

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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2nd YEAR

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No. 28

## THE AUSTRO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

Polish opinion has received the news of the Austro-German agreement with complete calm. In fact, there have been very few press comments so far and those that have appeared seemed quite dispassionate.

Probably the relatively moderate interest in this subject which has been displayed in Poland is due to the long preparatives of Germany, which made it obvious that something must happen before long. It was feared in certain Polish circles that the events at Vienna might take a violent course. Naturally, such a possibility was viewed with alarm. It was felt that the relations between the two German nations, even though they were far from being normal, could not in any case be improved by the use of violence by either side.

Naturally, coming on the heels of such anticipations, the recent agreement provided an anti-climax. It proved that Germany did not intend to conduct a policy of faits accomplis. The principle according to which every international decision must have the consent of all the interested parties, however unequal their relative strength, seems to have been observed in this case, which fact can only be a source of satisfaction to Poland.

## INCREASED IMPORTANCE OF ITALY

One of the facts which have particularly struck Polish opinion on this occasion was the new and increased importance of Italy's influence in European affairs, stressed by the conclusion of the Austrian agreement.

It is felt in Warsaw that Italy may possibly benefit more from the new agreement than Germany herself. In spite of the understanding between Germany and Italy, which was the necessary prelude to the Austro-German reconciliation, Italy seems likely to retain her full freedom of action, both in the Danubian sphere and outside it. Polish opinion is inclined to believe that Italy may be able to make good use of the exceptional opportunities which are offered to her through her sponsoring of the "moral Anschluss". This belief has a calming effect on the minds of those who normally would regard the German action with some suspicion. It is true that the nationalist opposition regards with nervousness the extension of the German sphere of influence in the South, but it finds comfort in the thought that her expansion in that direction may take most of Germany's attention for a long time to come.

The government circles are observing so far complete reticence on the matter and seem to have taken up an attitude of expectancy. Mr. Beck, the Foreign Mi-

## THE LEAGUE TO-DAY

The Polska Informacja Polityczna has recently issued a communiqué in regard to the existing situation at Geneva. They observe that the set back to collective security and the necessity for admitting not only a miscalculation but also the impotence of the members of the League before a great power, have together created an atmosphere of pessimism and lack of faith in collective action as a doctrine, as the happenings of the last few months have shown that it is the moral and material force exercised by a state accompanied by a shrewd political policy, which results in victory.

The Commander in Chief of the Polish Army, General Rydz-Śmigły, in a recent speech said that the depth of friendship in international life is completely subordinated to the power and standing of the power concerned.

## REASONS FOR COLLAPSE OF SANCTIONS

Abyssinia was defeated, firstly owing to her lack of military and economic strength and secondly because she relied upon collective security - a system which has broken down. The reason for the collapse of sanctions was various, but the main factor was that their application was not universal, with the result that it was not possible to stop the supply of certain raw materials, such as oil, originating from non sanctionist countries.

What is more, military sanctions, as foreseen in Art. 16 of the Pact were never applied, presumably because there was not to be found one single state willing to fight for the pact.

## NO REASON FOR DISMAY

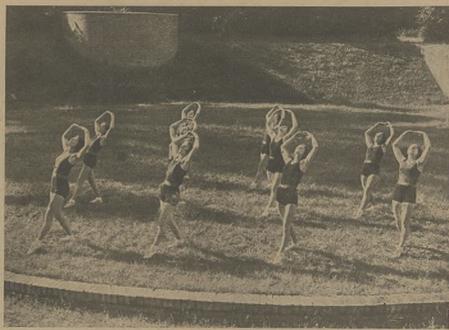
However, considers the P. I. P., there is no reason for dismay, as the pessimistic attitude is not justified. The anti Italian sanctionist attitude has dropped, a sad lesson for those who with strange obstinacy denied the real truth and insisted upon considering Geneva as the focal point of all political activities, without realising that it is only one of the manifestations of the play of international forces.

If the League is viewed in the harsh light of reality instead of in the twilight of deception, it will be possible for it to adequately fulfil its part, as while the existence of the League is a necessity, the loading of it down with impossible obligation which in the present state of the world cannot be fulfilled, is a danger not only to the institution itself but also to all its members.

nister, is continuing his holiday on the Polish coast and no official moves on the part of Poland are expected.

(A. T. E.)

## THE POLISH OLYMPIC TEAM AT PRACTICE



POLISH GIRL ATHLETES AT PRACTICE NEAR WARSAW

## VISIT OF DISTINGUISHED CHINESE OFFICIAL

Mr. Tai Chi-ao Member of the Government Council of the National Government of China and who is at the same time President of the Examination Yuan (The Chinese Government consists of five supreme organs or yuans) arrived in Warsaw on Saturday by aeroplane from Berlin. Mr. Tai has been one of the closest collaborators of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who was the founder of the Kuomintang which forms the present Government.

