

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY

JUNE 28

1935

FIFTEENTH JUBILEE

Fifteen years ago the Polish Army, while taking over Pomerania, reached the sandy, windy, pine-fringed shores of the Baltic, and assured Poland free access to the sea.

Tomorrow, June 29, an occupation of quite another kind takes place when excursions from all of Poland converge on Gdynia to celebrate a "Sea Holiday" which, long a yearly event, has served to impregnate the mind of the people with the importance of this stretch of sea-coast. True, its geographical measure is insignificant, the total length reaching only 73 kilometres, not taking the peninsula of Hel into consideration, but the real value is not to be measured in linear terms.

This frontage on the Baltic does not offer easy access only to ports on this land-locked sea, but brings the whole water-borne commerce of the world to the very door-step of the nation, makes possible the easy transportation of Polish goods abroad, and in case of military conflict, protects Poland from unpleasant stoppages of supplies. As a summer resort, the Polish sea-coast yearly assumes greater importance, and, as a symbol, has much more sentimental value than any other section of Polish soil.

The work of fifteen years is remarkable. In 1921 the coast was naked and deserted, and only a few tiny fishermen's villages gave life to the sandy stretch. There were no roads, no railroads, and no modern necessities such as electricity, gas, water, and tall buildings.

In 1922, in spite of the right to use the Port of Danzig as an outlet, the Sejm became convinced that a port on Polish soil was a military and economic necessity, and the swiftness and decision with which this idea was realized can not be commended too highly. The figures speak for themselves. In 1910 the population of Gdynia was 2,900 — in 1935, nearly 60,000. In 1921 there were only 577 homes, and in 1935 there 3,383. Gdynia now has 160 kilometres of railways, 11 kilometres of docks and wharves, and the port has been dredged so that the largest steamships may enter easily.

Mechanically and technically, Gdynia is one of the most modern ports, having the latest inventions and devices for the rapid transfer of freight, or a capacity of 6,980 tons per hour.

Although Gdynia is the youngest of the Baltic ports, she has forged ahead until she is now the leading harbour if only the yearly turnover be taken into consideration. In 1924 the overseas freight amounted to only 10,167 tons, while, in 1934, it reached 7,191,912 tons. This increase, of course, in tonnage was matched by the number of vessels entering the port. In 1923 only three ships, none over 5,000 tons, used this port, while, in 1934, 4,592 ships unloaded



IN DARKISH AFRICA

THE DOVE OF PEACE. "PERHAPS IF I FLAP MY WINGS VERY HARD INDEED IT MAY DISTRACT THEIR ATTENTION."

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and loaded in Gdynia. At the present time, 39 lines include this port on their schedules, thus connecting Poland with 147 foreign points on the globe.

The building of Gdynia has probably furnished the greatest impetus for export that could have been found. The desire to build up a Polish Mercantile Marine could not and cannot be fully realized until there is a large enough movement of goods to support such an undertaking. Subsidy of shipping has fortunately proven poor economy.

The markets of Africa are now receiving great attention, and Polish emigration to this continent is being encouraged, all of which will, in the future, mean much economically for Poland. This opportunity was made abundantly clear by the recent trip of the S. S. *Poznań* which was sent on a trip of exploration to the west coast of Africa with 3,000 tons of Polish goods, all of

which were advantageously disposed of.

Defense of this stretch of sea-coast has not lagged, but, it is generally admitted, is rather insufficient. Sea forces include two destroyers, five torpedo boats and three submarines. Funds for two more destroyers and three submarines have been provided. A special air base for sea-coast defense is located at Puck.

And, so, tomorrow will see crowded trains, hurrying motorcars and buses, carrying people to Gdynia for the "Sea Holiday."

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Subscribers are reminded that it is time to renew their subscriptions for the third quarter.

PUBLIC WORKS AND INVESTMENTS

In addition to 110,000,000 zlotys, of the 152,000,000 zlotys representing cash proceeds of the National Premium Loan of 1935, the following amounts have been appropriated by various governmental and municipal agencies for public works and investments for the fiscal year 1935/36:

Governmental departments, 276,000,000 zlotys; municipalities, 85,000,000 zlotys; special building and construction credits, 42,000,000 zlotys, making a grand total of 500,000,000 zlotys — not including private investments in connection with the above-mentioned building credits, estimated at 80,000,000 zlotys.

This is by far the largest amount allotted for public works in the last few years of depression,

(Continued on page 5 col. 3)

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The smooth transition from one National Government to another, from Mr. MacDonald's administration, to Mr. Baldwin's administration, was a notable feat even for Westminster. Yet in more ways than one it showed the change that has come over Westminster in recent years. In the first place, the expression of national unity has become more pronounced. One has only to compare contemporary events with the political scene in 1910 or 1912 — or 1922 — to realize that there are few living political issues, and few politicians sufficiently dynamic to interest the people. The Press, brought far more under the quiet control of a small group of owners than it ever used to be, offered little comment and less criticism. The Opposition, reduced to an overwhelmed minority by the landslide of the 1931 elections, accepted the changes in the Cabinet with some perfunctory gestures of reluctance — within a week, Mr. Lansbury was congratulating the new Government for its adoption of Socialist policies.

All these changes are of profound importance in Europe for they show that Great Britain, with more appearance than other countries of preserving nineteenth century liberal democracy, is in fact moving slowly toward totalitarian practice. The theory will always matter less here than in other countries. As an example, there was something admirable in the smoothness with which Mr. Lloyd George's New Deal was shunted off the main line while the express went by. That dynamic but elderly politician might, for all the public knows, have had something salutary to propose. Points from his memoranda which were disclosed met the points of a discussion always going on outside the Press. Yet he was kept occupied by meetings with a Cabinet sub-committee until an informal announcement was made that the New Deal had not been accepted. His next move was a manifesto proposing a Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction, but this has been treated humorously by the Press — with the exception of a bitter attack from *The Times* — and not much can be expected to come of it. Another political change is here apparent, for the results of the Council of Action's appeal show that the once dreaded Nonconformist Vote is no longer solid.

In so far as general election still provides opportunity for an expression of the popular will, opinion upon the work of the National Government must soon be tested. The result, however, is a foregone conclusion, for the vote will not be upon Mr. MacDonald's old government but upon Mr. Baldwin's new one; which will have six months wherein to display all possible vigour in the restoration of the home industrial market by such projects as the electrification of

CONDITIONS IN THE NEAR EAST

By Gladys Baker

suburban railways — and this very proposal, already announced, is what satisfied Mr. Lansbury as a socialist measure. The official explanation is that a scheme for borrowing forty thousand pounds and spending it on transport improvements is striking testimony to the strength of the public credit and to the soundness of a cheap money policy, while the work to be put in hand will benefit the distressed industrial areas. Mr. Baldwin's admission that the previous Government failed to solve the problem of the distressed areas had added to his reputation for democratic frankness.

Go on forever

If this were the whole political prospect the National Government might go on for ever, of course, the cessation of international lending and the maintenance of stable prices at home give every opportunity for the restoration of the international market. Unfortunately, all the long-term problems remain, and it can be repeated with confidence that the National Government is transitional. Great Britain is still turned towards industrial exports to diminishing markets. Although prices are stable, agricultural prices lag far behind factory prices, a condition which is disastrous for the English countryside; and although that state of affairs is a natural legacy from international lending in the past, it must continue to hand down its own legacy of unemployment and disequilibrium. Official policy is still inclined to end upon an end to the "depression," or in other words a restoration of the old international monetary relations of the export trade, but the odds are heavy against this restoration being carried out according to plan. In fact, the new Government may easily be confronted by exchange difficulties, if stabilisation is effected at the initiative of Washington: American policies are already exerting a strong attractive force on other countries, not least the Dominions themselves. And as the American experiment is nothing if not dynamic, it is to be foreseen that the long-term problems will be chickens coming home to roost with a rush at an inconvenient moment.

