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FRIDAY

JULY 12

1935

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Johannesburg, June 28, 1935.

Important statements have been made within the last few days by members of the Union Cabinet with regard to the Government's encouragement of the work of investigating the mineral resources of this country, and in which they emphasised the enormous potential value of these resources.

General Smuts, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, speaking at the annual dinner of the Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society here, the other night, raised the question whether the governments of this country in the past had really done justice to the enormous mineral deposits which are the chief assets of this country. While South Africa was a second-rate and perhaps a third-rate agricultural country, there was no doubt at all in the minds of those that knew, that as a mineral country it stood first and foremost in the world. "If we make use of the great opportunity we have in this direction," added General Smuts, "if we concentrate on the mineral developments of this country, there is no reason why we should not see a development here such as very few of us have ever dreamed of."

Mr. Oswald Pirow, the Minister for Railways and Defence, addressing the Witwatersrand General Council of the United Party, dealt with the government policy with regard to the creation of additional markets for farmers in the Union, and said: "The time has now come when we must tackle the serious development of our base metal industries, which afford such markets. The possibilities of our coal, our chrome, our asbestos and our manganese must be fully exploited. We do not realize what immense assets they represent. It is estimated that the gold still to be taken out of our mines is worth £1,500,000,000; the value of the gold already extracted is £1,000,000,000. If you add these two figures together, our base metal resources are still worth a good deal more. Markets for our base metals, however, are reviving. We must see to it that the difficulties with which our base metal industries have to contend in parts of the country not readily accessible are fully examined, in order to assist them to develop. Their capacity for development is much bigger than we dream of."

These declarations are being welcomed as marking a new outlook in the Union towards the encouragement of the development of the country's base minerals. An aspect of great importance is that these minerals are widely distributed and not concentrated in one part of the country, as has been the case, broadly speaking, with gold, and



PRESENTATION OF FARM HOUSE TO PREMIER SLAWEK BY PEASANTS FROM KRAKÓW DISTRICT IN APPRECIATION AND ADMIRATION OF HIS SERVICE TO THE STATE.

therefore their successful exploitation would establish local markets for farmers in many parts of the country.

A Record Gold Production

The May figures of the gold production in the Transvaal establish a new record for the gold industry in value, the total being £6,503,849, against the previous highest of £6,440,856 in March. This May declaration was on the basis of 142½ an ounce compared with 146½ in March, but owing to the longer working month in May the production totalled 916,035 fine ounces against 882,309 fine ounces in March. The May production in ounces is the highest since August, 1933. Only three times has production exceeded 900,000 ounces since August, 1933.—in September and October of that year, and in January, 1934. The Witwatersrand production in May totalled 897,154 ounces of a value of £6,370,007, an increase of 44,025 ounces and in value £269,920 compared with April; whilst districts in the Transvaal outside the Witwatersrand showed an increase of 2,054 ounces and in value, £15,753.

— Percy Cowan.

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

THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN SITUATION

INTERVIEW WITH M. TITULESCU

By Gladys Baker

Bucharest, June 1935.

According to Nicholas Titulescu, Rumania's Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Little Entente, all major difficulties which threatened to cancel the Danubian Conference have been ironed out and the council will be called at an early date.

He said: "The Little Entente is ready to join the Danubian Pact. It will work with France, Italy and the Balkan Entente in order to guarantee the independence of Austria. 'I know of no other alliance,' he continued, 'which would be more successful in maintaining the general peace. Only a few minor points of preliminary agreement between the nations remain to be settled and it is left only for Mussolini to fix a definite date.'

He indicated that since the objective of the Pact was also advantageous to Italy it was not likely there would be further postponement.

Asked what would be the result if the Danubian Conference should fail, he replied with emphatic implication: "It is impossible that the Danubian Conference will fail. An inde-

pendent Austrian state is essential to the tranquillity and security of Europe."

"What other measures can be taken to prevent war?" he was asked.

M. Titulescu was thoughtful. He shifted his great ungainly frame to the edge of the armchair and the dark eyes narrowed: "To prevent war," he said, "each country must come out openly with the unequivocal statement that she will throw her whole weight and power against an aggressor. Nations will have to realise that it is easier and cheaper to make such a frank statement than it is to make war."

He expressed grave concern over the rate at which the whole of Europe is re-arming.

"The armament race," he said, "is ultimately more dangerous than would be the consequences if an immediate and decisive ultimatum were delivered to those countries setting the pace."

M. Titulescu is one of the most dynamic influences in the political set-up of central Europe and the Balkans. Consistently he

(Continued on page 5 col. 3)

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

Anyone who is watching national and international affairs at all closely must agree that the world is moving into a new order of policies, and that in the past few months — more especially since the French politico-financial crisis — there has been a striking "atmospheric" change. Examples multiply from every part of the world. What amounts to a single monetary system covers Canada, the United States and Mexico. Since the failure of the attack on the franc, the gold bloc has been nearer to the dollar area. The exchanges are quiet with a check imposed both in England and in France upon forward dealings in gold, and while the French Government declines to reveal its future policy, it shows no great activity in carrying out measures for deflation.

The waiting game of the French Government is here not entirely in contrast with Italy's warlike activities, which have the important effect of forcing an expansion of the home market and a rise of internal prices. The same consequence holds good of the Eastern military movements, for on the one hand the Japanese feudalists are increasing expenditure while on the other hand the Chinese Government has taken over control of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, with the intention of carrying out its own independent financing against the warnings of the bankers.

All these changes are being noted in London, where also the situation is altering rapidly. The continuance of stable prices over a number of years has brought money to an unprecedented cheapness. The banks have difficulty in finding credit worthy borrowers, big firms are paying back their loans and debentures, and few of the openings occur for re-investment of the money. Considerable attention is being paid to new issues and to Corporation Loans, but even here the Glasgow Corporation created an ominous precedent by refusing the assistance of the Bank of England and carrying out its own conversion loan on local mortgages, with the result that the operation cost £1,000 instead of £62,000 in comparison with the terms offered by the Bank of England there will be an aggregate saving to the corporation of £1,500,000 over the period of the loan. The new era of internal expansion is therefore seen to begin in an experimental spirit. A growth of this spirit must be expected for the Government is definitely turning over to public works. Even the Bank of England — since it threw the bullion brokers overboard — is not what

(Continued on page 2 col. 2)

Polish-German Trade Relations

Polish-German commercial negotiations being carried on in Berlin have aroused considerable interest in commercial circles of both countries, particularly in connection with the recent visit of Mr. Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, in Berlin; during the visit the matter of commercial relations was no doubt discussed.

It is evident, even to a casual observer, that Poland, as pre-eminently an agricultural country, constitutes a natural economic complement to a well industrialised country like Germany. Despite the long drawn economic strife that had been going on between Poland and Germany for almost nine years (until the end of 1933) Germany still occupies a leading rôle in Polish foreign trade, taking second place in Polish exports, in 1934, with 161,000,000 zlotys, or 16.6% and a similar place in Polish imports, with 109,000,000 zlotys, or 13.6%.

