

# THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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THURSDAY

FEBRUARY 14

1935

## AMERICA AND EUROPE

A news item of considerable significance which barely caught the attention of the Polish Press was the failure of the United States Senate a fortnight ago to ratify the resolution of adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which would have made the United States a member of the Court with the safeguards needed to give the American Government the same rights as those enjoyed by Governments belonging to the League of Nations. Although President Roosevelt was in favour of the resolution, it was his inability to secure enough support on the Democratic side of the Senate which was responsible for the measure falling by seven votes to obtain the necessary two-thirds: 52 voting for and 36 against.

Even more disappointing than the vote itself was the violent character of the attack which developed during the Senate debate, and which reached its climax with the outburst of Senator Scholl (the Minnesota Republican) who is reported to have shouted — "To Hell with Europe! Why are they trying to get us into the Court? So that they can cancel the debts they owe us". It is no wonder that the *Baltimore Sun* was moved to "chagrin and disgust" in reporting the Senate proceedings.

The outcome will be a shock not only to the prestige and leadership of President Roosevelt in foreign policy but to the millions of people on both sides of the Atlantic who realize that a complete solution of the problems which currently beset the world requires the whole-hearted cooperation of the United States and the "Old World." It is no doubt true that America needs Europe less than Europe needs America, but it is no more possible than it is desirable that America can solve her own problems by the policy of "isolationism" so vociferously advocated by such powerful demagogic influences as the Hearst Press, Senator Huey Long of Louisiana, and the "Radio Priest" of Detroit.

It was these same influences that were largely responsible less than a year ago for the passage of the Johnson Act which branded as "defaulters" most of the nations of Europe and closed the American money market to their Governments. Another manifestation of the same tendencies was the decision announced by the State Department a few days ago — following the breakdown of commercial and debt negotiations between the United States and Soviet Russia — to abolish the Consulate-General established in Moscow only a year ago, and to withdraw a number of other American officials at present in Russia.

It is not difficult for Americans in Europe to understand that their countrymen are perplexed — disgusted may not be too

## "A Polish Girl"



DRAWN EXCLUSIVELY FOR "THE WARSAW WEEKLY"  
BY TADÉ-STYKA

## THE LONDON PROPOSALS

By C. Nirun

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The visit of the French Ministers to London, coming so quickly after M. Laval's journey to Rome and several conversations between British and French statesmen in Geneva and Paris, is the outstanding event of the year so far. The London visit has resulted in "provisional proposals, and an invitation to Germany to discuss the general clarification of the European situation; and, quite naturally, has provoked many comments and often extreme opinions as to the scope of the understanding between France and Great Britain.

To put the matter in a proper light, and to avoid extravagant conclusions, the unchangeable British tendencies in foreign policy need to be considered carefully. The basic principles of this policy are few and simple; they are perfectly well known by those Europeans versed in international affairs, although too often ignored, or not given the necessary weight, by the Continental newspapers. They may be summarized as follows:

(1) Owing to the widespread interests of Great Britain dispersed all over the world, and the sheer impossibility of any human mind foreseeing all contingencies, no rigid line of conduct, and no long-range plans which should be logically and stubbornly adhered to, can be laid down. Policy must be flexible, adaptable to changing conditions, and permitting the maximum benefit to be obtained from any situation. In this respect British policy is radically different from French, which is always strongly inclined to construct strictly logical schemes, to observe them closely, and to draw rigid conclusions even in spite of completely changed real conditions. French policy, moreover, has a specifically Continental character, the chief question dominating this policy being fear of invasion from the East.

(2) As Great Britain, besides being the pivot of a far-flung Empire, is also a European Power, she cannot be indifferent to the situation on the Continent. To avoid being menaced from the Continent, Great Britain cannot permit any European Power, or compact group of Powers, to obtain a practical hegemony of the Continent and dominate Continental affairs without giving consideration to the vital interests of Great Britain. Great Britain has always participated directly or indirectly in the efforts of other European Powers to oppose such a hegemony. This explains much in British policy against Germany before the Great War and in favour of Germany afterwards.

(3) To be able to conduct a flexible foreign policy, and especially to exert the necessary influence on the Continental situation, Great Britain must retain a free hand in her dealings with other European Powers, and for this reason the third immutable principle is to avoid any binding general treaties of alliance or rigid commitments. If unavoidable, such treaties and commitments are concluded in a way to make them adaptable to changing circumstances and limited to the absolute minimum essential for British security.

(4) For Great Britain the basis of economic life is international trade. For this she needs peace. In consequence, Great Britain is deeply pacifist, the more so as she has no desire to increase her territorial possessions.

## OUR LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

Feb. 9

The National Government has had on the whole a successful career. If we compare the position of Great Britain now with the state of affairs in 1931, it becomes clear that, by ordinary political standards, the Macdonald Administration deserves to be congratulated. England's financial credit is restored and she resumes her place at the forefront of exporting nations. More people are employed than were employed in 1929, and, if the figure of the unemployed is also high, it is still true that the

returns have tended to decrease rather than to increase. The country is remarkably peaceful — a visitor's first impression of London is indeed one of abounding prosperity, for industry has been moving southward in recent years. Even in the industrial north country, where there are whole areas of distress, the patience and good humour of the unemployed is not only one of the Government's great assets but also one of the glories of the people. They form an in-

(Continued on page 3 col. 1)

strong a word — at what has come to be known as "Geneva methods," and Senator Scholl's "To Hell with Europe!" is probably the boiling point of this perplexity. But the Anglo-French proposals announced in London last week must surely have convinced the United States that European statesmanship is not entirely bankrupt.

The speech which that great South African statesman, General Smuts, delivered at the meeting of the Capetown branch of the Institute of International Affairs last Saturday was a timely and salutary warning of the dangers involved in the isolation of America from European and world affairs.

G. R.

Therefore all measures which tend to increase the sense of peace and of neighbourly relations between the Great Powers have the strong support of Great Britain — provided they do not necessitate the direct immixture of Great Britain.

The above principles may be grouped or worded in different ways, but their substance is the essence of British foreign policy, and is so deeply inculcated in the nature of every Englishman who takes part in its formation that any deviation from this straight line is speedily corrected. The latest example of such a deviation was the proposal for a Geneva Protocol accepted by the first Labour Government, which at that time was not sufficiently familiar with the essential needs of British foreign policy. It was corrected in the Locarno Treaty, and never proposed again by its original sponsors.

### The French System

The sole aim of French policy — as was explained in the article published in *The Warsaw Weekly* of January 10 — is security. This security is to be obtained, if at all possible, by a generalization of treaties embracing almost all European countries in a chain of obligations in which France directly or indirectly has a participation. This policy — which is almost an obsession — had a very awkward result for France during the recent London conversations because she is bound by the December agreements made with Soviet Russia and Czechoslovakia concerning the Eastern Pact, while Great Britain has a completely free hand.

The text of the London communiqué itself, and the supplementary explanations given by British and French statesmen, throw a sufficient light on the accords obtained. They also clearly indicate that the London proposals are a simple introduction to a long and arduous diplomatic work; the more so as the understanding covers a very wide field and embraces many questions which must be dealt with simultaneously to obtain a solution acceptable to all parties concerned. It is evident that every care has been taken to avoid creating the impression that the two Governments came to a definite agreement, and that other countries — Germany in particular — have but to swallow a prepared settlement. Certain guiding principles, however, have been laid down which show how the understanding has been arrived at and what developments may be expected.

### Britain's Concession

The outstanding contribution made by Great Britain is the proposal to complement the Locarno Treaty by an agreement as to mutual and immediate assistance in case of unprovoked aerial aggression. This may seem like an exceedingly radical departure from the classical British standpoint, but, in reality, is simply the acceptance of an existing situation. Seven months ago Mr. Baldwin stated: "When you think of the defence of England you no longer think of the chalk cliffs of Dover; you think of the Rhine. That is where our frontier lies to-day." These words are nothing more than an accurate statement of conclusions reached by responsible British authorities some time ago, with the realization of the tremendous change which has resulted from the development of offensive power of aviation. The Locarno Treaty, while very cautiously worded, places on Great Britain a moral obligation to defend the Belgo-Franco-German frontier against unprovoked attack. During the last ten years, however, the development of aviation has been so rapid, and the possibilities of destruction from the air so greatly increased, that a supplementary clause to cover explicitly this kind of aggression seemed

(Continued on page 3 col. 5).

