

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY

APRIL 19

1935

POLAND'S ATTITUDE

As was to be expected, Poland's declaration at the extraordinary session of the League of Nations to examine the memorandum submitted by France against Germany, simply expressed in the international forum what has been common stock ever since Mr. Eden's visit in Warsaw.

Colonel Józef Beck, Foreign Minister for Poland, analyzed the French memorandum as treating three different problems:

1. Germany's armament;
2. A wider scope in the obligations of the members of the League of Nations;
3. A reinforcement of security through new types of international treaties.

All Europe's eye is intently fixed on this first point and it is the one on which Poland's attitude is particularly significant. Minister Beck's statement of his Government's views was as follows:

"Our point of view in this problem was set forth in detail in declarations made on February 6, 1933 and January, 1934, to the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference. The Polish Government likewise clearly stated its opinions when this problem became a subject of negotiations outside the normal organs of the Conference. When these negotiations finally proved unsuccessful it was then considered advisable to seek a solution for the difficulties arisen therefrom in proceedings before the Council of the League of Nations.

"Inasmuch as my Government had no part either in the negotiations outside the Conference or in the declarations which were the result of these negotiations so in the present situation it sees no need of making any new remarks on this subject."

It takes no very keen ear to detect a note of triumph in this statement. It appears then that Poland is holding her hand until M. Laval lays his cards on the table during his projected visit to Warsaw.

We quote Minister Beck's attitude toward the second point which he understood to mean the wider application of the system of international sanction:

"No one can deny that certain of the existing resolutions of the League have been only too often left unexecuted, and that the authority of the League has suffered in consequence. Can we seriously think that by increasing the number of articles and paragraphs so as to superimpose still greater obligations we will help to restore the League's authority or give any promise of more efficient action?"

It would seem indeed in the arid light of experience that

POLISH DESIGNS FOR EASTER EGGS



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France's retaliation to Germany in the form of such amendments would contribute more to the League's embarrassment than to solving the problem of Germany's violation of the Versailles Treaty.

The third point, that of security, was treated at some length by Mr. Beck, not without certain veiled remarks addressed to France. "My country is certainly one of those which has least occupied the attention of the Council with problems of its security. It is not implied, however, that Polish public opinion has been less concerned with this problem than other countries have been, or that Poland has less right than other countries to demand that her security be guaranteed and respected. If I broach this

question, it is only to remind you that, not many years ago the political atmosphere in Eastern Europe was far from satisfactory. I must also state that at that time the question of security in this part of Europe was relegated to the background of international conferences and agreements."

And further, after reviewing the fruits of Poland's independent diplomatic labours:

"This is why the Polish Government cannot undertake the consideration of any new projects until it is convinced that these projects will not incur serious dangers, not only to the vital interests of Poland but as well to the peace of Northeastern Europe."

It is evident that the third point leaves a "door" for M. Laval to enter Warsaw; it is also clear that Poland has vigorously asserted her determination to confer with France as an equal, the neglect of which point by France hitherto, has caused the friction in their relations. M. Laval may expect results in Warsaw, then, only in so far as he is ready to recognize that Poland is not anxious to be used as a tool against Germany, nor against any other country, but that she is anxious to co-operate in the common aim for peace, earnest of which she has given in Geneva, by voting to reprimand Germany for her violation of her solemn promise given in the Versailles Treaty.

SQUARING THE CIRCLE

By C. Nirun

This is the third of a series of articles by our correspondent analyzing the present European situation.

The three participants of the Stresa Conference declare themselves satisfied with the results obtained. To interpret properly the *communiqué* it is necessary to consider the aims of each delegation; this is facilitated by speeches of responsible statesmen and some newspaper articles which, if not dictated, were at least "inspired" by governments.

The common trait in the aims of all three delegations was that none of them had in mind to find, or even to discuss, a definite solution — which would be even non-feasible — for the present troubled situation of Europe, and that everyone of them endeavours to obtain a temporary arrangement best serving its special interests. Consequently it was quite natural that the only available formula for counteracting the firm German resolve fully to rearm was the "reinforcement" of security — an euphemism for more or less camouflaged military treaties; and this formula was accepted in principle by all delegations.

At that point the common ground ended for the simple reason that the special aim of the British delegation was to avoid any cut and dried decision. Great Britain is absolutely averse to relinquishing her present position of "Ein ehrlicher Makler" which seems especially to suit her just now, partly because she still has hopes to bring Germany back to the League of Nations and to a new agreement in armaments questions, and, partly, because her internal political situation, owing to the approaching general elections and highly unstable economic conditions, must be handled with utmost care.

In this respect Great Britain fully succeeded. The Conference of Stresa clearly was only a halt, maybe an important one, in the long march of Europe towards a goal, which is still far away, and leaves open many more or less tortuous roads for the continuation of the journey.

The only more precise definition accepted by the British delegation is the new Western Air Pact which in principle embraces all Locarno Powers on equal terms, but at the same time leaves a possibility of special agreements between separate countries for a co-ordination of their action in the air. The acceptance of a comparatively precise resolution in this question by the British delegation finds its explanation in the fact that the air defence of Great Britain, as it follows from the

Berlin conversations and speeches in the House of Commons, is far from being adequate, and co-operation with Continental countries in this special field is distinctly in the interests of Great Britain. But even in this resolution nothing clearly defined has been decided upon, and a door has been left open for negotiations with Germany, thanks, however, to a solemn confirmation of the obligations taken in the Locarno Treaty by Great Britain and Italy, the Western problem may be considered as settled within the limits of present real possibilities.

Other Problems

In two other problems, the Austro-Danubian and East-European, the only decided resolution is that endeavours to secure peace in these regions must be continued which means that many new meetings and diplomatic visits will take place and that Great Britain will have plenty of opportunities to play her part of "Ein ehrlicher Makler."

From the British standpoint one more success may be mentioned. A mild course has been agreed upon for the handling, at Geneva, of the French ultimatum against German rearmament, and that any step against a unilateral denunciation or violation of existing treaties may be taken only in future cases, not in the present one.

From the Italian standpoint the results of the Stresa Conference must be considered less satisfactory as neither Italy nor Austria nor in the broadly Danubian problem was any clear resolution accepted. Everything has been left open for discussion during the Rome Conference in May. Temporarily, Italy may perhaps feel not dissatisfied and wait with confidence during the few weeks until the Conference, as, besides the Danubian countries themselves, only those countries which participate directly in it which either as neighbours or as allies of the Danubian countries are especially interested in the problem. This circumstance may prove favourable for Signor Mussolini who may be able to enforce on the participants of the Conference the realisation of his plans for an adequate defence of Austria, and a closer understanding between the Danubian states. At the same time the comparatively short time left for the convocation of the Rome Conference permits the hope that in the meantime nothing untoward will happen that might irremediably change the situation. Meanwhile, to prevent any unexpected development in the Austro-Danubian problem, Italy, following the Roman maxim, *si vis pacem, para bellum*, reinforces her military readiness and does not hesitate to say that she is ready to and if necessary will strike.

