

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY

AUGUST 16

1935

TIMBER INDUSTRY AND ITS IMPORTANCE

The importance of the timber industry in Polish economic life may be seen at a glance from the following data.

About 25 per cent. of the total area of the country is occupied by forests. Thirty-eight per cent. is owned by the State. For the last few years, exports of timber and timber products averaged about 20 per cent. of the total Polish exports, contributing Zł. 300,000,000 per annum to the activity of the Polish trade balance, of which about Zł. 100,000,000 annually accrued to the State, be it in the form of taxes or revenues from the State forests.

The following figures illustrate exports of Polish timber since 1924 in millions of zlotys:

1924	136
1925	241
1926	300
1927	300
1928	590
1929	482
1930	548
1931	225
1932	120
1933	155
1934	180

As we can see from the above, steadily growing exports from 1924 reached an all time peak in 1928, then declining rapidly in the subsequent years of depression, and reaching the very bottom in 1932. Since that time, the trend has been reversed, exports for the last three years showing a moderate but steady increase.

In this connection, an interesting transformation has been taking place in the quality of the exported timber, as may be seen from the following figures quoted by Mr. Milestejn:

	Raw	Semi-	Finished	Finished
1928	100	63%	35%	1 1/2%
1931	100	36%	61%	2 1/4%
1934	100	42%	55%	2 1/4%

The above points to a well organized effort that has been made in the last few years by the Polish timber industry to improve its internal organization and plant facilities in order to set up higher standards for the timber exports, which action met with considerable success.

This, in turn, has been of considerable importance in the local labour market. The development of the manufacturing processes resulted in a relatively higher employment despite smaller exports. Thus, while, in 1928, the average employment in the timber industry amounted to 50,60,000 people, in 1934 it was still 30,40,000 people despite the fact that, measured in zlotys, timber exports in 1934 were only 35 per cent. of those of the 1928 peak.

The position maintained up till now by the Polish timber exports in the world markets



PILSUDSKI MOUND NEAR KRAKÓW

has been in no small way achieved through a chain of ceaseless efforts both on the part of timber merchants and the State, which, by the way, happens to be the principal timber industrialist among them. Private timber interests have been carrying on a joint action through the intermediary of Joint Export Committees, organized in various parts of the country. At the same time, many successful efforts have been made to standardize the production and improve the quality of the products. In this respect, the State-owned plants have been giving the lead, deserving special mention.

State Forests

As mentioned above, the State forests represent about 38 per cent. of the forest land in Poland. The average annual production of State forests is about 8 million cubic metres, or 50 per cent. of the total production of the country. Through an extensive and an up to date organization, the timber cut in the forests is now passing through various stages of manufacturing processes before it is ready for shipment.

The State Forest Department, controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agricultural Reforms, owns 46 saw mills employing about 10,000 people. It also conducts a resin distillery with an annual capacity of 500,000 kilograms of the

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A NEW ERA OF SEA POWER

By Hector C. Bywater

Were Mahan alive to-day he would hail current events as a vindication of his teaching, for the world is unquestionably reverting to the orthodox tenets of sea power. Every nation of maritime pretensions is expanding, or preparing to expand, its naval forces. Ten years ago the aeroplane promised to displace the battleship as the chief weapon of offence, and men were inclined to measure the strength of nations by aircraft rather than by ships. Now the pendulum is swinging back. Whatever the future may hold for aviation, it does not, in its present stage of development, represent an adequate substitute for the fighting ship as an instrument of ocean control. The effective radius of air power is extremely limited. A country with an overwhelming air force might dominate the surrounding waters up to a range of several hundred miles, but beyond that limit it would be impotent without a navy and exposed to the slow but certain suffocation of distant blockade.

Never within living memory has naval activity been so universal as it is to-day. In 1921, on the eve of the Washington Conference, the only Powers in the naval race were Britain, the United States and Japan. Now, however, France, Italy, Germany and Russia are all building feverishly, while the original "Big Three" have large programmes in hand or in contemplation. And whereas in 1921 the leading maritime Powers were preparing voluntarily to scrap the bulk of their battleship plans and subscribe to a long-term building holiday, neither they nor their lesser rivals in the naval arena appear to be in the mood to accept artificial restrictions on the development of sea power.

When the British First Lord of the Admiralty announced in Parliament on July 22 that a new naval limitation pact on the ratio system was out of the question, he was merely stating the obvious. As far back as last November, Japan officially repudiated the ratio method, and a month later denounced the Washington Treaty, which is founded on that very principle. It has since been made clear that her decision is final and irrevocable. Thus, the yardstick by which the relative strength of the major navies has been measured ever since 1922 will cease to function at the end of 1936. What is to take its place? The British Government has suggested an exchange of information on building programmes covering a period of seven years, but it may be doubted whether this plan is practicable. No one Power can forecast its naval strength a few years hence unless and until it knows what

"I AM CONTENT WITH MY LIFE"

INTERVIEW WITH QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA

By Gladys Baker

Queen Marie is nearing her sixtieth birthday.

In her celebrated salon in Cotroceni Palace, she chose a comfortable armchair of flattering soft-toned upholstery, its back placed deliberately to the revealing sunlight streaming in through deep-silled Gothic windows. There is less spectacular beauty in the proud British face which stirred alike the hearts of kings and commoners. The imperious carriage is not so arrogant as in the days when she defied husband, children and governmental advisers in order to live her own life as a supreme individualist.

Relegated to memory now is the celebrated career of the most sought-after and glamorous queen of contemporary Europe. She who had been diplomat, adviser, the power behind the indecisive King Ferdinand; whose word had ruled the destiny of a nation, has no longer any voice in affairs of state. She is only the Dowager Queen. Her son, Carol, now ruling monarch of Rumania, brooks no interference.

Gallantly she conceals the loneliness, only obvious to the

eyes of another woman. With wisdom and a philosophy garnered from years of rich experience, she faces the inevitability of growing old.

"I am a looker-on now," she said, smiling sadly. "And after a very full and busy life I find it not an altogether unpleasant occupation. Though I am no longer actively engaged I can at least see things in a much more real proportion. I have my deductions, my reasons why. Now that I am growing old my satisfactions have become more abstract. Yet I am intensely interested in people, in what is going on. I am intellectually resourceful."

As she sat looking down the corridors of her eventful past, I asked what single thing had yielded her the most satisfaction.

Her grey eyes were contemplative. "Loving others, I think it is much more important than having others love you. But then," she added with her disarming candour, "I do not know what it is not to be loved."

Her gaze swept the spacious room with its immaculate white

(Continued on page 5 col. 3)

A NEW ERA OF SEA POWER CHEŁMNO

(Continued from Page 1 Col. 5)

neighbour States, and particularly those which come within the category of potential enemies, propose to do.