## FUNERAL OF MADAME KADENACY AT VILNA



Marshal Pilsudski's Homage To His Sister

## GOVERNMENT POLICY DEFENDED

During the debate in the Sejm on the Budget, its general reporter, Colonel Boguslaw Miedzinski, terminated the discussion with a spirited speech addressed chiefly to M. Niedzialkowski, the Socialist leader, who charged that the present regime gradually is becoming Fascist and is unnecessarily cruel at its internment camp at Bereza Kartuska. He also accused the Government of trying to reconcile reactionary measures with the progressive policies, all of which creates the effect of a woman on skis wearing a pillbox.

M. Miedzinski answered that the term "Fascism" was not considered an offensive one by his party, but merely an inaccurate simplification. He illustrated his argument by an example *ad personam*.

"What would happen, for instance, to M. Niedzialkowski in Italy?" he asked. "I do not want to calculate the quantity of caustic oil he would have to consume, or to ponder over conditions on the Lipari Islands as a place of permanent residence. Here M. Niedzialkowski has the opportunity to speak freely and is heard by us without anger. If we turn to the Soviets, whose regime undoubtedly corresponds to everything we call Fascism, there M. Niedzialkowski probably would receive a bullet as a sentence for right wing counter-revolution. And how would it be under Hitler?"

M. Miedzinski said that in all the countries he mentioned a definite end is made of one's opponents, while here they are only rendered harmless temporarily and then allowed to act freely.

He recalled last year's resolution of the Polish Society Party Congress that, if the party ever gets into power, it will establish a dictatorship. Why should they complain, he asked.

The Government, according to the speaker, does not want to destroy, or break by force, other people's ideals, but vigorously oppose certain methods which will establish a dictatorship and to the concentration camp because of his nationality or party allegiance, but only when the revolver, slander and incitement of terror are used politically.

"M. Niedzialkowski has dressed us in a criminal," M. Miedzinski concluded. "This is unjust because we have stood the test, and have the right to wear trousers." A. S.

## AMERICAN AIRSHIP DISASTER

The United States Navy dirigible "Macon" has been destroyed in a violent storm while participating in fleet maneuvers near the coast of California. Out of a crew of 90, only two deaths have been reported, the fleet units "Concord," "Pennsylvania," "Richmond" and "Memphis," which were in the vicinity of Point Sur where the disaster occurred, succeeding in picking up 88 officers and men who were adrift in the sea.

First accounts indicate that the "Macon" was probably struck by lightning which caused the "bag" to explode.

The "Macon," which was commissioned in April, 1933, had an over-all length of 235 metres, and was the world's largest di-

## UPPER SILESIAN AUTONOMY

Before the Upper Silesian plebiscite of 1921, both Polish and German Governments promised autonomy to that industrial province. Only Poland kept its word, the Constitution voted during the week of the plebiscite establishing the present autonomy with a provincial Sejm and Budget.

The draft of the new Constitution which is under discussion is silent upon Upper Silesia as a self-administered entity. The present provincial Sejm has an overwhelming Opposition majority, mainly of Christian Democrats, but also includes Germans and left-wing Radicals, all of whom prize autonomy highly.

M. Wojciech Korfanty, hero of the Upper Silesian uprising and now head of the Opposition, recently has called together, with his party colleagues, several meetings protesting against the possible abolition of the autonomy. Those meetings, according to the Government Press, failed.

The semi-official *Gazeta Polska* expressed the Government's attitude on this issue a few days ago when it said that the existence of the Upper Silesian Sejm is undesirable, but that the Government understand the necessity of giving that province a particularly liberal local administration. The sixty million zloty Upper Silesian Budget should be left to the disposition of that province, according to the newspapers.

## British Embassy Reception

The British Ambassador, having had the honour to present his letters of credence to President Moscicki, received, with Lady Kennard, members of the Cabinet the Diplomatic Corps and high officials of the Government at the British Embassy on Monday evening.

rigible. Her sister ship, the "Akron" was struck by lightning off the New Jersey coast in the Summer of 1933.

The only three survivors of the "Akron" disaster were picked up by the Danzig steamer "Phoebus," which was fortunately in the vicinity. President Roosevelt about a month ago recalled the service rendered by the officers and crew of the "Phoebus" when he presented — through Mr. John Cudahy, the American Ambassador, and the Polish Foreign Office — the captain of the steamer with a gold watch, suitably engraved, the chief officer with a set of binoculars, and each member of the crew with the Presidential gold medal.

# NEWS IN BRIEF

Doctor Marie Kaczorowska, reputed to have been the first Polish woman physician to practice in the United States and for many years the head of the medical staff of the Polish Women's Alliance, died recently in Chicago at the age of 80 years. Born in Warsaw, she studied medicine in London, for at that time the medical course was closed to women in Poland. Leaving England for America, Doctor Kaczorowska first settled in Boston and fifty years ago moved to Chicago.

## M. Paderewski

Ignace Jan Paderewski made a formal call at the headquarters of the League of Nations this week, according to dispatches from Geneva. He arrived from his residence in Morges and paid a visit to M. Avenol, the Secretary General. M. Paderewski's presence in the League's Palace created a great deal of interest among the newspapermen there.

## Gdynia and Littoria

Two years ago the town of Gdynia sent to the new Italian town of Littoria a silver casket inlaid with amber from the Baltic. In return, the Italian town is now sending to Gdynia an onyx bowl, bearing an inscription in Polish. The Mayor of Littoria gave the bowl to the Polish Ambassador at Rome, and it transmitted, through the Foreign Office, to the Gdynia municipal authorities. The formal ceremony of presentation will be attended by the Italian journalists residing in Poland.

## Foreign Trade

During the month of January exports from Poland were valued at 78,291,000 and imports at 61,938,000 zlotys, thus providing a favourable balance of 16,353,000 zlotys. The monthly average value of exports in 1934 was 81,000,000 and imports 65,500,000 zlotys.

In trade with Great Britain last year Poland had a favourable balance of 105,700,000 zlotys, while in trade with the United States the balance was adverse to the amount of 98,000,000 zlotys — according to the preliminary official figures.

## Savings Bank Deposits

In the month of January savings deposits in the "P. K. O." increased by 16,987,415 zlotys. The number of new accounts opened in that month was 45,769, bringing up the total to 1,516,885.

## Unemployment

The number of registered unemployed in Poland on February 2 was 501,300, an increase over the preceding week of 13,090.

## Boxing

Last Sunday 8,000 spectators gathered in Poznan to witness a boxing contest between representative teams of Poland and Hungary. The contest was for the Central European Boxing Trophy, and the Polish team defeated the Hungarian team by 9 points to 7.

## Anglo-Polish Societies

A few days ago through the intermediary of Mr. Frank Savery, the British Consul, his Government donated to the Anglo-Polish Society in Torun a collection of about 150 English books. In Warsaw, Cracow, Katowice and Poznan there have been in existence for some time Anglo-Polish Societies which have been active in promoting a better understanding of England and the English language among Poles. About a year ago a new Anglo-Polish Society was formed in Torun, and it promises to become a very active one. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that the application made by that youngest of Anglo-Poles to the British Consulate-General at Warsaw for some good reading matter has met with complete success.

An Anglo-Polish Society is also being formed in Lodz, the British Consul there taking an active part in the preparatory work.

## Delayed Post

A symbolical one zloty for the cause of the Polish drama and 20,000 zlotys damages is demanded by Edward Zytecki, the actor, in a claim reported to have been filed against the post office department because a letter to him was delayed eight days in delivery.

Mr. Zytecki had written to Paris for rights to produce a foreign play in Poland. The answer, sent to him by express letter, requested written acceptance of the conditions within two days. But the letter first wandered to Lodz, then to Krzemieniec, reaching Warsaw too late for closing the negotiations. Mr. Zytecki contends that the loss of the rights through the delayed mail delivery is worth to him 20,000 zlotys.

