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THURSDAY

FEBRUARY 21

1935

DEFLATION OR DEVALUATION?

In recent Parliamentary debates on the Budget proposals for the next fiscal year a great deal has been said about the disparity been said about the disparity between agricultural and industrial prices and the deplorable consequences which this is having on the standard of life of the farmers, who form about 70 per cent. of the Pollish population.

The speeches delivered by M. Floyar-Rajchman, Minister of Industry and Commerce, and M.

dustry and Commerce, and M. Poniatowski, Minister of Agri-culture, have appeared to reveal sharp contradictions in Governsharp contradictions in Government policy. This, however, may be explained by the inevitable conflict of interests between agriculture and industry, and the difficulty of benefiting one section of the community by legislative action without in some way hurting the others. The dice have been weighted against the farmer not so much because of the de-

been weighted against the rammer not so much because of the deliberate policy of the Government as because industry — whose interests in this respect are identical with labour's — has more direct influence on the execution of policy. As we so frequently see in the case of the United States, an organized minority and can influence legislation to suit its own ends against the common good.

The facts simply stated are that, based on 1928 prices, sixty-two cents now buy in Poland our dollar's worth of agricultural produce the farmer gets the equivalent of thirty-five cents. The pressure is always greatest at the weakest point, and in a long period of deflation (which is another way of saying reduction of income) it is obvious that organized industry will fare better than unorganized agriculture. This is especially so in Poland where many industries are cartelized and where Government Monopolies and State-controlled enterprises contribute very materially to the total of industrial output. Monopoly prices in many cases have not been affected at all by the five years' defiation, which merely means that the pressure on other prices has been correspondingly increased. If, for example, the price of a package of cigarettes remains fixed at two zlotys while the general level of purchasing power is reduced by fifty per cent. (which is approximately what has happened in Poland) the one zloty excess now paid for the cigarettes means that the purchaser has one zloty less to spend on other things, which in turn means increased pressure on the weakest link in the general level of purchasing the way of the means of the produced or the weakest link in the pressure on the weakest link in the general level of purchasing the way of the weakest link in the general level of purchasing the way of the weakest link in the general level of purchasing power is reduced by fifty per cent. (which is approximately what has happened in Poland) the one zloty excess now paid for the cigarettes means that the purchaser has one zloty less to spend o the economic chain. That is why the farmer gets only thirty-five cents for a dollar's worth of pro-

duce.

The Government have made earnest efforts to relieve the plight of agriculture by export bounties, State intervention in the grain markets, debt relief measures, and so forth, while at the same time forcing the industrial cartely to love wices; but al cartels to lower prices; but

the forces of deflation have been the forces of deflation have been much too powerful for any Gov-ernment to control by orthodox methods. They might just as well have tried to sweep back the tide with a mop.

Now that the farmer has been virtually eliminated as a buyer of manufactured goods, the situation has gone too far to be corrected by the orthodox method of bringing down industrial prices to the level of agriculture. To do so would mean the complete ruin so would mean the complete run of industry without much practical benefit to the farmer, who is already bankrupt. The only way the farmer can be helped now is by ratising prices, even if this involves raising the price of manufactured goods.

Friendly "outsiders" imbued solely with the hope of seeing the country prosperous and contented, have felt for a long time that the leaders of the Government have been too rigid in their ideas about deflation. Much of the distress now painfully evident, it is felt by many, might have been avoided if Poland had followed the example of the Scandinavian and Empire countries when Eagland went off the gold standard thirty months ago. The countries which have checked deflation by devaluation have so far fared much better than the "gold" countries, and the argument so frequently advanced during the past few years that devaluation would bring a collapse of the zloty has no meaning. The Government could take steps in advance to prevent any threat of a flight from the zloty. Other countries with a very much smaller gold ratio than Polish currency still possesses have successfully accomplished this. Financial integrity is a very precious thing in these times, and there can be nothing but praise for the desire of the Polish Government tomaintain this integrity, but it would appear that this attitude no longer has a logical basis and is too far removed from the realities of the situation.

It annears to be the consensus Friendly "outsiders" imbued solely with the hope of seeing situation.

It appears to be the consensus of opinion among British and American economists that in all the "gold" countries the practical the "gold" countries the practical means of deflation are now on the point of exhaustion, and that the only course open to them is to raise their internal level of prices sufficiently to bring them into harmony with their higher level of costs. Their conclusion is that the only direct, simple and controllable method of achieving this is by the bold measure of currency devaluation.

G. R.

Notice of Change

In future "The Warsaw Weekly" will be published on Fridays instead of Thursdays. The next issue will accordingly be on sale on Friday morning,

Tarzan Returns to the Jungle



From The Cleveland Plain Dealer

IS IT PEACE AT LAST?

Momentous Decisions for Germany and Poland

By Sir Austen Chamberlain, K. G., M. P.

(Sir Warden Chilcott, proprietor of the monthly review The National has courteously placed the following article, which has been specially written by Sir Austen Chamberlain for The National, at the disposal of The Warsaw Weekly and the North American Newspaper Allaince, & Same

It is not long since a shrewd American observer of the course of European affairs, Mr. Norman Davis, remarked to me, "You need not insist to me on the necessity for a good understand-ing between England and France, for I have long since remarked. for I have long since remarked that, when England and France are agreed, the world advances, and that, when they differ, no progress is made."

The result of the recent Anglo-French conversations confirms my American friend's diagnosis and The Times gave expression to the general feeling of the British people when it declared that, "The agreement which the two governments have concluded. two governments have concluded, provisional as it must be until confirmed by other States, may prove to be the most valuable contribution to European Peace that has been made since Locarno.

I know something of the minds the men who negotiated the I know something of the minor of the men who negotiated the bundle of treaties concluded in that sunny spot, and I affirm that one and all they would have welcomed the return in this

scheme to the co-operative spirit of Locarno and would have seen in the proposed arrangement the in the proposed arrangement the natural and necessary development of their pioneer work. If these proposals are accepted, not only will the Treaty of Locarno itself be brought up to date and adjusted to present conditions by a supplementary agreement relating to aggression from the air, but similar guarantees, for the maintenance of peace, will be provided for other regions by (I quote words written by the late Lord Balfour in provision of Locarno) sion of Locarno)

"knitting together the nations most im-mediately concerned and whose differen-ces might lead to a renewal of strice by means of treaties framed with the sole object of maintaining, as between themselves, an unbroken peace."

May we not add with him -

"Within its limits no quicker remedy for our present ills can easily be found, nor any surer safeguard against future calamities?"

calamities?"

What then are the salient features of this new accord for which the co-operation of other

(Continued on page 5 col. 1)

SOVIET RUSSIA

Ambassador's Visit

Mr. John Cudahy, United States Ambassador at Warsaw, describes a recent visit to Soviet Russia as a recent visit to Soviet Russia as the third great experience of his life — the first being his service in the American army during the Ar. changel expedition of 1918-19 and the second a big-game hunt in Africa. Mr. Cudaby returned to Warsaw a few days ago after spending two weeks in Moscow, Leniugrad and Kieff.

Lenugrad and Kieft.

The visit, in the language of post-war diplomacy, was "quite private" — although Mr, Cudahy had a talk with M, Litvinoff, the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, whom he found to be a statesman "with a great capacity for work; remarkably well poised; very pla. cid, and without a trace of nerves."

While he would give no hint of the subjects — other than the weather — discussed with M. Litvinoff, Mr. Cudahy talked quite freely to a representative of *The Warsaw Weekly* concerning his impressions of Soviet Russia. "It is," said the Ambassador

an entirely differend world from anything we 'Westerners' know or can conceive. It is a bewildering complex defying description; but it is quite evident that the Ruscomplex derying description; but it is quite evident that the Russians themselves feel they are taking part in a tremendous adventure, and the absence of institutions and things which we consider essential to life seems to mean nothing to the Communists. Our world, in fact, is as strange to them as theirs is to us. The Russians, of course, have never known freedom in quite the sense that we understand it, so that nuch not work to them. There is no doubt that the people en masse are fired by a genutie enthusiasm— amounting almost to fanaticism— for a cause which to them has become a renuine enthusiasm — amounting almost to fanaticism — for a cause which to them has become a religion. The cause itself, apparently, is accepted without question and virtually without protest. The great ambition to accomplish something is a powerful sustaining influence, and I was especially impressed by this ambition and enthusiasm when I a tended the Seventh All-Union Congress of Soviets in the white hall of the Kremlin Palace at Moscow.

Material Accomplishments

"I am by no means convinced that Communism has added to the sum of human happiness; but, notwithstanding the manifold difficialties which have had to be faced, I feel that the Soviets have accomplished a great deal in a material sense. A great point which I think has not been sufficiently realized by forcior nobervers is that I think has nof been sufficiently realized by foreign observers is that during the last five years the Russians have more than doubled their industrial output; while in the United States, in our greatest decade of expansions from 1919 to 1929, industrial production increased by about 60 per cent. The Russians, of course, started from a very much lower level, and I think it is agreed that most

Born February 22, 1732



GEORGE WASHINGTON

of the things they produce are of relatively poor quality. But it is necessary to recall that the Rus-sians have never been skilled workers in the American, British workers in the American, British or German sense. They are now learning by failure, and, if the enthusiasm for what they feel is a great cause can be sustained, they will not have great difficulty in solving their mechanical problems.

