

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY

MAY 15

1936

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 preparations for to-day's ceremony. At Rossa, in the soldiers' 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 lie his heart, in accordance with his dying 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 honour to the Mother and to the heart of her noble Son.

The town has been decorated in the colours of the Virtuti Militari and the Cross of Independence. 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 highest military honours of Poland have been suspended. At dusk from the cemetery at Rossa, searchlights threw bands of light on the sky recalling the colours of the decorations.

A sleepless town

During the night from Monday to Tuesday the town remained sleepless. Long after midnight the streets leading to the cemetery were buzzing with life, and already at an early hour the common people attired themselves in haste in order to go to the town and secure in time a good place in one of the streets through which the procession would pass after leaving the Saint Teresa Church on its journey to Rossa. Shortly after eight, the mourning Mass began; there were present Madame Pilsudska accompanied by her daughters and her nearest relations, the President of the Republic and the highest representatives of the Government. At the same time the innumerable delegations marched to their allotted places; the route was lined with troops and auxiliaries.

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

At the same time on the green hills 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 cemetery was dressed up in its best; on the grave of every soldier had been placed



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 there arrived the first detachments of troops in full battle array, followed by standards of all Polish regiments with their guards of honour, and again a sinuous 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 scarlet bier on which, in a silver urn, lay the heart of the Marshal, born by representatives of the Wilno district. The crowds gathered at Rossa stood up and remained motionless in their deep feeling. On a gun carriage drawn by six horses lay the coffin containing the ashes of the Marshals' Mother. Behind it came the Marshal's two daughters, the family, the President of the Republic, the members of the Cabinet and the highest representatives of the State.

Sealing of the crypt

After a short religious ceremony 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.

After the sealing of the crypt with a granite slab, the artillery stationed on the Zamkowa Góra fired a last salute of 101 guns, the military bands played the Polish National Anthem which was followed by the "First Brigade" the song of the Polish Legions. The standards were dipped, the troops presented arms, the waiting public stood in respectful attention, while at the same time the church bells of Wilno rang out the signal for the three minutes silence.

The silence over, the President delivered his address, speaking of the great heart of Joseph Pilsudski, a heart which so greatly loved its country and which transmitted this love into great deeds. A lion's heart, filled with tenderness and with love for its mother, for its own children, and for the children of others.

And thus the heart, in fulfilment of his last wish, has been put to rest at the feet of the Mother in the cemetery of Rossa in his well beloved Wilno.

The whole ceremony was marked by great simplicity, dignity and quiet. It seemed that every one of these who took part has carried away this impression with him to the furthest ends of Poland.

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 against aggression would compel the Government to say now on what British Foreign policy henceforth is to be founded.

At best the Government has laid itself open to the reproach of having built its policy on sand; at the worst it has merited impeachment for having staked the national interests and the honour of the British name on a

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

PRESS REVIEW

Concerning 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 monetary policy and has always followed a decided line which he kept firm from consistency. *Czas* also thanks to the merits of his character he has earned universal respect at home and abroad. "In view of this fact his resignation from the post occupied by him must be considered 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".

Gazeta Polska had on another article by the editor Col. Matuszewski, on the significance of the new exchange regulations. His opinion is that the issue of the exchange decree will not be essentially on the course of economic processes but will only diminish the speed with which they are revealed. As to their aim, Col. Matuszewski considers that the government has clearly defined that it is in order to maintain the present currency of the zloty. This maintenance of the present parity is highly important he writes but demands unusual steadfastness, consistency, hardness and character. In order that there should be an economic improvement in Poland there must be written 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 relation to the national income. 3) These objects must be realised whether there exist exchange regulations or not. The lessening of the tempo of capital turnover and 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 all the final result is no nearer later but it will be the same".

Kurjer Polski criticises the attitude taken up by Col. Matuszewski which it says is in other words the recommendation of deflation. It writes: - "Putting aside the effectiveness of such a road there are but few people who believe in it really. The sooner re-awakened seems an eventuality that is highly improbable. It would be a way of dangerous valuta experiments in conspicuous contradiction with the principle of stability of the valuta, which principle is still the chief postulate of the policy of the present cabinet". The way suggested by *Kurjer*, the economic to the present line of economic policy, is a decided and consistent creation of conditions favourable for the reanimation of business by a spontaneous inflow of new capital and initiative. It sees in this always more distinct stabilisation 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 hoarding, increasing the chances of directing capital towards national economy". At the same time it is especially desirable to watch over the limitations of foreign bills and goods that they should not, contrary to intentions, cripple the first promises of economic improvement.