## Ancient Litigation

The final decision in a 107-year-old suit over a saw mill which no longer exists is expected to be handed down soon by the Great Court of the Fifth District of Warsaw. Czar Nicholas the First was the original defendant in the prolonged legal dispute in which many of the records are now yellow and crumbly from age.

Dispossessed by the authorities in 1827, one St. Sobocki filed a claim against the Russian Government contending, as the legal heir of his parents he had the right of ownership to a mill in Walszewo. His family operated since 1789 under a perpetual lease from a convent.

History interfered with the peaceful life of that country and, when the Prussians seized the convent estate, they also took possession of the mill. Later, the ownership of the land was transferred to the Warsaw District Government and finally to that of the Kingdom of Poland.

Sobocki won his case with the Appeal of Compensation to which he added after a series of trials in the lower courts. Seven years later, however, the Supreme Court reversed this decision and Sobocki filed a new appeal. He died before the hearing took place, but his heirs are pressing the suit.

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# OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1 col. 4)

sular race which seldom forgets its duty.

A charitable review of the past four years shows that the National Government has built soundly upon the foundations of restored credit and a sound national character. Foreign policy, for instance, with many ups and downs and many indecisions, finishes up strongly as one of peace, international collaboration, and even decision; if we may judge by the despatch of troops to the Saar, and the more recent Anglo-French agreement. Trade negotiations with many countries safeguard British interests without penalizing the interests of other nations. Internally, the price level has been held remarkably steady; with cheap money the Government has not only reduced its obligations but seems prepared now to foster large developments, such as the reconstruction of industry; the relief of the distressed areas; the settlement of the unemployed upon the land, with a wholesale rebuilding of roads to cope with modern traffic conditions. There is also every promise of activity in clearing away the industrial slums.

## Opposition Forces

If the National Government has such an excellent record, what is its future? That is the question at present interesting the whole country, especially since the dramatic return to political life of David Lloyd George with proposals for a "New Deal." For, of course, the record of the National Government has its dark side as well. The Cabinet does not seem to possess any statements of first rank nor any personalities who capture the devotion of the people. If Ramsey MacDonald accepted a Peerage (thus relinquishing active leadership in the House of Commons) it is difficult to say how the appearance of a non-party Government could be maintained. But there is no desire to accept the situation frankly and go to the country as a Conservative Government. For the possibility of a sound majority would be much diminished. The Labour party (commonly called the Socialists) suffered by its ignominious fall in 1931, but it has since been able to assert that the financial crisis was deliberately engineered and Labour has won significant victories either in by-elections or at the municipal polls. Finally, the measures adopted by the National Government have brought it considerable unpopularity in certain quarters. Retrenchment, to balance successive budget deficits, was not compensated by subsequent restoration of salary cuts or of unemployment benefits. Pools and Marketing Boards organized by the Government have not always benefited the producer, and are widely regarded as bureaucratic cartels. Resentment is felt against the investigations made by officials into the means of those receiving relief, and there have certainly been some cases of injustice where families have had to live on ridiculously inadequate sums. Labour might easily do very well at a General Election in the near future, certainly improving its representation, and possibly gaining a majority. But Labour avows the

intention of nationalizing the banks; so that a Labour victory threatens a new financial crisis, and this threat alone may deter many from voting against the present Government.

These are the surface discussions of politics, but the real issues go somewhat deeper. Most people realize that the life of the National Government must be a transition from one social organization to another; for the breakdown of the Economic Conference in 1933 was a last sign that the nineteenth century order had passed away. International lending and international loans are not what they were. This the National Government has recognized. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Neville Chamberlain) answered, a year ago, objections that obstacles were being thrown in the way of international trade by the significant remark that the country would somehow have to find its compensation for the loss of so much foreign trade which it would probably not be able to recover in the lifetime of most members of the House of Commons.

He suggested as compensation the development of inter-imperial commerce. But Great Britain was the industrial exporting country *par excellence*, London was the money market of the world. The change from one conception to the other cannot be made without considerable discussion of industrialism and the monetary system, a discussion which is now proceeding, with variations of knowledge or ignorance, in all classes of society and inside all the political parties. It is the discussion of "the dilemma": "poverty in the midst of plenty." It involves the past history of capitalism. It involves also a widespread desire for social justice with an assurance that the future will be more stable and uniformly prosperous than the past.

## New Deals

It is useless to deny that these ideas have been given substance by the declarations of President Roosevelt with his New Deal in America. That revolution is one of the great formative influences of the contemporary world, having its effect already in Great Britain and the Dominions. In particular, Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister has adopted many of its tenets, and described his change of policy directly to the breakdown of the Economic Conference. Recently, Mr. Lloyd George has launched a New Deal campaign of his own, at present rather vague in its terms, but cleverly phrased so as to appeal to the cross-section of the community which is debating a thorough reorganization of society.

The general feeling at present is that Mr. Lloyd George is dealing his cards to recoup his political fortunes, having in his mind the possibility of succeeding Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as head of the National Government. The guarded welcome given to his speech by the politicians in power suggests that this dream of his is not an idle one. The people as a whole can be counted upon to support the project because Lloyd George is

# Transportation Items

Julian Piasecki, Vice-Minister of Communications, is the new President of the Polish Automobile Club of which he was formerly Vice President. He succeeds Count Karol Raczynski.

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Warsaw's autobus system is experimenting with radio loud speakers. One bus has been equipped with a microphone for announcements by the chauffeur of the starts and of the names of stop streets. If this innovation proves successful, it is planned to equip all the busses with similar speakers.

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The average daily number of freight cars (each carrying 15 metric tons) transported on the Polish State Railways in 1934 was 11,716, which compares with a daily average of 10,620 in 1933 and 10,465 in 1932.

The 1934 increase in freight traffic was particularly marked in domestic traffic and transit movement. The latter increased from a daily average of 758 freight cars in 1932 to 779 in 1933 and 904 in 1934, which bears further testimony to the development of the port of Gdynia as a transit centre.

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Poland's exclusive "Air Millionaires' Club" of 14 pilots was increased recently with the membership of the first mechanic, Joseph Eljaszew, employed by the Polish air lines. Eljaszew passed the 500,000-kilometre mark of daily service flying when he landed in Lwow on January 10.

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The Polish air lines "Lot" in 1934, their fourteenth year of operation, transported 18,398 passengers, 362,854 kilogrammes of baggage and freight, and 47,716 kilogrammes of mail and newspapers, with a record of 95 per cent. for punctuality and 100 per cent. for safety.

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The two new vessels under construction in England for the Zeplow Polska Line will be named "Puck" and "Hiel." It is expected that the "Puck" will be launched at the end of this month, and will be christened by Countess Raczynski, the wife of the Polish ambassador at London.

a dynamic personality with a record of success at least up to 1919. His campaign has stirred the political waters. More will be heard of it during the next few months. And if there is a General Election next November (which remains the most probable date), we may find him serving again as Prime Minister.

# HEALTH HINTS

By M. D.

Healthy men and women should stop counting calories and worry less about vitamins. Too much worry about diets is often a contributing factor in digestive disorders.

To the healthy man or woman, eating should be a pleasure, uncurtailed by ridiculous diet fads. A healthy appetite is normally the best stimulant for digestion and reasonable amounts of foods should be eaten that appeal to it.

Wholesome meats, potatoes, fruit, cereals, milk, eggs and vegetables supply abundant calories and vitamins. Any man or woman who cannot maintain health on this sort of diet should consult a physician, not a food faddist nor non-professional dietetic theorist.

The notion that meat, because its colour is red, induces high blood pressure has been exploded. Nor is there any difference between white and red meats and fish. They are all meats.

Races that depend almost entirely upon meat, such as the Northern Eskimo, have been found to suffer less from high blood pressure than some of the more "civilized" races who excite themselves over freak eating taboos.

Heart and circulatory disorders have supplanted typhoid fever and tuberculosis as leading causes of death among men and women of middle age, and the high tension of modern life and excessive worrying are often responsible to some degree.

Smaller living, certainly more normal eating habits, would do much toward reducing the prevalence of the more common heart diseases. Protein is essential in diet and in no food is it found in more digestible form than in meats and milk.

