of the Duchess of Kent will be to open a Russian Art Exhibition to be held in London towards the end of May. The Duchess has a special family interest in the exhibition as her brother-in-law, the Prince Regent of Yugo-Slavia, is on the committee.

The exhibition is to be held at the house of Madame Koch de Gooreynd, which is only a few steps away from 3, Belgrave Square, the Duchess's London home.

The Queen is lending a large number of her treasures of Russian art, including icons, silver and enamel bowls and lamps, pictures and embroideries.

A wish of King Edward is about to be realized, a quarter of a century after his death. This was to have a pair of wrought-iron gates erected at the eastern entrance to the park at Sandringham to correspond with the beautiful "Norwich Gates" that stand at the main entrance.

These gates are regarded as the finest examples of their kind and were the gift of the people of Norwich to King Edward on the occasion of his marriage. The new gates are to be erected by the staff and workers on the Royal estate as a memorial of the King's Silver Jubilee.

There are certain little oddities in regard to entertainments at Buckingham Palace that sometimes puzzle or embarrass the uninitiated. For instance, all forks are placed with the points downwards on the dinner or luncheon table, though no one seems to know how this originated. The table napkins for State dinners are enormous — almost, as an irreverent Lady-in-Waiting once said, "Like young sheets". (Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland, and by the North American Newspaper Alliance elsewhere).

Poland, "The Times" and "The New Yorker"

Although M. Beck received Mr. Eden as a friend, wearing a derby hat, he bade him goodbye at the railway station as a Foreign Minister, wearing a top hat. This, however, it is reiterated here, does not affect the independence of Poland's policy or make it dependent on Berlin. — *The Times*.

It was a narrow squeak, just the same. — *The New Yorker*.

One of the Steamship Lines between Gdynia and South America has put four new motor ships in the service and the journey will be shortened by eighteen days.

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HINTS ON POLISH
 (Noun continued)
 (Noun—First, Masculine Declension—continued)
Osnowa (root) of a noun is recognized in the second case (Dopelniacz) by cutting off the case ending, for example: *lew, osnowa* — *lw-a; sen, osnowa* — *sn-u; kozioł, osnowa* — *kozi-a*.
 Nouns ending in two consonants like *chłopiec* have in the Nominative singular between those two consonants the vowel *e* (softened by *l*) — *chłopiec*, and the case endings are to be added not to the Nominative but to the *osnowa*, for ex.—*chłopca, u, em*.
 Basic vowels *o, e* change into *6, a* in the Nominative singular stem (st6); *goł6b* (a *g6ł6b*).
 Diminutives (usually formed by adding the suffix *ek, ik* or *yk*) like *w6r, wor-ek; b6t, bac-ik; koz, koz-ik* have in the second case (Dopelniacz) the ending *a*, *work-a, bacik-a, kozyk-a*.
 Some nouns have two endings, *a* or *u* in the second case (Dopelniacz) singular according to their meaning, for example:
bat, baia (kloc) — baia (zabawa) bat, baia (ciecz) — baia (statek do plywania); genusz, genuszka (osoba) — genuszka (zdolność); lipiec, lipca (miesiac) — lipca (mi6d); wiecz6r, wiecz6ra (pora dnia) wiecz6ru (zabawa); zamk, zamka (do zamykania) — zamku (gmach); zbieg, zbiega (czł6wiek zbiegly) zbiegu (zjeśćcie się ulic lub okoliczność).
 Below is the translation of the last English passage.
 Fenomen, znany pod nazwą FATA MORGANA, przy którym brzeg morza odbija się w chmurach w pobliżu wybrzeża, był przed kilkadziesiąt lat obserwowany koło Gdyni. Był on nadzwyczajnie wyraźny; szezeg6ły takie, jak d6ny, okryty, a nawet zdwigł, były dokładnie widoczne.
 Below is this week's passage for translation.
 Investigation into street noises in Warsaw has resulted in the following list of causes: muffled, squeaking brakes, unnecessary racing of the motor, unnecessary use of horns and bells, overloading, and speeding motor-trucks, and speeding motor-cycles

DIPLOMATIQUE

The French Ambassador and Madame Laroche left Warsaw Monday for Brussels, where His Excellency will take up his new post. Practically the whole of the Diplomatic Corps and many other distinguished people of Warsaw were at the station to bid them farewell. There were three compartments of the train filled with flowers. The departure of the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche is deeply regretted by everyone that knew them during their nine years in Warsaw.

