

THE MARSHAL'S HEART IN ITS LAST RESTING PLACE

From our special correspondent

Wilno, May 12th

For the last few days Wilno has been humming with prepar-ations for to-day's ceremony. At Rossa, in the soldlers graveyard, surrounded by the bodies of those who died in the fighting around Wilno will rest the body of the beloved Mother of the Marshal and at her feet will he his heart, in accordance with his dying recover request.

since last Sunday Wilno, a quiet border town, has been the scene of unusual activity. From all parts of Poland there have been pouring in train loads of delegations, officers, soldiers, workmen, peasants, even from the smallest villages, with the sole desire of paying a last bonour to the Mother and to the beart of her noble Son.

The town has been decorated in the colours of the Virtuti Militari and the Cross of Indepen-dence. In the main streets, through dence. In the main streets, through which the cortege is to pass, at intervals of a few yards, have been erected high masts from which the colours of the bighest military honours of Poland have been suspended. At dusk from the cemetery at Rossa, searchl-ights threw bands of light on the sky recalling the colours of the decorations.

A sleepless town

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In the streets through which the procession was shortly to pass, the utmost order and decorum reigned.

At the same time on the green At the same time on the green bills facing the cemetery the children of Wilno were gathered as was also a delegation of mothers who had lost their sons in action. Lower down there were places reserved for the Polish and foreign press.

The Rossa cemetry was dres-sed up in its best; on the grave of every soldier had been placed



THE FALL OF HAILE SELASSIE — BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY WESTERN CIVILISATION AT STAKE.

Mr. Wickham Steed, the former Editor of the London "Times", a publicist of international repute, has written the following article for the Warsaw Weekly and the N.A. N.A.

Mr. Anthony Eden, the young British Foreign Secretary, said on Saturday, May 2, that nobody could possibly envy him his job. With this remark everybody agrees, but he said also in a public speech on that evening; that in the Italo - Abyssinian conflict Great Britain had sought fully to play her part according to her obligations under the League Covenant and 'so far as we have done this, we have nothing to reproach ourselves with, nothing to apologise for." With this second assertion, many Britons, perhaps most of them, will not be able to agree.

Uppermost in the mind of the country, even if British people do not say so, are feelings of shame and anger. These feelings may not find full expression immediately, but the Government could not make a bigger mistake than to ignore them and to say complacently, "We have nothing to apologise for." The collapse of the Abyssinian resistance confronts the British nation with the gravest decisions it has had to face since July 1914. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Samuel Hoare and other Ministers have proclaimed during the past few years that their foreign policy

was founded solely on the League of Nations. If these assertions are altogether true — which is hard to prove — the present discredit of the League as an instrument of collective security the Government to say now or what Brilish Foreign policy bene. At the Government has the solution of the reproach of having built its policy on sand; the worst it has merited impeachment for having staked honour of the British name on a (Continued on page 3, col. 3)

a bunch of red and white flowers, in the centre was the mausoleum canopied with red material on which was embroidered a large white eagle. Shortly after eleven thirty from afar was heard the first roll of the drums, and the-re arrived the first detachments of troops in full battle array, followed by standards of all Polish regiments with their guards of banour, and again a sinnous line of troops. Then came the wreaths carried by soldiers. Now the serpentine changed its colour from the khaki of the military to the black brown and white of priests and monks. Following them appeared the scatlet bier on which, in a silver urn, lay the perferent of the Marshal, horn by re-presentatives of the Willo district. The crowds gathered at Rossa stood up and remained motionless in their deep feeling. On a gun arriage drawn by six two see hap of the Marshals Motre. Behind the coffin containing the ashes of the Marshals two daugh-ers, of the Cabinet and the bightst representatives of the Wing

Sealing of the crypt

After a short religious cere-mony the coffin was deposited in the crypt, after which the Marshal's widow took the silver urn containing the heart and passed it to her daughter to place it at the feet of the Mother, a simple gesture by which the Daughter has returned the heart of the Son to the Mother

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Polish Viewpoint On The Future Of The League Of Nations General Rydz-Śmigły LONDON LETTER P. I. P. Communiqué

By Gregory MacDonald

week which began with the A week which began with the flight of the Negus, and ended with the proclamation of the King of Italy as Emperor of Abyssinia, was a week of general controversy on foreign affairs. No definite line of policy emer-ges. The League of Nations Union, its ruling passion stronger in defeat, wants even more drastic cardions impaced more that defent, wants even more drastic sanctions imposed upon Italy, Mr. J. L. Garvin, whose consis-tent opposition to the Geneva policy makes him a figure of some importance, arges a const-ructive League of Conciliation, for he rightly says that "The contiguous positions of Abyssinia and Egypt henceforth mean that the relations between Britain and Italy must be either the best or the worst. There is no middle way." On two points Britain's policy

They what is the chart of the work of the work. There is no middle way." On two points Britain's policy is clear. One is that she will work upon the enlargement of ber fighting forces with considerable determination, and for that no realist will blame her. The other is that she will work for some form of reconstituted League through which to influence international policies. What is not so clear is the answer to the question whether the immediate future is going to see a general pacification of European affairs or a continuance of the state of tension. It is only certain that forces beyond the control of Government want a continuance of tension. Speculators in armament shares were disturbed when the Hiller Memorandum gave a suddlen hope of pacification; and although the recent slump on the New York Slock Exchange has been elevated into a mystery, one revealing aspect of it was that the major declines took place in the so-called "war stocks" - Du Pont, U. S. Steel, and the rest.