Robotnik discussing the manifestations of the 1st. May affirms that only in Warsaw the Jews and Polish working people did not march together but that elsewhere in the country "there were no signs of an imitation

of Hitlerism. It was an individual examination of the Polish working 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.

Kurier Warszawski writing of the celebration in Wilno of interring Marshall Pilsudski's heart in the grave of his Mother says "Although he lived 51 years after her death, he retained a lively remembrance of her and one full of affection and reverence. In those full of cares, difficulties and responsibilities he turned to the thought of his Mother". The reverence for the mother is as strong in Poland as in other nations of high culture. It is a thing worthy of emphasising that among eminent sons of our nation whom fate has placed at the front, this reverence is evident in the highest degree. "It is the merit of the mothers themselves".

J. K. C. announces, that M. Gabriel Czechowicz, former Minister 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 called the Polish Radical Party, has withdrawn from this enterprise" J.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 Supreme Council of the P. P. S. that "the resolutions do not mention the working men Z. Z. groups of Mr. Moraczewski or the so-called B. B. S. of M. Jaworowski, but it is supposed that 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 socialists.

The *Gracow Glos Narodu* foresees a turning 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 group of the People's Party as regards the opposition and of the now active "sanitation Left" the daily organ of which is the *Kurjer Poranny*. The *Glos Narodu* considers that this pressure from the side of socialism will disintegrate the present political camp and therefore it calls on the nation to form an active, nationalistic front. "This front should be created on the basis of a positive program answering to the needs of the State and those of the masses".

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

HAILE SELASSIE

(Continued)

strong League policy well knowing the fighting services it is too weak to with pressure if it is too weak called.

Fresh in the public mind is the memory of the betrayal of the League's policy by the Hoare-Laval proposals last December, which Mr. Baldwin accepted. An irresistible wave of national indignation then drove Sir Samuel Hoare to offer an ignominiously 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 trifles with the country's mood to-day.

As I see 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 Locarno Treaty and in occupying and fortifying the Rhineland has transformed the Locarno 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-operation is now devoid of cordiality. As Lord Hugh Cecil wrote a fortnight 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 may gradually put on things another complexion albeit without wholly undoing the harm already done.

Then there is the question of the British reply to Herr Hitler's note of March 31. According to a reliable source, the reply is unfounded. Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues are now disposed to whittle down the searching questions they originally meant to put to Herr Hitler. They have been warned that the Note of March 31st is a very serious document. The Levantine phrasology masks a formidable policy. Unless the British questionnaire serves to unmask this policy and to bring out the fact that Herr Hitler's 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 consistent 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 into a concert of great Powers and Powers with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy as equal upholders of European peace. Apart from the intrinsic difficulties of revising the Covenant, British repugnance at the condemnation of Italian brigandage and the faithless and barbarous use of mustard gas in Abyssinia, must stand as an obstacle with Fascism extremely unpopular.

I do not believe that the League Covenant is susceptible to drastic transformation. Efforts to bend it might easily break it. It was only hammered out in Paris in February 1919, while the iron was hot on the forge of war. 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 participate in guaranteeing a European settlement unless the guarantee involved the continuous superintendence of the peace 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 smashing it to bits.

Caution is also needed for another reason. All the British Dominions and dependencies 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 colleagues would pay too heavy a price for the smiles of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini. What should be done? It is hard to say off-hand. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread. Yet sundry fundamental considerations demand attention. One is the necessity for preserving the substantial unity of British national feeling. The country unanimously desires peace and the pursuit of a sound peace policy. Any proposal to rearm in isolation would be likely to split it from top to bottom. The conclusion of Alliances backed by rearmament would be looked on as a temporary and hazardous expedient. But the vast majority of the nation, including the bulk of the Labour Party, would approve whatever measure of rearmament was indispensable to enable Great Britain to play her full part in upholding the spirit of the League Covenant as the 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 unredeemed of successive British Governments to give it wholehearted support is a high degree responsible.