## BRILLIANT JOURNALISTIC WORK

He began his career through brilliant journalistic work, being editor of a paper in Shanghai which did more than anything else to spread revolutionary ideas and contributed to the success of the movement under the Kuomintang which finally led to the establishment of the present Government. Mr. Tai has been successively Secretary-General in the headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Chief of the Political Training Department of the revolutionary army organized under the Kuomintang. When finally the Government was established under the Kuomintang he became Minister of Propaganda and Chancellor of the National University in Canton. He is now a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party. Member of the Political Council of the Party, and at the same time, President of one of the supreme organs of the Government which has to do exclusively with civil service examinations. The Chinese civil service system is the oldest in the world having an unbroken history of 2,000 years. All the government officials in China

(Continued on page 2)

## TREATMENT OF POLES IN RUSSIA.

*Minsk.* The treatment of the Poles living in Soviet Russia has been getting steadily worse for the last three or four years. In the earlier years of the Soviet Regime, the Moscow government affected complete indifference to matters of nationality, while controlling with great severity the social origin and the political convictions of the citizens.

In consequence, several "Polish Districts" have been created, where the Polish population could enjoy a certain measure of self-government, with Polish language schools, newspapers, etc. provided, naturally, that everything was done on purely bolshevik lines and with the approval of the central authorities. The existence of the numerous "Polish Soviets" in the earlier years proves that the Polish minority is strong in some parts of Russia. The situation was complicated by the fact that the Poles of Ukraine, White Ruthenia, etc. have been mostly members of the owning classes, and therefore undesirable if not from the national, at any rate from the social point of view of the communist.

## CHANGED ATTITUDE OF MOSCOW

In the few last years, together with the relaxing of the persecution of the former bourgeois class, the Moscow government has completely changed its attitude with regard to the national minorities, including the Polish one.

The Polish Soviets have been liquidated and their members

(Continued on page 2)

## DANZIG LETTER

The limelight of the word's press continues to play upon Danzig with an intensity which the average Danziger finds astonishing. The ordinary citizen, peacefully intent on his daily pursuits, finds further cause for astonishment in the flights of imagination that have accompanied the reports about Danzig. Sticklers for accuracy, in particular, have been astonished at the inventiveness which has provided details of varying importance, from giving Mr. Sean Lester's age as only 32, and bestowing the degree of doctor on Herr Greiser, to concentrating the whole German Navy in Danzig Bay and reorganising the Danzig civil service.

## ZOPPOT EN FÊTE

So alarmist have been some of the versions that not a few holiday-makers, coming for a cruise in the Baltic, have been afraid of going ashore! Yet in Danzig itself nothing whatever of this international excitement has been noticeable. This is the height of the season at Zoppot, which is the centre now of sporting and social activities of all kinds, and this is Zoppot's Big Week, whose apex is the "Grosser Donnerstag", for which preparations have been going forward for months. On this Big Thursday Zoppot is *en fete*, and everybody goes to Zoppot to watch the big procession of decorated cars and floats, and to take part in the battle of flowers, an item recently introduced and especially popular. In the evening comes the climax in the fireworks display, which is let off either from the beach or from the sea just in front of the Zoppot Kurhaus and Casino Hotel, and so great is the number of visitors both from all over Danzig and from neighbouring towns all around, that the problem of parking their cars calls upon the patience and the ingenuity of our very efficient Danzig police.

## MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS

Not only Zoppot beach and the magnificent pier - which every Zoppoter will assure you is the longest in Northern Europe - but the beach around the bay, the piers of the little resorts of Gletkau and Broesen, and even the mole at the river entrance at Neufahrwasser are all thronged on this occasion, because the brilliant coloured lights of the fireworks exploding over the water present a fairy spectacle, enhanced by the myriad little boats playing backward and forwards carrying Chinese lanterns. The weather, which at the beginning of the week turned cold and showery, caused much concern, but did not act as a deterrent to the other sporting events which have been features

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## Visit of Chinese Official

(Continued from page 1)

throughout her history have been recruited through a system of competitive examinations based on the knowledge of the classics. This system has been a unique feature of Chinese political life and therefore the Chinese Government regards it with special attention and has created an organ for it in the Government, the importance of which is not any less than the Cabinet itself. Mr. Tai is also one of the closest collaborators of General Chiang Kai-shek, who is the predominant personality in the Chinese Government to-day. Mr. Tai knows Japan especially well and it was for that reason that he was asked to be Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission during the early days of the Sino-Japanese crisis. He has also endeared himself to the younger generations in China by his winning personality and his understanding of the life and interests of young people.

These young people are of course an articulate force in Chinese society to-day and it is Mr. Tai who has been making them a national strength and a force of considerable importance.

Mr. Tai is a devout Buddhist and that has brought him into most intimate contact with China's outlying regions such as Tibet and Mongolia where the great religious leaders have and especial attachment to him. Mr. Tai's visit to Europe is being made in connection with the Chinese Delegation to the Olympic Games in Berlin of which he is Chairman, and he is making use of the opportunity of coming into contact with the leading European personalities. This is the first time that a ranking Chinese political figure has paid a visit to Poland.

Mr. Tai is accompanied by three secretaries.

## Treatment of Poles in Russia

(Continued from page 1)

included in Russian Soviets, where the use of the Russian language is compulsory. The Polish schools have been closed, the Polish newspapers suppressed, and many Poles sent to Siberia on the slightest excuse.

