

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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THURSDAY

JANUARY 17

1935

## Is America to Blame?

There are published in this issue a summary of an address delivered a few days ago in Warsaw by Dr. Henryk Gruber, and a translation of a leading article which appeared recently in the *Gazeta Polska*, the principal organ of the Polish Government. Both contributions deal in a serious manner with the current financial and economic woes of the world, the second one especially attributing to the United States no small share of the blame therefor.

Without presuming to suggest that such distinguished authorities as the President of the "P.K.O." and the leader writer of the *Gazeta Polska* may be over-emphasizing the responsibility of the United States for the severity of the depression, and over-conscious of the passive rôle which has been more or less imposed on countries like Poland, it may well be that the American side of the case is not clearly understood in this and many other countries. There is no question of unwillingness or inability to comprehend it, but rather a tendency too readily to forget what America has contributed to the advancement of world affairs (the Polish people, it must be added in parenthesis, are and always will be profoundly conscious of the noble efforts on their behalf of President Wilson, Colonel House and Mr. Hoover in the momentous days of 1918—1920) and to regard present-day problems from too narrow an angle.

What, specifically, is it proposed that the United States should do? It is difficult to see how any useful purpose can be served by generalizations about the apparent injustice of American immigration laws, the cessation of large-scale foreign lending, and the high tariff. The United States, far from having a monopoly in immigration restriction, is still more liberal in this respect than most other countries. That the United States should be singled out for rebuke merely for limiting immigration to protect its civilization and ideals when other countries are actually throwing out aliens by scores of thousands appears to be altogether too illogical.

No less fallacious are some of the arguments advanced by European publicists and statesmen against the American tariff. All countries — even England — not only have high tariffs to-day but import restrictions that are quite beyond comprehension. The high tariff and import restriction policies of many European countries, it may be noted, antedated the American Tariff Act of 1930.

To claim that a creditor country should permit its debtors to meet debt service by the transfer of goods is logical enough, but there must also be taken into consideration the ability of the debtor country to produce goods at a price and quality so that they can be sold in the creditor country. We are dealing here with the fundamen-



Arrival of British Ambassador to Present His Letters

(Left to right: Colonel Connal-Rowan, Military Attaché, Mr. Francis Aveling, First Secretary, and Sir Howard Kennard)

## Text of Ambassador's speech

### MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT

I have the honour to present to Your Excellency the Letter by which The King, my gracious Sovereign, has been pleased to accredit me to you as His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. It has been the privilege of my predecessors in this country to bear witness to the steadfast determination and courage with which the Polish nation has surmounted the many grave difficulties that confronted it on the recovery of its independence. Those same qualities, with which they are so richly endowed, have enabled your countrymen to face with calm confidence the almost equally grave problem of adapting the life of the nation to the altered circumstances brought about by the world-wide economic depression.

The large measure of success which has attended the labours and efforts of the Polish State and people has been followed with sympathy and admiration in all parts of the British Empire, and has been reflected in the greatly enhanced confidence and prestige which the Republic of Poland enjoys among the nations of the world.

I consider myself highly privileged to have been called upon to represent my Sovereign in Poland, whose relations with my own country have always been marked by ties of close friendship and esteem. In so far as the economic aspects of those relations are concerned it is my hope and belief that the protracted study to which they have recently been subjected, will lead to further developments equally beneficial to both countries.

In the task to which I shall devote myself of promoting the most cordial relations between Poland and the British Empire I feel confident that I shall be able to count upon that constant support and cooperation which Your Excellency and the Polish Government have so readily accorded to my predecessor.

I take this opportunity, Monsieur le Président, to express my sincerest wishes for Your Excellency's personal welfare and for the prosperity and greatness of the Republic of Poland.

als of international trade, not with abstract ideas. The American Government can not say to a merchant that he must buy Rumanian goods because the Rumanians are in debt to the United States; and the further generalization that the high tariff keeps foreign goods out of the market proves only that American import statistics have not been carefully studied. Whatever Europe makes or produces that is better than is produced in the United States, the American tariff will admit that thing and it will be sold, which is more than can be said of any other country.

Coming to the third grievance which concerns finance, the basic fact is that both Europe and America vastly over-estimated the

capacity for European recovery from the World War, certain countries thereby incurring obligations in the post-war decade which should have been graduated over a period of fifty years. Is America wholly to blame for this?

The Chemical Foundation of New York has recently published in pamphlet form certain studies on foreign financial relations prepared for President Roosevelt by Mr. George N. Peck, Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade. The facts therein presented are extremely enlightening and are the result of exhaustive investigation. They should be carefully studied by European economists before they criticize American policies.

G. R.

(Continued on page 2 col. 2)

## New Constitution

### Senate Committee Completes Revision of Bill

Poland's present Parliament is exercising one of the principal privileges of a legislature, that of re-writing the nation's Constitution.

The Senate committee on January 11 finished amending and correcting the text of the Bill adopted by the Sejm on January 26, 1934. Meeting in plenary session the Senate is expected to vote on the revised Bill this week, and, if approved, the draft will then be returned to the Sejm.

Perhaps the most important change made by the Senate committee is the deletion of Article 36, which provided for a Senate whose members would be chosen by a legally-defined electoral college. This proposal by the Sejm aroused a great deal of interest not only in Poland but also in governmental circles abroad.

The right to elect Senators would be limited to citizens recognized as leaders in work for the common good, according to Article 36, while the right to elect members of the first Senate under the new Constitution would be given only to holders of the orders of "Virtuti Militari" or "Independence Cross". Only citizens qualified to vote for Senators would be eligible for seats in the Upper House.

There would be 120 Senators and their term of office six years under this plan. One-third of their number would be designated by the President of the Republic and the remainder chosen by the electoral college.

Cancelling Article 36, the Senate committee also revised Article 35 to read:

"The Senate consists of Senators, one-third of whom are appointed by the President of the Republic and two-thirds chosen by election.

"The term of the Senate begins and ends simultaneously with the term of the Sejm.

"The by-laws regulating the election to the Senate will establish the number of Senators as well as the method of their nomination, also it will indicate the category of persons who will have the right to elect and the right to be elected."

In explaining these sections at the opening session of the committee, the Chairman, Senator Wojciech Rostworowski, declared that the method of nominating Senators would be described in the usual election laws. The elasticity of Article 35, he said, leaves the way open to future conceptions of the problem of rebuilding the structure of the Senate and the direction which this reform should take. Senators, like members of the Sejm, will serve terms of five years, under the amended article.

Wider powers for the President are foreseen under the draft of the new Constitution. He will appoint the Premier, convene and

(Continued on page 5 col. 3)

## Colonel Beck at Geneva

Disregarding the formal orders of his Warsaw doctors, Colonel Beck left last Saturday for Geneva to attend the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations. The journey, however, did not improve his condition, and on arriving in Geneva he had to take to bed. As the *Journal des Débats* states it, the Polish Foreign Minister's illness is not a "diplomatic one". It is some sort of bronchial trouble from which Colonel Beck has suffered on several occasions previously, and which caused at first a certain anxiety, but yesterday's reports are decidedly cheering. It is doubtful, however



## British Ambassador Presents his Letters

## Saar to Return to Germany

## THE BALTIC UNION Lithuanian Hopes

## FRENCH POLITICS AND FINANCE Outlook More Hopeful

At noon on Monday, January 11, Professor Moscicki, the President of the Polish Republic, received at the Zamek the new British Ambassador, Sir Howard William Kennard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., who presented his Letters of credence as His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. The Ambassador went from the Embassy to the Zamek in the President's car accompanied by Count Karol Romer, Chief of the Polish Diplomatic Protocol. It was a colourful procession, with brightly uniformed trumpeters mounted on white horses preceding the car and a squadron of *chewal-legiers* under the command of Captain Freiman escorting it. In the cars following were seated, in full uniforms, Mr. Francis Aveling, First Secretary of Embassy, Mr. D. W. Lascelles, Second Secretary, Colonel Connal-Rowan, Military Attache, Mr. Frank Savery, Consul of Great Britain, and Captain Hartman, A.D.C. to the President. The commander of the band sounded a flourish in front of the Embassy building, the procession started for the Zamek along the Nowy Swiat and Krakowskie Przedmieście. In the Zamek courtyard a battalion of the 36th Infantry Regiment, with the regimental colours, under the command of Colonel Cadek, presented arms while the regimental band played "God Save the King". From the door of the Zamek the Ambassador was accompanied by two A. D. C.'s of the President. In the vestibule of the first floor a detachment of the Palace Guard presented arms. On entering the apartments the Ambassador was greeted in the Officers' Room by the military commander of the Warsaw, Colonel Pereswiet-Soltan, and a group of officers, and in the Canaletto Room by Count Raynold Przedziecki and Count Alexander Lubieński, both of the Diplomatic Protocol. In the next room were waiting M. Świeżawski and Colonel Glogowski, chiefs of the civil and military chanceries of the President. In the Throne Room there came towards the Ambassador the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Count Jan Szebek, accompanied by Count Paul Morstin. The President was waiting in the Knights' Room and with him were the Prime Minister, Professor Kozłowski, the Minister of Finance, M. Zawadzki, the Minister of Education, M. Wacław Jędrzejewski, and the Minister of War, General Piłsudski. The Ambassador, on being ushered into the Knights' Room by Count Jan Szebek, and introduced to the President by Count Karol Romer, read his speech, the full text of which is published on the preceding page.

