

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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ESTONIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO WARSAW

Dr. Akel, Foreign Minister of Estonia, arrived in Poland on the 4th September and spent three days in Warsaw. There have been already many mutual visits between Polish and Estonian statesmen, as the two countries are united by a close collaboration and have natural common interests.

The visit of Dr. Akel in Warsaw is another proof of the importance attached by Poland and Estonia to a close understanding among the peaceful Baltic nations. The maintenance of the independence of Estonia is obviously necessary for the preservation of the balance of power on the Baltic, and that fact is well realized in Poland.

(ATE)



Dr. Akel laying a wreath on the Unknown Soldier's grave.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

China is rapidly eclipsing Spain, as a centre of interest and concern. The attack made upon the British Ambassador to China, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, by Japanese airplanes, once more suggested the prospect of a universal war: this time in the Pacific instead of in the Mediterranean. But anyone who imagines that the British Government will take up the challenge in the Palmerstonian manner is asking for disappointment. Nor can the London Cabinet be accused of cowardice when it keeps a level head.

The Far Eastern crisis shows how much the world has changed, not merely since the days of Palmerston or since the days immediately preceding the war, but even more particularly within the past three or four years. No nation now bases its economy upon foreign loans, or contemplates war for the sake of keeping the rules of the international lending game in foreign markets. No nation is so rigidly bound by foreign alliances as to be drawn automatically into war with a combination of other nations, with hardly any room for freedom of action. And no nation is in danger of panic or bankruptcy because commitments in a distant market, be they never so great, are jeopardised by aggression there.

On that side of the ledger Great Britain is therefore in a strong position. So is America; the two can work in harmony. Both countries are by this time aware that certain forces in the world are anxious for a universal war. This is one of the clearest symptoms of the International malaise, East and West, however difficult it may be to prove whether an incident has been created or whether simply advantage is being taken of it. Nobody can say for certain who sends up the machines which bomb the *British Corporal*, or upon what port the submarines operating in the Dardanelles are based, or with what design the British Ambassador was attacked. But everybody knows that the practical consequences of a universal war would be all in favour of the Revolution, and statesmen are aware that anarchy never passes beyond the control of a few shrewd brains directing the course of human degradation.

The restraint of the British Government, which resembles the restraint of the American Government when the flagship *Augusta* was shelled, therefore meets the needs of the moment, though it may differ from the nineteenth century policies of both countries. Difficulties inevitably remain. The commitments of the great Far Eastern merchants appear to involve the prestige of nations, and that point is all the more

important when the nation directs the greatest of Empires. Thousands of its citizens in Shanghai and in the rest of China require protection. The whole East is watching to see if the Empire meets force with force—the immemorial claim to authority among the mass of mankind. London will have to go warily if on the one hand a disastrous war is to be prevented and if on the other hand a reputation for firmness is to be maintained.

Nevertheless, even in comparison with a year or two ago, the problem promises a peaceful solution. Japan herself, despite confident claims, is not too happy in war against contemporary China. Russia is inactive. Italy and Germany are at one with Britain in desiring an avoidance of war. The forces of the Revolution in Spain and across Europe are infinitely weaker to-day than they were a year ago. The capture of Santander by General Franco is discounted by the apologists for Valencia in Great Britain as a minor gain; but of course its importance lies in the ease of operations, the welcome afforded to the advancing troops by the townsfolk, and the inability of the Revolution to stage a counter-attack after the failure at Brunete.

The continued successes of the Spanish Nationalists have certainly made a deep impression upon British opinion, so that now one can almost say that the victory of Franco is taken for granted. It is instructive to notice that the newspapers which most virulently attacked the "mutinous ex-general" and most idealistically upheld the claims of the "constitutional Government" are now playing the soft pedal, while the Non-Intervention Committee pursues its labours without fuss or acrimony, and a larger number of public figures begin to discuss the terroristic tactics of Madrid. It would be cynical to ascribe this change to the fact that Franco has now captured the iron ore around Bilbao and promises soon to have the Almaden quicksilver in his possession. Far more credit should be given to the quiet policy pursued by the Government and even to the superiority of truth over falsehood during a long period of time. The facts are now coming out. Even some documents captured by Franco in Bilbao, exposing the propagandist efforts of Basque representatives and their helpers in London, have been published in this country. Within a year the political consequences of the re-birth of Spain should be operating to the full in Britain as they will undoubtedly be operating in France.

An interesting sidelight upon the industrial recovery of this country is that the Unemployment Fund, which had to borrow a hundred million pounds in

VIENNESE LETTER

By Eugene Hinterhoff

Even the best judge of Austrian affairs would sometimes find it difficult to understand, clearly, the real aims of the Government with regard to its internal policy.

In this respect, a Austrian statesman often shows themselves worthy of carrying out the traditions of the great Metetrnich. There are two things for instance, which give much food for thought and these are the recent passing of a new law for the maintenance of public order, ("Ordnungsschutzgesetz") and the existence in Vienna of a National Socialist headquarters called officially, "Das Bureau des Ausschusses für National Befriedigung" (The Office of the Committee for National Pacification).

The Chancellor and other prominent statesmen have always proclaimed in their speeches that it is the intention of the Government to act with more severity towards the illegal Austrian Nazis, and the realization of the internal consolidation is a proof of the inflexible will of the Government. Then again, after the well-known manifestation organized by the Austrian Nazis during the meeting of German and Austrian war-veterans in Wels, Dr. Slessner, Governor of Upper Austria, made a speech in which he announced the bringing in of a severe law against the Nazis in the near future. The passing of such a law was also demanded by a large section of the loyal population, and especially by the ever increasing numbers of the members of the Fatherland front. Now at last, a few days ago, this law came into being. (Ordnungsschutzgesetz). It codifies several previous prescriptions, and gives a new significance to the already strained situation and shows the extraordinary measures taken to combat it. The most interesting point in the new law is the strict prohibition of the illegal political parties; viz. National Socialists,

Agreement between Poland and the Vatican

The conflict between Prince Sapieha, Archbishop of Cracow, and the Polish Government found its epilogue in an exchange of letters between Minister Beck and the Papal Nuncio in Warsaw.