The situation of the Poles living near the Polish frontier has become particularly unbearable. At first they were obliged to reside in a 10 kilometre zone from the frontier. Then the frontier zone was extended to 20,50 and finally to 70 kilometres.

It means that all the Poles who happen to be living within 70 kilometres of the Polish frontier are forcibly transported to more remote parts of Russia, Siberia for preference.

All correspondence is subject to official censure and the fact alone of corresponding with relations in Poland or in other countries is regarded as highly suspicious and sufficient by itself to justify severe punishment.

The Germans living in Russia suffer the same persecution. Any relations, however private their nature, between them and the Poles are regarded and tantamount to treason and treated as such.

The new Soviet Constitution, although liberal in appearance, has not helped to improve the position of the national minorities in the least. (A. T. E.)

## Opening of Congress of Administrative Science



Professor José Gascon—Marín, the President of the Congress, presiding at the opening meeting.

### POLISH EMIGRATION IN 1936.

Warsaw. Between the 1st of January and the 1st of May of the current year, 24,490 emigrants left Poland. 15,604 of them went to European countries and the remaining 8,886 overseas. In the corresponding period of last year the emigration to overseas countries was larger, while the European countries took less emigrants. Seasonal emigration to Latvia - 14,107 persons is larger this year. Of the overseas countries, Palestine is the largest recipient of emigrants - 4,300 persons, 1,902 went to Argentine and 1,123 to other South American countries. Re-emigrants, returning to Poland, totalled in the first four months of 1936, 15,212 people, 14,691 of whom returned from Europe and 521 from overseas. (A. T. E.)

### VISIT OF BELGIAN FINANCIER

M. Louis Frère of Brussels, General Manager of the Belgo-French Metallurgical Trust, has spent several days in Warsaw, Belgian capital investments in Polish industries total about 300 million zlotys of which 100 millions are from the Metallurgical Trust which only recently advanced half a million to the "Sila i Swiatlo" Co. for the construction of an electric branch railway near Warsaw. During his stay in Warsaw M. Frère conducted discussions on the payments from Poland to the shareholders of his company in connexion with the transfer regulations recently introduced by the Polish government. (P. E. F. B.)

### Free Travel for Children

According to the practice established last year, the Polish State Railways will transport all children up to 14 years of age free during the second fortnight of July.

The children can travel as far and as many times during that fortnight as they wish, provided that they are accompanied by an adult paying full fare. One adult is, however, sufficient to lead three children take a free ride.

In 1935 when this custom was inaugurated, it met with great success and the schoolchildren have seen far more during that vacation than in any of the previous years. (A. T. E.)

### THE BUILDING SEASON

Mr. Joseph Kozuchowski, vice-chairman of the National Economic Bank, the institution responsible for the granting of building credits out of governmental funds has in an interview given some details of the development of housing during the present building season in Poland. Housing activities were at their lowest in Poland in 1932 when the index fell to 42.6 (1928=100). As against that low figure the index for the first quarter of the current year shows an increase of 54.2 per cent and in comparison with the first quarter of 1935 the increase is one of 27.8 per cent. In towns of over 20,000 inhabitants, 732 constructions aggregating 834,000 cubic metres were started during the first quarter of the year, besides governmental, industrial and public utility buildings; for the first quarter of 1935 the number of constructions begun was 502 aggregating 364,000 cubic metres. Thirty-eight million zlotys are to be granted this year in building credits, and of this sum about 45 per cent have already been allotted. Credits have been granted to 78 towns and resorts, while in former years they were extended to 286 towns. The credits represent about 25 per cent of the total cost of construction, and about 90 per cent in the case of workmen's housing. According to an approximate estimate which also comprises the credits granted for preparatory work on building areas, about 87 million zlotys of private capital are needed to complete constructions for which credits of 38 millions are to be granted. About 30 per cent of the work required for the housing financed this year was completed during the autumn of last year; thus the present building season will mobilise a total amount of about 100 million zlotys for constructions with governmental credit grants. This sum will enable the employment of about 65,000 persons during the five months of the building season, apart of course from the labour employed on constructions financed without such credits. In May 1935 building contractors employing regularly over 20 men, had a total pay-roll of 165,000 wage earners; in May these firms employed 192,000 persons, an increase of over 16 per cent. (P. E. F. B.)

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## AIR DEFENCE CHIEF

The President of the Republic issued on July 10th a decree creating a new and important office, - that of Inspector of Aerial Defence.

The duties of the Inspector include the supervision of all activities concerned with safeguarding the country against aerial or gas attack. He will co-ordinate the work of all public bodies and institutions already in that field.

The fact that the Inspector of Aerial Defence is to be subordinated directly to the Inspector General of the Armed Forces, Rydz-Śmigły, is taken to signify the great importance which is attached to this new office by the government. (A. T. E.)

### A NEW SHIPPING LINE IN THE BALTIC

Gdynia. The French Line has opened service between Le Havre—Southampton—Copenhagen—Gdynia—Stockholm and Leningrad.

S. S. "Colombie", 16,000 tons, called recently at Gdynia on its first voyage on the new line and there will be regular fortnightly sailings. (A. T. E.)

