

Poland Today



A Village Street in Rural Poland.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

POLAND'S importance among the nations of Europe has been recognized by the United States by the raising of the United States legation at Warsaw to the status of an embassy. There has been a marked friendliness since the World war between the great republic of the Western hemisphere and the new republic of Central Europe, and a loan of many millions has gone from the former to help place the latter on a strong financial foundation.

American business methods have captured the imagination and admiration of the Poles, and scarcely a work on scientific management is published in America today that is not translated into Polish. Poland has industries that were begun before the discovery of America, but some of them are being rejuvenated by American methods under the guidance of American engineers.

Oldest of Poland's industries to be affected by new methods are her salt mines which were adding to the savor of Central European foods as early as the Tenth century. The first iron forge began operations in 1333 and may be looked upon as the beginning of the iron founding industry which now contributes millions of dollars worth of values each year to Polish manufacture. An important lumber industry, based on timber lands covering 52,000 acres, was begun in the Eighteenth century. A tree must be ninety years old before it is cut. The entire forest area of the country is more than 22,000,000 acres.

One of Poland's most interesting industries is a plant for building railway equipment that was started in Napoleonic times as a wagon factory. The textile industry keeps more than 5,000,000 spindles busy, and there are numerous factories for the manufacture of paper, chemicals, and metal articles.

Only Germany, which is Poland's nearest western neighbor, exports more goods to the country than does the United States. In a recent year the United States furnished approximately 16 per cent of all Polish imports.

Old Poland Resurrected.

The Poland of today is not an entirely new entity. She is rather a resurrection of the old Poland which once was one of the greatest nations of Christendom. In size she out-ranked nearly every nation of the continent. Russia alone of the European nations is larger than Poland was at her greatest. In population she stood at the forefront of Europe: only Russia and Germany had greater populations before the war than are to be found in the lands that once were Poland; for unpartitioned Poland had an area of 282,000 square miles, and the lands that once lay within her boundaries support a population of approximately 50,000,000. In area she was as large as the former German empire, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Denmark together; larger than Great Britain, Italy and Greece combined; larger than Austria-Hungary and Serbia in one. Within what were her boundaries there dwells a present population larger than the combined populations of Great Britain and Belgium; larger than those of France, Belgium and Holland together; and matching that of the old Austria-Hungary.

Poland was three times partitioned, and these partitionings were readjusted between the partitioners by the congress of Vienna in 1815. Where the original partitions had given Russia 181,000 square miles, Prussia 54,000 square miles, and Austria 47,000 square miles, the reapportionment of the Vienna congress gave Russia 220,000, Prussia 26,000, and Austria 35,000 square miles. Much of the land which Prussia secured, and particularly Kiev, had been identified with Russia generations before.

Poland, in the days of her greatest area, extended from a point within 50 miles of Berlin, on the west, to the meridian of the sea of Azov on the east; on the north it reached nearly to the Gulf of Finland and on the south down to the Khanate of Crimea.

Former Russian Poland.

What was known before the World war as Russian Poland is that neck of territory stretching westward between the Prussians and Galicia. This territory has an area almost exactly equal to that of New York state, yet, in spite of the fact that its extreme southern boundary lies north of the latitude of Winnipeg, its population is as great as those of New York and New Jersey combined.

Former Russian Poland, in this limited sense, consists of a great plain,

somewhat undulating, with an average elevation of about 400 feet, sloping upward toward the highlands of Galicia on the south and toward the swelling ground paralleling the Baltic on the north. It joins the lowlands of western Germany with the great plain of western Russia. Its rivers are slow and sluggish, with their mouths often but a few dozen feet below their sources and seldom more than a few hundred feet below. Their basins intricately interpenetrate one another, and the frequent inundations of these basins have covered them with a very rich alluvial soil.

Russian Poland usually has a winter somewhat similar to that of New England. There is an even cold, with not a great deal of snow, but often with razored winds from the northward. The rivers of this region usually freeze over about the middle of December, and the Vistula is under ice for approximately 80 days during the average winter.

In the Eighteenth century, when the city of Warsaw, next to Paris, was the most brilliant city in Europe, this flat plain was unusually rich in herds and geese flocks, though almost bare of manufactures.