(Continued on page 3 col. 3.)

That decision was expressed by the inhabitants of the Saar territory in the plebiscite held on January 13, which resulted in an overwhelming poll in favour of reverting the area to the Fatherland.

Out of 539,541 persons eligible to vote, 528,005, or 97.9 per cent, exercised their right in the following manner:

For the *status quo* . . . 46,519  
For Union with France . . . 2,124  
For Union with Germany . . . 477,119  
Invalid and blank cards . . . 2,249

The huge vote in Germany's favour exceeded even the most optimistic expectations in Berlin, which estimated that it would receive 80 per cent. of the ballots cast. It also surprised Geneva, whose task is lightened by the decisiveness with which the problem has been settled.

By the Treaty of Versailles the League of Nations is required to decide, from the returns of the plebiscite, on the sovereignty under which the Saar is to be placed. The decision will probably be announced within a few days and there is no doubt as to what it will be. It is likely that Germany will take possession of the Saar next month.

For the last 15 years the highly industrialized and densely populated Saar — it has more than 800,000 residents on its 730 square miles — has been worked by France and governed by a League of Nations Commission of five members. It was severed from Germany to compensate France for the damages to its own Northern coal-fields during the war.

It was estimated in the Treaty of Versailles that 15 years would suffice for France to recover its coal losses. At the end of that period a plebiscite was to be held in which the Saarlanders were to indicate the sovereignty under which they desire to live. If the land were returned to it, Germany was to re-purchase the mines from France, the Treaty stipulated.

How great was Germany's desire to have the Saar again within its borders is indicated by the intense interest its citizens took in the plebiscite. Nearly 80,000 of them, and 5,000 who came especially from the United States joined in the voting. France, on the other hand, virtually resigned from the contest beforehand.

Voting by persons outside the Saar was made possible by a clause in the Treaty which defined voters as all persons more than 20 years old who were living in the territory at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. This was interpreted to mean that former Saarlanders could participate in the plebiscite.

### Colonel Beck at Geneva

(Continued from page 1 col. 4.)

whether the patient will be allowed out of his rooms before the end of the present meeting of the Council.

Colonel Beck seems quite busy despite his condition. He has already been visited by the President of the Council, Turkey's Foreign Minister, by M. Knyha, the Hungarian Foreign Secretary and by the Italian delegate, Baron Aloisi. It is also the general belief that M. Laval will call on Col. Beck within the next few days to discuss the various delicate matters which of late have caused a certain estrangement between Poland and France.

### Unemployment

The number of registered unemployed in Poland in January 5 was 429,119. This is the highest figure so far recorded. It is customary, however, for unemployment to increase during the winter months because of the curtailing of building and other kinds of outdoor work.

\*Registered\* unemployed means those who are entitled to unemployment benefits.

BY DONALD DAY

Riga, Jan. 14

Of the more or less 115 pacts which have been negotiated in Europe during the past ten years the Baltic Union, the pact supposedly uniting Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, is probably the most platonic. It has no military value. Neither has it much meaning as a political, economic or cultural scheme. Completed at a moment when several European pacts were being discussed, the Baltic Union was signed as a "publicity stunt". All three countries desired to advertise themselves. If judged from this basis, the Baltic Union has proved a great success.

The only country which appears to have taken the pact seriously is Lithuania. She hopes it will strengthen her position in her differences with Poland over the Vilna question and her serious conflicts with Germany concerning the treatment of the inhabitants of the Klaipeda (Memel) district. But both Latvia and Estonia are still determined to avoid being involved in Lithuania's problems.

The Latvian Estonian Defensive Pact is a far more serious factor in Baltic politics than the Baltic Union. These two countries long ago agreed upon a mutual policy of neutrality and to avoid becoming adherents of any political combination directed against any particular country. They have pursued this policy with success. Their Foreign Ministers have been holding regular meetings for years. Their General Staffs closely cooperate. They have also been attempting for years to close an economic union, but are still far from this goal. There is even less hope of the Baltic Union achieving an economic union between these three countries.

In just what manner the Baltic Union has more closely united the Baltic States is difficult to discern. Through pooling their votes at Geneva these three countries hope to obtain a seat on the League Council. There is also the possibility of obtaining for themselves some of the desirable appointments at Geneva.

Lithuanian statesmen place far more importance upon the Baltic Union than either Latvia or Estonia. In Kaunas they are speaking of the possibility of uniting the diplomatic representations of the Baltic States abroad.

Lithuania has also hopes that her quarrel with Germany concerning the Klaipeda district will help to unite the Baltic Union against Germany. But both Latvia and Estonia prefer to sell their agricultural produce to Germany, while their imports from Germany are large. Estonia and Latvia have also refused to recognize Vilna as belonging to Lithuania, and will not permit their friendship with Poland to become an impediment by siding with Lithuania on this question. As a matter of fact, therefore, the signing of the Baltic Union has not affected the foreign policies of these three countries. Neither has it changed their attitude towards any of the problems which confronted them before the Union was effected. While it was designed primarily to obtain some favourable agreement for these countries abroad, it has also at least facilitated a mutual exchange of decorations.

It would be wrong, however, to convey the impression that the Baltic Union will be of no positive benefit to the Baltic States. The pact foresees regular meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries, so that they will be able to continue discussions on subjects already begun which may bring their countries into closer accord.

For reasons of domestic politics France, like most other countries, had an extravagant financial policy after the war, with no statesman courageous enough — or informed enough — to tell the country that the bill for the war would have to be paid and that to do it a life of retrenchment and hard work was inevitable. Instead, fallacies of a new, easy life were spread and extravagant expenditures permitted. The first result was the disaster of 1926 which, thanks to the late, M. Poincaré, ended comparatively well with a certain appreciation of the franc (from 240 francs to the pound to 125) and the definite stabilisation of its value at one-fifth of the pre-war level.

This severe operation should have shown to the French politicians that the time of extravagance was over. Unfortunately for her, however, this did not happen. One new expenditure after another was voted by Parliament and the Budget rose by leaps and bounds (since 1927 it has increased by about 70 per cent. with the result that to cover the expenditures voted by Parliament, but for which no corresponding revenue could be collected through taxes, the public debt has increased in the last three years by about 50 billion francs, reaching at present the enormous total of 320,000,000,000 francs.

The bloody revolution of February last brought a halt to this dangerous trend, and Mr. Germain-Martin, the Finance Minister, first in the Doumergue now in the Flamin Cabinet, dammed up expenditure. In spite of his praise-worthy efforts, however, the situation is not yet satisfactory: the Budget now shows a deficit of 47 billion francs a year being still about 50 per cent. higher than the pre-war Budget, and the opinion of French financial experts is that a diminution of this expenditure by about 10 billions would be necessary to bring it down to a bearable level for the country; the more so as the discussions in the Senate and the Chamber have shown that the Budget for 1935 will have a deficit of from 3 to 4 billions. Such a lowering of expenditure is theoretically quite feasible, practically it depends on the stability of the Government. Expenditure consists of three main divisions: (1) the service of the public debt and pensions; (2) administrative expenses, including the national defence, and (3) subsidies and subventions for a wide variety of purposes.

### Political stability necessary.

The cost of the service of the debt is very heavy (about one-fourth of the Budget) but could easily be lowered by about 5 billion francs a year if real stability of Government were assured for a long period and a sound financial and budgetary policy continued. Such a prolonged period of internal peace would surely permit a conversion of public debt, on which the Government must pay 5 per cent. at present. A second sum of about 5 billions could be found if the elimination of waste in administrative expenses and subsidies, as these expenses have been inflated to a high degree for demagogic reasons. The whole question is whether political peace will last for the sufficiently long period indispensable for a successful realisation of the above two operations.

If the political atmosphere is favourable, and the expenditure side of the Budget is brought to about 37 billions, any danger of budgetary inflation of currency

will be eliminated and the stability of the franc, which has an exceedingly strong gold cover, assured. Externally the situation of the franc is strong enough. The balance of payments is not favourable at present, the foreign trade deficit being about 5 billions for 1934 without an adequate equivalent in invisible items, such as tourist expenditures and income from foreign investments, but the total deficit is certainly not higher than 1 to 2 billions, and could without difficulty be supported for many years because of the enormous gold reserves of *Banque de France*. Moreover, thanks to the development of the Mesopotamia oil fields, France beginning this year will receive annually about one-fifth of her oil imports from there and, owing to her participation in the exploitation, will practically save in foreign exchange about one billion francs now paid annually for oil imported from foreign countries. At the same time imports of other overseas products from French colonies are steadily increasing so that the balance of payments can be brought without much difficulty to an equilibrium. From this it follows that, provided the political parties show a sufficient sense of reality, there is no immediate danger from the purely financial aspect.