Barring events

Barring some such unexpected turn of events from outside, there seems to be no prospect of a political alignment being formed to oppose the National Government seriously. The real issues of the future, called into debate by the crisis of 1931, remain to be fought out. Basic criticism is heard on all sides but it has no political voice, and the stability of the public credit can always be invoked against the prospect of change. The unity of the national expression applies internally as well as externally; the mass of the electorate faithfully follows the lead of the Press at every major turn of policy, because the people are ill-informed on the complicated questions which are nowadays becoming increasingly important. It has been interesting to watch within the past month a rather rapid volte face in the attitude of the Press towards Germany, with the Naval Pact and the interchange of visits between the ex-servicemen as a culmination. All this is accepted pleasantly enough. The country is patriotically at one and deeply anxious for peace, whether this is achieved by compact with Germany or by accord against Germany. Nevertheless, if the National Government finds itself in deep water financially, or if political focus and expression is given to the prevailing criticism, there may easily be a recrudescence of the pre-war dog fights.But certainly not before the end of the summer holidays.



MISS BAKER AND ATATURK

"Do you think war is likely to break out in the near future?" Mustafa Kemal, newly named Kamal Ataturk, lifted direct blue eyes from the gold service of his dining table in Dolma Bagtche, the white marble palace which had been the home of the Sultans before the soldier-revolutionist became President of the Turkish Republic. Through high damask-draped windows his gaze wandered thoughtfully across the dark tranquil Bosphorus to the flickering lights on the shore of Asia Minor.

"We must not talk of the near future," he said gravely. "The danger of war lies in the present." Asked if the political situation in Europe were more tense than it had been a few months ago, he replied: "It is worse—very much worse. Certain insincere leaders, who do not consider the seriousness of war, have become agents of aggression. They have deceived the nations they control by misrepresentation and abuse of nationality and tradition.

"In order to prevent chaos in these critical hours the time has come for the masses to make their own decisions and place the responsibility of leadership in the hands of conscientious persons of high character and morals. And this must be done without delay."

Then Reial Ataturk, military hero of Gallipoli and the recent war for Turkey's independence, who has allowed no obstacle to block his ascension to the most powerful dictatorship in the world, said: "If war should break out with the suddenness of a bomb explosion, nations must not hesitate to combine their armed resistance and resources against the aggressor. To prevent war, the most rapid and effective measure is to build up international organisations which will make clear to any prospective aggressor that he will not get away with it!"

He believes the ultimate value of regional pacts is the conclusion of a general pact to include all nations.

"The most urgent need at the present time, however," he said "is for neighbouring countries to discuss each other's particular needs and problems. Moreover, regional pacts have already proved their worth towards maintaining the peace."

In his curious pale eyes lies the secret of the Gaz's almost hypnotic power for leadership. The heavy brows are restless, lifting to Mephibosethian peaks and drawing together to form deep lines in an amazingly broad forehead. His skin is clear and tanned, not swarthy; the hair tawny-grey. The clean cut line of mouth and chin shows resolute decision. He is alert, responsive, markedly intelligent.

"In the event of war, can America maintain her policy of neutrality?"

"Impossible. Impossible. If war breaks out, the high place held by the United States in the community of nations will surely

be affected. Whatever their geographical location, nations are bound to each other by many ties. Consider the nations of the world as dwellers in an apartment house, the United States occupying the most luxurious suite. If some of the tenants set it on fire, obviously it would be impossible for any to escape the effects of the conflagration. Just so with war. The United States could not possibly remain aloof.

"Moreover," he added, "America as a great and powerful nation of world interests, would never allow herself to sink politically and economically into second rank position."

"In your opinion, should America have entered the World Court?"

"By joining the World Court, the United States would undoubtedly have helped towards maintaining universal peace. It is not right for a nation of such influence and humanitarian ideals to refuse to take an active part in the settlement of international differences."

"You think, then, that the League of Nations is an effective instrument for preserving peace?"

"The League of Nations has not yet proved itself a definite and effective instrument. On the other hand, it is the only organisation to-day through which all nations can work towards the realisation of a common goal."

Idealist Ataturk, whom 14,000,000 Turks regard as the saviour of their country, continued: "I believe that if there is to be any enduring peace, international measures must be taken to improve the conditions of the masses. Prosperity for the entire body of humanity must take the place of hunger and oppression. The citizens of the world must be educated away from jealousy and greed and hate." He emphasized with one of the frequent and vigorous gestures of his sensitive hands.

"Do you fear the spread of Bolshevism in Turkey?"

"There will be no Bolshevism in Turkey because the first aim of the Turkish Government is to give freedom and happiness to the people. We take as good care of our civilian population as we do of our soldiers. There is no unemployment in Turkey and our workers are given the means of wholesome relaxation during their leisure."

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NEWS IN BRIEF

On Sunday the Cabinet and high government officials arrived in Kraków to take part in building the Piłsudski Mound near that city. After visiting the crypt in the Wawel, they proceeded by motor to Sowińcice, where they placed earth on the mound. At noon they left Kraków for Warsaw.

The Fox Film Corporation has offered for the National Film Archives a complete set of pictures taken by their expedition to the funeral of the late Marshal Piłsudski.

Work has begun on the National Museum, and it is hoped that the complete structure will be finished during 1936. The building was started five years ago, but, at that time, only two pavilions have been finished. The three centre pavilions are now to be completed.

A League for the Defense of Faith and Morality has been organized in Luck. The president is Count Ledóchowski, and, as vice-president, Count Brzozowski has been chosen.

An increase in the number of flower-boxes and potted plants on many balconies has beautified Warsaw so that there is almost a shortage in plants for those wishing to join in the campaign for a "Warsaw in flowers and greenery." The city authorities have caused the National Theatre, the City Hall, and other municipal buildings to be bedecked with flowers, and private citizens are cooperating heartily.

Dr. Paul Corcoran, rector of the University of Chicago, has announced that a Polish Chair has been endowed. Lectures will be given in English.

A canoe excursion from Kolo-myja to the Black Sea has been organized by the Sea and Colonial Society and will number 200 persons.

Czechoslovakian authorities has refused permission to Polish Scouts in that country to attend the Golden Jubilee in Spala in July of this year.

Two Polish destroyers, "Wicher" and "Burza" are to call officially on the German Navy. They left Gdynia on Tuesday.

A strike of protest, scheduled for last Tuesday by the Socialist Party, against the Election was a failure, according to the *Gazeta Polska*. The *Robotnik* reports and lists numerous factories which were closed for the day. Not one of eight Jewish papers appeared because of the strike.

The crypt of Saint Leonard in the Wawel, which contains the coffin of Marshal Piłsudski, will remain open for two months more in order to give everyone the opportunity of visiting the crypt.

The Swedish-American Line has received from the Swedish Government a subsidy of 24,000 kronor yearly to keep open communication between Poland, Danzig, and Lithuania.

The City Authorities remind canoeists on the Vistula that this sport can be indulged in only by those who have passed examinations in swimming at one of the swimming clubs, and have received a certificate to that effect. Without such a certificate, canoeing is forbidden.

Membership in tourist organizations in Poland is nearly 40,000 persons. At the end of the last year, the *Tatra* had the largest membership with 13,000 enrolled.

A special exhibition of the works of Wojciech Koszak is being held at the National Museum in Kraków.

Jan Kiepus, who has had twice to postpone his concert, will sing on July 4 in Brussels. The King and Queen will attend.

