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WEEKLY

FRIDAY

JUNE 7

1935

REFORM TOO HASTY

By Sir Josiah Stamp

Americans, it seems to me, are attempting to combine simultaneously reform with recovery and the result has been something of an economic jam.

of an economic jam.

The country was confronted in March, 1933, with the questions of rescue, recovery and reform. Seeking to answer all these questions, the Americans did not take sufficiently into account the correct timing of the measures. Some trouble has come from the fact that you tried to do all these things at once.

Reform, which might better

these things at once.
Reform, which might better
have waited until recovery had
occurred, has cluttered up the
programme and has made it
more difficult of accomplishment.
The first move in staging a
recovery is to re-establish profits
on a sane basis, it hardly matters
what. Once you have done this,
once the machine gets moving
and is going of its own momentum
again, then it is time to consider
reform and introduce checks and
new features.

again, then it is time to consider reform and introduce checks and new features.

The situation in the United States in 1933 may be compared to a terrific railway accident. The various steps to be taken in handling an accident must be timed carefully so people will not get into each other's way.

In a railway accident there are three things to done: first, the doctors and nurses and wrecking crews are called in to give aid to the injured and clear away the debris: second, the permanent way men are called in to restore the track to use; then there is the official inquiry to take evidence and determine the cause of the accident, and recommend changes of methods to prevent

evidence and determine the cause of the accident, and recommend changes of methods to prevent a recurrence of the disaster. I magine the scene if at the moment an accident occurred all three procedures were placed in operation at once! Could you imagine worse confusion than that with nurses, repairmen, and the members of the inquiry commission all falling over each other trying to do their work at the same time?

Or the situation in America

the same time?

Or the situation in America could be compared to that of an injured man. The proper procedure would be to repair his injury, with probably a surgical operation aecessary. Then follows a long period of convalescence, and still later a series of physical exercises to rebuild his strength, if, however, you should give him all of these simultaneously, the strength of the property of

Take, for example, the Securities
Act. This is a pure piece of
reform which, if drawn in such
a way that it makes it difficult new resources to work, at the heart of recovery it is the channel to new funds for capital and industry.
The Securities Act was tightly
and severely drawn. In attempting
to stop every hole for every



Daily Express

HELL'S KITCHEN



A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE - MASS PRODUCTION OF PACTS SUBDUES EUROPE

conceivable rascal, it may have stopped the honest man as well.

What the Americans are doing in the field of code regulation strikes me as altogether too complex to be done at once. If they would spread this experiment over a decade, by trial and error, a system that would finally work would be evolved. For the codes have introduced every kind of new uncertainty into costs, and to bring about business recovery one should enable the business man to forget his costs and to make profits. Reforms can come afterward, and steadily.

The greatest economic danger in the United States and Great Britain today, according to my observations, is psychological. This lies in the fostering of the theory that the people should look to the government for support. There is also a new form of economics justly called the "think up a number" theory.

You think what you would like men to get and then try to give it to them. More and more promises are made to the people until they become educated to the belief that all such gifts, and more, can be delivered.

more, can be delivered.

Americans are not naturally socialists. They believe in the individual motive in economics. But there is widespread belief there in the idea of "priming the pump." Our British experience has been that you must preserve a substantial differential between the wages of men on relief projects and the wages of men employed by private industry if you are to lead public relief work into the growth of private business. business

In England we have found men on the dole computing the dif-ference between their dole payments and what they would get in private work. I heard

recently of a man contrasting lifteen dollars in dole payments with eighteen for private work, and figuring: "What's the use of working for three dollars?"

working for three dollars?"

As for the unbalanced budget of the United States Government at present — that would not worry me particularly. But there are two aspects to the situation. An unbalanced budget may be mechanically correct, but it may at the same time bepsychologically wrong. America can continue its unbalanced condition longer than European nations because Americans are not so easily altarmed, but when their public psychology does change — the moment they do lose — great is the fall thereof.

It is essential to know how long

It is essential to know how long this programme is to last and what it is for. Great risks will be run if the programme is long and indefinite.

LONDON ETTE

By Gregory Macdonald

It is expected that the composition of the new Cabinet under Mr. Baldwin's leadership will be announced on Friday, just before Parliament adjourns for the Whitsun recess. Some days earlier, presumably, the publication of the Jubilee and Birthday Honeurs List will provide confirmation or denial of many rumours. All that is known for certain is that Mr. Baldwin will succeed Mr. Mac Donald. It is also announced that the King extended his series of audiences with Ministers to include Lord Londonderry and Sir Samuel Hoare. Samuel Hoare

clude Lord Londonderry and Sir Samuel Hoare.

Beyond these meagre facts everything is rumour, growing in an atmosphere very much like that of speculation over the Derby winner. It is the Foreign Office around which most of the gossip revolves, and for this a new farvourite has been entered. A few days ago the most likely candidate was taken to be Mr. Anthony Eden, fresh from the Geneva arrangement over Abyssinia. Now the "tip" is Sir Samuel Hoare, at present Secretary for India, and a man of prominence in an Administration which has had the responsibility of the India Bill. Sir John Simon is looked upon as being out of the running, but it is usual of course for political bookmakers to be proved wrong.

The King's Birthday, on June 3, is this year a flag-day on behalf of King George's Silver Jubilee Trust, which has already received contributions, in large amounts and small, approaching one million pounds. Among the contributors are forty thousand members of the Tailwaggers Club—an organization of which dogs are the nominal members: they are registered and wear a brass badge, so that a lost Tailwagger can easily be returned by the police—and their quota was one are registers badge, so that a lost Tailwagger badge, so that a lost Tailwagger can easily be returned by the police—and their quota was one shilling a head.

police—and their quota was one shilling a head.

The smallest hamlet in the Duchy of Cornwall sent £ 1.2s. 6.d. The British Colony in Denmark sent £ 151.8s.11d. A donation was also received from a delegation of Polish engineers who have been inspecting machinery at Rugby for the electrification of Polish railways.

The headquarters of the Trust is at St. James' Palace and the Prince of Wales himself actively supervises its progress, for the more money that comes in the more can be devoted to hostels and playing fields on behalf of the youth of the nation.

The Irish Free State, which has so often attracted political attention in the past few years, came into the news again last week when President de Valera proposed to abolish the office of General before these Governor-General before the end of the financial year. In effect this will make Southern Ireland

Republic governed only by the Dail, though nominally with-in the Empire. The step can no longer be considered surprising, longer be considered surprising, for the present Governor. Genral nominated by the President is a simple shopkeeper, widely respected for his personal character, who returns the greater part of the salary of his office and confines his duties to the signing of essential documents, while de Valera undertakes his

while de Valera undertakes his social obligations.

The Senate of the Free State is already under sentence of death by an Act of the Dail which will become effective in six months' time. It cannot be said, however, that there is bad feeling between the English and Irish peoples—perhaps less than there has been for centuries Although President. for centuries. Although President de Valera has fixed policies which cannot commend him to Whitehall cannot commend him to Whitehall he is a cautious politician. "I can say definitely," he announced on the same occasion, "that so far as this Government, or any other Irish government is concerned, our territory will not be permitted to be used as the basis for attacking Great Britain. It is to our advantage to be on friendly relations with Great Britain in trading matters, and we are prepared to enter into an agreement with Great Britain and our prepared to enter into an ex-ment with Great Britain and pur-chase pound for pound from her. We are even prepared to give Britain preference when this Britain preference when this country has to purchase from the putside." Dublin provides not the least interesting example of revolutionary procedure in of revolutionary pro contemporary Europe.