There is only one dietetic precaution that must be observed: moderation. Do not overeat so as to cause overweight.

The Agencia Maritima Johnson Line is building new rapid motorships with cold-storage equipment for its Argentine-Gdynia service. The first boat is scheduled to leave Buenos Aires in April and the journey is expected to last only 24 days. This will be Poland's first opportunity to get in direct touch with the South American fruit markets.

# The London Proposals

(Continued from page 3 col. 1)

desirable — not for the benefit of the Continental Powers alone but for Great Britain herself. This supplementary undertaking is so precious for France, which is most exposed to unexpected attack by air, that she readily accepted British suggestions for the equality of Germany in the armaments question, and is anxious to facilitate in every possible way the re-entry of Germany on an equal footing to the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference.

## The Eastern Pact Bogey

The situation is complicated, however, by French commitments in respect of the Eastern Pact, which Germany is opposed and Poland less than lukewarm. French policy under the late M. Barthou, who had not the slightest hope of obtaining from Great Britain any improvement on the Locarno Treaty, went direct towards the conclusion of treaties with all countries which declared themselves defenders of the existing territorial situation. This led to a great rapprochement with the Soviet Union, mainly with the idea of preventing any renewal of the former close co-operation between Germany and the Soviets; the Soviet Union at the same time having in mind the protection of its Western frontier against Germany in case of complications in the Far East. The Air Convention with the other Locarno Powers would materially increase French security, making co-operation with Soviet Russia less interesting, but France cannot go back on her signed promises. How a solution can be found to reconcile the opposing interests is not clear at present, the more so as the Germans especially it had never been contemplated that such a full understanding would be reached at London. Such a conviction naturally had a decisive influence on the trend of German foreign policy. It is highly probable that the German reply will be non-committal, with a request for supplementary explanations, which will require very careful and precise co-ordination of British and French efforts.

For Poland the situation becomes delicate. If the Anglo-French proposals were limited to an extension of interpretation of the Locarno Treaty alone, Poland could stay aloof as she is not directly concerned with that Treaty; but the inclusion of the Franco-Soviet idea of the Eastern Pact, and the Franco-Italian agreement in the Austrian and Danubian questions, makes it unavoidable for Poland to take a decision. She has no special reason, however, to be in a great hurry.

## Influenza in Poland

From all over Poland comes the alarming news that the grippe is prevalent everywhere. Though of a mild form, without dangerous complications, it is dangerous at its inception to use Motipirin tablets. Motipirin is an acetyl salicylic acid preparation, a remedy to soothe arthritis, rheumatic and nervous pains. (Adv.)

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## Art, Music, Literature

Aldous Huxley's "Jesting Pilate" has been published in Polish by the "Rój" company. It is an admirable translation by the two English scholars, Mme. Maria Godawska and Mme. Stanisława Kuszelewska.

Julius Kaden-Bandrowski, secretary and one of the fifteen members of the Polish Academy of Literature, has been invited by the German society of Eastern European Studies to lecture in Berlin. He spoke in the "Old Hall" of the Berlin University on "Revised Values in the Realm of National Ideals in Modern Poland," on February 13.

There was inaugurated last Saturday at the Hamburg Kunsthaus an exhibition of contemporary Polish art, represented mainly by paintings and woodcuts.

The large collection of woodcuts of the late Professor Skoczylas aroused unusual interest, and has been most favourably commented on in the German newspapers.

Mr. Beveridge Webster, the young American pianist, repeated his last year's success in Warsaw when he appeared on Friday night as soloist with the Philharmonic orchestra. He had a most enthusiastic audience and excellent Press comments. His concert at the Conservatory on Tuesday evening was equally successful.

It seems that the Warsaw public will continue to be essentially necessary to hear Mr. Webster every season, and to follow the rapid process of his musical ripening.

### Lifar in Warsaw

On February 25 Serge Lifar will be seen in Warsaw at the Opera (Teatr Wielki) in a dancing recital. He will play "Fire-Bird," Debussy's "L'Après-midi d'un Faune" and "Le Spectre de la Rose" of Nijinsky fame, will go to make an excellent programme.

M. Lifar is coming to Poland to study Goral dances, and he will visit the Tatra mountains. This study is in preparation for his appearance in the new Szymanowski ballet, "Harnaś," which will be produced in the Paris Opera in April. The scenery will also be the work of Polish artists.

### Literary Contest

Julian Tuwim, the poet, would be the first choice for membership in the Independent Literary Academy, if such a society were organized in Poland. That is the result of the poll conducted among its readers by *Wiedomości Literackie*, as announced by that weekly. Mr. Tuwim received 11,245 votes.

Twelve writers out of 161 were elected to the mythical literary circle in the contest which was announced in the issue of December 30, 1934, and closed on January 27. In honour of the fifteen authors the publication plans to give a dinner at which it will award a prize of 2000 zlotys for its selection of the best Polish book published last year.

Aside from Mr. Tuwim, the fifteen nominees, together with their total votes, are: A. Stonimski, 9,881; A. Strug, 7,694; M. Dabrowska, 7,662; P. Hulka Laskowski, 5,433; K. Wierzyński, 4,467; F. Gostel, 4,159; M. Choromański, 3,904; A. Brueckner, 3,634; J. Parandowski, 3,285; M. Pawlikowska (Jasnorzeńska), 3,155; A. Swietochowski, 2,752; K. Hawlikowski, 2,728; A. Nowaczyński, 2,725; S. Askenazy, 2,528.

The balloting for some of the other candidates, prominent outside the literary field, were: K. Szymanowski, the composer, 1,625; S. Jarcuz, the actor, 1,546; Marshal Piłsudski, 1,408; Ignace Paderewski, 1,107; the late Bolesław Limanowski, 1,107; leader, 973; R. Dmowski, Nationalist leader, 711; F. A. Ossendowski, 651; Z. Czermski, the caricaturist, 563; L. Daszyński, 458.

Two principal prizes are offered in the contest. One of 200 zlotys to the reader whose ballot resembles most closely the winning list of names and the other of 100 zlotys for the most intelligent and interesting grounds supporting the choice of a candidate.

## CAREERS FOR GIRLS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, Feb. 10.

The hardships of the economic depression, aggravated by political uncertainties, have caused a virtual revolution in the French attitude toward the employment of feminine labour. Until quite recently certain classes of society accepted the idea of women going to work much less readily in France than, for instance, in the United States, in England or in Poland; but many well-to-do parents are now equipping their daughters for various professions "in case anything should happen".

Foreign languages have ceased to be regarded as mere drawing-room accomplishments. Girls are now sent with a definite purpose across the Channel, where they are expected to acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language. New secretarial schools have been opened for girls with high-school education and are turning out reliable clerks very different from the mechanical stenographers trained a few years ago for office work.

Girls with artistic leanings study for two or five years at the *École des Arts et Métiers* or when particularly gifted, at the *École des Beaux Arts*. Pure art being a difficult means of earning a living, at the best of times, more practical crafts are chosen, such as designing printed fabrics, drawing fashion-plates, posters and advertisements. A number of enterprising girls have recently opened their own binding establishments; others make hand-woven material for expensive curtains or sport suits.

College girls mostly take up teaching. Women engineers and architects are still scarce, and find difficulty in securing work at a time when the field is over-run with masculine competitors. On the other hand, women lawyers continue to make a fair living either at the bar or, more frequently, as assistants to successful barristers.

### Medical work

Women physicians, who are unable to develop their own practice, work in hospitals and, in many instances, spend their free time giving unremunerated attendance in the slums. Certain doctors of medicine, who found themselves unable to meet the growing competition in their profession, are now training as dentists.

Dentistry, indeed, is being slowly but surely conquered by women. Nervous sufferers often declare that women—when they have won proficiency in this line—are more gentle and considerate than their masculine colleagues. So successful are women becoming in this career that cases are known of parents actually forcing reluctant daughters to train for dentistry. A young woman dentist, whose waiting room is invariably crowded with patients, admitted once that she had actually wept when, at the age of eighteen, she had been sent to train for what she considered a most unpoetic form of activity. She added that she very soon learned to love her work.