"There is still a vast amount of asted effort, and no doubt also wasted wealth; but they are or wasted wealth; but they are gradually giving their people more to eat, and plenty of entertain-ment of a sound cultural character ment of a sound cultural character is being provided. The clothes they wear are conspicuously shabby, but the Russians themselves do not seem to be concerned about dress. There are clear signs of poverty, but none of ostentation or high Russian.

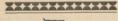
War Fears

While unwilling to discuss political matters, Mr. Cudahy intimated that the Soviet authorities are very apprehensive over the international political situation, and that, hoping for the best, they are certainly preparing for the worst. "There is no general display of military strength", he added, "but the feeling is unmistakably in the air that they are prepared for any eventuality." pared for any eventuality."

Reverend H. C. Carpenter

Mr. P. H. Straw, Marszałkow-ska 149, Warsaw, has agreed to act as honorary treasurer of a fund which is being raised to mark the twenty-five years' service in Warsaw of the Reverend H. C. Carpenter as Chaplain of the Carpenter as C Anglican Church.

The Anglo American colony rticularly will learn with regret at Mr. Carpenter intends to leave Warsaw in the near future.





With U. S. A.

From GDYNIA

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Ambassador's Reception

The American Ambassador members of receive American colony at his residence, Sw. Jańska 2, on Washington's Birthday, Friday, February 22, from 5 to 7 P. M.

MOTORIZATION

In connection with the serious study which the Polish authorities are understood to have been giving of late to the problem of giving of late to the problem of motorization, and which is now urgently pressing for solution, it is of interest to note that motor vehicles sales in Germany rose from 40,000 in 1932 to 160,000 in 1934, and that the factories there cannot keep pace with orders. The improvement so far has been entirely within the home market, and has largely resulted from the abolition of onerous taxation. Efforts are now to be made by the German manufacturers, aided by an export fund, to make a

the German manufacturers, aided by an export fund, to make a vigorous attack on world markets. Herr Hitter, who opened the annual Berlin Motor Show last Thursday, delared that: 'When the great Reich motor ways now under construction are completed Germany will have the finest network of motor roads in the world.' The production of the "people's car" (a four-seater vehicle, with low running and maintenance costs, and a maximum purchase price of about 2,000 zlotys) is now well under way.

is hoped that, now commercial treaty negotiations with Great Britain are completed, Poland will really get down to the task of developing her motor transport system.

Anglo-Polish Trade Agreement

At the invitation of the Govament of the United Kingdom, Floyar-Rajchman, the Polish Minister of Industry and Com-merce, and Colonel Koc, Under-Secretary for Finance, left last week for London to be present at the opening ceremony British Industries Fair.

British Industries Fair.

It was announced from London on Monday of this week that the new Anglo-Polish trade agreement, which has been under discussion for several months, would be initialled on Wednesday, and that more than 200 para-graphs in the Polish Customs tariff will be affected.

This announcement has been

This announcement has been received by the British trading community in Warsaw with a great deal of pleasure, and hopes are entertained that the signing of the treaty will promptly be followed by a considerable increase in Polish imports from the United Kingdom. Among the lines were considerable in the constant of the property of the constant of th particularly indicated in this con-nection are motor vehicles and accessories; textile goods; machinery and fittings of various kinds; leather; chemicals, and so forth. Since the enactment of the new Polish Customs tariff in 1933 importers of United Kingdom goods have had many difficulties

from the Polish side, the con-solidation of trade relations with their biggest customer, and the prospect that the London money marked will become available to an even greater extent than here-tofore for the financing of Po-land's requirements, are in themselves achievements of no little importance which have been made possible by a sincere appreciation on both sides of the old saying "Live and let live."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Danzig Election

National-Socialist party has applied for a dissolution of the Danzig Volkstag to be fol-lowed by new elections. The next meeting of the Volkstay scheduled for February 21, if the application is acce the elections will probably place on April 7. Volkstag accepted.

The Nazi party obtained control of the Volkstag at the elections held in the Summer of 1933, and they are now counting on increasing their majority

Institute of Psychic Hygiene

of an Institute of Psychic Hygiene was discussed here last week by Doctor Strode, representative for Europe of the Rockefeller Foundation, with Doctor J. Adamski director of the Polish health department. This project has priority on the programme of future cooperation between the American philanthropic organiza-tion and the government here.

Chilean Geese at Zoo

The feathered population of the Warsaw zoo has been in-creased by four imported Chilean geese. They are described as beautiful specimens, with long legs and red beaks.

Issue of Treasury Notes

A Bill has been submitted the Seim for approval which will enable the Ministry of Fi-nance to increase from 200 to 300 million zlotys the issue of Trea-sury Notes. The existing au-thorization covering the issue of thorization covering the issue of 200 million zlotys limits the term of such Notes to a maximum of one year, but this restriction is to be repealed — when the Bill is approved by the Sejm.

The proceeds from the sale of

these Notes are used for Budget

New Shipping Record

A total of 9,189 vessels, aggregating 8,295,706 tons, called at Gdynia during 1934. Classified by nationality, Sweden led with 1,794,700 tons, Germany being second with 1,008,400 and Poland third with 949,900 tons, Vessels carrying the British flag were fifth and the United States seventh with 694,500 and 500,400 tons respectively. respectively

Poles Get Rescue Award

The Life-Saving Federation of The Life-Saving Federation of France, at its yearly meeting on February 17, bestowed its international reward for exceptional researe work on the representative of the Polish Flood Victims' Reof the Polish Flood Victims' Re-life Committee. The ceremony was attended by M. Regnier, the French Minister of the Interior, and M. Chlapowski, the Polish Ambassador. The reward consists of a gold medal and a Sevres vase, the latter being the per-sonal gift of the President of the Franch Roublic. French Republic.

Warsaw To Honour French Physicist

The honorary degree of doctor of science will be conferred on Prince Louis Victor de Broglie, the French physicist, by the University of Warsaw, on Sunday, February 24. During his visit here, Prince de Broglie will give

two lectures.

On Saturday he will speak in the University Assembly Hall on new ideas in contemporary physics, and on the following day he will address the Polish Society of Physicists on the "New Theory of Light." of Light.

of Light."
While he is only 42 years old,
Prince de Broglie is considered
one of the greatest living physicists. He holds a special professorship in the theory of physics at the University of Paris.
In 1929 he was awarded the Nobel Prize.

Dresden Honouring Chopin

Stephen Starzynski and Joseph Olpinski, President and Vice-President respectively of the City of Warsaw, and Edward Synka, of Warsaw, and Edward Synka, an engineer, are expected to attend the ceremonies of unveiling a tablet to Chopia in the City of Dresden on February 22—the 125th anniversary of the birth of the celebrated Polish composer. They were to leave for the German city on February 20 and remain these until Edward 20.

there until February 23.

This is considered a return call for the visit made in Warsaw several weeks ago by the Mayor

several weeks ago by the mayor of Dresden.
Senator Skoczylas and Professor Jachimecki will represent the City of Cracow at the Chopin celebration in Dresden.

Student Leaders Convene

The Polish Students' Union for The Polish Students' Union for International Rapprochement, "Liga," opened its first Congress on February 17. The Congress was attended by delegates of similar unions in France, Germany, Rumania, Hungary, Demark and Holland. Representatives of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and Education welcomed the cethoring. gathering.

Zyrardow Director Leaves

M. Moise Caen, the last of the imprisoned directors of the Zyrardow textile concern, has been released and has returned to France with his wife and daughter. Bad health was given as the rea-son for his liberation. B fore leaving, M. Caen gave a promise to return to Poland whenever required to do so by the Courts

Strike off - with Music

Music accompanied the end of n "Italian Strike" (where eman "Italian Strike" (where employees appear at the factory every day but perform no work) reently in a Chodziez porcelain plant, after 17 days of inactivity. The workmen displayed their joy over receiving overdue pay by marching out of the factory in step with a band.

LORD and REX

The Best Palestine and

ORANGES **GRAPEFRUITS**

OUR LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

Feb. 16

Speculations as to the exact importance of Mr. Lloyd George's return to political activity continue unabated; but the problem is a difficult one because some of the principal backers are unknown. It is known that the rank and file of the Government's supporters want a General Election by the end of this year. It is known also that they this year. It is known also that they want at least a change in the composition of the cabinet, and the sooner the better, though opinions on the form of future internal policy are very much divided. It is known that Mr. Lloyd George approves of National Government and that a majority of Ministerialists was any incut for such was deathing. that a majority of Ministerialists are auxious for such vote catching support: some will go further than others to obtain it. The upshot is that the ex-Premier, with all his hold over the popular imagination, is in a position to consolidate or to divide the forces of the National Government.