Minister of Health congratulated during a debate on the Housing Bill for accepting an amendment which can rightly an amendment which can rightly be regarded as making a great social advance. It was that houses erected under the enactments relating to the housing of the working classes should be provided with a fixed bath in a bathroom, except in certain exceptional cases. It was recalled by one Member that only forty years ago a bathroom was a by one Member that only forty years ago a bathroom was a luxury for the well-to-do, and even Windsor Castle was without one. Now it was regarded as a necessity even for the poor. The one, Now it was regarded as a necessity even for the poor. The legend has been going around for years that if poor people are supplied with a bath they keep the coals in it— this may have happened once and been observed by a social worker addicted to writing books, so that the story spread almost beyond chance of ever laying it to rest. If the new provision is put universally into force it will certainly be a social change comparable with the disappearance of stiff collars and top hats, or the gradual dying out of the Cockney speech immortalized by Charles Dickens.

During the same debate a Government spokesman gave as the achievement of the housing campaign last year the erection of 286,000 houses. Under the 1930 Act some 200,000 people have already been rehoused and at the present rate more than 150,000 slum tenants were being During the same debate rehoused every year.

Gas masks have been occupyin Parisian attention a good deal of late, though the designs in pink silk surmounted by golden curls should not be taken too seriously. should not be taken too seriously. A new invention is a sort of balloon-lining for a cellar or underground room. When it has been inflated with pure air, furniture, food, light and heating apparatus, telephones and wireless sets and other comforts and amenities are put inside and the family seals itself in by a sort of zip-fastener.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Institute of Economic Re search of Warsaw has compiled very interesting data on the economic situation during the first quarter of this year. World economic situation during the first quarter of this year. World industrial production during the early part of 1935 has exceeded the 1928 index for the first time. Although the general trend has been upward, this can hardly be considered an indication of gen-eral recovery. In the first place the increase of industrial producthe increase of industrial produc-tion has been accompanied by significant shifts in several countries, with the result that a number of new industrial centres have been developed, and at the same time, the industrial output of a few long established centres has decreased. Moreover, the increases shown in a number of countries were brought shoul of countries were brought about not so much by natural, as rather by artificial, measures in the form tariff protection, devaluation, public works programmes, and so forth. This in turn contributed

so forth. This in turn contributed to existing uncertainties. The recent devaluation of the Belga has caused considerable anxiety as to the future of the Gold Bloc. In view of this Poland could not expect any outside stimulus to her industrial activity. On the contrary, her industrial exports during the first quarter of this year have hear somewhat reduced. year have been somewhat reduced. It is from the inside that improvement may be expected. During 1933 and 1934 this internal element was represented prin-cipally by a flight from the dollar to the zloty. This movement, however, has now ceased to be of any special importance.

Winter Season

The winter season, no doubt, witnessed a slackening of general activity, the index of industrial production falling in the first quarter of this year to 62.3 per cent. against 66.9 per cent. in the last quarter of 1934, picking up to 64.7 percent. in March. the last quarter of 1934, picking up to 64.7 percent. in March. The decrease has been most marked in basic industries such as building, metal and mineral trades. Is has been much less in consumption goods like sugar and textiles. The decrease of industrial exports has affected the coal and zinc industries. As can been deduced from this, can been deduced from this, these changes have not had any definite trend. The building industry promises to add con-siderably to the general activity during the approaching summer

The general index of wholesale The general index of wholesale prices continued downward to 52.1 per cent., as compared to 100 per cent., in 1928, or 2.4 per cent. below the last quarter of

In the group of the monopolized products alcohol prices have been lowered 18 per cent., tobacco 4 per cent., and enamel-ware 10 per cent. Of the products regulated in internal markets, cotton has gone down 10.5 per cent, raw hides, 12 per cent, the group as a whole showing a decrease of 4.3 per cent in the price index. Prices of agricultural products have remained on the same level

remained on the same as before, but in March, resulting from a sharp decline in grain prices, a composite index of such products went down by 4.2 per

cent.

Retail prices have likewise declined as has also the cost of living which came down to 48.3 per cent, as compared with 49.8 per cent, as compared with 49.8 per cent. in the last quarter of 1934. This, in turn, has been accompanied by a decrease in industrial payrolls, brought about by lowering of salaries and of hourly wages, continuing the deflationary process.

Circulation has remained on about the same level, although subsidiary coins have increased by 13,200,000 z lotys, while total loans of the Bank of Poland went

EXHIBITION OF HOUSE BUILDING REFORM AT KOŁO

The National Economic Bank has arranged an exhibition of model house building at Koto, one of the most unpromising outskirts of Warsaw. Possibly the site was chosen as an object lessou of what a rational system of building can attain in spite of the most unheautiful surroundthe most unbeautiful surround-ings. The houses are destined for people of modest means and consist of three types — three -roomed, two-roomed and one-roomed; detached, semi-detached or in small blocks.

The rooms are small and have low ceilings, but all the fittings are of latest type; kitchen, bathare of latest type; kitchen, bath-room, and so forth, properly appointed. The shape of the room lends itself to aesthetic arrange-ment, and there is plenty of light. Each house stands in a little garden well-planned so that the front can serve as an ornamental front can serve as an ornamental garden and the back as a useful

Some of the houses are provid-

Some of the houses are provided with a basement intended to serve as a refuge in case of bombardment. Let us hope this precaution proves unnecessary.

Many interiors serve as displays for furnishing and decorators' establishments. Among others shown are some attractive Wilno textiles and Hucul rugs. Several pavilions are given up to displays of modern house conveniences, gas fittings, stoyes. veniences, gas fittings, stoves, electric apparatus and steel fur-niture. The householder is shown

niture. The householder is shown how to avoid mould and damp-ness in buildings. Some houses are in process of construction so that the intending purchaser can judge for himself as to the materials and manner

as to the materials and manner of building.

All the houses are destined to become the property of the purchaser at prices accessible to modest incomes, with convenient terms of payment, although in the present difficult times it is doubtful if many purchasers will be found. There are no tenement

houses for rent-payers.

It would indeed be desirable that the inhabitants of the narrow, squalid districts of Warsaw through which ones passes to reach Koło could be removed to such hygienic and aesthetically

Budapest

A new invention for those who must sleep and work in noisy areas is an ear-protector patented by Antal Szirbik, which catches and mutes every kind of noise.

fifty million zlotys, by On the other hand, long term loans by the Government banks

loans by the Government banks have increased by 91,000,000 zlotys. Short term loans of all banks have not shown any upward tendency.

Keener interest has been shown by the public in the securities market, the securities price index going up to 24 per cent, as compared with 21,3 per cent. in the last quarter of 1934. The average yield on the Government securities was 11.47 per cent.

There has been an excess of Treasury expenditures over receipts of 120,000,000 zlotys, which has a seasonal character

receipts of 120,000,000 zlotys, which has a seasonal character only. It should be kept in mind that the period in question represents the last quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31.

- A. B.

NEWS IN BRIEF

In fulfilment one of the wishes of Marshal Piłsudski, his heart was last week interred in Wilno.

was last week interred in Wilno.
The ceremonies began on
Thursday, May 30, at six in the
evening when his heart was
transferred from its temporary
place in a crystal box to the
heavy silver urn which will be
its final resting place. This rite
was carried out in the presence
of the immediate family, the President of the Republic. the ident of the Republic, the Inspector-General of the Army,

and many other high officials.

After this ceremony, the urn was placed in a special car for transportation to Wilno where it

ransportation to Wilno where it arrived on Friday at 7:20. Immediately it was removed from the car and carried in procession to the famous Church of Ostra Brama, where Masswas said by Bishop Michalkiewicz. The urn was then placed in a special niche in the nave of the church, and provisionally walled around. Two hours later the church was opened to the public and long files of people passed through the church to view the urn.

Here the heart of the Marshal will rest until September when it will be removed to a special grave at Rossa where the body of his mother, now brought from Lithuania, will also be buried.

A committee has been organized in Warsaw for the purpose of arranging a celebration in honour of Ignace Paderewski on the seventy - fifth anniversary of birthday, which falls on Nove ber 6. The first meeting of committee will be held on June 14 at the Hotel Bristol.