Thus far the commercial relations between the two countries have been based on a temporary agreement, of March 7, 1934, which terminated the economic war. Considerable loss to foreign trade was sustained during the economic war, particularly when analysed in conjunction with the general world crisis, fall of prices and of exchange. Thus German imports from Poland decreased between 1928-1933 from 375,000,000 Rm. to 70,000,000 Rm. while at the same time German exports to Poland went down from 496,000,000 Rm. to 82,000,000 Rm. All in all, the Polish share in German foreign trade declined from 4.5% to 1.2% and the German share in Polish foreign trade, from 38% to 18%.

Downward Trend

This unfavourable downward trend, particularly in so far as German exports to Poland are concerned, has continued during 1934. German exports declining from 82,000,000 Rm. in 1933 to 55,000,000 Rm. in 1934, in face of almost stationary figures of Polish exports to Germany, amounting in each of the last two years to about 78,000,000 Rm., leaving a favourable balance for Poland of 23,000,000 Rm. Local political relations and the close economic bonds mentioned above which have been developed in the meantime between the two countries made it incumbent upon the respective governments to revise the temporary agreement of March 7, 1934, in order to enlarge and strengthen a basis for mutual trade relations. This may be brought about through a comprehensive commercial treaty although there is more than one grave obstacle in the way of a successful conclusion of such a treaty under existing conditions.

One of the main objects of such a treaty would be to contribute effectively to a considerable increase in the volume of mutual trade. Germany's policy to maintain a favourable balance of trade at all costs has been fully demonstrated during the last few years, and has involved even the most drastic steps in the realm of international finance. So far as legitimate commercial transactions are concerned, French exporters have about 300,000,000 French francs, in the form of assets in Germany; Czechoslovakia about 360,000,000 Cz. Kr.; while much larger sums may be mentioned in connection with Swiss and Netherlands exports. One notable exception is German-British relations which are based however upon export-import ratio of 100 to 55 in favour of German exports.

Increase of Exports

It is apparent, therefore, that in the course of negotiations for a commercial treaty Germany

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)

it was. The Old Lady of Threadneedle St., to the dismay of orthodox economists who remember the palmy Victorian days of free trade and free gold movements, is now working behind the scenes for stabilisation in circumstances which must prohibit both the supremacy of the sterling area over the dollar system and the restoration of the orthodox gold standard.

Stabilisation, when it comes, short of a miracle, must be on the basis of stable price levels; which implies in the long run an epoch-making divorce between capitalism and debt, a major change in the whole course of civilisation. With stable price levels the producer can estimate his costs, assure his profits, and restore himself to solvency. The Government will therefore be the only borrower, at rates of interest covering no more than the banking overheads, so that in effect the Government will be issuing its own money and reducing with it the burden of public debt.

Maintenance of Price

Ideas of this kind are spreading in British commercial, political and financial circles — to every one's surprise they were recently put forward by a distinguished professor at the London School of Economics. More and more frequently one finds them discussed with some prominence in the Press. Thus, attention is paid to an article in the "Midland Bank Review," which expresses the ideas of an ex-chancellor, Mr. Reginald McKenna, saying that maintenance of a particular sterling price for gold is no longer regarded as the dominant objective of monetary policy. Though the gold value of sterling has dwindled by forty per cent., neither the Government nor the Bank does anything about it.

would insist upon an increase of her exports to Poland in relation to imports. On the other hand, it must be kept in mind, that during the economic strife of a few years ago, and because of the abnormal world conditions and exchange restrictions, Poland has developed a number of home industries, and has at the same time established a number of new contacts, through which a large portion of her agricultural exports previously exported to Germany, are now directed.

However, as is claimed by the German side and not without reason, there is still a large number of high-quality German products to be offered to Poland without direct competition to Polish industry which could not conveniently manufacture such products. On the other hand, Germany could easily increase her imports of Polish timber and certain agricultural products.

Aside from the quantities and quality of the merchandise involved, and the fixing of a relative ratio of imports-exports for both countries, there is one more element of first importance to be considered, namely, the settlement of mutual claims arising from actual and expected trade intercourse. Foreign exchange and credit restrictions and blocked accounts still existing in Germany, as well as quotas and compensation agreements of all kinds, render this subject a very delicate one.

Notwithstanding the above obstacles, there can be said at the moment at least one thing, and that is that negotiations being carried on are considerably facilitated by a spirit of cooperation and endeavours for mutual understanding, stressed both in official and unofficial quarters.

A. B.

since the pound buys just as much in goods and services as in 1931. Stability of the value of the pound in terms of goods has replaced stability in terms of gold. "The fullness of the acceptance of the new principle," says the writer, "is indicated by the attitude of the government towards the question of stabilising the gold value of sterling. To-day a clear distinction is seen between exchange stability and internal stability, and the second is regarded as at least of equal importance with the first. It may be possible in the long run to attain the two together. Meanwhile internal stability is bringing us far greater benefits, in solid economic welfare, than the pursuit of fixity of exchanges could possibly yield."

Monetary Initiative

The expression of such opinions as these has become of far greater importance since the failure of the drive against the franc, the failure to negotiate a Chinese loan bringing China into the sterling area, and the failure to inflate America by means of the Veterans' Bonus Bill or other devices. Stabilisation is in the air, but there can be no stabilisation in terms of gold while America keeps up the tariff and attracts gold, which is immediately sterilised. In other words, recent events have put monetary initiative into new hands.

It would be short-sighted, therefore, to dismiss Lloyd George's Convention for Peace and Reconstruction, which met last week in London, as the futile attempt of a past statesman to regain his power. The convention was quite a successful affair, attended by thousands of delegates representing very different schools of thought, which passed with two dissentients in a motion proposing to set up local Councils of Action with the aim of ensuring that prospective Members of Parliament should be pledged to certain policies of peace and reconstruction. Emphasis was laid upon the non-party character of this activity, and although the ex-Premier in his speech made adroit advances to the Nonconformists, it was noted that his supporters included a Director of the Bank of England, in addition to well-known industrialists and politicians of all parties. Some of the proposals made at the Convention are significant in the light of recent events.

Development Loan

Mr. Angus Watson and Sir Basil Blackett proposed a huge development loan (according to Mr. Watson, £1,000,000,000 at 2½ per cent.) to be used on internal reconstruction.

There is no doubt but that a piquant political situation has been created on top of a piquant financial situation. With the old international system seriously weakened, with stable prices as a policy of the Treasury, and with competition forced upon the Government in the matter of public expenditure, all this threatening to cut across orthodox political allegiances — England may well be entering upon her greatest change since 1688, when the Whig Oligarchy took charge.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Warsaw section of the Society for the Care of National Heroes has gathered 3,800 zlotys toward building a monument to Father Skorpinski on the place where he fell while fighting for Polish liberty.