I do not know whether my Ministers now advocate this policy, but I am persuaded nevertheless that it alone would command the needed degree of public assent. The conviction that the future of Western Civilisation is at stake is widespread. Should that conviction cease to stand for human freedom and representative democratic institutions, it would lose its force as a motive. It is now challenged by Nazism and Fascism even more than by Bolshevism because Soviet Russia is not compelled by her inner structure to seek glory and profit in a predatory war.

Hence, if Great Britain is to face the risks of the present crisis with a stout heart and undivided resolve, she must pursue a policy likely to gain the willing adherence of the British peoples in Europe and Overseas. The issue of freedom versus unfreedom has to be faced sooner or later. 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 pass away and civilisation be redeemed from the horrid maelstrom of destruction by a spirit war.

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New Aircraft.

The Polish 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 an important addition to their fleet.

It is going to be a three-engined Junkers Ju 52 air liner, seating 15 passengers and attaining a speed of 280 km. per hour. It will be given to "Lot" by the Junkers factory in exchange for nine old Junkers four seaters, which had been purchased by the company between 1922 and 1925 and which are completely out of working order, besides being obsolete. The transaction is regarded as advantageous for both parties, as Poland will gain a modern air liner in exchange for worn machines, while the Junkers works will offer the old planes, after reconditioning them, to Father Shalds 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 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. T. Coole, W. S. Gilbert, Tom 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 1853, a move was made to the Nell Gwynne Tavern in High Street, 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 Terrace. Their new home is the palatial mansion in Carlton House Terrace once occupied by Lord Curzon. 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 much as possible of the special treasures 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 wall on which King George and the present King Edward, the Duke of York, Peary and Nansen wrote their names have been installed in the dining-room, and the celebrated bar from the north-west room has been re-erected by the lounge.

Conversation - which is supposed to be a lost art - can be heard at its best at the Savage Club, which is also famous for its Saturday Night "men 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 "How Sweet is 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, Pall Mall Films, and the picture will be shot at Alexander Korda's new studios at Pinewood in June and distributed by United Artists.

It was a difficult job to persuade the great pianist, who is now seventy-five years of age, to become a film star, and Mr. Mendes is to be congratulated for his enterprise. Opera singers have been featured in many films, but it is probably the first time that an eminent pianist has become the hero of a picture. The story will be concocted so that Paderewski's playing will have an important part in it.

"I am anxious to put Paderewski'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 hang in 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 all the time."

Paderewski has not played very 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.

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Plays and Films

Fresh From the Press

(Vient de paraître.)

Fresh From the Press, a comedy by Edouard Bourdet, is now being revived by the *Teatr Polski* after a nine years absence from the Polish stage. This is a firstrate satire on the system of "pull" and favoritism that prevails in the literary and publishing world in France. The author shows with a full dose of stinging wit the utter dependence of literary prize awards, not on the essential values of a given book, but rather on the whims of a powerful clique of publishers unscrupulously backing their own candidate.

In this way the author exposes the falsity of the general conviction that the literary prize are awarded on the criteria of justice and merit. At the same time he shows the glaring paucity of ideas and creative imagination as well in novelists as in playwrights 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, Jacqueline, (mistress 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 husband's rival, the novelist, Marechal, who represents the type of author who writes books in order, and of a play by a friend of the family, Bourguine. 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 the tribulations of his character'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 ten 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 humour that make it easy to listen to, and that moderation and balance that give delightful irony without falling into sourness or bitterness of wit. The one reproach we might make is the unnecessary length of certain scenes and dialogues which caused many intelligent and fresh witticisms of Bourdet to be lost in the over loquacious 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 feminine role found a charming exponent in Miss Mary Gorczyńska who endowed it with all her warmth and sincerity of feeling and her true artistic talent.

The Lawyer and the Roses.

The exquisitely subtle play by Jerzy Szaniawski, *The Lawyer and the Roses* (*Advokat i róże*), has enjoyed an undiminished popularity ever since its premiere in 1929. Here one at once recognizes a master in the art of understatement and pastel-like nuan-

ces. The events, drawn in delicate outlines, sometimes only touched with a bare word, nevertheless stand out in clear 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 Lawyer 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 characters, 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 milieu bears the marks of a great life tragedy manifesting itself not in violence but in concealed suffering.