Say, for example, that Japan accepted the British invitation and announced what tonnage in battleships, cruisers, and submarines she proposed to possess in 1942. Would not the United States, as a matter of course, follow up by announcing her intention to exceed the Japanese tonnage total by two-fifths? And how can Britain commit herself to a definite quota of building for seven years before she is cognisant of the expansion which the Japanese, French and Italian navies will undergo in that period, always remembering that Germany under the London Pact of June 18, is entitled to build up to 35 per cent of whatever new tonnage Britain may lay down? The whole question is exceedingly complicated and, in my opinion, not to be solved on the lines indicated by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

British Naval Policy

As regards British naval policy, drastic changes are plainly indicated. Whatever may have been the case in the past, there is in future to be absolutely no competition with the United States. It has been tacitly decided by all parties in this country that the strength of the American Navy is a matter of purely sympathetic interest to us. A powerful U. S. fleet in the Pacific is appreciated as a bulwark of peace, while no Briton outside a mental clinic would be in the least perturbed were America to build up a strong naval force in the Atlantic. Our sole concern is with American naval expansion lies in its possible effects on other nations.

Short of a miracle, nothing can prevent the resumption of battleship construction by this country early in 1937. Already the following dreadnoughts are building or authorised in Europe; in France, two of 35,000 tons and two of 26,500 tons; in Italy, two of 35,000 tons; in Germany, two of 26,000 tons, besides three or four "pocket battleships" of 10,000 tons. In the British Navy there are only three ships comparable in fighting power with the largest of these foreign vessels, and our youngest battle ship is ten years old.

The British cruiser fleet, restricted to 50 units by the London Treaty, is to be augmented to 60 as soon as feasible after the pact expires, and may be still further expanded if foreign cruiser programmes are not curtailed. Moreover, the "inferiority complex" which has governed British cruiser construction since 1930 and produced ships much too weak to fight their foreign contemporaries, is yielding to the cold douche treatment of logicity. In the last five years, we have been building cruisers of two types, one armed with six 6in. guns, the other with eight 6in. guns, their broadsides being 600 and 800 pounds respectively. Japan in the past period has legislated for a whole squadron of cruisers, each armed with fifteen 6in. guns, with a broadside of nearly 1,600 pounds. In other words, our post-treaty fleet of cruising ships is dangerously under-gunned. This foolish policy is to be ended.

For reasons mainly of economy, but partly of conservatism the anti-aircraft armament of the British Navy has been, up to now, lamentably deficient. In contrast to American and Japanese ships, which carry eight 3in. rapid-fire guns for use against aircraft, British vessels have hitherto had

to content with four 4in. guns. This handicap is to be lifted. To quote from a semi-official statement: "During the next few years, as ships are taken in hand for large repairs, their number of anti-aircraft guns will be approximately doubled. Battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class, for example, will each mount eight long-range anti-aircraft guns, instead of four as at present. Any new battleship would be designed with sufficient space to mount a still greater number of anti-aircraft guns — perhaps sixteen or more — and of a larger calibre, in addition to a large number of heavy machine guns."

For next year, a big British naval programme, planned to make good the deficiencies which have accumulated during many years of laggard building and unwise economy, is predicted in well-informed political circles. It may be as comprehensive in detail, though smaller in scope, than the famous Naval Defence Act of 1889, which gave Britain a brand-new fleet. How it is to be financed is still uncertain, but a national loan of anything from 75 to 100 million sterling is urged by prominent politicians.

All this lies in the future. Hope is still officially expressed that a new race in naval armaments may be averted by the conference due to be held this year, but it is to be doubted whether anyone in authority really believes in the possibility of negotiating a new limitation treaty. Now that Germany has begun to build a full-size fleet, Britain must strengthen her naval forces in home waters. She must, at all costs, retain command of the North Sea, and at the same time keep in the Mediterranean a fleet of sufficient strength to safeguard that vital line of communication with her Eastern possessions. Add to this the necessity of maintaining in the Far East a squadron powerful enough to defend Hong Kong, Malaya, and Australasia, pending the arrival of reinforcements from home, and it will, I think, be conceded that a good case can be made out for a substantial increase of British naval strength in the years to come.

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PEACE WITH DANZIG

Strain in Polish Danzig relations, which had become more and more marked through the week, August 1-7, was removed last Friday with the signing of a temporary agreement between the Free City and Poland, in which both sides made considerable concessions. Poland removed the customs restrictions of July 18, but, in the future, goods cleared through the Free City must pay duty in zlotys instead of depreciated gulden.

The principal points agreed upon are as follows:

1. The Senate of the Free City withdraws the decree of August 1 under which certain articles were admitted free of duty into the Free State.
2. Duty payable in Danzig will be collected in Polish zlotys.
3. The present system of payment for freight charges and passenger tickets will be continued. Under this, passengers for Polish stations must pay in zlotys, while passengers within the Free City may pay in gulden.

It is further provided that, if it be necessary, conversations between the two banks of emission will take place.

One of the most charming spots in Pomorz is the little town of Chełmno, called by the Germans, when they occupied this part of Poland, "the pearl of West Prussia." In the middle ages, Chełmno was an important place being situated on the Vistula, then the great roadway for Polish produce on its way to the Danzig seaport. There still remain vestiges of the granaries where the corn was stored, but continual warfare with the Teutonic Knights, the passing of the place from hand to hand, as the fortunes of war dictated, impoverished the town, and finally, after the conquest of Pomorz by the Prussians, and its annexation, it was reduced to the status of a small provincial town. Its fine churches, built in Baltic Gothic style, its beautiful Renaissance Town Hall, the former convent of the Bernardines now belonging to the sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, and the ancient walls still nearly surrounding the town and culminating in a well preserved gateway containing a famous picture of the Blessed Virgin, that attracts crowds of pilgrims every year on July 2, testify to the former prosperity of Chełmno.

The situation is picturesque, for the city stands, similarly to Sienna in Italy, on one of several hills overlooking the former bed of the Vistula, which has now receded about half a kilometre. A sheer cliff is surmounted by the ancient cloister of the Bernardines, and contains a tower in which, in the Eleventh Century, the Slav Duke Mestwin was long imprisoned. Nothing could be more romantic than the convent garden built up on terraces on this hill, looking down on the fertile land where small fisherman's cottages are clustered. Opposite the Franciscan church, adjoining the convent, is the former Dominican church, now belonging to the Protestants, of whom, however but few remain as when Chełmno returned to the possession of Poland, most of the German population went back to Germany.

A beautiful park now marks the former walls and ramparts of the town, while another, the Słowacki Park, occupies one of the many hills descending into a shady ravine.

Numerous are the walks one can take in Chełmno, all leading to some place of interest. On the other side of the river, crossed by a ferry, is the ancient town of Świecie, where there is an old castle built by the Teutonic Knights, and a mediaeval church and cloister. The town had to be moved back from the banks of the Vistula because of the inundations which periodically visited the place, and ruined the inhabitants. A church now deserted still remains, a solitary witness of former scenes when the stern, gloomy German knights left their castle to fall upon the surrounding country. Just at this point the river Brda falls into the Vistula, its black waters forming a marked contrast to those of the larger river. The view from Świecie towards Chełmno is strikingly beautiful, and fully justifies the German designation of it as the "pearl of West Prussia."

The "Dziennik Polski" only Polish daily published in Czechoslovakia, is being confiscated daily by the Czechish authorities immediately after the printing, thus causing large material losses. Funds to support the paper are being received daily from interested individuals.

On Sunday ten thousand persons visited the Piłsudski Mound at Sowiniec, and took part in ceremonies.

Poland's first radio telephonic station, which is being installed on the peninsula of Hele, is almost completed. Fifty radio-telephones are being installed. This is the third station of its kind in Europe.