The least satisfied should be France, but she did not expect much from the Stresa Conference. She is experienced enough to expect *faire bonne mine a mauvais jeu*. She seems, moreover, to be bent resolutely on her road towards a closer co-operation with the Soviet Union, and this tendency not only was not stopped or interfered with by the Conference, but, on the contrary, may be facilitated, thanks to an unexpected change in the standpoint of Germany which is not only ready at present to accept the idea of a general nonaggression pact in Eastern Europe but even admits the right of separate countries interested in the Pact to conclude between themselves bilateral treaties of mutual assistance.

French Gains.

The French Government, therefore, from its own point of view, as it was explained in the first issue of *The Warsaw Weekly*, has only one fixed idea of *securing*, that it obtained in Stresa two important results: 1) The

GENEVA RESOLUTION

After the unanimous decision of last Wednesday noon in Geneva of the Council of the League of Nations on the question of Germany's failure to live up to her international obligations a reaction from Herr Hitler was expected during the same day. Though the German press seems virtually to be offended by the resolution adopted, the expected move of Herr Hitler may not match the temper of the press.

Comments at hand point to the fact that the resolution is proportionally mild, that it is an abstract resolution having no tangible material value, and that Herr Hitler, known as one who always sees clearly the difference between something abstract and concrete, will determine his reaction accordingly. Just what the reaction may be is only a guesswork: A plebiscite; withdrawal of his proposition for some sort of an Eastern Pact; or perhaps only some sort of radio polemic.

New Constitution

It is semi-officially stated that the new constitution will be promulgated to-day or tomorrow. It is also stated that an extraordinary session of the Sejm and Senate will be called in the first two weeks of May for the purpose of passing election laws. This session is expected to last for six weeks, after which the House will be dissolved.

New elections will probably be held in the autumn or in early autumn in September.

Rumors of Cabinet changes are prevalent, but it is thought that no step will be taken in this direction until after the session of the Sejm and Senate.

firm undertaking of Great Britain and Italy to fulfil their obligations of the Locarno Treaty reinforced by an Air Pact, which, militarily speaking, should protect all the frontiers of France and give her the possibility to concentrate all her forces on the comparatively short stretch of her Eastern frontier, and 2) the possibility of a military alliance with the Soviet Union — which psychologically has a great influence on the average Frenchman.

It is a curious fact how deeply ingrained in the French mind is the conviction of Russian power and of possible help from that country. Most Frenchmen do not realize yet that 1) the present Soviet Union is not at all the old Russia and has quite a different mentality and aim from that of the Tsarist régime, and 2) that the Soviet Union has no material possibility to help France directly in case of a war with Germany because it has no common frontier with the last mentioned country. (Of course the Government know it perfectly well, and that is why it had the idea of including Poland in the Eastern Pact. In view of Polish reluctance, Czechoslovakia is to play the role of a *place d'armes* for a movement of Soviet forces against Germany.)

As to the French protest to the League of Nations against the German violation of the Versailles Treaty, everyone knew beforehand that it was only of theoretical value, and in that respect there is no disillusion.

The results of the Stresa Conference may be characterized as follows: all doors for new conferences remain wide open, meetings and diplomatic visits are to be continued, and each country is free to endeavour to increase its safety in cooperation with others provided no final solution be accepted which might make an easy adaptation to changed conditions impossible. The course is to be kept until some new fact or facts happen which may either give the clue for taking a proper definite direction or... perhaps make all meetings and conferences futile.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A team from the All-England Club will begin their match against Legja on Saturday at the Legja courts. Seven matches will be played in all, six singles and one double. The matches will begin at 3 p. m. on Saturday, 3:30 p. m. on Sunday, and on Monday at 3 p. m., two matches being played on Saturday, and Sunday and three on Monday. The All-England Team is composed of: Avory, Peters, Freshwater and Tinkler. Hobda, Tloczyński and Tarłowski will play for the Legja.

On the occasion of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce, a banquet with Dr. Gruber as guest of honor, was given at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York last week.

Tramcar fares will be reduced from 25 groszy to 20 groszy beginning May 1st.

A strike of unemployed on relief rolls was recorded in Grudziądz last week. The City Council had voted to change the hours of labour from 6 to 8 weekly to 4 to 6 days monthly, for reasons of efficiency. The unemployed stayed on strike 24 hours, but returned to work under the new system, as they were informed that "no work, no pay."

The Ministry of Treasury has announced that the lowered tariffs applicable to motorcycles and automobiles imported from Great Britain are also in force for imports from those countries having trade treaties with Poland.

The Statistical Department of the Labour Inspector's office has calculated that 3.40 zlotys daily are required to support a family of four.

The Prince of Monaco is at Nieśwież, having been invited there by Prince Albrecht Radziwiłł for the hunting.

June 16 will see a special Polish programme broadcast over a network in the United States. The cost, 35,000 zlotys, is to be covered by the American company.

Colonel Józef Beck, Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Warsaw on Saturday for Geneva to attend the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations which began on Monday.

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The Postal authorities of the District of Warsaw have announced that, beginning with May 1 the letter carriers in outlying sections will be instructed to perform the functions of selling stamps, receiving registered letters and packages weighing less than one kilogramme, receiving telegrams, subscriptions to magazines and newspapers, taxes and deposits for the Postal Savings Bank.

The income on the National budget in March was 184,000,000 zlotys, and expenditures amounted to 203,000,000 zlotys. The resulting deficit, 19,000,000 zlotys, is greater than the February deficit by four million zlotys.

The Polish-Canadian Treaty, which was negotiated towards the end of last year, will soon be signed. There is a balance of 15,500,000 zlotys in favour of Poland in the Polish-Canadian commercial relations. The reason for this favourable balance is the large transports of grain. There is a tendency towards increase of Polish exports to Canada.

The number of unemployed in Poland fell during the second week in April by 6,638. The total number of registered unemployed is 475,877.

By May 1 the present aeroplane line connecting Warsaw and Danzig will be extended to Gdynia.

The first shipment of caviar from Japan is on its way to Gdynia. This shipment is a five carload lot.

The Postoffice calls attention to the regulations that during Easter holidays postage on Easter cards in Poland is 5 groszy. The writing on the card may be only five words, not counting the date and signature.

There is a movement on foot to cancel the rules against smoking in the cinemas and small theatres. The permission to smoke, however, would be granted only to places with sufficient ventilation and safety conditions.

The Ministry of Treasury has instructed customs officials at frontier stations that cigarette lighters are not free from customs and monopoly duty. This applies even to one lighter for personal use.

Nine thousand cartridges exploded in a shop in Łódź, wounding six people seriously. The explosion was so severe that the interior of the shop was completely ruined and glass broken in windows in the neighbourhood. The reason the cartridges exploded has not been established.

Tomorrow all omnibuses and streetcars will cease running about 7 p. m. and will resume operations on Sunday at 1 p. m. instead of at 3 p. m., as formerly. On Monday communication will be normal.

General Józef Haller, leader of the Polish Legions in their battle for Polish independence after the War, had a heart attack early this week. Specialists from Warsaw, Poznań and Kraków were called, and their statement is that his condition is much improved. General Haller is at present on his estate near Toruń.

