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Series II.

(For Bulletin Boards and Private Persons)

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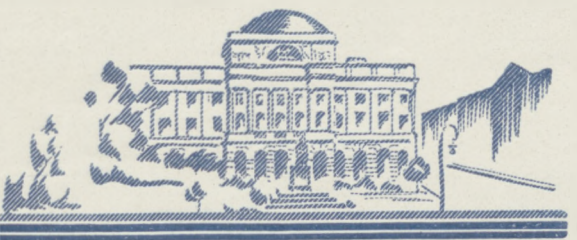
Warsaw



Warsaw University, Main Building
Formerly a private palace, now a public educational institution serving thousands of young people.



The Museum of Fine Art
Here is housed Poland's largest collection of 19th and 20th century Polish paintings.



Staszic Palace
The home of a number of educational movements and institutions.

The Baltic Pocket Library

A series of rather handsome pamphlets, in English, has just appeared under the above title, issued by the Baltic Institute, and edited by Dr. Józef Borowik, with whom you may correspond in English. These pamphlets deal in a scientific spirit with the problems of the so-called Polish Corridor and its adjacent territory.

The Baltic Institute is founded for "the investigation of economic, political, national and other conditions on the Baltic coast from the point of view of Poland's interests". The results of its research are available to those interested. The pamphlets come in four series, Geographical, Historical, Economic, and Political. Students of Polish problems will find these pamphlets most useful. Journalists, professors of history and international relations, and lecturers on current topics would do well to enter into correspondence with Dr. Borowik whose address is The Baltic Institute, Żeglarska 1, Toruń, Poland.



The Old Water Tower
A bit of romantic landscape in the Saxon Gardens in the heart of the city.



The Bernardine Church
This church of St. Anne and its bell tower marks the place where the old walled town ended and new Warsaw began.



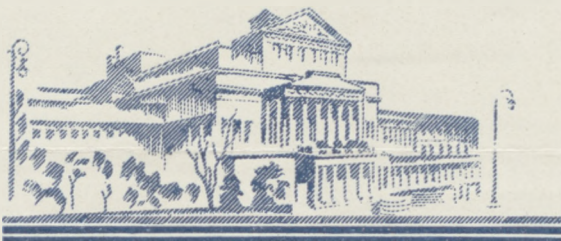
Church of the Three Crosses
A large church in the residence section of the city. Near it is the new YMCA building.

This issue is devoted to Warsaw, the capital of Poland, a city of over 1,200,000 inhabitants. It is the political, commercial, railroad and student center of the country. Here reside President Moscicki and Marshal Piłsudski, and here are the seats of the various Ministries of the government. The great banks all have their main buildings in Warsaw, as do most of the large governmental agencies, business houses, and national movements of various kinds. The six institutions of higher learning in Warsaw enroll 19,000 students.

Thus Warsaw is a city of government officials, business men, students, and institutional employees. For the tens and tens of thousands of young men and boys connected with these varied agencies it is erecting one of the largest YMCA buildings in Europe, 40,000 cubic yards, at a cost of — with the fluctuating dollar it is hard to say, — but something over \$600,000. Of this \$300,000 has come from America.

The older parts of Warsaw date back to the 15th and 16th centuries. The palaces and public buildings shown here are from the 18th and 19th centuries.

The pictures are grouped thus: Upper left, three educational institutions; upper right, three old royal palaces; center, three semi-public institutions; lower left, a park scene and two churches; lower right, a Vistula bridge and two monuments. We hope the pictures will make you want to see or read about Poland.



The Opera House
Opera in Warsaw is first class, and, as is often the case in Europe, is so low priced as to be within the reach of all.



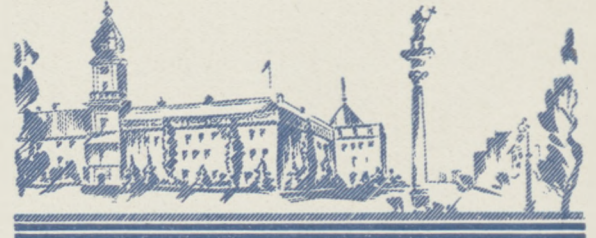
The Bank of Poland
This is the national bank of issue, a solid and well managed institution which pays 8% on its stock.



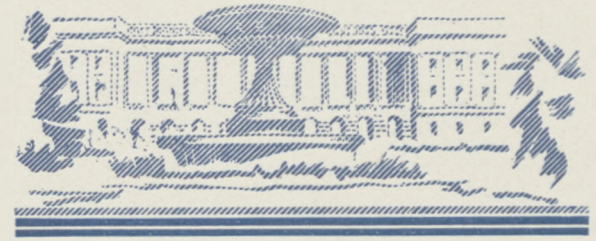
The Exchange
Not a tremendously important institution just now. Poland also experiences the depression.

The Warsaw YMCA Building

The whole of the Warsaw YMCA building is completed in its rough state and 30% of the interior is finished and in use. A very strong committee is now collecting money in Warsaw with which to finance the next steps toward the completion of the building. They want about \$60,000 with which to finish up 90 dormitory rooms, the large gymnasium, and the second big locker room. Toward this sum they have just secured a contribution of \$27,500, the largest contribution yet received from Polish sources in one gift, the previous record being a gift of \$17,000. This brings the Polish contributions to the building to date to \$130,000. Considering the present crisis in this country this is abundant testimony to the value the Poles set upon the Warsaw YMCA. A big public campaign for funds is to be held in March, devoted largely to the securing of smaller contributions to the extent of about \$20,000.



The Palace
A castle centuries ago, a palace today, this home of the Polish kings is now the residence of the President of the Republic. The interior is very beautiful.



The Saxon Palace
This is the rear and garden side of the palace built for the Saxon kings in the early 18th century. The building now houses the General Staff of the Army.



Lazienki Palace
This gem of a palace near the southern end of the city was the summer residence of the last Polish king.

These Cuts

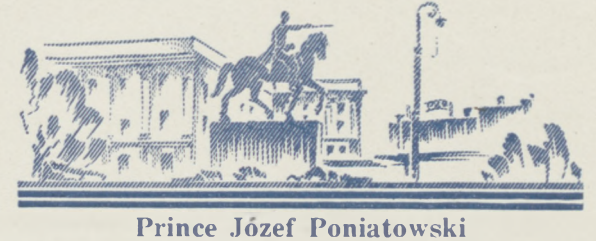
The Tourist Traffic Association of Warsaw, founded for the purpose of properly caring for tourists who come to the capital city and to encourage such visits, has opened an office at 8 Wierzbowa, in the National Theatre building, in the heart of the city, and there you will be able to secure information or guides. Such an institution has long been needed. Its first publication supplied us with these very interesting illustrations for our Warsaw issue of this bulletin.

Thank You, England

We are indebted to you for a most welcome addition to our diet, real bacon. For to meet the demands of the English market Polish butchers have recently learned to produce delicious bacon of the English type. Now if you would just stir up a demand here for lamb chops!



A Bridge over the Vistula
Four bridges tie the Praga suburb to Warsaw. This one shows the steeples of a church on the Praga side.



Prince Józef Poniatowski
He was a Marshal of France under Napoleon, and was killed at Leipsic in 1813. The statue is by Thorwaldsen.



Adam Mickiewicz
The Polish poet who in the early and middle years of the 19th century did so much to maintain Polish national spirit. Though not a soldier he holds a place in Polish reverence not unlike that of George Washington in our American thought.