Generally speaking, beginning with the World War, but particularly since the depression, Parisian women have revealed unsuspected possibilities for work in many walks of life. This fact is all the more remarkable because Frenchwomen are essentially *femmes d'intérieur*, having been brought up generations with wifehood and motherhood as their leading, if not only, ideal. So strong are these leanings within them that the women who now, by the stress of circumstances, spend long days earning their daily bread, refuse to remain idle in their hours of leisure and continue to take pride in the neatness of their homes and the daintiness of their home-made frocks.

M. K.

## Economic Problems

Poland's economic situation is explained by the semi-official *Gazeta Polska* as follows:

Whoever has read the excellent, documented and statistically perfect speech of minister Fojat-Rojman believes that there is an economic improvement. Whoever heard the speech of minister Poniowski feels, however, that any improvement is a long way off. Who is right? The Minister of Commerce and Industry or the Minister of Agriculture? Both, perhaps. That is not a paradox. As soon as there is an increase in manufactured goods, an increase in employment, with more people working more hours, there is an improvement. But when the rural consumption of manufactured goods has fallen from 46.7 per cent. (taking the 1928 statistics as 100) to 43, when the number of unemployed is higher, when the price level in industry and agriculture is farther apart than a year ago, there is no improvement.

What is there an improvement in industry? Production has increased and the amount of working hours is larger. How should this be? Most probably consumption has been surpassing production. Where are the consumers to be found? Not in the agricultural districts certainly, as they absorb less manufactured goods in 1934 than in 1933. The reason for increased production is to be found in demands of rural consumption and in the increased foreign desire for Polish goods.

How can we explain the internal increase in consumption? Manufactured goods are cheaper than in 1934, but have fallen more quickly than the wage level of the urban population. For instance, prices fell in December, 1934, to 53 per cent. of the 1928 level, as compared with 57 per cent. in 1933. The real wages of workers rose from 115.7 in December, 1933, to 122.7 in December, 1934, and this payments made to white-collar workers' rose from 107.1 to 113.3.

Two of these examples are among the most brilliant successes of the financial policy of the Government, but unfortunately they have happened only once.

Therefore, apart from the importance of quantity, the increase of exports of about 75 per cent. after removing the differences in prices in 1934, seems to be the most important. This rise in exports is the increase of purchasing ability abroad for Polish articles. How can one explain it?

In the period of import difficulties, imposed everywhere and by everybody, the increase of exports, apart from the fact seeing treaty policy, must be accompanied by an economic argument. That argument is: cheapness. In our opinion, here lies the key to an understanding of this improvement in Poland in 1934.

Poland in 1934 became cheaper quickly than other countries. If the price-level, calculated in gold, for November, 1933, is accepted as 100, the level of prices in November, 1934, in Poland, was 98; in Germany, 105; in England, 101; in the United States, 102; in Sweden, 104; in Belgium, 96; in Switzerland, 93; and in Italy, 98.

In France the index is lower than in Poland, 91, and in Czechoslovakia it is still lower, 89. But both of these countries have started from a higher standard and Czechoslovakia lowered prices by devaluing the currency.

If there is anywhere a pledge to future price stability, it is in Poland, by pushing Poland ahead of other countries in the race to lower the prices.

Because the increase of operations between Poland and foreign countries and in Poland's industrial population was accompanied by the shrinkage of the relations between the town and the country.

HENRYK KOZMIAN

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Polish Press Review

This shrinkage occurred because the level of rural prices had amounted to a further decrease, which is larger than the level of industrial prices, or the level of rural prices, or the purchasing power of agriculture. Polish-manufactures have fallen from 63.8 to 61.3; articles purchased by farmers from 71.8 to 68.6; products sold by farmers from 40.5 to 34.6.

The country's public obligations have not diminished at all. We cannot agree with Minister Poniowski when he says that agriculture's public obligations have decreased by 30 per cent. On the contrary, last year they have increased, if one is to count them in bushels of wheat.

In our opinion, there is no other way to general improvement than by equating with agriculture. The general low level of prices is indispensable to keep up exports. The enervating of exports is not sufficient to break the depression, if industry does not find itself an internal market.

The general consumption of farm products, its accompanying natural, not artificial rise in prices and the "closing of the lower edge of the scissors" is possible only in two ways: by filling the stomachs of the peasants and their children—that is placing of the "wheat reserve" and all other surpluses.

### Boleslaw Limanowski

The magnanimous attitude shown by the Government last week on the occasion of the death of Senator Boleslaw Limanowski, the century-old Socialist leader whose entire life was devoted to the struggle for freedom, was commented on by the *Kurjer Poranny*, a pro-Government paper of Warsaw, as follows:

It is interesting to discover that people accustomed to particular modes of thought, accustomed to practicing petty acts of malice, are able in certain unusual moments to rise above everyday readiness. The funeral services of the century-old Polish socialist was just such a moment.

Truly, death is a great leveler and the mood of centennial indeed when one stands face to face with eternity, excludes in sensitive people the desire to settle mortal accounts, above all, political and yet, certain facts have a noble eloquence, and bear the mark of spiritual values that constitute the common possession of a people, speaking of them cannot be such a censure as to disturb the solemn silence of the grave.

The sight of red standards shrouding the ashes of the century-old warrior in the cause of freedom, had an eloquence of its own; and the presence of the Polish Government which, rising high above political differences to pay homage to the dignity of the spirit of the dead, and to his noble life, added still a deeper tone. By its presence at the services, the Government of Poland expressed its highest solemn tribute to a great warrior in the great and common struggle for the freedom and independence of the nation.

In our present peculiar times, characterized by pettiness of spirit, this bright spot in the funeral ceremonies of Boleslaw Limanowski, is not an occurrence to be met with every day.

It would be hard to imagine the presence of the Italian Government at a funeral of a Socialist among red standards, carried through the streets of Rome, or of the German Government in Berlin, or of the Austrian in Vienna, at a similar solemn service. Let us have the courage to tell ourselves that our listening to the dictates of our minds and hearts is only the measure of our spiritual independence, while the real test of our moral strength lies in the internal peace of our conscience.

## Polish-French Alliance

The *Wieczór Warszawski*, an Opposition daily that is widely read by the "man-in-the-street," reflects as follows on the value for Poland of the French alliance:

We must never forget that Poland, a nation of thirty-three million, lies between two great military Powers on the West, highly industrialized Germany, sixty-six million strong, able to put in the field a powerfully armed and equipped army of 500,000 men; and on the East, the Soviets, an enormous military power still increasing its strength. It is no longer a secret that while Germany spends two and a half billion marks, or five billion zlotys annually, on armaments, and Russia six and a half billion rubles, Poland's military budget does not even reach one billion zlotys.

The above figures and facts demonstrate the inevitable value of our alliance with France, victorious in the Great War, and today the greatest military power in Europe; the more so as she has entered upon a new era of military cooperation with two other military powers of the first magnitude: England and Italy. Besides, Soviet Russia too is being to work together with France, the ally of the Little Entente.

### Aviation Policy

Poland's withdrawal from the *Challenge de Tourisme International*, announced last week, has aroused a great deal of comment. General Raski, the Chief of the Air Service, stated in an interview given a few days ago to *Wieczór Warszawski*:

We won twice, the second victory proving the first. The first one was not a victory. We showed that we could do it, and we did it. Now we must sacrifice taking part in the Challenge, and begin expanding and popularizing aviation as a sport. Our aim is to give everyone a chance to fly, in time we shall have gliding schools in which we shall teach the young generation how to glide, thus preparing them for service as aeroplane pilots. We shall try to start this in the seventh and eighth classes of secondary schools. We shall be working out in detail so that, whilst learning to glide, our youth will be taught with the utmost safety.

### Oranges and Tariffs

A trade treaty concluded several weeks ago between Poland and Spain provided for a substantial reduction in the Polish Customs tariff on oranges. The duty heretofore was so high as to make oranges virtually a "forbidden fruit" for the Polish masses. The consumption of oranges since the duty reduction has increased enormously which has moved the pro-Government *Czas* to write:

The success of the "orange policy" which has proved a great triumph for the masses should be an encouragement to the Minister of Commerce and Industry to go on in this fortunately chosen direction. It means to negotiate further "liberal" commercial agreements so as to lower our super-protective tariffs.