A number of countries have granted reduced fares for those wishing to visit the Poznań Fair. These reductions are as high as 33 per cent., and have been granted by all countries touching Polish boundaries, except the U.S. S. R.

These reductions may be obtained upon the purchase of an identity card at any Polish Consulate, and this card also carries the right to a free visa and numerous reductions at the Fair itself.

On April 11 the *Dar Pomorz*, trawler of the Polish Navy, quitted Japanese waters in its round the world cruise.

The export of Polish timber through Gdynia last week amounted to 3,822 cubic metres. The larger part of the shipment was consigned to English ports.

Jubilee Jewels

Priceless jewels, steeped in history, are being brought from India as a Jubilee tribute to the Queen-Empress by Maharanes and Begums who are to take part in London in the Empire celebrations.

The Maharanee of Mayurbhanj will present a tiara, bearing rubies as large as pigeons' eggs. The Begum of Rampur will offer the historic diamond necklace worn by the "Queen Elizabeth of India" — the Rezia Begum. The Maharanee of Benares is to present a Benares sari of exquisite beauty; and the Maharanee of Myseningsh is bringing bracelets, once worn by the famous Begum of Myrshidabad.

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AIR ROUTE COLONISTS

By Junius B. Wood

The writer of this dispatch, widely known traveler, writer and foreign correspondent is with the colonizing expedition which will establish on lonely Pacific islands the pioneer airline linking America and Asia. The *North Haven* is the steamship carrying the colonizers to their stations. Throughout the expeditions frequent dispatches from Mr. Wood will appear here.

Aboard the Steamship *North Haven* March 29. — Angry seas which buffet the staunch square-rigger bringing the Pilgrim Fathers westward across the Atlantic to colonize America could not have been different from those tossing the *North Haven*, argosy ship of the Pan-American Airways, as it pounds westward across the Pacific to colonize the islands dotting the air route between the United States and Asia.

Though oceans are unchanged, little else is the same in colonization today. Those aboard the *North Haven* can more easily picture what will go into a colonizing expedition when it is done by airplane, as will be done a few years hence, than Magellan, who discovered some of these lonely islands more than 400 years ago, could have dreamed today. Though wave-drenched sailors clung to ropes on the creaking decks to lash down the cargo, future colonists and the corps of engineers and technicians — those who had not succumbed to seasickness — listened inside the ship to the familiar crooning of a broadcasting station in Los Angeles, established by crashing chinaware and skidding baggage.

Classes

Classes aboard ship have been started. The fundamentals have already been learned by those of the modern colonists who must be expert in navigation and be able to read locations on the unmap-ped waves from the sun and stars. They must be able to chart the seas, and if by mischance an airplane should be forced down between the islands bases, they must know where to speed to its rescue. Aboard the *North Haven* is a twin-engine, radio-equipped, sea-cruising motor launch for each island, with a normal cruising radius of more than one thousand miles. This is for emergencies which are not expected, but every day navigation will serve its part in other ways in the life of those colonists.

The old colonist settled on his new soil isolated from the world prepared to fight for existence and survive starvation and sickness until the next ship appeared over the horizon, in a year, or possibly never. He and the clouds for rain, climbed a tree if waves rolled too high on his coral atoll and worried about nothing beyond the skyline.

Among the new colonist is a weatherman with scientific instruments. He is experimenting on the bridge to the great entertainment of the salty skipper, and he will report the day by radio. He will know as surely whether the sun is shining in Canton, China, or San Francisco, as he does whether the sun is shining outside his own door. Before a clipper plane leaves any field the pilot will know the weather over the entire course and all its changes, not only whenever he stops, but while he is speeding through the air.

The new colonist must not only know how to run a power plant of Diesel oil-burning engines, but how to repair it if anything goes wrong. He will have an electric storage for power and light. He must also keep running a cold storage plant with a six-month supply of frozen food, an ice-making machine, and a distillery for drinking water. Finally, and most essential to airplanes, will be a radio station over which the colonist must be constantly sending and receiving messages.

Though food will come from the cold storage plant, some is expected from plants which live, just as for the colonist of a past generation. Seeds and rocks from the semi-tropical West Indies are among the cargo to provide for these. As the American colonist may not have time or inclination to hoe a garden in the tropical evenings under the palm trees, this will be the particular pigeon of the Chinese help the *North Haven* will pick up in Honolulu. Even amongst the Chinese in each island colony, one must be enough of a mechanical technician to run a new style cooking stove whose fire will burn for one year on a single ton of coal.

Colonizing

Colonizing now, with clipper planes arriving any day and pausing for a few moments or overnight, becomes more a test of science than a conquest of the land. Each piece of equipment has enough spare parts for a year. Each colony will have a tractor, and, as the smallest island kingdom is only 266 acres, it will not be used for joy-riding. Like the old colonist, the new must mend his clothes, but instead of needle and thread he will have a sewing machine which stitches anything from silk to leather.

Aside from Hawaii, Guam and Manila, which already have the comforts and necessities of civilization, the island colonist should be independent after the supply ship leaves on its return voyage. Their homes will have been built in record time, the machinery installed and working, and after their connection with the outside world will be only by radio or the fleeting airplanes until the next supply ship arrives half a year later.

Those who will colonize each island have the vague titles of manager, radio operator, assistant radio operator, weatherman, mechanic and assistant mechanic. All the varied jobs will be divided among the six according to their experience. Wake Island will have a physician, in addition. His work is clear, but he may also put in the screens and supervise the landscape gardening.

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In the picture *Unfinished Symphony*, Hans Jaray has created an unusual character role. As leading lady will appear the charming Marta Eggerth.

This film is directed by the excellent director, Willy Forst, and under the patronage of the Austrian Minister M. von H. F. Finger, will be shown at the Casino, April 24.

NEW BOOKS

The Spring publishing season has brought forth the usual flood of books in the United States — works on economics are very numerous as one would expect — poetry is not very well represented — drama is very feeble — autobiography and biography are both excellent — but there remains the torrent of fiction which is both strong and voluminous.

While Thomas Wolfe's new work, *"Of Time and the River"* (Charles Scribner's Sons \$3.00) is listed under the latter classification it is really a mixture of all the others except economics. It is frankly autobiographical; it contains much lyrical writing that any poet will recognize as belonging to his own medium; it dramatizes both "Time" and the "River" (the Mississippi, the Hudson, the Seine, any river that is occupying the writer's attention at the moment) and it is roughly a novel because it follows the fortunes of Eugene Gant from his home in North Carolina to Harvard College, to England, to France and back home again to America. Thomas Wolfe has the most tremendous flow of words. His sensitive artist's soul receives an impression that he claims that no words can reproduce. He immediately gushes forth thousands of words, well chosen, prodigal of meaning, and paints in words an everlasting picture of his impression. His book is 912 pages long. It was only by the heroic efforts of his publisher in cutting out thousands of words that the work was compressed into even this large volume. *"Of Time and the River"* is a high point of American genius in prose.