The Polish Government and the Holy See agreed to respect the intangibility of the Royal tombs of Wawel, including that of Marshal Pilsudski. No changes whatsoever shall be made in the Royal crypt without the consent of the President of the Republic and the recurrence of regrettable

incidents will be definitely prevented.

Monsignore Cortesi, the Papal Nuncio in Warsaw, presented his apologies to Mrs. Pilsudski on behalf of the ecclesiastical authority. The relations between the Church and the Government have not been affected adversely by the conflict, as the responsibility for it has been ascribed by the public opinion to Prince Sapieha personally, without affecting the Catholic Church as a whole.

(A. T. E.)

Communists, and Social Democrats. It is interesting to note, too, that it preserves the existence of concentration camps. Thus, according to general opinion the Government possesses a new and powerful weapon with which to fight its most dangerous adversary, the Austrian National Socialist movement, which is unfortunately developing rapidly. In connection with the proclamation of this new law, which had long been looked forward to by the loyal population, I must add that the existence of a small and modestly furnished office in the heart of Vienna about 200 yards from the Chancellery in Bollhausplatz, and which is in fact the headquarters of the Austrian Nazis, seems very puzzling to any keen observer of the real situation in this country. The head of this little office, officially known as "The Office of the Committee for National Pacification" which I have already mentioned, is a retired officer, Captain Leopold, who was confined in a concentration camp, but was set at liberty last year when the amnesty was given to political prisoners. Captain Leopold is in personal contact with the leaders of the German N.S.D.A.P., and possesses their full confidence as well as that of the Austrian National Socialists; probably more than does Dr. Saks Inquart whom the Chancellor appointed to act

as intermediary between the Government and the oppositions some months ago. At the same time, he is in touch with the Government and especially with the Home Secretary Glaise-Horstenau who received his portfolio after the signing of the Treaty of July 11th., and whose sympathies for Germany are well-known.

A few days ago, the author of this letter called at this office, but unfortunately Captain Leopold was absent, having gone on a long motoring tour all over Austria; no doubt with the intention of getting in personal touch with the men on the spot. He had, however, a long chat with one of his assistants, during the course of which, he asked what the Nazis thought of the new law which is considered by the public and especially by the many "useful" newspapers to be a strong weapon against them. He was told with a slight smile, that everything depended on what way the new law would be made use of by the police. During the conversation, the writer was also told that it is a certainty that the opposition will enter the Government, and that this is only a question of time. This certainty was based, so it was said, on the close contact of Captain Leopold with the Government.

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London Letter

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1931, now has a surplus of fifty million. With a decreasing number of unemployed less money has to be paid out; and with more unemployed paying contributions more money comes in. The news is generally taken as a tribute to the present Premier's work as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and so it is. There is considerable discussion whether the surplus should be used at once to liquidate half of the 1931 debt or whether it should be allowed to accumulate for the proverbial rainy day of slump. Not so much attention is paid to the reasons for this remarkable recovery, though they are highly significant. The accumulation of a large number of these liquid funds — to mention only the Exchange Equalisation Fund, the Post Office account and the profits of large concerns everywhere, is gradually choking the debt system with all its political ramifications. It has already been noticed here that the Government can enter the market now either as borrower or as lender. It can dictate the terms of interest, and in common with America the official policy is to keep them low. Consequently, the margin of hosts of payments which formerly went into interest now goes into surplus or expenditure. The example of Sweden and other countries where surpluses are becoming almost an embarrassment, is extending across the world; and the funds of governmental and commercial operations must ultimately be used to level up the formerly glaring inequalities between rich and poor.

It is an equally good omen that, although so far the official mind has not yet come to the appreciation of the agricultural riches of the country — agricultural prices are still below industrial — nevertheless there is more unofficial attention and the speeches of the Minister of Agriculture are more hopeful. The *National Review* expresses the mind of an increasing number when it points out how much of the national heritage is being lost in the decay of agriculture, and even more in the feverish craze for concrete roads which are spreading from town to town and along the holiday coasts. While one Minister is speaking of the salvation of agriculture, another is cutting farms in half or driving concrete through some of the best land in the country. But so much of the battle is one that one must hope for a growing realization of the nation's real needs when concentration upon the internal market leads to a sense of balance between agriculture and industry — without which the Nemesis of the nineteenth century system is inevitable.

Wild Horses Come Back

The tarpan, or wild prairie horse, has become almost totally extinct now, although some hundreds of years ago large studs of such horses were roaming the fields of Poland. The tarpan is small and wiry, with somewhat more hair than most breeds and one of its distinguishing features is that it goes completely white in the winter, adapting itself to a landscape of snow.

A stud was founded some years ago in the Białowieża forest with a few remaining specimens of that animal and it is already increasing satisfactorily. The tarpans have complete freedom of movement in a section of the forest, covering about a thousand acres, and they are not broken in or mounded.

PRESS REVIEW

Kurier Warszawski, discussing the peasants' strike organized by the People's Partysays that this party is strong and closely connected with the rural districts "that it occupies no small place in the two most politically mature parts of Poland and that in the countryside it is a real political force. For thirty years in former Galicia and nineteen years in all Poland, the people's party has played an important part and there are no signs of its weakening. The Polish peasant is awakening politically and throwing off his former apathetic condition."

Czas also agrees that the political demands of the peasants must be considered and dealt with. "The country people are showered with compliments, as to their being politically creative, sensible, patriotic, but their real wants are passed over in silence as well as their aims and aspirations. We get the impression that in their attempt to stifle their natural tendency to political emancipation by means of mechanical force, this tendency to political freedom must not be identified with the action of the People's Party."

Kurier Polski recommends that the government should seize the opportunity to make use of the collected energy of the countryside to direct the ferment into its proper channels which "must lead to a closer contact of the government with the whole community without which no political system can function properly."