Two groups of children, numbering over 900, have left for summer colonies, one at Łomża, and the other at Malkinia. They will remain for some four weeks, after which new groups will take their place.

Earth from the grave of Zofja Kadenacowa, sister of the late Marshal, has been placed on the Piłsudski Mound near Kraków.

Outdoor concerts will be resumed in Warsaw this year. The first concerts will be on June 29 in the Paderewski Park across the Vistula, on Oboźna Street and at Wola.

Warsaw has been popular with tourists during the past week, visitors including a group of English tourists, about thirty-five from Finland, and an excursion of fifty doctors from the United States.

A terrific heat wave, causing, in certain sections, temperatures of fifty degrees centigrade and over, has claimed many victims not only because of sun stroke but through drowning. On Wednesday eight persons were drowned in the Vistula, the majority of them, through carelessness. The State Observatory is conducting a special investigation of the cause of this unnatural heat, and will announce its findings shortly.

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PRESS REVIEW

Work — Not Politics

The *Depesza*, an Opposition weekly, is rather bitter against the new Election Procedure Bill just passed by the Parliament, characterizing it as a *hark-a-kirk* of the Opposition. The procedure for elections to the Sejm still retains some show of the people's voice, but the Senate elections are to be openly and unfairly discriminative. Where formerly some thirteen million voters elected the Senate, there will now be an electoral college of about five hundred electors. The President, formerly chosen by a mass meeting of the Sejm and Senate, will now be chosen by seventy-five of their delegates together with five *virilists* (Marshals of the Sejm and Senate), the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the President of Council of Ministers, and the General Inspector of the Military Forces.

It is easy to see on whom the choice of the President will depend. On the basis of the new Election Procedure Bill, the Sejm will be composed all out entirely, and the Senate exclusively of supporters of the party now in power. In this way their influence will be petrified. Further, those now at the head of the Government do not at all conceal the fact that their aim is to root out of the public mind the last semblance of political thought. The reins of government cannot be entrusted to an unenlightened public. The public's duty is to work and not dabble in politics. Only a separate group is going to govern the country, a group responsible only to the highest instance, God and history. All others are to work and once work. Their carriages will go into taxes and these in turn will serve to make Poland a great power. The circle is thus closed.

Such an attitude, in the opinion of the *Depesza* might appeal to the imagination were it not for one fact, that at the time of the partitions, emphasis was likewise laid on work and material prosperity, and in some small degree it was attained. But when the time came to strike for political freedom, all Poland rose to win back a motherland granting each citizen equal rights to work for her political system and for her future.

This feeling of common interest in the country was the backbone of the fight when facing disaster in 1920. Then the public without the highest test of vigour and came out victorious. It was the right to enjoy full political enlightenment to such a people, and no one has the right to deprive such a people of the political rights such enlightenment deserves.

Who is to Blame?

The *Kurjer Warszawski* takes up the subject of colonies in general and quotes a review of the book, *The Price of Peace* by the American publicist, Frank Simonds. This journal agrees with Mr. Simonds that nations can categorically be divided into two categories, the *Haves* and the *Have-Nots*; but does not agree that the *Haves* want peace and the *Have-Nots* war products and room for expansion, even if at the cost of war.

It does not appear from the summary we have, that the American publicist has seized the problem practically; and it certainly cannot be solved by moral persuasion. Who is going to wait for the *Haves* to become philanthropic with their colonies? and will the threat of war be a sufficiently convincing argument to make them share with the *Have-Nots*?

Besides, colonization is a costly and complicated thing nowadays in the opinion of this paper. It entails the outflow of capital from the mother country, enormous expenditures for a merchant marine and the navy, and a host of other details that the prevailing economic systems have complicated hopelessly.

The *Kurjer Warszawski* further draws its own conclusions that

a new revision of colonies among the nations of the world is a Utopia and looks for the solution of world problems elsewhere.

Not long ago there was published in the Press, a letter signed by a number of eminent Englishmen, like Viscount Crewe, Lord Snowden, and others, urging Frenchmen to join them in a united endeavour to find "a solution to the present economic problems strangling us all."

"There is no other means," declared the authors, "than to return to economic laws, above all to the fundamental law of supply and demand. All control over economic activities, all 'regulation' of prices, and money manipulations are only 'evasions' complicating the misery." The old free exchange of goods must return."

The *Kurjer Warszawski* remarks that practically simultaneously M. Duchemin, President of the *Confédération générale de la production française*, said exactly the same thing, but wasn't sure whether such a sudden return to economic liberalism was possible.

The paper continues:

The problem of colonies is a corollary to this far more vast one. If it presents such very real dangers, it is because nations have been violating economic laws, just as they have been violating the laws of other spheres of life, such as of religion. Such is the fashion now, it seems, such the catastrophe, the doctrine, the faith.

The true culprits, then, it seems to the *Kurjer Warszawski*, are to be found among the *Haves*.

Let the Government Govern!

The *Czas*, stimulated by a great number of letters with concrete claims against the workings of government offices and the attitude of a government employees, carries a leader on the bureaucracy rampant in Poland. After pointing out the fact that the various ministers have many times issued circular letters to their subordinates outlining in clear definite words the proper attitude for employees to assume toward citizens applying to them, the *Czas* nevertheless observes that there has been no improvement.

This situation must be radically changed. The citizen must be convinced that it is the government that governs and not its servants the bureaucratic apparatus. We know very well what to effect: the will of the government in limiting the very apparatus that is to carry that will out, is very difficult. But if it must be done, however sharp and disagreeable the means may be.

The *Czas* further argues that though Poland is a strongly centralized state, all minor matters, that is, those touching the rank and file of citizens, are handled by lower officials with complete indifference to the aims and purposes of the respective ministers. This pernicious omnipotence of the small official over the average citizen must be curtailed.

If the government can do it, and it must; then, and only then will disappear the prevailing conviction that not the government but bureaucracy governs in Poland.

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Art, Music & Literature

Sixteen Years

The *Teatr Nowy* is now presenting *Sixteen Years*, by Philip and Aimée Stuart. Irene Lawrence, a young and highly sensitive daughter, idealizes her father, her mother's first husband, and wishing to look after her widowed mother herself, undergoes deeply dramatic psychological reactions at the prospect of a second marriage.

Beba, receives the news of the second marriage as a matter of course and even expresses joy at the benefits she will enjoy as a result. Had she known of the evil character of her father, she too might have felt unhappy and have feared her mother's second decision.



Wyośka and Świerczewska in "Sixteen years"

The *Teatr Nowy* has presented *Sixteen Years* splendidly. Highest praise should go to Mrs. Wyośka, who in the rôle of the grandmother, without resorting to any theatrical artifice, radiating so much charm and warmth of heart that she created a full, living character. Miss Świerczewska, as the heroine, had no easy task. If, therefore, we state that she created an attractive and likeable Irene, it may be considered that she scored a great success, especially since her dramatic career is only beginning. Miss Żeliska was a natural and charming Beba, her temperament and humour continually exciting the audience to laughter. The rest of the cast, especially Kamińska, Krzymuska and Brydziński, played their rôles cleanly and with a fine sense for the style of the play. Director Chaberski worked out the drama very carefully and was able to catch the true atmosphere of an English home; he gave the proper tempo to the performance but we think it might still gain, however, by shortening the last scene considerably.

Le Malade Imaginaire

Molière was justly called by his contemporaries, the observer and creator of human souls and characters. How many apt observations, how many malicious and yet true reproaches he made against man in his comedies, and how perfectly and vitally he presented the human character with its foibles and failings, is best proved by the fact that now, three hundred years after his birth, his plays still interest and amuse us.