### Political Indifference

The political weekly *Prasa* a peasant Opposition paper, writes:

The Polish peasant, workman, and small townsman have many worries and so many difficulties in meeting their debts; paying taxes; supporting their families; and so many burdensome obligations arising out of a bureaucracy over which they have not the slightest influence, that they are beginning to turn a cynical and almost fatalistic, sceptical attitude toward election campaigns.

For them the ballot has lost its virtues. After all, what can an election mean, since, whatever the result, there is no prospect of ever leaving the ranks of the poor? The ballot is equivalent in the poverty-stricken rural masses? The forgotten man has small hope of bettering his lot by voting for himself; and even should he, by chance, succeed in doing so, the conditions and circumstances under which his champions would be obliged to work are so difficult as to exclude, in advance, any hope of significant success. The Polish peasant has lost its political meaning; it is no longer even a free rostrum. And all the other virtues of representation in Parliament under present conditions are being lost because of the great moral harm that is being done by the Opposition (through its indirect legislation by its very presence in Parliament).

# Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

|   | 1933  |       | 1934  |       |       | 1935   |         |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
|   | High  | Low   | High  | Low   | Last  | Feb. 5 | Feb. 12 |
| <b>BONDS</b> (in percentage of par)                           |       |       |       |       |       |        |         |
| Stabilization 7's, 1927                                       | 61.75 | 47.25 | 79.75 | 54.50 | 68.25 | 71.50  | 72.90   |
| Conversion 5's, 1924  | 53.50 | 41.00 | 68.50 | 52.50 | 65.00 | 67.00  | 68.50   |
| 5% Dollar Loan, 1920  | 63.00 | 46.00 | 78.00 | 58.00 | 73.50 | 76.00  | 78.50   |
| 4 1/2% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association) | 52.00 | 34.75 | 51.00 | 31.00 | 48.50 | 49.25  | 50.50   |
| 5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)                       | 52.25 | 36.00 | 64.25 | 50.63 | 58.00 | 62.25  | 62.25   |
| <b>SHARES</b> (in zlotys per share)                           |       |       |       |       |       |        |         |
| Bank of Poland  | 88.50 | 70.25 | 97.00 | 77.00 | 95.25 | 96.75  | 99.00   |
| Haberbusch & Schiele  | 50.50 | 37.00 | 40.00 | 34.00 | 38.00 | 41.50  | 40.00   |
| Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein                                     | 13.00 | 9.13  | 12.65 | 9.15  | 10.10 | 10.00  | 9.50    |
| Starachowicz  | 11.50 | 7.25  | 14.25 | 9.80  | 13.00 | 13.25  | 13.15   |
| Warsaw Coal Company   | 13.24 | 13.25 | 15.50 | 9.00  | 15.00 | 14.00  | 13.50   |

## Hangman's Grievances

M. Maciejewski, a "popular" executioner, was dismissed because of drunkenness. His long association with the Ministry of Justice evidently gave him more than a smattering of law and a definite taste for law-suits. He is now keeping several Warsaw courts busy with grievances against his former employers, the most important one being based on the allegation that, having suffered a violent kick in the abdomen from one of his more reluctant "patients," he is now an invalid and unable to earn a living.

Another court is examining M. Maciejewski's claim that he was entitled to three months' notice of dismissal, despite the fact that his contract with the Government provided for immediate dismissal in case of drunkenness

## SOCIETY

Madame Laroche received on Friday afternoon. The Diplomatic Corps and many other distinguished people were present.

M. and Mme. de Magalhaes are spending a short holiday at Zakopane.

Mrs. Leigh Ballenberg was hostess at a bridge tea on Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Ailshe left Warsaw on Saturday for a short visit to London.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Caird entertained at luncheon on Sunday, followed by tea later in the afternoon, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Ballenberg and Miss Ballenberg.

The Thursday Bridge Club meets next week at the home of Mrs. Philip Straw.

Baroness Marie Reisky de Dubnitz, who has been visiting her daughter, Mme. M. Myslakowska, returned Saturday to her home in Czechoslovakia.

Prof. Wiktor Lubański, former Director of the Memphis College of Music, will deliver a speech in Polish and English on "American Reminiscences of a Musician" at a membership luncheon of the Polish-American Society. The luncheon will be held at the "Resursa Kupiecka" (Merchants' Club), Senatorska 40, Warsaw, on Saturday, February 16, at 1:30 P. M.

The regular monthly luncheon of British businessmen will be held at 1:30 p. m. on Saturday, February 16, at the Stowarzyszenie Techników - Czackiego 3, Warsaw. If any businessmen have British friends in town on that day, it is hoped that they will take them to the luncheon, which will be of the usual informal character.

E. C.

## FASHION NOTES

CHANEL'S SUMMER COLLECTION  
(From Our Own Correspondent)

Paris, Feb. 9

The interest aroused last week by Mademoiselle Chanel's exhibition of nearly a hundred new creations was especially keen as it was the first collection of Summer models exhibited this year to the Parisian and international world of haute couture.

In accordance with the usual custom, invitations for the first morning's showing were issued to a limited number of Press correspondents, the fortnight following being reserved for representatives of leading foreign dressmaking establishments, and only afterwards are clients admitted.

The entire collection is of graceful simplicity and follows the rules of fashion without exaggeration or eccentricity.

Sports tailored suits are chiefly in grey and beige, with skirts shorter than they were in winter models. Jackets come several inches below the waist-line, have narrow belts and two or four pockets. White chemises continue to be worn with suits made in scarlet, leaf-green and hyacinth-blue, or in the fanciful Chanel woolsens (black, white, green, red, etc.).

The novelty of the season is the new blouse top in gay print (frequently attached to the skirt) with a bit of the blouse showing at the wrist and sometimes also through a small slit on the forearm of the coat-sleeve.

There were many coloured prints in summer frocks: exotic butterflies (the patterns of which are cut out around the neck and at the elbow); flags; circles; squares; quaintly combined stripes. These and many other bold artistic designs surprise and charm the eye.

Morning frocks are short and worn with light-weight woolen coats of the same length, the coats lined with the printed fabric of the frock.

Garden-party gowns nearly sweep the ground; some are cut low at the back, and worn with becoming waist and elbow-length capes.

Seaside pyjamas have been substituted by long full frocks of printed silk or silk in bright, solid colours, chiefly green and scarlet.

Hats show the new line, revealing the face; brims are wide and thus suited for Summer wear.

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Lace and net are used freely for evening dresses. Trains have vanished; hems touch the floor in front and trail slightly at the back. The line from waist to knee is close-fitting then widens to a full skirt. The back continues bare, but the décolleté in front is lower than last year. Neck-trimmings are fanciful and elaborate. There are many huge butterflylike "wings" of various descriptions.

A most effective model is one of white *crêpe marocain*, of plain cut and ornamented with two broad straight bands, one thrown back over each shoulder and reaching to the ground.

Evening cloaks and capes go to the floor; they are made chiefly of *velouchat*, an extremely supple and uncrushable velvet.

No two necklines in the entire collection of Chanel are alike!

# IMPRESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Interview With Mr. Leigh Ballenberg

On his return to Warsaw a few days ago, following a four months' absence from the city on a visit to the United States, Mr. Leigh Ballenberg, Managing Director of the Standard-Nobel Company (the Polish subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey) received a representative of *The Warsaw Weekly* to whom he gave a few impressions of present-day America. We will let Mr. Ballenberg tell the story in his own words:

What impressed me most when I reached New York was the general appearance of prosperity and the free — but not reckless — manner in which the people were spending. And it was not only "relief money" that was being spent. The up-town shopping districts were busier than I have ever seen them; the theatres, cinemas and night-clubs crowded apparently to capacity; while the characteristic optimism of the American people was unmistakably in evidence. The revival of optimism may rest on shallow foundations, but it is not in the nature of Americans to ask too many questions about where the money comes from.

That is the up-town situation. Down-town in the financial district the picture is different. The banking business has fallen on lean times; stock market speculation, which is the life-blood of Wall Street, is out of favour; people with cash on hand awaiting investment — and there are thousands of them — do not know what to do with their money; while the spectre of inflation adds to the general

feeling of uncertainty in the financial section. The bankers as a class, who have for generations in the United States been held up for public esteem, are to-day in a very uncomfortable position. They are the custodians of the people's liquid resources, but



like the people themselves, they do not know what to do with the money.