A bi-weekly, edited and written for prisoners, is beginning publication in Lwów.

The first export of Polish horses to Palestine was noted this week, when 30 head were shipped through Konstanza on the Black Sea.

One hundred thousand tons of coal were shipped from Gdynia in fifteen ships for the Mediterranean this year. In addition to this, six thousand tons went to Brazil, and over three thousand to the Far East.

Herring fishing off Scotland has begun, and the first transports of herrings are expected at Gdynia soon. This, doubtless, should cause a fall in the price of this commodity.

The Ministry of Finance, in agreement with the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Agriculture, has issued a regulation (Journal of Laws of July 6, No. 42) to reduce the duty on imported apples, grapes, apricots and melons.

A new street will be cut through the Saski Gardens. It will be thirty metres wide, with a two-metre walk on each side. The street will be in the shape of the letter Z, and will run from Marszalkowska Street, to the right, to Żelazna Brama Place, then to Żabia Street, and past the rear of the Blue Palace on Senatorska Street.

Of the total number of foreigners who visited Warsaw during the year 1934, Germans stand first on the list, with 5,047 out of total of 29,288. In the second place come citizens of the United States, 2,964; then French, 2,654; Austrians, 2,324. From Czechoslovakia there were 1,950 and from England 1,738.

A new line, operated by a Norwegian shipping company, will connect Gdynia with Gulf of Mexico ports. The ships will leave Gdynia between the fifteenth and twentieth of each month and regular communication will be established with Savannah (a three weeks' trip), New Orleans, Galveston and Houston, in the United States; and Havana, Cuba; Vera Cruz and Tampico in Mexico.

The Government has posted notices giving particulars which will enable citizens of Poland to determine who has the right to vote for the Senate. Registration begins on July 11 and the right to vote is extended to:

Citizens who have been decorated with the Cross of Merit, the Cross for Bravery, or the Cross of the Resurrection of Poland;

Citizens who have had higher education either in the country or abroad;

Citizens with an officer's degree in the army;

Citizens who, by election, hold positions of confidence.

Amongst the universities abroad mentioned in the notices are the following Universities of Great Britain:

- Birmingham
- Bristol
- Cambridge
- Leeds
- London
- Oxford
- Edinburgh
- Glasgow
- Dublin

American Universities listed are:

- University of California (Berkeley)
- Leiland Stanford Junior University
- University of Colorado
- Yale University (New Haven)
- University of Chicago
- Northwestern University (Chicago)
- University of Michigan (Ann Arbor)
- Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore)
- Harvard University (Cambridge)
- State University of Iowa (Iowa City)
- Columbia University (New York)
- University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia)
- University of Pittsburgh
- Princeton University
- Cornell University (Ithaca, N. Y.)
- New York University
- University of Illinois (Urbana)

A group of American teachers is planning to open a school in Germany during the coming year; the school will be called the *American School in Germany*.

Bridge in the open air has been one of the attractions in several coffee houses in the centre of the city. As this violates the ordinance against games of chance, several arrests have been made, and now bridge is being played indoors.

The practice, heretofore, of giving the prospective emigrant his passport directly will be changed from July 15, and in the future, such free passport will be given only through Emigration Syndicate in Warsaw.

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Art, Music & Literature

The Jubilee of

Stefan Jaracz

The present year has been unusually rich in jubilees of very prominent and very deserving artists of the Polish stage. Junosza-Stępiński, Soliski, Zelwowski, and Korolowicz-Waydowa have just recently celebrated the termination of long periods of work for the theatre; and on July 1, Stefan Jaracz, one of the greatest artists in Poland, observed the thirtieth anniversary of his stage career.



STEFAN JARACZ AS NAPOLEON

Stefan Jaracz enjoys a curiously unique position in the galaxy of the Polish theatre boasts of; and this, partly because of his especially strong artistic individuality, and partly because of his inborn intuitive grasp of the full, true significance of a rôle. Many artists owe the magnificence of their playing to high skill and diligent work in their profession, others to splendid analysis of the characters they approach to every interesting rôle; Jaracz, however, though his acting embraces these elements, too, owes the perfection of his interpretations rather to the feeling and vital truth that emanate from them under the magic of his art. Whenever we see him in a rôle, it always seems as if he and the part were an integral unit, impossible of separation, that he and only he can play it, that to give it to someone else would be a miscast. We always yield to the feeling that we are witnessing not an actor presenting a rôle with great skill and artistry, but a real man of flesh and blood living through moments of great joy or great tragedy in his life. The utter simplicity of his means of reaching tremendous effects, and the direct sincerity and naturalness of his playing so move the spectator that he can never forget what he has seen; and whoever has seen Jaracz becomes his staunch admirer forever. To enumerate here all his incomparable creations is impossible for their very number; but if we recall the impressions and the experiences he gave us as Frano in Perzyski's comedy *The Luck Frano*; as M. Brotoneau; or as Professor Oders in *The Cry* we have a faint idea of the gigantic scope of his dramatic genius, while again as Argan in *Le Malade Imaginaire* or Lekoci in Stoniski's *The Family*, he proved that he is a genius of equal rank in comedy rôles.

When we consider Jaracz, we feel not without a perfectly justified pride that not only Poland but even all Europe together can scarcely boast another artist of his stature. His jubilee therefore is a great jubilee of art and of the Polish theatre. This ceremony also makes us take account of stock and reflect

whether it is not a shame that such a great artist has not found an appropriate milieu for his art. His corner to corner career, already of several years' duration, his playing on hardly more than improvised stages under the most disadvantageous of conditions,—these undoubtedly bring the artist honour of a kind, showing as they do that he can always conquer difficulties and ill luck, and can open a theatre himself and give it life. That it is thanks only to his genius and love for his art that Jaracz has earned by his long and illustrious artistic activity a place on the best stages of Poland goes without saying, and is it not high time that those responsible for the development of histrionic art in Poland should take an interest in his further activity? It will be long before we have another such. We believe that this jubilee will clearly show the abnormality of the present situation and that before long Stefan Jaracz together with his theatre will be given his right place in the hierarchy of deserving players.

Under the auspices of the Minister of Education, Mr. Janusz Jędrzejewicz, and of the President of the City of Warsaw, Mr. Stefan Starzyński, the jubilee was held in the *Teatr Wielki* on Monday, July first. Jaracz gave three fragments from his great mas, appearing in succession as the Notary Milezek in *Fredro's comedy, Revenge (Zemsta)*, as Szela in Zeromski's tragedy, *Turoń*, and as Lekoci in Stoniski's *The Family*, receiving thunderous applause after each performance. Of the other artists taking part, Karol Benda, Dąbrowska, Kosowska, Modzelewska, Łuczewska, Daniłowicz and Ziemińska deserve special mention. The tremendous ovation given to Jaracz by the audience and by his fellow artists proved once again that he has an ever glowing hold, not only on his closer friends, but on the whole cultured public.

— Arno

"Tot c'est moi."