### ENGLAND BUYS ARABIANS BRED IN POLAND

Warsaw. The breeding of the Arabian horse, which dates in Poland since the end of the XVIIIth century, has suffered heavy damages during the late war but 15 years have been sufficient to bring it back to its former high standard. There are about 20 studs of arabian horses in Poland, and one of the best is the State owned Janowo Podlaskie stud.

The Arabians bred there have been appreciated by foreign breeders and sportsmen, so recently large purchases have been effected by Englishmen, Germans and Lithuanians. (A. T. E.)

### EXPORTS OF TEXTILES

Exports of textiles from the Bielsko district during the first half of 1936 comprised 30,771 kg. of woollens valued at 840,720 zlotys, 4,405 kilogrammes of cottons valued at 62,213 zlotys, and 72,000 kilogrammes of finished and half-finished hats valued at 854,457 zlotys. The chief buyers of woollens were Yugoslavia, Argentina and Hungary; the bulk of the cottons was shipped to Hungary, and finished and half-finished hats to England, the U.S.A. and Holland. (P. E. F. B.)

### Baltic and North Sea Cruises by Gdynia-America Line

- 3—To Bornholm on the "Kościuszko"—18th to 20th. July, 21. 50 upwards.
- 4—To the Norwegian Fjords on the "Piłsudski"—19th. to 30th. July, 21. 330 upwards.
- 5—To Stockholm on the "Kościuszko"—23rd. to 27th. July, 21. 90 upwards.
- 6—To Copenhagen on the "Kościuszko"—29th. July to 5th. August, 21. 80 upwards.
- 7—To the Capitals of the Baltic Countries on the "Piłsudski"—August 2nd. to 8th, 21. 200 upwards.
- 8—To the Isles of Götland on the "Kościuszko"—August 8th. to 10th. 21. 50 upwards.

This most delightful method of passing a cheap holiday, no passport difficulties, plenty of fun and wonderful catering.  
Gdynia-America Line, Plac Matkowskiego, Warsaw.

## Race for Ocean Air Routes

(Conclusion)

The competition for supremacy on the International Air Trade Routes of the world will be decided finally by personnel.

Just as the whalers and fishermen of New Bedford and Marblehead, the sailing masters of Boston and Salem in the days of the clipper ship, took command of the world trade routes through their daring and genius a century ago, so today the ability, experience, training and inherent genius of the crews of airship and plane will decide the command over the sea airways of the world.

The airlines of each nation have their own particular methods. The Graf Zeppelin and the Hindenburg never sail on a cruise without student officers and apprentice seamen aboard. Dr. Hugo Eckener, Captains Lehman and Von Schiller and their brother officers first constructed airships before they even sailed them. They spent hundreds of hours studying the science of meteorology. Each time they sail today they are commanding not only an airship transporting goods and passengers but they are members of a faculty aboard a school ship, they are professors in a research laboratory of the air.

The system was started in Germany nearly forty years ago by Ferdinand von Zeppelin himself and it was the departure from that system under the stress of the world War with "ground" officers of the Imperial Army and Navy, ignorant of the limitations and possibilities of the air, going to orders, which is held responsible today for many of the war-time airship crashes.

### PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS IN THE CARIBBEAN

In the heavier-than-air field, Pan American Airways, with its 600-mile service across the Caribbean, has set up a schedule of education and training more severe and wider in scope than any other line in the world for the degree of "Master of Flying Boats" and next month eleven clipper captain will take this examination. All together the company has 128 officers in training for ocean transport.

The training course of the picked officers who will face their examing boards next month was started five years ago when Pan American at last became convinced of the practicability of large, long-range, flying boats for trans-ocean service. The course was designed to develop technicians, expert in each of five main departments of trans-ocean flying. The ultimate object was the development of the "Multiple Crew" so experienced that any one man could perform the duties of any other man in the crew.

In addition to technical training and actual flight, "Class Room and Laboratory" practice, the candidates to pass and are taking a complete course in academic subjects, history, languages, International and Maritime law and commerce regulations of a score of countries.

The Pacific Service, which officials of Pan American describe as the "preliminary air mail service", has been utilized primarily as a post-graduate course of training for six complete clipper ship crews, four of which will be assigned permanently to the Pacific. So far these crews have made nine trips - 156,250 miles across the Pacific on the Martins, 43,320 miles on the Sikorski laboratory ship and 67,700 miles in training flights of 1,200 miles or more duration.

In this way one transport system expects to conquer oceans for the airplane. (Copyright by N.A.W.A. Warsaw Weekly)

### ENGLISH BOOKS

American and British Magazines, American, British and Continental Editions.  
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# Canadian Polish Cultural Relations

While the Polish population of Canada is not comparable to that in the United States, there are nevertheless more than one hundred thousand Poles included in the Dominion's total of ten millions. Of these, more than eighty-seven thousand are living in the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Most of them are engaged in farming. The largest single urban colony, numbering eleven thousand, is to be found in Winnipeg, a city of about the same size as Lwów.

Until comparatively recent times, cultural contacts between Canada and Poland have been limited to the occasional visit to Canada of a scholar like Professor Roman Dyboski of Kraków or the similar visits to Poland of Canadian scholars like Dr. W. J. Rose, originally of Winnipeg, and Dr. William Caldwell of Montreal.