But this is only part of the picture. No overhead charges, however small they may be, are bearable if there is not the necessary volume of economic activity, and this is more true of France than of many other countries. The Flamin Government understands this perfectly and tries to facilitate a business revival partly through the adaptation of internal prices to the world level and partly through the mobilisation of enormous masses of idle money, estimated at between 30 and 50 billions.

As an example of the first kind of measure, the recent cut in artificial prices for wheat may be mentioned. M. Flamin, moreover, has openly declared that his policy has arrived at a stage where it is necessary to stop extravagant Government interference in the economic life: "The habit to expect everything from the intervention of the Government engenders ultimately an intoxication which demands a cure by disinfection. It may last long, but it must be started. The Government should intervene in production only to assure the ultimate survival of the wheat, and to defend, liberally if production needs it". French internal prices have materially declined, and with the tendency towards price increase in other countries a certain equilibrium may be reached.

This would substantially facilitate a mobilisation of idle money for which purpose the Government must first of all start an "open market" policy through the *Banque de France*. By such a policy the Government expect, in a way similar to the English practice, to make easy for the Treasury an appeal to the short-term market, thereby permitting conversion of Government securities and re-starting long-term private investments, with the ultimate revival of economic activity. If improper use is not made of the new credit facilities, and internal political complications are avoided, the results would be encouraging; provided, of course, that the external political situation in the year 1935 brings a favourable solution to the Franco-German problem, which, after the rapprochement between France and Italy, is the crux of the whole European question.

BY C. NIRUN

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Paris, Jan. 12

## THANKS

The Times, going stronger than ever after its 150 years, noticed on January 11 the appearance of *The Warsaw Weekly* with the following reference:

A newspaper named *The Warsaw Weekly*, the first English-language newspaper to be published in Warsaw, appeared yesterday. It is a serious English-speaking people in Poland and as well as readers abroad who are interested in Polish affairs.

The Polish name is *Czas*, which has recently moved from Cracow to Warsaw, making in its issue of January 14 an appreciative reference to *The Warsaw Weekly*, goes on to say that:

It is wholly heartily welcomed, especially because its arrival gives further encouraging proof of the increasing knowledge of the English language in our country. In this respect we have made since the war a really remarkable progress, and in intellectual circles English to-day is almost as well known as French. Anything that can increase our knowledge of the English language, and anything that can bring us closer to the magnificent culture of the Anglo-Saxons, is for Poland exceedingly desirable.



# THE POLISH PEOPLE

## "Palestine The Only Solution"

(Copyright by THE WARSAW WEEKLY) Cracow, Jan. 16.

Cracow has been for over a week the scene of the Sixth World Conference on Zionism and Anti-Semitism which closed on Tuesday. We were invited there to attend the meetings, and were received and entertained in the most pleasant manner by Vladimir Jabotinsky, the initiator and Führer of the movement, his wife and a group of intellectual men, all of them equally idealistic as practical and energetic, who had gathered from all over Europe to discuss problems which they seem to have very much at heart.

The Zionism, the original Zionism, the Zionism of M. Sokoloff, is not so easy to define, but still harder to explain the difference existing between that Zionism and the Zionism of the Revisionists. If we are not mistaken, the situation is such: Zionism *tout court* was first in vogue when the idea of a Palestine home for the Jews, thinking about it rather in categories of a spiritual centre and a symbol of national unity than as of an actual geographic and practical refuge for millions of Jews who are liable at any moment to be expelled or forced to leave their own countries there at present inhabit. The latter part of view guides the actions of the Revisionists. The "old" actions of the Revisionists, the "old" immigration programme are more *per se gratia* with the Mandatory Power than the Revisionist's freedom of emigrant, the youthful proletarian, to whom the organization leases land, frequently organizing cooperative economic life, and settling them, but avoiding the creation of privately-owned farms, thus fostering, to say the least, a very one-sided social atmosphere and discharging the influx of the national private capital, be it big or small.

### Revisionist Policy

The Revisionists, on the other hand want a reasonably unlimited immigration, and in order to accommodate it, they want the opening to Jewish immigration of Palestine, and then on both sides of the Holy River they want the establishment of a socially normal national life, based on freedom, and not on the Jewish ghetto.

We certainly have not the right, and do not intend to take sides, in this purely Jewish controversy; but in talking in Cracow to our hosts, and listening to some of the spirited speeches, we could not abstain from thinking that for a non-Jewish man, and especially for a Jew, to see that a ghastly thing it has become to have Jewish blood in one's veins. We confess to being rather shocked by national slogans, but they do not shake us. Whether Polish or Jew, we are human, Hungarian or Irish, but here we find a case where the problem of a national home for the Jewish people, actually and in the fullest meaning of the word — a question of life or death to a brilliant nation of 16 million people.

### Obvious difficulties

The difficulties standing in the way of the realization of the Revisionists' scheme are of course obviously insurmountable. It would appear that allowing a more numerous immigration into Palestine, and thus establishing a Jewish-Arab and Jewish-Polish majority in Great Britain from having to watch over the safety of a constantly threatened Jewish minority. But here one finds the question of the whole of the Moslem policy of the Empire, and one is loath to risk starting any trouble on that score.

When it comes to economic matters—land policy, agricultural problems, possibilities of finding and bringing in needed capital, export statistics, desirable density of population—the views of the Mandator and of the Revisionists are frequently diametrically opposed. It still more frequently exaggerated by both sides, the former being a traditionally dry Power and the latter a group of courageous and hard-working enthusiasts.

But until the time they are allowed to run Palestine, what sort of work is possible by the Revisionists in the way of internal or organization work they will continue to help along the rebirth of a true national spirit by detaching from the mass of Jewish movement a speaking knowledge of the Hebrew language; they will make further efforts to popularize the *Brith Trammidor*, which is a most interesting boy scout organization with very similar aims, but because of which, much to the regret of the Revisionists, members have been frequently referred to as Jewish fascists.

### M. Jabotinsky's Liberalism

When discussing that particular point with M. Jabotinsky, we heard him confess to a slight personal dislike for uniforms and all that goes with them, mainly a sentence of possible if not actual brutality. He admitted being a liberal of the old school, in fact a die-hard of the XIX century liberalism, but in what concerned the *Brith Trammidor* he thought it wiser not to stick too closely to doctrines there, where the natural "egoism", weakness and lack of discipline of the Jew had to be fought with.

Now when it comes to Revisionist activities in the near future all efforts will have to be used to promote the so-called Petition Movement. The Petition itself has been already drafted and signed by some 600,000 people (address attached) and it is fully held that by 1936 the number of signatures will reach the figure from 4 to 5 million. The Petition, which is addressed to the British Parliament, will then be taken to London by delegates of all the groups of signatories of that will be the largest Jewish Congress ever held in history.

In accordance with the law, this Petition consisting of a change of policy in Palestine along lines which the Petition itself suggests, will be sponsored by a specially elected Council, of which they are the permanent members and Lord Strabolgie. The Permanent Mandate Committee of the League Permittee of the League of Nations also be presented with a similar petition, and even if that first attempt is of no avail, the presentation of such petitions will become a regular feature of the organizers.

It is in this connection it is worth quoting some definite statements which M. Jabotinsky made to us:

### Attitude towards England

(1) England has no greater friends than us, the neo-zionist, State Zionists. We demand from England a great service with the firm resolve to repay it, and to do so as long as the British Empire and the Jewish State will last.

(2) To demand a Jewish State is not extremism, it is the only cool sense. It would not be worth England's while, nor ours, to waste such efforts on rearing one more Jewish minority, Nr. 100, obviously destined to end the way of most Jewish minorities. If you do anything, do a whole thing.

(3) The absorptive capacity of a country is not constant, but it is apt to extend under the influence of two human factors, the quality of the pioneer and the policy of the Government in regard to the pioneer. I shall hardly be challenged if I state that the Jewish pioneers have proved all right; but the Government's duty is not just to test and guess what the capacity is, but to try and increase it by appropriate legislation and administration, and that is what the Jews demand.

(4) There are two questions I should like to ask that undoubtedly fair-minded men, the High Commissioner for Palestine: "You say the Mandatory's duty is to show equal consideration to Arabs and Jews. Though we maintain that this is not the policy, and that it is extremely paramount, let me judge your policy for a moment by your own standards. In 1922 the Government dropped the legislation which would have deferred to the Arab boycott. Now the Jews unanimously declare that they will not sign any agreement that would call for equal consideration. They think that a fair regard for the Jews' devotion and work?"

(5) The World Jewish Petition has been signed, up to now, by 600,000 men and women, and before it will be presented it will bear millions of signatures. It will remain an attitude of people to whom Palestine means not only a national ideal but personal safety. Such a Petition may be rejected, but before that it must be HEARD with all the respect due to human distress.