This strengthens his hand in negotiations with the present Cab-

negotiations with the present Cab-inet, but the proposals so far made on either side are not known to the public. Mr. Lloyd George needs the National Government as much as the National Government needs the National Government needs him, for he does not possess an effective following of his own. His possible demands must stop short of entailing the simultaneous withdrawal of the Prime Minister, the head of the Conservative than the National Management of the Na withdrawal of the Prime Minister, the head of the Conservative party (Mr. Baldwin, who is credited with the intention of standing or falling by Mr. Ramsay MacDonaid) and Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Runciman as well. On the other hand it is not to be expected that Mr. Lloyd George will be content with a subordinate Ministry or with a minority seat Ministry or with a minority seat in his own proposed Super-Cabi-net, made up of five Ministers relieved of portfolios so that they can devote themselves to the formation of large-scale policies, undoubtedly this adroit and ex-perienced statesman will demand as much power as he can possibly as much power as he can possibly get, and it is part of his strength that he has begun to propose some very far-reaching politics. The negotiations may therefore be expected to turn upon his programme, for he will be given more power if he consents to moderate it and less if he insists on fulfilling it to the letter. It is already suggested that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald may return to the Foreign Office, relinquishing the Premiership to Mr. Baldwin, but always round the corner is the always round the corner is the possibility of a large turnover to Labour, so that either there would be a defeat for the National Government or else Mr. Lloyd George would be able to restore the credit of a reduced majority

Economic Confusion

His speech at Bangor, in which he outlined his New Deal, therefore assumes a double importance, for it is a bargaining instrument as well as a point of departure in British politics. While other influential politicians are still speaking in terms of industrial slump and industrial recovery, of a reduction in unemployment and an expansion of British markets overseas, Mr. Lloyd George launched an attack upon the whole group of economic doctrines underlying these political tags. underlying these political tags.
"The present confusion and de-pression", he said, "are not attri-butable to, and cannot be explain-ed by, the ordinary trade cycle. The whole economic avaisation attriwhole economic system, which was not working too well before was not working too well before the War, has broken down at least temporarily, and some would say permanently, under the strain of the calamity of a world war... What a system! It looks like a cruel jest played by Mammon on the sons and daughters of men. As a matter of fact that golden idol did not plant it upon us as

(Continued on page 3 col. 5)

THE HAUPTMANN TRIAL

An Impression by Edna Ferber

Miss Ferber is the well-known novelist and dramatist. She is the author of "Cim-arron," "Show Boat" and other works.

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Flemington, N. J., Feb. 11

It is considered chic to go to the Hauptmann trial. Though myself am not chic, I hope know what is being done. A min coat, one of those Cossack hats the word "divine" in your vocab ulary, and there you are, if a woman, equipped complete for a day at Flemington. It is as

easy as that.
"Hullo, darling! Isn't this divine!
Isn't this wonderful!"
Well, it was wonderful. It was
horrible and sickening and depressing and wonderful; and it made you want to resign as a member of the human race and cable Hitler saying, "Well, sir,

The little town of Flemington noon looked like a frosted The little town of Flemington at noon looked like a frosted picture postcard gone mad. Mobs churning the prim little court-house steps. Crowds milling in and out of the quaint Union Hotel. A constant stream pouring towards the lunch room in the basement of the church just across the courthouse. Flemington townspeople. New Jersey politicians. Actors. Theatrical producers. Society. Reporters. Lawyers. Novellists. Playwrights.

The courtroom. Through the side entrance, brushing past the fenders of the faded green-gray

side entrance, brushing past the fenders of the faded green-gray car which belongs to Bruno Hauptmann. You fight for your seat to which your newspaper card entitles you, only to be thrown out later, but you manage to sneak in again for a two-hour session with Hauptmann in the witness chair.

Courtrooms are no novelty to

Courtrooms are no novelty to ne. For four years — from 18 to 2 — I covered 9 o'clock police court for an afternoon metro-politan paper, as well as every big criminal story that came into the courts of the city. But never have I seen a courtroom so ap-palling as this one. High-ceilinged white-walled, it was no longer a white-walled, it was no longer a courtroom. It was a shambles. It was the 1935 Felmington version of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Planned to accommodate perhaps a hundred, it was jammed with what seemed at least a thousand. Seated, standing, leaning; perched on window-sills, craning over balcony rails, meaning the balcony rails, peering through doorways.

Enter Hauptmann

There he comes. There he is. That's Hauptmann. A curious half-smile on his face—not asmile,

half-smile on his face—not asmile, really, but the nervous contortion that you see on the lips of certain people on entering a crowded public place. He takes his seat in the witness chair.

I was astonished to see that this Bruno Hauptmann is a distinguished-looking man—distinguished and graceful. The line his body makes from shoulder to ankle as he sits there is fluid, graceful. A nainter or a sculptor graceful. A painter or a sculptor would be pleased with it. The face. Now, I have seen that before. I have seen a thing like that before. It is no colour. It is, for face. Now, I have seen that before. I have seen a thing like that before. It is no colour. It is, for that matter, no face. That is not a living face. It is not white or grey or yellow. It is wax. That is it. It is the face of a corpse. Curiously enough, it has a sort of dignity of the dead. It has the deadness of the face in the glass box of that marble sepulchre in Red Square in Moscow. As dead as that, except for two small, sunken, live dark coals that smoulder dully in the caverns under the brows. under the brows.

So there we sit and look and ok, hundreds and hundreds of have no business there, who should be turned away from there. We sit and stare hungrily like vultures perched on a tree, watching a living thing writhe yet a while. We are like the sans culottes, like the knitting women watching the heads fall at the foot of the guillotine. We have got into the room through cajolery and bribery and trickery cajoiery and bribery and trickery and lies and high up and low downs. A good show. Most of them had been there day after day, day after day.

Human Passions

Once I saw a bullfight in Spain, It was a fine bullfight. Plenty of big black bulls, and bright crimson blood and horses' entrails dragging in the dust. But the thing that drove me out of the thing that drove me out of the amphitheatre was the look on the faces of the men and women in the faces of the men and women in the big dazzling circle. They were staring, staring; and their faces were sort of wet — not really wet, you know, but they had the appearance of being wet; and their eyes were bright, but they shone oddly, and they kept licking their lips and there was an intent and fixed look in their eyes and yet a little silly, too. an infent and fixed look in their eyes, and yet a little silly, too. It was a look of animal happiness and glutted satisfaction and a kind of dreadful passion. It made me sick and it made me mad as a hornet, and I got up and left. And here it was again, that look, in the prim little courthouse on a snowy day in Flemington, New Jersey. It is a big world, after all.

I should like to say as a tax-payer and a human being and an old busybody, that courtroom in Flemington, New Jersey, should have been emptied and kept emptied, of all except the judge, the jury, the lawyers, witnesses, reporters, special writers, and such people as are definitely connected with the trial of Bruno connected with the trial of Bruno Hauptmann. For the jammed aisles, the crowded corridors, the noise, the buzz, the idiot laughter the revolting faces of those of us who are watching this trial are an affront to civilisation.

A War Product

This man, Hauptmann, when This man, Hauptmann, when he speaks, does so in a hollow, voice — a voice without a tinge of warmth or life. A voice as dead as his face. I fought, he says, in his lifeless voice, I fought in the war when I was eaventeen.

Guilty or innocent, this man, when he was seventeen, his bones not yet a man's bones, his mind not yet a man's mind, saw and knew fear, agony, ruthless-ness, murder, hunger, cold. He was a German soldier in the war was a German soldier in the war and a product of war. And per-haps this man with the face of the dead and the hollow cold voice like a voice from the grave is the complete and triumphant product of war. Perhaps he is that mythical thing, the unknown soldier any country of the soldier of any country of the world come to taunt us and to punish us and to say to us, well punish us and to say to us, well how do you like me, you who made war and who again talk of war? To make me you gave of your strength and your money and your time and your youth and your energy. Here I am. Say, how do you like me?

Bruno Hauptmann was found Guilty of the murder of the infant son of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh and on February 13 was sentenced to death. The Court fixed March 18 as the date for execution.

One hundred and thirty-four books were translated from En-glish into Polish during 1933 according to the Index Transla-tionum, published yearly by the League of Nations. From German, 103 were translated, from Russian 102, and 72 from French.

Art, Music, & Literature

Exhibition of Paintings

The February exhibition of painting at "Zacheta" on Plac Malachowskiego is not a cheering event for those interested in the advancement of Polish art. The first room containing a show of Polish men's portraits seems to prove that Poland never was a country of good portrait painting. Visitors at the exhibition are asked to register their choice of the best work. The painter of the most popular work will receive a prize. In that first room the best is probably No. 3 by Stanislaw Batowski. This is an honest Münich School canvas of the Nineties. The next best is a self-portrait by Ignated the proposed of the standard process of the Nineties. The next best is a self-portrait by Ignated the process of the Nineties. next best is a self-portrait by Ignacy Lopienski (No. 27). It indicates that the painter has been acquainted, but only vaguely, with the work of Van Gogh and Larsen.



