

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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1935

## A DISINTERESTED FRIENDSHIP

It is only too seldom that sentiments of international friendship are expressed which we feel to be thoroughly disinterested and free from the sweet stickiness of professional international peacemakers. We have heard so much on the "hands across the sea" theme, and have heard it so often, that now pronouncements must contain something of the piercing quality of Scottish bagpipes to affect the jaded ear. So many international conferences, admittedly called to formulate some practical solution, have adjourned amid clouds of scented oratory that anyone broaching the question of international amity is looked upon with some suspicion.

It is with a certain amount of diffidence, therefore, that we venture to give a new counterpoint to such a banal melody, but, on July 4, when Independence Day is celebrated in the United States our thought turns gratefully to those two Polish soldiers, Puławski and Kościuszko, who so gladly fought with the Americans for their idea of freedom and liberty, and who were the first bonds between the two nations, bonds which are even stronger today than ever. Towns bearing their names forever recall, in daily life, the debt owed them, which was partly repaid by Woodrow Wilson at the Peace Conference in Paris.

Polish emigration to the United States has been constant and abundant so that, today, after Warsaw, Chicago is the largest Polish city in the world. The industry and capability of the Polish emigrant farmer is well known and duly appreciated, while the second generation is turning, more and more, to professional life, a fact which is producing doctors, lawyers, dentists, and businessmen of Polish extraction who are taking their proper place in the American nation.

Various scholarship funds, prominent among them the Kościuszko Foundation, are enabling students to spend some time in Polish Universities, whence they return to add a modicum to the cultural life of the United States.

These, and many other invisible ties, assure a continuation of a friendship which is real, warm, and not self-seeking.

We must, in justice, not fail to remark upon a question that, in the United States, is so delicate that even President Roosevelt, with his great influence, has refused to touch. This is the War Debt question, and, there is no doubt, the failure of the Polish Government to refuse to follow the example of many other European countries had a most unfortunate influence on American opinion. Granting, perhaps, a pragmatic sanction, it must be iterated that, if prestige can be measured in money, nothing was gained.

This is but an eclipse which will endure, however, until negotiation



INSPECTOR-GENERAL RYDZ ŚMIGŁY AT THE "SEA HOLIDAY"

## LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The question which is not being discussed in England, but which is being discussed everywhere else in the world, is whether the Anglo-German naval agreement foreshadows an informal alliance between London and Berlin: a return to the old informal alliance with Bismarck's Reich which was reluctantly broken off when the Kaiser and the General Staff insisted upon a big navy policy. Will London and Berlin, in such permanent over against Paris and Rome? There are already one or two interesting points to be observed by a commentator in England, for a permanent though unwritten alliance of this kind is bound to have a cultural element as an expression of common sympathy between two peoples.

In pre-war days there certainly were strong cultural bonds between Great Britain and Germany. Germany was conceived as Protestant and progressive; her philosophers attracted many of the ruling aristocrats; German scholarship ran through the Universities — even in postwar years the Oxford History Schools followed German documentation, and one would think that Eastern Europe began only as a question in the nineteenth century. On the other hand, both France and Italy suffered a lack of English sympathies: they were Catholics, unprogressive and picturesque. Their inhabitants were "natives" — a term which never was, and is not to this day, applied to Germans, though I have recently found it used as a matter of course for Italians and Spaniards.

Can a cultural understanding with Germany be revived? If so, it must be under very different terms, for an exaltation of Protestantism is no longer a common bond, and although German scholarship still influences English thought, some of the best respected German scholars are looked upon as victims of persecution. The cultural understanding at the moment rests mostly upon the negative fact that the English people still distrust Frenchmen and Italians. More positively, there is a racial and linguistic bond with Germany, a love of German music and of the Rhineland-Bavarian tradition — a more mechanical respect for the processes of political unification, for vigorous rule, and (among the few) for a regime which is actually carrying the capitalistic principle of rationalisation to its logical conclusion.

All means have been used to present the naval agreement in its best light — much was made officially, for instance, of the point that Germany had spontaneously renounced the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare for the future. Not only has the Press featured favourable articles

## IMPRESSIONS PRIVATE BANKING IN POLAND

Mr. J. C. Meggitt has recently published his impressions of Poland in the *Western Mail and South Wales News*. Mr. Meggitt saw a marked difference between Poland and her neighbour, Russia. He writes:

"Directly we crossed the Russo-Polish frontier I noticed a change. There seemed to be a brightness and cheerfulness of disposition that were absent in Russia. The people were better dressed, and better housed. The style of architecture was more artistic. The sense of suppression and insecurity and restriction so noticeable in Russia was absent. I formed the opinion that the new and enlarged Poland, with her 33,000,000 people... will, if wisely governed, become a great factor in Europe under the conditions given to her since 1919. The past sixteen years provide evidence of progress in many directions."

or reassumption of obligation removes this temporary doubt.

And were we now sitting at banquet, we would pause and give a toast, "Polish-American Friendship — may it long endure."

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

At the end of December, 1934, there were in Poland 43 private banks and eight banking houses as compared with 47 and seven respectively at the end of 1933. The above figures point to a concentration movement that has been going on for some time. There are still too many small banking enterprises in the country, and it is desirable that this trend toward bigger and better banks be continued.

Whatever, on the other hand, might be said against the internal organization and methods of work in private banks, it cannot be denied that, morally speaking, they have set standards that could be envied by a number of well known financial centres abroad. We find, therefore, an absence of financial scandal despite this most trying period in international finance.

In spite, moreover, of the reduced rôle it plays now in the banking structure of the country, particularly in so far as deposits are concerned, private banking is still an essential factor in providing credits to industry and commerce, and as such it has demonstrated not only its ability to be of further service but also it has preserved a liquidity that is little short of revelation considering the tremendous outflow of deposits within the last few years. That outstanding loans could be contracted by several hundred million zlotys during the same periods shows, unmistakably, that the private banking business has been and is being

conducted on a safe and conservative basis.

The principal figures of all private banks and banking houses in Poland, as of December 31, 1934, were:

ASSETS (In millions of zlotys)	
Cash and in Banks	70
Foreign Banks	55
Bills Discounted	337
Advances in Current Account	431
Time Loans	70
Securities	90
Participations	31
Mortgage Loans	145
Real Estate and Fixtures	103
LIABILITIES (In millions of zlotys)	
Capital Stock	217
Reserves	63
Current Accounts	157
Demand Deposits	157
Time Deposits	282
Rediscounts	140
Due Banks	244
Bonds Outstanding	118

As we can see from the above, the combined capital funds of the banks amounted to Zł. 280,000,000 or about one-third of all other creditor funds entrusted to the banks, be it in the form of deposits or credits from other banks. This would indicate a rather low capital expansion were it not for the fact that creditor funds consist in no small amount of rediscounts and money borrowed, while on the other hand, about one-third of the capital fund is immobilized in fixed assets, say Zł. 100,000,000, to this extent reducing the working capital. These large investments of private banks in fixed assets dates back to the years of inflation,

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# The Wreaths of St. John

# LONDON LETTER

# SCOUT JUBILEE

# NEWS IN BRIEF

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)

It is an old Polish custom on the Eve of St. John, the twenty-third of June, to float wreaths on the rivers which carry them to the sea. This has been done from time immemorial and is probably a remnant from paganism. The young girls plait their wreaths and float them on the water, whilst the young men try to catch them either from a boat or from the bank. The happy girl whose wreath has been caught will marry, but the wreath, alas, that escapes and goes down to the sea foretells that the maiden will never wear the wife's coif.

Another ancient custom is the burning of bonfires on St. John's Eve. Since Poland has regained her freedom and with it access to the sea it has become usual to celebrate the Festival of the Sea, that is, the anniversary when Poland took over the shores of Pomerania on the Baltic Sea on the twenty-ninth of June, and to commemorate together with it, the wreath floating of the twenty-third of June.