Since Molière always exposed the faults of his epoch and knew how to ridicule them with supreme humour, and conviction, it is not surprising that he launched a bitterly ironical attack on the medical profession of his time, which, in his opinion, had more concern over collecting fees than over the health of patients.

To-day our attitude toward doctors has undoubtedly changed, but *Le Malade Imaginaire* has lost none of its force.

We listen to this comedy of Molière with great pleasure for we are not only amused by the sharp irony and direct humour of the satire on doctors, but we admire the logical sequence and construction of the scenes, the colourful, swift handling of the action, and above all the capital

characters, every one of which is a real, living person and not a literary chimera. For these qualities Molière will always stand as a model of the proper way to present man with his faults and his merits.

The *Teatr Actora* deserves praise for its presentation of *Le Malade Imaginaire*. Mrs. Perzanowska worked hard to prepare a fine performance; and on the whole it came out well, except that the interpretations of individual rôles were rather helter-skelter in character. Jaracz, in the title rôle, gave us a through and through realistic interpretation of a real living man, showed us Argan with all his eccentricities, gave him flesh and blood, with such direct, impulsive artistry that his figure will long remain in the beholder's mind.

The remaining artists, on the other hand, rather gave us performances mannered according to Molière's period. Special mention might be given to the very engaging pair of lovers, the young and talented Miss Kamińska and M. Benda, who managed his rôle with true elegance. Daniłowicz, too was first-rate in his burlesquing, Miss Żiminska's musical-comedy tactics, however, must be regarded with great reserve.

Boy-Zelenski's translation is excellent, adjusting modern Polish to the style of Molière's comedy, as well as to the character of the period.

Obrona Keysowej

(The Defence of Mrs. Keys)

Bruno Winawer has a very special niche among our comic authors. Our other writers operate primarily with comedy of character or situation; he, on the contrary, amuses us with keen satire, wit, and paradox.

The *Obrona Keysowej*, presented in the *Teatr Maly*, is a satire on the Judiciary and on the conditions prevailing in this branch of our social life. The first two acts have a score of really clever "cracks" that with rare irony and sly humour expose the failings and quirks of our judges, lawyers, attorneys, and merrily ridicule certain court practices that would search long to find any sensible justification for their existence.

In the plot of the comedy itself, however, it is difficult to find any logical motivation for the action; the scenes seem to be just strung together. These faults, fortunately, are made up for by the author's wit which continually keeps the audience in laughter, not giving it the opportunity to lose interest.

The third act, however, is a big disappointment. The change in tone from satire to sentimental spoils everything. The author once out of his true stride, which is wit, flounders about trying to justify his heroine's affection for him, her full reciprocation, etc. etc., and becomes watery and monotonous. Winawer began his attack on the Judiciary very gaily — perhaps a little too sharply — won the sympathy of his audience, but couldn't keep it to the end, so losing the case for his play.

Zbigniew Ziemiński's directing in this comedy was very good indeed. Stanislawski's abilities in dialogue came out to full advantage also; his skillful manipulation and interpretation of key words heightened the wit of the paradoxes and brought out their meaning as well as their irony. Kurakiewicz, in the rôle of the lawyer *Geuzindowski*, was capital as usual; and Kamińska, Kondrat, Bukojemska and Karzewski all gave amusing characterisations.

— Arno.

Szymon Askenazy

Poland mourns the loss of one of her most eminent historians. Szymon Askenazy, who passed away on June 22, was a man of profound learning, of wide culture and an author of great literary talent whose influence reached out to the community at large, for he took an active part in political and social life, having been at one time representative of Poland at the League of Nations. He was professor of history at the University of Lwów from 1896 and it is not until after the War that he settled in Warsaw. It was in Lwów that he created a new school of historians by his method of investigation. He obtained access to archives which threw a new light on Polish history.

For instance, documents that were preserved in the Petersburg State Archives were by special permission of Tsar Nicholas II opened to him for study. In this way he was even allowed to see the memoirs of the Polish patriot Łukasinski, who was imprisoned for twenty years in the fortress of Schlüsselberg, a priceless document till then kept under seal of secrecy. From this valuable material Askenazy was able to write one of his most famous monographs, *Łukasinski*. The most popular, however, of his works is *Prince Joseph Poniatowski*, a fascinating monograph written in a brilliant style, while at the same time it is a fruit of the most painstaking and thorough study of the period. Other works of his which have acquired world renown are *The Polish-Prussian Alliance, Russia and Poland 1815-1830*.

Askenazy belonged to that school of historians that opposed the so-called Kraków school of realists which in the words of the historian himself interpreted Polish history "with a pessimistic conviction of the necessity of shaking up the nation to its very foundations once for all from its so-called illusions not of the past only but also for the future."

Askenazy showed that even in the darkest day of Poland's fall the nation had proved itself to possess unperishing vitality and national greatness.

By the power of his literary talent, his eloquence and above all his sincerity and conviction, Askenazy was able to exert a great influence on the younger generation entrusted to his intellectual leadership. He believed ardently in Poland's vitality, in her ability to regain her independence and in the rôle she is destined to play in world history. Naturally, therefore, he became a follower of Piłsudski, never doubting the leader's mission to restore Poland to its rightful place among the nations.

By conviction a sincere democrat, he was by nature an aristocrat in the best meaning of the word — refined and cultured in his mind as in his work. The Polish intellectual world sustains a severe blow in his loss, but the work he has left behind him is imperishable.

— K. M.

The first train carrying repatriated Polish workers arrived from Paris on Wednesday. There were 100 people in this first group, of which 600 went to Poznań. Most of the workers were employed in metal and mining industries.

Books Received.

Volume I of "English Readings-School Series" containing simplified versions of "Potter's Gift," and "The Tin Soldier." This book is intended for the beginner in English, and contains an English-Polish vocabulary. The authors are K. Małocka and M. Szejnman.

"The European War Debts and Their Settlement," by Wildon Lloyd.

DEATH IS A TORY

By Keats Patrick

(Homer Huddleston and Tom Collins, summoned by telephone, reach Marshall Rich's place, to find him with gun in his hand, confessing to the murder of his wife and Felix Starbuck. When the police arrive they discover another near the bodies).

There was Mildred's sister, Katherine O'Day, who lived with the Collinses the while she took up psychology at George Washington University. Ka was a whimsical mixture of quietness and vivacity. Having completed her quest for an A. B. and getting no offers for a job and too many for marriage, she went back to school. Smaller, darker, than her sister Ka was, with blue eyes and a snippy nose.

The other person present was the celebrated Sally Shaftoe, who was combining business with pleasure as usual.

Sally's gossip column was syndicated to twenty or thirty papers all over the country, and her feature stories, forever debunking some great figure in national politics or international society, took the centre spread of Sunday magazine supplements from Maine to Mexico — with pictures. Sally was smart, both in costume and intelligence.

So they all slipped highballs in the Collins' back yard. It wasn't a big back yard, but it had high walls and backed on the blank brick face of a four-story garage. It had nice flagging, with grass between, things growing up the walls and a grand old tree to the trunk of which Tom had rigged up a couple of lights.

"Rich isn't talking. He just lies in his cell and refuses to answer questions," Prentice said. "That's what the papers say, anyhow."

"Yes, I read where Marsh just answers everybody with 'You have my confession, let me alone,'" Mildred added. "What's your theory about the other pistol, anybody?"

"I told Homer I thought he lost the first one and then tried to shoot himself with the other, and missed," Prentice replied, with a little laugh. "It is silly, I know."

"I'm glad you know it," muttered Homer, chewing on a cube of ice.