"A PIONEER" - W. WACHTEL

"A PIONERR" — W. WACHTEL

Other noteworthy works are
those by Alfons Karpwinski (No.
17), Wawrzyniec Chorembalski
(No. 6), Boleslaw Jan Czedakowski (No. 7), Jan Marylski (No.
24), and Edward Okun (No.
29),
In a class by itself is the portrait of Professor Tadeusz Zielinski by Tade-Styka. It combines
all the merits of his "rituosity"
with his knowledge of painters
tricks.

mainly by two women painters: Julja Gizycka-Berezowska and Wanda Gentil-Tippenhauer, The latter is a clever imitator of Mme. latter is a clever imitator of Mme, Stryjenskirs style. Her water-col. ours and temperas are character-ized by a pleasant "dash", a keen sense of humour and some im-pertinence, which are refreshing. Wilhelm Wachtel, a Polish Jew of Vienna, occupied the third room. His work is mainly con-cerned with the new Palestine, and is therefore of special interest.

eemed with the new Palestine, and is therefore of special interest. M. Wachtels work is most pleasing in his coloured drawings (Nos. 160 and 166) which, with their neat black contours, are most successful in conveying the authentic atmosphere of the East. His oil pantings of pioneer girls are well drawn, convincingly painted and strikingly realistic. One of M. Wachtel's worst pictures (No. 143) is, at the same time. One of M. Wachtel's worst pictures (No. 143) is, at the same time, his best work as that of an artist "with a message". Although not painted with poster media or in the poster siyle, the picture would make an excellent poster for Jewish engineering.

ish emigration.

Michal Rouba's oil paintings are Michal Rouba's oil paintings are far from satisfactory, though they show a great deal of schooling, honest work, thought and even technique. His woodcuts, though imitative, are infinitely better. Regarding the huge room of landscapes by Stanislaw Zukowski one can only express one's surprise at the "Zacheta" offering them the hospitality of its walls.

Lecture by Hungarian

Adalbert de Poka-Pirny, of the Budapest branch of the All Peo-ples' Association, lectured on ples' Association, lectured on February 14 at the Social and Political Club, Czackiego 12, on Sur de Nouveaux Chemins.

Wincenty Drabik

The current issue of the Delphian Quarterly contains a Delphian Quarterly contains a very interesting, intelligent and comprehensive article on the late Prof. Wincenty Drabik, the famous Polish stage designer, who died two years ago. The article is illustrated by excellent and well-chosen photographs of the painter's works, which do full justice to his versatility and dynamic possibilities. Mme. Louise Llewellyn Jarecka,

Mme. Louise Liewenyn Jarecka, the author, obviously an enthu-siast of Drabik's work, has writ-ten far more than an obituary notice. It is a beautifully written essay, and, if translated into Polish, the article would surely start some interesting polemics. Drabik was never seen with a favourable eye in Polish artistic circles, although he possessed undoubted merits.

Gasiorowski's New Book

Wacław Gasiorowski, the States for a number of years, has written a new book on A-merican of Polish ancestry. It is not in translation, "Those called, in translation, "Those Ruffians in America". It depicts the life of the Polish element there, and is meant to correct many of the erroneous impressions Polish settlers held in America but also

Royalties Aid Children

Mlle. Kazimiera Dabrowski, the Mile. Kazimiera Dabrowski, the well known miniature painter whose portrait of President Mos-cicki is reproduced on postage stamps, has offered her royalties from the Ministry of Post and Telegraph to Madame Moscicki from the Milistry of Fost and Telegraph to Madame Moscicki for her charities. Madame Mos-cicki has decided to give the money to the Warsaw Committee for Emergency Child Help

New Review in U. S.

The Polish American Review is the newest monthly to appear in the United States. It is a "magazine for those seeking information regarding life in Poland or activities of Americans of Polish extraction." Leopold Dende, of 7116 Indiana avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, who visited this country last summer is the editor. country last summer, is the editor

country last summer, is the editor and publisher.

Of 24 pages, the initial number released in January contains articles by the American Ambassador, Mr. John Cudahy; Dr. Roman Dyboski, Professor of English at the Jagiello University in Krakow. in Krakow; Stephen P. Miezwa, secretary of the Kosciuszko Foundation; Paul Super, director of the Polish Y. M. C. A., and Mrs. Ewelina Orlicz-Dreszer.

Torun Likes Books

A novel system of circulating books has been organized in To-run County. It consists of 50 travelling libraries of 50 books run County. It consists of but ravelling libraries of 50 books each, which are placed for use in cities and towns. After six months, the 50 volumes are exchanged for another set. If this plan proves popular, it may be extended throughout the country.

New Shaw Play

George Bernard Shaw's newest play will receive its world premier in Warsaw next month when the Teatr Polski presents The Sim-pleton of the Unexpected Isles. It was translated from the English by Florjan Sobieniowski, Shaw's Polish translator. This is the third time that the British dramatist's works have been given "pre-premieres" in Poland, The Apple Cart having been shown here five years ago and On The Rocks in 1933.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 2 col. 3)

a joke, but as a system, for which a joke, but as a system, for which he arrogantly demands obedience and worship." Language like this may by called extravagant in form but it is known not to be without strong foundation of fact; it as-sumes vital importance at at time when President Roosevelt is guiding America under similiar principles of revolt against orthos. guiding America under similiar principles of revolt against ortho-dox economics, and when the Canadian Premier has swung his Administration very decidedly into the orbit of American ideas. So a deeper significance may be read into Mr. Lloyd George's immediate reference to armaments and to the Chinese situation as the two main threats to peace. For he went on: "The United States of America, I feel confident, would cooperate with us in any action on broad lines, and the world cannot afford to disregard these two powerful communities. That applies not merely to the state of things in Europe, but in the Pacific, which from the point of view of trade development is more full of promise, and from the standpoint of war more full of promise, and from the standpoint of war more full of menace, than even Europe, Fruitful action, especially in the East, involves, as the first condition of success, a complete understanding with America."

Subsidizing Idleness

The passages quoted would by themselves supply a programme for a complete revolution in British policies, such as the National Government has shown no signs of initiating. But Mr. Lloyd George went further. He attacked the National Government specifically for allowing memployment the National Government specifically for allowing unemployment to wait upon ordinary trade recovery and for reporting to the League of Nations that it had no League of Nations that if had no confidence in public works. He pointed to a huge decline in the aggregate of world trade. He quoted the average of unemployment since 1920 at 1,598,647. He named the sum of 1,150,000,000 as having been spent since 1921 in maintaining workmen in enforced idleness. So he could proceed with some justice to urge intensive measures for reconstruction at home, in particular the tion at home, in particular the formation of a development council to survey the needs and resources of the community, one duty of the council being to "consider" the application of the national credit with a view to the proper financing of the programmes it decides to carry out, and harness that credit to the enterprise it plans."

After that Mr. Lloyd George attacked the monetary policy of the Bank of England as well as the speculations of the City of London. He proposed that the London. He proposed that the so far sacrosanct directorate of so far sacrosanct directorate of the Bank should be chosen on a basis and by methods that would make it independent of the City of London, at the same time bringing it into closer contact with the industries and the com-

merce of the nation.

With a peroration in favour of a "well-educated, well-fed, wellhoused, industrious, healthy and contented people" Mr. Lloyd George concluded a declaration of policy which should give him a strong position in negotiations

HOTEL DIRECTORY

Warsaw

BRISTOL

Centre of the city. 250 rooms Restaurant—Cocktail Bar— Dancing.

Wilno

ST.-GEORGES

Adama Mickiewicza 20.

IMPORTANT MUSICAL **EVENT**

By Louise Llewellyn

The International Violin Competition in memory of Henryk Wieniawski, which is to take place in Warsaw beginning March 3, is bound to be, in many respects, the outstanding musical event of the season. It is sponsored by President Mościcki and organized by the Warsaw Society of Music whose Director is Adam Wieniawski, a nephew of the celebrated virtuoso.

skl, a nephew of the celebrated virtuoso.

If the Chopin piano competition of the Spring of 1932 furnished conversation, dispute and argument throughout Poland, this contest is expected to furnish even more, partly because Henryk Wieniawski is often mentioned as the third in the world's triumvirate of composer-virtuosi, after Paganin and Liszt. This event commemorates the one - hundredth anniversary of his birth.

Out of 160 candidates, 88 young men and women have been accepted, among them two American citizens from Porto Rico. The jury, chosen from eminent figures in music here and abroad is under the presidency of Adam Wieniawski. The participants will be marked on fifteen points. About 20 of the highest scorers will play for a second time during the last two days of the competion, this time with orchestra. The works chosen to display their respective capacities are the two concertos of Henryk Wieniawski, The second fifteen-point marking will determine the awards.

of Henryk Wiemawski, The second fifteen - point marking will deter-mine the awards.

The organization committee re-serves the right to present the winners in recitals which will follow the final tests. The seven winners of the contest are obliged to take part in them.

winners of the contest are obliged to take part in them.