Thus on the eve of the Sea Festival the Warsaw presented a gay scene. Enormous bonfires flamed on the banks, many coloured rockets shot up into the sky, whilst the picturesque wreaths floated down to the Baltic. The Warsaw Rowing Club took the lead and was followed by a series of other beautifully arranged wreaths illuminated by reflectors. The final scene was a brilliant display of fireworks and a defile of decorated rowing boats belonging to the various Warsaw boating clubs. All this was very brilliant, but one misses the old traditional peasant custom, the simple beauty of the wreaths floating in the moonlight, the anxiety of the girls, the laughter of the boys—in fact, the poetry of the old days.

On the twenty-ninth the President of the Republic, after attending Mass at the Cathedral, spoke on the occasion of the Sea Festival over the radio, and later on reviewed the river fleet. In the afternoon a regatta took place and in the evening a concert in the Łazienki Park combined with the *fabliaux vivants* completed the Warsaw celebrations. Of course, the culminating point was in Gdynia where thousands of people congregated, testifying to the importance which this small strip of sea-coast has for Poland. "The window on the world" as the Poles call it—and indeed the Gdynia port is assuming ever-greater significance for Poland, materially and politically. — K. M.

## Min. Beck in Berlin

On July 2 at ten in the evening Minister for Foreign Affairs, Józef Beck, left Warsaw for Berlin with his wife and daughter. He was accompanied by Mr. Michał Lubiński and a private secretary.

At the station in Berlin, he was greeted by the Polish Ambassador to Germany and high German dignitaries. At noon he was guest of honour at a luncheon given by Baron Neurath, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the same evening guest at a similar affair given by Chancellor Hitler.

Yesterday, Minister Beck placed a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Soldier, and, after a luncheon given by the Polish Ambassador, visited Premier Goering at his private villa at Schorfheide near Berlin.

Minister Beck and his wife left Berlin late last evening for south Germany, where they will spend some time at summer resorts. This visit is taken as returning the recent visits of Premier Goering to Warsaw, and, while doubtless many matters of common interest were considered, it is understood that the conversations were not for the purpose of furthering such common undertakings that may exist.

about Germany—and photographs which set the Nazi rulers in almost a sentimental light—but the cinema also has become blatantly a mouthpiece for a policy of better understanding with the Reich. Last week, most cinemas presented no fewer than five news shots of German interest, as well as a view of Abyssinia which might be thought to alienate sympathy from Italian policy.

## Man in the Street

Nevertheless, the man in the street does not show himself in conversation to have been won over to an understanding with Germany. The war still carries its memories, and amongst ordinary Englishmen would willingly fraternise with German ex-servicemen and show every possible desire for peace, neither the accompaniment of the Nazi Revolution nor the present revival of paganism is far distant from his mind. It is now becoming noticeable that an unexpectedly large part of the Press remains critical both of the naval agreement and of the Nazi regime in general. The provincial papers, which often have a comparative independence, are outspoken in their comments. So is the Beaverbrook Press, with its policy of avoiding European entanglements. So is the *News Chronicle*, which represents a large Evangelical and pacifist element. Moreover, the Socialist papers continue their opposition to Hitlerism; a recent insistence upon Germany's financial straits may conceivably have an interesting sequel. If a Bank of England loan to Germany is contemplated, the fact that Socialist papers exult over German financial straits will serve as a useful explanation, on the grounds that unless assistance is given to Germany there will be a renewed danger of Communism. Whether there ever was or ever will be a real danger of Communism in Germany may remain a matter of opinion.

## Informal Alliance

On the whole, it appears that an informal alliance with Germany will not again have the popular support which it enjoyed in pre-war years. On this interpretation, the first important action of the Baldwin Administration may prove exulted over by the end to be not popular with the masses, and in so far as it foreshadows a consistent policy, it may bring the National Government into heavy weather.

Two events during the past week show social thought to be turbulent beneath the calm surface of journalist expression. One was the announcement that eleven and a half million people or 38 per cent. of the electorate—voted in the Peace Ballot conducted by the League of Nations Union, with overwhelming majorities in favour of adherence to the League of Nations, reduction of armaments, abolition of military aircraft, prohibition of the private manufacture and sale of armaments, and economic measures against an aggressor. When all is said against the Ballot—that the questions were carefully framed and that the voters did not know all the issues—it remains as representative to which exactly the same criticisms apply.

The second event, not unconnected with the first, was the renewed activity of Lloyd George's Council of Action, which will certainly embarrass government spokesmen in the General Election if it does not actually put candidates into the field. The hint is already about that the General Election will take place in July instead of October, so as to allow the

Preparations for the Scout Jubilee, which will be held in Spala during the first part of July, are nearing their end. The camp, which will be on both sides of the river Pilica, has been divided into two sections, that for Boy Scouts and one for Girl Scouts, with accommodations in both for more than 22,500 persons. These main divisions will be further subdivided into quarters for those delegations from other countries, and for Polish Scouts from abroad.

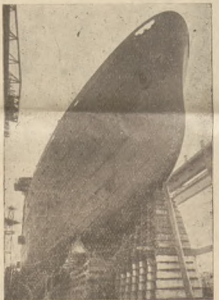
A special "business" section has been built which includes a restaurant, a tea-room, post-office, National Savings Bank branch, and also stores where shoes, clothing, and other articles of necessity may be purchased.

In addition to over two kilometres of roads, two bridges have been thrown across the river connecting the two main divisions. Along the river, arrangements have been made for bathing.

Six kilometres of electric wiring, one and a half kilometres of canalization, and 95 pumps have been installed.

A hotel is being constructed for those wishing to visit the camp during the jubilee, and all roads leading to Spala have been put in good condition. A special nursery for children will be established, so that those with babies desiring to visit the camp may do so.

The foreign delegations will probably begin to arrive during the next week.



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The second of the new liners now being built for the Gdynia-America Line was launched at Montfalcone on July 3, and was christened the *Batory*. The new liner will be completed by next spring, and will immediately be placed on the Gdynia-New York run. Her sister ship, the *Pilsudski*, will be placed in operation this fall.

Government work schemes to mature. If the Council of Action is wisely handled it may develop into an important political camp, expressing, no longer the Nonconformist Conscience, but rather the social dissatisfaction of large masses of the people with the post-war handling of affairs by professional politicians.

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The present agreement between coal miners in Upper Silesia and their employers will expire on September 30, as the required three months notice has been given by the Employers Association. Negotiations toward a new agreement began on July 1.

In connection with this situation, Mr. Klott, Chief Labour Inspector, visited Katowice, and, after conference with both parties, announced that a compromise was possible.

On June 29, the second train carrying repatriated Polish labourers from France left Lille. In addition to the 738 persons from this section, further departures were reported from Paris also on June 29 and July 3.

On Friday, June 28, the Sejm met for the last time in its present form, that is, providing the Sejm does not amend the Election Bill which passed its third reading in the Sejm, and which would cause another meeting.

In closing the final debate, Deputy Podoski, for the Government, underlined that the Election Bill was in accord with the present day tendency towards the concentration of power, a concentration which would enable the nation to expand and grow much faster than if the present system of party government were followed.

Deputy Podoski was followed by various Opposition representatives. Deputy Wierczak argued that the Bill prevented a true expression of national opinion in the elections, and further threatened a boycott of the elections by the National Democrats. Deputy Malinowski, of the Peasant Party, expressed his opinion that the Bill was unconstitutional, and Deputy Niedzialkowski, Socialist, deplored the fact that the Bill deprived the masses of their present rights.