I. K. C. writes that "Gen. Galica in his speech at Cracow put forward the question of a change in the system of election to the Sejm and Senate, the necessity of opposing totalitarianism and of tranquilizing the atmosphere in the rural districts."

Kurier Polski discusses the difficulties with which Great Britain has to cope in Palestine, on the one hand, Zionism, referring to the Balfour declaration guaranteeing to the Jews an national settlement, and on the other the Pan-Arabic movement, awakening to life and aiming at the unity of all Mohammedans. "Between Zionism and Pan-Arabism the choice is difficult, especially as it is easy to arouse the displeasure of both sides as was threatened with the last project of the division of Palestine." The *Warsaw* press is concerned with the possible date of new elections to parliament which would seem to loom on the horizon, judging from the speeches of Gen. Galica and Mr. Browiński. *Wieszczy Warszawski* writes: "not only political and constitutional considerations speak for the advantage of elections to the parliament taking place before the elections of the new President i.e. before May 1939. As the election of the new President is an act of the greatest importance, it ought not to occur after the parliamentary elections in an atmosphere of still unextinguished political struggles — hence arises the second conclusion that a certain time should elapse between the two elections — therefore the elections to the Houses of Parliament ought to take place not later than the spring of 1939."

Gazeta Polska discusses the relations of Poles in Germany and Germans in Poland, showing that these latter profit by far greater privileges than Poles in Germany. It condenses the German tendency to deny the possession of Polish nationality to the Polish minority in their country and after admitting that a policy of tit for tat might be initiated by Poland it proceeds to say that a better solution of the question is allowing life and development to both minorities. "But in order that equality of treatment and rights should not be an illusion — Poland must reject the German theory that

School Begins.

On the 3rd of September over six million children went to school in Poland. There are 5½ million children between the ages of 7 and 13, who are under the obligation to receive elementary education. There are 250,000 pupils of the trade and professional schools, 220,000 pupils of the high schools, 100,000 children in first kindergarten and 80,000 in various private schools. Moreover, there are 50,000 students at the universities.

The contrast is great with the pre-war conditions, when under the rule of the Czar only very few children enjoyed the benefits of education and the majority of the population remained illiterate. Today in Poland the only illiterate people are the older generation of peasants, who have lived their childhood under the foreign domination, but the younger generation has been entirely trained in Polish schools.

Viennese Letter.

(Continued from page 1)

The introduction of the representatives of the opposition into the Government will have to be considered as the first step to be taken. The next aim will be the legalization of the N. S. D. A. P. which, they say represents a conservative and constructive factor.

If we take into consideration the dynamic force of this movement, we can easily come to the conclusion that these people would never be satisfied with a few portfolios in the Council of Ministers. They will always strive to reorganize Austria according to the rules set down in their programme. This programme is described in Hitler's book "Mein Kampf" and it will be remembered that several pages of this book are devoted to the problem of the "Anschluss."

Although the Government of this highly cultured country has never been a supporter of brutal methods, still it is difficult to get away from the impression that the mild attitude observed at present, is due rather to some confidential talks between Vienna and Berlin. One of these talks recently took place between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries, Baron Neurath and Dr. Guido Schmidt. It was noticeable that a few days after, Dr. Schmidt made a speech in which he declared that Austria, as a German State, will never do anything opposed to the interests of the two German countries. This statement is, to say the least, rather impressive.

It was very interesting to watch the deep impression produced in Vienna by Mussolini's last speech in which he emphasized the inviolability of the Rome-Berlin axis which so greatly influences the whole political life of Austria. At the Ballhausplatz, it is clearly seen that the growing difficulties in the Far East will divert the attention and interest of Great Britain more and more from Central Europe.

In the face of this the attempts to take a clear survey of Western politics have to be abandoned; but it is more than likely that the helmsteins at the wheel of the frail Austrian craft, have again set her course in this direction.

"Minority is, who wills it". The belonging to a minority is a question of fact, not will. National descent, cultural belonging, attachment to the land of their forefathers and their native language — herein lie, undoubted and deciding facts if it is a question of one and a half million Poles, who are German citizens. R. M.

Economics

Economic progress in 1937

The index of production has increased considerably in Poland in the first seven months of 1937

The production of coal in the first seven months of 1937 amounted to 16½ million tons — an increase of 30% over the corresponding period of last year. The production of coke attained 1,155,000 tons — an increase of about 30% over the 883,000 tons of the corresponding period of last year. The production of natural earth gas increased from 271 million cubic metres to 297 millions. The production of crude oil decreased, but the fact was due to the natural exhaustion of the wells and not to adverse economic conditions.

The production of Portland cement increased from 571,000 t. to 621,000 tons. The production of many other commodities, such as hardware, zinc sheets, rolled products, cellulose, saw wood furniture, etc., increased by about 20%, while in the other branches of production there was an increase of 10 to 15%.

The increase of production has been particularly marked in industries working for home consumption, notably those producing domestic implements and goods. The export industries have also increased their production, but in a lesser degree.

The improvement of the agricultural situation is reflected in the increased production and consumption of artificial fertilisers. The production of potassium salts increased to 266,000 tons from 240,000, while the production of nitrate fertilisers jumped by about 150%, attaining 85,000 tons. The consumption of electric power increased from 226 million kw to 270 millions. The average number of 15 ton railway trucks loaded daily increased from 12,000 in July 1936 to 15,200 in July 1937.