In order that this delicate play may strike home to the audience, it is indispensable for the players to give the same amount of sensitiveness, delicacy, and poetry in re-creating the characters as was their creation by the author. Unfortunately, in the *Teatr Maty*, where it is now being performed, the ensemble is decidedly miscast. Although Wojciech Brydziński in the title role and, especially, Jan Kreczmar (as *Lukasz*), seem to have understood Szaniawski's intentions and style, and charm us with the poetry emanating from every word, they are the only exceptions. This play is nothing without perfect understanding and playing by the artists, and this production cannot be rated as good, at though we might also consider Mr. Mieczysław Myszkiewicz and Miss 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), but perhaps that was due more to Miss Grabowska's listless playing. Certain moments of the performance were far too monotonous. *Arno.*

L'Équipage.

(STYLWUJE.)

Annabelle, Anna Murat, Charles Vanel, 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 none the less natural for that. The ending is sad but inevitable. The team work of the male players is first class, while Annabelle plays a difficult, and somewhat unsatisfactory part with distinction.

The plot is the old one of the cross channels of friendship 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 Denise is also his friend's 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 University on April 28 in which he declared there was no international 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 maintained 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 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 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 fulfilled I felt assured that it was a proper task for them to carry through. More I cannot say."

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A. FRENDLER

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Love Song.

(EUROPE)

Kiepra — Gladys Suarthout

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

Caliente

(ATLANTIC)

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 in his usual urbane self. Ginger Rogers 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. Peiley and Miss Gilmor

The engagement is announced between Philip Theodore Peiley (Hon. Attaché, H. M. Legation at Prague, youngest son of the late Mr. B. T. Peiley and of Mrs. Peiley, 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.

The departure from Poland of Mr and Mrs A T Caird, 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 Broke Stone who for the last fifteen years has been acting as British Diplomatic 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 travelled in these parts in the early years when every journey was an adventure.

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A Five-Year Plan For Waterways

Warsaw. A five-year plan has been prepared by the Bureau of Waterways of the Ministry of Transport and its execution has been already started. The principal 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 Porabka on the river Sola, which will be finished in the autumn of the current year. It will produce a difference of level sufficient to work a 20,000 KW power station.

The next dam will be that of Roznowo, seven times larger than Porabka, creating an artificial lake of 228 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 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.)

B. S. A. Motor Cycles

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Warsaw Amusements

THEATRES

ATENEUM "Zamach" Jaracz. Daily
KABERLALNY "Matura." Daily
LETNI "Niensprawiedliwiona Godzina" Daily
MALICKIEJ "Trafiła Pani Generalowej." Daily
MALY "Advokat i Róże." Daily
NARODOWY "Spadkobierca." Daily
NOWY "Tessa." Daily
POLSKI "Ostatnia Nowość." Daily
REDUTA "Pierścień Wielkiej Damy." Daily

MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULIK WARSZAWSKI "Kot w Worku" "Cat in the Bag" Daily at 8.
TEATR WIELKI "Symfonia Miłośców" "Love Symphony." Daily at 8.

CINEMAS

APOLLO "Straszny Dwór." Polish.
*** ATLANTIC "Callientes" Dolores del Rio. American.
*** BALTIC "Róża." Polish.
CAPITOL "Z Tobą na koniec świata." Polish.
*** CASINO "Modern Times" Charlie Chaplin. American.
*** EUROPA "Song of Love" Jan Kiepura. American.
*** FILHARMONJA "Dont Forget Me" Benjamin Gigli. German.
*** MAJESTIC "The Man who saw" American.
PAN "General Sutter." American.
RIALTO "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." American.
ROMA "Tanna." German.
*** STYLWUJE "L'Equipage." French.
*** SWIATOWID "Desire" Marlene Dietrich. American.

(4) stars, excellent. (3) stars, good. (2) stars, fair. (1) star, average. Unstarred, not yet visited.

MUSIC

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

SPORTS

RACES: May 16th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd
GOLF Spring Competition, Warsaw Golf Club.
OFFICERS' YACHT CLUB: Opening dates: 17th May, 10 to 11.

ART AND OTHER

EXHIBITIONS

NATIONAL MUSEUM. The Poplawski Art Collection.
ZACHETA, Warsaw in Pictures. Daily 10 till dusk.

Classified Advertisements

For sale: Second hand BSA motor cycle with sidecar, perfect condition. Phone 661-12, 8 to 5.

To let modern furnished two room apartment or would sell furniture. Hoxa 29 janitor or 939-10, 10-17.

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Book store, M. Art. Nowy Swiat 35.

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