The Election Bill then passed its third reading, 216 votes to 89 votes.

The Norwegian Minister M. Niels Christian Dilleff has decorated Stefan Barnadzkiwicz, in the name of King Haakon VI, with the Norwegian Order of St. Olaf, in recognition of his services as director of the Polish Scientific Expedition to Spitzbergen.

Mr. John Willys, former American Ambassador to Poland, is seriously ill in New York following a heart attack he sustained a few weeks ago in Louisville, Kentucky.

The hunting season for wild fowl is open throughout Poland, with the exception of Upper Silesia, during July, for the following species: duck, July 1; other water-fowl, July 16; wild doves and geese, July 31.

Increasing violations of bathing regulations have resulted in the imposition of severe fines and penalties on those breaking the rules. Those who, without proper papers, go canoeing, will have the canoe confiscated.

Jadwiga Jedrzewska, Woman's Singles Champion of Poland, while playing in the All-England Championships, went to the round of eight, where she was eliminated by Helen Jacobs, 6-1, 9-7. Jedrzewska, doubtless playing the best tennis of her career, defeated such players as Ford, Whittingstall, and Valerio on her march to the quarter-finals. It is worth while noting that Jedrzewska defeated Jacobs three years ago in Berlin on hard courts.

The election Bill passed the committee stage in the Senate on July 2, when it was approved without change in the form in which it had come to the Senate from the Sejm.

The latest balance of the Bank of Danzig shows an increase in the gold reserve of 4,000,000 gulden.

Figures released on June 29 give the number of unemployed in Poland at 386,949.

The first date for entering in the Gordon Bennett Cup contest was July 1, and four definite entries were recorded. Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and France have made formal application, and Holland will enter if the Polish Aeronautical Club will lend a balloon.

It is expected that entries will be received from the United States, Czechoslovakia, and other countries before September 15, the last date for entering. Poland is defending the Cup.

On July 3 the Polish Expedition to the Caucasus left Warsaw under the leadership of Dr. Marjan Sokolowski. After a stay in Moscow, they proceed to the Caucasus where they remain until September.

Temporary certificates are to be issued those who subscribed for the Investment Loan. It is stated that those who paid the third instalment will receive these, and will also participate in the first drawing which will be in September.

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# Art, Music & Literature

## Italian Opera Festival

Five appearances in the *Teatr Wielki* from June 18 to 25 by famous Italian operatic artists were events that aroused great interest in musical circles and cultured society of the capital.

The excellent vocal technique of the artists made every evening a series of very interesting moments indeed, although not all the singers contributed in equal degree. Alessandro Ziliani, tenor of the *La Scala Opera* in Milan, and a singer with a very pleasant timbre of voice as well as tremendous range, won immediate popularity with the audience; as Cavaradossi in *Tosca* and Rodolfo in *La Bohème*, he gave beautiful renditions full of sincerity and true ardour of expression further enhanced by exquisitely finished vocal shading.

Mario Basiola, baritone of the same Opera, impressed the audience not only with his splendid perfectly schooled voice but with his intelligent acting as well. This artist gave creations in every respect carefully studied and interesting, winning especial success in his interpretation of the title rôle of Verdi's *Rigoletto*.

The Primadonna of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, Anne Roselle, proved herself to be a singer of high musical culture, and with a beautiful metallic voice, especially in the higher registers. In her performances appeared less than we had expected, it was certainly due to her being indisposed, which prevented her from displaying the full scope of her talent.

Margherita Perras of the *Staatsoper* of Vienna had a very rich voice, not yet fully controlled, but of great possibilities. We think that she is more adapted to lyric than to strictly coloratura parts.

The company of our guests was completed by the two talented tenors of the *San Carlo Opera* in Naples, Carlo Merino, and Vladimiro Badiali.

We also had the opportunity to see Walter Herbert of the Viennese *Volksoper* conduct an orchestra. Under his conducting not only did the orchestra accompaniment take an interest in and for itself, but we felt a contact, as it were, between the singer and the orchestra attained by a sparing use of the fortissimo, the abuse of which incidentally often prevents singers from displaying their talents to full advantage, their subtleties being lost in a futile struggle with an orchestra deafening everybody and everything.

It is just the fault that we find in many of our Polish conductors, so that we listened to Walter Herbert with no little pleasure.

The soloists of the Warsaw Opera taking part in the Festival did not always rise to the occasion and did not therefore reach the artistic level that is expected in an affair of this kind. It is impossible, however, to pass over in silence the splendid success of Jerzy Czaplinski, who in *La Bohème* created a truly admirable part, not only as a singer but also as an actor as well.

— Arno

## "The King"

The comedies of de Caillavet and de Fiers are among the finest in French theatrical literature; not only are the comic and the literary elements in them brought out with very effective stagecraft but the tart satirical flavour of the dialogues always tingles of ever refreshing wit. It is not surprising then, that in spite of the years, the works of de Caillavet and de Fiers keep reappearing on European stages, and never stop interesting and amusing their audiences. *The King* is perhaps one of this literary team's best

plays; incidentally, they were helped in its writing by still a third author R. Arène. Although this comedy is based on actual events, it has lost none of its effect by the passage of time, for the authors seemed to have known how to catch just those characteristics and incongruities of political and private life that are always to be met with irrespective of the year or epoch. Affairs of state behind the scenes constitute the core of *The King*; political careers in the making, the relations of the aristocracy and plutocracy are the seeds which give it such longevity on the stage.

If one did not know the date of its writing, it would be no great fault in judgment to take it for a play new on the boards so little has time touched it. And it brilliantly, intelligent and witty satire of political life in general will keep its complexion unwrinkled for quite some time to come, for these two French authors know the stage and all its secrets; and having found a good theme for their style, they built up excellent situations for characters full of vitality to act in. Sparkling dialogue and wit that at times touches upon deep wisdom do the rest.



MILA KAMIŃSKA

It is to be expected then that *The King* now being presented in the *Teatr Polski* will enjoy a well earned popularity for the director Mr. Borowski and his actors have taken the greatest pains to bring out all the values of the play.

First place among the artists should be given to Mila Kamińska who in her rôle as Theresa Marix displays true artistic talent and poise; this with her personal beauty and charming femininity wins her an enthusiastic success. Romanówna as Martha avoided the fault of over-acting and gave us a very intelligent and clever interpretation. Mazzyński likewise played the title rôle with graceful humour, but the playing of Samborski, although an actor of high talent, was a bit too monotonous. Grabowski was excellent as usual in his burlesques; and Kreczmar, as the secretary, was also able to give us a very amusing comic character. This young artist incidentally has shown by this rôle that he is perfectly at home in any character that may be assigned to him to play.

Besides these, out of a cast numbering some thirty or forty characters, Fritsche Justian and Pospiewolski, always to be depended on for finished performances, stood out with their sincere and natural playing. Decorations by Sliwiński were good.

— Jerzy Macierakowski

## Sixteen Years

(In last week's number a part of the review was omitted by error.)  
The *Teatr Nowy* is now presenting *Sixteen Years* by

## AIR ROUTE COLONISTS

By Junius B. Wood

Should a steamship blow off its course sight this low-lying atoll in the Pacific it would be surprised to discover through glasses a tribe of half-naked, brown-skinned natives toiling on beaches which had been deserted as far back as the memory of man extends.

Distinction, the men would look as dark as any with a long line of tropical forefathers. Those who left San Francisco with the Pan-American Airways Expedition were white only a few weeks ago, but now they are a healthy *cafe au lait* shade and are becoming darker with each day's broiling.

The only exceptions are a few unfortunate blonds who burn a rosy red and peel often that a snake sheds his skin. "Some day may see a white man again," one of these wistfully sighed. Even the sole native Hawaiian with the expedition, who was dark when he started life, is not of a deeper hue than those hailing from colder climes.