### Jews and the League

Further M. Jabotinsky expressed the deep disappointment felt among Jews about the League of Nations decision regarding them, and that he would like to see a number of Jews, a few thousand at all, were deliberately thrown at the mercy ruthless persecutors. That action concentrating Jews and the German and Nazi elements shows the existing panic disregard for the weak and the dying out of the humane instinct in politics. We went on to say that the

Continued on page 6 col. 3

### NEWS ITEMS

M. W. Skiwaki, formerly political secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed and has already assumed the duties of chief of the Press Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, where he succeeds M. Przemyski, recently appointed Polish Minister to Esthonia.

M. Marjan Szumilkowski, the Polish Minister at Lisbon, has been recalled from that post and appointed Minister to Spain.

The Chief of the Danzig Propaganda Office, Senator Batzer, accompanied by the Director of the Danzig Central Union of Tourist Organizations, Dr. Barth, has arrived in Warsaw to discuss with the Polish authorities various tourist problems concerning both Governments.

It has been discovered that the mainland strip of the Polish Baltic coast (not the Hel peninsula or the bay of Puck) is for the archeologist an ideal hunting ground. In the region of Halowka, Zastawia Górna and Rogowice, the Curator of the Gdynia museum, Dr. Krajewski, has recently succeeded in discovering more than twenty graves from the last years of the past there being quite barren and dry, the range of hills bordering the sea was evidently considered a suitable place for burial grounds. The rich finds in that neighbourhood of prehistoric urns and vases, bracelets and jewelry, arms and household utensils — mostly of the bronze period.

The "Dar Penonara", the sailing ship of the Polish merchant marine training school, was expected in Honolulu at the end of last week. It is the first boat of this kind ever to have sailed in the waters of the Pacific, as it was also the first to pass last November through the Panama Canal.

A prospective Jewish emigrant to Palestine, having been refused a visa from the British Consulate in Orlah and obviously feeling greatly disappointed and embittered, threw a *petard* into the front courtyard of the Warsaw Consulate building, a great fire, which fell down and sprained his ankle, thereby enabling the police to take him into custody.

At the Warsaw Municipal Court Nr. 4 at 25 Długa, a case against a burglar was being heard when suddenly the absence of the accused was noticed, and at the same time the disappearance of the Judge's 1,000 zloty for coat. All evidence and investigation proved of no avail.

Three days later a "red-cap" messenger carried to the Polish Headquarters the stolen garment with an unsigned letter explaining that the theft was committed by a novice, as no self-respecting thief would ever think of robbing a judge in the prosecution of his duties.

### British Ambassador Presents His Letters

Continued from page 2 col. 1

The President answered as follows: "Your Excellency, on receiving from you the letters, by which His Royal Highness has accredited you to me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, I consider it a pleasure to welcome you to our Embassy."

"The kind words which Your Excellency has addressed to me, expressing appreciation of the efforts which Poland has made in the face of the present economic crisis, testify to the deep knowledge you have of Polish affairs. On my part I desire to emphasize the fact that the steady resistance which Great Britain displays in the face of similar economic difficulties can serve as an example to other nations. In Poland, which is surrounded and highly appreciated as we observe that this fight leads most certainly towards favourable results. There is no doubt either, of the progress of hard times coming to an end. That end may even be hastened if the interested nations are willing to collaborate in a spirit of mutual good-will. At such a time, as Your Excellency quite rightly mentioned, the detailed survey of economic problems between our two countries will now be continued in London, will undoubtedly be the most beneficial influence for relations between us now being maintained. I feel hopeful that such a joint effort will bring about in the near future an agreement, thus crowning the present efforts with positive results. At the same time, our mutual relations will always find a solid base in the feelings of high esteem and sincere friendship with which Poland regards the British Empire."

"Therefore, Your Excellency, thanking you for the good wishes which you have so kindly enough expressed for Poland and myself personally, I can assure you that in the performance of our mutual duties I shall always remain on my own and the Polish Government's sincere support."

After the speeches the President received the Ambassador in private audience in the Marble Room after which, with the observance of the same ceremonies, the Ambassador was escorted back to the Embassy.

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## Polish Peasant Embroideries

by Dorothy Bent Lane

If you are looking for characteristic Polish gifts for friends here or abroad, or find that your own linen shelves need replenishing, you can do no better than pay a visit to Wiodok 26, Wroby, Łódź, Krośno and Wschodnich. In this unusual shop you will find all sorts of hand-woven linens colorfully embroidered in the fascinating designs of the Eastern border. The luncheon and bridge sets, towels, bedspreads, bags, peasant blouses and samplers offer a wide choice, and, as the colors are fast and the linen so strong as to be almost indestructible, everything is practical as well as attractive.

The extreme poverty of the peasant population in Eastern Poland after the War impelled the Society of Friends to organize the industry as a form of relief, now continued by Poles, Mrs. Henoch and Mrs. Czarlinska long connected with the work.

The peasant designs in weaving and embroidery which have been passed down from mother to daughter for many generations. It was necessary only to cut the hand-woven linen into shapes and sizes suitable for modern use, to distribute this linen to the peasants to be embroidered during the long Winter months, and then to collect the finished work in the Spring and to arrange for its sale. The families of fifteen villages in Polesia and Włocławek desire their support from this work.

From the head quarters in Wiodok packages are now shipped all over the world, large quantities going particularly to England and America, where this type of embroidered linen is greatly appreciated and much in vogue.

It is extraordinary that after a living wage has been paid to the workers, the linens can be sold at such extremely reasonable prices. Patronizing this shop affords a rare opportunity of social service — with yourself as the chief beneficiary.

It is extraordinary that after a living wage has been paid to the workers, the linens can be sold at such extremely reasonable prices. Patronizing this shop affords a rare opportunity of social service — with yourself as the chief beneficiary.

There is a fashion, too, for sets of sheets and pillow cases made from dainty floral patterned linen. These are newer than the plain pastel linens.

The Lwow police authorities have been approached by organizations of bank employees with a request to be quick methods of fighting bank robbers. As a result, there have been organized regular courses of shooting, jujitsu fighting, lectures on the methods of forgery, on criminal psychology, and so forth.

Crisis or no crisis, the Warsaw buses carried last December 735 per cent more passengers than in December, 1933; the trams registering at the same time an increase of business amounting to 8.64 per cent.

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**COLORFUL — PEASANT EMBROIDERY ON LINEN**

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### Exhibition of Italian Art in Warsaw

(By Paul Super)

Shortly after the opening we made occasion to visit the January exhibition of contemporary Italian art at the I.P.S. Museum. Rarely does one see a collection of paintings representing so perfectly the current work of a nation which so perfectly displays the spirit of the day in the land as does this collection. One sees modern Italy, the Italy of Mussolini, with its vigor, ambition, and self-confidence. The pictures and sculptures are strong, masculine, virile, and what is of importance to one seeking an hour of pleasure, many of them are beautiful. As a rule the technique is bold and impressionistic, with a restraint almost always well short of eccentricity. Drawing is somewhat subordinate, color, composition, and emotion are considered important.

It is not inappropriate to mention the framing for in the set-up of the exhibition this detail has received no small, and very successful attention.

On the right wall as you enter are two especially fine things which give you a good first impression. A church and a gondola scene. Mussolini reviewing a procession is a painting well worth a passing glance. To the left a lovely deal about Italy today, its spirit, its uniforms, its parades, its worked up enthusiasm.

Two landscapes in the second room, 123 and 129, representing Tuscany in April and November are fine for atmosphere. The Colosseum, 117, is an impressive thing, grand in its simplicity. A group of figures, 125, "Ladon-wie okręta" are deeply satisfying. Grand lights in 75, a Sardinian woman. In 77 is the representation of a group not very distinguished. And now we come to 38, as ugly a thing as one sees in a museum, with 40 a close second. If it is the function of art to represent the unpleasant and repulsive in human nature, these two paintings amply fulfill that function. But why are they sent to Poland in a propaganda exhibition? We have our own ugly people. We come to the nudes, some of which are art, some of which are merely frank nudes.

The sculptures. In the last room at the end is a mother and child by Maraini, a composition of surpassing beauty. Truly in the exhibition of art, with great skill, and very likely the most choice thing in the exhibition, in itself repaying the visit. In the same room are a number of bronzes which all will recognize. For the presence of this also is hard to account, unless there is a degree beyond that which is beauty. Of the bronzes, perhaps the large figure of a woman by Wildt, 180, will please as much as any, and many are good. In all the sculptures, with various methods of treating the surface are a factor of interest.

The graphic section, with many good things, is least representative of the modern Italian spirit. Most of the etching could have been done long ago. But this comment is not made as a scout against them; it merely sets them off from the paintings and sculptures, which are the very essence of today and of Italy. I found it hard to pick a favorite. Perhaps the 1928 Ventian, more likely 222 by one Lipinsky, maybe Mauroner's 227 or 230. It is in the woodcuts and drawings that modern Italy is most apparent, and here also the work may be less serious.