and the rest. For the moment, and perhaps finally, Abyssinia is not what matters. Far more important, as people are beginning to see, are the diplomatic exchanges with Germany and the effects of the French elections upon both the franc and the future policy tofranc and the future policy to-wards Germany and Italy. The fate wards Germany and Italy. The fate of the franc is a matter which affects London very closely as the centre and captain of the sterling area. Financial interests, long anxious for the dissolution of the gold bloc, are watching keenly the French gold panic, and the papers are full of the fact that the "small man" in France is rushing for safety to gold or sterling. But the develo-pment cannot be viewed altoge-ther with satisfaction. The dis-solution of the gold bloc does not France is rushing for safety to gold or sterling. But the develo-pment cannot be viewed altoge-ther with satisfaction. The dis-solution of the gold bloc does not now mean that all the European nations will be swept together into a universal sterling area, for monetary defence is develop-ing into a fine art. Again, while devaluation of the franc would have been followed some time ago by a sharp rise in the sterl-ing price of gold, the general rise in commodity prices now means that a devalued pound would still have great difficulties in the export trade, especially as Europe would be buying and seeling more in work machines. Finally, if the London price of gold is raised, will Washington take some counter-measure? take some counter-measure? Pre-sident Roosevelt has great pow-ers. Not only can he devalue or revalue, but also he can with-draw from gold buying altoget-her, following the policy which he adopted with silver. In that case the London market would case the London market would either have to buy all the gold on offer at the high price, put-ting out huge quantaties of sterling and restoring world markets for the purpose, or else London would have to drop the price price.

On the political plan recent events suggest new developments

Until recently all sessions of the League of Nations, even those at which very important questions were discussed, were confined to a purely formal treatment of the subject either treatment of the subject either to mark it with the Geneva stamp, or to legalise pacts and convention, the majority of which had been arrived at without the participations of the League. It would have been in vain to look for discussions on questions of principle, these being most care-fully avoided, even in the course of the most secret sessions.

However, for some years the Geneva line of thought has been Geneval line of thought has been undergoing certain modifications marked divergencies between the conventions of the League and the essential problems facing Europe in particular and the world in general. The conventions and the pro-cedure of the League have proved, in practice, to be completely ineffective, in respect of the gravity of problems put before it. The Italian-Abyssinian conflict and the recent remilitarisation

and the recent remilitarisation of the Rhineland were questions neither of which could be dealt with by the procedure of Geneva.

These events have hastened the process in question. This is why at the London session the gene-ral impression was that that seriorai impression was that that serio-us political negotiations on a large scale would be entered into; ne-gotiations which would not be the result of the more or less the result of the more or less completed schemes made in certain diplomatic chanceries, but which would touch vital events and the actual play of opposed forces. The bankruptcy of Locarno, the fact of the linking of Euro-pean politics to the rivalry of, the powers in Africa; these were constitue of such importance. the powers in Africa; these were questions of such importance that even the attempt to resolve them within the framework of the League, thrust before the hierarchy of Geneva all those umpleasant problems which have been accumulating for years. In this situation there was no pos-chilling of excelding a sorious sibility of avoiding a serious discussion on the reform of the

sit with folded hands awato sit with folded nands awa-iting the passing of an even worse period, and without trying to change the organisation and methods of work of an Interna-

tional Institution, this might perhaps have been of some use, although it must be admitted that the idea of adjourning the consi-deration of difficult questions in the hope that they will eventually solve themselves, has been exploited by Geneva to a point of satiety. On the other hand it was to be feared that this manner of attending to the attending to things would only result in removing all signification from the meetings of the League, as an ever increasing number of states would simply cease to he interested in its sessions.

It must be agreed that the problem of Geneva is actually an open question in the eyes of all the responsible political leaders

open question in the eyes of all the responsible political leaders of Earope. Will the league be reformed two will this questions be left intoached? If reform is decided upon, in which direction will it go? As long as there is no any international action on a large scale will be prevente. In necent years there have be-en put forward a whole series of projects and plans which, al-though they were in principle widely separated from the Pact were always attached to it by the sacred formula, "within the framework of the League", or "oonliming to articles so and so of the Pact." The question is what formula

so of the Pact." The question is what formula to adopt and how to coordinate the new conventions with the Pact, if this should be modified; at a time which nobody knows what will be its future framework or the value of its articles. For example there is a lot of discus-sion about projects forseeing fresh regional pacts. One of the first-the Rhineland Pact-has already been wrecked in its original form and endeavours are being made to replace it by another one. In these conditions when a na-

In these conditions when a na-tion desires to engage in "Pour-parlers" of any kind on the si-tuation or the possibility of a regional pact it will have to ask what rights will be retained in the thure by the League, and on the other hand, what problems might be resolved in the framework of a given region. The attitude of Poland in respect in the framework of a given region. The attitude of Poland in respect to all these questions should first of all be defined in relation to the methods of international cooperation. Not only the nature but also the future of an Inter-national Institution is of vital

national Institution is of vital interest to us. In the past Poland has always found that the majority of her vital interests have not been set-tled in Geneva. Neither the qu-estions of Polish-Sovie nor these of Polish-German relationships uncer columed there. were solved there

were solved there. In respect of Polish relations with Lithuania the League has shown itself completely power-less. This is why she can view the whole of the problem with a calm and objective regard, and have no fear of accusations of be-ine guided to the occusations of be-ine guided to the occusations of being guided by her own particular interests. It is the effective progress of International cooperation which interests Poland in the highest degree.