The sunshinings of fatal has been a revelation to some. A strict warning against going without hats or shirts in the beginning was one of the most important rules promulgated for the health and happiness of the airways pioneers, and it was enforced with mariner severity. To city cave dwellers, however most

(Continued to page, 5 col. 1)

Philip and Aimée Stuart. Irene Lawrence, a young and highly sensitive daughter, idealizes her father, her mother's first husband, and undergoes deeply dramatic psychological reactions at the prospect of a second marriage. Her reactions are so intense that they nearly cost her her life, but when she knows the whole truth about her father whom she adored so blindly, she is reconciled to the world and to life.

The authors develop their theme with great directness and sincerity giving the audience scenes of deep emotional qualities replete with true amour. The question is put by them: is such idealization of a dead father good or not? The answer is perhaps not quite complete, for Irene is a hypersensitive girl with a strong inclination for self-sacrifice, so that her reactions are really exceptions rather than the rule. Meanwhile, the disclosure of the whole truth to a normal mind might have put to a dangerous test its very love and respect for the mother, the best proof of which is Irene's sister, Beba, a girl of uncomplicated psychology, looking only to her own pleasure and advantage. 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. Besides, these two contrasting daughters make us reflect on the problem of which character is the better. It seems that Beba will be more agreeable as a mate, whereas the highly noble and admirable Irene, without a special atmosphere, will be able to make herself and others thoroughly unhappy.

At any rate the authors deserve the highest praise for their splendid penetrating portrayal of the two young girls, and for their creation of warm healthy atmosphere for their play.

— Arno

Favourable reports are reaching us as to operating results of private banks during 1934, when, for the first time in several years, gross income exceeded the costs of operation, leaving a fair margin of profit for the banks.

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## PRESS REVIEW

### Danzig on a False Road

The *Gazeta Polska* finds that Danzig is acting against its own interests in refusing Poland's proffered help in extricating itself from its financial difficulties. The cause of the fatal economic condition of the Free City lies in its budget policy, above all the budget with political expenses not to speak of the freezing of Danzig capital, both private and belonging to the Bank of Issue and the Insurance Office, by the German Government. For this reason, in the opinion of the *Gazeta Polska* the limitation of foreign bills can in no way prove a remedy. Danzig is trying to save its situation at the cost of the Polish Treasury and the Polish citizens:

By the most scrupulous analysis of the causes which have driven Danzig to bankruptcy it is impossible to find a single trace of Polish fault. On the other hand, Danzig, which plays the part of cashier agent on the Polish customs area — this being not only a logical issue of actual facts, but also a result of agreements — is casting to the left of its hopeless, provincial valuta gaming policy to injure Polish trade — it is exposing the fact that Poland will be forced to conduct her export by another road. Beside, Danzig has another rôle to fulfil towards Poland — that of cashier of certain sums owing to the Polish treasury — the sums are to be subjected to the freezing process or to operations resulting from the fictitious value of the gulden — this certainly is no policy. And surely there is not a person in the world who could find it is the duty of the Polish Republic to agree to such a state of affairs.

Further, the *Gazeta Polska* concludes with the remark that "formerly Danzig" factors maintained that the building of the port in Gdynia was not an economic necessity for Poland but was only a means for the political scheme of Danzig. The events of the last few days have shown clearly that quite independently of the expansion of its overseas trade, the Polish Republic could in no way depend upon the exclusive agency of Danzig for her world trade without serious fears for the economic interests of the State and its citizens."

The *Kurjer Polski* characterizes the Danzig financial policy as follows:

The absurdity of introducing foreign bill regulations in Danzig is obvious all the more as Poland offered the Free City help in the valuta situation. The refusal to accept this help is nothing less than an act of suicide. But it is also an injury done to Polish economic interests not to speak of a disregard of the signature of Poland on the agreement.

### The Government is Acting Consistently

This is the conclusion of the *Opposition weekly Depeza* which, after citing the opinion of an

eminent member of the government group who maintains that the government is more firmly consolidated than ever, that everything is planned, arranged and consistently carried out and that there is no mention of any concessions to the opposition — expresses its conviction that:

After listening to the above we have come to the conclusion that the government has no idea of any kind of reconciliation with the present opposition in the Diet, but on the contrary, wishes to keep it at a distance and to crush it to pieces. But the opposition believes that objective conditions are working for its advantage. But above all we want tranquility, for economic life needs peace, and peace again.

With this latter opinion of *Depeza* all must agree.

### President's Election Discussed in the Diet

The discussions on the election of the President took place in the Diet during the heat wave which perhaps contributed to a certain want of excitement about the debates. The chief subject of discussion was the question of the importance and value of a plebiscite.

*Kurjer Polski* stresses that Mr. Czar confessed that the projectors had no wish to realize the idea of basing the election of the President on the system of universal voting. Hence a middle way has been chosen, that of a plebiscite, limited to the choice between two candidates.

It was generally conceded that a plebiscite would not be advisable as is shown by historical traditions with elections... The election of the President is, as it were, the cupola on the suffrage system. But this cupola has not only a decorative character. The new Constitution gives wide powers to the President; therefore his election has a far greater importance than formerly. The aim of the electoral system is that the election should

(Continued to page 6 col. 3.)

## HOTEL DIRECTORY

### Warsaw

BRISTOL  
Centre of the city. 250 rooms  
Restaurant—Cocktail Bar—Dancing.

### Wilno

ST. GEORGES  
Adama Mickiewicza 20  
Wilno.

### Poznań

CONTINENTAL  
A Home Away From Home



# DEATH IS A TORY

By Keats Patrick

(Homer Huddleston and Tom Collins, summoned by telephone, reach Marshall Rich's place, to find him with a gun in his hand, confessing to the murder of his wife and Felix Starbuck. When the police arrive they discover another man near the bodies. Sally Shaftoe, newspaper correspondent, tries to find clues to prove her theory that Rich did not commit the murder.)

Everybody, even Clem, crowded close to see what the girl was talking about there.

"Looks like a kingfisher took a swipe at him and maybe got scared off," Clem observed, showing his detective training. "See, he's kind of gutted."

"The fish, floating on its side, head and tail arched under had had rough treatment, sure enough, and as if that were a reminder to all hands this was no stroll in a garden, they followed Clem as he stepped forth briskly, saying: "Here's where the bodies were."

"There's no blood to be seen any more, what with the heavy dew and all," Clem said cheerfully. "But here's the way they were. The man, now, was just about here, with his hands up, like this. And over here, sort of hanging backwards over the wall, was the woman, see?"

"They saw, all right and all of them looked a little green around the gills. After all, 'the man' and 'the woman' who had been disposed thus and so in death amidst all this loveliness, had been known to most of those in the group."

"And the gun," said Clem, with a queer look at Tom. "We found it right down there."

Everyone looked over the wall, shrinking a little from contact with the orderly structure of field stone and cement.

There was a steep slope, covered with native honeysuckle, fetching up ten or twelve feet below at a level of boulders, sand and gravel which the rain-swollen stream did not quite cover.

Two other houses could be glimpsed through the trees and shrubbery on the far side of the creek, each maybe one hundred and fifty feet distant on an air-line. "The gun was right down in that pool, there," Clem lectured. "Mrs. Rich's body was just about where the lady in the red hat is—"

Katherine struck back from the wall, stared at the stones against which she had been leaning, and daintily or nervously brushed the palms of her hands together.

"What's the explanation of the gun being down there?" Lightfoot asked.

"Looks like Rich tossed it away after the shooting," Tom said.

"Then how do they account for the second pistol, the one Mr. Collins took from him?" Sally demanded. Clem shrugged.

"What's the use of wondering about it? He done it, didn't he? He says he done it himself, so why worry?"