The summer season of the *Teatr Letni* is to be devoted to operetta and musical comedy. Such a policy is completely justified by the public demand for this kind of performance; when, however, it is fostered by such an earnest institution as the Society of Theatrical Culture in Poland, then the literary and musical level must be notable, and is a further justification.

La Belle Helene of Offenbach was beautiful in a music full of charm and finesse, and was distinguished by a perfect literary recasting by Hemar. *Music on the Street* had a great deal of sincere feeling, and, as a scenic work, possessed high values. The latest novelty, however, of the *Teatr Letni*, *Tot c'est moi*, reminds us of a music hall performance rather than of an opera or musical comedy. It is distinguished neither by originality in contents, nor by melody in the music.

M. Henri Duvernois, in reality a very talented French novelist and dramatist, has employed the old subject of a change of documents with the resulting tribulations. The development is much too long and lacks comic situations. M. Simon's music in trying to attain modernity, is very noisy, and we do not meet with the *desiratum* in works of this sort, melodies easy to remember and agreeable to listen to. When we add that a banal ballet occupied a greater part of the action, then we have the true measure of *Tot c'est moi*. The performance itself was tiring, the recast by Tuwim contributing what humour

AMERICAN CONCERT

In honour of July Fourth, the American Independence Day, a concert of American music was broadcast by the Polish Radio.

The programme consisted of a *Suite* by McDowell, *Andantino* for piano and violin by Winston Cram, a *Melody* by Davies, and American Melodies by Stephen Foster.

Mr. McDowell's music is romantic in spirit, it is strongly under the influence of the Romantic School and while poetic in feeling has nothing characteristically American about it.

Mr. Cram's *Andantino* is an interesting composition, the harmonies are modern and individual and there is a freshness and sincerity about it which to us Europeans seems characteristic of American art.

Davies' *Melody* has distinct charm, but is not particularly original, whilst Stephen Foster's transcription of American melodies has plenty verve and go, transporting us into an atmosphere of the New World. Such concerts of national music are a good way to further mutual interest and help in the cause of international good-will. Music speaks a universal language and should help to universal understanding. It would be well if our concert programmes contained more often compositions by American musicians who are too little known in Poland. — K. M.

New Giant Zeppelin

By Lady Drummond-Hay

The new Zeppelin LZ—129 is expected to make his first transatlantic flight from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst late in October. Dr. Hugo Eckener told me to-day. The giant airship will carry fifty passengers and around twenty-five tons of mail and freight.

Eckener said that the new Zeppelin would embody the lessons and experience of all the airships previously constructed and would be the strongest, fastest and most perfect dirigible ever built in Friedrichshafen. With four 16-cylinder Daimler Benz Diesel oil motors of 1200 horse-power each, throttled back to 900 horse-power, the cruising speed will be 80 or 81 miles per hour. Eckener reckons that the westward flight from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst and New York will be made under 60 hours and the eastward return flight in 48 or 50. Eckener is not much concerned about the apparent threatening rivalry and competition of the Sikorsky and Glenn Martin Pan-American Clippers and giant flying-boats that are being developed in France and England.

"Speed is important, but safety, comfort, range and load capacity even more so in long trans-ocean commercial air traffic," said the doctor. "There is as yet no flying-boat that has crossed the North Atlantic with passengers, mail and freight in non-stop flight." (Continued on page 5 col. 1)

is in the play. The evening would have been quite wasted were it not for Dymasz playing his rôle with graceful humour and true wit. Whatever interest and success the play may have is due to him. In addition to Dymasz, Janicka, Brzezińska, and Orwid gave very amusing characterizations. The direction by Warnecki and the sets by Jarocki contributed to the failure of the play, as they were banal, lacking the artistic faculty of invention. — Arno

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PRESS REVIEW

Minister Beck's Visit to Berlin

Gazeta Polska, the chief pro-Government organ, considers that the search for side issues and aims in the Berlin visit of the Polish Foreign Minister to Berlin is unnecessary and superfluous. The question of stabilizing Polish-German relations is a matter of supreme importance not only for Warsaw and Berlin but for the whole of Europe.

The paper says: "The visit of the representative of the Polish Republic to the German Government was not only a return visit for those of the German Ministers Goering and Goebbels to Poland, but also an answer to the speech of the Reich Chancellor made the 21st of May, 1935, in which he asserted that Germany does not only scrupulously observe the agreement excluding the use of armed force in mutual relations with Poland, but ardently desires the continued prolongation of that agreement and that Polish-German relations be ever more strongly cemented."

Minister Beck, according to the *Gazeta Polska*, has expressed the same desire in the name of Poland. It writes further, "In this way the undoubted wish of both parties for permanent stabilisation of peaceful relations between Poland and Germany has been firmly based and this is a distinct step forward in view of the diplomatic understandings existing heretofore, which bore a temporary character."

The *Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy*, organ of the National Democrat Party, writes that there is a lack of authoritative information of the Berlin conversations and that while the foreign Press commentaries cannot be taken as a criterion the official statement has only announced that the "Polish-German declaration of the 26th of January 1934 has proved its full value in every way."

In the opinion of the *Dziennik Narodowy* the further development of events alone will show the results of the meeting of Minister Beck with the German Chancellor.

We expect that facts will soon give the answer, not only to the series of important problems awaiting solution in European politics which directly or indirectly concern both Germany and Poland.

The Opposition organ concludes with the remarks that:

Polish opinion has long desired normal neighbourly relations with Germany. The fault for a long-lasting strain in these relations certainly did not lie with Poland. Therefore, the non-aggression pact of January 26, 1934, met with universal satisfaction in Poland. This, however, does not mean that Poland, under the influence of this pact and in consequence of a few speeches of Chancellor Hitler, in which he expressed his desire for the permanence of this agreement, intends to change her trend and her aim.

The trend of foreign policy, according to this paper, results from the geo-political conditions of the nation and the rôle it is destined to play in history.

Facing Eastward

The Upper Silesian *Polonia*, organ of the Christian Democrats, is dissatisfied with the new electoral system considering that its authors are too little acquainted with relations and opinions in the western territories of Poland and in Little Poland. According to *Polonia* the inhabitants of these regions have long been accustomed to parliamentary life and have acquired routine in the election of their representatives. *Polonia* writes:

"Who can suppose that the population, long practised in election struggles will not clearly understand that the so-called elections to the Sejm of candidates already designated, looks like irony?"

Polonia sees in the new system an injury to the western territories, as the authors of the project, in diminishing the number of mandates from 444 to 208 have comparatively diminished the number of mandates in the western districts more than in the eastern, under the pretext of the necessity for cancelling the privileges enjoyed by the western regions in comparison with those of the east which had been created by the former suffrage system.

"All very fine," writes *Polonia*, "that the gentlemen of B. B. (Non-Party Bloc) wish to be just, but they have forgotten one circumstance, well known in the western districts and especially in Silesia: It is that of the actual participation in voting."