The highest degree. One learns by experience and sometimes even unpleasantly that it is the real tenor of problems which has the decisive effect in International relation-ships and not the text and the procedure. Ia the present Euro-pean situation, one might even say in the world, it is difficult not to realise that complete confusion reigns in International relationships, and that to make relationships, and that to make assumptions as to the final path of the League, would be premature.

assumptions as to the final path of the League, would be premature. It is possible that after the political holidays, when the London exchange of opinions is continued, two diametrically opposed paths will present themselves, the first tending to maintain the League as a periodical International Confe-rence, of a consultative nature— that other tending by the increase of the duties of the member takes to give to the League the character of a super state which that conception was not for-eign to the ideas of the founders. The first — the London phase already shown that of all the conceptions of the League, that of using it as the exclusive instrument for the policy of certain large powers would defi-nitley be he least popular. It is therefore to be hoped that this system will not be continued, although recent exper-rience does not offer any guar-ato be employed in the future.

Katowice. Besides the usual celebrations on the 3-rd of May, which is Poland's National Hol-iday, there were special festivitiday, there were special festivi-ies in Katowice, on the occasion of the 15-th anniversary of the Silesian Insurrection. 15 years ago the Silesian miners have risen against Germany and the attribution of a major part of High Silesia to Poland by the Supreme Council of the Allies was in no small nurt due to thet

nigh Shesha to Forand by the Supreme Council of the Allies was in no small part due to their armed effort. General of the Army, spoke in Katowice to the former insurgents. Speaking of their flight for fre-edom, he said "Insurgents! To-day Poland does not sak you to fight. There is no need for it now. But even so, although we do not want war and we only wish to live in peace and keep what is ours, we must remember that we should be strong, so that a war against us might be dang-erous and hard."

erous and hard." "We also know that the tem-perature of friendship or hostility in international life is closely dependent on the strength of the State which is their object. We should be a strong and powerful nation. We must make up for everything that has been negle-eted during the long wars of cted during the long years foreign occupation." "Is it possible?"

Answering this question, Gen. Rydz-Smigly reminded his aud-ience that before the war the restoration of Poland to independrestoration or Foland to independ-ence was regarded by many as an absolute impossibility. Yet it was accomplished. This fact proves that Poland may be som-etimes capable of greater efforts than might be expected by the onlookers

than much wood on lookers. Then the speaker continued to desribe the way in which Poland can become a powerful State.: We wish to follow the road chosen by ourselves, and no foreigner can offer to us his chosen by ourselves, and no foreigner can offer to us his recipe of happiness, for we know that it would be a recipe for his own happiness and not ours; it could only have his welfare for its aim, while our sim is the welfare of our country."

(A, T, E)

The Effects of the Cur-rency Control Decree in Poland.

in British political affairs. An identity between the policies of the Government and of the Opposition has been most marked ever since the Abyssinan cloud appeared in the sky. Even now, the criticism of the Opposition against the National Government is simply that it did not carry out foreibly enough the Geneva policy upon which both were agreed. The recent visit of Major Attlee, leader of the Opposition, to M. Blum most certainly meant a friently inter-change of views on European affairs, and those views are known to be in agreement. Both want a sanctionist League of collec-Nations policy, or one of collec-tive security, directed especially against the nationalistic dictator-ships of Germany and Italy.

At the same time a definite movement of revolt against the cabinet showed itself in the House of Commons. The most belligerent critic was Mr. Churhelligerent critic was Mr. Chur-chill, whose attack upon Mr. Baldwin was of a measured ferocity. Mr. Baldwin did not reply, but Mr. Churchill follow-ed up the attack with a second speech. This famons politician and statesman is remembered for the decisive part he took in preparing his country for the Great War, so that his warnings to-day against German re-armament carry great weight. The possibility is Mr. Churchill will yet be swept into office on the tide of conservative revolt, and if so his policy will be essenti-ally the same as that of Major Attlee with perhame loss of ally the same as that of Major Attlee, with perhaps less atress upon the League of Nations. In effect it will be directed against 'Italy in the Mediterranean and against Germany on the Rhine, in association with Mr. Blum's France supported by Russia. If this situation does develop we shall be back in a period of grave crisis, with the enrichment of Germany the order of the day. Much, therefore, devends upon

Much, therefore, depends upon the negotiations between Mr. Eden and the German Chancellor: Eden and the German Chancellor: and if peace to be the outcome it will be spontaneously welcom-ed by the people of the world, not least by the people of Great Britain. At the moment the initiative is back in the hands of Herr Hilter, who has formed the habit of speaking directly to the peoples, as in financial and economic affairs the initiative is in the hands of president Roosevelt. Great Britain's fature policy may depend very much on the economic memorandum promised by Berlin in addition to the by Berlin in addition to the political memorandum, for the people of Great Britain have no desire to join the Franco-Soviet

policy of enrichment under auspices of communism if every likelihood exisists of general pacification on new principles of international order.

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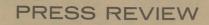
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Warsaw, The decree on cur-rency control was received by the public with satisfaction, as the export of funds abroad has naturally been the work of a relatively small group of people, for the average saver or capita-list on a small scale would never think of sending his money abroad. A campaign in the press has caused a wide indignation and disapproval of the activities of the speculators, undermining the stability of the zloty. Its ef-fect on foreign travel and tourism has also been such that it can affect only the richer classes of the population, for the middle classes have travelled little ab-road in recent years owing to high passport fees. The immediate all the Polish accurities quoted by the Warsaw Stock Exchange, es-pecially of Government Loans. They were sought by those who had purchased foreign currencies and could see no use for them, since their export was forbidden

and could see no use for them, since their export was forbidden. A fact which had greatly con-tributed to the restoration of complete calm in the financial world, was the steadiness of the vorta, was the steadness of the zloty on all the Exchanges of Europe, where it had registered no fall in spite of the currency control decree. (A. T. E.)