Economic Conditions in June and July

In its bulletin, this time covering June and July jointly, the National Economic Bank starts with the statement that the index of industrial production in Poland rose to 86.4 in July (1928=100) and mentions that coal extraction during the two months was higher by nearly half a million tons, or 40 per cent higher than in the corresponding months of 1936. The increase in production applied to practically every branch of industry, the chemical industry exceeding even the level of prosperity years. The personnel employed in industry was higher by 100,000 persons than a year ago. In inaugurating increased production the manufacturers disposed of considerable money reserves accumulated during the preceding months, and their demand for bank credits, after a slight reduction in June, rose also only slightly in July. Investment building operations and harvest activities caused some credit demand; deposits on current accounts declined, but saving deposits rose substantially. In consequence of the great liquidity of the money market, regulation during the six months proceeded smoothly, and the liquidity of the market also found expression in a general lowering of the rate of interest on deposits paid by credit institutions. This reduction increased the demand for securities, at rising quotations. Domestic trade however was, as usually at this season, lower, except for demand for capital goods and building materials. Unsatisfactory crops and rising prices caused the farmers to hold back grain offers as far as possible. The foreign trade balance for the two months was adverse to Poland because of heavy imports of industrial raw

materials. Prospects of further development are fairly favourable because of the constant improvement in the currency position, the increase in the reserves of the Bank of Poland, the balanced State budget, the liquidity of the money market, and the gradual improvement in the return of many classes of business undertakings.

Export of Chemicals

The value of exports of chemicals from Poland rose from 19.5 million zlotys during the first seven months of 1936 to 25.5 million for the same period of 1937, a rise of 31 per cent, which was mainly brought about by the export of larger quantities, and only partly by the increase of prices in the export markets. The chief articles exported were ammonia, superphosphate, zinc ash, calcium carbide, benzol, tar, phenol, etc. Small quantities of morphine and cocaine were also exported; the drugs are being produced in Poland from domestic raw materials, namely poppy straw.

Coke for Australia

A contract for the delivery of a large quantity of coke to Australian importers has been secured by the organized Polish coal mines. A first consignment of 2,500 tons has already left Gdynia Port and another shipment of 2,540 tons is soon to follow. Except for the shipment of some small trial consignments of coke to South America and the delivery of 4,000 tons to Canada three years ago, this is the first contract for the supply of coke from Poland to overseas destinations.

Discovery of Iron Ore Deposits

Private firms which this year are the first time prospecting on a larger scale in the Holy Cross Massif (Góry Świętokrzyskie), a very old and interesting geological formation in Central Poland, have discovered several rich deposits of various iron ores and iron-manganese returns. The firms have already taken the necessary steps for securing mining rights. In the same region a deposit of pyrites was found four years ago, and is now being worked by 500 miners, covering about 75 per cent of the total pyrites requirements of the Polish foundries.

Industrial and Trade Licences

Between November 1936 and July 1937 the number of licences taken out in Poland for the carrying on of trades and professions was 708,404, of which 234,865 were for industrial, and 442,205 for commercial undertakings. For the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year 660,966 licences were taken out of which 216,546 were for industrial and 417,195 for commercial enterprises.

7 hour day in Coal mines

Katowice. The seven hour working day in Polish coal mines, on Sept 4th in Polish coal mines, was reduced to a 42 hour working week for miners working below the surface. Other workers in coal mines will still work a 45 hours week. The reduction of the working hours is a revolutionary reform, the need of which has been emphasized for a long time but which has been hitherto prevented from operation by the strain of international competition.

My English Friends Come to Poland

advertising the different brands of Polish beer, she has paper bags and paper wrappings, stamps, coins, dolls in national costume, photographs, postcards, wooden animals and lots of other small objects.

As I said before, three weeks are a very short space of time to show all the sights in Poland. But we tried our best. Our friends arrived at Gdynia by sea. From there, accompanied by one of us and provided with fortnightly tickets for all the railways of Poland, they went to Toruń, the beautiful town on the boards of the Vistula, where Copernicus was born, and to Chelmo, a small medieval town whose attractions are the surrounding landscape in its fortress walls and Pown Hall and some lovely churches.

From there to Posen to visit the English war cemetery, filled with gravestones brought from England and English country-side flowers on each grave.

Arrival dock at Gdynia

Our frequent visits to England brought Poland, its land, its history nearer to the mind of many friends. The little presents, pottery, embroidery, pictures of costumes aroused their interest. Most of them promised to try to see us, but only this year did some of them fulfil their promise. We were thrilled and nervous at the same time. Thrilled, because it is a pleasure to show people whose friendship you cherish, things in your own country which are beautiful, unique or quaint; and nervous, because of not knowing how those people from a far-off island would react to the many strange customs and to the little details of the country which they are used. We were not afraid of Mr. and Mrs. L. but the person of whom we stood in awe was Mavin, their sixteen-year-old daughter, so flawlessly insular, flawlessly British, and with a pronounced disbelief that anything worth attention could be found outside her own country.

Now that after three weeks in Poland our friends are gone, we find that the time was really too short, we feel a voice notwithstanding the conviction that the visit was a success. Mavin, who is very reticent and very seldom airs her views in public, told me at first that she would not mind staying on. No greater compliment could be expected. But I found it difficult to get her to stay. She thought less of it. She would not be interviewed. All my skill as a journalist who, finding he cannot bring the person he interviews to voice her opinion ought to guess and put to paper what the other is likely to think, was lost on her. I could not even make her decide which of the dishes—and mind you they liked the food immensely—was the most famous. Her remarks were less different. Mavin and her father were continuously making notes and now on board ship they may, going over those notes, find the things that they can give vent to their feelings. Mavin has lots of things to go by. Not only by her notes but by the collection of odds and ends accumulated on her tour through Poland. The autograph of the youngest captain of the Polish Navy whom she met on her way must be added to her collection. Mrs. K. from the Polish tenor and film-star, fills the place of honour. She has a fir cone and a hazelnut from the virgin forest of Bialowieza, she has cardboard mats



Bison in the Bialowieza.

they were going to. It is difficult to remember, at three o'clock at night, such a word as "Bialowieza". It is no less difficult to find it on the map. At the end of his remarks the Englishman woke his wife and asked desperately: "Lettie, where are we going?" She, no more vexed in the difficult Polish names than her husband, but more resourceful, put two fingers to her head to represent horns of a bison and said: "Moo Moo!"—thinking that a bison must make noises like a cow. But the guard did not understand, for—as was explained to us later—his bison's talk is more like that of pigs.