"Now my idea," Mildred went on, "is this: I think Marsh had his gun with him and when he saw Cactus and Felix he shot at them and missed, and in a rage went into the house, got Cactus's gun, and finished the job at close range."

"Oh, yeah?" said her husband. "And do you think those two would continue sitting on a wall waiting for Marsh to come back and pot at them a second time?"

"What do you think, Sally?" somebody wanted to know.

"I'm forming a theory of my own, but it's so fantastic I don't want to discuss it, if you don't mind," Sally answered.

"It can't be any fantasticker than the two we have just heard," Tom growled.

"Come on, Sally, let's hear your theory," Mildred urged.

"Oh, well," Sally laughed. "You'll think I'm crazy. But maybe Marshall Rich didn't shoot his wife and her lover."

The rest whooped at that.

"But he did!"

"He made a complete confession and besides, he —"

"See?" Sally demanded. "I told you you'd think me crazy. I told you my theory was fantastic. Well, I won't say another word."

"Oh, please, just one word," Homer said sardonically. "Just one word in answer to one question. Who did the shooting?"

"I don't know," Sally said. "I want to know a lot more about the whole affair — the results of the inquest, the position of the bodies, the time element — oh, lots of things."

"Hist, Watson, the needle," Tom mocked. "You've been seeing too many Charlie Chan movies."

Sally was unperturbed. She sipped her liquor.

"I think I see what Sally is driving at," Katherine said eventually. "She thinks Rich may be protecting somebody. Is that it?"

"I shan't say another word about the case," Sally answered.

"Who would Rich protect at the possible cost of his own life?" Homer jeered.

"His wife, possibly," Katherine said, and when the chorus of exclamations rose at that she said hurriedly: "Hold on, it isn't my theory! I'm just trying to guess Sally's. Did I come anywhere near the mark?"

"Not another word, not even a comma," Sally answered.

"I'll confess Sally's theory of the Lindbergh case came pretty near the mark," Tom said slowly. "I mean, where she insisted all along the child was dead, because the kidnapper notes repeated over and over again that the youngster was well and in good hands."

"Ka here will tell you, from her experience in psychology classes, that my reasoning was clear on that," Sally said, "in every instance where the victim was actually held by the kidnapers, made horrible threats of torture and death if the money wasn't paid. It just struck me that the repeated assurance of the child's well-being was all wrong, if the child had really been —"

"Oh, somebody's pounding at the door," Tom exclaimed. "Hush, everybody."

"Won't your maid —"

"She quit this afternoon," Mildred whispered. Tom got up and walked around the side of the house. As he did so the knocking and ringing ceased.

"Oh, hum!" Sally observed. "Maybe it's Cactus's ghost come to tell about the two pistols."

"Sal-lee!" cried Mildred. "You give me the creepers! If —"

"Then Tom came back with a man.

"This is Representative Lightfoot," Tom began, and Homer got up with his right hand out, saying, "How are you, Congressman? Haddleton of the 77 —"

"Hello, Homer," said the Congressman. "I remember you, even if you do patronize the Senate Press Gallery instead of our side of the Capitol."

Tom presented the ladies, and Lightfoot gave them that same gratifying sense of deference due to long acquaintance which had tickled Homer so, inured as Homer was to being glad-handed by congressmen.

"I thought you were up in New York with the rest of the joint commission investigating gangsters," Homer said, as the Congressman seated himself and Tom dashed off for more drinks.

"Why, yes, Homer, I was. But then I read about this terribly distressing shooting and I hurried down."

"Oh, Congressman, do you think there is a gangster element in the case?" Prentice cried.

"I really haven't the slightest idea," replied Lightfoot. "I just happen to be an old friend of the family — of Mrs. Rich's family. Why, her father gave me my first job and — even though I moved out of the state when I started reading law, I visited Colonel Mullins right often. The Lazy M. Rich was one of the slickest and prettiest outfits, and I used to think I was sweet on Aileen before she was sixteen even. Pretended even at her wedding — no, I wasn't there. I wrote to her. Pretended it was on her account never married."

"I'm so sorry you don't suspect gangsters," Prentice said, as Tom came along with the drinks. "No more for me, Tom, thanks heaps."

"Why? Why do you feel sorry about that?" Lightfoot asked. He had a voice like a musical instrument, deep and smooth.

"Oh, just because our confidence in his having done the shooting has been sort of shaken," Prentice answered, just a frosting of mockery in her voice. "Miss Shaftoe advanced a theory about the second gun, you know."

"Second gun?" Lightfoot seemed puzzled. "I didn't read about a second gun. The account in the New York papers was not very exhaustive, I guess. Didn't Rich confess?"

Prentice and Mildred did a duet explaining the second weapon. Then Ka advanced her theory of Sally's theory.

"It's all very interesting," Lightfoot remarked. "Won't you discuss it for us, Miss Shaftoe?"

"Oh, no, please," Sally protested. "It's so thin and problematical. I'd want to go over the whole ground first before I said anything more. I admit I'm terribly interested and excited. I knew the Riches, you know. I was terribly fond of them both."

"Sally wants to save it for her column," Tom chuckled. "She isn't going to waste good copy on a couple of rivals."

"Nothing of the sort," Sally retorted. "That's mean to offer Tom Collins. You know I'd tip you off to any scoop I had, and let you use it, if you would give me the start of one edition."

"Sure you would," Homer said soothingly. "You're a good newspaperman, Sally, but like most newspapermen a bum but enthusiastic amateur detective. You like to take a short-cut, hurdling all the obvious clues such as confessions, and fingerprints, and tackle the improbabilities first."

"Just the same, you all trapped me into saying too much already," Sally said. "I only said what I did half in fun but you're getting my dander up. I'm beginning to believe myself, and I'm going to explore my theory to the end."

"Couldn't we both — I mean, I'd like to go into all the details and background of the case, just out of personal curiosity, myself," Lightfoot said. "Has Rich an attorney?"

"He says he doesn't want one, but the papers had something about his associates raising a fund to employ a lawyer," Mildred said.

"Maybe they have the same idea Sally has, that he didn't do it," Ka mused.

"Suppose you spend the night with us, Mr. Congressman," Mildred added quickly. "Then perhaps tomorrow we could all go out in a gang and break through the guards to do some detecting."

"Why, I have my regular room waiting for me at the hotel, but I'd be delighted," Lightfoot replied. "That is more than kind of you, Mrs. Collins. Shall we join in a toast? Homer, can you and Tom take tomorrow off and look into this business?"

"I guess, in the afternoon," Homer said. "There's no much doing in town. The calm before the storm. Electioneering isn't under full headway yet. I guess you don't have to worry about campaigning much?"

"I have opposition," Lightfoot laughed. "I'm not so lucky as Hi Johnson, to get the nomination of both major parties and a couple of the minor ones. I'll have to show myself and make a few soul-stirring addresses."

"What do you think of the election?" Tom asked. "Do you suppose there's ever going to be a Republican party again?"

"There you go again," Mildred exclaimed. "Politics! It's no way to treat a guest, in the first place, and no way to interrupt a perfectly hair-raising murder — Her voice broke. "You know, I can't make myself believe that we knew those three persons. Why, I've sat and gossiped and argued with Cactus just as I am with you."

"It comes up and hits me every once in so often," Homer admitted. "You can try to eat hard-boiled about it, and to view the mess with professional calm, but Tom, how about one more short one and then we'll go home."

"Brought the bottle, this trip," Tom said. "No more ice, anyhow. Congressman?"

"Just a thimbleful."

The group wandered toward the rear door of the house.

"Well, anyhow," said Tom, apropos of nothing. "Rich was a darned good shot with that little pistol of his. Why, I remember —"

The good nights of the Huddlestons and Sally cut him off.