Poland's history has been a tragic one through the ages. Next to the Russians, they are numerically the most important of the Slavs. They first appeared in Great, or North, and Little, or South, Poland in the Tenth century, where they found other Slavic tribes in possession. The wise policy of their kings early induced the whole nation to profess Christianity.

People Have Changed Little.

Of medium size, with round heads and healthy faces, the blond more common than the brunet, their physical appearance has apparently changed little. The working classes, who constitute nine-tenths of the nation, have always been laborious, frugal, enduring, temperate rather than abstemious, and intensely patriotic. Their saluts, or nobles, have shown themselves impetuous, brave to rashness, chivalrous, inordinate, emotional, artistic.

During the formative period Poland was consolidated by the dynasty of the great Lithuanian, Jagellon, the Polish Wladislaus II—a succession of princes unsurpassed in constructive ability. Union with the Lithuanians doubled the population and the national resources. Together they crushed the Teutonic knights at Tannenberg in 1410 and half a century later at the peace of Thorn pushed them east of the Vistula. The Polish lands on the Baltic, together with Danzig and Marienburg, were recovered. The Duchy of Mazovia, of which Warsaw was the center, five centuries independent, voluntarily joined the kingdom which a few years later spanned Europe from the Baltic to the Black sea. The Reformation, regarded with a suspicion as having a German origin, only for a time disturbed the country.

The advantageous situation of the kingdom, the admirable qualities of its common people, and the development already attained, seemed to assure the greatness and permanence of the Polish state. Yet in Poland's history there is disappointment on every page. The brilliant passages are episodes without connection or result. No where else is so much valor wasted. The chasm was always widening between the nobles and the common people. The people paid all the taxes. The nobles, all equal, possessed all the wealth and power, but had no sense of obligation or responsibility. Intrepid in battle, they were ready to fight for the country only when so inclined.

Downfall and Partition.

The system of government was oligarchic in the extreme. Succession to the powerless throne was elective, native or foreigner alike eligible. Each election was an orgy of turbulence and bribery. Twice the throne was put up at auction. The liberum veto, established in 1652, whereby the negative vote of a single member of the diet nullified any act or all the acts of all the rest, culminated in anarchy and eventually brought about the destruction of Poland.

Yet the criminal follies of a privileged class in no way excuse or palliate the iniquity of the three partitions of Poland in 1773, 1793 and 1795 by Prussia, Russia and Austria.

Poland has enriched the world in music, art, and literature. The national dances, the polonaise and the mazurka, were always accompanied by singing. Copernicus is Poland's greatest name. Skieniewicz, victim of the World war, by many considered the most brilliant writer of the day, was a Pole, as is Paderewski.

The DAIRY

HOT WEATHER IS ROUGH ON CALVES

Feed Them Skim Milk With Legume Hay and Grain.

Hot weather is particularly trying on young calves, and it is best to keep them in a lot where they have access to shade until they are six months of age. If they can have skim milk with good legume hay and a little grain they will do as well or better than on grass, states W. H. Woodley, University of Arkansas, college of agriculture extension service.

Heifers of six months or over should be encouraged to eat plenty of roughage, both hay and grass, as this method of feeding will develop body capacity for future production service. The bull calf needs the pasture and legume hay as much as the heifer, but the amount of each should be limited. His length of service and potency is lessened if he develops too much body. The roughage feed should be limited and supplemented by a liberal grain ration.

Much of the future usefulness of both the heifer and the bull calf depends on how they are grown out, and whatever care that is necessary to bring this growth about will pay big dividends in later profits. A calf that is stunted in its growth will be stunted in its service, and also this condition may be transmitted to its offspring. The following conditions for care are suggested:

1. Fall-dropped calves are probably easier cared for than spring calves, as a well-lighted warm barn and dry feed will do better than grass.
2. For the first few days only the mother's milk should be given, allowing 1 pound or 1 pint of milk for 10 pounds of weight.
3. For about two or three weeks, whole milk warmed to about 90 degrees should be fed.
4. When change to separated milk is made, it should be done gradually, taking away a little whole milk and adding the same amount of skim milk. Keep the calf a little hungry.
5. Feed at regular intervals. Have all vessels clean. Feed young calves three times per day.
6. Do not over-feed. One pound of milk to 10 pounds of weight may be the basis of feeding. More vigorous calves may use a little more.
7. Scours are usually caused by over feeding, irregular feeding, unclean vessels, or an abrupt change in feeds or conditions of feeding like sweet and sour milk, warm and cold milk.
8. In case of scours, cut off the milk by one-half at least and use some remedy to regulate the bowels.