It would take too long to tell the end of the story, but all the trouble was worth it while.

After Bialowieza came Wilno where the shrine of the Holy Virgin in the Gate and the town itself left an unforgettable impression. Then Grodno and Bialystok and again through Warsaw to Lovicz. Thanks to its being Sunday and a festival of our Lady the town was at its best. Here two citizens of the town came to the station to take care of the distinguished foreigners, showing them round and taking them to some peasants' farms. Here the English people came into touch with unspoiled scenery, an age-long tradition of agriculture and old customs. Mavin was photographed in the picturesque dress of a Lovicz girl. It would be too much to go into details of the soltura in Cracow, the trips to the salinities of Wieliczka, to Zakopane; to Wisla, where the Highland Festival was in progress and our friends saw the national dresses from all the mountain districts of



St. John's Church, Toruń.

After visiting the town, they came to Warsaw to spend there several hours. A night train took them to Bialowieza where the remnants of the once numerous herds of bison, the rare specimens of nearly extinct species of the animal and plant world, and the enormous and ancient trees aroused the admiration of nature lovers. The journey was not devoid of adventures. The company, consisting of three ladies and one gentleman, not noticing the inscription of "For ladies only" occupied an empty compartment and made ready for the night. Suddenly a guard appeared and reproved the innocent gentleman telling him: "Polish: 'Aren't you ashamed of yourself? This is a ladies' compartment'". The Englishman, not understanding a word of Polish, grinned amiably and stayed on. When the matter was cleared up and the party divided, in the early morning hours another guard appeared and asked the English people the place



The Danajec and the Pieniny Mountains.

Poland, to the wild shores of the Danajec river on a float of four canoes together. They saw Czestochowa, the historic shrine of Poland; Gidle, with the oldest wooden church; and for a week they saw the national dresses and haunts of Warsaw.

Out of remarks, conversation and questions answered I got a picture of the medley of impressions which those friends took with them. They liked the boons of an agricultural country, butter, eggs, cream at its best, natural honey without any preservatives, mead. They are now lovers of our national soup, "Barszcz", and they seem to have liked everything except gherkins. They were favourably impressed by the railway refreshment rooms which they found very good. The railways, the stations, specially the flower decorations, were the object of their praise. The Warsaw municipality who since several years have been urging their citizens to live up the slogan "Warsaw full of flowers" would be glad to hear how highly our guests spoke of the lavish flower decorations of squares, balconies, lanterns etc.



The Famous Shrine at Czestochowa

They wondered why all individual people they met were courteous and considerate, but the crowds mostly unruly and undisciplined.

"You" said my friend "is a country of great resources and if you had the luck to find for Poland a genius in economics who would understand how to use all the opportunities, the country could make a wonderful development. I think her future lies with the peasants. Those whom I have seen look a sturdy and much purer race than the townfolk. The girls are real beauties. And it would be well to send the world's 'evry specialists' to learn what are the means to get such wonderful complexions.

This remark aroused a suspicious look from Mavin who is very strict with her father, and who herself boasts of a lovely complexion. So we dropped the subject, and I only heard the last remark, that on his next journey to Poland my friend will not visit beautiful places, nor study the folklore but will go to the mines and to the oil wells and will devote his time to reconnoitering of the natural wealth of Poland."

Stanisława Goryńska.

Profesor Edward Porębowicz.

On August, 24, Professor Edward Porębowicz, a prominent Polish scholar, poet and translator, a former professor of the University of Lwów, died in that town. Porębowicz was born in 1863 in Warsaw. He took the faculty of philosophy at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, and afterwards continued his scientific studies at the Universities of Florence, Paris, Montpellier, Barcelona and Vienna. During his studies and travels, Porębowicz specialized himself as a connoisseur of Romance literature. His literary debut, in 1887, with an excellent translation of Lord Byron's *Don Juan*, was followed by numerous and valuable translations of Shakespeare, Calderon della Barca, Leopardi and others' works. He also edited some original poetic works.

The continued studies and the special interest given by Porębowicz to the Romance culture and literature allowed him to write many scientific works on this theme. He, also, discovered in the Library of the Jagiellonian University some hitherto unknown Spanish printed works which he afterward edited.

Porębowicz compared the achievements of Polish poets with their epoch in the world-literature: *Andrzej Morstin przedstawiciel baroku w Polsce (Andrzej Morstin, the representative of Baroque in Poland)*, *Trzytaty Zygmunta Krasińskiego (Triade of Zygmunt Krasiński)*, *Sebastian Grabowiecki i trzytaty wosey (Sebastian Grabowiecki and Italian lyrics)*.

He wrote a penetrating history of French Literature and some anthologies of Romance poetry. His book *Nowe piękno wieków Srebrnych (New Beauty of Mediaeval Times)* preceded the renaissance of medieval literature, to-day the centre of interest among scholars.

Above all, however, Porębowicz will remain memorable in the history of Polish literature, as the author of an excellent monograph on Dante Alighieri, and for having prepared a translation of the *Divine Comedy*, which is one of the best in the world. It renders impeccably not only the spirit and style of Dante, but also all the beauty and character, a thing specially difficult to attain.

As pedagogue, during his long scientific and literary career (in 1932, was celebrated his 50-years jubilee of literary and scientific work), he has given to Poland many scholars, to-day university professors, and formerly his pupils in Lwów.

Porębowicz was an active member of the *Polish Academy of Sciences* and of the *Scientific Societies* of Warsaw and Lwów. He was a Commander of the *Polonia Restituta* and the *Corona d'Italia*.

With the death of Porębowicz, not only Poland but all Europe, lost one of the profound and connoisseurs of Romance literature, representing in his person a rare union of scientific and poetic talent. J. M.

THEATRE REVIEW

Widower's Houses the comedy by George Bernard Shaw, dates back by its earliest period but already shows all the traits and views on the world and men of the future author of *Pigmalion*.