Speaks at Katowice

THE WARSAW WEEKLY, 15, MAY 1936



Concering the resignation of the President of the Bank Polski, Adam Koc, Czas writes that for a number of years Col. Koc has been the leader of Polish mone-tary policy and has always follo-wed a decided line which he kept with iron consistency. Thereby and also thanks to the merits of the character he has earned and also thanks to the merits of his character he has earned aniversal respect at home and abroad. "In view of this fact his resignation from the post occupied by him must be consi-dered a serious loss for our economic policy and we can only express the hope that the line which he represented will not be subjected to change". *Gazate Polishs* had a low and the

subjected to change". *Gazeta Polska* had a long article by the editor Col. Matuzewski, on the significance of the new exchange regulations. His opinion is that the issue of the exchange decree will not at essentially on the course of economic processes but will only diminish the speed with which they are revealed. As to their aim, Col. Matuszewski As to their aim, Col, Matuzzewski considers that the government has clearly defined that it is in order to maintain the present currency of the zloty. This main-tenance of the present parily is highly important he writes but demands unusual steadfastness, consistency, hardness and chara-cter. In order that there should he an ecompic improvement im cter. In order that there should be an economic improvement in Poland there must be he writes-at least; "1) the equalisation of the level of prices in Poland with the world level. 2) equalisation within the country: of the prices in agriculture and industry also of public burdens in rela-tion to the national income. tion to the national income. 3) These objects must be realised whether there exist exchange regulations or not. The lessening of the tempo of capital turnoverand this is reached by the exchange regulations - does not alter their final result. The same processes which are revealed quickly by the free turnover of capital may show themselves slower through limitation of its freedom. This is much - but it is

freedom. This is much - but it is all. The final result would appear later but it will be the same". Karler Polski criticises theattitude taken up by Col. Matu-szewski which it says is in otherwords the recommendation ofdeflation. It writes: - "Puttingaside the effectiveness of such aread three are but for a nearlyroad there are but few people who believe in its reality. Deflation re-awakened seems an eventuality that is highly improbable. It would be a way of dangerous valuta experiments in conspicous contradiction with the principle of stability of the valuta, which principle is still the chief postu-tate of the policy of the present cabinet." The way suggested by the Kurjer, the nearest to the present line of economic policy, is a decided and consistent creation of conditions favourable for the reanimation of business creation of conditions favourable for the reanimation of business by a spontaneous inflow of new capital and initiative. It sees in the always more distinct stabili-sation of the budget balance and a certain re-awakening in some branches of currency favourable signs for the conduct of such a policy". A helpful factor is the limitation of foreign bill exchange which creates an obstacle for limitation of foreign bill exchange which creates an obstacle for hoarding, increasing the chances of directing capital towards na-tional economy". At the same time it is specially desirable to watch over the limitations of foreign bills and goods that they changed in the contrast in the first should not, contrary to intentions, cripple the first promises of

cripple the first promises of economic improvement. *Robotnik* discussing the mani-festations of the 1st. May affirms that only in Warsaw the Jaws and Polish working people did not march together but that el-sewhere in the country "there were no signs of an imitation

of Hitlerism. It was an individual examination of the Polish wor-king class, peasant and employee and man in the street which revealed in this way not only understanding of the fraternity of peoples but a deep state instinct.

instinct. Karjer Warszawski writing of the celebration in Wilno of in-terring Marshall Piłsudski's heart in the grave of his Mother says "Although he lived 51 years af-ter her death, heretained a lively remembrance of her and one full of actoritic and remarken In it. of affection and reverence. In ti-mes full of cares, difficulties and responsibilities he turned to the thought of his Mother." The rethought of his Mother. The re-verence for the mother is a strong in Poland as in other nations of high culture. It is a thing worthy of emphasing that among eminent sons of our nation whom fate has placed at the front, this re-verence is evident in the highest degree. It is the merit of the mothers themselves." I. K. C. announces, that M. Gabriel Czechowicz, former Mini-ster of Finance, "who recently took a certain part in the action began by Mr., Tytus Filipowicz, former ambassador to the United States, who created a new party

amonseasor to the United States, who created a new party called the Polish Radical Party, has withdrawn from this enterpri-se" *I.K.C.* supplements this news by the quotation of a report that *M. Czechowicz* is a candidate for the position of President of the Bank Polski. *Dziennik Narodowy* writes concerning the conference of the

concerning the conference of the Supreme Council of the P. P. S. Supreme Council of the P. P. S. that "the resolutions do not mention the working menZ.Z. Z. groups of Mr. Moraczewski or the so-called B. B. S. of M. Ja-worowski, but it is supposed that the question of getting into contact with them was widely the question of getting into contact with them was widely discussed. We may conclude from this that the socialists intend creating a Polish people's front consisting of P.P.S. the People's Party and Jewish and other so-cialists. The Cracow GRoe Naroda forese-ce a structure ware of socialism

The Craco w GLos Naroda forese-es a returning wave of socialism in Poland, encouraged by the victories of socialists in France and Spain. "The force shown by these victories casts a certain kind of charm on people having no conviction of their own. It also charms some opposition groups as to the "sanitation"; we are thinking here of the left area charms some opposition"; we are thinking here of the left group of the People's Party as regards the opposition and of the now active "sanitation Left" the now active "sanitation Left" the daily organ of which is the Kur-jer Poranny. The Glos Naroda considers that this pressure from the side of socialism will disin-tegrate the present political camp and therefore it calls on the nation to form an active anti-socialistic front. "This front should be created on the basis of a positive program answering to needs of the State and those the masses

This program ought to unite "moderate, Catholic, national and truly social elements".