The Ministry of Finance, after many complaints that protests were being neglected, has issued orders that every protest must be answered within twelve months from the time of its lodgement.

Fifteen members of the Peasant's Party, have withdrawn, and, ignoring the official election boycott of their former political allies, will run for election to the Sejm and Senate.

Twenty-three Soviet Russian books have been confiscated, and the confiscation affirmed by the Criminal Courts.

One thousand four hundred different public works projects are being carried out at present. Money and credits have been supplied by the Work Fund, and these projects have resulted in a constant decrease in the number of registered unemployed.

It is interesting to note that this place has always been remarkable for the preservation of Polish national feeling, even during the worst times of Prussian oppression. It is said to have been, during that period, the most Polish of all the Pomorz cities. There was formerly a college here which sent out many Polish scholars, and retained its Polish character until the times of the *Kulturkampf*. To this day the older inhabitants remember how the good old Canon of the Fara taught them to say in Polish, "Niech będzie pochwalony Jezus Chrystus," (May Jesus Christ be praised) and how they learned their catechism in secret in Polish. All this has now passed and the few remaining Germans live in harmony with their Polish co-citizens. Chełmno is worthy of a visit, and is reached easily by rail from Toruń or Bydgoszcz, and also by motor car in less than two hours from either place.

K. M.

On Saturday, during excavation operations on Tamka Street, a garage collapsed, fortunately with no loss of life to mechanics working within.

President Mościcki, accompanied by his wife, visited Zakopane on the occasion of the Mountain Holiday, and took part in the celebrations.

A plaster model of the City of Warsaw as it will appear after future plans for expansion are realized is now being exhibited at Pl. Łobzowski. It was shown for the first time last Sunday, and will remain on view for some time.

Poland is among the twelve nations exhibiting films at the third International Film Festival at Venice.

The Chess Olympiad began yesterday with teams entered from ten different countries. Poland is represented by one of the strongest teams in years and includes Tartakower, Frydman, Najdorf, Friedman and Makarczyk. Other renowned players in the chess world present are Spielman from Austria, Thomas from England, Flohr from Czechoslovakia, Alechin, world-champion, from France, and Marshall from the United States, which holds the cup.

Play is from nine in the morning until one, and, in the afternoon, from six to ten. Ropes have been prepared in Al. Szasnia in the Officer's Casino, and entrance is ten zlotys for the whole period, or one zloty for each session. The last Chess Olympiad was held at Folkestone.

Kucharski, best Polish middle-distance runner, won the 800 metre race at Amsterdam, defeating Lang of Germany and Yezka from the United States with the time of 1:53.7.

Colonel Jan Glogowski, Chief of the Military Chancellery of the President, died in Łwów on Monday morning.

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Art, Music & Literature

PRESS REVIEW



Lucky Break. Scene from First Act.

The Lucky Break

Again we are shown a musical comedy on the theme, so well known to us from a hundred similar comedies and films, of the poor but talented young pair of lovers who after many lyric, comic, and gushy episodes, finish in the inevitable happy end. *The Lucky Break*, such is the title of this comedy of J. Berstl with music by Robert Katschen, is naive to such an extent that, all through the performance, I was turning over in my mind the idea of putting it on at noon or at 4 p. m. and of bringing in a lot of children of assorted ages to see if any of them could find *The Lucky Break* amusing.

Grown-ups, those "big children" of the theatre, although they come with the sincere desire to be amused by anything at all in these days of worry and nervousness and gladly see the same old Cinderella in a new dress any number of times, are not amused but irritated rather by this play. The pretty songs and the grand finale are relatively pleasant, but they can hardly make up for the rest, and they certainly cannot sweeten the definite sourness of the whole.

Homer's version somehow lacked the wit and humour with which he usually manages to doctor weak pieces, and Wegierko in directing the performance laid too much stress on the psychological element, thus slowing up the pace and making the play even more dull. The decorations of Mrs. Wegierko were rather non-descript, neither burlesque nor stylized, and rather unpleasant in their colour scheme.



"Men in white." Second act. Baraszewska and Warnecki.

Of the artists, Ola Leszczyńska was full of fun as the capricious millionaire's, and Eugeniusz Bodo, always dependable in comedy, saved the day with his own humour, not only for his own part but for whole episodes of the comedy. We like Miss Romanówna very much, but her work here as the musical comedy star looked very amateurish indeed in comparison with what we have seen her do in other rôles. Of the others in the cast, Pawłowski, Sielański, and Krzewiński deserve mention. The music was very ably directed by Mr. Wars.

The conclusion to be drawn from this play is the incessant thought that one really got a bad break in going to see what was supposed to be a *Lucky Break*.

Arno

Men in White

Men in White by Sidney Kingsley is an intensely interesting and original play affording any number of uncommon moments. The theatre-goer at the performance in the *Teatr Polski* is rather a witness of a fragment of real hospital life, suffering and rejoicing with the heroes of the play and reflecting on the essential values and aims of life than a



"Men in White." Last scene Woskowska, Warnecki and Zofja Nakoneczna.

spectator of something taking place on a stage.

The conflict between the hospital duties of a doctor and his desire for a private life, the evident necessity of sacrificing his personal desires and even his ideals for medicine and for the ill, the trials, experiences, and satisfactions of the surgeon (to such doctors is the play devoted) — these are the basic elements of theme and feeling that make the play interesting and broad in its appeal.

Even if we suspect that the author has not always found the right solution to his dramatic problems, that he has introduced too many subordinate characters, or that he has occasionally lapsed into a melodramatic tone, these faults, appearing amidst the virtues mentioned above, are perfectly innocuous, and *Men in White* leaves an impression that remains ineffaceable in the mind.

The presentation in the *Teatr Polski* is excellent beyond all praise. If we experience so many fragments of the play so deeply and sincerely as to forget we are only in a theatre, then the greatest credit for it should go to stage-designer Siliwiński and director Warnecki, who by unerring acumen brought out the full vital values of the play. Siliwiński gave such splendidly designed settings that by sheer force of suggestion a realistic hospital atmosphere emanated from the action on the stage giving it force and vividness. Warnecki likewise by his broad, deep, and completely fresh seizure of the play as a whole ensured its fully deserved success. Of the cast numbering over twenty characters those who gave particularly interesting interpretations were: Warnecki, Woskowska, Nakoneczna, Baraszewska, Fabisiak and Wroncki.

Men in White will certainly be popular; for this evening spent in the *Teatr Polski* is a strangely exciting visit to a hospital, a meeting eye to eye with one of the most painful sides of life.

Arno

Danzig

The Polish press has taken up a uniform standpoint on the question of the dispute with Danzig concerning the customs duties and the devaluated guilder. The *Kurjer Polski* expresses the general opinion when it states that Danzig had made an attempt to alter the existing state of affairs, and to alter and eliminate certain things fixed by treaties and conventions.

"Evidently Danzig had counted on weakness or willingness to yield of the Polish Government, or that it would succeed in upsetting Polish self-control. These hopes have not materialized. Poland showed neither weakness nor lack of self-control. In treating the steps taken by the Danzig Senate with indulgent forbearance but at the same time decision, the Polish Government has brought Danzig to withdraw its regulations and to a state of calmer consideration so that we may now expect that all disputes will be settled to mutual satisfaction. Danzig has experimented. The experiment has not succeeded. This is a lesson for the Free City for the future. It is a lesson for Poland warning her to observe the atmosphere in Danzig with redoubled attention."