The Scouts Jamboree at Spala The Scouts Jamboree at Spala in July promises to be attended by a large number of scouts from Poland and from abroad. Over twenty five thousand scouts have announced that they attend. The Jamboree already annou would attend. begins on July 14.

Short flights from the Air Port, lasting ten minutes, have been arranged by the Polish Air Line Loi, to give those who have not yet taken aeroplane trips an opportunity to do so.

An exhibition of the works of Joseph Mehoffer will be opened at Zacheta, on June 8.

Gdynia has been designated a Base Port at a recent East-Asiatic conference.

The ships on the Vistula will no longer blow whistles before departure, as the noise of the sirens has disturbed a large section of the city along the River, including the district of the President's Palace.

The chief of the air division of the Japanese Army, Major-General Ito, was a recent visitor

Concerts in the public parks by the Military Orchestras have been discontinued during the period of mourning for Marshal Piłsudski.

The inhabitants of Puck have expressed the wish to remove to the Piłsudski Mound near Kra-ków a ten-ton rock which is now on the beach at Puck.

The new fast mail service arranged by the postal authorities between Poland and the Far East between Poland and the Far East will greatly assist commercial re-lations with Japan and China. Letters sent from Japan, which formerly took over a month to reach Poland, will now come through in twenty days.

A group of eighteen German students from the Charlottenburg Technical School, on an excursion in Kraków, laid a wreath with the inscription, "From German Youth to the Great Marshal," on the coffin of Marshal Piłsudski.

The population of Warsaw is continually increasing. On the first of March there were 1,221,625 inhabitants, and on the first of April, 1,222,067.

A conference between Soviet and Polish officials took place on May 28 at Zahacia. Minor local boundary regulations were discussed, and provision for the settling of fishing rights were undertaken.

The Government Export Insti-The Government Export Institute announces that they are preparing an exhaustive list of all firms exporting from Poland. This publication will be in English, and will be widely distributed abroad.

Last week a ceremony that has now become traditional was held at Lwów when flowers were held at Lwow when flowers were placed on the graves of those members of the Kościuszko Squadron who were shot down during the defence of Lwów against the Bolsheviks. Colonel Gilmor, Military Attaché at the American Embassy, took park in the accembar.

The amount of subscriptions for the Investment Loan which will be received has been set at 230,000,000 zlotys. The amount over-subscribed will be returned, those who receive 150 zlotys or those who receive 150 zlotys or less monthly having precedence

The price of butter has been raised in Warsaw from 2.10 to 2.20 a kilogramme, first grade, and for second grade from 2 to 2.10 a kilogramme. ----



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AIR ROUTE COLONISTS

By Junius B. Wood

Wake Island, May 13-For the wake Island, May 18-10 the swift clipper planes of Pan-Amer-ican Airways that will fly be-tween America and Asia in fu-ture weeks Wake Island will ture weeks Wake Island will provide a pleasant interlude. The passengers may pause here to admire the soft tints of water and sky under a tropical sun, breathe nature's delicate perfume

breathe nature's delicate perfume from myriads of flowers and marvel at the weird and rare denizens of these southern seas.

Those who came here on the steamship North Haven to make all that possible have no time to dream about these charms, for no other band of pioneers that pushed the course of empire westward and carved cities out of the wilderness ever had a tougher iob.

of the wilderness ever had a tougher job.

The sun blazes furiously all day. The sweet-scented flowers grow in a jungle of bushes and vines that resist the sharpest ma-chete. Wirelike fishes, of strange shapes and all colours of the rainsnapes and an colours of the ran-bow, are not the only residents of the pea-green lagoon where, in addition to thousands of sharks, there is a species of belligerent eel that nips pieces out of unpro-

tected legs.

Wake Island is actually three tected legs.

Wake Island is actually three small islets surrounding a lagoon two and a half miles long. It was discovered by the British ship Prince William Henry in 1796 but has never been inhabited except by Japanese fishermen, the last of whom left here in 1908. The Wilkes-Peale Exploring Expedition relocated the islands in 1841 and they came formally into possession of the United States after the Snanish American War.

the Spanish American War.
The Three islancs are horse-shoe-shaped. Wilkes Island forms the southern and Peale Island the northern side, while Wake Island, which is as large as both of the others, forms the loop. The highothers, forms the loop. The high-est land on Wilkes Island is eighteen feet above sea level, and on Wake and Peale Islands twenty-one feet. The opening across the mouth of the Lagoon between Wilkes and Peale is about a mile, while the passa-ges between either of them and Wake Island are only a few hundred feet wide.

The most serious obstacle that the expedition has met was the discovery that what appears on nautical charts as a channel en-trance to the lagoon between nautical charts as a channel entrance to the lagoon between Wilkes and Wake Islands is a ridge of dry coral a thousand feet across of low tide. At high tide not more than two feet of water cover the bar and it is impossible to bring launches through between the jutting coral peaks. Until a passage is blasted with dynamite, launches and barges must portage across when needed in the lagoon.

No ship has ever been able

No ship has ever been able to find anchorage outside the sharp reefs. Any doubt about the unique formation of the islands, rising precipitately from unknown rising precipitately from unknown depths, was settled when the North Haven circled around for two hours while a small boat made soundings, trying to find anchorage. The steamship came within 200 feet of land, where the sounding showed a depth of 250 feet

A little rocky beach less than a hundred feet wide on the south side of Wilkes Island was select-ed for the unloading site. Two small barges were towed ashore small parges were towed ashore and everybody piled stones between them on the beach until a pier of sorts had been built, and over this several tons of equipment needed for the air base will flow.

The itinerant fishermen who poached in these waters until 1908 built their homes on Peale Island, northernmost of the three Island, northernmost of the three. The ruins of their buildings indicate they lived on Peale and worked on Wilkes Island and used the same beach and little cove now being used by the Airway Colonists.

Wilkes Island is 1,200 feet wide and one and a half miles long. Peale, varying from 400 to 1,500 feet in width, is about the same length as Wilkes. Wake, largest of the three, has places a half mile wide, covered with a jungle of scrub trees, bushes and vines.

Peale is like a little tropical Eden adrift on the broad Pacific. Eden adrift on the broad Pacific. The emerald waters which lap either side of the apple green lagoon are so clear that one cannot tell whether they are five or fifty feet deep. Millions of fish swim in this vast aquarium and swim in this vast aduarium and some varieties are good to eat. Morning glories bloom in quiet glades among the stubborn brush flowers. Black butterflies flutter in the air, but so far no flies or mosquitoes have learned that mosquitoes have learned that man is here. Inquisitive birds come to look and listen. Hermit crabs wander on the beach, a shell collector's gold mine. The only unwelcome inhabitant discovered so far was a light brown Polynesian rat about the size of a gonher.

Though Americans have just arrived to take possession of this farflung speck of the United States, a bottle containing a blank of the Navy Hydrographic Office of the Navy Hydrographic Office made a direct voyage earlier. According to the message inside, Second Mate Johnson of the American motorship Nora threw the bottle overboard off Ensenada, Lower California, July 15, 1933, and mysterious ocean currents brought it to Peale Island, where it was found 450 feet from the beach and six feet above water.

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Art, Music & Literature

A New Monthly Magazine

Under the editorship of Mrs. Under the editorship of Mrs. Wanda Filipowicz a new magazine entitled Arkady has just made its appearance in Warsaw. The leading motive of this publication is the encouragement of

artistic taste in articles in daily use to further art in industry; in fact, to apply the principles advo-cated by Ruskin and William

Morris.

The outside cover of the new monthly, which now lies before me, is pleasing. The illustrations, ranging from pictures of the fittings of the new ship Pilsudski, examples of various trophies attained by Polish sportsmen, samples of table settings, reproductions of the Polish Gothie Exhibition. ples of table settings, reproductions of the Polish Gothic Exhibition, specimens of house furnishings and so on, are beautifully done. The paper is of excellent quality and the printing very good, whilst the names of the contributors, Edmund Barttomiejczyk, Dr. Pucciata-Pawlowska, Jan Parandowski and others are a sufficient guarantee of the value and interest of their articles.