The Norwegian Minister and Madame Ditleff returned to Warsaw from Bucharest for the funeral of the late Marshal Piłsudski.

Mr. Francis Aveling left Warsaw for England on Sunday.

Mrs. R. L. Spaight, wife of the Second Secretary of the British Embassy, arrived in Warsaw on Wednesday.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Sir William Max and Lady Muller arrived in Warsaw on Monday for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Taylor left Warsaw Monday for Prague where Mr. Taylor will take up his new post in the British Legation.

Mr. Gordon Young left Warsaw for Berlin on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wharry and their daughter Anne returned to Warsaw on Friday. Their new address is G6rnoślaska 18 apartment 10.

Mrs. Egerton Sykes returned to Warsaw last week from a six weeks visit in England.

Rev. J. M. Waite, Chairman of the Keswick Council, Rev. Canon St. John Thorpe, and Rev. W. W. Martin arrived from London Wednesday morning. They will remain in Poland for about a week.

CENTRALA TAPET
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NEWEST FIGURED WALLPAPERS

"Man of Action"

(Continued from page 3, col. 5).

One more observation: every word spoken on the stage has weight. Meanwhile, the author implies to us that his hero is the would-be but unsuccessful creator of a new social system. He makes him idealize a robber, setting him above the so-called honest citizens who, from the vantage point of a high position, rob the state on a much larger scale. The hero challenges everybody and criticizes everything; he is forever drunk, and is rescued from danger only by the telepathic powers with which the author endows him for good measure.

At first the play tires and unnerves us, then it begins to irritate, and finally to amuse us, till we come to the conclusion that it is interesting, unhealthy and unnecessary.

"The Man of Action" was directed by Mr. Wierciński. The main rôle was played by Daniełski. Arno

FASHION NOTES

(Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland and by the N.A.N.A. elsewhere.)



Hollywood, Calif. In bygone days a lady rode horseback in her divided skirt. To-day, fashion having run the gamut from shorts to sarongs, we come back to the divided skirt for tennis, since many consider it unseemly for a lady to disport herself on the courts in abbreviated trunks.

The divided skirt has the added attraction of being very comfortable during the bicycle ride to the tennis court — if there isn't a court on your own premises.

Gail Patrick has done much to popularize the new sports mode. One of her favourite skirts is of vivid green knit. It is a cool fabric, however, the knitted texture merely giving it more flexibility for strenuous activity. A green and brown shirtmaker fabric, with a fine stripe of vermillion, makes the blouse. The Roman stripe effect is carried into the knitted belt-line of the new divided skirt.



Hollywood in may says it with flowers. Lots of them. Flowered prints for daytime and evening, and bunches of flowers on hats and frocks.

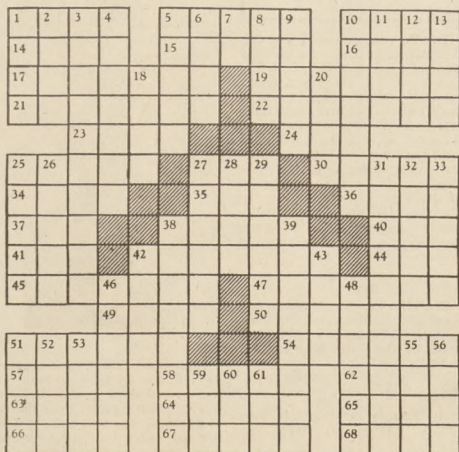
One of the smartest of daytime frocks is of mint green foulard, printed in an all-over design of daisy petals. Chaste white ruffles ornament the neck and cuffs and a bunch of synthetic daisies form a corsage at the end of the neck line. A mushroom hat of mint green straw adds the finishing touch.