The play is depressing and depicts a complete triumph of money and self-interest over honesty, duty, humanity and fairness. Shaw deprives us of all illusions concerning the human character. This critical attitude the Irish author applies to the whole of English Society; in *Widower's Houses* the representatives of all spheres show, in the same degree, the maximum of greediness and hypocrisy, when it is a question of money.

Not only does Sartorius, the rich owner of the *Widower's Houses* in London, oppress the poor to the limits of cruelty, but also the manager of these houses, also a very miser, the Irishman, who is merely sympathized with the inhabitants, with a change of circumstances, forgets all the commands of humanity. The greatest disappointment, however, is the figure of Doctor Trench. A young and noble idealist, he at first decides to even break off his engagement with the beloved Blanca Sartorius, on learning the

source of his future father-in-law's wealth, but shortly after also changes his ideology and returns to Sartorius instead of trying to better the lives of the inhabitants of the widower's houses. When even Trench, as a doctor (a friend of humanity already from a sense of duty to his profession) and as a representative of youth is so passive what can one expect from others?

When we now see the *Widower's Houses* or *Mrs. Warren's Profession* in the perspective of the passed years we understand them clearly and it is no wonder, that in his last, sometimes even unfeigned plays as the *Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles*, this moralist and contemporary scenic teacher essays to create new conditions and perhaps better forms of life, as our regime does not cultivate many uplifting feelings in human nature.

Widower's Houses, as all former comedies of G. B. S., represents big values, by uniting the high values of theatrical performance with profound social background, just as fresh and penetrating in observations even to-day, but at the same time, not over-shadowing the scenic action.

The reaction of the present day Warsaw audiences is equally

wide and great and the play of G. B. S. will surely again be a success.

The performance at the *Teatr Maty* is excellent. The producer, *Edmund Wierciński*, rendered with discreet tone and moderation, but with suggestion, all the realism and atmosphere of *Widower's Houses*, by giving all the figures a fine English character in appearance, gesture and accent.

The artistic triumph is shared by *Bogusław Samborski* and *Jan Kreczmar*. The first, as Sartorius is at his best as the exponent of materialistic ideology and love of money which received a suggestive and logical emphasis. *Jan Kreczmar*, as Doctor Trench gave a very intelligent characterization and by the special underlining of his love for Blanca made the figure rather sympathetic than repugnant by his inactivity; without changing the wish of Shaw, he finds the best road to its interpretation. Finally, *Stanisław Grolicki*, gave an excellent artistic burlesque of an impeccable Englishman, whose faith is above all in good taste, tone and society-culture. On the contrary *Józef Kondrat* was very moving in the scenes of the poor manager, but not very probable in his transformation into a man of business.

The feminine rôle of Blanca is very grateful material for an actress. The hysterics, the

nervosity, love and caprices of Blanca leave to expect the such a talented actress, as *Nina Andrycz*, would profit by the occasion to show new possibilities. Unfortunately, we saw only a repetition of the accents, tones, gestures and expressions from her former creations.

The victim of Blanca's hysterics and caprices, her maid, is played with sincerity by *Jadwiga Kurylakówna*, a very promising young actress.

The careful translation is by *Florian Sobienowski*. The settings are by *Stanisław Sitwiński*.

Arno.

Decrease of Emigration

In 1936, 54,000 persons emigrated from Poland, and 47,000 returned from abroad. The net emigration amounted therefore to only 7,000 persons. As the natural increase of population in 1936 amounted to 410,000, it is obvious that emigration absorbed only a very small fraction of it.

29,700 persons emigrated to European countries, of whom 19,000 to Latvia, 8,400 to France, 1,400 to Germany, and the rest to Denmark and other countries.

24,900 persons emigrated overseas — 11,000 to South America, 10,600 to Palestine, 1,500

to Canada and 1,100 to the United States.

The number of Jews emigrating to Palestine decreased to one half of the corresponding figure for 1935, owing to the introduction of strict immigration regulations in that country. The emigration of Jews to other overseas countries increased by 400 persons.

The total number of Jews who emigrated from Poland to Palestine, between 1926 and 1935, was 64,500 — a small figure in proportion to the total Jewish population in excess of three millions.

SPORTS



Members of the C. T. U. cycling through Warsaw

Cyclists Touring Club Visit Poland

A party of some twenty members of the Cyclists Touring Club, headed by Mr. Reginald C. Shaw, of the C. T. U. Gazette, has recently visited Poland, having arrived in Krakow and subsequently ridden out to Warsaw. They were particularly impressed by the Polish roads which were much better than

they had been led to expect and also by the kindness and courtesy with which they were received everywhere. Mr. Shaw informed the writer that he hoped that following on this visit many English cyclists would be able to taste the joys of cycling in beautiful Southern Poland.

Warsaw Horse Racing

The autumn season commenced on Saturday the 28th August, and will continue through to the 4th November, with meetings each Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday.

On Sunday last, the 5th Sept. the Polish "Oaks" (Liry) was run at the race course Polna, distance 2,400 mtrs. for a prize of ZL 30,000. Nine fillies started, and the race was won by Kitty Villars, bred and owned by Mr. M. Berson, who also had the second place with Karola Picton. The race was run at a very "hot pace" as Karola Picton was intended to be the pace-maker

for Kitty Villars, and as she led by 10 lengths at the end of the first 1,600 mtrs., it forced the remainder of the field to increase their speed to catch her. The last 500 mtrs. saw the field gradually cracking up, which allowed Kitty Villars, who had been held in a good position, to come through and win by two lengths from her stable companion. For a 5 Zl bet the accumulator paid Zl 9.50 and for a place bet on the pace-maker Karola Picton Zl 4.75 was the reward.