Marya Werten gives a wird.

Marya Werten gives a vivid and interesting account of her impressions in the United States. Wanda Telakowska writes about art, fashion and dress. There are art, tashion and dress. There are some charming photographs of flower-selling in Rome and Flor-ence. In fact, this magazine appeals to all who desire the propagation of aesthetic taste in daily life, and fills a long felt want in Polish publications.

want in Poiss publications.

Poland is fortunate in possessing a goodly number of eminent graphic artists so there should be no lack of variety in the future numbers which we hope will be successful in atracting many subsanihars. subscribers.

- K. M

The Warsaw Opera, in presenting "Dybuk," has introduced to us one of the most eminent modern composers, Lodovico Rocca. The story, adayted by Simoni from Anski's play takes us into the religious ceremonies and mysteries of Jewish life with great dramatic effect, depressing, to be sure, in its utter lack of hope, but full of deep sorrow

hope, but full of deep sorrow and noble tragedy.

Rocca's musical task here was no mean one; he had to harmonize his own musical tastes and abilities with a milieu entirely foreign to him, and give the whole a true character; yet it must be admitted that he succeeded very creditably. His music is original and interesting, a (Continued on page 6 col. 8)



DEATH IS A TORY

By Keats Patrick

It was a Wednesday night. Not that the day and date is of any importance but if it were, the time could have been fixed with certainty because Homer was writing his Sunday mail piece.

Now Sunday mail pieces are what make Washington newspaper correspondents alcoholic and prema-turely gray. God knows who reads them, except the bedridden. They rea long, and their peculiar virtue is that they pad out the Sunday special feature section so it won't be more than seventy-five per cent furniture advertising.

Of course they have to be written on a subject of immediate news interest, and yet with due care that developments won't make your story worthless by the time it's in print. And they must preserve the illusion that the writer, like all Washington correspondents, has all the inside dope and if he chose to tell all he knew, why—

But this isn't a lecture on journalism

But this isn't a lecture on journalism.

Homer was writing a Sunday mail piece in his office.
The telephone kept ringing and ringing in the Courier office next door, and finally Homer couldn't stand it any longer and he answered it. Besides, it might have been a friend of Tom Collins—his name's Arthur, but he is called Tom—with a tip on a good story.

The voice on the other end of the wire said:
"Hello, Tom? Tye just killed Cactus and Felix."
Homer—Homer Huddleston, of course; you know his stuff? Well, of that, then, more later—yelled back:
"This isn't Tom; it's Huddleston. What's that you

This isn't Tom; it's Huddleston. What's that you said?

He got no reply. He didn't even hear the click of the receiver being hung up.

Some nut, said Homer, and went back to the Times office to finish pounding out his deathless piece on inflation or whatever it was.

on inflation or whatever it was.

Pretty soon, maybe half an hour later, Tom strolled in. Light gray suit, blue shirt, orange tie—lord, how that wild westerner degenerated in the effete East! A grand guy, though, sail of the earth. Tom, whose mother christened him Arthur in her simple, abstemious way, chucked his hat on one pile of Congressional Records and sat down on another.

Records and sat down on another.

"Sundaying?"

"Yeah," said Homer absent-mindedly, because he
"Yeah," said Homer absent-mindedly, because he
was reading his favorite author, a guy named Huddleston, by the way. "'—inescapable conclusion that
inflation is the greatest destroyer of economic justice
misguided man can devise in an attempt to achieve the
Opposite. Hm, not bad. Oh, hello Tom."

"What's new?"

"What is ever new?"
"You were at the President's press confer—oh,
golly! There was a telephone call. Some nut. Seems to
have destroyed his house plant and his cat and wanted
to tell you about it."
"Destroyed his what? Gimme a cigarette."

"Destroyed his what? Gimme a cigarette."
"Well, that's what I gathered, Nobody in this town
ever comes out straight and says what he means. Not
even F. D. Look at that Section 7a you and I and every
slave driven son of a gun has written fifty thousand
columns about, trying to interpret."

"Sure. But what did this egg say about his—what it?—cat and cabbage?"

*Wait till I run out and drop this down the mail chute, if I can find a stamp' said Homer, still in a daze more or less after his weekly ordeal. He came back from the hall, lighted a cigarette, put his feet on his

"Oh, yes. Well, your phone was ringing, and it kept up till I was almost nuts, so I answered it, like the obliging Boy Scout that I am, thinking it might by your poor wife wondering where you were. I say 'Hello' and then a mournful, heartbroken voice means: 'Hello, and 'I've just killed the cactus and Felix the Cat.' "The what?"

"Well, maybe not that. I think he just said he killed the cactus and Felix."

Tom was staring at him with his mouth open so far you could see his appendicitis scar from the inside. "Killed Cactus and Felix? Holy smoke! Who was it? Was it Marsh Rich?"

"Rich? He didn't give any name. Who's Rich—oh, I know. That brains-trust botanist boy. He—wait! Hold on! Where—?"

Because Tom had jumped up, knocking over the Records in their elegant red bindings, and had snatched the telephone He dialed the operator, and coughed out a number over across the river.

Homer stood there, just watching. He heard the buzz in the telephone that showed a number was being

buzz in the telepione that subvers a transgraps.

"Yes, keep on calling, operator," said Tom.

"More buzzes, and then a spooky shadow of a voice.

"This is Tom, Tom Collins," cried that distinguished member of the Fourth Estate 'Is that you, Marsh? Were you trying to get me?"

Homer heard the hollow gobble of a reply, and noted with a prickle along his backbone the effect of the words on Tom. Tom just went dead white, and all of a sudden there was a row of sweat-drops all along his budden there was a row of sweat-drops all along his upper lip.

of a soudent there was a row of sociations at all some in supper lip.

"Don't. Hold tight. I'll be over. I'll be right over."
He hung up, and went limp.

"My God," he said staring blankly at a group picture of the White House Correspondents' Association 1007 Annual Rappane. tore of the Wille House 1927 Annual Banquet. "What's up Tom? Bad news? What's it all about"? "Marsh says he killed his wife and Felix Starbuck, and he's trying to get up nerve enough to shoot him-

and he's trying to get up nerve enough to shoot himself!"

"Get out! Say, we better get over there. Where does he live? Or where did he do it? Got your car?"

Tom just shook his head.

"This is the sort of stuff you used to cover when you were on the city staff," he said. "It isn't supposed to happen to yourself. Where's your car, Homer?"

"Over on Fifteenth Street. Let's go. Tell me about it,"

"You know Marsh—Marshall Ruch. Yes, you called him a brains-trusting botanist in your lousy Republican fashion. Why doesn't that elevator hurry? The service in this — right down, James, and no stops. Cactus is his wife. Call her that because she's an Arizona girl, name of Aileen. Felix Starbuck's been banging around, I hear. Come on, run. Pil tell you the rest in the car."

Well, to spare the quotes and to go into a little more detail than Tom did, because Homer knew something about everybody concerned anyhow, Cactus and Felix and Marsh were as follows:

Marsh first Marshall Rich. A skinny, dark-featured

Marsh first. Marshall Rich. A skinny, dark-featured Marsh first Marshall Rich. A skinny, dark-featureu smallish fellow, who had been on the faculty of Southwestern agricultural, and was working for the government experimenting with drought-resisting corn and forage crops. An intellectual type with the erraticisms associated with genius. Maybe you'd call him a mut. The correspondents all had a lot of fun at his expense for a while. Here the government was trying to reduce crops and get farmers off the arid lands with one hand, or one pocketbook, and with the other spending money getting things like corn and alfalfa to grow on desert sand.