"Did you ever hear of a man confessing to a crime he did not commit?" Sally asked Clem.

Clem laughed. "No ma'am, that I didn't, except'n' bums who confess to somethin' pleyacune in bad weather so's they can get thirty days in a nice warm jail, with grub an' delovins'."

"No ma'am," he chuckled. "I've heard of men not confessin' to crimes they did do, but I never heard tell of no man sayin' he done a thing he didn't do, 'specially double murder."

Sally looked at him, a smile without amusement curling her lips.

"Well, it has happened plenty of times. I suppose you never heard of the Israel case?"

"One of them lost tribes?" Clem guffawed.

"The others looked blank, all except Lightfoot, who said: "Well, I'll be—"

"Oh, you know it, of course!" Sally smiled at the Congressman. "Homer and Tom should, too. It was in all the Washington dispatches just a couple of years ago, and cited monthly since."

"I don't cover local murders," Tom said a little sulkily.

"It wasn't a local murder," Sally replied sweetly. "It happened in Bridgeport, Connecticut, just ten years ago. Homer Cummings was the state's attorney. The defendant confessed, but Cummings had him acquitted. There were two guns in that case, too."

"I won't argue with you," Tom grinned. "You're safe on your own ground, talking murder, mystery and such."

Clem dismissed what he thought was Sally's nutty idea, and went on to talk about other things, and Lightfoot asked if there was any objection to him poking around the ravine.

"Go right ahead, Congressman," said the officer. "We've been all through there. That's how we found the gun. We had this place under searchlights all the night."

So Lightfoot went down the stone steps and looked hither and yon, up the bank and down the stream, while the others lighted cigarettes and talked and urged Sally to expound her theory a little further.

"Well, for one thing, I'd like that fish pool drained," she said, "And I'd like to have a talk with the coroner."

"Why, why, why?"

"I just have a hunch, that's all, my darlings. Look here, Ka you are delving in psychology. Is Marshall Rich the type to commit murder?"

"I didn't really know him very well, or his wife either," she said. "Besides, my knowledge of psychology is academic, elementary, and of criminal psychology I know nothing at all."

"In fact," she added after a pause, "you know the Riches better than I did, and I'll stack your practical

knowledge of psychology and character against my little bit of book-taught psychology any day."

"You're too modest," Sally said. "I'd like your opinion anyhow. Mine that the scientific mind, such as Marshall undoubtedly has, simply cannot function so—so sloppily as this. For heaven's sake, Congressman!"

For Lightfoot had appeared on the wrong side of the stone wall, his light tan suit crumpled, his tanned face moist, his blue polished-stone eyes alone cool and undisturbed.

"Find anything, Congressman?" Clem asked, still grinning.

"This," Lightfoot replied sort of sheepishly, holding out a damp crumpled cellophane bag with a few salted peanuts in it. "There are a couple of hundred peanuts scattered all down the slope in the vines."

"Ugh! I'll never eat nuts again, and I used to love them," Ka exclaimed.

"Proletarian peanuts," Lightfoot said, with a smile, crumpling the cellophane. "You should eat only the daintier kinds—blanched almonds and daintily pignolins."

"All very fattening, Ka, I warn you," Sally observed.

"I don't care," Ka sang. "I'm going to be a dumpey old maid and live off stuffed dates full of almonds and goody with powdered sugar."

"I'll remember that," Lightfoot grinned.

Ka flushed, because she had been talking only to forget that she had touched the stones on which Cactus had died.

Sally turned to the sheriff, maybe, and said: "Here comes some more."

"It's the sheriff, Hi, chief," Clem hailed.

"How-all," the sheriff exclaimed, with a sweep of his hat and a critical glance over the group. "I sent over to town to invite you two gentlemen to help us out."

"Me?" Homer gulped, and Tom asked: "You mean us?"

"Yes, sir," said the sheriff. "Grand jury's sitting, and it got around to the case of our friend here. Very unfortunate, very. I thought if you y'all would be so good as to tell your stories, like you told me."

"Why, sure thing," Tom replied. "And by the way, this is Congressman Lightfoot, a friend of Marsh, Rich's family. Knew her when she was a girl. Oh, and—er attorney for the family, you know."

"Proud to know you, sir," the sheriff said offering his hand. "A bad business. Charming lady, Mrs. Rich, so far's I can tell from after the—er—fatality. Beautiful girl. It's too bad."

Lightfoot was very grave, very courteous. He said it was a privilege to meet the sheriff, that the tragedy was shocking and asked if he might go along over to the courthouse with Tom and Homer.

"You should have brought Lent along to smell out the trail," Tom giped to Sally back to the automobiles.

"Who is Lent?" Lightfoot asked.

"My dachshund," Sally told him. "I call him Lent because he is so long and solemn but has a cheerful ending—meaning his tail."

"He is the sole emblem of Sally's domesticity," Tom chuckled. "A mess, pampered, dyspeptic hound."

"Lent is all right, and I love him," Sally cried. "He gives me companionship and a sense of responsibility."

At the courthouse Homer and Tom were led away from their party to the witness room. The womenfolk sat in the lobby, except Sally, who waited to talk with the sheriff. The sheriff, however, was more interested in talking to the Congressman, especially about crime in wicked New York. Sally stood by, fidgeting and snapping her purse.

"Here goes the coroner," said the sheriff, as a man walked out of the elevator and started for the door.

"Oh, I want to talk with him," Sally cried, and Lightfoot said quickly: "Might I have a word with him, too?"

"Oh, Doc!" called the sheriff, and trotted to meet the coroner who turned at the hail. "Here are a couple of folks want to meet you. Congressman Lightfoot—Doctor Ashton, our coroner."

"And Miss Shaftoe," added Lightfoot. "I am an old family friend of Mrs. Rich, the late Mrs. Rich. Miss Shaftoe also knew Mrs. Rich."

"Yes, yes," said the coroner. "Yes, indeed." "I was wondering," said Lightfoot, "if you could tell me us, of your findings."

"Yes, yes," said the doctor. "Oh yes, indeed. And what about the disposition of the bodies?"

"I—er, will attempt to take charge of Mrs. Rich's body, Doctor Ashton," said Lightfoot. "She was a whole orphan. The only kin she had that I know of is a cousin of some sort, who manages the ranch they are owned together."

"Tell us the result of your investigation," Sally put in.

"Oh, yes," the doctor said. "Yes. Nothing much to tell. Mrs. Rich was killed by a single bullet from a .32 caliber revolver, which entered the left breast between the fourth and fifth ribs, grazing the sternum and taking a general right and downward course, passing through the heart, severing the pulmonary artery from the rear as the bullet split against the spine in which the major part was embedded. We recovered the fragment in the lung. Death was instantaneous."

"At what distance was the shot fired?" Sally asked. The doctor smiled.

"Possibly two inches. There were burns and so-called powder marks."

"Then the wound could have been self-inflicted?"

"I doubt it very much. For one thing, when people shoot themselves they press the muzzle of the weapon close; they don't hold it off a couple of inches."

"What about the man, Doctor?" Lightfoot asked.

"Rather curious," said the coroner. "Shot twice. Once through the throat, just above the clavicle and under the thyroid, bullet played right through the vertebrae. We recovered it before we removed the body even, just under the skin, beneath the occipital—"

"But the other wound, Doctor?" Sally interrupted. The doctor looked at her with a half smile.

"Through the groin," he said.

"Ooh," said Sally.

"It's all a matter of record, anyhow," Doctor Ashton said. "Is there anything else? Because—"

"Just one thing more," Sally said. "Just one. How long were the persons dead when you arrived?"

Ashton arched his brows.

"Three hours, maybe. Maybe four. Nearer four. Do you want the technical details or—"

"Not now," said Sally.