### Across the Continent

From New York we went to Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Omaha, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Baton Rouge (La.) and Washington, D. C. In two

months' travel at home I was only once accosted by a beggar. That was in Washington, and he was obviously a professional. In the Southern States, where the Government have been particularly generous in the distribution of relief funds, the feeling of satisfaction with the Roosevelt administration was clearly apparent. I think Mr. Roosevelt's re-election in 1936 is a political certainty — and I say this as a Republican. We are in the midst of great social and economic changes, and the experiments now in progress will have to be carried through to prosperity or disaster.

I saw very little of actual poverty. It exists, of course, but public works and relief agencies are now so well organized that no one needs to starve. It is the colossal expenditure on public relief — amounting to billions of dollars a year — that is causing a great deal of head shaking in the financial districts and keeping investors awake nights. But the mass of the people, while they may question the competence of their leaders, have complete faith in themselves and in their country's destiny. They do not care a great deal what happens to the dollar, or even to the rest of the world. There are millions of unemployed for whom work must be found, and that problem occupies their entire attention. If one experiment does not succeed, they are ready to try another — and they are not concerned whether the bankers shake their heads and sleep badly.

### Drinking

I was particularly struck by the increase in liquor consumption all over the United States. It appears to me to be much greater than in pre-prohibition times, and especially among the ladies. Attractive cocktail bars, almost like private clubs, are to be found everywhere, and it is not at all uncommon to see women in twos and threes, unaccompanied by men, "drop in" for a cocktail or a whiskey and soda.

The man-in-the-street is so absorbed in internal affairs that interest in foreign problems seems to have disappeared almost entirely. The feeling as to Europe generally is one of complete disinterestedness; and even Soviet Russia, which was a main topic of conversation a few years ago, is now rarely mentioned.

Most of the people I met asked about conditions in Poland, and there seemed to be genuine appreciation of the way in which this country has handled its financial affairs during the last five years. A question frequently asked me was: "Why does Poland maintain such a large military establishment and spend so much money on it?" The only answer I gave was: "Take a good look at the map."

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### Bank of Poland

The gold stock of the Bank of Poland during the month of January increased by 1.4 million zlotys to 504.7 millions, while the reserve of foreign exchange declined by 8.2 million zlotys to 20.1 millions.

The volume of bank-notes in circulation decreased during January by 44 million zlotys to 937.1 millions, but there was an increase of 9 millions zlotys in the circulation of silver coins and token-money.

The reserve ratio rose from 44.87 per cent at the end of December to 47.13 per cent on January 21, this figure being more than 17 points over the statutory minimum.



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WARSAW KOPERNIKA 13

# MODERN DECORATIONS

By Joan Littlefield

The latest vogue in home decoration, the use of the new "distressed" or "off-white" shade, has been adopted by the Duchess of Kent, when she and the Duke return from their West Indian cruise, they will find that her bedroom at 3 Belgrave Square, has been transformed into a modern symphony of white, silver and prune-brown.

The paneled walls are being painted off-white and the panels themselves picked out in "rubbed" silver, a colour that also appears in the stitched border of the off-white satin curtain fabric. The stichery, specially designed by the upholsterer to the Prince of Wales, in a falling leaf and raindrop pattern to imitate quilting, is carried through to the white woolen backing of the satin.

The same stitched satin covers the curved head of the simple divan-type bed that is being made for the Duchess, while on the bed itself will be the lovely "distressed" white quilted velvet bedspread and pillow-cases that were at a wedding presented to the Duke and Duchess from the ladies' council of the Royal School of Needlework. The Duchess's carpet is deep prune brown.

The Duchess is very keen on the vogue of mirror glass in decoration and has arranged that the alcove containing her divan-daybed shall have all-mirror walls. This is opposite the wall of mirror glass between the windows in front of which her whitepainted dressing-table will stand.

The bathroom leading out of the Duchess's bedroom is carried out in black and silver, with painted mirror walls, two hidden cupboards for perfumes and bath-soaps, and a simple metallic, silver-silk waterproof curtains.

The Duke of Kent is likely to create a new colour — "Georgian Blue" — by his choice of an off-blue, which is neither pale blue nor pale green, for the walls of his bedroom, where his favourite furniture from York House is being installed. Here again mirror glass is used to great effect for the three built-in clothes cupboards in three corners of the room. The fourth corner leads to a simple black-and-white tiled bathroom and shower.

The cool stucco paint of the hall, reminiscent of an Italian palazzo, will also be used in the Duke's ground-floor study.

# POLISH CUISINE (No. 4)

## "KOLDUNY"

Kolduny are of Tartar origin. Like *ravioli*, they are made from pieces of dough, folded over. The dough is less thick than in ravioli and the meat is chopped raw, being cooked only when inside the dough.

Dough: 5 cups flour  
4 tbspl. butter  
2 eggs  
Salt  
Water sufficient to make a stiff dough.

Stuffing:  
2 lbs. mutton  
1 lb. kidney fat  
1-1/2 tbspl. butter  
1/2 tsp. salt  
1/4 tsp. powdered marjoram  
1/8 tsp. pepper  
1 onion.

Prepare the dough in the usual manner. Roll out very thin and cut in rounds 2-1/2 inches in diameter.

Mince the onion and fry in the butter, but do not let it brown. Add it to the meat and fat chopped fine together with the seasonings. Form into balls the size of hazel nuts and place in the center of the party circles. Fold over, leaving sufficient room for the stuffing to expand in cooking. Toss them into boiling water (not too many at one time). At first they will sink, then rise to the surface. Remove after a few minutes, and serve hot.

Kolduny may also be fried in deep fat.

Another variation is Kolduny *au gratin*. Instead of hot fat, however, use in butter in a frying pan. Remove to a baking dish, moisten generously with cream, and cover with a thick layer of grated Parmesan cheese and bread crumbs. Bake 25 minutes.

## Prodigy's Insurance

Shirley Temple's insurance policy is one of the most unusual ever written. Her parents insured her with Lloyd's of London for twenty-five thousand dollars because no company in the United States will write a policy for any considerable sum on a small child. There are stipulations that Shirley must never take up arms in warfare or join either the Army or Navy; that she will not travel in airplanes; and that she must not partake of intoxicating drinks. Shirley's mother is hardly worried about these clauses.

## Novels On China

Pearl S. Buck concludes her trilogy of Chinese life with *A House Divided*, published by John Day, in January, a novel built around China in revolution and the conflict between the young and the old generations. It is, on all accounts, a better book than *Sons*, and, though it lacks the emotional force of *The Good Earth*, it makes up for that by soaring beyond the elemental complexities of that earliest novel and revealing greater diversity of character and scene.

Even dogs now travel in luxury: The kennels on the new United States Liners S. S. "Manhattan" and S. S. "Washington," it is claimed, are the first word in up-to-date dog traction and a special "dog-steward" is assigned to take care of the pups.

## Classified Advertisements

**A**merican Business Woman will be glad to improve your English. Conversation, Translating, Correspondence. Shortland, Ring: 969-07. Or personally: Żorawia 40-9.