Tom had got to know Marsh because his paper had a big circulation, especially a big Sunday circulation, in the so-called drought belt. From a mere professional acquaintance Tom and his wife, Mildred, had made more or less social buddies of Marsh and Cactus.

made more or less social buddies of Marsh and Cactus.
That was sort of queer because Cactus was no more like Mildred than Huey Long is like Herbert Hoover. Mildred was a quiet sort of girl who liked Empire furniture in the darker mahoganies, while Cactus was for modernism, tall drinks and free discussion of biologic urges. Not a bad sort, mind you. Tall, taller than her husband; skinny and dark, too. Nuts about horses, and more often in pants than skirts.

horses, and more often in pants than skirts.

Felix Starbuck, though. A lad who lives up to a name like that can be easy come with the ladies. A handsome buck. Better than six feet, dark red hair, football build with a poet's mug on top of it. A newspaperman gone wrong. He came to Washington as secretary to Representative Ormston, who died before he even learned where the cut-rate private barber shop is in the Capitol. So Felix's Senator got him a job as press agent for the Silver Rehabilation League. The League was really a lobby, and it needed a press agent like a clam needs garters, what with Senator Thomas and his merry men thinking up arguments for silver

POLISH PRESS REVIEWS ELECTION BILL

The News Agency Iskra has issued a communication to the Press giving full details on the new election procedure to be introduced in Poland. A short summary of its most important points follows:

The Seim

The Sejm

The number of deputies is to be 208. Every citizen, regardless of sex, over 24 years of age by the day of election, shall have the right to vote for deputies. The right of candidacy shall belong to all citizens over thirty years of age by the day of election.

election.

The election period, that is, The election period, that is, the period from the announcement of the elections to the election day shall be not shorter than fifty-four and not longer than sixty days; elections are to be held on Sundays.

Elections shall be organized by an appointed general election commissioner, regional, and district commissioners.

The whole country shall be divided into 104 election districts each of which shall have two

The list of candidates will be The list of candidates will be made in each district by the "district convention" presided over by the district commissioner.

The district convention is to be composed of:

1) Delegates of territorial government, chosen:

a) By the territorial council (one in 20,000);

b) By committee or the control of t

20,000);
b) By community council (one in b) By community councils (two for each group of villages of more than six thousand inhabitants; one for the rest); c) By the city councils (one for every 4,000 in towns with independent municipal governments; and one in 6,000 in the others).

2) Delegates of trade and professional organizations and eco-nomically self-governing units,

a) By the chamber of commerce and industry (one in 500 members);
b) By the chamber of crafts (one in 500 members);
c) By the chambers of agriculture (one for every two delegates to the county council);
c) By the councils of employees organizations existing at least three years before election day (one in every 500 members).

3. Delegates, in districts of over 25,000 inhabitants, chosen:

a) By the association of physicians (three per district),
 b) By the association of lawyers (one per district);
 c) By the association of notaries (one per district);

per district);
d) By the association of engineers (three per district);
e) By women's organizations (five per district).

4. Delegates, besides, in districts containing universities, chosen:

a) In multi-faculty schools (three); b) In uni-faculty schools (one). If at the district convention If at the district convention only four candidates are nominatived, these candidates shall be written into the list of candidates on election day. If more than four are nominated, then those four are listed who receive at least one-fourth of the votes of the convention.

the convention.

After establishing the list of candidates, the convention shall proceed to choose a list of alternates.

alternates.

Each candidate may run for office in only one district. Those two candidates shall be elected who receive the greatest number of votes on election day; he must receive, however, not less than ten thousand votes to be elected.

The Senate.

The Senate shall be 96 in number, chosen one-third by appointment by the President, two-thirds by voyevode electoral colleges made up of delegates sent by citizens privileged to elect senators by virtue of their personal service to the state, education, or public confidence in them.

Citizens privileged to choose candidates for the Senate are

candidates for the Senate are the following:

1) By virtue of service to the state, those acknowledged by decoration with the Order of the White Eagle, Virtuit Militari, Cross of Honour, Polonia Re-stituta, or the Cross of Distinguished

settuta, or the Cross of Distinguished Service:

2) By virtue of higher education, commissioned military officers, those who are graduates of higher institutions of learning, officers' schools, or schools equivalent to the before-mentioned institutions before the introduction of the new system of education:

3) By virtue of public confidence, those citizens holding elective offices in territorial self-governmonts, that is, continuous and produced in chambers of industry and commerce, agriculture, crafts, trades, heads of industrial labour unions, employees unions, heads of local associations for important public service.

The right of candidacy in the

tant public service.

The right of candidacy to the Senate shall be acknowledged only to such citizens privileged to elect Senators, who are over forty years of age.

Each candidate may run for office in only one voyevodship. Each county shall be divided into electoral districts having from 120 to 150 senatorial electors. Each such district shall send one delegate to the voyevodship elecdelegate to the voyevodship elec-toral college.

These colleges shall establish

their lists of candidates, where-upon each delegate shall be enti-tled to cast a vote for as many candidates as the given voyevodeship has senators allotted to represent.

After the publication of the results of the election, the President shall proceed to appoint, in the course of seven days, the remaining 32 Senators.

The Czas expresses satisfaction over the fact that the new procedure of elections to Parliament is embraced in regular statutes rather than in the new Constirather than in the new Consti-tution, for as this paper sees it the procedure may thus readily be changed should practice prove it to be unfeasible.

After arguing that the failure of the old system lay in the domination of Parliament by domination of Parliament by party leaders whose groups were too weak to pass any constructive legislation by themselves, but who were nevertheless strong enough to block the efforts of others, the Czas takes the premise that a two-house Parliament only then is just and practicable when it reflects two distinct cross-sections of public opinion, and in this light strives to evaluate the new election procedure. the new election procedure.

the new election procedure.

The aim of the new procedure is above all to break the dictatorship of party staffs in two ways.

1-By a fundamental change in the methods of selecting candidates;
2-By the introduction of voting for persons, and the abolition of the But, since in the composition of the But, since in the composition of the clectoral colleges designed to select candidates to the Sejm, there appeared the danger of a mono-party system, which did not lie in the intention of the government now in power, — the framers added a clause whereby any 500 citizons can delegate a representation of the process of the public, may exert direct immediate pressure on the choice of candidates to the Sejm. If they don't do this, it will mean simply that their influence on the bulk of the people is problematic and doubtful.

The Czas then asks the question of whether the new procedure will better reflect the public will before, and concludes with its answer:

We trust and hope that it will give good results. As hard practical men, however, we must realize that we have to do with a manner of experiment, unavoidable to be sure, but whose results it is impossible to foresee with

The Czus, in considering the effect of the new election procedure on the Senate, emphasizes the fact that since the Sejin is to be something of an experiment, the Senate is especially designed to actas a fly-wheel to balance, steady and correct the decisions of the lower house.

As one reads the statute on elections to the Senate, one gets the impression that the framers alrove above all to the framers alrowed above the fatter Sejm will as in the past represent all the cilizens the Senate, however, will represent a rather broadly conceived edite. The number of voters entitled to choose senators will be limited to about the control of the cilizens and the senate of the control of the present all the choose senators will be limited to about a control of the present all the carried upon such a limited at the fatter of the present all the carried upon and the senate of the present all the carried upon and the senate of the present all the senate of the present

The Czas, however, feels that the foundations are broad enough to avoid this danger, qualified voters being determined as they are by service to the state, education and public confidence expressed in free election to public office. It therefore concludes rather optimistically:

There is reason to believe then, that the future Senate, without ceasing to represent the public, will become a very serious body of men characterized by valudeliberation and an understanding of the interests of the state regardless of the fielkeness of the popular mood of the fielkeness of the popular mood

faster than poor Felix could ever think up ways of combining gin. But he was good company, and that rarity in Washington, a social-minded handsome young bachelor.

bachelor.
That's that for those three, for the time being.
Homer drove his Auburn up the Avenue to M. Street
and took the Canal Road past the reservoir, following
Tom's directions.
"Don't you think we ought to stop for a cop or
a doctor?" Homer asked.
"We haven't time," Tom hollered. "Suppose Marsh
bumps himself off?"
Homer took a right-angle turn on two wheels, and
velled hack:

velled back:

"Wouldn't that be the best thing, if he killed his wife and the other guy?"