Prentice wanted to know about Lightfoot on the drive home, and Homer said he didn't know very much.

"I'll look him up in the Congressional Directory for you," he promised.

"But he seemed to know you so well," his wife said. "Oh, that first-name stuff," Homer replied. "That's a politician's big asset. Any congressman or senator who wants to get his name in the papers learns all the correspondents' names by heart — all those on big newspapers."

"Yes, darling," said Prentice. "He is certainly distinguished-looking, though his eyes are a little chilling. He must be over six feet, and that sort of modified cowboy hat he wears —"

"He's a good showman, I guess," Homer answered. "This must be his third or fourth term he's coming up for, and never a shadow of serious opposition. He's on the congressional committee investigating gangsters. The Attorney General, you know, is hipped on the subject of wiping out organized crime. Wants to have still another batch of federal laws that will plug up the loopholes in the existing ones, so that gave the boys a chance to do some more investigating."

"I guess it's legitimate enough," he added on second thought. "The Department of Justice is willing to let the states have all the credit, even if it does most of the work, as it did in spotting the Lindbergh ransom money. I guess the Attorney General is sincere enough. He ought to be. Outrage and racketeering — well, here we are. Got your key?"

"Don't forget to look at the hot-water heater," his wife said, as the car inched into the Huddleston garage.

"I'll call up Bob Gates at the Department of Justice tomorrow," Homer yelled back at her. "Remind me to do that. Maybe he can persuade one of the agents to help us out on that second-gun angle. He ought to. He used to be a newspaperman himself."

Prentice didn't remind him, and Homer forgot, which was just as well for Bob. Anyhow, soon after lunch-time the next day — that would be a Friday — Homer and his wife drove up to the Collins', and there was Sally, looking keener than ever, and Katherine, too, Lightfoot, of course, and the Tom Collinses. Homer took Sally in his car and, with Tom in the lead driving his wife, sister-in-law and the Congressman, they sayshayed toward the late Rich domicile.

A two-lane concrete road, with weedy gutters, angled off from the highway, and across the empty brush-covered lots it could be seen twisting along in arty curves vaguely following some sort of minor watercourse.

Then vacant lots where a tributary to the big creek crossed the highway, or was crossed by it, rather, for the stream was in a deep gully. Next the church on the Richs' corner. Here the cars turned, passing the parsonage and unattended house and stopping behind a row of cars lined up in front of the scene of the tragedy.

A guard sat on the steps and another walked up and down the lawn, keeping folks off the grass and from entering the property.

The man on the porch was the deputy, Clem. He recognized Homer and Tom and came up to talk to them. He was introduced to all hands and strutted a little when the Congressman spoke to him with friendly respect.

"Couldn't we go back and look the ground over?" Tom asked.

"Oh, I wonder if this gentleman has the authority," Lightfoot put in. "I mean perhaps the state's attorney or —"

"Shucks, you-all can come in, if you don't touch anything," Clem said quickly. "You can't come into the house. Nobody's allowed in there but us officials, but I reckon you-all can't damage nothing around back. I'll go with you."

The layout of the Rich place was like this:

A sixty-foot lot, with the house on the right-hand side of it, a driveway to the attached garage marking the right-hand boundary, a gravel walk, leading from the street, branching out about fifteen feet from the sidewalk, the right fork going to the front door, the left leading around the house. It was well kept and bordered with hedging. The usual trees here and there.

Little paths right-angling from the walk made a sort of gridiron formal garden, gay with flowers even at that time of year. The walk circled around a goldfish pool built of native stone, and there was a cross-walk leading right and left to arched seats. At the end of the formal garden the walk curved right toward a stone wall, a fairly low one, and merged into a flight of steps that descended the steep bank of the ravine to the brook below.

"Marsh worked on this garden mostly," Tom and Mildred took turns explaining. "He was nutty about flowers. Raised his own seed. Experimented with dahlias and gladioli from seed to get new varieties."

"He laid all this out himself, did all the digging, even though Cactus used to protest that he was losing caste doing 'nigger's work,' as she used to call it. Poor kid!"

"Marsh used to point out that they had no neighbors to speak of, or to speak of them."

"I can't imagine a more peaceful scene," Katherine remarked. "To think that murder was done here. And yet the sun shines, the flowers bloom, the bees work and the birds — I'm getting poetic! Yet it is incongruous, isn't it?"

"Except for this," Sally said suddenly, pausing at the brink of the fish pool. "Here is the *memento mori*, a miniature symbol of violence and death."

(To be Continued)

NAVAL CADET TRAINING SHIP



"Dar Pomorza" at Gdynia

LETTER

In your issue of June 14, 1935, you stated, in your leading article, that a certain assumption was "groundless" as the statement that onions cause cancer.

May I be permitted to remark that since cancer is such a dread human affliction no possible cause for this disease should be described as "groundless" until science and research have demonstrated by experiment that this is true.

As any one who has travelled extensively throughout southern Europe knows, the peasant remedy for strong stomach pains is to refrain from the eating of onions. I have also been told that cancer is unknown among those Indian tribes of South America who do not eat onions.

This legend which has spread among certain nations may not be so "groundless" as you choose to think. It will be remembered that, for centuries, liver-dumplings were used as a remedy for pernicious anaemia by the peasants

of certain districts in middle Europe despite the ridicule of the medical profession.

Yours faithfully,
John Featherstone
Liverpool, June 19, 1935

ELECTION BILL DEBATE

On Wednesday, the Sejm, after a long and heated debate, which, the day previous, had lasted until after midnight, voted on the Election Bill, and it was passed in its second reading, 227 to 114 votes.

Motions on the unconstitutionality of the Bill were defeated, and the effort by the Socialists to have their project adopted was defeated 216 votes to 70. Following this, debate began on the provisions for election to the Senate, or rather nomination, and this section of the Bill was passed on its second and third reading.

PUBLIC WORKS

(Continued from page 1 col. 4)

In the earlier years of the depression the necessity for balancing the budget in face of falling receipts made it incumbent upon the government, as well as upon municipalities, to reduce to a bare minimum expenditures on public works and investments.

A continuing depression, with an accompanying increase in unemployment, and a reduction in the purchasing power of the nation, forced the government to revise its policy in this respect. Thus, in the first place, a Labour Fund (*Fundusz Pracy*) was organized as a separate legal entity, under governmental control, to push forward the public works programme. Later on, the National Premium Loan of 1935 was successfully floated for the express purpose of furthering public works action already begun.

The State budget for the fiscal year, 1935/36, shows total appropriations for public works and investments, of 276,000,000 zlotys, made up as follows: By departments of the government, 41,000,000 zlotys; State controlled enterprises and institutions, 106,000,000 zlotys; State monopolies, 2,500,000 zlotys; separately incorporated governmental agencies, so-called *Funds*, 127,000,000 zlotys.

Moreover, through governmental financing, it became possible to set aside this year, the sum of 42,000,000 zlotys for private home building and municipal buildings, and this it is estimated will involve additional private investment of about 80,000,000 zlotys.

Total appropriations of various municipalities are estimated, for the current year, at 85,000,000 zlotys, in which amount there is included 13,000,000 zlotys allotted to municipalities from the funds available in the Labour Fund. On June 8 the Economic Committee of the Cabinet decided that the net cash proceeds of 152,000,000 zlotys of the National Premium Loan of 1935 should be expended for public works and investments, besides the amounts appropriated in the State budget.

Of the total of 152,000,000 zlotys mentioned above, a considerable part of which is still in the shape of cash subscriptions payable in installments, during the next six or seven months, it is estimated that 110,000,000 zlotys will be expended during the current fiscal year 1935/36, ending in March 1936.