The first seance before pub-lic, jury and committee of honor will be held at 11 o'clock, Sunday morning, March 3, at the Warsaw Philharmonia. Each contestant will play a short programme con-sisting of:

1. A work by Bach for violin alone or with piano accompania.

alone or with piano accompaniment, prelude and fugue, adagio and fugue, or the first movement of a sonata, performance of which

of a sonata, periodical sonata, periodical sonata, periodical sonata, is limited to twelve minutes; 18 limited to twelve minutes;
2. Three compositions by Wieniawski, an etude from his Modern School for violin alone, a Polonaise and either his Tarantella, Valse Caprice or one the Mazurkas, Obertas, Kujawiak or Du.

zurkas, Obertas, Kujawiak or Du.
darz;

3. A modern work on one of
the romantic period for violin and
piano, limited to ten minutes.

The prizes are: 5,000 zloys
from the President of the Repub.
lic; 2,300 from the Minister of
Foreign Affairs; 2,000 from the
City of Warsaw; 2,000 from the
Warsaw Society of Music; 2,000
from the Warsaw Philharmonia;
1,500 from the Wieniawski family.
There will also be fifteen honorary
diplomas.

plomas. In addition the French Association of Expansion and Exchange has offered to augment the first prize by 10,000 francs, and the second prize by 5,000 francs, if they are won by French citizens.

Value to the Nation

There are many reasons why such an event as this is worthy of encouragement, apart from its value to the nation inauguarating it and the influence upon the lives and careers of the winners. There is the healthy and productive animation which it brings into the education of musical students, and its importance is inestimable.

Sugar Exports

The export of Polish sugar through the port of Gdynia during 1934 amounted to 101,725 fons, which compares with 93,871 tons in 1933 and 88,309 tons in 1932. Whereas in former years the sugar exported from Poland went almost exclusively to European countries, there were last year substantial shipments to overseas. substantial shipments to overseas

TRADE COMPENSATION ASSOCIATION

(Specially Contributed)

The Polish trade policy is a liberal one. The matter of a favourable trade balance has always been the aim of those concerned. This is understandable when we consider that Poland belongs to the debtor countries. A favourable

years.

Naturally, liberal policies nowadays are subject to numerous trade restrictions. Those restrictions are in the form of quotas and other hindrances to commerce, in order to adjust their activities to changing conditions, the chief Polish economic organizations, industrial as well as commercial, have formed a trustee institution, the Polish Trade Compensation Association (ZA-HAN).

The purpose of this institution is to assist those who find insurmountable difficulties in their way.

The activities of the ZAHAN are

wofold:
1. Clearing compensation
2. "Direction" compensation").

2. "Direction" compensation").

Clearing compensation is a well known device. A number of countries have introduced valuta transfer restrictions. To export to such countries means a loan in goods with no time limit of payment. Under such conditions, trade with those countries dianis ishes. Under compensation arrange ishes. Under compensation arrange in the hands of the trustee and by clearing the indebtedness of importers with obligations of exporters.

The chief characteristic of the Polish system — and this is in consequence of the Ilberal principles of Polish policy — is the fact that the compensation activities are not the result of administration pressure but entrely organized by business circles.

organized by business circles. The second field of activities, the direction compensation, results from import restrictions and "dumping". A parallel establishment of the same impediments stops besiness. Compensacional control of the same impediments stops besiness. Compensacions, where import depends on export) proves that the impediments are not necessary. Many exceptions are made and in this way many of the impediments are renoved.

ZAHAN started in 1932. The confidence that business people have in it and the fairness of its principles are shown by the following figures of transactions

Comparative Computation Table of Comparative Operation of P. T. H. K. for the years 1933 and 1934 in Thousands of zlotys.

	Im	port	Export		
Country	from 1/XI 1982 to-31/XII 1983	from 1/1 1934 to 31 XII 1934	from 1 XI 1932 to 31 XII 1933	from 1/1 1934 to 31/XII 1934	
Bulgaria	1.539,7	2.256.2	1.602,8	3.184.2	
rugoslavia	3,996,0	3.535.3	4.144,0	6.774,4	
fungary	1.962.0	2,841.2	2.253,1	3.849,4	
Bermany		583.5	20	9.865,7	
Other Europe-					
an Countries	3.309.6	439.4	4,130,0	1.237,4	
U. S. A	5,541.1	7.957.4	9.378,0	15.252,9	
Other Over-			1		
eas Countries.	2.095.2	2,186.4	3,485,9	8.302,8	
Totals	18.443.6	19,749,4	24.963,8	42,467,0	

The growing volume of transactions calls for a certain control of its activities from a political and economic point of view. This control has been taken over by the Industrial and Commercial Chamber of Commerce.

All compensation transactions are not handled by the ZAHAN. There are other companies, specially formed such as the Centrala Importu Kawp, ZAHAN has a special monopoly only with those countries with which clearing trans-actions are carried on.

In conclusion, it must be stated that the association is not a commercial institution but one with social and economic purposes which meets its budget needs from small payments made by those who employ its services.

*) "Direction Compensation" means the compensatory exchange of goods between Poland and those countries having no valuta restrictions but a favourable balance of trade with Poland.

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POLISH PRESS REVIEW

The German Reply

The Anglo-French proposals for the consolidation of peace in Europe, which were announced in London on February 3, have not yet received authoritative Press comment in Poland—not, that is, in such a manner as to reveal what is the precise attitude of the Government lowers them. what is the precise attitude of the Government towards them. Several pro-Government news-papers have analysed the pro-posals, but without "taking a position." The Opposition news-papers, almost without exception, expressed approval of the

The German reply delivered to the British and French Governments last week has received even less comment than the proposals. Foreign Press comment has been freely reproduced, but practically nothing has been said yet concerning the Polish reaction (official or unofficial) to the German reply. For whatever it may be worth, the comment of M. Stanisław Stronski, an Opposition leader, published in the Kurjer Warszawski of February 16, is summarized below:

The successive order recommended by Germany would tend to avert the regular order of things, and this in accordance with the well-known French saying, "mettre la charrue devant les boeufs."

The standpoint of Germany is an offending one, but it cannot be said that it is astonishing or unexpected. On the contrary, it is well known to everybedy the design of the contrary.

First. Germany is not at all in a hurry to enter into any agreement con-cerning the form of safety, and especially to join the Central-European and East-ern Pacts. This, because the question of securing all the areas concerned, from pressure and aggression does not agree with their intentions.

Second.The proposed armament agreement is not a matter of pressing necessity for them, for they have armed sity for them, for they have armed tion of the Versailles Treaty. Also, owing to the fact that the new agreement would provide for the restriction of armaments, as well as for controlling them, the later such agreement is put into force the better for Germany.

Third. The proposed dir Convention, on the other hand, does them no harm, for, as a matter of fact, they cannot set out for the West at this moment. Therefore, the agreement will become effective even without them. Furthermore, it is understood that their participation in this agreement would decide the question of military aviation in the question of military aviation in mean that the arbitrary action of the German Government has been indirectly legalized by the others.

It is for these reasons that Germany wants this successiveness marked out by them in relation to the order in which they are placing these questions. It is well understood that the acceptance of this successive order by the other Governments interested would be absolute madness both from the legal and the political points of view. And so, by putting forth such desires, the Germans are undoubtedly prepared to sing the beautiful German song to themselves And now, taking into consideration the succesive order of the questions indicated by the natural course of things, and by common sense, let us take a look at Germany's mood as it reflects itself in the German Note.

The matter of security, and that of the proposed Central European and Eastern Pacts, are hardly touched upon except in a very general way. Additional explanations, although not going directly against the Central European Pact (the conclusion of which, as a matter of fact, is already in principle accepted by all the nations interested therein) are adverse to the contem—The simpest and most concise way to express their thoughts would be by employing the well-known phrase: "Nach Osten wolten wir retten."

Economic Policy

The semi-official Gazeta Polska, after considering the problem of present economic policy, reaches the conclusion that the cardinal point to attain is a rise in the prosperity of the country as a whole.

The way lies along a far more radical correction than hitherto of the disparity in the distribution of income between town and country-side.

The simplest method would be to lesson the tax burden of the country-side by transferring some of it to the cittes. This step seems to be more necessary and urgent now, as the urban population so far has been rather privileged and has participated only in the advantages of the general decrease of the public income.

Who knows whether the sent of the whole difficulty in reaching the aims projected by the Government does not lie just here. For the stiff, even increasing, burden on agriculture (ten per cent surfax on the land tax of 1933, 43 per cent. as a stable property tax for 1933, and finally, increasing back acted like mills throwing grain on the market in heaps.

Under the compulsion of the bailiff, everything is sold cheap and without the slightest regard for real values, and this the more so, as out of a total cash income of 1,400,000,000 zlotys the countryside must give up in taxes some 250,000,000 zlotys.

Certain fundamental needs of the State likewise show very little elasticity, and a decrease in the burden carried by neglecting these prime needs of the State. On the other hand an increase of the burden on industry would delay the much desired and indispensable de-crease of prices for manufactured articles.