"Personal History" by Vincent Sheean has for subtitle "Youth and the Revolution. The Story of One Person's Relationship to Living History." (Doubleday Doran \$3.00) This honest and unique book is packed full of colorful experiences, mental, spiritual and physical. The author is both brave and intelligent; his interest is not in immediate events but in their significance to the human race. As a reporter he had the most stirring experiences. After leaving his post with the League of Nations he penetrated the Rf, lived for a time in Persia, turned up in China for the Revolution of 1927 and under this failed he visited Moscow in company with the widow of Sun Yat Sen. He was in Jerusalem during the massacres of the Arabs and Zionists and of this time he remarks "The Holy Land seems as near an approximation of Hell on earth as I had seen."

"Blue Eagle from Egg to Earth" by Hugh S. Johnson (Doubleday Doran \$3.00) explains the attempt to put industry in the United States on an alphabetic basis. As Chief of the N. R. A., Gen. Johnson hatched the azure bird of which he writes and did his best later to protect it from snipers. His story of the working of the N. R. A. is frank, anecdotal and personal. He calls names and draws sensational pictures. While the Blue Eagle may not be of interest elsewhere, it is fast becoming the most read about bird in the United States.

"Robert E. Lee" by Douglas Freeman is published by Chas. Scribner's Sons in four volumes at \$15.00 per set. It is fortunate for a country to have produced a man of the stature of Robert E. Lee. No American hero has been more lauded and loved, but it remained for Douglas Freeman of Richmond Virginia to produce the definitive life of this national hero.

(Continued on page 4 col. 1.)

Art, Music & Literature

The Solski Jubilee

The most famous and popular of Polish actors, Ludwik Solski, has just celebrated his jubilee of sixty years of work on the stage. This is an exceptional celebration, if one considers that, in spite of his many years of unusually intensive work, Solski is in full command of his strength and energy, in the full blossom of his uncommon talent.

On April 13, under the patronage of Marshal Switalski, Marshal Razkiewicz and Minister Jędrzejewicz, in the *Tęcza* Polski, the Jubilee was celebrated. The great admiration in which Solski is held in Poland was shown by the presence at the Jubilee of delegations from theatres from all over Poland, and by the presence of many people from the political and cultural circles of the capital. Speakers, in rendering their homage to the actor, emphasized the exceptional service he has given Polish theatrical art, not only as a great actor, but also as an untiring director and stage manager, who was among the first to bring the Polish theatre to the height of real art. As a recognition of this service, the Minister of Religion and Education Jędrzejewicz decorated Solski with the cross of Commander of the Order of Polonia Restituta. Those present, and every seat in the theatre



LUDWIK SOLSKI

was filled, gave expression to their great affection and adoration for the eternally-young hero of the Jubilee with long and loud applause.

The great artist, untiring in his efforts to build the national theatre, has the good wishes of all cultured Poland that he may carry on his work for another sixty years with unchanged fervor and with the same great results for the betterment of Polish art and theatre.

The play chosen for the Jubilee was the masterpiece of Roswowski, the powerful drama *Judas of Karoth*. The famous writer presents Judas in an unusually interesting way. He is not the familiar conception of the crafty betrayer of Christ. His betrayal is the tragedy of a weak fellow who, at the suggestion and under the pressure and power of the Jewish rabbis, after a long inner struggle, betrays Jesus. Judas, seen in this light, was needed to fulfil the prediction of the prophets for the redemption of the world through the Son of God.

Not only is the figure of Judas interesting but the whole piece is of outstanding worth. Roswowski works out this problem with great dramatic strength, giving to contemporary literature for the stage a production holding the attention.

The *Tęcza* Polski gave the play an excellent setting, the directing and scenery being in the hands of such masters as Solski and Leon Schiller.

— ARNO.

Eternal Youth!

In connection with the sixty-year Jubilee of the eighty-year old Ludwik Solski recently celebrated in Warsaw, the *Illustrated Kurier Codzienny* (Kraków) gives the following interesting description of how Mr. Solski spent his Jubilee Eve:

The night before Mr. Solski directed personally the last rehearsal of the play which lasted until 4 a. m. Then he went home and took a little nap. In the morning he went to the funeral of Professor Gruzinski, walking all the way to Powazki. At 1 p. m. he was seen in a café engaging in warm discussions with some friends. In the evening he played the enormously long rôle of Judas, which calls for his appearance on the stage practically the whole time, from 8 to 12 p. m. After that, he changed his costume for evening dress, and standing straight as a candle, he listened to sixteen speeches (that's real martyrdom!) and in order to end this solemn day adequately, he went with a party of friends to a "wet" party, and stayed until morning. Long live youth!

Bruno Walter in Warsaw

The famous German conductor Bruno Walter directed a Beethoven concert on Saturday April 13 before a crowded audience at the Philharmonic. The opening item was the Lenora overture No. 3 and the conductor at once took his public by storm. The orchestra became a willing instrument in his hands on which he played with all the rich scale of expression at his command. There was dramatic force, pathos and tenderness. The whole story of Lenora's love and fidelity and her heroic spirit was revealed as Beethoven meant it to be.

Walter has enormous dynamic force, his crescendo beginning with the faintest pianissimo and swelling to the culminating fortissimos are thrilling. All these qualities showed increasingly even in the interpretation of the *Eroica* — a real heroic performance. The conductor gave one the impression of a commander leading his army to victory. The funeral march was given with noble simplicity and deep feeling.

There is no unnecessary gesture or pose about Bruno Walter. His movements are firm and convincing and our Philharmonic Orchestra, which has a well-deserved reputation among foreign conductors, surpassed itself. The soloist of the evening, a still very young violinist, Henry Szeryng, though undoubtedly possessing talent, has as yet, hardly arrived at the stage of development requisite for an adequate performance of the Beethoven violin concerto. — K. M.

Copenhagen

M. Kaj Munk's modernised version of *Hamlet* at the Betty Nansen Theatre has created a deal of theatrical controversy. The author, himself a young and philosophical Dane, is a clergyman of a small village in Jutland. He has remodelled Shakespeare's famous play very freely on the lines of present politics. Hamlet's father being a former Minister on whom the villainous Claudius has launched Press attacks. Fortinbras, a Fascist, arrives in an airplane to save Denmark from the failure of democracy.

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HALKA

Saturday's "Halka" at the Opera took on something of the character of a gala performance in honor of two foreign guests distinguished in operatic production. In the audience were Mr. Strohm, director of the Hamburg Opera, and Mr. Reinking, stage designer, come to Warsaw especially to study a Polish production of this most colourful of Polish operas. Messrs. Strohm and Reinking are very busy preparing for the great music festival in Hamburg set for the beginning of June at which practically every European country will be represented. Their particular interest in "Halka" is understandable since this is to be the only non-German opera performed.

NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 3 col. 3.)

"Come and Get It" by Edna Ferber (Doubleday Doran \$2.50). In this lusty tale of Wisconsin during the days when huge fortunes were being piled up by exploiting the lumber industry, Edna Ferber has added another section to the picture of the United States that her novels present. Her publishers advertise that Miss Ferber is "Boxing the Compass for America" as follows: North "Come and Get It!" East "American Beauty" South "Show Boat" West "Cimarron" Middle West "So Big" It is strange that one writer can get so thoroughly into the spirit of the different sections of so large a country, but Miss Ferber has actually succeeded in this gigantic task. Her latest work is as true to the soil of the Northern lumber states as her "Show Boat" was to the South; but although her story is told with force and vigor she lacks artistry and subtlety. Often she repeats herself on succeeding pages and one gets the impression of hasty composition and poor proof reading.