"Then if you'll excuse me?"

The doctor walked away. Lightfoot fell into step with him. Sally heard him say: "I knew Mrs. Rich when she was no bigger than— and then she turned back to join Prentice and Mildred and Katherine. He is next to me when I began talking with the doctor."

"He went up in the elevator," said Katherine.

"I wish I could talk to Marshall now, or read his confession," Sally said.

"Tell us what you were talking about with that man."

"He was the coroner, a doctor, and he told me a lot to make me think my theory isn't so crazy after all."

"That's all she would say. Then Lightfoot came back and started talking to Ka about mob psychology, and Homer emerged from the elevator, so there was a lot of confused chatter until, oh, maybe twenty minutes at the most, the sheriff arrived with the sheriff."

"Oh, Mr. Sheriff," said Sally, almost kittenish. "Could I talk with Mr. Rich?"

"Not unless you are his legally constituted counsel, you can't," said the sheriff. "So far none has shown up for him. Visiting hours won't be until Sunday."

"Can I look over the statement he made?" she asked next.

"Now, miss, you ought to know better than to ask that, shouldn't she, boys?" was the sheriff's answer. "This is a police matter. It's evidence, the best evidence we got next to the bodies."

"I forgot that it was the state's job to convict the man, not to establish justice," Sally snapped.

The sheriff started to say things, but he walked away. The others followed, with the sheriff thanking Tom and Homer for their co-operation and all that.

The others were in a group and when Tom came up Mildred told him that Prentice had suggested they all have dinner at the Huddlestons'.

"I have oodles to write, to write," Sally said. "Thanks, thousands. Just drop me off downtown anywhere."

"I have lots to do, too," Ka said, being a shy sort of kid and hating to be considered a tag-along to her sister and brother-in-law.

"And I, really—," began Lightfoot. He looked at Katherine when she spoke, and Prentice saw him and wondered if maybe he were interested in the girl.

"Nonsense, nonsense," Prentice said then. "You must come, Ka, really!"

So they went off together, but Sally insisted on being dropped at Pennsylvania Avenue, which was really all right so far as Prentice was concerned because she was an odd one, numerically, that is, and her leaving made the party just three couples. Prentice could use her good silver, which was a set of six.

They got to the Huddlestons' in time to arrange for the dinner without telephoning. Amelia was used to sudden company. Almost any Washington cook is.

Homer made a pitcher of cocktails, half gin and half California sherry, stirred together and cooled with those metal balls of something or other you put in the refrigerator, which don't dilute the drinks. The company sat in the living-room, and Homer ate shyly and manfully to steer the subject away from the Rich shootings. He drew attention to his collection of D. H. Lawrence's books.

"They aren't first editions, all of them," he said. "The Seitzes volumes are mostly American firsts, because darned few of the books ever went into second editions, but I loved that guy's writing. I've got *Lucretia in Taos* and Bret's snotty volume in answer to it, and Frieda Lawrence's *Not I, But the Wind* . . . which is a swell answer to both the other females."

"I know some folks who knew Lawrence when he was in New Mexico," Tom said. "They say he would have been a regular guy, not half so nutty as the other geniuses who hang out around there, only nobody would let him be regular. The women, especially."

"The queer thing about Lawrence to me was that he seemed forever to write about the woman's point of view," Prentice said. "There are just as many male characters in his books as female, but the men are just mechanical. You look into the inside workings of the women only."

"That is the type I'd think would commit murder," Lightfoot said. "The ovipositor type of genius."

"Then you agree with what Sally said, that the creative, scientific type such as Marshall Rich is, isn't murderous?" Katherine asked. "I imagine you overheard her, just as you came up behind the wall."

"Yes, I heard her, but I don't know whether I agree or not," Lightfoot answered slowly. "I have been pottering around quite a lot with crime lately. One thing I have concluded is that there is no 'criminal type' at all."

"Not so far as criminal potentiality goes," Katherine said. "I suppose that one of us here could, under an unknown set of circumstances, commit cold-blooded or hot-blooded murder, too. I do think, though, that mental characteristics will determine the course of the crime."

"What do you mean?" Lightfoot asked, his eyes narrowing.

(To be continued)



# AIR ROUTE COLONISTS

(Continued from page 3 col. 3)

sudden deaths, except those occurring on the Fourth of July, are attributed to sunstroke, it seemed a wise precaution.

The weather, which changes so many things, changed that rule, until now a shirt, except for a few minutes at meal time, is a rare sight. Even the staff physician, who felt it a professional duty to observe the rule, has fallen from grace. Bareheaded and unabashed, he piles boxes of canned food, clad only in abbreviated shorts, and, as nobody has been sick, what more can he do? When the temperature hovers between 110 and 120, those working in the sun compensate on the coast of clothes.

The expedition ship *North Haven* is now empty of everything destined for this Air Base except meats, eggs and other perishable foods that cannot be unloaded until a refrigerator plant is completed on Peale Island. Most of the cargo was unloaded on Wilkes Island and must be loaded on barges again and ferried across the lagoon to Peale Island - which gives a slight idea of the magnitude of the task of making this island outpost of nature inhabitable.

## Eviless Eden

Peale Island looks vastly different today than it did before it lost its sunless jungle about two weeks ago, when an engineer couldn't find the ocean except by climbing a tree, though the island is less than a quarter of a mile wide. Straight paths now form a gridiron on the island from the lagoon to the ocean. There are broad roads where a tractor has trampled down everything, leading to clearings where in a few more weeks buildings will stand. At least one of these clearings is already taking form.

The task of putting up galvanized walls for the cooling and freezing rooms of the refrigerator plant has been begun. The concrete foundations for the generator and ice machine have been finished. The concrete mixer broke down and trowels could not be found, but, using hands and boards in a manner to make Robinson Crusoe proud, the job was finished.

Soft water, too brackish to drink, will come from a nearby well, and the refrigerator plant will have its own steel windmill. If only there were a cow it could be truly rustic, but Peale Island is an Eviless Eden.

Unforeseen obstacles met at the three islands, Wake, Wilkes and Peale, have brought two important changes in the Airways Expedition's plans as laid down before the steamship *North Haven* left San Francisco to establish bases for the projected American-Asia Airline.

First, the base for the Wake Island group will be installed at Peale Island instead of Wilkes, owing to changes that have occurred since the original Naval Survey of the islands thirty years ago. Second, the expedition

may not continue on to Manila before starting back to the United States. If the necessary supplies and enough fuel oil to make the return voyage to the Pacific Coast can be obtained at Guam, that island will be the turning point.

Permanent construction has already been started on Peale Island. The materials unloaded from the *North Haven*, and piled under tarpaulins on Wilkes Island, are steadily being barged across the lagoon between the two isles.

Wilkes Island, only a quarter mile wide, now has a railroad halfway across its slender waist. While possibly not the smallest railroad in the world, so far as mileage is concerned, certainly no smaller speck of land in the world boasts such modern transportation.

A week ago the roadway, as well as an acre of land where the material is piled on Wilkes Island, was an impenetrable jungle. Squat trees, with trunks two feet in diameter, had branches so interwoven and tangled that even the birds were unable to find places for nests. Only the agile tree-climbing rats and rattling hermit crabs, each carrying a seashell on its back, were able to leap nimbly from limb to limb and crawl over the coral boulders beneath. Years ago Japanese fishermen built a house in one corner of what is now the cleared field, but winds rattling the eaves of tin roof, the weather rotted the boards, and the jungle reclaimed the ground.

## Railroad

Men swinging machetes cleared a way through the tangle, and axes cut down the trees. Then the largest of the boulders covering the ground were broken with sledges and dynamite blasts the hollows were filled with broken stones and a nine-ton tractor, dragging heavily loaded sleds, served as a lawn-roller.