## ORGANIZING OF CANADIAN-POLISH SOCIETY

New ground, however, was broken in February 1934, with the organizing in Winnipeg of a Canadian-Polish Society, comparable to the Anglo-Polish Circle of London, England, with the explicit purpose of encouraging a rapprochement between the cultural life of Canada and the cultural life of Poland. The membership has been drawn in almost equal numbers from Canadians of British extraction and those of Polish extraction, and the patronage of the Society has included the Lieutenant-Governor, the Premier of Manitoba, the President of the University of Manitoba, and Mr. Jan Pawlica, now Polish Consul-General at Ottawa. The president has, from the beginning, been Professor Watson Kirkconnell, M. A., F. R. Hist. S., professor of Latin in Wines College, University of Manitoba.

## TWO YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL EXISTENCE

During two years of successful existence, the Society has held monthly meetings, except during the summer. Typical of the programmes by which the desired rapprochement has been furthered have been addresses on "What Poland Means to the World," by Prof. Watson Kirkconnell, "Science in Poland & in Canada" by Drs. Chasnay and Hossack, "Economics of the New Poland," by Mr. Jan Pawlica, "Romantic Poland," by Stefan Jarosz, the Polish explorer and geographer, and a Chopin recital by Miss Myrtle Rutan. It was, moreover, largely on the recommendation of the officers of the Society that the University of Manitoba instituted in 1935 a public lecture series on "The Legacy of Europe," which has included lectures on "The Poetry of Poland" by Prof. Watson Kirkconnell and "Polish Music" by Mr. John McFaggart.

It is A. M. Another by-product of the Society's interests has been the publication, in May 1936, of Professor Kirkconnell's "Golden Treasury of Polish Lyrics," an anthology of Polish verse in his own English translation which was recently reviewed in the "Warsaw Weekly". The members of the Society have also participated in various public meetings held by the Polish colony of Winnipeg on such occasions as Constitution Day (May 3rd), the seventy-fifth birthday of Ignace Jan Paderewski, the name-day of President Mościcki, and the obsequies of the late Marshal Piłsudski.

## FEDERATION OF POLISH SOCIETIES IN CANADA

Mention should also be made of the Federation of Polish Societies in Canada, founded in

1930, for the purpose of uniting all Polish educational and cultural societies throughout Canada with the view of coordinating their activities and for the promotion of greater interest in Canadian citizenship and establishing closer relations with their Anglo-Saxon fellow-citizens. This Federation, under the presidency of Mr. B. B. Dubiński, LL. B., who is also the vice-president of the Canadian-Polish Society, has done much to build a bridge of esteem and understanding between Polish-Canadians and Anglo-Canadians, not least by a very successful Ball, "Springtime in Poland", held each April in the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg.

In general, one may say that rapprochement between the Polish and Canadian traditions in Canada is to-day more successful and fruitful than ever before. To no one is more credit due than to Mr. Jan Pawlica, now Polish Consul-General at Ottawa, whose enthusiasm and cultured interest have had an intimate share in promoting all of the activities mentioned above.

Your Canadian Correspondent

## Marshal Piłsudski's Memory Honoured by a Canadian

Readers of "The Warsaw Weekly" will remember the fine English ode on Marshal Piłsudski's death and funeral which was written by Professor Watson Kirkconnell, of the University of Manitoba at Winnipeg (Canada), and which appeared in our columns last year. On the first anniversary of the Marshal's death, another poetical tribute to his memory came from the same pen in the shape of a shorter poem for the burial of the Marshal's heart at Wilno.

The poem which we offer our readers was recited by the author himself at a Polish celebration in Winnipeg on the anniversary of the Marshal's death. It is not, naturally, of the same monumental structure as the larger Ode, but it carries particular appeal by its tone of deep and sincere feeling, especially in its references to the Marshal's mother.

On this occasion, it is fit to mention that Professor Watson Kirkconnell has just published a volume of translations from Poland's most eminent poets. Professor Kirkconnell's translations are, in my definite opinion, among the very best English translations of Polish poetry that I have come across, and I felt greatly honoured by the translator's invitation to write a preface to his volume. His anthology has the further advantage of being provided with short introductory notes, biographical and critical, on each poet represented in it.

The volume is obtainable, at the price of 7s. 6d. per copy, from the Polish Press, 343 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Dominion of Canada.

Roman Dyboski.

## PIŁSUDSKI'S HEART

I.  
His body lies in Kraków, where  
[the voices  
Of holy bells ring out their benediction  
Over the arm that ruled, the hand  
[that wrought;  
And parrots come, remembering  
[old affliction,  
And standing pensive there in  
[grateful thought  
Mingle a mood that sorrows and  
[rejoices  
Beside the stately cypri that  
[hides his glory.  
Around him sleep the bones of  
[kings and queens  
And all the lordly great of Po-  
[land's story,  
There in the vast Cathedral's  
[grave demesnes.  
Noble as any Pharaoh lies he thus,  
Lapped in the solemn peace of  
[his sarcophagus.

II.  
Ay, but his heart was fond of  
[simpler things,  
Pomp he despised, and thought  
[he lent at death  
His body to that burial-place of  
[kings,  
He gave commandment with his  
[ebbing breath  
That men should lodge his heart  
[in simple earth,  
Deep in the native soil he lived  
[to free,  
And lain in filial humility  
Low at the buried feet of her  
[that gave him birth.