The *Gazeta Polska* finds that the Polish-Danzig negotiations must necessarily lead to conditions in which Poland should be able to profit by the Danzig port without any limitations.

"The present limitations arise from the existing currency uncertainty and exchange regulation system in the Free City, which impedes the import of goods to Danzig and constitutes a state of uncertainty for transport trade unbearable for the trader."

The *Gazeta Polska* finds that "the annulment of these regulations lies equally in the interest of Poland and of Danzig. The prosperity of the Free City is dependent on its Polish hinterland. The events of the last few weeks must have convinced Danzig that it is above all a part of the Polish customs area. Danzig's financial affairs and its economic policy must of necessity be carried on from this point of view."

A Split in the People's Party

The group of *Wyzwolenie* (Emancipation Group) has left the People's Party to which it was allied and has decided to take part in the election to the Sejm. This has called for varied comments in the press according to the party represented by the different organs. The *Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy* (National Liberal) is not surprised at the action of the Group, as since the inclusion in the Government of Ministers Kosciakowski and Poniatowski relations of the *Wyzwolenie* with the left camp of the Government have been very near.

"After combatting the new constitution and electoral system together with their friends and protectors on the other side they have become reconciled to both when these others discovered treasures of democracy in the new electoral law and now when the time has arrived for fixing candidatures in the district assemblies they have shown their real faces and to the accompaniment of phrases about independence and the interests of the people they have decided to apply for mandates to those who can distribute them."

The *Robotnik* also finds the action of the *Wyzwolenie* a "document of political cynicism."

On the other hand the *Kurjer*

Polski writes that already at the congress of July 15 certain differences of outlook were visible and that politicians of the of the *Wyzwolenie* showed an understanding of the interests of the Polish rural districts as they emphasized that "the interests of the country are too important to be left without proper defence in the legislative bodies." The *Kurjer* adds that this point of view is completely justified as it has not found an understanding with the members of the People's Party who in their political fanaticism consider the defence of the party system to be the most important and do not understand the necessity for representation in parliament of delegates of the peasants, an element so essential in the constitution of the state."

Reform of Social Insurance

The *Kurjer Poranny* assures us that the work of reforming the social insurances is going forward rapidly. It will be completed soon and will not be contrary to the interests of the insured.

"It will be realistic. The aim will be to attain the greatest results at the least cost. It will certainly not accomplish miracles. For instance no one will be able to reduce the rates by half and yet get out of them double the amount. But the reform will indeed improve, cheapen and bring into order, the social insurances. The chief departments have been reorganized, great economies have been made. Many deficiencies and wants in the workers' privileges, particularly in the Dąbrowa coal district and in the western regions, have been removed. At the same time important reductions are assured to economic institutions in their subscriptions to the insurance."

Minister Beck in Finland

The Finnish Press shows much interest in the visit of Minister Beck. *Asmuletne*, an organ favourable to the government, writes that Marshal Piłsudski raised Poland to the status of a European power thanks to his foreign policy. His testament as regards this policy is now being realized by Minister Beck. In touching upon Polish-Finnish relations, the newspaper concludes that Poland, under the influence of the economic crisis, has been obliged to apply a number of regulations in the sphere of economic policy. In the opinion of the writer, time will annul these regulations to the advantage of both Poland and Finland.

The organ of the Patriotic League, *A Jan Suunta*, emphasizes the enormous work done by Poland lately in the field of

constitutional reconstruction. She possesses now, "a strong government and a new constitution based on creative, modern ideas. In the sphere of foreign politics, Poland has attained many victories, and has become one of the most important factors in Europe. Poland has not only entered into the Eastern Pact, but has succeeded in building up peaceful relations with both her neighbours. All these successes are due to Marshal Piłsudski and his co-worker, Minister Beck."

The Warsaw correspondent of *Havas* states that it cannot be denied that Minister Beck's visit to Finland is of great political importance concerning the Polish programme of the organized peace of Eastern Europe.

Polish Policy on the Baltic

The French, *Temps*, the *Echo de Paris*, and the *Journal des Débats* discuss Polish policy in the Baltic in connection with the visit of the Polish Foreign Minister to Finland. They consider that it is not only a question of extended economic relations, but also political combinations. The *Journal* writes that Poland, as an ally of France, is also interested in the Baltic not becoming a closed sea.

She Middle Man

The Kraków *Głos Narodowy* draws attention to the rise in the price of food articles, especially meat, fats, and bread, a rise in no wise justified by the rise in grain prices, since, on the contrary, rye is sold at 7-10 zlotys per hundred kilograms. Thus the peasant gets no advantage from the expensiveness of his goods on the market.

The *Głos* writes: "The town consumer who sees no justification for such a rise in prices asks why and how long we shall tolerate such obvious exploitation, why he has no advantage from the lowering of the grain and cattle prices and must pay so exorbitantly? Also the agriculturist will never drag himself out of the crisis that oppresses him if there continues to be the middleman who, swallows up, for his own profit, all the changes and fluctuations, and it is only he who gets all the advantages while the impoverished town consumer and the producer are pressed down into greater misery."

HOTEL DIRECTORY.

Poznań

CONTINENTAL
A Home Away From Home

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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 father. Stranek, who has been waiting for the other corner another gun near the bodies. Sally Shawer, newspaper correspondent, tries to find clues to prove her theory that Rich did not commit the murder.)

"It was Jay Hayden," Prentice said. "That's the source you generally credit when you tell the story, isn't it, Tom?"

"Tell it," Gilligan urged. "I haven't heard it."

"As a matter of fact, Senator Lewis tells the story on himself," Homer said, taking a preparatory gulp of highball. "He was to meet some folks for dinner at the Shoreham, and arrived late. So he stood in the doorway of the dining-room looking over the crowd, his pink whiskers neatly combed, his bangs frizzed, his evening clothes as immaculate as ever.

"So standing, a solitary woman came up and said: 'Show me to a table, please.' You see, she thought he was a head waiter. Never taking an eye, Jim Ham snatches up a napkin and ushers the dame to an unoccupied table, seats her gravely, grabs a menu and leans over the woman very solicitously. Everybody in the room caught on right away, of course.

"The duchess scanned the menu through her lorgnette and then said, with a world-weary air, 'Oh, I can't decide. What should I take?'"

"Were I not married, madam, I would suggest you take me," said Jim Ham, with a bow.

"Well," said Homer, taking advantage of general laughter to finish his highball, "the woman turned purple and demanded to see the manager. Jim Ham bows again, walks off, sends a waiter for the manager and joins his party, which had split. The woman demanded that the waiter with the whiskers be booted out. The manager, explained that it was all a hoax, set off by the woman's own mistake, you see, and told her who Lewis was. That didn't calm her in the least. She walked out, amid universal laughter."

"Next day a delegation from the British Embassy called on the State Department and demanded that Jim Ham commit suicide or something, because the woman happened to be the wife of the head of some British war mission or another. The Senator rallied around nobly, so that the lady he was sorry that he had mistaken him for a head waiter."

Gill and Ka, who hadn't heard the story, laughed longest. It made Gill happy to have Ka laugh with him.

"Yes," dived Homer. "You better surrender to Sally, Gill. I bet she'll be practically self-supporting."