HAILE SELASSIE

strong League policy well knowing the fighting services to be too weak to withstand pressure if its bluff were called.

be too weak to winstand pressure if its bild were called. Fresh in the public mind is the memory of the betrayal of the Laval proposals last December, which Mr. Baldwin accepted. An irresistible wave of national indigation then drove Sir Samuel Hoare out of office, and nearly smashed Mr. Baldwin. It might have been better for him and the country had it smashed him too. The Government may get unpleasant surprises if it triffes with the country's mood to-day. As I see the position, it is

with the country's mood to-day. As I asee the position, it is fraught with grave peril which is no less real because it is seemingly not imminent. While Herr Hitler's deed on March 7 in tearing up the Locaroo Treaty and in occupying and fortifying the Rhineland has transformed the Docaro engragements into an Runeiand nas transformed the Loarno engagements into an Anglo-Franco-Belgian defensive alliance, the behaviour of France in the Italo-Abyssinian dispute has estranged British feeling so deeply that Franco-British co-negation is near duraid of has estranged Estlish Teeling so deeply that Franco-Brilish co-operation is now devoid of cordiality. As Lord Hugh Ceeli wrote a fornight ago: "We shall keep our word to France, but keeping faith is not the same as friendship." The advent of a Government of the Left in France mean dischally, but on things may gradually put on things another complexion albeit without wholly undoing the harm already

Then there is the question of the British reply to Herr Hitler's note of March 31. According to a rumour which I hope is unfounded, Mr. Bildwin and his a ramour which i hope is unfounded. Mr. Bildwin and his colleagues are, now disposed to whille down the searching questions they originally meant to pat to Harr Hiller. They have been warned that the Note of March 31st is a vsry serions document of which the cunning phraseology masks a formidable policy. Unless the British quest-ionnaire serves to unmask this policy and to bring out the fact that Herr Hillers note has repudiated not only the Treaties of Locarno and Versailles, but also the Armistice of November 11, 1918, it will be looked on by competent judges as highly

11, 1918, it will be looked on by competent judges as highly unsatisfactory. Intrigues are afoot in the neighbourhood of Downing Street to revise British foreign policy by attempting to reform the League Covenant so as to turn the League and a concert of great European Powers with Nazi Gormany and Fasois Italy as equal upholders of European peace. Apart from the intrinsic difficulties of revising the Cove-nant, British repugnance at the nant, British repugnance at the condemnation of Italian brigandage and the faithless and barbarous use of mustard gas in Abyssinia, must render association with Fascism extremely unpopular. I do not believe that the League Covenant is susceptible

Langue Covenant is susceptible to drastic transformation. Efforts to bend it might easily break it. It was only hammered out in Paris in Pebruary 1918, while the iron was hot on the forge of wat. Even then, the drafting commission of the Covenant was not appointed until President Wilson had warned the Peace Conference on January 26 that the United States would be unable to participe in guaranteeing a the United States would be inable to participe in guaranteeing a European settlement "anless the guarantee involved the continu-ous superintendence of the peace ous supermembers of the world by the associated nations of the world." Under this pressure the Paris blacksmiths set to work. To attempt now to hammer the Covenant into another shape when the iron is cold and subject to strain might mean

Caution is also needed for another reason. All the British Dominions asindependent nations belong to the League. Were the

League destroyed or changed into a mere concert of great powers the invisible yet essential link between members of the British Commonwealth might snap. At such a cost Baldwin and his col-

Commonweatth night each. At such a cost Baldwin and his col-leagues would pay too heavy a price for the smiles of Harr Hitler and Signor Mussolini. What then should be done? It is hard to say off-hand. Fools rush in where angels fear too tread, Yet sundry fundamental considerations demand attention. One is the necessity for pre-serving the substantial unity of British national feeling. The country unanimously desires pac-ce and the pursuit of a sound pence policy. Any proposit to rearm in isolation would be likely to split it from top to bottom. The conclusion of Alliancesbacked by rearmament would be loked by rearmament would be looked on as a temporary and hazardous on as a temporary and hazardous expedient. Bat the vast majority of the nation, including the bulk of the Labour Party, would ap-prove whatever measure of re-arrament was indispensable to enable Great Britain to play her fall part in upholding the spirit of the League Covenant as the only present agency of collective scentity against war. This may be the sole means of restoring only present agency of collective security against war. This may be the sole means of restoring credit to the Geneva institution for whose plight the former unreadines of successive British Governments to give it whole-hearted support is in a high degree

responsible. I do not know whether many Ministers now advocate this po-licy. I am persuaded uevertheless that it alons would command the needful degree of public assent. The conviction that the future of Western Civilisation is at stake is widespread. Should that civili-sation cense to stand for human freedom and representative de-mocratic institutions, it would lose ocratic institutions, it would lose mocratic institutions, it would lose its reason for existence. It is now challenged by Nazism and Facism evan more than by Bolshevism because Soviet Russia is not compelled by her inner structure to seek glory and profit in a pre-datory war.

to seek glory and profil in a pro-datory war. Hence, if Great Britain is to face the risks of the present crisis with a stout beart and andivided resolve, she must pursue a policy likely to gain the willing adherence of the British peoples in Europe and Overseas. The issue of freedom vareas unfreedom has to be faced Overseas. The issue of freedom versus unfreedom has to be faced sooner or lighter. My own deep belief is that the sooner Great Britain makes up her mind to face it unafraid and leaves no doubt of her determination and ability to lead the free peoples of the world in facing it, the sooner will the threatening peril nease away and civilisation he away and civilisation be med from the horrid ce of destruction by a Reasonate from the horrid meance of destruction by a stupid war. Coppright by the Warsaw Weekly and N.A. N.A.