III.  
Thus does that loyal heart come  
[home to rest,  
Home from the strife, the shattering  
[of nations,  
Prison, and palace, and men's  
[acclamations,  
To pledge to dearest homage of  
[his breast  
To her he loved the best;  
And she will sleep content to  
[know him safe at last,  
Safe in the Polish earth she also  
[loved,  
Safest of all because his manhood  
[proved  
Supreme devotion to the Polish  
[past.  
This was the faith she taught  
[his boyish heart;  
And lo, that faith returns in love  
[and trust,  
For, having played the nation-  
[al hero's part,  
He asks naught else, to make his  
[grace complete,  
But to sleep here, and at her  
[holy feet  
Moulder to Polish dust.  
Watson Kirkconnell.

10 MILLION ZLOTYS FOR STATE EXPORT GUARANTEES  
The Economic Committee of the Cabinet has decided at its last meeting to authorize the Treasury to issue guarantees to the total value of 10 million zlotys to Polish exporters and foreign importers of Polish goods. The granting of the guarantee will be subject in each case to the approval of the State Export Institute, and the guarantees will be granted to the bankers of the exporter, provided that his credit with the bank has not exceeded 100,000 zlotys for the transaction concerned.  
(A. T. E.)

## ANGLO BALTIC LINE S.S. "Baltrover"

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# PRESS REVIEW

The complications in Danzig and the conflict called forth by Greiser's speech at the Assembly of the League of Nations as well as the provocation against the High Commissioner have called forth much comment in the Polish and foreign press.

## RIGHTS OF HIGH COMMISSIONER MUST BE RESPECTED

Gizeta Polska writes "Poland is convinced that the rights and activities of the High Commissioner must be respected. In the diplomatic action undertaken by Poland as falls to her on account of the mandate she has received she will preserve her calm, remembering that the two factors which have done so much harm, to the Danzig problem are quite distant from her. One of these factors, as the English foreign minister has justly said — is, the general political nervousness evoked by problems having nothing in common directly with the statute of the Baltic sea. The other — the national socialist problem is doubtless of great importance for the present system in Germany but this cannot be taken into consideration either by the League of Nations or Poland, commissioned by the former to settle the conflict".

I. K. C. judges the situation as being above all a question for Poland as one concerning her access to the sea, the safety of her sea coast. Poland represents Danzig abroad according to the treaties, hence the resolution of the League asking Poland to undertake the liquidation of the question is perfectly comprehensible. "Every Danzig conflict — writes I. K. C. is a Polish question. Not only Geneva knows this but Berlin also. Poland's rights on the Danzig territory ensue from the treaties and therefore Poland cannot allow any attempt on the Danzig treaty regulations for it would be a cutting down of the branch on which she herself is sitting".

## ENGLISH PESSIMISM

Articles in the French and English press also point to the seriousness of the Danzig situation. The Paris press is unanimous in considering the greatest immediate danger to lie not in the Austrian question but in the Danzig one. The English press also betrays a note of extreme pessimism not shared by Polish opinion.

Kurjer Poranny comments in very favourable terms the action of General Składkowski who has determined to fight the bad Polish bureaucratic system. Especially concerning the proverbial unpunctuality, the Kurjer writes, "With us not only in the public offices but also in all other enterprises — a system has been established for centuries, that he higher the dignitary the greater right he has to be unpunctual. At every step in collective life we are met by the axiom that punctuality is only obligatory on those who have no right to command. All the privileged people are in advance freed from being punctual and to be late according to one's social position serves to raise the prestige of the belated

individual". Furthermore the Kurjer writes concerning the procedure of the administration that "our administrative procedure is more complicated than that of the League of Nations. The apparatus decidedly demands moderating and accommodating to the tempo of present day life".

## FORTHCOMING PRONOUNCEMENT BY GENERAL RYDZ SMIGLY

The annual meeting of the Legionaries on the 6th, August in commemoration of the memorable crossing over into the Russian partition at the beginning of the war by Polish legionist soldiers will, according to I. K. C. be "the occasion for General Rydz Smigly to pronounce an important programme speech that will have a serious influence on the development of events in Poland, and will be a completion of his last eventual pronouncement in which he called on the nation to take part in the defence and development of the country".

Naz Przegląd a Jewish organ combats the suggestion of some Jewish circles that Jewish members of the Szejn should resign their mandate saying "that it would be as great a mistake as abstaining from the elections. Jewish parliamentary representation has the right to persist in its difficult position at the tribune even if it has not the least certainty that its proposals will receive acceptance."

Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy writing that the Jews in Poland are contemplating a great campaign in the country and abroad advises them to listen to the warning of General Zeligowski "that they should not sharpen the conflict by adopting well considered tactics. An appeal to foreign factors whilst spreading confusion in the country has always been injurious and may bring about incalculable consequences which no protest of solidarity will be able to stop."  
K. M.