The paper then goes on to show that a far larger percentage of the population took part in the elections in the west of Poland than in the east; voting amounted in some places in Silesia to almost one hundred per cent, while in the east the number of votes reached 50-60 per cent.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

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CONTINENTAL
A Home Away From Home

DEATH IS A TORY

By Keats Patrick

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(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 near the bodies. Sally Shafte, newspaper correspondent, tries to find clues to prove her theory that Rich did not commit the murder.)

"I mean, if each of us for the sake of argument, were to murder someone, each would do it a different way although given the same weapons and time and place."

"I don't believe it," Mildred said, she who usually agreed with all Ka said. "I mean, only crazy people commit murder, and none of us is mad."

Lightfoot leaned toward Katherine.

"You know Marshall Rich," he said. "Not very well, I know. I overheard you as well as Miss Shafte. She asked you a leading question. I'll put it another way. Do you think Rich did discover his wife and her lover under circumstances which made him rush for a weapon and shoot them down while seeing red?"

"I'm no detective," Ka answered with a laugh. "There is his confession, after all."

"And there is Sally's idea that the confession is a fake, also," Mildred pointed out. "She hints that it might be possible Marsh is trying to cover up something."

"What could he cover up that is worse than murder?" Katherine asked. "Someone shot Felix in cold blood, that's obvious. Cactus is pretty dead, also. If Rich didn't do it, who did, and why should Marshall hold the killer's honour more precious than his own?"

"Sally will have a time proving her theory," Homer commented. "Unless Rich repudiates his confession."

"Tell me something about Miss Shafte," Lightfoot said. "You all seem to know her well. Was she a close friend of the Riches?"

Homer and Tom looked at each other, looked at their wives.

"I—I don't know," Tom said. "Rich and his wife didn't pal around with the newspaper crowd particularly. Probably all they knew they met through Mildred and me. Why, that's how they met Sally, come to think of it. Over at our house, about six or eight months ago. Then they asked her over when they gave the next party."

"But Sally isn't the social sort," Mildred added. "She doesn't go to folks' homes for fun, only to pick up gossip. She is pretty advanced. Rather pal around with men."

Prentice giggled. "Selma Hansen calls her the Tiger Woman," she said. "Ever since Carlo fell for her."

"Oh, that's just gossip," Homer snorted.

"Well, you know it's true," Prentice declared. "Carlo did make an awful fool of himself, and Sally did so encourage him. If Selma weren't such a sensible girl—"

"These women," Tom groaned. "An hour ago you were chumming with Sally and now you are gossiping about her virtue. And I got bawled out when I suggested Felix wasn't my choice for a playmate to Ka."

Ka flushed. "Did you?" she murmured. "Why didn't you warn me directly?"

"Mildred—" Tom began, but that person interrupted him.

"Felix is one thing and Sally is another," she said. "And Ka can look out for herself. A woman has instincts, but men are such plant creatures, especially toward women who can talk business."

Homer coughed with deliberate loudness.

"I'm not one of the kids-kitchen-kirk school but I'm against newspaper gals. I'm sure a man could even run the home page and the cooking column better than most so-called newspaperwomen," Homer observed very sagely.

"But to get back to your original question, Mr. Congressman," said Tom. "Sally is a pretty widely, if not importantly, syndicated column writer. You know, the woman's angle on the nation's capital. Mostly gossip. He said, she said stuff and what the President's daughter wore at the Powhatan roof last Tuesday. Also who's ex-wife is going to marry who's husband as soon as he can get a divorce. Once in a while she digs out, or deduces or unravels a real dope story that Arthur Krock wishes he had written for the *New York Times*. Or me, for that matter."

"And she is the world's greatest armchair detective," Homer added, as Amelia announced dinner. "There isn't a newspaper swiped from one of these honour-system, penny-in-the-slot stands but what she has a theory and builds up a mental picture of the criminal and his habitat. Of course every newspaper writer thinks he's smarter than the cops but—"

"It is still so warm we aren't having soup," Prentice said.

"She's forty if she's a day," Mildred opined.

Over cigarettes and highballs after dinner the talk went back inevitably to where it had left off before. Lightfoot had been next to Katherine at the table and had been particularly attentive to her, but she had gone upstairs with her sister and Prentice to look at the latter's new something or other.

"It's a funny thing how women will gossip about each other," Homer said. "Sally isn't a bad one, not the home-wrecker she was made out to be."

"Still, I got a remarkably vivid picture of Lu Shafte that way, even if it may be somewhat of a caricature," Lightfoot observed. "And that Israel case she recalled is a legal classic. She has a mind."

"Why the interest in the lady, Congressman?" Tom asked.

"I told you that if I'm with friends, as I hope I am, to lay off that congressman stuff," Lightfoot interposed. "I used to love it in my first term. But the name is A. Gilligan Lightfoot, and mostly folks call me Gill. As for your question, Tom, my interest in the Tiger Woman is not amorous. For one thing I want to know why she's so interested in this case. I have one explanation and a half."

"That's funny. Why a half?"

"The explanation is her passion for crime detection. The other is—the half, I mean — her preference for male company. Tell me, is she romantically inclined?"

"You mean moonlight and roses and that sort of stuff? Hardy." Tom spoke through a cloud of smoke. "Anyhow, all newspaper women sour on their own sex and pal with men, trying to act like men, too."

"No, I mean romantically to the extent she'd pipe-dream this theory of Rich making himself a scapegoat," Lightfoot explained. "Is she a sentimentalist?"

"Can't say. My guess would be, anything for a theory for her to work on. What makes her theory seem cockeyed to me is that Rich isn't that sort of plumed knight," Tom said. "He was never demonstrative toward his wife in public, and when he was all wrapped up in some work he'd let her go to parties alone and come home from them by herself. Especially of late. I've felt downright sorry for the girl, but I don't see what made her pal up with Felix. He was a snake, regardless of—" Tom's voice trailed off.

"Of course I have no business butting in on this affair," Lightfoot said abruptly. "I'm a rank outsider. I just knew—Cactus you call her?—Aileen when she was a youngster. Gather she met Marshall while she was at Vegas College. I wonder why her cousin doesn't telegraph? Maybe I'd better wire him about funeral arrangements."

The girls came back, and when everybody was settled Ka asked Lightfoot what he thought about Sally's theory.

"I can't imagine what it is, to begin with," he said. "If Marsh didn't do the shootings, who did—and why?"

"What did you learn from the coroner?" Prentice asked.

"Oh, where the bullets went, and from where they had been fired, and that sort of thing," Lightfoot said. He lighted a cigarette and smoked a while, frowning.

"The doctor did say that both had been eating salted peanuts," Lightfoot added casually, looking up with a smile.

"That's a great help," snorted Homer. "What does that prove?"

"I don't know," Lightfoot replied. "I found a cellophane bag with a few peanuts in it, and there were peanuts in the vines behind the wall."

"So it is no clue at all to the theoretical murderer, is it? Mildred observed.