Dairy Associations Are Showing Up Good Sires

Dairy herd improvement associations are saving their farmer members more money than ever in these times of low profit in showing up good herd sires that would be unknown, otherwise, according to C. S. Rhode, University of Illinois.

In one of the McLean county associations, a two-year-old heifer produced 500 pounds more fat than her mother at the same age. A checkup on the records showed that other daughters of her sire were showing from 375 to 500 pounds fat more than their dams. "A bull that will transmit such high production is worth keeping and should be used as long as possible," Mr. Rhode said. "Many such bulls have gone to slaughter before their worth became known. Luckily the McLean bull is still alive and in active service. More farmers could well afford to follow this practice of keeping records in improvement associations. On the basis of such records the inefficient cows may be culled, herd sires proved and feeding methods checked."

Dairy Facts

Quality is being demanded in dairy products now more than ever before.

Cows may not be temperamental, but they do give less milk when exposed to rain and cold.

Speed of the separator, warmth of the milk, fresh cows added to or dropped from the herd and cleanliness of the machine are all causes of variations in the cream test.

A dirty separator not only wastes cream but is responsible for a poorer quality. If milky water and slime are allowed to remain in the separator bowl the next batch of cream will be contaminated and spoil rapidly.

Cleaning the cows is a simple operation and usually takes less time than to try to avoid dirt falling into the milk.

If cream is being sold it is usually best to separate at once. Much of the butterfat is lost unless the separation is done while the milk is warm.

Two things that are essential in the barn are light and ventilation. No one can keep milk clean in a dark, dingy barn. Ventilation is necessary to get the bad air and odors out of the barn.

THEIR ELOPEMENT PROVED A FAILURE

(By D. J. Walsh.)

MARY ELLEN was running away with her father's best friend. She felt warm and excited in her new blue suit and she gazed demurely straight ahead at the road that was unwinding before them.

"Happy, Mary Ellen?" her companion queried, smiling fatuously at her. He was florid and somewhat stocky and his eyes held a too bright gleam.

"Yes, Mr. West," Mary Ellen agreed respectfully.

"But you promised not to call me—Mr. West, little Honeybunch," he chided her.

"Oh! yes," Mary Ellen sighed. "But you see I've called you that all my life. It doesn't seem exactly respectful to call you—John."

Mr. West laughed loudly. "You'll get over all that when you're my wife and mistress of a farm—you'll be mistress of two farms when your old man cashes in."

Mary Ellen was silent, a vague hurt creeping beneath her ribs. She didn't exactly like Mr. West to talk about her father like that.

She wondered if she would like being married. It had been rather fun lately to have Mr. West bring her boxes of candy and smile at her as if she were chocolate cake or peach ice cream. It would be fun, too, to play with his children. Jack was just a year older than herself. It had been lonely at her home with her folks so strict and not letting boys come to see her. Father had laughed and mother had smiled at Mr. West's boxes of candy. She wondered what they would say when they knew she was really married.

"Only ten miles farther to this here town where we're going to get hitched up," Mr. West orated, sending his flivver forward with a little burst of speed.

Mary Ellen jumped. She had been looking at the pretty houses they were passing. She was sorry the ride was almost over.

Mr. West somehow did not appear as much a man of the world in the city as he had up on the farm. He didn't know in which direction the city hall was, and when he inquired of a traffic cop he winked at him and tried to be funny.

At the city hall an old-maidish looking woman surveyed them keenly and asked a lot of senseless questions. "How old are you?" she queried of Mary Ellen.

"Eighteen, come last June," Mary Ellen replied promptly.

The woman yanked the sheet out of her typewriter with a jerk.

"I can't issue you a license—you're too young. Have to be twenty-one," Mary Ellen thought that the woman's eyes rested upon her rather pityingly. It wasn't as if she were sorry about her not getting married, but as if she were sorry about something else.

A man whispered something to Mr. West as they went out.

"Go over the border. The age over there's eighteen."