## EXPORTS IN MAY

Exports from Poland in May totalled 993,479 tons of goods valued at 85,173,000 zlotys with imports at 293,342 tons valued at 81,173,000 zlotys leaving a balance in favour of Poland of 4 million zlotys. In comparison with April there was a decline in the value of exports of 1,343,000 zlotys and one in the value of imports of 2,419,000 zlotys. In May 1936 the value of imports was 70.1 million zlotys and the value of exports 68.3 million, resulting in a small adverse balance. In May 1934 Poland's foreign trade resulted in a higher favourable balance than in May this year, but turnover with exports at 78.0 million and imports at 66.2 million zlotys was substantially below this year's figures for May (PFEB)

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# Plays, Films, Arts and Sports

TESSA (Polski)

DOUBLE BOOKKEEPING (Letni)



MISS OLGA SLAWSKA who is now appearing at the Olympic Dance Festival in Berlin.

## With Benefit of Tradition

BY LOUISE LLEWELLYN JARECKA  
(Concluded)

For farewell to the household they sing:  
Where is my lady mother,  
Where is [where is my beloved?  
For I would thank her?  
Where is my brother, where  
[is my beloved?  
For I would thank him!  
And so on throughout the family circle. Just before the party leaves for the church, there is an old song:  
O! round around around  
Goes the little sun;  
And our girl, our beauty  
Goes to her wedding.  
Action begins from the moment members of the wedding party are invited to participate. The leading figures simulate indifference, and in this way create their roles of dignitaries. This is the convention of the play: "Will you be starosta?" "I s' all the same to me. I don't care." Some of the roles are not assigned until the guests are assembled for the wedding. When a guest is invited on the day of the wedding, he knows he is expected to play a part. He temporizes: "I don't know. We haven't finished our work in the fields."

Herein are recorded a few of the scenes of this mystery play that came out of the earth and that remains eternally linked to nature. In it the chorus fulfills the epic function of the ancient Greek chorus, being the artistic expression of the relation of the community to the young married couple. Originally the words were probably spoken by a number of people together more or less public in confirmation of the act of marriage—spoken in rhythm, as Mrs. Ehrenkrantz pointed out, just as field work can be taken rhythmically, facilitating mutual effort and organizing the workers into an ensemble. Eventually speech evolved into song. The dramatic function of the chorus consists of speech in the name of one person or whole groups of persons taking part in the ceremony.

This, but one, although perhaps the greatest of the various nature festivals celebrated by the Polish peasants. All that amazing invention grew out of a depth of consciousness in the people who conceived and felt the significance of such ceremonies—a depth that cannot be sounded for any purpose by the civilized and versatile communities of our epoch.

The *Letni* is now playing, in an intelligent and very clever version by Marjan Hemar, an unpretentious musical comedy entitled *Double Bookkeeping* written by the Viennese team of playwrights, the brothers Goltz. This piece is a typical summer play, always greeted cordially in that season by a public looking for merry and carefree amusement.

The un complicated action is based on the well-known but always popular theme of mistaken identity with the resultant effects, usually gum for the characters and highly comical to the audience. *Double Bookkeeping*, as may be expected, ends in the marriage of two happy (this time) pairs of lovers. The play has no claims to any high artistic values, and it is just direct and unforced style that makes it a pleasant evening in the theatre, the more so that Hemar's witty transcription is really a capital one. Hemar unquestionably raised the literary level and increased the stage values of the piece for the Warsaw public by transplanting the action from Vienna to Warsaw and Tomaszow and catching it with no end of amusing witticisms on our political life, our various complaints, and on all current events and people in the public eye. Kiepska included. Since Hemar does not suffer from a lack of tart irony or originality of expression or wit, it might have been expected that *Double Bookkeeping* in its Warsaw-Vienna version should make a hit, especially as it gives Adolf Dymca, that long-banned favorite, a chance to show some of the new tricks he must have been thinking up all the while. This time, in addition to his tricks he shows us a piece of acting that proves him a comedy actor of no mean talents. He is accompanied in the feminine roles with great success by actress Janina Brochwiczówna, a charming actress with an equally charming voice, and by the lively Miss Helena Grosowska fairly bubbling over with humor. Lapiński and Janeczka, make a perfect couple as the rich provincials from Tomaszow. Of the rest of the cast Orwid and Bugacki deserve mention for their first-rate work in minor roles.

The directing by Janusz Wanecki was full of good ideas, bringing out the best situations with fine effect, and giving to the whole play the air of carefree joy so necessary to pieces of this sort. The decorations by Januski were less successful, showing no wit either in conception or execution.

Arno.

## FRONTEM DO RADOSCI

(Czynnik Warszawski)

Hanka Ordonowna is the life and soul of this bright and cheerful little show, just as she used to be in the role of the Quid Pro Quo. She was particularly attractive in "Szarlatańka" and "Za murami Grenady" both of which she directed. Her dramatic art is, as you know, excellent in his little series of songs in various foreign languages, his take off of an English singer being most amusing. Krkowiak, whether announcing on the radio or discussing the payment of taxes was quite in his old form. A bright satirical view that sung by Lawiński and Sulima-Jaszczol. The so called ballet was decidedly inferior. This production can be heartily recommended to foreigners, and whose knowledge of Polish is desirable it is by no means essential. Warsaw was without a possible revue theatre for so long years that most encouraging hopes for the coming winter season.