The consideration of these three problems together suggests the following plan as the only logical solution:

1. A decrease in the burden carried y agriculture;

An increase in the burden on the cities proportional to the requirements for service of State needs;

3. Compensation for this increase by reduction of dues for social purposes.

FISCAL POLICY

The Wieczor Warszawski, an Opposition paper, sees in M. Mie-dzinski's latest speech in the Sejm a capitulation to the views of the Minister of Finance. The former Minister of Finance. The former in his speech to the Committee as rapporteur of the Budget, had advocated floating a new internal loan and had advised against increasing taxation, while the Minister of Finance was of the minister of rinance was of the opinion that the deficit might be covered by new taxes. The Wieczor Warszawski seconds the remarks of M. Rosmarin, The Jewish deputy, whom it quotes:

Jewish deputy, whom it quotes:
We had not to wait long to find out
either that Miedzinakt had no authority
to speak as he did, or that a conflict
of opinions took place behind the
scenes in which the Minister of Finance
proved the stronger. At any rate, M.
Miedzinski, in his speech before the
Miedzinski, in his speech before the
when he spoke before the Budget Committee, that it may de regarded de facto
as a recantation of that stand. The
hopes of the maltreated tax-payer have
burst like so many bubbles. The Minister of Finance may well smile broadly
members of the Committee condemed
in no ambiguous terms, may now
continue their righteous work.

Miners' Wages

The Socialist daily Robotnik discusses as follows the wages paid to coal miners in various countries:

Our chief coal competitors are England and Germany. The daily productiveness of labour in the German mines (including daily and permanent workers) amounts to 1,625 kilogrammes, the average wage being 11.50 zlotys a day, while the domestic price of coal is 27.00 zlotys a ton.

The daily output in England is 1.20 kilogrammes per miner. This also covers the labour of men hired by the day and those permanently employed. There the average daily wage is 14.25 zlotys while the price of coal (at the present rate of exchange) is 25.00 zlotys.

In Poland, however, the daily output amounts to 1,819 kilogrammes, while the average daily wage is 7.14 zlotys and the price of coal 25.00 zlotys per

ton.

Based on the productiveness of labour and the wages paid in these three countries, we reach the conclusion that the proportion of the worker's wage to the price of a ton of coal is as follows: in England 50 per cent, in Germany 27 per cent, and in Poland 18 per c-nt. Poland, therefore, without any danger of being outdistanced by compeling countries, could raise miners' down the working time of miners to six hours a day.

Letter to the Editor

6, Phene Street, Chelsea London, S. W. 3. February 15, 1935.

Dear Sir.

"The Warsaw Weekly" of January 31, 1935, reproduces an article from "Czas" relating to the interest shown in Great Britain in regard to Ukraine and suggesting that British sympathisers are only interested in the Polish side of the Ukrainian question and neglect the larger issue tion and neglect the larger issue of Soviet Ukraine.

tion and neglect the larger issue of Soviet Ukraine.

This is a complete misconception. It may be due in part to the fact that there are very few correspondents of Polish newspapers in London and those few may not have followed this question very closely. It may also be due in part to the pro-Soviet policy pursued by Poland until about a year ago, which made Polish journalists reluctant to report matters which might be regarded as anti-Soviet.

The following statistics, however, indicate clearly the interest shown in Great Britain in these two aspects of the question:

References in the British Press to the Ukrainian Question Year. Ukraine Ukraine Ukraine Totals (Soviet) (Polish) (General)

180 105 91 174 *) 6 24 64 111

*) 79 of these were in September, 1934, when Col. Beck repudiated Poland's Minorities Treaties.

This table indicates a steadily growing interest in the Ukrainian question and especially in the Soviet side of it; to which, as the above figures show, there are innumerably more references than to the Polish side of the problem.

With regard to the petition to With regard to the petition to which you refer, it will be appreciated that U.S.S.R. has not yet signed any Minorities Treaties and therefore the procedure of petitions does not apply. Nevertheless, many other activities have been started in Great Britain to help the Ukrainians — in the words of "Czas" — "beyond the Dniener".

help the Ukrainians — in the words of *Czas" — "beyond the Dnieper."

An Assistance Fund has been established to aid the victims of the famine and appeals have been widely circulated.

British men and women who know the conditions in U.S.S.R. are also taking steps through the machinery of the League of Nations and 'otherwise to obtain international help for the folk "beyond the Dnieper".

Finally, an influential committee has been formed to watch the Ukrainian question in all its aspects—Soviet, Polish, Rumanian and Czechoslovak.

I hope that you will find space for these facts. It would be unfortunate if the article published in "The Warsaw Weekly" should create the impression that any section of the British public are anti-Polish, because that is not the case. Such criticism as there has been of Poland has been directed to Constitutional matters affecting Treaty rights. affecting Treaty rights.

Yours faithfully, C. L'Estrange Malone (Lt. Col)

FASHION NOTES

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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1000			1304		1000	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Jan. 29	Feb. 19
BONDS		(i n	percer	tage	of pa	r)	
Stabilization 7's, 1927	61.75	47,25	79.75	54.50	68.25	71.50	73.
Conversion 5's, 1924 .	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	67.00	68.50
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	76.00	78.25
4 ½ % Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association) 5 % Mortgage Bonds	52.00	84.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	49,50	50.75
(Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	62.25	62.

Bank of Poland	88,50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	96.75	99.50
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	41.50	40.
Lilpop, Rau & Loewen- stein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	10.00	9.50
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	13.25	14.
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15 50	9.00	15.00	14.00	13.50

Polish Forum in Paris

A new institution called "Centre A new institution called "Centre d'Etudes Polonaises" has been established at the Bibliotheque Polonaise, in Paris, under the auspices of the Polish Academy of Knowledge. Students desiring to obtain a better knowledge of things Polish will be able to attend lectures there, and to obtain information of various kinds. The "Centre" will be managed by M. Paul Cazin, an authority on Polish literature, and M. Henri de Montfort, the translator. They de Montfort, the translator. They will be assisted by Dr. Chowaniec, the Librarian, and Dr. Chmurski.

At the opening ceremony speeches were delivered by M. Chiapowski, the Polish Ambassador, and Prof. Zygmunt Zaleski, representing the Polish Ministry

representing the Polish Ministry for Education.

The "Centre" is to do in Paris work similar to that done by the "Institut de France," which is a branch of the Sorbonne, in War-

SOCIETY

Miss Judith Poore Gilmor was hostess at a luncheon on Friday-The guests were Mme. Lengyel, Mrs. Clayton Lane, Mme. Kinzel and her sister Mme. Möller, and Mrs. Gilbert Redfern.

Mrs. L. Hamilton-Stokes is now completely recovered recent illness.

afternoon.

entertained at luncheon on Sunday followed by a tea later in the afternoon

Mrs. D. Heller was hostess at a bridge luncheon on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mr. A. Caird entertained at dinner on Saturday Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Merry, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Straw, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Sykes, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

The Thursday Bridge Club meets next week at the home of Mrs. Egerton Sykes.

Reverend and Mrs. H. C. Carpenter will leave Warsaw on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth, for Palestine, and are expected to return on April 9.



British Rusinessmen's Luncheon

The regular monthly luncheon for British businessmen was held on Saturday last, with Mr. C. B. Jerram, Commercial Secretary at the Warsaw Embassy, in the chair, There were also present:

There were also present:

Messrs. L. G. Blomfield, Donald
Brown, W. Burrell, H. C. Carey,
J. Connolly, Rev. H. C. Carpenter,
G. Firth, P. H. Greve, D. F.
Holdway, J. Hudson, D. W.
Lascelles, N. J. F. Leggett, W. M.
Mac Phail, M. Mc Laren, R. Mc
Laren, A. B. Methyen, A. F.
Merry, M. Metcalfe, G. A. Phillips,
K. Prauss, J. Powell, Rev. Martin
Parsons, L. Reid, W. Roberts, H.
S-hofield, N. Schooling, S. E. W.
Stokes, P. Straw, L. HamiltonStokes, C. H. Slee, E. Sykes, L.
C. Thoraton, J. C. Wharry, J.
Wall, M. Webb.



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M. and Mme. A. de Magalhaes have returned to Warsaw after a short stay in Zakopane. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Perkins entertained at tea on Friday Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Ballenberg

With Greelan Lines: Caroline Lombard wears this dinner ensemble of black crope, with a skirt draped in the ancient Greeian style, in her latest matter jackstand cape with wide bunds of silver fox as cuffs. A black velvet skill cap, adorned with black paradise feathers, and black velvet sandals complete the ensemble.

Paris Spring Collections

In the new collections although many day dresses are frankly narrow, several conturiers have been inspired by the full skirt for some of their Summer models, and show remarkable examples of it. Some of the skiris have wide gores floating all round or upturned hems padded and corded to make them stand out.

corded to make them stand out, Chinese fashion, giving the impression that they are shorter than they really are.

The new bodices either have their fainess gathered closely round the neck in a ruffle or else in a wide square opening which may be veiled by drapery. The fulness remains, however, and after him care of the control of the which may be veiled by drapery. The fulness remains, however, and after being caught under a belt continues in the form of a small ruffled basque. This basque is seen on many jackets and

Lanvin shows a tailleur in navy Lanvin snows a tailieur in navy blue wool, with a closefitting, double breasted buttoned jacket with a small turned down collar and a firring basque. The skirt is exceptional in being cut on bias and has its fulness dev-loped by a stiffened hen. Feede as bias and nast iss timess dev-loped by a stiffened hem. Fro ks are made with parts of them entirely shirred — sometimes a big yoke, sometimes only the half-sleeves or the yoke of the skirt, some-times the whole bodice. Shirring may be carried out in wool or in the thinnest of chiffon. I have even seen it in glass material in the shirred sleeves of a little evening jacket.