The exhibition fulfills what is probably its chief purpose. It leaves you with the impression of a new Italy, strong, confident, disciplined, full of masculine life, and of artists doing first class work, with modern methods but not unduly affected by the old technical departures of 20th century France.

The preliminary figures show that the two main ports on Polish eastern territory (Danzig and Gdynia) had a combined goods turnover last year of about 15,000,000 metric tons, approximately the record figure of 1933. Danzig and Gdynia together increased their volume of traffic by 2,300,000 tons, the share of these two ports in the total volume of Poland's foreign trade amounting to 73 per cent. in tonnage and 50 per cent. in value. Transit traffic mainly for Czechoslovakia through Gdynia and Danzig increased by 500,000 tons in 1934 compared with 1933.

### Polish Trade Promotion

During the debate now in progress in the Sejm on the Budget Bill for the year beginning April 1, 1935, it was announced that additional provision is being made for trade promotion activity in foreign countries. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is establishing 11 new posts for Commercial Attachés. New Consular posts are in preparation at Colombo and Java, Bari, Galatas, Singapore, Canton and Hong Kong.

The Export Institute, it was further announced, intends to send to the consulates of the Near East and Far East a "travelling exhibition" of samples of Polish industrial production. This exhibition will visit Arabia, China, Manchuria and Japan, and a similar mission will go to India. For the purpose of reinforcing the Ministry's economic mission in Japan, the possibility is being considered of strengthening the Consulate at Osaka and establishing a new Consulate at Yokohama. An industrial mission will also visit Manchuria. Satisfaction was further expressed at the successful results which trade promotion efforts are yielding on the Continent of Africa.

### British Businessmen's Luncheon

The regular monthly luncheon for British businessmen, held on Saturday last, was especially noteworthy for the fact that it marked the first public appearance in Warsaw of Sir Howard Kennard, the new Ambassador. There was a record attendance at the luncheon, although it was not known in advance that the Ambassador would be present. His speech, delivered in excellent humor, was thoroughly enjoyed by all those present, which included Messrs. Francis Aveling, H. C. Carey, J. Connolly, C. C. Casper, S. E. Carlton, Rev. H. C. Carpenter, R. Caird, O. J. Crompton, R. Barnett, G. Firth, A. J. Frank, R. C. Fyfe, D. S. Franz, E. H. Greve, D. E. Holdway, W. Harris-Burland, J. Hudson, Hon. R. E. Hubbard, R. E. Kimens, M. Mc Laren, A. B. Methven, E. F. Merry, M. Metcalfe, G. A. Phillips, K. Kraus, J. Powell, Rev. Martin Parsons, W. B. Riley, Colonel G. Connal Rowan, E. S. L. Hamilton-Stokes, C. H. Siew, H. Schofield, N. Schoelling, F. Savery, A. N. Spencer, M. Taylor, A. M. Thompson, L. C. Thornton, and W. Waller.

### Projected International Coal Agreement

Hopes are being entertained here that, in the near future, attempts will be made to begin discussion looking towards an international coal export agreement. After ratification of the Anglo-Polish coal agreement, which was signed in December, it was understood that efforts would be made to bring the other leading European coal-exporting countries within the scope of the agreement. It is hinted that former German efforts to conclude an arrangement with England will be renewed, with the future negotiations being based on the Anglo-Polish agreement.

France, Belgium and Holland may also take part in the negotiations. The reports, however, that German overtures in this connection have begun have not yet been confirmed.

### American Policies

In a recent leading article, of which the following is a complete translation of the semi-official *Gazeta Polska* analyses the apparent contradictions in American policies:

In prehistoric times, that is as early as June 7 and 14, 1931, these columns reported the following: "Europe, taken as a whole, if she is to pay her obligations to the United States, must have a tariff there — in other words, she must sell the United States either goods or labour. The sale of the first is rendered well-nigh impossible by the tariff which she aims at petrifying an active trade balance for the U. S. in her commerce with Europe, both in high duties and by insistence on high duties prices without, at the same time, making any allowances itself, the sale of the second is checkmated by the Immigration Bill.

All the banks of emigration of Europe together do not command sufficient gold to cover the principal and interest on the old contingent as the new approach in former years the safety-valve that opened up in proportion to the pressure was credit given Europe by America. To-day, that safety-valve has broken down, for the American investor quite logically is afraid to lend to Europe whose credit is so low, and who is not voting for the high tariff or the Immigration Bill.

"In a triangle whose three angles are to be the same, the balance of trade for the U. S., collection of European debts, and refusal of further credits — in such a triangle, the sum of the angles must be 180 degrees. If only one angle is therefore unconstructible.

"Four years have already passed, and still the same problem of the balance of trade economies tallies more and more. Efforts toward economic stability are all based on the axiom that 2+3=5. The same is true of the balance of trade. An inevitable. The new stability should have been and must be sought on a new and lower level of prices. But prices are not to be lowered, and the balance of trade has not yet reached their proper stable level, or is there some other particular price setting factor?"

"In our opinion, the only factor does exist, and it lies in the economic policy of the United States, a policy which is leading to the loss of gold prices throughout the world.

"If a certain per cent. of the gold in the world were every year thrown into the water, the world would fall over. Everybody assumes that they would. That is exactly what is happening. To be sure, gold is not flung into the sea, but it is being sold for the bank vaults of the U. S. A., with exactly the same results; for that gold is withdrawn from circulation. In the course of 1933, this process was somewhat checked by the flight of American capital from the States. But in 1934 it was resumed again, and a billion dollars worth of gold left Europe in ten months.

"Experts may scoff: What of it? If gold goes to America, the money in circulation in the States increases; hence prices rise and America's competitive power, so that her balance of trade swings toward the unfavorable, and gold will begin to return to Europe again, and returning will play the rôle it is meant to play, that of regulator in international balances of trade."

Unfortunately, that is only the theory, the reality is quite something else. "The money in circulation in the United States estimated at its value gold does not increase. If we take the 1922 value at 100, then the 1934 value turns out to be 97. It decreased then, instead of increasing. And at the same time the American tariff still keeps Europe's goods off her markets; the Immigration Bill still stops the influx of immigrants; because enough in Europe to grant her new credits is still lacking. Debts to the United States can be paid in only one way — gold.

"The way of circumstances causes an unceasing withdrawal of gold from circulation. The result is clear — more and more expensive gold. The dearer gold the more expensive it falls on the market. The bankruptcy of many a business based on close calculation, the increase in weight of debts, the opening danger of the "crisis" between us and those of the free market — in a word, all the misfortunes we all know so well. The United States offers from this ferment in the distribution of her credit less no less than all the others. And yet — she causes it herself.

Why to-day we have the same things we have emphasized in these columns any number of times? The reason is this: the recent break-down of Italy's financial position and the illustration of the verity of our diagnosis

of four years ago. Certainly Italy followed an uncautious though pleasant programme of great public works (and a reduction in the cost of production) the fall in costs of production was delayed, and Italy was slowly losing its competitive power.

Nevertheless, Italy is not entirely to blame for her breakdown. Along with the rest of Europe, Italy is a debtor country that was not permitted to pay out of its debts. Bank funds are unlimited; sometimes the bottom must show through. And then the debtor stops paying his debts, or threatening to do so, forces his creditor to accept goods instead of gold.

"The restrictions in the flow of capital, introduced in Italy, aim just at this. It is a radical attempt to repair the trade balance administratively, since the regular processes of international business were not sufficient.

"If in certain debtor countries, like Poland, they are found to be sufficient it is owing not only to great sacrifices, but also to the fact that adjustment processes were begun early and carried through in a consecutive manner.

"If, however, we take the problem as a whole and we put our eye on this — or that country's power to bear up, it must be driven home that economies at least of these things are not possible on without end. America must change her policy in the international exchange of capital, goods and people (or at least of those things that are not — or America will be obliged to lose via fact half of her foreign loans as she has done by devaluation but all of it).

"The tendency toward autarcies, indicative of the world economic crisis, rises not so much out of nationalistic aims, but also to the fact that America's economic policy, the Italian breakdown one more shows that the key to the betterment of the situation lies in the hands of our white brethren beyond the "Big Sea Water."

### Franco-Italian Entente

The *Kurier Warszawski*, Polish daily, discusses the results of M. Laval's visit to Signor Mussolini last week:

The profitable outcome for Italy is obvious. What has France gained, and what are the results for Europe? Since France is mainly concerned with the assurance of peace, and since the greater part of Europe is interested also in retaining peace, it is therefore necessary to look for the most realistic view at the Franco-Italian Pacts announced last week in Rome. The advantages of the pact are, in our opinion, threefold: first, strengthened peace prospects.