New Aircraft.

Polish Air The the rollian Air Lines have already a modern equipment consisting of fast air liners such as the American Douglas D. C. 2, the Lockheed Elektra and the Polish made Fokker F. VII., but they will soon make and important addition to their flact their fleet.

make and important addition to their fleet. It is going to be a three-engined Junkers Ju 52 air liner, seating 15 passengers and at-taining a speed of 280 km. per hour. It will be given to "Lot" by the Junkers factory in ex-change for nine old Junkers four seaters, which had been purchased by the company between 1922 and 1928 and which are completely out of working order, basides being obsolet. The transaction is regarded as advantageous for both parties, as Poland will gain a modera air liner in ex-hange for worn machines, while the Junkers works will offer the old for work are inter in exchange for works will offer the old planes, after reconditioning them, to father Schulde of the catholic mission in Canada.

LONDON GOSSIP

By Joan Littlefield

The pulling down of Adelphi Terrace has necessitated another move for the famous Savage which has occupied Nos. 6 and 7

which has occupied Nos. 6 and 4 of the terrace for upwards of forty-five years. The Club was inaugurated, 78 years ago and among its first members were such famous Bohemians as George Augustus Sala, J.L. Toole, W.S. Gilbert. Tom Hood and Artemus Ward. Meetings of the club were creitingly Hood and Artemus ward. Meetings of the club were originally held at the White Hart Tavern, near Drury Lane. Later it acquired a room of its own at the Crown Inn nearby. In 1858, a more was made to the Nell acquired a room of its own at the Crown Inn nearby. In 1858, a more was made to the Nell Gwynne Tavern off. the Strand, and during the next 23 years the Savages found a home in no less than eight taverns. In 1881 premises were taken in Lancaster House, in the Savoy, and at the expiration of this lease, the Savages moved to Adelphi Terace. Their new home is the palatial mansion in Carlton House Terrace once occupied by Lord Carzon. When the house was built by Nash a hundred years ago, the Marquis of Abercorn lived there. To these premises the Savages have taken as many as possible of the special trea-sures which formed part of their as possible of the special trea-sures which formed part of their sures which formed part of their home in Adelphi Terrace. The famous Adam fireplace which stood in the dining room has been fitted into the main hall; the portions of the wail on which King George and the present King Edward, the Duke of York, Peary and Nansen wrote their names have been installed in the new dining room; and the celebrated bar from the north-west room has been renorth-west room has erected by the lounge. has been re-

conversation — which is supp-Conversation — which is supp-osed to be a lost art — can be heard at its best at the Savage Club, which is also famous for its "Saturday Nights", when members and friends are entertained by their brother Savages throughout the winter season.

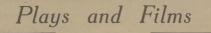
Paderewski's Film

Lothar Mendes, who, since he has been in England has made "Jaw Sixs" and the yet to-be-shown "Man Who Could Work Miracles" of H. G. Wells, has persuaded Paderewski to make a film in England. For this purpose, Mr. Mendes has formed a company, Pail Mail Films, and the picture will be shot at Alexander Korda's new studios at Denham in June, and distri-buted by United Artists. It was a difficult job to persuade the great planist, who is now Lothar Mendes, who, since he

the great pianist, who is now seventy-five years of age, to become a film star, and Mr. Mendes become a film star, and Mr. Mendes is to be congratulated for his enterprise. Opera singers have been featured in many films, but this is probably the first time that an eminent planist has become the here of a picture. The story will be concocted so that Paderewski's playing will become the inportent nuct in fit

that Paderewski's playing will have an important part in it. "I am anxious to put Pade-rewski's art on the screen in such a way that it fits in naturally with the plot," said Mr. Mendes. "I hate films in which artists sing for long periods and hold up the action of the picture. The sort of story I have in mind will introduce the pianist in a prominent way, and his music will have a definite effect in advancing the story ect in advancing the story the time."

all the time." Paderewski has not played very much since the death of his wife much since the death of his wife two years ago, and most of his recent appearances have been made for charity. Forty-five years ago, when he made his London Debut, he was paid § 1400 for a series of recitals. Two years ago, when he broadcast in America, he was given §!12,500 for half an hour's playing.



Fresh From the Press (Vient de paraitre.)