E. S.

## DANZIG LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

of this week, notably the very well attended swimming competitions which were held to decide the championship of German waters, and the ever popular race meetings on Zoppot racecourse in which again many nationalities were represented. An interesting local competition was also held this week, under the auspices of the N. S. K. K. (or National Socialist mechanical transport corps), providing a gruelling test for motor-cycles and their riders, the route lying across country under water, over fields, up and down steep hills and in places where no rider had ever ventured before.

Your Danzig Correspondent

## New Imperial Airways Flying Boats

"Canopus", first of the Imperial Airways fleet of new Empire flying-boats, was brought out on July 2nd from the erecting shops of Messrs. Short Brothers at Rochester, Kent, and was seen for the first time in all its impressive size, as it stood out on the slipway prior to being launched on the river Medway for preliminary flights.

This giant of the air weighs nearly 18 tons. Four engines which are mounted in its wings, and which develop a total of approximately 3,000 horse-power, will enable it to attain a speed of just on 200 miles-an-hour. In addition to crew, fuel, passengers, and baggage, it will carry a mail-load weighing approximately three tons.

One of the most impressive aspects of "Canopus", when one views the flying-boat from the vantage-point of an adjoining slipway, is the great depth of its fuselage. This permits the adoption of a two-deck arrangement of the interior of the hull, the top deck being occupied by the crew, while the lower deck is reserved for passengers. This passenger accommodation comprises luxurious saloon, smoking-room, and promenade, and also a method whereby the saloon accommodation can be converted into sleeping-berths for passengers for night-flying.

One of the chief attributes of fine aeronautical design is said to be an ability to make any very large object appear smaller than it really is. If this is the case, then "Canopus" can be acclaimed as a veritable triumph of design. Wings, hull, and tail-surfaces merge smoothly into lines which are a sheer delight to the eye. It is this beautiful streamlining which gives rise to a deceptive impression, and it is most closely that one realizes that an immense vessel the new flying-boat actually is. Another striking indication of the size of this levitation of the air comes when one sees mechanics—tiny figures silhouetted against the sky—walking to and fro on the great metal wing to make adjustments of the engines. And when the engines motor wake to life under an engine test, one gains an idea of the mighty power that will wait this winged ship through the sky in day-and-night flights enabling an air journey right through from England to Australia to be accomplished in not more than about a week.

Entering the busy shops, just behind where "Canopus" stands, one finds oneself in a vast hive of skilled activity. The hulls of the 27 companion-craft of "Canopus" rise high on their stocks. Huge wings of an intricate design are seen taking shape under the hands of busy workmen. For it is here in these enormous shops amid a clang of metal merging into a deep-toned hum, that the great new air fleet is being created which, carrying loads of letter-mails in bulk, will turn next year yet another page in the romantic story of inter-Imperial communication.

## Warsaw Amusements.

### THEATRES

ATENEUM Closed.  
KAMERALNY Closed.  
LETNI "Podwojnia Buchaltera, Dally Malickiej" "Profesa Pani Warren" Dally.  
MALY Closed.  
NARODOWY "Wielka Miłość"—Molnar.  
NOWY Closed.  
POLSKI "Tessa", Dally.  
REDUTA Closed.

### MUSICAL SHOWS

OPERETKA—"Gosha", Dally.  
CIRKULI WARSZAWSKI—"Frentim do Radości", Dally.  
DOLINA SZWAJCARSKA Daily concert and open air revue.

### CINEMAS

APOLLO "The Tunnel", American.  
ATLANTIC "Through a keyhole"—American.  
\*\*\*"DAILY" "Age of Discretion", American.  
CAPITOL Maly Marynarz", Polish.  
CASINO "Casino de Paris", American.  
EUROPA "Woman Wanted", American.  
FILHARMONJA "Casanova", Austrian.  
\*\*\*MAESTRO "Romance in Manhattan", American.  
\*\*\*"PAN "Schmelzig—Louis—Match".  
\*\*\*RIALTO "Broadway Bill", American.  
ROMA "Gold".  
STYLLOWY "Merry Don Juan".  
\*\*\*SWIATOWID "Desire", American.  
\*\*\*"excellent, \*\*\*good, \*\*fair, average, Unstarred not yet visited.

Records of all the music in the above films can be obtained from Messrs.

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### MUSIC

FILHARMONJA Closed.  
OPERA Closed.

### SPORTS

RACES.  
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### ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS

I. P. S. Warsaw Paintings in Classical Period. Daily.  
ZACHETA. Jubilee display of works of W. Koszak. 10 to 6, admission 21. 50.  
NATIONAL MUSEUM. 3-go Maja 13. Ist-Block. Display of Italian Prints. Daily 11 to 3. Admission 25 gr.

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Leon i S-ka.  
Sienkiewicza 28

KOŁONJAJA  
Księgarnia Popularna  
Piłsudskiego 13

LUBLIN  
Sw. Wojciecha, Krak. Przedm. 40

LWOW  
Biuro Dzienników,  
Chorążych 7

STANISZAWÓW  
P. Haskler, Sapieżyńska 19

TORUN  
Jan Wojciechowski  
Staromiejski Rynek 4.  
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