Tom didn't answer, except to tell Homer to hit west on the highway. Then, after a while, he said to slow down, as some houses came into view.

"Easy, now; we turn left here. This is some sort of fog-eyed development and the streets are arty but confusing. The second turn past the filling station, right there at the church. Now, the second house—well, the third then. That's the parsonage. Here!"

He jumped out of the car before Homer ever could stop it, and scrammed over to a smallish brick house with white columns, one of those Georgian villas you see every few yards all the way from Bethesda to Alexandria. There was a light in one downstairs room.

Alexandria. There was a light in one downstairs room.

The house, Homer noticed, was built on the lot next to a corner which was undeveloped and full of trees and brush. The house between it and the parsonage was in darkness, evidently vacant, while across the street was just open meadow. The fringe of a none too successful development.

Those things just registered automatically as Homer slipped the ignition key into his watch pocket and chased after Tom.

Tom was in the house already. The door was open. Homer popped in through a square little hall, into a living-room in which one lamp burned, a lamp that looked like a hand-basin on the end of a six-foot pole, that shot the light up to the ceiling.

Tom was standing over a guy, a smallish, dark-faced chap, who was all hunched up in a white-leather chair.

faced chap, who was an hunches of chair.

"Gimme the gat, Marsh," Tom was saying very firmly. "Let's have it. Then you can tell me all about it."

Marshall Rich began to move very slowly, sort of in the fashion of a snake pouring itself along. He kept his head and eyes still. They — his eyes — were nearly popping out of his head. He never winked. But one shoulder moved and the motion communicated itself to his arm, and pretty soon his hand appeared and in it was a snubby little automatic.

Tom's big mitt darted out and the gun disappeared in the newspaperman's pocket.

"Whew!" went Tom. "Now for God's sake tell me what happened, Marsh. What—how—"

'I came home late," Rich said very, very slowly. Only his lips moved. "But not so late as they thought I would. And I caught them. I don't remember what happened much. I called you up after a while. I wanted to kill myself, but every time I got the gun to my mouth I—it—I—couldn't. So I thought if I called somebody up and said I was going to kill myself I'd have to do it, don't you see? But you were not there. Tom. You weren't there at all."

Homer felt a little sick, Tom straightened up. "Where—" He gulped. Where are they?"

"Out in the back," Rich said, still talking like someone trying hard to sleep.

"Come show me."

someone trying hard to sleep.

"Come show me."

Rich shook his head dreamily, "I won't," he said.
Tom looked at Homer helplessly.

"We ought to go look," he said.

"You go look," Homer replied. "Fill stay here
with—" and he jerked his head toward Marshall Rich.
It felt as if his head kept on jerking all by itself for
quite a while after.

"I don't want to go alone," Tom said. "I mean
there ought to be two, You know, a corroborative
witness."

Homer wiped his hands on the legs of his trousers.

Homer wiped his hands on the legs of his trousers.

"Make this bozo come along and show us," he said.
"Oh, God in Heaven," said Rich in his mechanicalman manner. "Go ahead. I won't move. I won't run away. You know where to look. Over in the back, by the wall."

the wall."
Tom swallowed.
"Come on, Homer," he said.
"Gome on, Homer," he said.
Homer went. He would a darned sight rather have walked up to Joe Tumulty to ask him if President Wilson had been paid by the British and J. P. Morgan to declare war in 1917. The two hard-boiled old newspaper warhorses went out the front door. Tom said, "This way," and followed a brick walk that curved around the house.

"It's darker'n hell, Tom," Homer said. "We ought to have a light.

"Where we going to get a light?" Tom asked, stopping in his tracks.

"Isn't there a flashlight or something?" Homer

asked. "I don't want to step on a corpse all of a sudden."
"Don't talk about my friends like that," snapped
Tom most unreasonably. "Come on."
"how were walking side by

He took Homer's arm, so they were walking side by side now. When their eyes grew used to the dark they could see shrubs and flower beds. Tom had been in the garden a dozen times so he knew the way, even if the walk hadn't been palpably under foot all the

Pretty soon Homer heard the plash and gurgle of water. Tom said to go slow now.

"Wha-what's that wh-wh-white, over there?" Homer asked, his lips feeling all of a sudden as if they had been starched and ironed.

The two inched forward.
That white object Homer had seen wasn't on the ground. He felt relieved. It looked as if it might be a tablecloth spread on a bush to dry.

Only, as he saw in the next couple of steps, it was ead woman in a white dress. At her feet, practi-

cally, lay a dead man.

Down behind the wall a brook glug-glugged over

Down behind the wall a brook glugged over stones, and Homer thought of blood.

"I guess they are dead, sure enough," Tom said, and as he took his hand away Homer realized his friend had pinched his arm into paralysis.

"Let's go."

They both hated and feared to turn their backs on those two, but somehow they got to the house.

CHAPTER II

TWO GUN ANGLE BAFFLES POLICE

Homer and Tom found Marshall Rich as they had left him, slumped down in the white-leather chair, his chin hidden by the bulge of his shirt, his eyes like fried eggs.

Neither knew what to say to to the murderer. The two newsmen stood just inside the living-room wordless. "See'emg"

Tom's voice broke, and the said "Yes" in a cracked

"I guess I better go about getting myself arrested," Rich said.

"My God, Marsh, why did you do it?" Tom de-manded. He seemed to get real sore. Lighted a cig-arette and threw the match down on the angularly patterned carpet. "Of all the damn-fool stunts. Why

"I don't know," Rich interrupted hollowly. "I-I came home. And saw them. So I went in and got my gun. I really saw red. Just red, as if I had blood in my eyes. And when it went away, the redness, there they were. So I wanted to kill myself. Every time I put the gun—"

"I know all that," shouted Tom. "Shut up about that. Point is you are in a mess."
"I know it," said Rich. "I wish it were over with. I'll say I'm guilty, and waive trial if they'll kill me

"They won't kill you," Homer announced, clearing his throat and trying to make his observation sound casual. "No premeditation, you see. First degree man-

"I want to die," Rich said flatty.

"For Pete's sake stop arguing," Tom snorted. "I'm trying to think."

(to be continued)



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Wilkins Plans Base Beneath Arctic Ice.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 2. — Hubert Wilkins, bearded traveler in the cold places of the earth, has revealed further details of his plan for establishment of a submarine meteorological station beneath the Arctic ice, 400 miles from the North Pole.

The next sortie of the Australian explorer will be a submarine journey across the top of the

world.

It is all part of a great plan
which eventually will enable the
weather men of the world to forecast far in advance the general
weather conditions in any part
of the globe. Meteorological staweather men of the world to fore-cast far in advance the general weather conditions in any part of the globe. Meteorological sta-tions would be established in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, and readings from these, coordinated with data from stations in the Temperate Belt, would enable the charting of the weather's

vagaries.

Sir Hubert hopes to start with
his submarine in 1936. He expects
to nose his specially - built craft
into the cold, green seas somewhere north of Spitzbergen and
come out in the Bering Sea. Once
it is demonstrated the submarine
is safe and confertable, it will it is demonstrated the submarine its safe and comfortable, it will return to the post selected for it and become one of the key observation stations. Under the ice, it will chart the currents. When weather readings are to be taken, it will drill its way through the ice to the surface.

it will drill its way through the ice to the surface.

When its efficiency has been proved. Sir Hubert will turn his attention to the building up of an International Bureau for the establishment of twelve perma-nent weather stations in the

Antarctic.