In "Heaven's My Destination" Thornton Wilder has departed from the austere beauty of his "Woman of Andros" and has written a modern and very poor novel. There is no one in "Heaven's My Destination" that any civilized reader would care to know, and his paltry hero, a text book salesman, is as obnoxious as any of Faulkner's or Caldwell's evil smelling characters. The actual writing is good; Mr. Wilder could not write badly, but he has produced an uninteresting and useless story. — E.W.S.

Belgrade

Motor traffic is fast disappearing from the roads of Yugoslavia. No cars are manufactured in this country and heavy luxury and other taxes, coupled with the high price of petrol, has brought imports of cars and motorcycles almost to a halt. Licenses are not being renewed and now, as against 41 cars for each thousand of the population in France, for example, there are only 0.8 per thousand in Yugoslavia.

GARY COOPER with FRANCHOT TONE in "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" (Bengal) at the Apollo Theatre



ANNUAL MEETING POLISH AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual General Meeting of Members of Polish-American Chamber of Commerce was recently held in the Chamber's headquarters under the chairmanship of Leopold Kotkowski. The following resolution was passed:

"The members of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce, convened at the General Meeting held on March 27, 1935, deem it of foremost importance at the moment that new trade Agreement negotiated between Poland and the United States on the basis of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act of June 12, 1934. The members of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce are confident that by incorporating the principle of mutual concessions, such a trade Agreement will materially contribute towards removing the difficulties that now hamper the development of Polish-American trade."

According to the report of the Council, the Chamber in spite of difficulties brought about by the depression, not only maintained its previous lines of service, but in some cases extended them to meet with the new requirements on the part of businessmen of both countries. There was a notable improvement in Polish-American trade. In comparison with 1933 exports from Poland increased by 43 per cent., whereas imports from the United States showed a gain of 10 per cent. Agricultural products attained the largest gain in Polish exports due in part to the drought which prevailed in the American farm belt last year.

Elections were subsequently held which gave the following results: Leopold Kotkowski, President, Stanislaw Arcet, George S. Brooks, Aleksander Leszczynski and Konstanty Hejnowski, Vice-Presidents. These, with the following, compose the new Executive Committee: Andrzej Osieciński, Czapski, Jan Reu, Ludwik Stoleman and Leopold Welisz. The retiring members of the Council were replaced by Stanislaw Mayer, Adam Nagórski, Maurice Pate, Andrzej Torward and Emil Spät. The following were elected members of the Auditing Committee: Klemens Czempiański, Ryszard Kaszuba, Aleksander Pawłowski, Stefan Zagórski and Stanislaw Zieliński.

The Annual Meeting of the Polish-American Society was held recently with Leopold Kotkowski in the chair. The report of the Board for the year 1934 indicates that the Society is steadily continuing its activities in the field of development of cultural and amicable relations between Poland and the United States. The Society has organized celebrations on Independence Day; commemorations of the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln; has formed a committee to perpetuate the memory of Charles Phillips, the well-known friend of Poland; has prepared plans and models for the Polish Room in the annex of the University of Pittsburgh; it arranges for reception of American tourist groups, and circulates printed matter and information regarding both countries.

BIG BANKING MERGER

The merger of the Anglo-Polish Bank, Ltd. with the Bank of Commerce in Warsaw, both of Warsaw, has now entered its final stage. An extraordinary meeting of the Anglo-Polish Bank Ltd. will be held on April 30 to formally approve the plans.

The new institution will be by far the largest and most important joint-stock private bank in Poland. The Bank of Commerce in Warsaw, one of the oldest and largest banks here, with a number of branches throughout the country, had, as of January 31, 1935, a Capital of 30,000,000 zlotys; Reserves 6,950,000 zlotys, Deposits and Current Accounts, 96,957,000 zlotys. A number of foreign banking institutions have been prominently identified with the Bank, among them B.C.L. Milan; Harriman & Co., New York; Niederösterreichische Anstalt Ges., Vienna; Austro-Ungarische Commercialbank, and a few others. The Anglo-Polish Bank Ltd. organized in 1923 under the auspices of the British Overseas Bank Ltd., London, as a successor to the private banking house of A. Peretz & Co., had as of December 31, 1934, Capital 2,500,000 zlotys, Reserve Funds 550,000 zlotys, and Deposits 6,120,000 zlotys. In consequence of the merger, the Bank of Commerce in Warsaw will write down its Capital to 15,000,000 zlotys, increasing it simultaneously by a new issue of shares in the amount of 10,000,000 zlotys, which gives a new total of 25,000,000 zlotys, of which 2,500,000 zloty will be allotted to the old shareholders of the Anglo-Polish Bank in exchange for their holdings.

The protracted negotiations for the merger which have been going on for the last few years have been caused, among other things, by a divergence of foreign interests backing the banks in question. It is but recently that B.C.L. Milan, one of the Bank of Commerce, consented to relinquish its interest in said bank to a Polish financial group thus eliminating one of the largest obstacles in the way of a successful amalgamation.

Unlike other countries, the concentration movement in Polish banking has been proceeding at a very slow rate. There are still in Poland 43 joint-stock banks and eight sizable private banking houses, most of them operating with a relatively small capital and total resources.

It is obvious that such a great number of small banking institutions is entirely out of line with the requirements of the changing economic conditions of the country.

Everywhere abroad, be it in France, England, Germany, the United States or Canada, there has been a trend towards the larger bank. It is most desirable therefore, that the number of Polish private banks be likewise reduced to enhance their strength and prestige not only at home, but, what is equally important, in the international banking world as well. — A. B.

A Fresh Eye. It takes a fresh eye, it seems, to discover things until now unsuspected, and residents of Warsaw may now laugh or feel uneasy at their bravery may dictate. For Mr. Patrick Murphy of the Daily Express has discovered a Warsaw "oozing with bandits," and when the police "prowl in all but the main streets in threes and fours" they are armed with rifles. Those to whom life has become mundane and dull may seek excitement by visiting "restaurants in which arguments, aided by a little Polish temperament, frequently end in shootings."

This newly discovered situation is obviously one of those things that someone should do something about, but, until someone does something, all peace-loving residents of Warsaw are advised to stay indoors after sunset!

PRESS REVIEW

The Czas summarizes the present international situation as an armament race under the banner of ensuring peace, a dangerous paradox that may provoke an economic and social catastrophe. European diplomacy sees the danger, and is taking herculean steps to avert an eventual cataclysm.

After London, Paris, — after the reconnoitering tour of Sir John Simon and Mr. Eden, came the conference in Stresa, necessary to soothe the pride of Italy as well as to weld the positions of France and England against Germany's violation of her obligations stipulated in the Versailles Treaty. Above all, it was desired that England define her stand, since that of France has been for some time quite clear.

The Czas observes that England came to Stresa determined to stand by her declarations at the London Conference of Feb. 3, not, however, intending to assume any further obligations. Within these limits the English attitude towards the Continent is a desire to support the postulates of France and yet at the same time to entangle herself as little as possible in continental complications; for the cause of peace she also strove to leave the door open for Germany's return to the League.