Printed silks with coloured flowers on a white ground have a special weight for tailored jackets and these are being set off with velvet collar backs and mufflers. A happy medium between the strictly tailored jacket and dress lines in patterned prints is the vague half-length swagger-cut with raglan sleeves. A plain colour, preferably dark, is used for this. The dark blouse, too, is very vogueish and must be meticulously tailored to tuck in.

A change from the brightly figured crêpes and muslins is the natural shantung dress with loose three-quarter coat to match. Brightly figured long coats of linen are popular over black skirts.

M. EFRAIM, Ltd. DŁUGA 50—MARSZAŁKOWSKA 125
 WOOL AND SILK DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



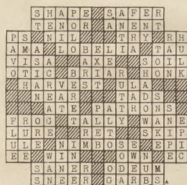
On Wednesday afternoon, the President, Professor Ignace Mościcki, received Premier Stawek, Inspector General Rydz-Śmigly and Foreign Minister Beck for a long conference.

The Warsaw authorities have issued an order whereby all horse vehicles are prohibited from using the streets in mid-town during the day. From midnight, however, until six in the morning, they will be permitted to pass through the center of town.

Headquarters of the Polish Y. M. C. A. announce that their General Meeting will take place on June 1 and 2 in their Warsaw building.

On May 29 the Exhibition-Train of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will be formally opened. After remaining in Warsaw for six days, it will begin its journey around the country. It is estimated that it will visit 60 places and be on the road for 4 months.

Answer to last week's puzzle



HORIZONTAL

- 1—Stare open-mouthed
5—A place for worship
10—A breed of dogs
14—Persia
15—Candid
16—A shade
17—Overize
19—Resisted
21—Loose trousers
22—Game enclosures
23—Vipers
24—Still
25—Productive sources of supply
27—School of whales
30—Gentle splash
34—Concludes
35—Mountain in Crete
39—Feminine name
37—Old sailor
38—Suave
40—Witty saying
41—The God of the heavens (Babylon myth.)
42—Quakes
44—Wrath
45—Hypothetical lost continent
47—Loud noises
49—Tear
50—Composite bone of the pelvis (pl.)
51—Stuffed
54—Insects
57—Obligations
68—Masculine name

VERTICAL

- 5—Money of British India (pl.)
6—Lottery
7—Small tree of the lily family
8—Declare
9—Requite
10—Chuckle
11—Stockings
12—Sign
13—Marries
18—Small devils
20—Pupil preparing for college (coll.)
25—Hard natural substances
26—Senseless
27—Mountain region east of the Jordan
28—The first man
29—Landed estates
31—A donation
32—Sound of disdain
33—Detests
38—Tawny
39—Visionaries
42—Apple bearer
43—Animal welfare organization
46—Pressing
48—Florida
51—A Scotch Highlander
52—Legendary monster
53—Desolation
55—A patron of sailors
56—Observes
59—Scandinavian unit of value
60—Sphere
61—Toper

SHOULDER ARMS

- 1—Narrow, flat dress trimming
2—Operatic air
3—A local big-wig
4—Wraps



- Jantzen Knitting Mills—Bathing Suits
Aquascutum—Rainproof
Nicholson—Overcoats
Van Harding—Shirts
Van Hensson—Collars
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Glyn's—Hats
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J. H. Buckingham—Square Ties
Holliday and Brown—Shirtings
D. & J. Anderson—(Paradise-Mills)

A. FREHTLER SHIRTMAKER MARSZALKOWSKA 101

To the student of sociology the most amazing feature of the new Contract Bridge Laws and Scoring is its unquestioned authority. On the 31st of March twenty-five million people throughout the world shouldered arms, so to speak, and overnight changed their habits, obeying cheerfully and voluntarily the laws of an intricate intellectual pastime. It is gratifying indeed to find all countries in blissful bridge harmony, even to the minutest detail, when in matters of war and disarmament various countries are at loggerheads, despite the vast army of trained diplomats, world courts and peace leagues. Truly, bridge ceases the friendliness of mankind.