"I wonder," Ka said, with sudden interest.

"What else did the doctor tell you?" Mildred asked.

"That Felix had been shot twice in the groin and throat, and that one wound was inflicted several minutes after the other."

"I move the meeting adjourn, and thanks for a very swell dinner and superb liquor and conversation," Tom declared, rising. "I also contend that these facts are self-evident; Rich either murdered his wife and her companion or he wants the world to believe he did. I'm against capital punishment, so I don't say let him burn as he either deserves or wants to, regardless, but I think it is silly to mull over this as if it were a detective story or a newspaper mystery serial with a prize for the nearest solution."

"Maybe you are right, Tom," Lightfoot said. "It all depends on the major premises, as I was told in debating class where I first got the idea I'd like to be a congressman."

"Why didn't you yearn to be a senator?" Homer asked, as the visitors moved toward the door.

"I'm too young," Lightfoot answered. "I like the excitement of campaigning every two years."

"A lot of excitement your opposition gives you," Tom snorted.

"Well, be that as it may, I still have to get up and make speeches and shake hands and attend meetings and admire babies, and I like it. I'm like the late Calvin Coolidge. Did you ever hear that story?"

"It seems shortly after Mr. Coolidge became President an old-time political pal of his came to the White House to see him. He knew Cal 'when, so he breezed into the executive office and said to the major of the guards: 'Tell Mr. Coolidge so and so is here and wants to see him. Well, he was asked if he had an appointment, and he didn't, but he insisted he was an old friend and ally. So he was allowed to cool his heels and pretty soon a Secret Service man came and talked to him and passed him on to a secretary, who talked with him, and after a wait he was passed on to another secretary, and he waited some more because the President was busy, but after an hour or so he was admitted to the inner office. After the formalities were over this New England chieftain began to complain about his treatment."

"My lands, Cal—Mr. President," he said. "I knew you when you were a lawyer with shiny pants, and when you were in the Legislature saying not a word, and as you advanced I never was able to see you, day or night. I've sat in your parlor in my shirtsleeves,

and I've eaten fried scrod off linoleum with you. Yet here I find you hiding away in blue fellows in blue uniforms with brass buttons and gold lace. An old friend, and yet I'm passed on to detectives and under secretaries and assistant secretaries and grand cyclops and imperial potentates. How in the name of the living Buddha can you stand it?"

"And Calvin Coolidge looked up with that funny little bite-in-an-apple smile of his and said: 'I like it!'"

"There was an honest man. I hope I'll be the same. Maybe after ten years or so in the House I'll be willing to retire to the Senate for terms of six years and no time off for good behaviour, and enjoy making speeches without gag rules. But not until I'm slowing up. Besides, when I started out on my career I wasn't eligible for the Senate on account of age, and I didn't have the gall and backing of Rush Holt."

So the Collines drove off, with Lightfoot sitting beside Katherine, and the Huddlestons went back to clean up the cigarette butts and glasses.

In the Collins' back yard Katherine and A. Gilligan Lightfoot enjoyed a before-bed cigarette apiece.

"Tell me about yourself," said A. Gilligan.

"Good gracious!" Ka laughed. "What in the world is there to tell about? Born twenty-three years ago in Denver, lived there with a normal set of parents, came to Washington at nineteen for Eastern culture, and got a normal dosage of that."

"That isn't exactly what I wanted to know," A. Gilligan said. "Where are you studying psychology? I mean, what are you preparing yourself for?"

"Psychology because it is very interesting, not difficult, generally applied to the Senate specifically applicable in some sort of job. I'd like to do personnel work. And I am going on with school because there wasn't any job when I graduated."

"And doesn't marriage enter into your scheme at all?"

"I think I am a normal woman, sir. I believe in love, and I think marriage in my scheme would be predicted on that. I don't believe marriage is the one and only goal in a woman's life. You know, I might dare you exalted position and ask you the same question with more pertinency."

Lightfoot laughed and threw away his cigarette stub.

"You might at that," he replied. "And I might answer as reasonably that I also believe in love."

"Did you love Cactus Rich—Aileen?"

"No! A matured man rarely falls in love with a woman whom he remembers best as a gangling kid. It wasn't for lost love that I came here when I heard of her death. A sentimental journey, maybe, but I had a real affection for her father and long and pleasant memories of her family and environment. Besides, the boys had to help me to attend to their political fences, and I'll have to do campaigning myself within a few weeks."

"It must be interesting and exciting."

"I think I will have interest and excitement before I leave."

"They mused in the darkness. Then Gill dared a question."

"You knew Felix pretty well?"

"Pretty well," she echoed. "He—he came to the house occasionally."

Silence again, broken at last by the almost anachronistic sound of hoofbeats.

"Good heavens, that might be the milkman. I must go in," Ka exclaimed.

"Must you? It has been interesting, this chat."

"I need sleep, Mr. Congressman."

"Gill!"

"Mr. Congressman."

Saturday morning while Homer and Tom sat in their offices reading mail and the government departmental "handouts"—sheaves of mimeographed announcements, reports and proposals—a messenger boy brought identical telegrams to the two correspondents.

San Francisco CAL. Accidentally learned Aileen's death last night terribly shocked please get in touch Rep Gill Lightfoot if in Washington old friend suggest cremation estate will settle or shall I wire funds sailing noon Hawaii wire me Dollar Line

Neil Mullins

"I suppose that means Gill is an old friend, and is not a phrase of familiarity to me and you," said Homer, while Tom dialed his house number.

"Hello, Mildred, is Gill there?" spoke Tom into the mouthpiece. "Oh, he is, is he? Will you ask him to come in and talk to me? Thanks, sweetness. (Homer, I think our statesmanly friend is sparking my learned sister-in-law. They're out in the—) Hello, Gill? Tom. Got a telegram here from a Neil Mullins. Is that the ranching cousin of Cactus's? Oh, you did? Well, you won't get an answer because this is from Frisco and the lad's going places. Listen—"

He read the telegram.

"Got it straight?... What am I supposed to do?... Okay... Yes. Right-o. See you at lunch."

Tom hung up a moment, and then dialed again. Meanwhile he said to Homer:

"Gill wired to the ranch an hour ago."

"Hello? Take a telegram please. To Neil Mullins, Dollar Line, San Francisco. Lightfoot has already taken charge of everything and will wire you. Arthur Collins and Homer Huddleston."

"Cremation is the sensible and sanitary thing to do especially when no relatives are left behind to lean sadly against the headstone," Homer observed. "However, give me a nice old fashioned graveyard and a weeping willow over my sod. Well, I'm glad we aren't rung in as pallbearers as well as witnesses."

(To be continued)

NEW GIANT ZEPPELIN

(Continued from page 3 col. 3)

As I was examining the last ring, girder still to be attached, Knut called my attention to the complicated joint where the fin enters the main structure of the ship.