Madame Lanvin has gone to

Madame Lanvin has gone to the Middle Ages for inspiration for her evening dresses and nearly all have long flowing sleeves. They also have wide em-broidered belts, richly decorated broidered beits, richly decorated with golden nails in Oriental fashion. A hieraticrobe in heavy red crepe has long wide sleeves caught at the wrist, and no apparent shoulders. It is belted with gold, green and red embraiders.

with gold, green and broidery. This is a season of contrast in materials as well as in colour and in line. Woolen sports suits have organdie blouses, An eve-ning frock of blotting paper pink at Schiaparelli has a wide purple

ANTIQUES, RUGS JAN CZAJA WARECKA 3

IS IT PEACE LAST?

(Continued from page 1, col. 4.)

interested nations is now sought? They can be briefly stated: I allow

They can be briefly stated: I allow myself a few words of comment on each of them.

1. The British Government cordially welcome the determination of the French and Italian Governments to develop the traditional friendship which unites the two nations, and promise British collaboration in a spirit of mutual trust in the maintenance of peace.

It was one of the cardinal errors of pre-war German diplo-macy that it sought German security by fomenting distrust between other Powers and exac-erbating their rivalries and quarrels. Sooner or later these maneuvres were bound to react maneuvres were bound to react against Germany herself. The victims of these querelles allemandes perceived that the only party to profit by these discords was Germany.

Austrian Independence

The policy of Britain, here once again proclaimed, is the exact opposite. She sees an increase of her own security in crease of her own security in the increased security of others, and gives a hearty welcome to all that, by ending old differen-ces, helps to confirm peace.

ces, helps to confirm peace.

2. The British Government reaffirm their interest in the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Authorities of the independence and integrity of Authorities of the independence and integrity of Authorities of the independence in the Rome agreement, consult together if that independence is threatened. Thus again Italian policy finds recognition and acceptance.

This is well done. The independence of Austria is not a local but a European interest, Any attack upon it threatens the peace of the world, and the world has good reason to remember 'how great a fire a little matter kindleth'.

3. From the recognition of past

indeth."

3. From the recognition of past accomplishments the French and British Ministers turn to the considerations of the property of the property of the progress that maken. They express the hope that the progress thus made will receive 'the direct and effective co-operation of Germany." They recall the well-known principle of laternational L.w. that Treaties cannot be terminated by action of the proposition of the property of the property of the property of the suggested agreement is defined, but no text has been considered, no detailed

ment is defined, but no text has been considered, no detailed scheme prepared. Germany, in Stock Exchange slang, is invited to enter "on the ground floor." She is treated, and rightly so, as an equal and is asked to join the other nations concerned in drawing un, the prepared by drawing up the agreements by which all will be bound. The equality of rights, for which she has been contending, is freeaccorded her.

4. The method suggested follows and extends the Locarno model. It is to organize security by "the conclusion of pacts, freely negotiated between all

the interested parties, and ensuring material assistance in Eastern Europe" and the execution of the Rome Plan to safeguard peace in Central Europe.

Germany and the League

In return for her participation these projected agreements in these projected agreements
Germany would be freed from the
restrictions imposed upon her
armaments by Part V. of the
Treaty of Versailles, and is offered
"equality of rights in a system
of security."

equality of rights in a country of security."

Finally, as part of this general settlement, though not as a condition precedent to it, Germany would resume her place in the League of Nations, membership of which was a condition of the coming into force of the Teacht of Locarno.

ship of which was a condition of the coming into force of the Treaty of Locarno.

5. But since Locarno a new menace has arisen owing to the development of aeronauties. The mobilization of armies takes time and cannot escape the attention of those who may be threatened by them and who will at once make counter-preparation. The menace of the air, on the other hand, sames of the words "a boil from the blue." It may burst, like a thunderboil from a clear sky without warring and be as dostructive. To meet this danger, it is proposed that the Locarno Powers out the strength of the counter of the summer of the demilitary of armed forces in the demilitary of a summer of the summer of the demilitary of armed forces in the demilitary of a summer of the summer of

in view principally the assemblage of armed forces in the demilitarized zone, though the words of the treaty extend to any "un-provoked act of aggression" which makes immediate action necessary. But, while Britain was a guarantor in that case, the guarantor in that case, the guarantee did not extend to these islands. As long as armies were the principal danger, the Rhine was, in Mr. Baldwin's words 'our frontier." We secured our own protection by guaranteeing it, but the perils of the air know no frontier, and it is now proposed that against those dangers we should be not only guarantors of others, but guaranteed ourselves.

Reception of Proposals

Such are the proposals which ave issued from the London have issued from the London conversations. They were atonce favourably received in Rome, as was natural, since they respond-ed so closely to the policy of Italy. Their reception in Ger-many was more reserved, but Ber-lin announced that they many was more reserved, but Berlin announced that they formed a basis for negotiation. The prospects of European co-operation and security are thus more hopeful than they have been for many a long day. Whether these hopes are realised or once again frustrated now depends mainly upon the attitude assumed towards them by two nations — Germany, herself, and Poland. Either would assume a heavy responsibility assume a heavy responsibility

in face of world opinion and lose much of the sympathy which both now enjoy if by any act or omis-sion of her Government the cup of reconciliation were again

of reconciliation were again dashed from our lips.

Germany complained of her encirclement. She is here invited to sit inside the circle, to take her full part in framing the agreements and to share the benefits of all the gurrantees for security which they will afford. She must make her choice: if she rathers a concention the world one must make her choice: its ne refuses co-operation, the world outside Germany will ask what hidden motives are covered by b-r refusal and inspire her action and those whose overtures she will have repulsed will draw the behavior information of the service of obvious inference and provide as best they may without Ger-many, or against Germany, for their own defence.

Poland's Opportunity

The choice before Poland is scarcely less momentous. In 1925 she sought to secure the extension of the Western pact to the Eastern of the Western pact to the Eastern frontiers of Europe. That request could not be granted, but her further prayer that she should be received at the Conference of Locarno and her safety assured by the simultaneous conclusion of a treaty providing for the settlement of all differences between herself and Germany by peaceful means was accorded by the Westmeans was accepted by the West-ern Powers who used all their influence to secure for her the

desired guarantee,
Now she is offered the realization of her full demand in the zation of her full demand in the only form in which such realization is possible — by a regional pact, that is, linking the Powers of Eastern Europe by the same mutual guarantees as already bind the nations of the West. The world, which belied with same world, which hailed with sympathy, and in England at least with enthusiasm, the rebirth of a great Nation, will look to her to ful-fil her mission and bear her part fil her mission and bear her part of this great work of pacification. She will be judged by her capacity to rise to the height of her great opportunity and by the use she makes of the liberty which was won for her by a world in arms. What will be the answer of the Powers on whose decision so much depends Is it to be peace at last? The Governments of France

much depends? Is it to be peace at last? The Governments of France and the United Kingdom have offered the scheme as a whole; they have "declared themselves ready to resumetheir consultations without delay after having received the replies of the other interested Powers." If the offer of concertion should be scain reof cooperation should be again refused and their hopes be frustrated, the mutual guarantee against aggression from the air will be established with or without the participation of Germany.

Such, I take it, is at once the promise and the warning conveyed by the concluding words of the joint statement issued at the close of the London meeting.

TENNIS

The recent Davis Cup draw, coupled with Tloczynski's success in Portugal in the Singles Cham-pionship, have aroused interestin tennis in spite of high winds, cold weather and frozen courts.

South Africa, against whom Poland is drawn in the first round, has an excellent singles player in Kirby, but the advantage of competing on local courts may offset Poland's weakness in doubles.

bles.

Tloczynski's trip to Portugalis the prelude to a longer stay on the Riviera, and his victory, even though against moderate players, shows his recent vacation to have been beneficial in restoring him physically. He is, however, liable to be lost to competitive tennis unless he is given some period for rest after each international match, and someone else found to replace him in tests against weaker teams. weaker teams

Hebda will join Tloczynski somewhat later in the Spring season on the Riviera, where six weeks of constant tournament play should enable them to perfect their doubles play.

Tarlowski, a player of more force than finesse, and Wittman are to begin their training in Tel-Aviv

by making possible these Spring training trips, the Lawn Tennis Association has abandoned its former practice of importing a trainer, and hoping that a few weeks' work with him would condition the team, a thing manifestly impossible with the weather as uncertain as it is in Avril

Just why Spychala has been ignored is difficult to explain. He, perhaps more than any other young player in Poland gives promise of a brilliant future in international tennis, and a round of Spring lournaments in France or elsewhere would have benefited him greatly.

W. W. C.

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

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PREPAREDNESS

THEATRE REVIEW POLISH CUISINE (No. 5)

"MISS BA"

Rudolph Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," which took London by storm a few seasons ago and in which Miss Katherine Cornell had New York theatregoers begging for tickets, has come to Poland as "Miss Be." It is now being produced at the Teatr Nowy.