It should be mentioned that the 42,000,000 zlotys to be used for residential and small homes construction will be directed by the government into proper channels, through the National Economic Bank, a State-controlled institution and at the same time the largest bank in the country. The National Economic Bank has had considerable experience in this line of business, and has expanded, on all kinds of the past ten years or so, several hundred million zlotys of its own funds and those of the government. The bank is well-informed as to the requirements of individual sections of the country and is prepared to carry out this programme so as to co-ordinate previous efforts made in the same direction.

It is to be hoped that this concerted action by the government and municipalities to carry out a public works and investments programme will bring beneficial results that will have not only a temporary but also a permanent effect.

— A. B.

DIPLOMATIQUE

Lady Kennard, wife of the British Ambassador, left Warsaw last week.

The new Bulgarian Minister, M. Sawa Kirow, arrived in Warsaw Monday from Sofia.

The first Columbian Minister, M. Rafael Obregon, arrived in Warsaw from Berlin on Monday.

The Finnish Minister, Dr. Gustave Idman, has returned from a holiday abroad.

The Latvian Minister, Dr. Mikels Valters, returned to Warsaw last week after a holiday spent abroad.

Mr. Francis Aveling, Counsellor to the British Embassy, returned to Warsaw on Thursday after a six weeks' holiday.

Mr. S. L. Crosby, Counsellor of the American Embassy, left Warsaw Saturday for the United States.

The French Naval Attaché and Madame Arzur gave a farewell luncheon on Thursday for the British Military Attaché and Mrs. Connal-Rowan who are leaving Warsaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Lane are leaving their apartment in the Stare Miasto and will go to Pension Roma in Skolimow on Monday. About August 1 they will occupy an apartment in the Prudential House.

The Republic of Salvador have opened a Consulate in Warsaw. M. Edward Brygiewicz has been appointed Consul.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., former President of the Board of Education, stopped in Warsaw on his way to Germany from Russia. While in Warsaw he visited various educational institutions.

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Ballenberg left Warsaw Sunday for an indefinite stay in Helsingfors.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Drechsler of Buffalo, New York, arrived in Warsaw last week for a short visit. While here they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Stefan Brun, Mr. Jan Majewski, Mr. and Mrs. Henryk Kozmian.

Captain B. H. Peter and Mr. J. Aldridge of London arrived in Warsaw on Wednesday.

FASHION NOTES

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



Joan Bennett solves the hot weather dress problem with this afternoon frock with a sportswear tendency. It is of aquamarine sports crepe, trimmed in white waffle piqué. White piqué hat and gloves and a white patent leather belt buckle complete the costume.

The first autumn modes have already been shown in London. Tweed trouser skirts and trouser dresses for the moors and the country will be worn with hand-knitted berets to match. One trouser dress was in caviar brown with blackberry buttons. In another show-room, where old-world candles took the place of electric light, all that is newest in lingerie was being shown. Backless nightgowns in floral fabrics have returned, and a three-quarter Russian coat was shown with a white nightgown and matching set.

Paris is much in love with the new linens. Either they are tailored to perfection to compose a suit or they are a foil to patterned prints and flimsy summer garments. Coloured linen frocks have striped corsages in chemist styles beneath white piqué tailored jackets, which show a motif of the coloured linen running like a hem down the outside of long front revers. Royal blue or red coarse mesh linen make a dress with a single centre front button fastening to the waist, carrying the striped effect into a sleek half-length coat.

Hollywood has gone in for capes in a big way! Capes that range in size from shoulder to ankle length.

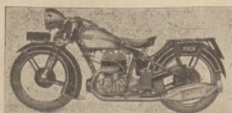
Joan Crawford wears an accordion-pleated cape of cloth of silver that hangs clear to the hem of the long evening gown. It ties simply at the neckline and billows after her as she walks.

Maureen O'Sullivan covers her frocks these days with a long military cape of black broadcloth, cut circular, and lined with white satin. On either side of the tight-fitting collar the O'Sullivan family crest is embroidered in gold.

Uga Merkel's answer to the rage for capes is one of mousseline ruffles that ties high under her chin and ends just below her shoulders. It matches a printed mousseline summer dancing frock.

And Virginia Bruce enhances her blonde beauty with an elbow length cape of old-fashioned gold taffeta, dotted in brown. It sports a high fitted collar and fastens with a demure brown velvet bow.

Worn by Virginia Bruce, over a ruffled frock of brown tulle, this is really something to see



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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934			1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	May 29	June 26
(In percentage of par)							
BONDS							
Stabilization 7 1/2, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	63.00	67.38
Conversion 5 1/2, 1924	58.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	66.25	66.80
6 1/2 Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	80.75	81.00
4 1/2 Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	—	49.00
3 1/2 Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	57.13	58.25
(In zlotys per share)							
SHARES							
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	87.25	93.00
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	41.50	—
Lilpon, Ran & Lowenstein	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Starachowice	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	9.55	—
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	—	11.75

CORNS
Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads for Corns — "Put one on the pain is gone" Remove cause of corns—friction and pressure of shoes. Thin, protective, safe, soothing, healing, medicated.

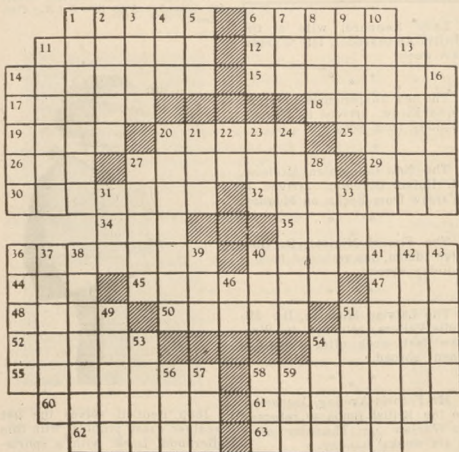
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Marszałkowska 154

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

- 1—Guide
- 6—Incited
- 11—Spanish lady
- 12—Kind of dance
- 14—Empty talk
- 15—Credited by impact
- 17—Adjust to a straight line
- 18—A timber tree
- 19—Purpleish brown
- 20—A small flag
- 25—Horizontal strip below a window
- 26—Greek letter
- 27—Fruit (pl.)
- 29—Ocean
- 30—Provides
- 32—Hangings
- 34—Past
- 35—Any uniting force
- 36—A shade of red
- 40—A small flag
- 44—Reverence
- 45—Closest
- 47—Bluish
- 48—Back of the neck
- 50—To apply a remedy to
- 51—Cunning
- 52—Roofing plates
- 54—A large pill
- 55—Place for safe-keeping
- 58—Runaways
- 59—To turn, as on a pivot
- 61—Tell
- 62—Appears to be
- 63—Small leaves

VERTICAL

- 1—A bird
- 2—Silly

- 3—Fondness
- 4—A Swedish coin
- 5—A preservative of cordage
- 6—Recede
- 7—A pike-like fish
- 8—Depressed
- 9—The prophet Elijah
- 10—Regard as contemptible
- 11—Accost
- 13—Bank official
- 14—An essay
- 16—A wait
- 20—English title
- 21—Printer's measure (pl.)
- 22—The sun god
- 23—The last part
- 24—Sourest
- 27—Start
- 28—Canonized person
- 31—An obstruction
- 33—To coop up
- 36—Leans
- 37—Is ready
- 38—Plows again
- 39—Nice discrimination in music
- 40—A vegetable
- 41—Charms
- 42—Disposition
- 43—Lack of hair
- 46—Note of the scale
- 49—Awesome
- 51—Resin used in varnishes
- 53—Resistor's takeout. The raise of hearts is a better choice than the bidding of any number of notrump or a rebid of the spades. When South bid three hearts, North rightly bid three spades, and South's rebid to game is perfectly obvious.
- 54—Cotton-pod
- 56—A precious stone
- 57—Public transportation (abbr. pl.)
- 58—Sin
- 59—A constellation

A Wimbledon Forecast

By Helen Wills-Moody

Who will win Wimbledon? This question never loses its novelty for each year there is a different line-up. The same faces often, but different games because no player's tennis remains exactly the same from one season to the next. Wimbledon is for ever assured of new and exciting matches, possessing those elements of suspense and surprise which go to making tennis the fascinating sport that it is.