"Which would be better, to have them marry just before election to cinch the sentimental woman's vote, or just as Congress opens?" Prentice asked with a laugh. "Maybe the wedding could be held right in the House chamber."

Gill stood up and dug his fists into his pockets.

"With Hunter Osborne taking the Press Herald's quartet in *The Man on the Flying Trapeze*, and Tom on chimed in."

"I thought I was among friends," he cried. "And I thought I was among allies. Listen, is there a Bible in the house?"

"A Bible?" Tom asked, looking around helplessly. "Wha—what in the world do you want with a Bible?"

"The wedding ceremony isn't in the Bible," Ka said. "You must read a prayer-book or something."

"A Bible, of course we have one. It's the Douay version, not the King James'," Mildred mentioned. "If that makes any difference."

"Maybe, if there is any difference," Gill said, thumbing the pages.

Tom and Homer peered over Gill's shoulder.

"What's that text about, Reverend?" asked Tom.

Gill fished into an inside pocket, drew forth the slit envelope and read:

"Be thou meek and have faith, for the illy in thy hand turneth thee. The hour of thy redemption is twenty-three, eighteen. Remember that the hour of thy redemption is of thine own making, but verily the uncircumcised shall join with the chosen of the Lord to proclaim thee. Isaiah forty-five, two."

"And so what?" Homer demanded. "Some person with a heart of gold and a head of mush is comforting the lad with Holy writ. Why, when I used to cover the news, I'd have said: 'The only doubt I have in my mind that the writer of this has a heart of gold and a head of mush,'" said Gilligan. "Is that the reassurance to reader and book and verse don't read like that at all, so far, anyhow."

"Proverbs twenty-three, eighteen, for instance, reads: 'Because thou shalt have hope in the latter end, and thy expectation shall not be taken away.'"

"Very beautifully read, Mr. Lightfoot," murmured Tom. "You have a nice ecclesiastical voice. I've heard Huey Long try to filibuster the Senate by reading the Bible and he doesn't do it nearly so well as you do."

"Thank you," Gilligan said, turning the pages. "And here is Isaiah forty-five, two. It will go before thee, and will humble the great ones of the earth: I will break in pieces the gates of brass, and will burst the bars of iron."

"All right," passed the texts, Homer said.

"Now read us the lesson. What's the significance of it?"

"I'm not at all sure," Gill answered. "I'll explain from the beginning. I heard Rich received a special-delivery letter and that it had been read. Now, by a curious coincidence, while the sheriff was telling me that, he kicked his waste-basket over to me to use as an ash tray. Why, when I used to cover the news, I'd have said: 'The only doubt I have in my mind that the writer of this has a heart of gold and a head of mush,'" said Gilligan. "Is that the reassurance to reader and book and verse don't read like that at all, so far, anyhow."

"Then, later in the day, it occurred to me maybe there was significance in the message, and now I'm off of it."

Prentice spoke up from the couch near the window, and her voice was low.

"Talk about the ancients with their skeletons at every feast! Must we be doomed forever and forever to have a murderer rich, his victims sitting with him 'im getting sick of it all. Here we were, happy—anyhow, contented. Our excitements were innocent ones, or reflected ones. I can't explain it just the way I feel it. A dream, maybe, or one was in a beautiful garden and suddenly finds the flow he turned into a terrible black thing with clashing fingers, and that one is ankle deep in blood. Hate Marshall Rich. I hope he is put to death and not too quickly."

There was silence after the speech. Prentice just sat there, after delivering it, her hands limp in her lap, her gaze level.

Mildred interrupted.

"You are right, oh, so right," she cried, her voice a little high pitched. "What right has anyone to—oh, that sounds silly, but I know how you feel, Prentice. I try not to think of it, try

to forget that a person I know has been murdered, that another person I knew killed her. I try to think of other things. I want to laugh, laugh, laugh—"

Tom strode across to the wife as her voice rose shrilly, broke into excited laughing.

"Snap out of it, Milly," he ordered. "You're losing your grip." Gilligan was also on his feet.

"I'm terribly sorry," he said. "Please forgive me, all of you. I'm an ungracious fool to be harping all the time on Marshall Rich."

Mildred caught her breath, smiled up at Lightfoot.

"It isn't please, don't you think that? Even when I'm alone it creeps up on me. I can be thinking about tomorrow's next order or the darning, and all of a sudden—snap!—just like a change of subject in a newsreel film, my mind will be on Gilligan with his Filipino reports for work at seven tomorrow, and he might as well be broken in on a stack of dishes. What about a Welsh rarebit?"

"You're lucky at that," Tom growled. "Suppose you really had seen her, as I did."

"I think we are all upset and overwrought," Gilligan soothed. "It's a natural reaction, and probably persons with less will power or less intelligence would have had hysterics at the outset."

"Let's play charades," Homer suggested, not brightly.

"Very well," his wife replied. "The first word will be 'good night,' and you and I will act it out."

"It's still early," Mildred protested. "Let's have a snack of something. My Filipino reports for work at seven tomorrow, and he might as well be broken in on a stack of dishes. What about a Welsh rarebit?"

"Some other time, really. You know I'd stay if I wanted to," Prentice replied. "Say pretty by-by, Homer."

And so Homer did, and the Huddlestons drove off, Prentice at the wheel, and the Collines and Gill and Ka turned back to the living-room, which immediately assumed that look all living-rooms do when guests leave.

Mildred set about straightening a rug here, extinguishing a smoldering cigarette there, and plumping up the cushions on the couch.

"I think I'll run along upstairs," she said. "Good night to you all, Coming, Ka?"

"In a minute," the sister answered, the first words she had spoken, barring a couple of good nights to the Huddlestons, for an hour.

"You've got to work tomorrow, Tom," Mildred called from the stairs.

"I swear she's getting afraid of the dark since that shooting," Tom said, pitching his voice almost to a whisper. "Funny how the two girls should have snapped like that at this late date."

"Tom and Ka sat in silent gloom at after Gilligan had finished. "You are beginning to see things, too," Gilligan asked. "Are you beginning to see things, too?"

"Sorry!" Ka shook her curls. "Not yet, anyhow. Say, will you read that letter over again, but with the Bible verses in proper order—read out, not read to me, just refer to it."

"That's just what I was going to do when the girls got fed up," Gilligan replied, unfolding the envelope which he had thrust as a bookmark into the Bible. "I'll read the illy in thy hand turneth thee, the hour of thy redemption is of thine own making, but verily the uncircumcised shall join with the chosen of the Lord to proclaim thee. I will go before thee, and will humble the great ones of the earth: I will break in pieces the gates of brass, and will burst the bars of iron."

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Monday breakfast was dished up to the Collines and guests at eight ten by José, small, deft, brown, alert, eternally smiling either out of indestructible good humor or pride in gold eye-teeth. That's all about José; he's still serving breakfast, lunch and dinner for Tom and Mildred, and the chicken "con arroz," Manila style, is something to make you angle for a Saturday dinner invitation out there.

"That's a fixture, so much that he's just 'José' when there's no company. Tom nearly tried him the third night when, after eating a new dish with puzzled gusto, the head of the House of Collins asked what it was, and José explained the food was for Tom and Mildred, and dried octopus. But that is all about José, now except that he can make perfect coffee, almost a lost art in this nation.