Commenting on the Stresa resolutions, the Czas is not over-enthusiastic.

Only the paragraph regarding Austria is clear and precise. The rest is misty, planned in half-tones and half-shades. It is, however, possible to desire in them a definite assertion of the solidarity of the three powers in the maintenance of peace, but who ever doubted it?

France according to the Czas has won a diplomatic victory in carrying the point of having the League pass judgment on Germany's recent action although Germany is no longer a member the problem is now, according to the English point of view, not to waste too much time and energy in reprimanding Germany, as in arranging a feasible plan for her return to the League.

"So that," concludes the Czas, "in an aviator's metaphor, the controls have been centered and the engine has been balanced, but the flight is headed, for the time being, into the unknown."

The Czas gives the Polish point of view on the Stresa resolutions as follows:

Poland sees no obstacles at all standing in the way of falling in unreservedly with the resolutions reached at Stresa. They are earnest efforts towards ensuring peace, which aim directly in line with Poland's foreign policy. Poland's stand on the various problems looming on the international horizon is well known to the Western European powers, and has found, it appears, its proper understanding. The exceptional geographical position of our country does not permit our acceptance of standard formulas recognized as practicable and beneficial in the West. Besides, Poland will continue her loyal participation in the system of alliances she has formed, and will fulfil her resultant obligations without reserve. More cannot be asked of her; in particular, it would be asking too much to expect her to change her positive guarantees of security obtained by way of bilateral agreements for attractive but not very practicable multilateral pacts.

The Gazeta Polska, a semi-official organ, reflects on Lithuania's continued antipathy to Poland. In spite of this country's present difficulties with Germany, the problem of her quarrels with Poland is still a rankling one in

official circles. They had hoped, according to the Gazeta Polska, that Mr. Eden's visit to Warsaw would mark the beginning of the end in the amicable relations between Poland and Germany, which would in turn strengthen Lithuania's stand regarding Memel.

Going back further into the past, the Gazeta Polska defines the Lithuanian attitude toward Poland to have been, and still be, one of waiting for Poland to trip herself up.

During the long years of her cordial relations with Germany, Lithuania was waiting for a conflict between Poland and the Russo-German coalition, naively trusting that the direct consequence of such a conflict would be the satisfaction of her own territorial pretensions against Poland. But the course between Poland and her two neighbours was finally settled. In January, 1934, leaving Lithuania in a dilemma... One might have expected that she would change her policy of waiting, and hold her hand to Poland as a pledge of cooperation with her. And it even seemed in June of last year that she would do so; but now it seems as if her old habit has proved the stronger."

The Gazeta Polska conjectures that Lithuania is now waiting for the finale of the great diplomatic play in the matter of the Eastern Pact, reckoning on Poland's tripping herself up somehow, whereby Lithuania would gain. What she would gain in such an event, however, is a mystery still to this day.

The Conservative pro-Government Czas very seriously discusses the recently published statistics showing that, if farm workers be excluded, the proportion of private employees in Poland to public servants is as 13 to 12:

Such a situation may give rise to grave, very grave consequences. First of all it appears as far as the cities are concerned, that we are well on the way to state socialism. The present proportion of public and private employees to that of public servants is dangerously unbalanced, and bears testimony to the glaring disproportion between public and private industry. If we might only entertain the hope that this is but a transitory stage soon to turn for the better! But no, the prospect of the future are quite the contrary.

These figures, in the opinion of the Czas, not only show a tremendous growth of public industry at the expense of private, but are at the same time a forecast that the situation for private industry will steadily grow worse; they mean nothing less than that an enormous army of employees live at the cost of the state which draws sums to pay them from taxes; the taxes in turn, so burden the private business man that he cannot develop his business. This atrophy in its turn limits the number of hands privately employed. And so the vicious circle rolls toward the undesirable increase in the number of public servants.

The Czas likewise draws certain sociological inferences:

The psychology of the private employee widely differs from that of the public servant. On the whole it may be said that the private employee wishes to get ahead and to prosper. To realize this ambition he must exert his greatest efforts, show maximum initiative, run risks, and conquer difficulties. He is therefore a man, energetic, aggressive and hard-working. The public servant, on the contrary, seldom has any ambition higher than to get a pension; he runs no risks; an average effort suffices; initiative, that is on a great scale, is completely unnecessary.

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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934			1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Apr. 3	Apr. 17
BONDS	(in percentage of par)						
Stabilization 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	68.00	66.00
Conversion 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1924	53.50	43.00	68.50	32.50	65.00	63.00	66.50
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	76.50	78.50
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	50.25	50.25
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	60.25	60.00
SHARES	(in zlotys per share)						
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	89.25	88.50
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	48.00	—
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	—	10.70
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	17.00	16.35
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	—	—

POLAR HUT AND BUILDER AND ELLSWORTH MEET

By Ira Wolfert

Lincoln Ellsworth, the explorer, has just met for the first time the man whose house he found last year on Snow Hill Island in the Antarctic.

The house is a clapped-together two-story shelter, erected thirty-two years ago by the members of the Nordenskjold Expedition. Dr. Carl Skottsberg, now Professor of Botany at Yale University, helped build that house. For three decades it lay deserted on the muddy and desolate island, the appalling cold its solitary occupant, until Mr. Ellsworth and his party stumbled on it.

Dr. Skottsberg read of the find and asked for an appointment with Mr. Ellsworth. The two men met at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and spent all afternoon eagerly comparing notes.

One disappointment resulted from the meeting. In 1903, the Nordenskjold Expedition left behind in the house the first four volumes of a Swedish comic magazine. As first editions they are rare and valuable and Dr. Skottsberg pointed out on a plan of the house the exact place where they had been left. But Mr. Ellsworth said it would take dynamite to retrieve them. The interior of the house is now a solid mass of blue-steel ice, so hard that picks bounce off it.

"Ah yes," recalled Dr. Skottsberg, "it was that leak in the roof. We always meant to fix it." "It's a case of better never than late," replied Mr. Ellsworth. "The ice is now so thick I could barely squeeze by between it and the wall."

But Mr. Ellsworth brought back other relics of the Swedish Expedition, including an elaborate penwiper which Dr. Skottsberg identified as having been made for Nordenskjold by his mother. The pen-wiper was presented to Dr. Skottsberg. A sledge, a pair of skis, shoes with wooden soles and an antique phonograph with a collection of popular records of the time will go to the Museum. After Dr. Skottsberg had asked and his thousand and one questions, Mr. Ellsworth demanded to know the story of the rescue of the Nordenskjold Expedition. He said he had heard numerous versions of it from Antarctic whalers and "each version had the colours of the rainbow."

Briefly, Dr. Skottsberg recounted the romantic story.