CUTTING THE LOSSES

North and South were lured on by a part-score on the deal below, and went all the way up to four diamonds on very indifferent holdings. South, by good play, managed to keep the set down to two tricks or 300 points.

Bridge hand diagram showing cards for East, Dealer, and South. Includes a small grid with letters W, E, S, N.

The bidding: (Figure after bid refers to numbered explanatory paragraph.)

Classified Advertisements

If you wish to improve your English ring: 939-07 or call personally Zdzewka 40%. To be let two rooms, bath-room, separate entrance, villa Mokolów, with or without board. Telephone 9-29-10. Who wants a good and trustworthy charwoman? Reply to A.B. care Warsaw Weekly.

Cinema Programme

Table with columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, Comment. Lists various cinemas like Atlantic, Apollo, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonia, Majestic, Pan, Rialto, Stylowy, Światowid and their current film offerings.

Today and tomorrow all Warsaw cinemas will be opened from ten in the morning until midnight showing news reels of the funeral of Marshal Piłsudski. Scenes both from Warsaw and Kraków will be shown. Entrance is to be free. On Saturday, the special showings will be for school children.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

Last week we had finished explaining the difference between the possessive pronoun and adjective. This week we shall proceed with the demonstrative pronoun. They are as follows: This, that, these, those, the latter, the former, and such. This and that, are singular, and these and those are plural. The latter is used for the last of two the former is used for the first of two. John and Mary, the former a boy and the latter a girl, are in the room. Such has the meaning of "so great." Such is his meaning. Such was the message. These demonstrative pronouns are not declined. They have no gender, and are confined to the forms given above.

The relative pronouns are who, whom, whose, which, that, what, and sometimes as and for. These forms are both singular and plural. Who is nominative, whom, objective, and whose, possessive. The relative pronoun stands for a noun and also acts in a conjunctive capacity in that it joins sentences. The noun to which the relative pronoun refers is called its antecedent.

Who, whom, and whose are confined to persons. That is, their antecedent may only be a person. The woman who ran was frightened.

The woman whom you saw run was frightened. The woman whose hair is now black used to be a blonde. Which, as a relative pronoun, is used of things and animals. My book, which was lost, has been found. The dog, which is black, is fierce. Below is the translation of last week's Polish passage.

Beginning with yesterday the Ministry of Posts and Telegraph has introduced a new system of postal communication in connection with the changes in the railway time table. The speed of all long distance mail-vans has been accelerated. Letters leaving Warsaw in the early morning hours shall be delivered in many towns of the country on the very same day. Below is this week's Polish passage for translation. Schodzimy na północ. Droga jest krótsza i unikamy w ten sposób błąkowania, zato trafiamy w teren bardziej nieprzejazdny, na skutek czego dobrze nasza pocztowa przekaże wiadomości, na którym oparłem lekką rękę, wyważa się ze swego gniazda, odbija się niżej i piękny lukiem furczy w powietrze. Fajny w śniegu i stop ściany. Nastraja to nas podziwicznie. Trafiamy wreszcie na strony śnieg zaprzęgnięty cały system zachodów i zachodźków. Słońce już zaszło i odrazu schwył mroź. Zamiast mokrej liny mamy teraz śnieg, zlodowaciały drut. Aszkuriamy się wrażliwie, przeszkadzając linę przez wbiły głęboko w śnieg czełek. Czasami nie ma on dostatecznego oparcia i wtedy pada krótkie ostrzeżenie: Idź, lekko!, bo ja tylko „stoję”!