Coffee talk about murder mysteries! Every day, from once to three or four most times, comes through the tunnel of the American homes. Murdered by drowning, by boiling, by hanging.

Well, skip it. Tom went to his office with his clippings from the Washington, Baltimore, and New York Sunday papers. Ka went off to school. Mildred went out to plumb the Oriental depths of her new cook's mind, and Gill went to his suite in the new House Office Building, shocking his secretary to hysterical activity.

And Homer went to his office, and Prentice made out her laundry list.

Gill got his secretarial staff still more flurried by demanding the name, address and telephone number of a good but not fancy undertaker. Supplied with the essentials, he negotiated for the ultimate disposition of all that remained of Cactus Rich.

At midday Gill looked out of the window and saw it was raining, for exercise for the day. He called the Senate Capitol. United States senators have a tunnel to their office building, too, but being older, more precious and more important than the subway, they have a two-car monorail subway system in their burrow. Maybe, for the only private, free, public-owned subway in the world. That might be worth looking up for a Sunday column some time.

"Lady called when you were out. She said she'd call again," Gill's stenographer told him upon his return.

"The telephone rang. 'Maybe it's her again, Mr. Lightfoot—hello? Yes, he is here now. Just a minute.'"

"This is Sally. Tomorrow Rich is going to plead to the indictment. Want to run over with me and look in on it?"

"I don't see why, isn't it?"

"I don't see why, isn't it? It's a formality, of course. However, we might pick up a point or two."

"What time?"

"Two o'clock."

"I'll make a bargain with you. I've got to be chief mourner at a funeral tomorrow. Rich's wife's, you know. Help swell the audience, and I'll go over with you afterward. Eleven o'clock—"

He gave the address and hung up.

"Now you are gruesome. Never went to anything like that."

"The more reason to add to your experiences."

"I guess you're right. I'll be there."

Gill went out to find a taxi cab and had a taxicab. A Negro woman, crying flowers, went by her basket and Gill bought two dozen late yellow roses for half a dollar. He stopped the cab at the National Theater and bought four tickets for a pre-Broadway drama, two for the night, two for the next. He discovered he had left his roses in the cab, and walked in the rain to a florist, where he bought two dozen late yellow roses for two dollars and a half, and on second thought had an orchid corsage selected for the same price. Then he hailed another cab and had himself driven to the Collins' home.

"Hey, don't forget your package," said the driver, as Gill climbed.

Gill gave the flowers to Mildred. "I have two tickets for the show tonight and two for tomorrow night," he said. "I couldn't get four in a row for either night. You and Tom go tonight or tomorrow, whichever you choose. I suggest, if I may be so bold, tomorrow, because I want you both to come to Allen's funeral services. I'll ask Katherine to go with me tonight. So, if that's agreeable, give her the corsage for me, will you?"

Mildred was pleased, of course, and puzzled, too, Tom when he came home, thought was great to take in a show and decent of Gill to provide the tickets.

And Ka was pleased, when she came home, coolly, undemonstratively pleased. Her dinner ate and Gill taxicabbed off to the show. Tom offered the car, but parking a car in Washington, you know is a job which would have settled Hercules' hash, had that been seventh on his list. The very thought of it was enough to faze you. The Washington parking problem. They abandon their cars upon reaching a destination, and buy a new one for the trip home.

Ka and Gill went to the theater, and afterward to one or another of the hotel bars. They had a couple of drinks, a couple of champagne and a couple of dances, during which both performed creditably. Then they went home in the cab selected for them by the doorman, and Gill held Ka's hand, and she told him she had a good time. Anything but the Washington parking problem. They abandon their cars upon reaching a destination, and buy a new one for the trip home.

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(To be continued)

PARIS FASHIONS

Winter modes and materials

By Lucio Marion

Chanel and Marcel Rochas have been first among leading dress-makers to show their new winter fashions and such they are of opposite tendencies they agree in general outlines.

New materials at Chanel's include an unusually thick and supple woolen whose novel weave produces an effect of trellis with raised flower in self tone. A tweed shows the same flowery result in its clever mixture. A kind of tree bark in wool and a ribbed thin woolen are among plain colour materials for coats and tailored frocks.

Afternoon coats and frocks are made of supple velvet while heavy and stiff tulle appliqué and lamé muslin make evening frocks.

Rochas, who likes to make extensive use of black velvet for day clothes, hasticly assembles included among his new materials a very thick duvetyne almost like Teddy Bear, a fabric bouclé or shaggy woolen and in contrast to these a shiny thin black cloth for the daytime.

Painted tulle and tulle stiffened with ciré braid and lacquered thread are used for evening and also a thick tulle which keeps its pleats beautifully.

Skirts in both houses are extremely narrow and short, being about fourteen inches from the ground. They are straight at the back and almost imperceptibly flared at the front. Various effects are produced by panels cut across and by outseaming.

Chanel's principal idea this season is the choker-like asymmetry. She has a skirt fastened either straight down or diagonally on the left side. She shows this idea in a certain number of robes and manteaux of very untrammeled silhouette. One example is in black and white flowered tweed. It has on one side only a very smartly cut double pocket above a slanting row of buttons. A widely opened front shows a white ribbed woolen blouse. The straight collar is folded over and long fitting sleeves show the cuffs of the blouse. There is a black and white patent leather belt.

Marcel Rochas shows several ensembles made of thickly woven materials. Being less classical than Chanel in his association of colours, he has several effects which are made in parts of either contrasting colours or contrasting patterns. There may be a beige and green checked skirt and a green jacket with either back or front made of beige fabric. The belt like the revers and cuffs would be of a colour which is both brilliant in itself and strongly contrasting with the other colours of the dress. These very modern suits have no collar but a scarf of contrasting colour whose ends are hidden inside the decolleté.

In this house the waist is closely indicated and the fastening of the dress goes high up under the arm and descends below the waist in order to give the required tight-fitting effect.

Brittany has inspired Marcel Rochas in the extensive use of black velvet already indicated in trimmings. The same inspiration guided the making of several coats which all have backs of black velvet while the fronts are of black cloth. Black velvet frocks have short coats of dead white cloth trimmed with flat collars of black velvet.

Evening frocks at Chanel's are made of heavy lace in bright colours. They have full skirts from below the hips, wide V-shaped decolletés at the back and smaller heart-shaped ones in front. A very novel asymmetric

PREHISTORIC VILLAGE UNearthED IN POLAND

A farmer digging peat near Lake Biskupin in Poznań came upon something that, to his surprise, looked like a handwoven beam. Upon notifying the University of Poznań of his finding, the well-known Polish archaeologist, Professor J. Kotzowski began preliminary excavations which have proved to be of great value. The Expedition of the University of Poznań has already unearthed some seven wooden buildings in a relatively good state of preservation, except for the superstructure, and all indications point toward their being houses of an Old-Slavic village dating from between 700 and 400 B. C.

The arrangement and construction of the buildings suggest their having been built with an eye for strategic defence: rectangular in shape and fairly large, the largest being 10 x 7 metres, they stand in rows end to end on heavy piles driven down into the swamp, and have the remnants of a wall between them. A log consisting of large log bins filled with earth, and in spots, of heavy piles driven slantingly into the water of what was then the lake, served as protection both from huge waves and from marauders approaching from this side.