Sir Hubert said many people believed he thought the Polar stations alone would solve the problem of long-range forecasting, This is not so. The information from them must be co-related with data from the Temperate Zone stations. The movement of the air around the earth must be known, and it appears that be known, and it appears that the influence of the ice in the the influence of the ice in the Arctic and Antarctic has a direct

bearing on the occurrence of droughts and wet periods. To be successful, systematic observations must be maintained

over a period of perhaps fifteen years, he said, after which it can be determined whether the sta-tions should be continued. Sir Hubert turned to the sub-

marine after three years' work with airplanes in the Arctic, seek-ing land bases for meteorological ing land bases for meteorological stations. Suitable ones could not be found on the surface. A submarine can reach points inaccessible to any surface ship, he pointed out. They can be made comfortable and spacious, and the underwater temperatures are 80 to 90 degrees warmer than on the surface. They are free of the drifting ice which has carried a surface ship station 300 miles from its base. Weather observations are valuable only if they are taken from a fixed base; this the submarine gives.

the submarine gives.

Experiments made by Sir Hubert with the submarine Nautilus in Arctic waters in 1931 demonstrates stated the ease and safety of operation under the ice. His new craft will be able to carry food and supplies for three or four

years.

There will be dangers and hardships in this Jules Verne addendered in the Jules Verne acceptance of the Jules Verne and the Jules Verne and the Jules Verne and the Jules Verne and talked of the trip. His life has been full of them. Born in Australia forty -seven years ago, his "public adventures" started in London in 1912 when ago, his "public adventures" started in London in 1912 when he went up in a balloon, his first air trip, with a man impersonating Santa Claus. Santa dropped out Santa Claus. Santa dropped out with a parachute and left Wilkins alone. He drifted three days be-fore he could get back to land, some fifty miles from the starting point.

was adventure and it "took, It was adventure and it took, and the call of far places and daring deeds has been in his blood ever since. The year after the balloon episode, he began his Polar experiences with Stefansson's Arctic expedition. Ever the halloon has been dealing from since he has been dashing from Pole to Pole, with time out for the War, when he served in the

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The Summoning Before Polish Court of Parties Resident Abroad

It may interest foreigners to know under what circumstances a lawsuit against a party who resides abroad may be brought before a Polish Court of Justice. This matter is dealt with in articles 4, 35 and 38 of the Polish Code of Civil Procedure.

Articles 4 and 35 provide tha if the object of a lawsuit agains If the object or a lawsult against a party not resident in Poland be the fulfilment of a contract, the claim may be filed with the proper Polish Court in whose district the contract was to be performed. The plaintiff must prove this latter circumstance by producing a respective document

producing a respective document.
Furthermore, according to articles 4 and 38, summons against a party not resident in Poland may be issued by a Polish Court if either the object of the dispute is located within the district of the given Court or if its object is a money claim for which a pawn or other security exists in the said district. If such property of the defendant consists of a claim against a third party, jurisdiction lies with the Court in whose district the defendant's debtor has his domicile. In all these cases a condition precedent to the hearing of the case in a Polish Court of Justice is the proper service of its summons on the defendant who

mons on the defendant who resides abroad.

According to the Hague Con-

July 1 vention, regarding Civil Procedure, of July 15, 1905, the consular agents of the state where the summons has been issued must, as a rule, request the local authorities of the state where it is to be served, to perform the service on the party residing within their district. The direct service by the said consular agents is only permissible if the interested states have either explicitly agreed or tacitly aquiesced in it. In this connection, however, it must be kept in mind that so far neither Poland nor, for instance, the United States of America have acceded to this Hague Convention, nor has the latter state concluded with Poland any treaty which provides for the mutual service of summons of the Country.

In the absence of such special In the absence of such special agreements, the summons of a Polish Court of Justice must be sent to the country where it is to be served through the usual diplomatic channels (Minister for Foreign Affairs. Secretary of State, etc.) and must be served in accordance with the requirements of the local laws, that means—in the Injuited States of American Court of the Country of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Country of the Court of the — in the United States of America — by a Sheriff or Marshal under an order of the Clerk of the Court.

The acceptance of summons served in such cases through The acceptance of summons served in such cases through other channels, for instance directly by a Polish consular agent, may be refused or the erroneusly accepted summons may be returned to the institution which performed the service, accompanied by a suitable decla-ration contesting the legality of the service.

- K. Hejmowski

Cherries from Italy are arriv-ing in Warsaw. Two carloads will come in this week and will be sold in the retail shops at five złotys a kilogramme,

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DIPLOMATIQUE

The French Ambassador M. Leon Noel held a reception on Thursday afternoon.

Owing to the period of official mourning the guest list was limited to Ambassadors, Ministers and Chargés d' Affaires and high officials of the Protocol.

The Austrian Minister, M. Max-millen Hoffinger, has left for a visit to Riga and Tallin. During his absence the Counsellor of the Legation, M. Louis Jordan, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Czechoslovakian Minister and Madame Girsa left Warsaw for Prague on Saturday; after a month's holiday, Dr. Girsa will take up his new post at Belgrade. M. Jaromir Smutny is acting Chargé d'Affaires.

The Finnish Minister, Dr. Gustave Idman, has left for a visit to Bucharest, and during his absence the Attaché to the Legation, M. Lars Gadd, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Rumanian Minister, M. Victor Cadere has left Warsaw and during his absence M. Dino Hiott will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. Orsen N. Nielsen enter-tained at dinner on Thursday in honour of Miss Elizabeth Ballenberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Warwick Perkins entertained at tea on Tuesday.

Mr. Hugh MacFaddin returned to Warsaw Saturday after a hol-iday in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Filmips and their small son have returned from holidays in England. They have taken a villa at Skolimów for the summer.

General and Mrs. Shaw arrived in Warsaw from the United States to visit Mr. and Mrs. Warwick

Mr. F. B. Kitchin, of Prescott, England, and Mr. H. J. Stone, of London, are in Warsaw on a

Mr. and Mrs. John Connolly left Warsaw Thursday for a holiday in England.

Mr. H. H. Swift arrived Warsaw this week from London.

Mr. C. Corbridge is a visitor in Warsaw from London.

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NEWEST FIGURED WALLPAPERS

FASHION NOTES

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Nature does some of her finest designing in black and white. If you don't believe me, study a a zebra's markings some time. Look closely at any Dalmatian dog for dramatic effect. Any black and white spaniel — any black cat, with her white gloves drawn on neatly and slickly and white jabot always in place.

Perhaps that is why smart couturiers never can dismiss black and white when they want both chic and startling quality. It has a bizarre quality, a cleanliness of line, a directness of appeal of line, a directness of a

not give.

And perhaps that is why
Travis Banton chose this startling
colour effect for Claudette Colbert's latest gown – for here is a
lady who can carry the andacious
scheme triumphantly.

This frock is of a black and
white print in which a fairly
even distribution of the colourings
is muted somewhat by the strings.

is muted somewhat by the stripes of black which are used as the sole ornamentation of the frock. sole ornamentation of the from its high, square neckline, six stripes of black transverse the blouse to the beltline, where the design is completed with a final stripe inserted in the belt itself and of precisely the same width as the initial stripe at the base of the throat. The stripe motif is carried out along the steaves.

sleeves.

A silver fox scarf, which consists of two pelts whose heads cross at the back, is worn with this gown. A huge, flat, black straw hat has a ciré bow and simple band of ribbon flat along the leak this grown. Black patent. inch-high crown. Black patent leather pumps are without any ornamentation and the bag is of braamentation and the bag is of heavy black crêpe, with crystal fastenings to match the clips of the same material at either side of the neckline.