Mary Ellen sighed. She was getting tired, and she had thought that what the woman said would settle the matter and she wouldn't have to get married.

After all marriage might not be as pleasant as people hinted by laughs and winks.

They scuttled along over bumpy roads, and after asking the way several times located an ivy-covered court house.

Another couple were there ahead of them. The girl was just a little older than Mary Ellen, but the boy was very different from Mr. West. He was tall and straight and sun-tanned, and when his blue eyes rested on the girl they lighted up like church windows.

Mary Ellen suddenly noticed how very red Mr. West's cheeks were and how his eyes were imbedded in little puffs of fat. His coat sagged where the boy's shoulders held his nice and straight.

Mary Ellen felt slightly sick when Mr. West marched up to the clerk and button-holed him with a smirking grin.

"This little lady and I want to get a marriage license."

Mary Ellen's hands were like ice. She responded "eighteen" very faintly, and when the clerk accepted her age without comment her heart sank to her toes. She had begun to hope that maybe this clerk would object to her age, too.

"How long a resident?" the clerk asked a second time.

Mary Ellen stared dumbly. "He means how long you've lived here," Mr. West explained, jocosely. "We just came, huh."

"Sorry—have to be a resident of the county for six months," the clerk regretted with a sympathetic smile.

Mary Ellen's knees were knocking together when she left the courthouse and Mr. West's ardor was slightly dampened.

"What—what are we going to tell your folks if we go back not married?" Mr. West questioned her weakly.

For the first time Mary Ellen rose to the occasion. Not for nothing had

she read her initial best seller a month ago.

"Tell them we came to dinner in town and had tire trouble," she improvised. "And—and you might as well get me the dinner, for I'm hungry."

She was all of a sudden gloriously happy that she was not getting married and could still look for a hero like the blond bridegroom at the court house.

Mr. West, reflected Mary Ellen, tired and got peaked-looking easily. Probably he'd better look for a better woman to run his farm and handle his young 'uns.

Plane Far Outclassed by Feathered Marvels

In flying efficiency the bird is far superior to the most modern plane, though the bird wastes considerable energy in its aerial journeys, while the plane wastes none.

The bird's forward motion of the wing after the downward stroke is an economical way of applying power, because the stroke is wasted, and the air friction increased. As a result, speed is retarded. On the other hand, the propeller of a plane has no lost motion.

Yet less than two ounces of fuel in the form of fat is sufficient to carry a small bird at a high rate of speed over a course of 2,400 miles, according to scientists. A thousand-pound plane, if as economical of fuel, would consume only a pint of gasoline in a 20-mile flight instead of many gallons.

A vulture or crane, after a few preliminary wing beats, is able to accomplish something beyond any plane yet invented. Setting its wings, it is able to mount in sweeping circles to a great height, overcoming gravity without exertion. Both the soaring and sailing birds are proficient in the use of several factors in the art of flying that have not been mastered in principle or practice by the most skillful aviators.

The size of the wings seems to make no difference in the migratory flight. Though the Carolina rail has small, short wings, apparently ill adapted for long journeys, it crosses the Caribbean sea with ease. The humming bird, whose wings move so fast they cannot be seen, crosses the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 500 miles, in a single night. In fact, birds with small wings, with the exception of the rail, are invariably faster than their long-winged consorts.

The humming bird is capable of a trick that probably never will be met by the plane. When extracting the nectar from flowers, it finds it necessary to fly backwards. Nature still maintains her supremacy in the air over man.

First to Use Coal Oil

The first to introduce the use of coal oil, or "kerosene," in the United States and Canada was Dr. Abraham Gesner, a distinguished Canadian geologist. Doctor Gesner, after long experimentation, discovered how to produce oil that could be used in lamps for illuminating purposes, from bituminous shale and canal coal. Though he gave the name "kerosene" to his discovery it was popularly called coal oil.

Following the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania in 1859, and later in many other sections of North America, kerosene became the principal product of the distillation of the crude oil. Like most inventors, Doctor Gesner reaped little financial benefit from his discovery, which was destined to be the foundation of scores of immense fortunes.