The season promises to be very interesting with the following big races:

Date	Distance mtrs.	Age	Name of Race	Value PRIZE Zl.
Sept. 12th	2,400	3 year olds.	Fils du Vent.	10,000
	2,400	4	Skoków	7,000
18th	3,200	4	Sac-a-Papier	20,000
19th	3,000	3	St. Leger.	40,000
22nd	1,100	2	Krasnyy Protsuec	15,000
29rd	1,600	3	im. Gen. Kazimierza Sosnkowskiego	10,000
26th	2,200	3 and 4	Reka Wisla	15,000
	1,200	2	Middle Park Plate	25,000
Oct. 2nd	2,400	3 and 4	Hurdles (pioty)	10,000
3rd	4,000	3 and 4	Wielka Warszawska	60,000
	1,100	2	Serwicka	10,000
10th	2,800	3 and 4	Janowska im. Pierwszego Marszałka Polaki Józefa Piłsudskiego	40,000
	1,200	2	im. J. Panshawe	25,000
16th	4,800	4	im. ks. ks. Lubomirskich (Międzynarodowa)	25,000
17th	2,200	3 and 4	im. L. hr. Krasinski (Międzynarodowa)	15,000
	1,200	2	Widowa (Międzynarod.)	12,000
24th	3,000	3 and 4	im. Alberta hr. Wielopolskiego	20,000
	1,600	2	Brzezina	20,000
31st	3,621	3 and 4	Orzeza im L. bar. Kronenberg Handicap	12,000
	1,200	2	im. Jana Rzeskiego	10,000

During the Spring Meeting several 20 to 1 chances came off, and on one occasion a 48 to 1 chance came home. Taking a fair average, the favourites are an even-money chance, so that for the 5 Zl. minimum unit, it is possible to finish the day with a profit. For the Autumn meetings it is believed that a new method of "forecasting the first and second" in each race will be introduced in addition to the win and place betting.

Jockey E. Gill is far ahead in the list of winning jockeys, and

should finish the season as Champion once again. One interesting feature so far this year has been the riding of "boy" Treba. He has evidently made a study of Gill's methods, and it has proved successful to him, as having ridden the necessary 25 winners, he now becomes an "apprentice".

For those that are interested in horse-racing and wish for an afternoon's enjoyment with a "profit", I can only recommend that they "follow Gill".

Philatelic Sensation.

The Polish Post Office issued a set of stamps commemorating the visit in Poland of King Carol of Rumania. Only 100,000 sets have been printed and the demand for them is so great that a queue of about a thousand persons is stretching in front of the Warsaw Post Office. Every person is allowed to purchase one set only. The price of a set is 7 zlotys, but it is expected that it will soon go up very considerably, owing to the limited number of stamps issued. It is likely that none of the King Carol commemorative stamps will ever be used on letters, but that the whole issue will be purchased by collectors. The current price of a similar set issued in 1928 by the Polish Post Office at 2 zloty a piece is 50 zlotys. If the value of the King Carol 1937 issue will rise in that proportion, the zeal of the collectors seems justified. (ATE)

Warsaw Amusements

THEATRES

NARODOWY. *Eichlerówna* in "Wolves in the Night" (Wilki w nocny) by Rittner.
 POLSKI. "Widow Jazdzia".
 M.A.L.Y. "Widow's House" by G. B. Shaw.
 NOWY. "Three Aces and one Queen".
 L.E.T.N.I. "Love in candle-light".
 MALICKI. "The Mollusc" by Davies.
 A.T.E.N.U.M. *Cloned*.
 KAMERALNY. "Scandal in Mr. King's Family".

MUSIC.

TEATR WIELKI - OPERA.
 "The Sun of Mexico" operetta by Ivana. 15 October: opening of season.

MUSICAL SHOWS

CYRULAK WARSZAWSKI. "Jaś at the Gates of Paradise".
 TEATR R.15. *Owarska* in "Lost Flancon".
 WIELKA REWIA. *Dymna* in "King for a Night".

ART.

I. P. S. Peasant Art.
 ZACHETA. Wycieczkowski Memorial Show.
 NATIONAL MUSEUM. Monuments of Marechal Pilsudski.

CINEMAS

**ATLANTIC Berry in "Slave ship".
 **BALTYK Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous".
 **C A P I T O L Shirley Temple in "Stowaway".
 **CASINO Claudette Colbert in "The Which of Salem".
 **CLOSSMUD Errol Flynn in "Lloyds of London".
 **EUROPA Jean Harlow in "Man in Possession".
 **H O L L Y W O O D "Mystery of Chinatown".
 **IMPERIAL Loretta Young in "Love is News".
 **PAN Rodo in "The Little Prince".
 **REALTO Claudette Colbert in "They Met in Paris".
 ROMA "The Little Magician".
 **STYLOWY Paul Muni, Luisa Rainer in "The Good Earth".
 **STUDIO Jannings in "The Ruler".
 **S W I A T O W I D Laurel and Hardy in "Hollywood Racket".
 **VICTORIA Kay Francis in "Attack at Dawn".