Besides, a great number of articles of daily use, such as clay pots, hoes, hammers, bronze ornaments, and wheels, show that these people knew something of potting and casting in metal, as well as of culture.

Means of communication with the prehistoric village are quite easy. Automobiles from Gniezno or Bydgoszcz travel several times daily to the village of Gąsawa, a pleasant half hour's walk along a picturesque country road from the excavations.

The trade balance figures for July have been released, and show a favourable balance of over three million zlotys. Due to seasonal fluctuations, exports of bacon, butter, etc. have decreased, but timber products show a healthy increase in export tendency.

Gdynia at present, has a population of 75 thousand, of which, 68 thousand are permanent residents. In 1931, the population was 25,500 in 1932, 39,000, in 1933, 49,000, and in 1934, 56,000. This rapid increase in population has already out-dated the plan for the building of the city, and Government engineers are now making plans for a future population of over two hundred thousand.

fashion is shown in a dress of brown degraded muslin lamé with silver stripes and gold dots. By exceedingly skillful elaboration a geometrical pattern of the lamé seems to have been made to turn and twist and sometimes disappear in order to fit closely to the body without showing any trace of seaming. A more severe evening frock made of black velvet has a three-quarter length seal cape lined with the same black velvet and cut on slanting lines which make it longer at the back than in front. This cape can be worn on any other frock but at Marcel Rochas I saw fur coats made so much to match frocks that they absolutely must accompany them. A green frock had a grey squirrel cape split in front to show bands of red woolen and black seal coat had a yoke of the same bright blue woolen of which the frock was made.

"AM CONTENT"

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

plaster walls, its deep chairs in apricot velour. Fresh flowers upon the carved black oak refectory table and upon the antique grand piano. Soft rugs covered the shining floor. Outside the row of arched windows the Palace gardens drowsed in the sun.

"I have accepted life gladly and freely," she continued, "My own has been very complete as a woman. I have loved and been loved. I have been passionately a mother. I have known tragedy, agony of spirit, but each sorrow brings one further along the road."

"Have you found happiness, Your Majesty?"

"Happiness?" The tapering hands with the small veins tracing their tell-tale lines clasped in her lap. "Each of us starts out with an ideal of happiness. We think we shall find it in a certain form. We don't. But we discover in the end that happiness is doing with all our might the things that have to be done along the way."

"I am content with my life," she said, "for as a queen it was in my power to be of much use in the world. And yet royalty is not an easy yoke. You must have patience. You cannot show when you are bored. You have to go to ceremonies of state regardless of how you feel. You are one eternal sacrifice. Your friends are torn away from you, through jealousy or circumstance. Unfair prejudice wounds you. You are misjudged, disliked. But I have a good conscience," she added, "and peace of mind is a marvellous thing."

"I think religion is too much misunderstood," she declared. "There is too much bickering among sects. Religion is a bigger thing than hair-splitting denominations would make it. I believe in the universal mind. I think I live more or less by the Christian Science creed, with perfect goodwill towards people. But it is not a belief I acquired or took up as a study. It was born in me."

"I, myself," she continued frankly, "have never actually had to turn to anything. I have found all I needed within myself."

"About a future life?" her slender fingers fondled the rose at her breast. "Instinctively I believe we shall not be blotted out. I am not afraid of dying, although naturally I do not want to die. I want to see my grandchildren grow up to walk among my roses."

Asked if she opposed her daughter Elisabeth's recent divorce from ex-King of Greece, she replied:

"I have never interfered in my children's affairs. Part of my creed is never to encroach upon others and make life for them intolerable. I have learned that one of the most important things is privacy — privacy of mind as well as in a physical sense. And yet as we grow older our lives become inescapably bound up with others — their loves, their trials, their honour."

Her Majesty sighed. "How difficult it is to get near those people one loves! It is hard for mothers. The young want to go on and break their heads, and we cannot do much with them because of that fear of trespassing."

"At sixty, I find life less rapturous, but more serene. Growing old, I prepare my heart for a gracious acceptance of age as a most honoured guest."

To let two rooms, study, bedroom, bathroom, well furnished, self-contained in a private Villa. Telephone 0-02-30 — from 8-5 p.m.

SEES BALKAN CATASTROPHE IN HAPSBURG RESTORATION

By Oscar Jaszi

The author of this article, a Hungarian by birth, has had lifelong contact with the racial problems of the Danubian countries. As a minister in the cabinet of Count Michael Karolyi he tried to rebuild, in 1918-19, Hungary as a federation of the various nationalities. After the collapse of the democratic republic he became an emigrant and has been for ten years professor of political science at Oberlin College. He recently revisited the Danubian countries with the help of the Social Science Research Council.

The recent Austrian law allowing the return of the Hapsburgs and restoring a great part of their confiscated property opens the door for the restoration of the imperial house.

The heir to the throne, the young Archduke Otto, is under the guidance of his Jesuit teachers and of his ambitious mother, Zita, the widow of the last emperor, who can mobilize her influential Bourbon connections in the interest of their claims.

The Fascist counter-revolution of February, 1934, crushed the strong Marxist party, backed by 40 per cent of the electorate in the country and 60 per cent in Vienna, and has driven the proletariat into underground channels. The unstable equilibrium of the small mountainous country, with its highly developed industry without markets and its intellectuals without jobs, became even more precarious than it was in the republic, when the socialists fought the agrarians and the clericals.

As long as a well-disciplined socialist party existed, the foreign policy of the state was for the complete independence of the country, which meant the repudiation of the Hapsburgs, of the Anschluss with Hitler Germany and of the suzerainty of Mussolini.

With the new "Federal Corporative state," which became a triumvirate of three rival private army leaders representing three different, though somewhat vague and hidden, tendencies, there has been continuous intrigue in foreign relations.

Chancellor Dollfuss, though an admirer of Mussolini, continued the Hapsburg clerical, bureaucratic tendencies. Prince Starbemberg, the feudal aristocrat, though verbally loyal to the dynasty, was regarded more and more as a henchman of Mussolini, whereas Major Fey, the typical career officer, though also a "loyal Hapsburgist," developed certain secret tendencies which exploded at the time of the assassination of Dollfuss.

New Chancellor

The new chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, has become the most powerful personality, backed by his private army, the Ostmärkische Sturmsharen, and by all the influential elements of the former State, the high bureaucracy, the regular army, the Roman Catholic clergy, and a part of the peasantry which remained loyal to the imperial family. It is, however, an open secret that his leadership is not agreeable to Prince Starbemberg, who controls the strongest of the private armies, the Heimwehr.

And when recently a mysterious auto accident killed Dr. Schuschnigg's wife and injured the Chancellor, it was generally expected that the Prince, who returned immediately from Italy, would assume a dictatorship. Yet, it seems that the Hapsburg forces were sufficiently strong to frustrate this endeavour and to keep the Chancellor in power.

But the position of the Chancellor and of the imperial house is precarious. Almost the entire middle class and a considerable part of the peasantry is Nazi,

whereas the proletariat, though hating the Nazis, has no reason to defend the present regime against them, because social democracy was as ruthlessly extirpated in Austria as it was in Germany. Between the abyss of Hitlerism and that of a smoldering social revolution, the present rulers feel that the only symbol which could maintain this tottering state would be the time-old prestige of the Hapsburgs, sanctified by the benediction of the Pope.