"It took 300 working hours to assemble this joint," he remarked. "There will be seven or eight million rivets in the completed Zeppelin. LZ 129 will have 100 tons dead weight, around 220 tons loaded. The lifting gas capacity will be 7,300,000 cubic feet contained in 16 balloons made of synthetic goldbeaters skin which has proved more gas-tight and considerably cheaper than the real goldbeaters skin first used on the Graf Zeppelin. 60 metric tons of oil for the Diesel motors will be carried in 25 oil tanks of two and a half tons each. There will be 10 tons of water in tanks which in case of emergency would be emptied in 48 seconds."

Knut explained a new scientific navigation instrument to replace the echolote in the navigation room which might be called "the whistling altimeter." This is an instrument that emits a shrill whistle, the echo of which returns from the ground or sea over which the Zeppelin is travelling and records the altitude in metres on a dial. It also operates through fog and tells the navigator how high the airship is above the surface of the sea or land. An aid to night-flying will be the 5 1/2 million candle-power searchlight which, directed downwards, will enable the navigator to use the drift metro as well by night as by day.

This Zeppelin will have the most powerful electrical plant of any yet built into an airship. It will have a long-range wireless station for both long and short wave transmission. Another feature will be a compressed air-tube hyphen post from the passenger quarters to the wireless room and from the wireless room to the bridge. Wireless messages of the passengers or from the control cabin are thus shot directly to the wireless operator and vice versa.

What interested me very much was the passenger accommodation as compared to that of the Graf Zeppelin, in which I have travelled over 50,000 miles. On the Graf the passengers, cabins and saloons are in the gondola, with the bridge, navigation room, wireless station and kitchen underneath, and outside the main structure of the bow. In the new airship, which is still unnamed, the passenger quarters are in the interior of the body of the ship, well forward. There are 25 two-berth cabins, each equipped with running hot and cold water. Unlike the Graf all are "inside" rooms with no outside view. The cabins are in the centre with the social hall and reading and writing room on one side, the dining room on the other. Around the whole runs a small promenade with large windows set at an angle through which passengers can look out.

The deck below the principal passenger deck contains the electric kitchen, the crew's mess and the smoking room. An electric elevator from the kitchen to the dining-room will facilitate service. The swing-doors of the smoking-room are so designed that this room remains gas-proof.

Dr. Eckener told me that until a large Zeppelin hangar is available in America no regular transatlantic Zeppelin service can be inaugurated. The United States Navy Department, he said, had kindly placed the Lakehurst hangar at his disposal for a number of round-trip flights with the new Zeppelin to give him the opportunity of demonstrating the practicability of regular transatlantic Zeppelin passenger and mail services.

Captain Lehmann, who has flown about one and a half million miles in airships declared to me that he would not hesitate to cross the Atlantic at any season and in almost any kind of weather with the new Zeppelin. Compare the 70 transatlantic flights with passengers, mail and freight between Friedrichs-

(Continued on page 6 col 3)

CENTRAL EUROPEAN SITUATION

(Continued from page 1 col 4)

has worked towards the realisation of his policy that collective security is the only means of establishing and maintaining peace. To this practical statesmanship is due the reorganisation, as a political unit, of the Little Entente, combining Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Said M. Titulescu: "The Little Entente has prevented war for fifteen years in Central Europe."

He was one of the motivating forces in the consummation of the Balkan Pact, which harmonised the ancient enmities existing between Rumania, Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia. One of Titulescu's most recent achievements was the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Rumania and Soviet Russia. He reorganised the whole financial structure of his country. He created and executed important reforms conceived on an accidental basis, and gave to Rumania her first income tax.

Direct and practical, he makes little attempt to camouflage in diplomatic phrases the fact that the fundamental cause of war is rooted in economics.

"It is necessary," he declared, "that frontiers be spiritualised by economic agreements. With closed frontiers we go to war."

Asked if trade agreements, which are increasing so rapidly in Europe, would assist in the return of peace, he replied: "Undoubtedly, such arrangements have their value. But they have not yet been made on a scale sufficiently comprehensive."

"What, in your opinion, would hasten economic recovery?" he was asked.

"The long olive hands, whose gestures commanded attention when he served as President of the League Assembly at Geneva, clasped and unclasped. "I would suggest," he said, "that every country produce that which it is most capable of producing. Then to distribute its own products. If every country attempts to produce all commodities there will undoubtedly be a resultant strangulation of international commerce which is the vitalising factor in world prosperity."

He added: "We must give to every country an international economic function. This method of interlocking trade might conceivably lead to an economic United States of Europe. The system can only work, however, if each nation agrees to incorporate and to conform to such a programme simultaneously. Otherwise each country would be faced with the old proposition of 'I cannot do what they say; I have to do what they do.'"

A final query: "Do you see an end to the world depression?"

"For answer, a shrug of the broad stooped shoulders which carry so large a share of his country's responsibilities: "Not very soon," he concluded.

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DIPLOMATIQUE

The Austrian Minister, M. Hoffinger, left Warsaw for a holiday of a few weeks and during his absence the Counselor of the Legation, M. Louis Jordan, will direct the affairs of the Legation.

The Estonian Minister, M. Hans Markus, has returned to Warsaw, from a holiday abroad.

The Latvian Minister, D. Mikellis Valters, has left Warsaw on matters in connection with his office, and M. Nicolaus Abolins, Secretary of the Legation, will act as Chargé d'Affaires during his absence.

The Swedish Minister, M. Erik Boheman, has left Warsaw and during his absence the Secretary of the Legation, M. Erik de Post, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Swiss Chargé d'Affaires, M. Alfred de Clapadère, has returned to Warsaw after a short absence abroad.

The British Military Attaché, Colonel George Francis Connal-Rowan, has returned to Warsaw after a short absence.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton-Stokes left Warsaw on Tuesday for a visit to the United States.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. J. Klahr Huddle have returned to Warsaw.

Miss H. Burford has left Warsaw for a month's holiday abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. John Connolly have returned to Warsaw after a holiday spent in England.

Miss Elsie Dalby left on Thursday for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Straka returned to Warsaw on Saturday after a short visit to Germany.

Miss Gardiner left Warsaw on Wednesday evening for a visit to England.

Mr. and Mrs. M.A.G. Metcalfe left on Thursday for Belgium and England. Mrs. Metcalfe expects to return to Warsaw during September and Mr. Metcalfe at the end of July.

FASHION NOTES

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Hollywood: "The fashion world is due for a renaissance of elegance," says Travis Banton, ace stylist of Hollywood, who creates the chic that Paramount beauties wear on the screen. "Magnificence of materials, formality of line, and the subtle blending of colours that were the keynotes of style in the past are coming into their own again for late summer and early autumn wear."

Even that most informal costume, the pajama, will take on a formal air this autumn, as it will be made of far more elaborate material than in the past. Sylvia Sidney wears a pajama costume of advanced mode in her newest film, "Accent on Youth." The Persian influence is apparent in this suit, which is fashioned of Paisley lamé.