(Vient de paraître.) Fresh From the Press, a comed by Edouard Bourdet, is post para ter a nine years absence from the Polish stage. This is a first-rate satire on the system of 'pull' and favouritism that prevails in the literary and publishing world in France. The puthor shows with a full dose dependence of literary prize evands, not on the essential values of a given book, but tather on the wishes of a power-ful clique of publishers unser-pulously backing their own candidate.

pulously backing their own candidate. In this way the author exposes the faisity of the general convi-ction that the literary prize are awarded on the criteria of justice and merit. At the same time he shows the glaring paueity of ideas and creative imagination as well in novelists as in play-wrights who of necessity seek their themes in their own experiences or in those of others. And so, certain experiences of the heroine of the play. Jac-quellee, (matters engineered incidentally by her husband's publisher, Moscat, to supply him with a subject for a new novel) become the central theme of a long book by her husband, of a short story by her dathor who writes books to order, and of a play by a field of the

a short story by her husband, di a short story by her husband's rival, the novelist, Marechal, who represents the type of author who writes books to order, and of a play by a friend of the family. Bourgine. If the half-baked romance and petty experiences of the pretty wife have such eager biographers, then how extensive and how tedious must be the treatment of any more interesting theme by authors - this is what Bourdet seems to say while amusing us with thertibulations of his chara-cter's lives and literary creations. Bourdet's comedy, considering the recent founding in Poland of an Academy of Letters, of prizes, and of numerous (often problematic) literary honours, is even more to the point now than it was at the time of its premiere. Besides, Fresh from the Press has all the pleasant qualities of French theatrical writing, that lightness and hum-our that make it easy to listen to, and that moderation and balance that give delightful irony without failing into sour-ness or bitterness of wit. The one reproach we might make is the unneccessary length of certain scenes and dialogues which caused many intelligent and fresh withcisms of Bourdet to be lost in the over loquacious text. Mr. Jerzy Leszczyieski, who fresh witticisms of Bourdet to be lost in the over loquacions text. Mr. Jerzy Leszczyński, who directed with fine understanding and finesse, capitalizing every comic scene and giving the play a lively pace on the whole, might have done still better if he had used his blue pencil a bit more freely. The one femine role found a charming exponent in Miss Mary Gorezyńska who endowed it with all her warmth and sincerity of feeling and her true artistic talent. artistic talent.

The Lawyer and the Roses.

The exquisitely subtle play by Jerzy Szaniawski, The Lawyer and the Roses (Adwokat i róże), has enjoyed an undiminished po-pularity eversince its premiere in 1929. Here one at once recognizes a master in the art of under-statement and pastel-like nuances. The events, drawn in delicate outlines, sometimes only touched with a bare word, nevertheless stand out in dramatic contours heightened by the suggestive poetic atmosphere.

A certain analogy forces itself into mind. Writing last week about Norwid, I pointed out that he had tried to create a new genre of dramatic writing: la haute comédie or "white tragedy". It may be said that it is just Szaniawski in his *The Langer* and the Roses who come nearest realizing this ideal. In spite of there being no dramatic tirades, no bloodshed, no sudden death, in spite of the half--understandings and the discretion of the charaspite of the half—understandings and the discretion of the chara-clers, the author is quite able to create a very disturbing conflict on the stage, and the situation of the hero, of his faithless wife, and of the whole milien bears the marks of a great life tragedy manifesting itself not in violence but in conceased ortherate.

the marks of a great life traggedy manifesting itself not in violence but in concealed enfering. In order that this delients play may strike home to the audieuce, it is indispensable for the players to give the same amount of sensitiveness, delicacy, and poetry in re-creating the characters as was given to their creation by the author. Unfortunately, in the *Teatr Mady*, where it is now being perfor-med, the ensemble is decidedly miseast. Although Wojeiceb Bry-dziński in the title role and, especially. Jan Kreezmar (as *Lukasz*), seem to have under-stood Szaniswski's intentions and style, and charm us with the poetry emanating from every word, they are the only excep-tions. This play is nothing with-out perfect understanding and playing by the artists, and though we might also consider Mr. Mieczysław Mysz-kiewicz and Miss Marja Gelia as exceptions.

Rewicz and Wiss Marja Gella as exceptions. The directing by Aleksander Zelwerowicz did not bring out the proper atmosphere or expression that many of the characters should have had. This was especially noticeable in the role of *Dorota* (the lawyer's wife), especially noticeable in the role of Dorota (the lawyer's wife), but perhaps that was due more to Miss Grabowska's listless playing. Certain moments of the performance were far too monotonous, Arno.

L'Equipage.

(STYLOWY)

Annabella, Anna Murat, Charles Vanel, J. Pierre Avmont.

Valet, J. Pierre Aumont. This film can be thoroughly recommended provided that you understand a fair amount of French. The adaption of Kessel's work appears to be eminently satisfactory, the photography is good, the air fighting and war scenes, while lacking the slickness in many American pictures, seem mone the less natural for that. The team work of the male pla-The team work of the male pla-yers is first class, while Anabella plays a difficult and somewhat unsatisfactory part with distin-

ction. The plot is the old one of the cross channels of triendship and desire. A young officer posted to an air squadron as observer, who picks the most unpopular officer as his pilot, discovers to his horror that his mistress De-mise is also his friends wife Helena. The rest of the film shows the clash between his friendship and his love, with the friendship winning hands down in the end. Well worthy of a visit. ****.

Marshal Allenby on **Collective Security**

(from a correspondent)

I asked-Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, the victor of the Palestine campaign, to explain more fully that part of his rectorial address at Edinburgh rectorial address at Edinburgh University on April 28 in which he declared there was no inter-national police force and nations continued to make war on each other freely. I also asked him to suggest a way by which collective security could be mantained and a world police force established.