Nordenskjold was wintering on Snow Hill Island with six men. Dr. Skottsberg was on the ship *Antarctic* plowing through the Weddell Sea to take them off. At Hope Bay, near the head of Erebus and Terror Gulf, Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson thought he could reach Snow Hill Island more quickly overland and was put off with two men and sledges. The *Antarctic* continued on until she was caught in pack ice. Her sides were crushed in and the members of the crew made their way to icy, bleak Paulet Island, the surface of which was almost invisible beneath a horde of penguins. Andersson's party, blocked by an unmappped strait, made its way back to Hope Bay, and for nine months, the three men of the Nordenskjold Expedition remained without

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POLISH COOKERY

Chocolate Mazurka
(Easter Cake)

- 1/2 lb. butter
- 6 eggs
- 1/2 lb. powdered chocolate
- 1 cup flour

Cream the butter, and yolks of eggs one by one with the sugar by spoonfuls and the powdered chocolate. Cream until the mass seems to increase. Add stiffly beaten whites of eggs and sifted flour. Spread the mixture to thickness of one-half inch on wafer and bake in a slow oven.

Almond Mazurka

- 14 oz. butter
- 14 oz. almonds (a few bitter almonds)
- 14 oz. powdered sugar
- 6 yolks of egg
- 3 whites stiffly beaten
- Flour

Soften the butter with a little sour cream, add the almonds ground fine, the sugar, the yolks and whites. Add enough flour to make a soft dough. Stir this mixture in a bowl in a cool place. Roll out on buttered paper, and bake in a moderate oven. When cool decorate with preserved fruit or frosting.

knowledge of the fate of each other.

When the ice became passable again Andersson started across the ninety miles to Snow Hill Island. Midway, he found Dr. Nordenskjold, who was startled at seeing three grimy figures swoop down on him suddenly from the unknown. Comparing notes, the two leaders guessed the fate of the Antarctic and concluded that the crew had been destroyed by her.

They were preparing to sail away on the South American relief ship *Uruguay* when Captain Carl Anton Larsen, an emissary from the group on Paulet Island, forced his way through the pack and in a small boat and arrived at Snow Hill Island with news of the plight of his fellows. "If Larsen had come an hour later," exclaimed Ellsworth, "you fellows on Paulet Island would have been lost!"

"Only for another month," smiled Dr. Skottsberg, "when the Swedish relief ship was due. But I'll agree, it was an extraordinary chain of coincidences."

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Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Carpenter desire to express their thanks to all their Warsaw friends who so generously participated in their farewell gift.

DIPLOMATIQUE

The Austrian Minister and Madame Hofferger held a reception in honour of M. Bruno Valter on Saturday after the concert

The Greek Minister is returning to Athens, leaving Warsaw on Saturday.

The Latvian Minister, Dr. M. Valters left Warsaw last week for a short holiday.

The Yugo-Slavian Minister and Madame Lazarevitch entertained at dinner the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Ferit, the Finnish Minister, the Hungarian Minister and Madame Matuska, the Spanish Minister, the Czechoslovakian Counsellor and Baroness Kulmer, Count and Countess Poninski, Madame Ostrowska, Baron de Boissezon, M. and Mme. Nabes, M. and Mme. Reynyey.

The Czechoslovakian Minister, Dr. Vaclav Girs, left Warsaw last week for a short visit to Prague.

The French Naval Attaché and Madame Arzur gave a dinner on Tuesday for the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche.

The Argentine Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Caballero entertained at luncheon on Saturday in honour of the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche.

The First Secretary to the French Embassy and Madame Arvenegas gave a dinner for the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche.

The Counsellor to the French Embassy, M. Pierre Bressy, gave a dinner for the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche on Monday.

The Club des Chasseurs gave a farewell dinner in honour of the Hungarian Minister, who is being transferred to Sofia.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. D. F. Holdway returned to Warsaw from London on Friday.

Rev. H. C. Carpenter left for England on Wednesday. Mrs. Carpenter expects to leave about April 29.

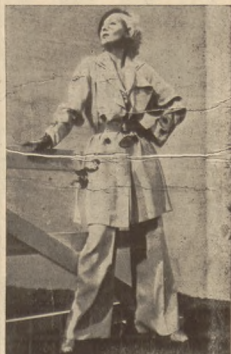
Mr. Peter Jervis, who has spent the past three months on a visit to Mr. C. B. Jerram in Warsaw, left on Wednesday for England.

Mr. M. McLaren left on Wednesday for England.

Mr. R. E. Kimens and Madame L. de Ciechanowicka entertained at dinner on Monday in honour of Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Carpenter. Mr. J. Bryce Clark gave a farewell dinner on Wednesday in honour of Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Carpenter. Mr. Egerton Sykes gave a farewell luncheon on Wednesday in honour of Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Carpenter.

FASHION NOTES

(Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland and by the N.A.N.A. elsewhere.)



Here's Carole Lombard's idea of a chic and practical airplane costume for the air-minded young woman. The trousers, tailored like slacks, the blouse and the knee-length sweater jacket are of beige silk gabardine. The belt, gloves and sandals are of pigskin.

There is a dressier tendency in sports millinery and the new Homburg and stitched felts are more complex affairs than the old pull-ons. There is even a sporting halo, also in stitched felt, worn like a Dutch bonnet. The forage cap and the tilted banded jockey shape vie with toradors and tricornees. There is a cap in spotted taffeta to match scarf and waistcoat and another such set in checks gives the correct sporting air. For racing women who like shade there is the torador in stitched straw and ribbon. The speckled fabric straw that looks like wool also takes up a colour scheme with a petersham band let into the crown.

The best English-woven straws have that smooth, satiny appearance essential for the swell head-line which is a feature of the new hats. Crowns are still shallow, but there is a slight deepening at the back, which gives an added smartness of line. Brims, when there are any, are clear-cut and becoming. They may turn up or down. What trimming there is flat and compact, whether it be ribbon, pony or a garland of silken flowers.

The bonnet vogue is now chiefly confined to bridesmaids. At many coming weddings, they are to wear little bonnets of stiffened lace.

One of the newest summer hats is like a basket of strawberries on the head. It is actually made of the same straw as a fruit punnet and is the same shape. Sometimes a ribbon or a mass of small bright flowers take the place of the piled-up fruit.

The smartest fine weather ensembles combine two, or even three colours; blue, pink and yellow, in dull tones are the favourites. A black coat worn over and revealing in the front a generous amount of a dusty pink or cloudy blue dress is completely "right".

The bow is so popular that it trims dresses, coats, shawls, hats, gloves and belts. "Halters" of mixed fur and "bibs" of silk, lace, fur or glass are much favoured, too.

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CROSS WORD PUZZLE

Grid for crossword puzzle with numbers 1-71.

HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- 1-Nimble, 5-Fashion, 10-Heretic, 14-Shrub yielding a drug, 15-External, 16-Solitude, 17-Liquefying, 18-Unaffected, 19-Companion, 21-Emmet, 22-Book for granted, 23-A semi-precious stone, 26-Maturity, 29-Fames, 32-Family name, 33-Mischievous child, 35-Drive slantingly, 37-Fix firmly, 38-Highway (abbr.), 39-Self, 40-Knock, 41-Parent, 42-Ever, 44-Indian greeting, 46-Something perfect, 47-A tree, 48-A delightful experience, 49-Collection of facts, 51-Ingredient, as if eaten away, 52-Family name, with streaks, 55-Night bird, 57-Electrified particle, 60-Form of speech, 62-Periods of time, 65-Farmerly, 66-Greek letter, 68-Musical instrument, 70-Move softly, 71-Strongly inclined

- 1-Coarse hominy, 2-Petition, 3-Long heavy waves, 4-Nevertheless, 5-Ditties, 6-Kimbrake, 7-Proposition, 8-Indie, 9-Blot out, 10-French coin, 11-Slows off, 12-Perals, 13-Stone implement, 20-Heal, 22-Archae, 23-Undermine, 24-Encountered, 25-Imagined, 29-Harass, 27-Penetrates, 30-Military caps, 31-Stand out prominently, 34-Animal's call, 36-A State (abbr.), 43-Put back, 45-Conflict, 46-Opening, 47-Leaves, collectively, 50-Bite, 53-Dees about, 54-Peer, 55-Small, 56-Beverage, 58-Angury, 59-Cozy place, 61-West ahead, 62-Make lace, 63-Mineral spring, 64-Seize, 67-A church denomination (abbr.)

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

PENALTY DOUBLES

The penalty double of a low adverse contract offers more profit possibilities than any other bidding situation.

Today's hand from the recent Grand National Championship of the United States Bridge Association shows the use of the penalty double at a low contract by Richard L. Frey, leading player of the East, and an ardent advocate of "co-operative" doubling.

East Dealer Neither side vulnerable ♠ 7 4 3 2 ♥ 5 3 2 ♦ 8 7 6 5 ♣ A 7 3

The bidding: East 1♠, South 1♥, West 1♠, North 1♠, East 2♠, South 2♥, West 2♠, North 2♠, East 3♠, South 3♥, West 3♠, North 3♠, East 4♠, South 4♥, West 4♠, North 4♠, East 5♠, South 5♥, West 5♠, North 5♠.

1-South is carried away by 3 honors-tricks and a five-card suit. 2-Careful analysis convinces West that the hope of game by his side depends solely on East's having an unbalanced distribution - or (for a nutrup game) some strength in spades. 3-West must take immediate action on his fine hand. He doubles, certain that with a freak East will rescue and that if East holds spade strength the set will be as much more than game is worth. 4-Gazing in some surprise at 100 honors in the suit his partner has doubled. 5-No place to go.

The Play

South won the club opening with the Queen, cashed the Ace; and then led the heart 5. West took this with the Ace, noted the fall of East's Jack but, decided to lead his last club which South trumped. Another heart was led and East trumped dummy's King with his King of spades, returning the ten to show his trump holding. This was followed by a club lead which South ruffed with the nine and West over-ruffed with the Ace. The Queen of hearts was cashed. East discarding a diamond, and a trump lead enabled East to draw declarer's remaining spades and cash his good club. South still had to lose a diamond going down three tricks and 400 plus 400 honors-350 points and a top on the board for East and West.

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HINTS ON POLISH

In Polish there are eight parts of speech, namely:

- 1) Rzeczownik - człowiek, matka, pole, zielono, 2) Przymiotnik - dobry, młoda, 3) Czasownik - spać, chodzić, 4) Zaimek - ja, ona, to, 5) Przysłówek - dobrze, źle, cicho, 6) Przyimek - na, przy, pod, 7) Spójnik - i, a, że, 8) Wykrzyknik - Och! Hej! Ach!

Proper nouns are as a rule written with capital letters, but Polish, unlike most other languages, regards names of inhabitants of a country or city as common nouns. Only when special emphasis is laid on the citizen-ship is a capital letter used: Polska, but, polak; Ameryka, amerykanin; Warszawa, warszawianin; Wiedeń, wiedeńczyk.

There are three genders: A) Masculine, used for most nouns ending in consonants; for example: brat, francuz, dom. (Exceptions: poeta, dyplomata, artystokrata, geometra, idjota, ksiądz, etc.)

B) Feminine, for all females and also for most nouns ending in a and i; for example: siostra, pani, ręka. (Exceptions: kość, dłoń, kądziel, etc.)

C) Neuter, for the young of all species and also for nouns ending in s and o; for example: dziecko, światło, pole. There are also a few nouns the sex of which cannot be determined from the form; such as: sierota, niemowa. In those instances, the gender is determined by the sex of the person.

Below is the translation of last week's English passage:

Powrót wiozny został oficjalnie ogłoszony przez Państwowy Instytut Meteorologiczny na podstawie informacji zebranych z różnych stron kraju, że sio-wiki, dzięki gęst i boiany łęku ku pół-nocy.

Below is this week's passage for translation.

The population of Warsaw is constantly increasing according to statistics released by the Statistical Division of the City of Warsaw. In December, 1931, Warsaw had 1,170,537 inhabitants, whereas the figures of January 1, 1935 show 1,220,303.

Answer to last week's puzzle

Grid for crossword puzzle answer with words: PAT, BERRA, POD, OWE, US, POL, ANNO, KARL, S, POL, ZEM, FORT, T, PAR, A, D, I, A, G, J, A, W, V, M, A, T, U, R, E, D, L, B, Y, D, A, M, L, O, T, L, O, B, R, K, A, T, O, G, A, R, H, O, L, I, E, R, E, N, N, I, A, P, A, R, I, A, N, T, O, W, E, R, G, L, A, D, O, R, E, N, E, P, T, S, O, S, A, K, E, W.

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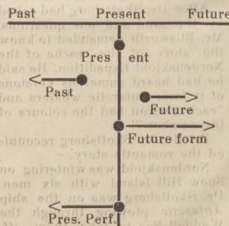
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HINTS ON ENGLISH



the present, i. e. it embraces a period of time that is not yet over. For example, with the aid of the diagram, it is easy to see the difference between: "I was in Poland for four years," and "I have been in Poland for four years."

A particularly elusive point for Poles to remember about the present perfect is that it is, as its name signifies, a present tense and not a past indefinite as in French.

Below is the English translation of last week's Polish passage.

Yesterday evening an excursion of 30 English students organized by the Academic League of International Rap-prochement arrived in Cracow.

To-morrow the visitors will leave for Zakopane for a two weeks' course of skiing at Hala Gasienicowa. Towards the end of the week a Belgian excursion party of 150 persons, many repre-sentatives of the Press and many prominent personages of Belgium will arrive in Cracow.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation.

BOMBAY, 16.4. - Bengalczyk N. C. Roy zaatakował rekord świata w długoczasu jazdy na rowerze bez przery-wania. Rekord ten był jego własnością i wynosił powyżej 54 godzin. Roy zamierzał ulepszyć wynik 64 godzin. Granicy tej uwarunków nie zdołał osiągnąć, gdyż w 150. minucie przepadł na dystansie 420 mil i 612 jardów.

Tor, na którym ustanawiał swój rekord Roy, obstawiony był gęsto publicznością. Po biegu szczęśliwie badania lekarskie wykazały, że zawodnik miał plus 102 i 25 oddechów na minutę. W ciągu 61 godzin jazdy Roy odbywał się tylko zmiennie płynąco.

As can be seen from the diagram, the present perfect also indicates an action that continues from a point in the past to

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Managing-Editor - WINSTON CRAW