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No. of certificate	N A M E	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
104567	GOLDBREJ Sonia	24	B/3	18.11.37	Wolkowsky, Szeroka 66
104568	GOLDMAN Malika	18	B/3	18.11.37	Białystok
104569	LOWICKA Felka	20	B/3	18.11.37	Bydgoszcz, Długa 35
104570	SAWICZ Chawa	19	B/3	18.11.37	Wilno, Kalwaryjska 39
104571	CHURKA Mariam	18	B/3	18.11.37	Stomiln, Kosciuszki 18
104572	GUTMAN Zycha	23	B/3	18.11.37	Cholimie, Rynek 20
104573	SINGER Chana	22	B/3	18.11.37	Hrubieszew
104574	WĄJEROWNA Jochew.	18	B/3	18.11.37	Bedzin, Koscielna 2
104575	GROSZELD Marjem	25	B/3	18.11.37	Bedzin, Koscielna 11
104577	LADFER Ester	21	B/3	18.11.37	Lodz, Andrzeja 5
104578	PERLBERG Faiga	19	B/3	18.11.37	Wloclawek
104584	ZURER Fruma	60	D	20.11.37	Wilno, Pilsudskiego 278
104586	RABNER Moses Ester	72	D	20.11.37	Sandz, Kosciuszki 19
104591	SLOBODZKI Hirsz Chaja	69	D	17.11.37	Goniądz
104592	FELDBERGER Chaikell	67	D	23.11.37	Wolomin, Wilenska 20
104596	TRUDOWICZ Rachusia Cypra	57	D	23.11.37	Baranowice, Ulanaska 73
104602	GRYNBERG Baruch Sara	58	D	23.11.37	Smorgon
104603	BRANDESS Malka	66	D	23.11.37	Lwow, Sw. Anny 8/8
104605	SCHMELSOHN Cywia	66	D	23.11.37	Osmiana
104608	LAWSKA Rachla	68	D	23.11.37	Ostrow Maz., Niegowska 7a
104611	GELBAWA CHS Liba	68	D	23.11.37	Tarnobrzeg, Domaciewska
104612	SEINPOGIEL Sura	52	D	23.11.37	Domaciewska
104613	FURMAN Rywka	62	D	23.11.37	Sokolka, Pomorska 54
104614	POTASNYC Zysla	75	D	23.11.37	Lodz, Tomarska 10
104617	KUZNIETZKI Nejm	17	B/3	22.11.37	Warsaw, Siklaka 48/49
104618	KAPLOWICZ Miriam	20	B/3	22.11.37	Wilno, Stefanska 43
104619	FURMAN Hanna	51	D	22.11.37	Warsaw, Ordynaska 11
104623	LIS Chaja	19	B/3	25.11.37	Klecka
104624	HOROWITZ Beila	25	B/3	25.11.37	Krakow, Kromerowska 8
104630	FLSZANER Pesza	57	D	25.11.37	Rjalystok, Odeska 1
104634	SPINBERG Tebeka Paula	34	D	1.12.37	Krakow, Sarego 15
104638	PIZC Karolina	25	D	2.12.37	Radziwotz, Kocubinska 6
104639	GRINGAS Mariem R E I F Adela	39	D	4.12.37	Przemysl, Jagiellońska 2
104640	Teresa	7			
104641	NIRENBERG Ruwin	58	D	4.12.37	Poczaej, Wolyn
104642	ROZEN Haim	57	D	4.12.37	Kalisz, Tehestna 12
104643	Maccha	57	D		
104644	SZTERN Gidja	8	D	7.12.37	Białystok, Kupiecka 4
104645	Menachem	12	B/3	11.12.37	Przemysl, Parkowa 7
104646	JARLONSKI Rubin	16	B/3	11.12.37	Piotkow, Pilsudskiego 6
104647	ZYLBERSCZ Szalma	20	B/3	11.12.37	Jedzejow, Sikrynska poczta. 14
104648	WASSER Gal	16	B/3	11.12.37	Bielak Pod, Mielkiewicza 104
104649	HOLCMAN Herz	18	B/3	11.12.37	Kutno, Mickiewicza 6
104650	GINZBURG Szloma	19	B/3	11.12.37	Grodno, Wroblewski 17
104651	BLUMENKOPF Zlora	21	B/3	11.12.37	Miedzyrzec, Lubelska 28
104652	PIK Chaim	20	B/3	11.12.37	Gostochowa, Aleja 3
104653	FUTS Abram	19	B/3	11.12.37	Kutno, Kosciuszki 4
104654	FUSS Fryderyk	16	B/3	11.12.37	Solowka, Woi. Stanislawow
104655	FALIS Abram	15	B/3	11.12.37	Sawalki
104656	MIEDNICKI Gdalia	17	B/3	11.12.37	Przemysl, Szerokaska 12
104657	LIPSZYC Sruł	20	B/3	11.12.37	Legonowo
104658	SPERN Leon	17	B/3	11.12.37	Krakow, Topolowa 32
104659	KOPPEL Lubusz	20	B/3	11.12.37	Kalisz, Pulawskiego 8
104660	PRASZKIEWICZ Josef	19	B/3	11.12.37	Lodz, Odnowa 11
104661	FAJERSZTEJN Chana	17	B/3	11.12.37	Rowne, 18 Dywizji 21/23
104662	KRAKOWER Perl	25	D	11.12.37	Uscielg, pow. Wlodzimierz
104663	DRASIN Mendel	17	B/3	11.12.37	Dzielnia, Narutowicza 3
104664	BRODZIEZYCZYK Michał	26	B/3	11.12.37	Stomiln, Kosciuszki 18
104665	LUSHNACKI Moshe	29	B/3	11.12.37	Białystok, Jurkiewicza 48
104666	PAPROCHNIK Pejsach	23	B/3	11.12.37	Otwock
104667	BRACHONIK Chaim	71	D	11.11.37	Wasilkow, pow. Białystok
104668	ROZANTY Jakob	64	D	19.11.37	Warsaw, Dzieslna
104669	Tauba	64			
104670	WINER Miriam	51	D	19.11.37	Wilno, Stephan 21
104671	SPERN Rose	61	D	19.11.37	Grodno, Pl. Bostuzowa 11/7
104672	BIRNBAUM Dawid	16	B/3	18.11.37	Kolomyja, Swiokowskiego 38
104673	OLRNIK Jettim	17	B/3	18.11.37	Wilno, Wilenska 30/7
104674	NEIMAN Josef	23	B/3	20.11.37	Stanislawow
104675	BURG Chana	23	C/L	15.9.37	Tod Kamin, near Brody
104676	GOLDMAN Mendel	38	C/L	20.9.37	Warsaw, pow. Brzesca n/B
	Riwka	—			
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Admission to Palestine not later than:
 F.2377 | L.95 PIZYC Uri | | I | G | 21.12.37 | 15, Sarego, Krakow

Following person will be issued Immigration certificate in Cat. A (3):
 F.2380 | BEREZ | 138 | A(D) | 22.11.37 | Rowne, P. O. B. 129

(Mr. BEREZ subject to proof that capital stands at his disposal in Palestine).