The allegiance of the peasantry and a part of the middle class could perhaps be regained by the restoration, and the large Jewish bourgeoisie would regard the return of the Hapsburgs as the last bulwark against Nazi anti-Semitism.

While all political liberty muzzled, there is no power in Austria which could hinder the restoration of the Hapsburgs. But there are very strong international forces which make it improbable, or, if attempted the source of grave conflict. Even if England and France could be won for the new combination; even if Italy, under the menace of Hitler, and the ardent persuasion of the Pope, would forget her old rivalries with the Hapsburgs; even then, the difficulties would remain formidable.

Never Tolerate

Germany will never tolerate the Hapsburgs, because their restoration would reinforce the wedge between Germany and Austria.

In the second place, in spite of the powerful feudal aristocracy in Hungary, which owns its estates to the gifts of the Hapsburgs, the present rulers of the state, Admiral Horthy and General Gombos, would fight a Hapsburg restoration to the limit. Not only because it would put an end to their present dictatorship, but because these two leaders, under the pressure of the Little Entente, drove out by armed force the former king when he suddenly reappeared in the country in October, 1921.

But the most serious obstacle against a restoration lies in the Little Entente. However solemn may be the promises of young Otto that he never would extend his domination beyond the Austrian territory, Prague, Belgrade and Bucharest know very well that his new intrigues would begin immediately for the conquest of certain territories now belonging to Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania.

It is therefore quite understandable that all the countries of the Little Entente have declared categorically that restoration would mean a *causis belli*.

At least for Rumania and Jugoslavia, the unification of Austria with Germany would be far more acceptable than the restoration of the Hapsburgs. General Goering, travelling in the Balkans, tried to assure these countries that Germany regards their national independence not only as an irrevocable fact but as a development quite in accord with the plans of the Third Reich.

The case for Czechoslovakia, with its large German minority of three and a half millions, is different. But even for this state, a Hapsburg experiment is almost as dangerous as the Anschluss, because it would not solve the Austrian problem and would make German nationalism more acute.

Yet, in history, irrational often occur and therefore nobody can say that a Hapsburg restoration is impossible.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE

TIMBER INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 1 col. 2)

Cinema Programme

Grid for crossword puzzle with numbers 1-60.

HORIZONTAL

- 1-At a distance
2-Platfom
3-To raise with lever
...
67-Shelter

VERTICAL

- 1-Fuss
2-Ornamented elaborately
3-Article
...
66-French article

best turpentine, apart from resin. There are also factories for dry distillation of hardwood, production of seeds, etc.

For several years, the production has been standardized on the basis of the six class system employed in Sweden and Finland.

The success of the State controlled forests has been, however, conflicting at times with the interests of the private producers, particularly, in so far as domestic markets are concerned.

A. B.

The modernization of the Bruhi Palace, at present occupied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has almost been completed, and, within a short time, that section on Wierzbowa Street will be remodeled.

President Mościcki will return from his summer vacation on or about August 20.

Drought, lasting in some cases since May, has been rapidly ruining the crops in the Poznań area. In some districts, all wells, even to the depth of 70 metres, have dried up, and sugar beets and potatoes are dying in the fields.

According to statistics for the first seven months of 1935, the turnover of the Compensation Society is over 21 million zlotys in the import division, and nearly 39 million zlotys in the export section.

Advertisements Classified

To let two sunny and comfortable rooms, separate bath, near Plac Zwaziela. Telephone 825-18.

Cinema Programme table with columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, Comment.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

We continue the list of words related through sound or meaning, prospective-looking to the future

- perspective—the art of drawing so as to give the impression of distance
punctual—up to time
punctilious—precise
queue—line of people
cue—rod used in billiards
quiet—silent
quite—completely
receipt—written acknowledgment for something received
recipe—direction for making up medicines, dishes
reign—rule of a monarch
rain—water from the clouds
rein—part of the harness of a horse
right—correct
write—to put down in letters
wright—workman

sail—part of a ship, to travel by water
sealing—fastening with wax ceiling—inside roof of room
secret—something concealed
secrete—to conceal
sensible—guided by reason
sensitive—having power of perceiving
site—position
sight—power of seeing
Below is next week's Polish passage for translation:

Następnego dnia ruszamy pierwsi. Godzinę później, przy bardzo pięknej pogodzie nast dwaj zuchowcy mijają nas w całym pedzie. Młodszy, szalenie śmieszny chłopak, zaczął wykrzykiwać po całej drodze jakiegoś przedziwnego harce. Pomimo dość silnego wianwa przeskakiwał z dziobu na rufę i z powrotem, okropnie wykrzykiując się w naszą stronę. Nie chcąc pozostać mu dłużnym, wywiesiliśmy mu na salungu na pogonianie zamiast flagi sygnałowe, stare spodnie. Gdy to ujrzał, zaczął tak szaleć z radością, że ledwie nie wpadł do wody, aż zniecierpliwiony jego kolega ściągnął go za nogę do kajuty.

Wiezorem staliśmy w Alpena ale przyjął ci swich tam

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

Fishermen on these lakes long ago disrearded sails and now work only with motor launches and very powerful ones at that because of unexpected storms that are very violent here. They resort to the following tactics: from the looks of the sky they know more or less what to expect within an hour — they leave port and throw their nets. In case of an approaching storm their high-speed boats make for port from 30-40 km. an hour make for

Answer to last week's puzzle

Grid for crossword puzzle answer with letters.

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

THE SHUT-OUT PLAY

The word "hold-up" to those of us familiar with the literature of the West of a generation ago, or for that matter modern life in some of the great cities of today, suggests a bandit with a gun in his hand and the corollary, "Your money or your life." Bridge writers and players, notoriously careless and inexact in their terminology, use the word to describe a play which has nothing whatever in common with the methods of Jesse James or other bandits of more recent days.

In Bridge, to hold up is merely to retain a stopper in an adverse suit until such time as the partner of the leader has no more of it, so that he will be unable to return it if the lead is surrendered to him. A more correct name than "hold-up" is "shut-out," but, after all, life in the world of Bridge is so short to change certain accepted misnomers.

CUTTING OFF COMMUNICATION

In the hand below, South must "hold up" to make his contract.

North, Dealer
North and South vulnerable
K 10
A 3
8 4 4
A J 10 6 5 2

Q 8 5 3
9 7 6
A 10 6 5 2
8
N E
W S
A 7 6
K 8 4
K 3
Q 9 4

The bidding: (Figure after bid refers to number of explanatory paragraph):

North East South West
1 NT Pass 2 NT (1) Pass
3 NT Pass Pass Pass

1—South's hand is, of course, too strong to respond with one notrump only.

The Play

West's opening lead was the diamond 5, upon which the 4 was played from dummy, and East played the Queen.

What card should South now play, and why? The first impulse, no doubt, is to play the King and then hope that a second trick may later be won in the suit with the Jack. Such reasoning, however, is basically fallacious. The establishment of the club suit is essential to the making of the contract, and if East holds the club King, he will be able to lead through the diamond Jack and establish the entire suit for his partner, thus defeating the contract.

South, therefore, should play the 3, not the King, and now, regardless of the location of the club King, the contract is safe. The line of communication between the two defending hands is cut by South's "intercepting" or "shut-out" play.

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