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# Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

| Address and Performances  | Film Currently Showing  | Type and Comment                  |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Atlantic</b><br>Chmielna 83<br>Perf. 5. 7. 9.                      | <b>Bal im Savoy</b><br>Gitta Alpar—Hans Jary, Rossi Barsony, Felix Brest.<br>Hungarian Production<br>First Week | Musical Comedy<br>Average         |
| <b>Apollo</b><br>Marszałkowska 106<br>Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10               | <b>Mody Las</b><br>Marja Bogda — Brodzisz<br>Polish Production — No English titles<br>Seventh Week              | Theatrical theme<br>Good          |
| <b>Capitol</b><br>Marszałkowska 125<br>Perf. 5. 7. 9.                 | <b>Antek Policmajster</b><br>Dymsza<br>Polish Production — No English titles<br>First Week                      | Comedy<br>Average                 |
| <b>Casino</b><br>Nowy Świat 50<br>Perf. 5. 7. 9.                      | <b>Love Without a Morrow</b><br>Carola Lombard—Gene Raymond.<br>British Production<br>First Week                | Romantic<br>Fair                  |
| <b>Europa</b><br>Nowy Świat 63<br>Perf. 5. 7. 9.                      | <b>The Man Without a Home</b><br>Hörbiger — Thig — Sienk<br>Adele Sandrock<br>Austrian Production<br>Fifth Week | Amusing Musical<br>Good           |
| <b>Filmharmonja</b><br>Jasna 5<br>Perf. 5. 7. 9.<br>Closed on Fridays | <b>Count of Monte Cristo</b><br>Robert Donat — Elissa Landi<br>American Production<br>Third Week                | Period<br>Good                    |
| <b>Majesté</b><br>Nowy Świat 43<br>Perf. 5. 7. 9.                     | <b>Song of Happiness</b><br>Gardin Victoroff—Molvín—Zyjmo<br>Soviet Production<br>First Week                    | Propaganda<br>Very good           |
| <b>Pan</b><br>Nowy Świat 40<br>Perf. 5. 7. 9.                         | <b>Moscow Nights</b><br>Annabela — Harry Baur<br>French Production<br>Fifth Week                                | Story of prewar<br>Russia<br>Good |
| <b>Rialto</b><br>Jasna 3<br>Perf. 5. 7. 9.                            | <b>Fahrt in die Jugend</b><br>Liane Haid — Thimig — Moser<br>Austrian Production<br>Third Week                  | Comedy<br>Good                    |
| <b>Stylowy</b><br>Marszałkowska 112<br>Perf. 5. 7. 9.                 | <b>Peter</b><br>Francis Gaal<br>Austrian Production<br>Sixth Week   | Sentimental<br>Amusing<br>Good    |
| <b>Świątowid</b><br>Marszałkowska 111<br>Perf. 5. 7. 9.               | <b>The Joyous Company</b><br>Outseoff — Oriłowa — Strelkova<br>Soviet Production<br>Ninth Week                  | Parody<br>Good                    |

## Radio Features for Week Beginning Feb. 17

(Unless specifically stated, the programme items listed below will be broadcast by one, but re-transmitted from all other Polish stations. Polish time is given)

- SUNDAY**, 10:00 a. m. — High Mass from Łódź Cathedral.  
7:00 p. m. — Polish Folk Songs and Music; Orchestra directed by A. Namyśłowski.
- MONDAY**, 9:00 p. m. — Symphony Orchestra Concert; G. Fitelberg conductor.
- TUESDAY**, 7:00 p. m. — Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue; Orchestra concert, M. Mierzejewski, conductor.
- WEDNESDAY**, 8:50 p. m. — 125th Anniversary Chopin's Birth. Concert; three pianos of Paderewski, A. Brachocki, H. Sztopka and A. Szeleńska.
- THURSDAY**, 7:00 p. m. — Concert, Beethoven Sonata E-dur op. 101.  
8:00 p. m. — American Women's Quartet; Quartet, H. Gold.
- FRIDAY**, 8:15 p. m. — Concert, Warsaw Philharmonia, Chopin Festival.
- SATURDAY**, 7:30 p. m. — Violinello solo, Z. Adamska.  
9:00 p. m. — "A Musical Family Before we had the Radio".

## CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

### THE CRY OF "WOLF"

The so-called "more defensive overall" is a cry of "Wolf!" If called too often, don't be surprised to find an incredulous partner. Players love to overcall. Some merely to hear their voice, apparently. Every overcall should be as purposeful as a bid; it should be the beginning of a campaign or a piece of safe strategy. It may be used as lead directing or game obstructing but the information it conveys to partner should be definite, not a false cry to attract a little personal attention.

- East, Dealer  
Neither side vulnerable
- ♠ A K 10 8  
♥ J 5  
♦ K 9  
♣ A Q J 3 2
- ♥ J 9 5  
♦ Q 9 4  
♣ J 3 2
- ♠ K 10 8  
♥ W N E  
♦ W S  
♣ 8 7 5 4
- ♥ Q 7 6 4 3 2  
♦ 6  
♠ A Q 6  
♣ 8 6 6

- 3—North suspected a psychic. If he assisted the spades at all, he did less than four would bearrant overcalls.
- 4—The hand clearly invited a save. As the jump spade bid appeared to imply a singleton or void in hearts, East decided to stick to the hearts. As added compulsion to suppressing the diamond suit was that East did not want to be left in five diamonds unless West's diamond holding happened to be abnormally longer and stronger than his heart support.
- 5—South properly did not take action.
- 6—North was on the grid. His troubles arose from doubt as to the soundness of the one spade bid by South. It was quite possible that this bid was wholly psychic, as West might hold spade length that he has had no good opportunity to show. Had North been able to count on the spade bid as both a genuine spade suit and reasonable overcalling strength, he would have bid five spades without hesitation.

### THE PLAY

The penalty of two tricks, 250 points, against five hearts doubled, was no great loss against the gain of 480 points at five spades' making six. But if North had been certain of South's bid, diamond might have been reached. At the other table six spades was actually bid, and it was of course made through the luck of the club finesse. The actual loss was thus the difference between 980 and 250.

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## HINTS ON ENGLISH

The French nation is fortunate in possessing an academy at which, after due consideration, vexing questions of pronunciation, grammar, and the inclusion or exclusion of words are decided.

The English language, lacking authoritative guidance, grows as it will and exhibits an extraordinary capacity to absorb and use words from other languages. For this reason usage is often many years ahead of book rules, so that we see quite frequently a large majority of a population freely employing expressions, words, and pronunciations that may be in direct contradiction to the rules of self-established pundits. The contraction "ain't" may be used as an example of rule flouting, and many years of effort in the schools of the United States have failed to remove this expression from the vocabulary of the people. The tendency now is to capitulate and make the best of a bad job by admitting "ain't" into that holy of holies, the dictionary.

The moral is that sometimes it is better to doubt the pseudo authority of certain classes who arrogate to themselves the privilege of controlling English. They may be in a disgraceful minority. To cite a particular case, that of New England will suffice. There we see what a wrong nasal twang will do to a language that can be most melodious.

### Answers to Correspondents:

**Anon.:** In the sentence you give, "My kingdom for a Wellington," you try to prove that the rule given at last week regarding articles before proper nouns is wrong. The rule does not

apply in the sentence quoted "Wellington" being used as a common noun designating that class of persons with the attributes of Wellington.

Below is the translation of last week's Polish passage. It was submitted by H. S., and is a thoroughly good piece of work: all mechanical conveyances the lift is the most abundant. There are motor cars endowed with intelligence; attractive and cultured cars possessing noble lines; cars frivolous but rich in splendid imagination. We come across ordinary lorries, but these again possess the unfashionable common sense. Even dull and thickheaded city buses are noted for their industry.

Hilicious motorcycles, which are a cross between the bicycle and the sewing-machine, have also a crazy intelligence of their own.

But lifts. Lifts are thoughtless, stupid, and on the whole devoid of any sense. You enter a box and start slowly and upwards at that.

You press a pimply board and up you go. The panes are opaque, and no landscape to be seen. Abominable!

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation. Let us remind our readers that the best translation received will be published next week.

2. prawdziwa satysfakcja patrzymy w Teatrze Narodowym na komedję Fredry: "Wielki człowiek do matych interesów". Fredro, jak Fredro. Bardzo on się już dziś postarzał, talent jego przytem nigdy nie stał na wysokości jego sławy, a "Wielki człowiek do matych interesów" do najlepszych jego komedji nie należy. Jednak prawdziwe błędy Fredry, najgorzej, bo przeciętnie, tak jak przeciętnie było jego na świat spojrenie i jego obserwacja, wlotów fabry i nieznośna u niego gruchania miliona, utonęły w przedwzięty grze i rozrywkę. Mieliśmy wrznięcie, że nie patrzymy na sztukę mierną, na banalną fredsowską, a na sztukę znakomitą. To triumf prawdziwy. Zelforwiesz jak reżyser i aktor i wspany — wspany bez wzięcia aktorzy, jako wykonawcy, znał ich ton.