Though the tractor is able to drag anything within reach, it cannot work at the same time on two islands separated by a mile-wide lagoon. It has been busy pulling the cargo being unloaded from the *North Haven* to the material dump on Wilkes Island, but when the tractor takes a barge ride across the lagoon to Peale, these 2,000 tons of material must also be barged across the lagoon and so must first be handled by manpower on Wilkes. That's why the railroad is necessary.

Anticipating some such possible emergency, second-hand rails had been taken aboard the *North Haven*, enough to lay a mile of track. Another broad path was cut to the lagoon shore, and two more days of juggling rocks made a fairly level roadbed. Instead of ties, 2 by 8 planks were used, while long wire nails took the place of ordinary spikes.

# Private Banking

(Continued from page 1 col. 4.)

when it became imperative to preserve assets through the only stable medium, real estate. During the past few years a slow but continuous effort is being made to reduce such investments, but conditions in the real estate market have, likewise, to be considered. That is why the reduction in fixed assets amounted only to about Zl. 10,000,000 within the past two years.

Time and demand deposits have increased in 1934 by 10 per cent. to Zl. 440,000,000, whereas current accounts have decreased during the same period by 15 per cent. to Zl. 157,000,000.

Obligations to foreign banks show a marked decrease in line with exchange and credit restrictions abroad.

Credit expansion has likewise shown a downward tendency, with discounts going off Zl. 30,000,000 to Zl. 337,000,000, and advances in current accounts are off 17 millions to 431 millions. Rediscount facilities, however, more at the Bank of Poland, constitute an important element in supplying the banks with a large portion of working capital.

Aside from bills discounted, which, as a rule, represent the cream of the business, advances in current accounts deserve special mention. Of the total of 431 million zlotys, only one third was necessary, the remainder being backed by securities, merchandise, promissory notes, and mortgages, the latter security constituting 50 per cent. of the secured credits. This is not very desirable from the standpoint of bank credit management, still, it has been amply explained by the inability of many debtors to provide any more liquid security. It is, therefore, an important aim, as soon as conditions return to normal, to reduce such advances to a minimum as they are lacking in elasticity and liquidity, although there is not the slightest doubt as to their safety.

In the light of the above comments, it is of special interest to devote a few words to the liquidity of the banks in general. The most important principal of good banking is the ability to repay depositors and creditors, the second, to invest entrusted funds safely, and third, to pay interest to depositors and dividends to the stockholders.

As it is practised here, liquidity means cash in banks and foreign currency in relation to creditor funds. Liquidity, in the second degree, embraces cash plus bills discounted (not yet rediscounted) and money on deposit with foreign banks in relation to creditor funds. It is worth while to notice that the above criteria of liquidity are rather stiff since time and demand deposits are treated alike, although, in normal times, it is well known that bankers' reserves against time deposits are only a fraction of what they are against demand deposits.

Thus, for all banks concerned, a liquidity of the first degree amounted to 8.5 per cent. and of the second degree, to 37.5 per cent., indicating so many zlotys of immediately realizable assets against every 100 zlotys of creditor funds.

# DIPLOMATIQUE

The Italian Ambassador, M. Giuseppe Bastanini, left Warsaw last week. During his absence M. Alberto Bellardi-Ricci will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

The British Ambassador, Sir Howard William Kennard, left Warsaw on Saturday for a holiday.

The French Ambassador and Madame Leon Noël held a reception on Friday.

M. Alberto Bellardi-Ricci, Chargé d'Affaires at the Italian Embassy, gave a dance at which he entertained members of the Diplomatic Corps and of Warsaw society. Madame Bellardi-Ricci was unable to attend as she is at present abroad.

The British Military Attaché and Mrs. Connal-Kowan left Warsaw on Saturday.

The German Military Attaché and Madame Schindler entertained at tea on Friday.

The French Naval Attaché and Madame Arzur are leaving Warsaw today for Helsingfors where Captain Arzur is also accredited.

# ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mrs. S. F. Dickerson of Birmingham, Alabama, arrived in Warsaw on Friday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Henryk Kozmjan.

Mrs. Edna O'Callaghan, Mrs. Florence Hilliard and her son left Warsaw on Monday for the United States for a visit of two months.

Mr. Edmund J. Doraz held a house-warming on Friday in his new apartment at Mokotowska 34.

Mrs. N. J. F. Loggett left Warsaw last week for a holiday in England.

Miss Betty Siddons of London left Warsaw on Monday after a short visit here.

Mrs. Harris-Burland with her two children left Warsaw last week for a holiday in England.

Mrs. William Roberts and her small daughter left Warsaw last week for a holiday in England.

Mr. C. R. Burvill of London is spending a week in Warsaw.

Mr. D. Lageman, of Amsterdam, Chairman of the Committee for Tea Propaganda for tea growers of British and Netherlands Colonies is in Warsaw for a visit of about a week.

# FASHION NOTES

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Ginger Rogers wears this frock that will be the envy of those who hadn't thought of such a dress first. It's made of starched white organdy, fits tight about her slender hips, and then flares out into a bouffant fullness made possible by the gores in the skirt. A new note in style is the length of the skirt, which decidedly departs from the floor length dance frock of last season, and hangs only to the instep of Ginger's white satin sandals.

Silver paillettes, sewn in the shape of three-leaf clovers up to the knees of her skirt, give this simple frock the touch that makes it different. The bodice and ruffled peplum are also aglitter with these paillettes.

Such a dance frock as this should be stunning for almost any summer occasion, as the lines of the dress are excellent whether it is used with or without the paillettes.

Smart accessories have always been Frances Drake's hobby, she says, and if her navy blue frock, chamois jacket and hat are part of this plan, it is certainly successful.

To vary her costume, Frances uses red or white accessories, both of which are chic with navy blue.

Most of our Hollywood beauties achieve a sculptural line this summer, whether they appear on the beach or at an evening party.

Paulette Goddard sponsors the brilliantly flowered Tahitian cotton prints, both for beach and sports wear. And has plenty of followers in her wake.

Marlene Dietrich has been wearing her evening chiffons draped in a classical manner these many months, and has introduced fine lace gloves, elbow-length, as part of her costume.

And Kay Francis, shortly before her departure for Europe, caused a sensation when she appeared at a dinner in a frock of striped black and white net, whose clever folds swathed her slender figure, Hindu style, with the skirt caught at each ankle like a slave girl's trousers.

Even our most demure types, such as Joan Bennett, have fallen for this mode to the extent of wearing net evening frocks that are draped to suggest the Victorian period, or ruffled in the manner of the old-fashioned bustle.

# Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	June 26	July 3
<b>BONDS</b> (in percentage of par)						
Stabilization 7 1/2, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	67.38
Conversion 5 1/2, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	32.50	65.00	66.80
5% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	38.00	73.50	81.00
4 1/2% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	49.00
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	58.25
<b>SHARES</b> (in zlotys per share)						
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	93.00
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	—
Lilpop, Rau & Lowenstein	13.00	9.13	12.05	9.15	10.10	—
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	35.10
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	11.75

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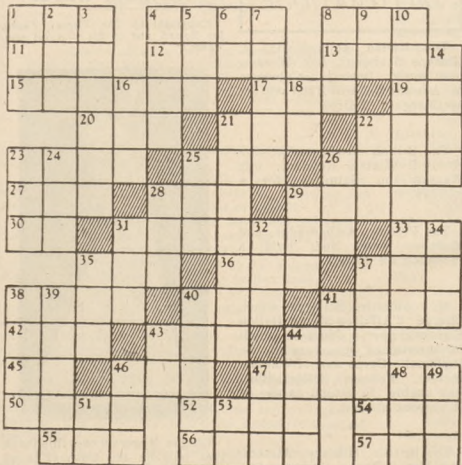
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CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- 1-Obese
4-To make eyes
8-To cut
11-A dessert
12-Prejudice
13-Blame
15-Whipped
17-To haul
19-Eleven
20-Amid
21-Grain ear
22-Very warm
23-Untarmelled
25-To soak
26-Slang; beats
27-Help
28-Mortar barrow
29-Object
30-Negative
31-Most mournful
33-Monument
35-Hog
36-Once around the track
37-Rule
38-Baking place
40-Feminine pronoun
41-To conceal
42-Corded cloth
43-Sleeping place
44-Nervous disease
45-Article
46-Bench
47-Hurried
50-Musical instrument
52-Kind of cheese
53-Age
55-Drunkard
56-Rounded roof
57-Recent

- 1-White lie
2-High card
3-Plagued
4-To follow orders
5-A liquor
6-Musical note
7-To bar legally
8-To nod
9-Upon
10-Takes and comely
14-Takes seat
16-Article
18-Siberian river
21-Pelted
22-Kind of meat
23-To winnow
24-Spanish for 'river'
25-Turf
26-Lighted
28-Ugly old woman
29-Serpent
31-Evil deed
32-Organ of head
33-Possessed
34-Mother sheep
35-Energy (slang)
37-Flowerless plant
38-Partaining to mouth
39-Goddess of love
40-Chopped
41-Possessive pronoun
43-Exist
44-To domesticate
46-To fondle
47-To obstruct
48-Before
49-A bird
51-Part of infinitive
53-To perform

Seeing London

By Joan Littlefield

There is in London a Centenarians Club, formed six years ago with the idea of "inspiring men and women to live on as abled-bodied and clear-minded centenarians."

The Club boasts six or seven thousand members in all parts of the world, many of whom are at present quite young people. Living and genuine centenarians, however, are the club's most highly revered members. About 120 of them have been voted honorary members during the past five years, and their records are lovingly documented, many with letters and photographs, in the club's roll of honour.

The club's founder, Dr. Maurice Ernest, is as yet very far from being a centenarian. His study of longevity leads him to believe that Solomon's estimate of three score years and ten as the term for which man can live without weariness will probably be doubled before many generations have passed.

He has been studying the subject for thirty years and has amassed some 900 volumes, on longevity, from the treatise on old age in Aristotle's Parva Naturalia to such rare and valuable books as Gayton's, The Art of Longevity.

The goal of his work has been to attempt to answer three questions: "What is the longest time any man has lived on earth?" "What is the longest time man can possibly live on earth?" "What is old age and how can it be averted or slowed down?"

Dr. Ernest is publishing a book on his findings, in which he claims that, without searching for arcana or elixirs, every man has it in his power to prolong life, provided he observes certain simple rules of living.

"But when rejuvenation has become a practicable proposition," he says, "it will do more than merely retard the infirmities of old age."

A young actress from the South Africa, Doris Hilditch, is opening a children's cinema in the East End of London, where cowboys pictures, "comics" and the pick of the old silent films will be shown. The prices of admittance will be only twopence and threepence and only children between five and sixteen will be allowed in.

"We are calling our cinema 'The Endeavour,'" said Miss Hilditch. "One of our difficulties has been to get hold of the old silent films of the Zane Grey type. Children, I think, prefer the silent film. You have only to listen to the noise they made during an adventure film to realise how much they enjoy it."

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PRESS REVIEW

(Continued from page 3 col. 5)

take place in as peaceful conditions as possible. On the whole, the new system endeavours to remove too strong an emotional element from the elections and to repress the political passions which in some countries, for instance, France, have created an atmosphere of permanent and continual excitement.

The visit of Minister Beck to Berlin is announced by the Press without further comment. Only the opinion of the foreign, chiefly German, Press is reprinted.

Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Table with 3 columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, and Comment. Lists various cinemas like Atlantic, Apollo, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonja, Majestic, Pan, Rialto, Stylowy, Swiatowid and their respective film programs.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

We continue, this week, the list of words which, through their spelling or pronunciation, may be confused. breath-air taken into the lungs. breathe-the act of taking breath. bridal-appertaining to a bride. bride-part of a harness. cannon-a gun. canon-rule or law. cell-a small room self-to exchange for money. cereal-grain used as food. cereal-a series. childish-foolish. childlike-innocent. cloth-material. clothes-garments. colonel-army rank. kernel-inner part of a nut. complement-the completion. compliment-expression of admiration.

confident-having strong trust. confidential-secret. contagious-spreading by contact. contiguous-adjoining. breath-air taken into the lungs. breathe-the act of taking breath. bridal-appertaining to a bride. bride-part of a harness. cannon-a gun. canon-rule or law. cell-a small room self-to exchange for money. cereal-grain used as food. cereal-a series. childish-foolish. childlike-innocent. cloth-material. clothes-garments. colonel-army rank. kernel-inner part of a nut. complement-the completion. compliment-expression of admiration.

Answer to last week's puzzle



Below is this week's Polish passage for translation. Droga nasza prowadzi nadal na polnoc; tego jezera nie przechodzący przez jezioro St. Clair, diggie zalewie Kikidziestat mil i wchodząmy o zmiernychu na wody rzeki St. Clair. Oryginalnie wygładają wiecigance się po lewej stronie. Wybudowane są one na polnoc. Przy każdej jest mały pordek dla motorówek i zagłówek, które mijają obecnie narzecz.

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

Wishing to give opportunity to crowds of people to see us off from Detroit, we ran our yacht from the Yacht Club to the River Pilot Landing. It is fr.m. there that we set sail at 3 p.m. on the 9th of August, accompanied by the motor launches of our friends.

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

My friend, Walter Malowan, one of the country's ranking players, and a past national champion, is noted for his skillful and resourceful play of his outump contracts. In order to prove that he is equally clever at playing his hand when there is a trump suit, today I am going to recount one of Mr. Malowan's triumphs.

DECLARER'S BRIDGE WORKS

- To return to the Ruff band. West, Dealer. Neither side vulnerable. ♠ K 10 3 ♣ Q 5 3 ♢ A 7 6 ♣ Q 1 4 2 ♠ A 7 4 ♠ K 10 8 2 ♠ A K 9 8 6 5 ♠ A Q J 9 7 4 ♠ J 8 2 ♠ J 4 3

The bidding: (Figures after bids refer to numbered explanatory paragraphs.)

- West North East South 1♣ Pass (1) 1NT 2♣ 3♣ Dbl. (2) Pass 3♣(3) 3 Pass 4♣ Pass Pass Pass

call should add two more. It therefore seems that the contract should be defeated 300 points or more. Since the two-spade overcall had not shown such freak distribution as South actually had, he thought it wiser to take the double out. This was correct and a glance at the hands will show that three clubs could have been made.

The Play

Malowan held the South cards and was the declarer at four spades. West opened the King of clubs which Malowan ruffed. He now led a spade to dummy's ten and played the Queen of clubs. This he did not ruff, for he planned to discard one of his losers on this and one later, on the club Jack, thus giving up one trick in exchange for two. When he discarded on the club Queen, Malowan used a clever ruse which successfully led the defense astray. Instead of discarding a diamond, he threw the eight of hearts. Now when West took the club Ace he feared that unless he used haste Malowan would discard all of his losing hearts. For this reason West laid down the Ace of hearts and followed it with a low heart. This established the Queen of hearts in dummy and later Malowan was able to discard one of his losing diamonds on the Jack of clubs and the other on the Queen of hearts. He lost only three tricks and made four spades.

If Malowan had been content merely to get rid of his two diamond losers, he would have been set, for in leading hearts himself he could not have developed a trick.

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