For more than ten years France and Italy have stood on opposite sides of the same question. The latter's policy of conserving the post-war state of things absolutely in territorial matters, and as much as possible in other fields. In short, France was against revision in all European countries without any exception. Italy, on the other hand, and especially the Italy of Mussolini, is ready to ally for a policy of revision. In fact, it was a two-fold policy. In the case of Austria, for example, Italy was a revisionist revisionist. So strong was this desire six months ago, that Italy did not hesitate to mobilise her army for the defense of Austria. But in the case of Italy, Mussolini loudly declared himself in favour of revision, and has spoken often and much of the need for revising frontiers. This greatly increased his adherents both in international upheaval in Europe and strongly supported the rising dissatisfaction. The more general in character the declarations of Mussolini were, the more far-fetched were the interpretations of them by those who wish to build a case for the revision of national boundaries.

Of all the European difficulties, the problem of Austria stands in the foreground. Mussolini's policy for a long time was not aware of its actuality. Hitler's rise to power in Germany showed Mussolini the approaching danger of losing German and Austria, with German hegemony over Central and Eastern Europe. The pact signed between them obligate France and Italy to cooperate in case Austria's independence should be endangered. This is from a political point of view the most important agreement. It is directed although diplomacy will phrase it otherwise against probable German conquest and also against those who would like to see Austria's independence. It is necessary to note that

in Rome a plan was also formed whereby the six Central and Southern European countries (Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Germany, Hungary and Austria) would help one another in case of any attacks on their boundaries. Although this agreement may appear to be more favourable to Germany and Hungary, it is decidedly against territorial revision. The policy of non-revision of territorial boundaries definitely came out victorious. The Italian and Yugoslav and Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania should well be satisfied with the state of affairs. There is no talk of a visit of M. Laval to Mussolini in Rome. This would be a real manifestation of political and economic wisdom. The question now arises, what was the substance of the agreement decided in Rome regarding Germany's rearmament? This question appears to be undergoing further consideration. It is understood that England will have much to say regarding it and that final decisions can be made without her. It seems that Italy is now looking for a more favourable situation, as we all know, dominates the entire European problem.

### The New Constitution

The Government's views on the subject of Constitutional Reform (the Bill, as noted elsewhere in this issue) passed the committee stage in the Senate on January 11) were explained recently by the *Gazeta Polska* in the following terms:

"What underlies the new Constitution? But one aim: to create a system ensuring the State of Governments working for the welfare of the nation, and of a whole more enduring than the life-span of an individual, group, class, or party. The new Constitution is a new particular demand-different from needs or interests of individuals and passing generations-different, because the needs of an enduring whole must be different from the needs of its respective parts.

A living truth still calls out to us in a language of Italian *suprema lex esto*. A nation, where these are but words, weakens and falls; one for whom they are flesh, flourishes and endures. The strength of a commandment is in the very spirit of whoever may be in power, every system is even better if it is not a firm conviction, not a duty, not something taken for granted, but merely an ephemeral flash of fervor, or a sacrifice, there the strength of a principle is the strength of the State and cause it a fall.

In Poland the principle: *Status rei publicae suprema lex* has for centuries been comprehended and for centuries betrayed. The clergy of the Nobility, the pride of the high in place, the interests of factions have always been more than the State. The nobles and parts strove to tear apart the whole before the partitions — and after the resurrection finally, with a Polish bullet in the back of the President Ignacy Jan Paderewski, to increase the old shame a hundred-fold. Yet this mad and blind crime was a beginning of a new and for history unrepeatable elements.

The Constitution which the Non-partisan camp is now working up with dogmatic persistence and care, is the current now flowing throughout the world searching for new forms of government. Its source is deeper and older. It reckons not with the exigencies of the present, but also with Poland's own past.

"The Constitution of Jan. 26, 1924, shall go into effect. It may undergo this or that change, it may be corrected in this or that legal philosophy. But its underlying idea, its core and sense, ensuring Poland governments serving the State and not parties or classes, serving the whole and not favored parts by capital or other means, interests to that of the State, this idea will not be changed. Our history has called for it through the ages.

"The new Constitution, for a 'national authority', accuse us of 'abolition dominium', talk of the 'democratic authority', or even of a 'dictatorship', but we are not to be governed by elements against reform. To-day they cannot, by shouting of 'national authority', hands of 'national authority', exist, and to exist, differences of opinion. The needs of the State ought to be the measure of value for divergent interests. Hierarchy is the rule, not to be decided such a dead-lock; its decision must be judged by its own conscience and posterity.

Such has Poland been since 1926 under the governments of Joseph Pilsudski. Such, the new Constitution aims to establish her.

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	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Jan. 8	Jan. 15
<b>BONDS</b> (in percentage of par)						
Stabilisation 7's, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	70.00
Conversion 5's, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	65.00
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	74.00
4% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	49.00
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	61.00
<b>SHARES</b> (in zlotys per share)						
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	96.00
Handerbach & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	37.50
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.00
Starachowice	11.00	7.25	14.25	9.80	10.00	13.15
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.23	15.50	9.00	15.00	14.50

## New Constitution

Continued from page 1, col. 5.

dissolve Parliament, appoint the President of the Supreme Court and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and has the right to veto legislative acts.

The President, will be elected from two candidates: one appointed by the retiring executive and the other chosen by an electoral college comprising the Speakers of the Sejm and Senate, the Premier, the President of the Supreme Court, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and 50 outstanding citizens selected by the Sejm and 25 by the Senate.

These candidates will then be voted on by the country. If the choice of the President coincides with that of the electoral college, no general election will be necessary.

F. S.

## SOCIETY

Mr. J. F. de Barros Pimentel, the Brazilian Minister, has returned from his annual vacation which was spent in France.

Countess Czeslawa Pruszyńska returned to Warsaw on Saturday after an extended visit with her father in Norway.

The Norwegian Minister and Mrs. Ditleff gave a dinner on Friday in honour of Mr. Ernest Krogh-Hansen, former Minister to the Norwegian Legation in Turkey who is returning to Oslo. The guests present were Mr. Paul Friis, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton-Stokes, Mr. Eric de Post, Mr. and Mrs. A. Caird, Miss de Laval, Mr. Stolcman, Mr. Sven Kägrström, Miss Elsa Lomholt, Mr. Bjerke, Mr. and Mrs. Cederwall, Miss Rudebeck, and Mr. Dam.

A tea was given on Saturday at the Chinese Legation for the members of the Sino-Polish Society and the Oriental Institute. Among those present were Colonel and Mrs. S. Wętkowski, Mr. Zagórski, Dr. and Mrs. Marjan Falski, Dr. and Mrs. Witold Jabłoński, Dr. Jan Miś, Mr. Stefan Offenberg, Mr. Stanisław Czefanowski, Professor Giejsztor, Mr. and Mrs. Wacław Szerozewski, Mrs. Sophie Boguszewska, Mr. Woydyno, Professor and Mrs. Górka, Mr. Zaleski and the Rev. M. Trzeciak.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hamilton-Stokes gave a dinner in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Emery, who have been visiting Warsaw for a week. Mrs. Emery is the daughter of Mr. R. A. C. Sperling, the British Minister at Helsinki.

Mr. C. B. Jerram, Commercial Secretary at the British Embassy, left London Tuesday and will motor to Warsaw, arriving Friday.

Mrs. Marcel Malige entertained a few friends for tea on Thursday.

Mr. Oray Taft, the American Vice-Consul, was away from Warsaw visiting Katowice over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Straw, who have been on a cruise to South America, will return to Warsaw on Monday.

On Monday, January 21, the Austrian Legation is sponsoring a bridge tournament in aid of the Society of St. Vincent and Paul. The Committee in charge are Countess Adam Tarnowska, Mr. Hossinger, the Austrian Minister, and Mr. Politis, the Greek Minister.

Mrs. William K. Ailshie who recently underwent an operation in a local infirmary has recovered sufficiently to be moved to her home on Pola.

Under the patronage of Mr. John C. Cudahy, the American Ambassador, the Polish-American Society will give its annual Ball in the Reception Rooms of the Hotel Europa on January 26, 1935. Thanks to the co-operation of a large Committee of Hosts, composed of members of the American Colony and their Polish friends, the Ball promises to attain the success of former years and to be one of the outstanding social events of the season.

In our column last week the words "the daughter of" were omitted from the item concerning the wedding of the daughter of Consul General Heislou.

## Theatre Review

### TEATR POLSKI "DZIADY" (Ancestors)

Foreigners living in Poland and seeking to know and understand its literature, psychology, and tragic history find a wealth of revelation in the presentation of Mickiewicz's "Dziady" (Ancestors) at the Polish Theatre. As a comment in drama upon what the Poles are like it is richly revealing. As dramatic art it is superb. As staging and scenic effects it is the best of restrained modernism with the form and dignity of 18th century Greek tragedy.

But one needs preparation. Perhaps the best thing to read, if the book itself cannot be read, is Monica Gardner's "Studies in Polish Idealism" in which some 30 pages are devoted to this work. And of course any Pole can instruct one what he is to see and should look for. Thus prepared, the four hours do not seem long. In many years one has not seen either Węgrzyn Mickiewicz act so well, and the old Lithuanian priest-sorcerer and the Dominican monk are characters to be remembered and thought about.