Lord Allenby stated "I said it was for the students themselves to solve the problem, that I could not. I am getting to be an old man. It is a question for the younger It is a question for the younger generation to tackle, and when I told the students what I thought I left them to find a solution. It is their matter, not mine. I told the students that the question might require long and painstaking thinking, and while I was able to suggest what I believed to be the right way in which to receed to while I was able to suggest what I believed to be the right way in which to proceed to safeguard international peace, I left them free to find their own means by which to give it effect. My desire was to stimulate these young people with an idea which would grow greater as they grew older and when I agreed that it would take a long time for the things it embodied to be tultilled I felt assured that it was a proper task for them to carry through. More I cannot say."

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Love Song. (EUROPE)

Kiepura — Gladys Swarthout

While the plot of this film is rather hackneyed and the emo-tional moments overdone, the singing is excellent and the production considerably better than several of the European films in which Kiepura appeared before getting his present contract. The light relief was quite good.***

Caliente

Dolores del Rio.

Pretty girls, scanty frocks, tuneful music, a dash of humour, a touch of romance, and Dolores del Rio backed up by Edward Horton. If this is what you like, it is what you will like.***

The Man who Saw (MAJESTIC)

Ginger Rogers, William Powell.

A detective story in the "Thin Man" tradition. William Powell his usual urbane self, Ginger Rohis usual aroate sen, onger no-gers charmingly hard boiled. A murder which remains unsolvable until a few minutes before the end, snappy dialogue, no slush what more can anybody want. A first rate show.****

Colony News

Mr. P. T. Petley and Miss Gilmor Mr. P. T. Petley and Miss Gilmor The engagement is announced between Philip Theodore Petley (Hon. Attaché, H. M. Legation at Prague, youngest son of the late Mr. B. T. Petley and of Mrs. Petley, of Harvington, Beckenham, Kent, and Judith Poore Gilmor, only daughter of Colonel Albert Gilmor, of Baltimore, Maryland, Military Attaché, Embassy of the United States of America at Warsaw, and Legation at Prague, and the late Mrs. Gilmor.

Mr and Mrs A T Caird.

Mr and Mrs A T Caird. The departure from Poland of Mr and Mrs A T Gaird, who have taken such a prominent part in the life of the Anglo-American Colony in Warsaw ever since their arrival in 1922, will be regretted by many whose best wishes will go with them for their new life in London.

Captain Stone

A E Brooks Stone who for the last fifteen years has been acting as British Diplomatic acting as British Diplomatic Courier between Moscow, Warsaw, Courier between Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin and London, made his last trip through Warsaw on the 6th May, a few of his old friends being at the station to wish him the best of luck in his retirement. Captain Stone will especially be remembered by those who travel-led in these parts in the early years when every journey was an adventure. adventure.

Anglo-American Pharmacy M. ALBRECHT

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A Five-Year Plan For Waterways

Waterways Warsaw. A five-year plan has been prepared by the Bureau of Yanasport and its execution has been already started. The princi-pal elements of the plan are the construction of big reservoirs in the Carpathians, the regulation of the Vistula, and the carrying out of improvements to the network of waterways in eastern and western Poland. The first large dam will be that of Orabha on the rivers fola, which will be finished in the altumn of the current year, it will produce a difference of level sufficient to work a 20,000 kW power station.

KW power station. The next dam will be that of Roznowo, seven times larger than Porabka, creating an artificial lake of 228 million cubic

port of Warsaw. The Vistula is a very old waterway and it is not generally known that Warsaw, although it is several hundred miles distant from the sea, has a commercial harbour of some importance. (A.T.E.)

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Warsaw Amusements

THEATRES

ATENEUM "Zamach" Jaracz. Daily KAMERALNY "Matura." Daily LETNI "Nieusprawiedliwiona Godzina"

MALICKIEJ "Trafika Pani Generalo-wei." Daily MALICKIKJ "Trafike Pani Generato-wej," Daliy MAŁY "Adwokat i Róże." Daily NARODOWY "Spadkobierca." Daily NOWY "Tessa." Daily POLSKI "Ostatnia Nowość." Daily REDUTA "Pierścień Wielkiej Damy." Daily

MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI "Kot w Wor-ku" "Cat in the Bag" Daily at 8. TEATR WIELKI "Symfonja Miłości" "Love Symphony." Daily at 8.

CINEMAS

APOLLO "Straszny Dwor." Polish. **** ATLANTIC "Calliente" Dolores del Rio. American. BALTYK "Róża." Polish. CAPHTOL "Z Tobą na koniec świata."

- CAPITOL '2 100g na how Polish. **** CASINO "Modern Times" Charlie-Chaplin. American. *** EUROPA "Song of Love" Jan Kle-pura. American. ** FILHARMONJA "Dont Forget Me" Beniamico Gigli, German. ***** MAJESTIC "The Man who saw"

**** MAJESTIC "The Man who saw" American. PAN "General Sutter," American. RIALTO "The Trail of the Lonesome-Pine". American. ROMA "Papare". Garman. **** STYLOWY "DERoipage." French. **** SWIATOWID "Desire" Marlene-Districh. American.

stars, excellent. 3) stars, good,
stars, fair. 1) star, average. Unstarred.
not yet visited.

MUSIC

FILHARMONJA Friday, Violin: B. Huberman: Conductor: J. Horenstein

RACES: May 16th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd GOLF Spring Competition. Warsaw Golf Club. OFF:CERS YACHT CLUB: Opening date: 17th May, 10 a. m.

NATIONAL MUSEUM. The Poplawskii Art Collection. ZACHĘTA Warsaw in Pictures. Daily-10 till dusk.

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artificial lake of 225 million cubic metres capacity. Its power station will develop 50.000 KW. Another important item of the plan is the development of the port of Warsaw. The Vistula is a