Tobacco in History

The tobacco plant was taken to Europe in 1558 by Francisco Fernandez, who had been sent by Philip the Second of Spain to investigate the products of Mexico. Jean Nicot, the French ambassador to Portugal, sent seeds of the plant to the queen. The services rendered by Nicot in spreading a knowledge of the herb have been commemorated in the scientific name of the genus Nicotiana. While the plant came to Europe through Spain, its use for smoking purposes spread to the continent from England. Ralph Lane, first governor of Virginia, and Sir Walter Raleigh, who first used it as smoking tobacco, introducing it into England.

Might Be Trained to Return

A new dollar bill was recently put into circulation to find out how much work a dollar does. Attached to the bill was a note asking each successive holder to write down the transaction for which he used the money. In 14 days the dollar changed hands 26 times as follows: Five times each for salary, tobacco and cigarettes; three times for candy, two times for men's furnishings and shaves, and one each for automobile accessories, bacon, garters and tooth paste.—Wall Street Journal.

Made Shad Roe Popular

Sixty years ago, customers of New York restaurants considered shad a delicacy but there was little demand for the roe. This state of affairs was changed, however, when a chef went to market one day, saw the roes tossed aside, bought some and prepared them as a special dish, which sold for 25 cents. The dish took the fancy of the customers and became a Friday feature.—Detroit News.

Count Assets in Billions

The estimated total assets of the 45 largest life insurance companies of America at the close of business, December 31, 1923, were over \$12,000,000,000.

Reach Man Through Ego, Says Expert on Matter

The adage that "the way to a man's heart is through his stomach" is old and honored, but it is not exactly true, protests Ellnor Bailey Ward, adviser to girls in Smart Set Magazine.

Before we have a man to cook for we must reach him through his ego. Ego is not conceit. A small boy's ego is shown in his boasts of his physical prowess, of how his dad can beat up all other dads, of how his mother can bake the best pies, and so on.

Ego carries over from the small boy into the man. It changes its outward expression, but it is the same ego. You must encourage it in him. Wasn't it wonderful that he was so rapidly promoted? Isn't he kind to take care of his invalid mother? You do wish he'd explain baseball to you. Dear girls, there are a thousand ways of feeding this ego. Sympathize with him, and, if you can, let him help you. He likes that.

A FAMILY DOCTOR'S LAXATIVE IS BEST



Your health is too important! You cannot afford to experiment with your delicate bowels when coated tongue, bad breath, headache, gas, nausea, feverishness, lack of appetite, no energy, etc., warn of constipation. This applies not only to grown people, but more particularly to children. That's why a family doctor's laxative is always the safe choice.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is prepared today under strict laboratory supervision from fresh laxative herbs and other pure ingredients, and exactly according to Dr. Caldwell's original prescription.

Today, millions of families rely on Dr. Caldwell's judgment in the selection of their laxative. For Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, in bottles ready for use, sold in all drug stores, is now the largest selling laxative in the world!

Meaning to Dreams

According to the lore of the gypsies every dream conveys two separate messages—one, an indication of something good in store for the dreamer, the other a warning of some pitfall to be avoided.

CONSTIPATED?

Take **NR-NATURE'S REMEDY**—tonight. Your eliminative organs will be functioning properly by morning and your constipation will end with a bowel action as free and easy as nature at her best—positively no pain, no griping. Try it.

Mild, safe, purely vegetable—no drugs—only 25c. **FEEL LIKE A MILLION, TAKE NR TO-NIGHT.**

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

Beautiful Skin

—soft, smooth, clear, "pink and white"—the matchless complexion of youth. Sulphur purifies, clears and refreshes the skin. For beautifying the face and arms use

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Contains 50% Pure Sulphur. At Druggists.

Literary Leipzig

Leipzig, Germany, outranks any city of its size in literary output, with more than 1,100 publishers and booksellers, 250 printing establishments and more than 500 newspapers and periodicals.

Here's the sure, quick, easy way to kill all mosquitoes indoors and keep 'em away outdoors!

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Mother of Four Babies

"Although I am only 22 years old, I have four babies to care for. Before my first baby was born my mother urged me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I was so terribly weak. I had to lie down four or five times a day. After three bottles I could feel a great improvement. I still take the Vegetable Compound whenever I need it for it gives me strength to be a good mother to my family."—Mrs. Vern L. Jennings, 510 Johnson Street, Saginaw, Michigan.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

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