To one who has seen Miss Co To one who has seen Miss Cornell interpret the circumscribed life in a Quaker family, Miss Ba in Polish just cannot be compared with the original version. First, the home and literary life of Elizabeth Barrett and her romance with Robert Browning belong only to the English language. Then there is but one Katherine Cornell. Cornell.

The Polish play is entertaining and at times expertly performed, but it suffers through translation in the loss of action and fast and even movement. Browning's love for Miss Barrett is likened to the never-dramatized romantic episode of Adam Mickiewicz, the poet, and Maryla Wereszczaka.

Maryla Wereszczaka.

As Miss Ba, Mme Marja Malicka plays the titular role capably and her voice is particularly suited to the part, but, as Browning, Dobiesław Damiecki is miscast and makes a sorry match for his lady love. Kazimierz Justian portrays creditably the role of Edward Barrett, Katherine's father, but he is not as formidable as he should be.

Flush, the pup who excited al-most as much comment as the play itself in English, had two books written about himself as a result of his excellent perform-ances, but in the Polish programme he is not even mentioned.

The setting and the gorgeous costumes of 90 years ago were reproduced by Zofja Wegierkowa. Zbigniew Ziembiński directed the production from a translation by Rudolf Sokolow.

C. A. S.

"Paczki"-Jelly Doughnuts.

1-1/3 cups flour
1/2 cup hot milk
1 thisp, butter
2 tap, powdered sugar
2 tap, powdered sugar flavoured
with vanilla or orange
2 tap, almonds, ground fine
1/4 oz, yeast
1/8 tap, salt
3 egg yolks
1 whole egg
Marmalade, jam or jelly.

Dissolve the yeast in the milk, mix one cup of the flour; place the mixture in a bain-marie. After it has risen three times (which takes about 25 minutes) gradually add the rest of the flour. Knead the dough for half an hour, keep it in a warm place, let it rise; after two hours add the butter, sugar, almonds, salt, two egg yolks and the whole egg, Kneadit again thoroughly and let it rise once

more.
Roll the dough thin; cut in 2-1/2
inch rounds; brush half the number
of rounds with egg yolk and put
a small quantity of marmalade
or jam in the eenter; cover with
the other half of the rounds and pinch together along the edge. Fry in deep fat.

When brown remove from the fat, drain on blotting paper, sprinkle with the flavoured powdered sugar.

SLIMMING STARS

"The eel silhouette is out, but "The eel silhouette is out, but this does not mean that women will relinquish the lovely slender figures that they have worked so hard to get." So says Travis Banton, Para-mount style czar, when asked about the Spring and Summer styles.
"I for one," he said, 'intend

'I for one." he said, "intend "I for one," he said, "intend to make the stars as slim as possible. But I expect to achieve a great deal of this through a modern adaptation of the drapery that was so popular in 1914. I used some of this last season, but the frocks of today call for a modernized treatment of the drapery that recalls the pre-war. drapery that recalls the pre-war period.
"I shall accent draped skirts

and silhouettes by putting full, wide wraps over them. And sometimes I shall cut the wrap just at the waistline to prevent a monotony of line."

There is nothing particularly difficult in the execution of a Grand Coup assuming the cards lie right for its fulfillment. It is particularly publisherately however, when the publisherately remained in the play, preparing for a possible coup before he finds the trumps do not break. This was done by Charles H. Goren of Philadelphia in the hand below:

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

North	East	South	West
20	Pass	2 🏚	Pass
3 %	Pass	3 🏚	Pass
3 NT	Pass	6 🏚	Pass

West's opening lead was the diamond Ace and had West now shifted to a heart this story would not have been written. However, West chose to lead a club at Trick 2. Goren saw the hand was a laydown if the trumps would split, but he was not complacent about it. He decided to prepare for the grand coup

as a safety measure in case East held four trumps to the Jack.

He won the club lead with the Ace and followed with a low club, which he ruffed in his hand. A spade was led to dummy more than the spade was led to dummy more than the spade that the spade of the spad

NEW LAWS

About March 1, we may expect the new bridge laws, formulated by the National Laws Committee and Laws Commit

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HINTS ON

For many years the problem of an international language has disturbed the minds of many eminent scholars. Their excogitations have taken various forms ranging from "manufactured" (Tanapher's Tanapher's Tanaphe ranging from "manufactured" anguages, such as Zamenhof's Esperanto, to the latest discovery called "Basic English."

called "Basic English."

"Basic English" is an attempt to reduce to a common denominator all words of a similar meaning, or, to abolish synonyms. Thus, instead of having in one's vocabulary both "buy" and "purchase," it is proposed that one word will suffice. In "Basic English," therefore "buy" would also cover, for example. "acquires," "obtains," or "secures."

The obvious advantage to the

The obvious advantage to the beginner may, perhaps, be out-weighed by certain disadvantages when the student has become more advanced. Under the "Basic English" system, vocabulary tends toward stability and a rigidity that may fail to unbend before Shakespeare, the reading goal of every student of the English Language.

A request has been received asking that certain slang forms now in current use in Great Britain and the United States be explained. It is to be regretted that the etymological talents of the staff are not equal to the task.

We received last week two translations from Z. G. and M.G. which arrived too late for ac-knowledgment in our issue of

February 14. Below we publish a translation of last week's Polish passage from S. H.

ENGLISH

It is with real pleasure that we have witnessed *A BIG MAN FOR A SMALL DEAL" (Wielki Człowiek Do Matych Interesów), a comedy by Fredro, produced at the National Theatre. There is not much to say about Fredro except that he is growing much out of date, that his talent has never been equal to his fame, and that his Big Man For A Small Down has never ranked with his best works.

hest works.

However, all the faults of Fredro, those of the worst kind because so mediocre, as mediocre was his sense of observation and outlook upon life, the weakness of the plot, and the irritating love coolings, all have disappeared in the masterful acting and direction. peared in directing.

We were under the impression that we were looking not at a poor play smacking of Fredro's banality, but at a first-class work. It was a real triumph: Zelwerowic, as stage manager and actor, and all the east without excep-tion, in executing their parts, hit the right note.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation. Those who wish to send in translations should do so as soon as possible after receiving the current copy

after receiving the current copy

W Archangielsku rozpoczął się sensacyjny proces kierownika organizacji
partyjnej, naczelnika wydziału zaopatrywania i przedstawiela związkow
zawodowych przystani w isakogorsku
pod Archangielskiem. W polowie styczcowników, który znalazi w zupie karatucha podczas obiadu w jadłodajni partyjnej, oskarżeni kazali ugotować zupę
z karaluchów i pod grożbą pozbawienia
pracy, zmusili wszystkich pracowników
jadłodajni do jej spożycia, Akt oskarżonia określa postępowanie oskarźonych
jako, polityczne chuligaństwo i niebywałe znęcanie się nad pracownikami*.

Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

140		
Address and Performances	Film Currently Showing	Type and Comment
Atlantic Chmielua 33 Perf. 5, 7, 9.	Bal im Savoy Gitta Alpar—Hans Jaray, Rossi Barsony, Felix Bressat, Hungarian Production Second Week	Musical Comedy Average
Apollo Marszałkowska 106 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10	Młody Las Marja Bogda — Brodzisz Polish Production — No English titles Eighth Week	Theatrical theme
Capitol Marszałkowska 125 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	Antek Policmajster Dymsza Polish Production — No English titles Second Week	Comedy Average
Casino Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	For Thee I Sing Jan Kiepura — Martha Eggerth German Production-English Version, Starting Friday	Musical
Europa Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 5, 7, 9,	Behold My Wife Sylvia Sidney — Gene Raymond American Production First Week	
Filharmonja Jasna 5 Perf. 5. 7. 9. Closed on Fridays	Count of Monte Cristo Robert Donat — Elissa Landi American Production Fourth Week	Period Good
Majestic Nowy Świat 43 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	Song of Happiness Gardin Victoroff-Motvin-Zyjmo Soviet Production Second Week	Propaganda Very good
Pan Nowy Świat 40 Perf. 5, 7, 9,	Little Miss Marker Shirley Temple Adolph Menjou American Production First Week	Sentimental Good
Rialto Jasna 3 Perf. 5. 7. 9.	The World Moves On Madelaine Carroll — Franchot Tone American Production Starting Friday	
Stylowy Marszałkowska 112 Perf. 5, 7, 9.	Peter Francis Gaal Austrian Production Seventh Week	Sentimental Amusing Good
Światowid Marszałkowska 111 Perf. 5, 7, 9,	The Joyous Company Outesoff — Orlows — Strelkowa Soviet Production Tenth Week	Parody Good

ORANGE IMPORTS

Since the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Spain on December 28 last, which provided December 28 last, which provided for a substantial reduction in the Polish duty on oranges, there was imported, through Gdynia, up to February 15, a total of 168,812 cases with a net weight of 7,461,130 kilogrammes of or-anges. Of this amount, 6,373,831 kilogrammes were imported from

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Assistant Editor - ANTONI SOBAŃSKI Editor - GILBERT REDFREN

Redaktor Odpowiedzialny — WŁADYSŁAW SKORACZEWSKI

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