In contrast to former styles, the knee-length tunic gives these pajamas the dignity of a frock and the high neckline, with its carefully tied bow, might be on the bodice of any informal dinner dress.

A brilliant red belt of suede is fastened with a huge buckle of metal rings, and Sylvia Sidney wears suede sandals to match her belt.

Travis Banton thinks fans will be revived with evening frocks next winter, and he will design his fans more as a contrast and high light to gowns than as a part of them.

Cotton lace, in varying colours is coming more and more into popularity as summer goes on. Dance frocks of this material, cut with the precision and care of a smart evening gown, are characteristic of most of the younger set seen at the beach clubs and homes these warm nights.

Anita Louise's blonde beauty is enhanced by a frock of deep sapphire blue cotton lace, cut high in back and with a low "V" in front. The huge pleated ruffe of blue net that forms the collar of this dress is gathered to stand out around her shoulders like a Pierrette's ruff.

The skirt is form-fitting to the knees and then billows forth in a fullness that just touches the floor in front, but goes on to form a tiny train in back.

Low-heeled blue satin sandals complete this costume, with which Anita Louise wears pink camellias for a corsage.



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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

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	High	Low	High	Low	Last	June 26 July 10
BONDS						
(in percentage of par)						
Stabilization 7 1/2, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	67.13
Conversion 5 1/2, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	67.50
6 1/2 Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	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 1/2 Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	58.25
SHARES						
(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 & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	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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CROSS WORD PUZZLE

NEW GIANT ZEPPELIN

Cinema Programme

(Continued from page 5 col. 2)

Grid for crossword puzzle with numbers 1-54 indicating starting positions for words.

HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- 1 - To grind to a pulp
2 - Polish
3 - Pickle
... 54 - A fillet

Knut Eckener showed me over the new Zeppelin, pointing out many new features, 240 metres long, 42 metres in diameter at the thickest part, it was so colossal that the 100 odd workmen were lost in the maze of spars and tremendous ring girders.

The stern of the new Zeppelin - which in the case of the Akron and Macon proved the weakest part - is strengthened by three extraordinarily strong cruciform supports, supporting the frame vertically and horizontally, spaced just over one bay distant from the other.

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KENYA MURDER MYSTERY

A White Paper issued by the Government of Kenya this month contains one of the strangest crime stories in the history of the Colony. It sets forth the story of Theodore Powys, a young English farm manager, who in October 1931 set out in search of grazing for the flocks of sheep belonging to his employer, Lady E. Cole, but never returned.

Several days later, his body was found some miles away, and it was presumed that the pony he was riding (which returned to the farm), had shied at a lion, throwing him and that he had been set upon by the lion. The police enquiry supported this theory, and the magistrate in the district decided that no inquest was necessary. Three months later however, a native suggested to the police that Mr. Powys had been the victim of a ritual murder carried out by warriors of a native tribe, called the Samburu.

The case was re-opened, but several of the native's statements were proved to be untrue. An inquest verdict of 'death by misadventure' was recorded, once more upholding the lion theory. Nearly two years later, the murder rumour arose again. A fresh investigation was made. It was then found that the native who came to the police in the first instance had disappeared, and it was reported later that he had been murdered.

The White Paper sets forth that after these investigations had been completed, five Samburu natives were tried and acquitted on the charge of murdering Powys. On the day after the verdict was given, three settlers, one of whom was the Earl of Errol, interviewed the Governor, and brought serious charges against the Administration, alleging that Government officers had tried to hush the case up.

The allegations were denied by the Government and the Attorney-General rejected the suggestion. After perusing the documents the Secretary of State has declined to order a new inquiry.

The crime, if crime it was, may remain a mystery for ever.

- Percy Cowen.

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First-Run Houses

Cinema programme table with columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, Comment. Includes titles like 'Murder in the Private Car', 'Lives of a Bengal Lancer', 'He Loves Me Not'.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

We continue our list of words related through sound. It is not recommended that this list be memorized, but a thorough knowledge of it will be helpful.

- eligible - suitable
illegible - unreadable
elusive - difficult to capture
illusive - deceptive
emigrate - to go out of a country
immigrate - to come into a country
except - omitting
accept - to take
fare - money for travel
fair - beautiful; gathering for amusements
find - discover
fined - penalized
fir - kind of tree
fur - hair of certain animals
flower - blossom
flour - ground wheat or cereal

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

Our course still lay to the north; on the very same day we passed the Lake of St. Clair hardly a score of miles in length and at dusk we were on the waters of the St. Clair river.

A line of villas stretching along the left bank looked quite original; they are built on piles and each has a tiny harbour for motor launches and sailing boats which at that moment were scudding past.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation:

Pomimo, że jest już po 11-ku, motor zostaje granitowo przejrany, molochywny, benzyna zaladowana. Podczas gdy mechanicy wykonywują te wszystkie roboty, przyłaziła się do nas na brzoisku mola, gdzie odpoczywamy, kilka smagłych, oberwanych chłopców. Bierząmy ich za filiszków, tak dobrze są im znane rzeka i jej brzegi.

Answer to last week's puzzle

Grid for the answer to last week's puzzle, containing words like PAT, OGLE, BOB, TICE, BEATAS, ONUS, BEATE, N, TOW, XI, etc.

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

It is a strange paradox that a player who underbids in the early rounds is often forced to overbid later on and be set when he reaches too high a contract. During the last few years there has sprung up a peculiar type of Bridge player, which I designate the "minimum bidder". This type of player considers it effeminate to make opening two-bids or forcing takeouts. Nothing delights him more than to leave his partner completely in the dark as to how strong his hand is. When he opens with a suit bid of one, he asks his partner to respond with one notrump, even if he has only a Queen or a couple of Jacks.

A Minimum Bidder

A "minimum bidder" found himself in trouble when the following hand was played:

East, Dealer

North-South vulnerable

AK 10 4
8 7
J 9 5 4
10 6 2

J 9 7 5
Q 6 5 3
10 3 2
J 8

N
W
S
E

Q 3 2
10 9
Q 8 6
Q 9 7 4 3
8 5
AK J 4 2
AK 7
AK 5

The bidding:

East West South North
Pass 1 NT Pass 1
Pass 3 NT Pass 3 NT
Pass 4 NT Pass Pass

After North had made his bid of three notrump, it suddenly occurred to South that while he had shown a strong hand he had by no means revealed his actual holding of more than six honours. He feared that a Slam would be missed if he passed three notrump, so he raised to four notrump. It so happened that South was not using this bid as a conventional Slam try, so it was not a forcing bid, and South was enabled to pass. But the damage had been done, because the hearts were not divided 3-3 and the finesse for the Queen was not successful, the four-notrump contract was defeated.

Comment

South should have opened with a forcing two-bid. His hand was so strong that except with very bad fortune and no heart support in North's hand a game should be made. Over the two-heart bid two spades and South's rebid would have been three hearts. North would have bid three notrump and South should have let the bidding die there without the slightest qualm.

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