Paul Saper.

### TEATR AKTORA "CHICAGO"

by J. Watkins.

The Teatr Aktora produced last week the play "Chicago," written by J. Watkins, an American. It is a somewhat gruesome parody on American justice, and shows the triumph of publicity over every moral principle. Although the American atmosphere of the play is very "Amerghanski" indeed, and makes one realize that simple acts like lighting a cigarette or jingling one's keys are in reality untranslatable phenomena — in spite of all that the acting of Mme. Mira Ziminska as the preposterously disreputable heroine is an enjoyable even to make those not understanding the language forget the many shortcomings of the performance.

A. S.

### M. Jan Klepura in "Tosca"

The ancient city of Cracow enjoyed an unusual treat last Monday when the world-famous Polish tenor sang in Tosca at the Slowacki Theatre.

To say that his performance was a great success would be quite inadequate. Klepura from his first appearance on the stage until his last encore was complete master of a delightful tragicomic and the historical theatre from 8 o'clock until after midnight.

The famous stage, on which Poland's greatest artists have performed in the past, beheld on Monday night a spectacle as extraordinary as it was complimentary to the singer himself. Not only crowded to the last strap-seat, the theatre saw its own sacred precincts invaded by the artist's enthusiasts. As if that were not sufficient, the members of the orchestra turned into audience and cheered mightily every time Klepura appeared.

The Klepura sang superbly in beyond question. Never has he been in better voice, while his acting, as always, was magnificent. After the opera was finished the audience simply refused to leave the theatre, and the famous tenor had to sing 15 arias afterwards to satisfy the insistent applause of his listeners.

S. K.

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# WORLD PROBLEMS

AN ADDRESS BY DR. HENRYK GRUBER

On Thursday evening last, Dr. Henryk Gruber, President of the Pozostawa Kasa Oszezdnosci, delivered an address before a gathering of business leaders at the Staszyc Palace in Warsaw on the subject of "Some Aspects of World Problems". The following is a summary of the address:

During the past twenty years European markets have largely supported by American credits. The cessation of certain of American money had a great influence on the course of the depression. New political methods are as yet without tradition, new forms of credit have still to pass the initial stage. In spite of the fact that customs barriers have paralyzed international intercourse, there still exist certain common factors, which form such composite structures as the European market and the American market. Europe has not only stopped paying its war debts, but its private debts as well. That fact forced the chain of bad faith which strangled international exchange. Currency restrictions, an unmercifully of depriving the creditor of his due, has made such a state of affairs permanent.

The debt problem is the main cause of the economic and financial changes which have occurred since the war, but the drop in prices of agricultural commodities had a decisive influence on those departments of economic life which have undergone the most drastic changes.

The prices of farm products must be and always were relatively lower than the products of industry. As a result of the war, agriculture in the United States developed in a remarkable degree and absorbed excessive investments. The well-known causes of depression, the outstanding of which was the loss of the markets of consumption, brought the price index of farm products down to 62 per cent. of its pre-war level, whereas the index of industrial prices rose to 102. The farmer ceased to be a normal consumer, and it was only then that it became apparent that the existence of industry was dependent upon the situation of the farmer.

The state was obliged to intervene. This intervention was carried out in different forms. Up to the present time no tangible results have been attained by the various ameliorative measures. It is being, however, generally realized that the stabilization of prices of industrial and agricultural products is contingent upon the opening of foreign markets.

In a large measure the faulty functioning of capital was the cause of economic disalignment. Capital roaming from country to country in quest of profit frequently omitted to predict its activities upon economic requirements.

The banks, which until recently were the masters of the economic situation, looked upon occurrences solely from a profit-yielding standpoint. The result was that, before the banks realized it, had become saturated with newly-turned-out products.

The over-development of private initiative was responsible for the adoption of controlling measures. Nevertheless, the opinion is predominant that the State should not engage in the production of goods and should not sell economic services, and yet the State must intervene until the financiers realize the fact

that they must allow, to a sufficient degree, for public interest in their calculations.

The banks may be likened to a telescope through which financiers scan the situation of their respective countries. The picture which is presented to them by the banks must be clear, and it is undoubtedly with that objective in view that measures are being taken for the improvement of banking conditions. Of the various obstructions which hamper the free play of economic forces, tariff barriers are perhaps the greatest. Customs duties are a tribute that one must pay to one's own country for the benefit of the producer, but not to his account.

Customs duties alone cannot solve the problem, for, with the exception of the United States, which produces almost all the raw materials it needs, no other

States would suffer irreparable losses. It is for this reason that important results will be attained by international conferences. The new commercial policies of the different nations must be clear. According to these theories, the most effective way of increasing exports is to lower the prices, but no allowance is made by them for the possibility of shutting off foreign markets.

Import restrictions have in a way been adopted for the purpose of preventing the excessive inflation in recent years by the speculation of banks of emission which were purchasing gold wherever possible and hoarding it in their vaults. The restrictions have, therefore, been dictated not only by commercial reasons, but by reasons of a financial nature as well, as they serve as a means of maintaining the stability of the currency. The restrictions, however, afford possibilities for the existence of practical situations. For example, one large industrial country officially has a gold cover of about 2 per cent., yet the exchange rate of its currency remains almost stable.

No prescription may be offered for currency when a normal international exchange does not form the basis of national economy. There are now as many mutually independent economic systems as there are countries. That fact is explained by the assumption that national prosperity may be attained by separation from foreign markets. The future will demonstrate the fallacy of such a programme, particularly from the standpoint of its thorough application. On the other hand, it is undoubtedly useful to make oneself to a certain degree independent of others, by creating one's own market of production and consumption.

No one is able to visualize how economic relations will shape themselves in the future. Where will the change come from? What form will it take? It is an indisputable fact that the United States holds the leading position in the world's economic scheme. It is not only a large exporting country, but a large importing country as well. The price of grain in Poland, of steel in England, of rubber in India and of coffee in Brazil, is determined by quotations on the American market. The closing of European markets to American imports effected a decrease in European exports to the United States and vice versa. The United States is an elastic economic organization which, in spite of the changes that have taken place, always remains the same solid foundation: i. e., an industrial and economic structure supported by the most powerful world expansion program in the world. The United States holds the key to the situation and that is why Europe watches with keen interest the measures which President Roosevelt as the favourable outcome of those measures will bring about the improvement of the situation in Europe as well.

### A "NEW HIGH" IN FINES

An all-time record in fines for Poland has been set by the Upper Silesian Courts in levying a fine of 54,512,000 zlotys against four Directors of the "Wspólnota Interesów" for alleged concealment of taxable revenue from the authorities, and non payment of taxes thereon, during the years 1929-32. Polish law foresees that in cases such as this the companies can be held financially responsible for the fines imposed on directors for the directors involved being no longer in Poland, it is stated that the two concerns Katowicka Sp. Ak. and United Królowska and Laura Mines will each be responsible for one-half of the fine or 27,256,000 zlotys.



Dr. Henryk Gruber

country is able to cover its entire demands out of its own resources. They must either sell or purchase abroad. The United States, which can maintain a standard of living without buying or selling abroad plays an important part in international exchange by supplying the entire world with merchandise. The United States feels, therefore, the effects of customs restrictions no less acutely than other countries. Producers are increasing in number. As a result of prohibitive policies new countries may boast of an increased coefficient of production, which is favoured by exclusive privileges on their domestic markets. It is futile to hope for the time being for the removal of these difficulties, for, should such removal be accomplished, the organizations of production of new

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CINEMA REVIEW

Kino "Atlantic" — "I was a Spy"

The *Polska Akustyka* has done well in selecting this film of the British production for Polish "dubbing". It is a departure from the usual run of spy films from the point of view of the story, the directing and the cast, and one is particularly struck by the scrupulous care which has been taken in details and in producing an unusual atmosphere. This film has a real atmosphere.

We are not going to tell the story. We all know more or less the pattern woven around the stories of spies on the territory of occupied Belgium, but we must say that we have not seen any such story on the screen so well staged and excellently dramatized.

Never will one forget the impression made by a British aeroplane attack during a Mass celebrated on a German military field.

Each actor is well chosen for his part. Madeline Carroll, in the noble figure of Sister Martha, Conrad Veidt as a German Commandant, and Herbert Marshall, as an under-officer in the Sanitary Corps — altogether a perfect concert of the interpretive art.

As has been said, because the film is "dubbed", we do not see those inscriptions and every Pole can understand all the dialogues, as it is in clear Polish. In our opinion there is a great field in Poland for "dubbed" pictures: on condition, however, that only great films are "dubbed", and "I was a Spy" is one of these great films.

It should be noted as a matter of importance that, owing to British co-operation with Poland a model "dubbing" studio has been arranged where work is done with precision. B. S.