Is Fred Perry playing the same tennis that enabled him to win Wimbledon last year? Can Dorothy Round repeat her triumph?

Other questions are — what players will reach the semi-finals? Which ones will be put out earlier than is expected? Are there any young ones who will surprise everyone, including themselves, by winning a big match?

The officials at Wimbledon, guided not by the future but by the past, have ranked the men players in the following manner:

1. F. J. Perry
2. G. von Cramm
3. J. H. Crawford
4. H. W. Austin
5. W. Allison
6. S. B. Wood
7. R. Menzel
8. C. Boussus

Two Englishmen, two Americans, a German, an Australian, a Frenchman and a Czech — a truly international list.

Eight women players have also been listed:

1. Dorothy Round
2. Hilda Sperling
3. Helen Jacobs
4. Helen Wills-Moody
5. Renée Mathieu
6. Kathleen Stammers
7. Margaret Scriven
8. Joan Hartigan

The above players have been "seeded" in the draw, as it is customary — that is, they have been so placed that there is no chance of their meeting until the round of eight. It is supposed that they will all get through, but scattered throughout the draw are other players who may well be dangerous obstacles. For example, young Mike Hardwick, promising English girl player, might beat anyone. She meets Mme. Mathieu in the first round. Then there is Miss Susan Noel, famous squash player, and Mrs. Pittman and Mrs. King. These two last named have played in America. Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall was not seeded, nor was the clever Italian player, Mlle. Valerio. Mlle. Couquerque, champion of Holland, is a difficult opponent. She will probably meet Miss Jacobs, the American champion, in the second round.

Among the men players not seeded who will put strenuous opposition against the first eight are the Americans, John van Ryn, Donald Budge and Gene Malko; also G. de Stefani, the ambidextrous Italian, who is a difficult opponent for anyone. Norman Farquharson of South Africa and V. B. McGrath of Australia are two others.

I predict never be so bold as to predict the winners, because it is not possible where the players are so evenly matched. But it is more than likely that Wilmer Allison and Sidney Wood, our Americans, will do better than their places of five and six would indicate.

(Copyright N. A. N. A.)

Since this article was put in type Wilmer Allison was unexpectedly defeated by Vivian MacGrath, the two-handed, back-hander from Australia.

(Ed.)

Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Address and Performances	Films Currently Showing	Comment
Atlantic Chmielna 33 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	The Thin Man Myrna Loy, William Powell American Production. Second Week	From the Murder Mystery by Dashiell Hammet
Apollo Marszałkowska 106 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Lives of a Bengal Lancer Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone Paramount Picture Tenth Week	From the book by Francis Yeats-Brown Good
Capitol Marszałkowska 125 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Seampolo Dolly Haas, Paul Hörbiger Austrian Production Second Week	Comedy
Casino Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Unfinished Symphony Hans Jaray, Marta Eggerth Austrian Production Tenth Week	Musical Good
Europa Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Rumba George Haff, Carole Lombard American Production Third Week	Musical Average
Filharmonja Jasna 5 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	The Bride of Frankenstein Boris Karloff, Elsa Lanchester American Production Fourth Week	Horror Picture
Majestic Nowy Świat 43 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Have a Heart Jean Parker, James Dunn American Production Second Week	Comedy
Pan Nowy Świat 40 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Here is my Heart Bing Crosby, Kitty Carlisle American Production Second Week	Sentimental Comedy
Rialto Jasna 3 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	The Night is Young Ramon Navarro, Evelyn Laye American Production First Week	Amusing Musical
Stylowy Marszałkowska 112 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Kleine Mutti Franciska Gaal Austrian Production Ninth Week	Comedy Good
Światowid Marszałkowska 111 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist Lilana Halil, Gustave Frolich, Soko Szalló Austrian Production Fourth Week	Musical Comedy Good

HINTS ON ENGLISH

There are, in English, words which may be confused one with another, usually because of similarity in sound. We give here a few examples.

- adapt — suit oneself to
- adopt — to take charge of
- advise — to counsel (verb)
- advice — counsel (noun)
- alleys — narrow streets
- aloud — helpers
- aloud — in an audible manner
- allowed — permitted

altar — part of a church

alter — to change

allude — to refer to

elude — to escape

allusion — reference

illusion — deception

apposite — apt

opposite — against

assent — an agreement

ascent — an upward movement

assistants — helpers

assistance — help

attendants — those who wait on

attendance — the act of waiting

bad — evil

bade — ordered

bare — uncovered

bear — an animal

beach — seashore

beech — a tree

birth — being born

berth — a sleeping place on a ship

Aby szerokim masom publiczności

umozliwily przybycie na nasz odcinek

z Detroit, przeprowadzamy swój jacht

z Yacht Clubu na przystan polnej rzecnej

Stawiedz wlasnie dnia 9-go sierpnia

o godz. 10-jej opuslamy miasto,

odprowadzani przez motorowki znajomych.

The following is the translation

of last week's Polish passage:

Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank,

on his arrival in Danzig addressed

the merchants of the city at a meeting

in Artushof on the valuta situation

there. The clear purpose of Dr.

Schacht's speech was to allay the fears

of the city concerning the future course

of its currency. Dr. Schacht stated that

the golden at its present level is a

sound and stable unit and need fear

no further breakdown.

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CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

SOLVING A PLAYING PROBLEM

When a player holds some such combination as K 10 3 of a suit in one hand and nothing but small cards in the other, he need not worry about losing more than two tricks in that suit, provided he is not compelled to lead the suit. This statement can be substantiated to the satisfaction of any student who will take the trouble to deal out the cards, giving the remaining honors as he pleases to the two opposing sides.

It was an appreciation of this fact that permitted declarer in a recent Duplicate game to be the only one to make his contract. The hand was:

South, Dealer

Both sides vulnerable

♠ K Q 6
♥ K Q 5 4 3
♦ K 8 2
♣ 9 3

♠ 9 5 4
♥ 8 7 6
♦ 9 5 4 3
♣ A 8 6 5 4

♠ N
♥ E
♦ S
♣ W

♠ A J 10 7 2
♥ J 10 9
♦ A 7
♣ K 10 7

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	2♥	Pass
3♥	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

The bidding is accurate enough. South's Jack-Ten-nine of hearts is almost adequate support, and he must certainly find another bid in response to his partner's takeout. The raise of hearts is a better choice than the bidding of any number of notrump or a rebid of the spades. When South bid three hearts, North rightly bid three spades, and South's rebid to game is perfectly obvious.

The Play

Most players on the bidding made an opening lead of a spade, and the ordinary line of attack, after winning the first spade in the closed hand, was to lead a heart and establish that suit before drawing trumps. This line of play proved a losing one, as East won with the Ace, returned the club Queen, and later was able to give his partner a ruff in hearts for the setting trick.

The safe line of play was to draw the adverse trumps and then establish the hearts. With the combination of clubs held, not enough leads could then be made to keep South from fulfilling his contract, and if the opponents could be held to one trick in the club suit, declarer would make five.

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