All parts of the world and all ages of history are represented in the later summer styles, from the Plantagenet shoe to the Indian sari. Blue gauze, for example, makes an evening shawl which is edged with silver and worn sari-wise over head and shoulders. A black lace scarf draped round a cream straw hat hangs, topee fashion, at the back, Another Oriental note is the transparent fan of Japanese shape. From the Near East we have the Grecian pleats also much favoured in the evening. The country wardrobe is incomplete without the Plan-tagenet shoe, which is made all

Clip earrings of flowers and Clip earrings of flowers and flower heads, to match the gown, set among the curls at the nape are two new departures in the prevalent floral fashions. We have diadems of nasturtiums and wreaths of poppies, marguerites and cornflowers.

and cornflowers.
Lelong's low waistline for day
clothes is popular. Belts rest on
the hips and dip low at the back,
the sinuous back effect being
further enhanced by a slight
blousing in both dresses and suits.

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CROSS WORD PUZZLE

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HORIZONTAL

- A title of respect in Turkey Peculiar

- -Peculiar
 -Scent
 -Player's stake
 -Player's trake
 -Mental tranquility
 -Female of equine quadrupeds
 -Froth
 -Extreme
 -Staff of life
 -Small news

- -Small news
 -Homan money
 -Prayer beads
 -Note of the scale
 -Where bread is made
 -Having bristles
 -Vault for money
 -Laving to the money
 -An odd number
 -An odd number
 -A spree (slang)
 -Torn apart
 -Bordered
 -Automobiles
 -Automobil
- -A variety of pytoxene
 -Wise bird
 -Wise bird
 -Glossy silk fabric
 -Luminous heavenly bodies
 -To hire for a definite poriod
 -Night before
 -A high telegraphic
 -A high silver
 -A high silver
 -Inferior in quality
 -A flat fish
 -River in Belgium

VERTICAL.

- -A projectile -Month of the Jewisb calendar -A tiresome person -A plane surface -Numbered musical composition

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- —A State (abbr.)
 —Material collected for reference
 —Africa (abbr.)
 —Sound of any sort
 —One of the nomad hordes living
 in Mongolia and Siberia
 —Polishing substance
 —To reduce to ashes by incineration
 —Without trouble
 —Made a preliminary sketch
 —Pronoun

- -Pronoun
 -O. K. (var.)
 -Symbol of identification
 -Orbs
- Wins by effort

 An allowance for waste
- To pipe up A man bereaved

- -A man bereaved
 -Horse's gait
 -To look upon
 -Paired
 -Greenish-brown color
 -Prongs
 -A Continent (abbr.)
 -Deposited
 -One of a Slavic people

-One of a Slavic people -A mug -Arabian garment (pl.) -A flower -Man of wisdom -Body of water -Sack (abbr.)

DYBUK

(Coutinued from page 3 col. 5).

skillful fusion of modern forms with folk melodies and psalms, not at all banal in effect, and suited perfectly to the atmosphere

suited perfectly to the atmosphere of the action.

All the second act is gripping; and the end of the third is indeed born of true inspiration giving to the poetic theme a music unearthy in its mood of content and spiring alevation. music unearthly in its mood of ecstasy and spiritual elevation. This fragment might do not only for the opera but for the concert stage as well, and would be cer-tain of an enthusiastic reception. The success of "Dybuk" will

tain of an enthusiastic reception.

The success of "Dybuk" will be due, and in no small part either, to to its splendid realization by our opera. Adam Dożzycki with masterly skill drew out the minutest musical moments, and together with Emil Chaberski, who directed the staging, so shaded and led the opera as to develop its deep character of religious mystery.

Musically as well as dramatically, the whole makes a tremendous impression, heightened even more by the superb singing of the chorus of the Warsaw Synagogue.

of the enorus of the warsaw Synagogue. The decorations by Mr. Weintrub were suggestive of the character of the opera but in the second act the perspective was somewhat

faulty.

In fine, a very interesting and well prepared performance. Only one observation: each act, especially the first and the beginning of the third, should be shortened; the whole piece would undoubtedly gain by it in concentration of effect, and the impression on the beholder would be much stronger.

the benoiser would be much stronger.

The author, present at the première, was given a great ovation and took many curtain calls.

— Arno

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Kleine Mutti

HINTS 0 N When the antecedent is not expressed, but only understood we use the pronoun what. "What

we use the pronoun what. "What did you want with me?"

As is used as a relative pronoun after same and such. "This is the same as..." "This is such

It should be remembered that, It should be remembered that, when using a relative pronoun, the antecedent should be as near the proacoun as possible. If care be not taken, absurdities may arise. "She took her hat from her head which she was wearing." The sentence should, of course, read, "She took her hat which she was wearing from her head."

The reflexive pronouns are myself, thyself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, themselves.

themselves.

The reflexive pronoun shows that the action performed by the doer passes back to him. In other words, the subject and the object of the sentence are the same person. "He hurt himself."

Answer to last week's puzzle

"They gathered themselves to gether." The reflexive pronouns should not be confused with the em-phasizing adjectives, which modify

ENGLISH

the pronoun, and serve to increas its force. "I, myself, said that. "They, themselves, are to blame.

"There are four interrogative pronouns, who, whose, which, what. The first two, who and whose, are used for persons. Who is that?" "Whose automobile is that?" The answers would be, "That is John," or, "That is my automobile." Which is selective, in that it refers to one or more of a number of things. "Which day is it?" "Which man did you see?" What is general in meaning. "What are you going to do?" "What do you think about that?"

to do?" "What do you think about that?" Below is the translation of last week's Polish passage.

The economic life of the whole of Europe remains under the impression of a strong attack on the stability of the French currency and the drastic measures adopted for its defence.

It is one of the strongest attacks that have ever been directed at the decision of applying the policy of deflation, at the same time we hear from America of the severe blow dealt to Roosevelt's inflation policy by the known resolution of the Supreme Court in Washington.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation.

W polityce międzynarodowej zapano-wało pewne zamieszanie spowodowane ostatniem wystapieniem Niemiec. Nota niemiocka w sprawie paktu francusko-sowieckiego kwierdzi, że ten pakt ozna-cza przekreślenie układów lokarneń-skich, gdyż jest równoznaczny z soju-szem wojskowym.

BY ELY CULBERTSON World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

I was recently asked whether the Culbertson System includes Ace-showing, My answer was that it is folly for any system to depend solely upon Ace-showing bids to arrive at slams. The most vital part of slam bidding is the showing of intrinsic values, through such bids as the forcing takeout, the jump trump rebid and the interrogatory cuebid. Even the four-five notrump convention, the wholesale showing of convention, the wholesale showing of the property of the hand. Experienced players will use Ace-showing bids under any system without being prompted. There is no better way on occasion to destroy the inhibition of heavy adverse bidding than to make cue-bids in the adverse suits.

North, Dealer Both sides vulnerable



to number	red expla	inatory pa	ragraphs.)
North	East	South	West
1 %	1.	Dbl. (1)	Pass (2)
Pass (3)	20	3 (4)	Pass
40(5)	Pass	4 (6)	Pass
4 (7)	Pass	6 (8)	Pass
D	D		

- 1—Fearing a misfit, and feeling it useless to show a minor suit in which North might be weak, South decided to double.
- 2-Praying for deliverance
- South now decides to enter the bidding and try for game, although a double would probably have been better.
- -A bid made not in hope and joy, but merely to keep faith!
- Once the diamond sult is confirmed, South has visions of a slam. Hesses-that North's top clubs will yield discards for one or both losing hearts. His first-round command of the sult may mean that there are operunity to meet this belief en route to five diamonds.
- South's heart bid is sweet music to North's ears, and he naturally sings an answering refrain.
- 8-Visualizing the cross-ruff. South no longer hesitates to slam the hand.

The Play

South had no difficulty in making his contract, even against West's opening lead of the Ace of trumps and a trump continuation. South cashed the spade Ace and King, and the heart Ace, he discarded his two heart losers on the Ace and King of clubs, and when the club and the heart of the Ace and King of clubs, and when the club Queen dropped he had even more winners than he needed.

(Convictible W. The Warsam Washink

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