The American Students Club will hold its regular monthly meeting on Thursday, January 17, at 8 p.m. at Mazowiecka 1 m. 5.



The Jewish Problem

(Continued from page 8 col. 2)

The promotions in the three fighting services which were conferred on the Prince of Wales in the New Year Honours List will cost him well over £ 1,000. He will have to buy the full dress uniform, the undress, and the mess attire of each uniform belonging to the new ranks he has been given, and this will cost him over £ 400 for each service.

bitter protest he was now lodging was the more bitter for coming from Jews, the most faithful adherents to the ideals of the League.

When it comes to matters which are of vital importance to both Jews and Christians in Poland — we heard a most interesting speech by the delegate from Austria, Herr Wolfgang von Weisel, the former *Gleichen* Correspondent in Vienna who, speaking of Revisionist emigration aims and plans, mentioned the figure of 500,000 Jews who should leave Poland and Rumania for Palestine in the course of the next three years. This, according to the speaker, is essentially necessary in order to decongest these two largest and most impoverished agglomerations of Jews, and at the same time thus to diminish anti-Jewish feeling which is bound to be on the increase at a time when the crisis creates keen competition in every walk of life. The hoped-for emigration would be equally to the advantage of the Polish Government as of the emigrating Jews. Herr von Weisel expressed therefore the hope that the Polish authorities would keep in mind that vitally important problem when negotiating with the Mandatory Power.

The whole question of the Palestine Jewish Home, as presented by the Revisionists, together with its maze of economic possibilities and drawbacks, which we have not even mentioned here, is a fascinating one and would require a long series of articles. Space does not permit it. Let us therefore conclude by quoting the undoubtedly convincing words of M. Jabotinsky: "Palestine must and economically is able to become the final and only solution of the world's Jewish problem. As ONE of the solutions, it will always be a failure".

A. S.

The Prince of Wales opened the Exhibition of British Art in Industry at Burlington House in a morning coat, dark grey check turned-up trousers, a stiff double collar of the same blue-grey shade as his shirt (instead of the conventional white one) and a tie of black and grey plaid. This is further evidence of the Prince's characteristic of de-conventionalising the most conventional of social uniforms.

Classified Advertisements

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Queen to win. On this trick East played the deuce of diamonds. This card seems unimportant, but it was the very thing West had been waiting for, in such a situation, with two or four cards in the diamond suit, East would have inaugurated any echo, and only with three cards (or a singleton) would he have played his lowest card. Since the echo could not possibly be the beginning of an echo, West decided to act on the assumption that East held three diamonds (if he held a singleton South could not possibly be shut out from the dummy) and that South held only two diamonds. He concluded that it was imperative to take the Ace of diamonds on South's next lead of that suit.

After the first diamond had been taken in Dummy, a small club was led, and East ducked (a standard defensive play). South winning with the King and West brilliantly discarding the Jack. Declarer now led his other diamond, hoping that West had the Ace and would "stay off" again. West, however, was not to be deceived, since his partner's signal had made the whole situation very clear. So down on the table went the Ace of diamonds and out came another heart, on which East discarded his lead diamond. Declarer, in the lead with his last trump, was now obliged to lead away from his club holding up to East's Ace-Queen-nine. West's brilliant discard of the Jack had made it possible for East to win all three tricks. Had West retained the trick with the Jack, the dummy would have overtaken West's Jack without being forced eventually to surrender a trick to South's ten. And had West held the trick with the Jack, the dummy would have won West's Jack of diamonds.

West's discard was not quite as double-dummyish as it may appear at first sight. South was marked with four clubs, and since retaining the Jack might force West to hold the second club lead, and eventually surrender a diamond to the dummy in spite of the expert handling of the diamond suit, West decided that the only hope was that the surrender of the Jack would not prejudice East's club holding.

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Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Address and Performances	Film Currently Showing	Type and Comment
<b>Adria</b> Wierzbowa 7 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	<b>The House of Rothschild</b> George Arliss — Loretta Young American Production Second Week	Biographical Good
<b>Atlantic</b> Chmielna 33 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>I Was a Spy</b> Conrad Veidt — Madeline Carroll British Production, Dubbing in Polish Second Week	A spy story from the Great War Good
<b>Apollo</b> Marzaskowska 106 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	<b>Miody Las</b> Marja Bogda — Brodzisz Polish Production — No English titles Third Week	Theatrical theme Good
<b>Capitol</b> Marzaskowska 125 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Czarna Perła</b> Herl — Bodo Polish Production — No English titles Fourth Week	Exotic Good
<b>Casino</b> Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Córka Generala Pankratowa</b> Polish Production — No English titles Third Week	Historical Average
<b>Colosseum</b> Nowy Świat 19 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Przeor Kordecki</b> Adwentowicz — Zielińska Polish Production — No English titles Third Week	Historical Good
<b>Europa</b> Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>The Man Without a Home</b> Hörbiger — Thimig — Slezak Adele Sandrock Austrian Production	Amusing Musical Good
<b>Filharmonja</b> Jasna 5 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Sluby Ułanские</b> Modzelewska Polish Production — No English titles Third Week	Army Life average
<b>Majestic</b> Nowy Świat 43 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Laurel and Hardy</b> Program of "Shorts" American Production	Burlesque average
<b>Pan</b> Nowy Świat 40 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Moscow Nights</b> Annabala — Harry Baur French Production	Story of prewar Russia Good
<b>Rialto</b> Jasna 3 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Imitation of Life</b> Claudette Colbert, Warren Williams American Production Second Week	Sentimental Drama Well Produced
<b>Stylowy</b> Marzaskowska 112 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>Peter</b> Francis Gaal Austrian Production Second Week	Sentimental Amusing Good
<b>Światowid</b> Marzaskowska 111 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	<b>The Joyous Company</b> Outseoff — Orłowa — Strelkova Soviet Production Fifth Week	Parody Good

HINTS ON ENGLISH

After the beginner has assembled a few hundred words, his next task is so to combine them that he may present complete ideas in the form of sentences. One word standing alone may not be frightening, but combinations ranging numerically from two to twenties seem so difficult that the beginner's conversation is limited too often to "Yes" and "No".

This simple formula suffices. Subject-verb-object. "John is hungry". Perhaps John is sometimes naughty. "The bad boy, John, is hungry". Still, subject-verb-object. Perhaps John has not eaten for three days. "The bad boy, John, is very hungry". Subject-verb-object.

two vast areas of high pressure lie one over the Atlantic Ocean and the other over Russia and Siberia. They show all the characteristics of stability and are even setting in more permanently due to the constant influx of great masses of frosty air. Besides this, the shallow depression over Western Europe is filling out and the minor depressions over Central Europe, which on Saturday as well as yesterday brought us a bit of warmth, were pushed to the South before the impending of cold air.

Prasa duńska donosi, że istnieje projekt przedłużenia linii do Polski tak, iż z Kopenhagi można będzie odbyć drogę do Gdyni w 2, lub najwyżej 3 godziny.

Duńskie towarzystwo komunikacji lotniczej zamierza uruchomić od wiosny komunikację samolotową z Kopenhagi do wyspy Bornholm. Samoloty mają odbywać loty dwa razy dziennie w obie strony. Podróż trwać będzie godzinę.

Below is the English translation of the passage in Polish, given last week, and further below is another opportunity to test your ingenuity.

According to radio-telegraphic reports received yesterday by the State Meteorological Institute (PIM), Warsaw, it is possible to forecast that the present sharp frost will not only last longer but will still increase, mainly in the eastern part of the country. The present barometric situation indicates that

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BY ELY CULBERTSON

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1266-A HOLD-UP SIGNAL.

Expert players do not by any means confine their playing signals to the "echo," which calls for a continuation of a suit or for a switch to another suit. There are several situations in which the denomination of the card played may indicate something entirely different. In one of these it is of invaluable assistance in indicating to partner as long to hold up Ace of Clubs as adverse long suit. The proper use of this signal enabled East and West on today's hand to defeat South's game-going contract of two spades.

South, Dealer  
Both sides vulnerable; North-South 40 part-score

♠ 6 3	♥ K 7 4	♦ K Q 5 3	♣ 8 4 3
♠ 9 7 2	♥ A K Q J 8	♦ A K Q 9 2	♣ A Q 9 7
♠ 10 6 5	♥ W S	♦ W S	♣ W S
♠ A J 7	♥ A 9 3	♦ 10 9 2	♣ A Q 9 7
♠ J 5	♥ 8 4	♦ 8 4	♣ K 10 6 2

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♦ Pass  
2 ♣ Pass Pass Pass

West opened the Queen of hearts, on which dummy played the King and East the Ace. The hearts were continued, South ruffing the third round. Three rounds of trumps cleared the trump suit, after which a diamond was led.

Of course West did not want to take the first trick since this could not be a winning play unless South had only a singleton. He was pretty sure that South did not have a singleton diamond since, having showed up with only two hearts and five trumps, he would then have a five-card club suit which had not been bid. West accordingly held off and allowed dummy's

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