

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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THURSDAY

FEBRUARY 14

1935

AMERICA AND EUROPE

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

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

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

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

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

"A Polish Girl"



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

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

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

G. R.

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

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

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THE LONDON PROPOSALS

By C. Nirun

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

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

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

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

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

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

OUR LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

Feb. 9

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

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

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

The French System

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

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

Britain's Concession

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

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FUNERAL OF MADAME KADENACY AT VILNA



Marshal Pilsudski's Homage To His Sister

GOVERNMENT UPPER SILESIAN POLICY DEFENDED AUTONOMY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. S.

AMERICAN AIRSHIP DISASTER

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

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

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

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

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

British Embassy Reception

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

NEWS IN BRIEF

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

M. Paderewski

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

Gdynia and Littoria

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

Foreign Trade

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

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

Savings Bank Deposits

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

Unemployment

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

Boxing

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

Anglo-Polish Societies

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

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

Delayed Post

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

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

Ancient Litigation

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

Dispossessed by the authorities in 1857, one St. Sobocki filed a claim against the Russian Government contending, as the legal heir of his parents he had the right of ownership to a mill in Waliszewo. His family operated since 1789 under a perpetual lease from a convent.

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

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

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1 col. 4)

sular race which seldom forgets its duty.

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

Opposition Forces

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

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

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

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

New Deals

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

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

Transportation Items

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

* * *

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

* * *

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

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

* * *

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

* * *

The Polish air lines "Lot" in 1934, their fourteenth year of operation, transported 18,198 passengers, 392,854 kilograms of baggage and freight, and 47,716 kilograms of mail and newspapers, with a record of 95 per cent. for punctuality and 100 per cent. for safety.

* * *

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

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

DIRECT SERVICE

With U. S. A.

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HEALTH HINTS

By M. D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The London Proposals

(Continued from page 2 col. 1)

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

The Eastern Pact Bogey

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

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

Influenza in Poland

From all over Poland comes the alarming news that the gripe is prevalent everywhere. Though of a mild form, without dangerous complications, it is desirable at its inception to use Motiprin tablets.

Motiprin is an acetyl salicylic acid preparation, a remedy to soothe arthritis, rheumatic and nervous pains.

(Adv.)

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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Feb. 12
BONDS (in percentage of par)						
Stabilization 7's, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	71.50
Conversion 5's, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	68.50
5% Dollar Loan, 1920	69.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	75.00
4% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	49.25
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	62.25

	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Feb. 12
SHARES (in zlotys per share)						
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	96.75
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	41.50
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	9.50
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	13.25
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	13.50

Hangman's Grievances

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

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

SOCIETY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Bank of Poland

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

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

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

FASHION NOTES

CHANEL'S SUMMER COLLECTION
(From Our Own Correspondent)

Paris, Feb. 9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

IMPRESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Interview With Mr. Leigh Ballenberg

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

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

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

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



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

Across the Continent

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

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

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

Drinking

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

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

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



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MODERN DECORATIONS

By Joan Littlefield

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POLISH CUISINE (No. 4)

"KOLDUNY"

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

Dough: 5 cups flour
4 tbs. butter
2 eggs
Salt

Water sufficient to make a stiff dough.

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

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

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

Kolduny may also be fried in deep fat.

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

Prodigy's Insurance

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

Novels On China

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

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

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Cinema Programme
First-Run Houses

Address and Performances	Film Currently Showing	Type and Comment
Atlantyk Chmielna 33 Perf. 5, 7, 9.	Bal im Savoy Gitta Alpar—Hans Jarry, Rossi Barsony, Felis Breast. Hungarian Production First Week	Musical Comedy Average
Apollo Marszałkowska 106 Perf. 4, 6, 8, 10	Modj Las Marja Bogda — Brodzisz Polish Production — No English Titles Seventh Week	Theatrical theme Good
Capitol Marszałkowska 125 Perf. 5, 7, 9.	Antek Policmajster Dymyza Polish Production — No English Titles First Week	Comedy Average
Casino Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 5, 7, 9.	Love Without a Morrow Carola Lombard—Gene Raymond. British Production First Week	Romantic Fair
Europa Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 5, 7, 9.	The Man Without a Home Hörbiger — Thimig — Sienk Adele Sandrock Austrian Production Fifth Week	Amusing Musical Good
Filharmonja Jasna 5 Perf. 5, 7, 9. Closed on Fridays	Count of Monte Cristo Robert Donat — Elissa Landi American Production Third Week	Period Good
Majestat Nowy Świat 43 Perf. 5, 7, 9.	Song of Happiness Gardín Victoroff—Molvín—Zyjmo Soviet Production First Week	Propaganda Very good
Pan Nowy Świat 40 Perf. 5, 7, 9.	Moscow Nights Annabala — Harry Burr French Production Fifth Week	Story of prewar Russia Good
Rialto Jasna 3 Perf. 5, 7, 9.	Fahrt in die Jugend Liane Haid — Thimig — Moser Austrian Production Third Week	Comedy Good
Stylowy Marszałkowska 112 Perf. 5, 7, 9.	Peter Francis Gaal Austrian Production Sixth Week	Sentimental Amusing Good
Światowid Marszałkowska 111 Perf. 5, 7, 9.	The Joyous Company Outsoff — Orłowa — Strelkova Soviet Production Ninth Week	Parody Good

HINTS ON ENGLISH

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

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

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

Answers to Correspondents:

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

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

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

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

But lifts, lifts are thoughtless, stupid, and on the whole devoid of any sense.

You enter a box and start slowly and upwards at that.

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

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

2. prawdziwą satysfakcją patrzymy w Teatrze Narodowym na komedję Fredry: "Wielki człowiek do małych interesów".

Fredro, jak Fredro. Bardziej on już dziś postarzał, talent jego przytem nigdy nie stał na wysokości jego sławy, a "Wielki człowiek do małych interesów" do najlepszych jego komedji nie należy.

Jednak wszystkie błędy Fredry, najgorsze, bo przejęte, tak jak przejęte było jego na świat opojenie i jego obserwacja, wiodące fabry i nieznośność u niego gruchania milosza, stęknęły w przedziwny grze i życzliwej. Mieliśmy wrażenie, że nie patrzymy na sztukę mierną, a banalną fredsowską, stęknęła, stęknęła, stęknęła. To triumf prawdziwy.

Zielonowiec jako reżyser i aktor i wszyscy — wszyscy bez wyjątku aktorzy, jako wykonawcy, znali ten.

Radio Features for Week Beginning Feb. 17

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

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

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East, Dealer

Neither side vulnerable

♠ A K 10 8
♥ J 5
♦ K 9
♣ A Q J 3 2

♠ J 9 5
♥ Q 9 4
♦ J 3 2
♣ K 10 7 5

W N E S

♠ A K 10 8
♥ 7 3 2
♦ 10 8 7 5 4
♣ 4

♠ Q 7 6 4 3 2
♥ 6
♦ A Q 6
♣ 9 8 6

The bidding:

East South West North
1♥(1) 1♠(2) Pass 4♠(3)
5♥(4) Pass(5) Pass Dbl.(6)
Pass Pass Pass Pass

1—East opened the bidding despite his honor trick deficiency because he wanted as cheap an opportunity as possible to show both suits.

2—The chance to show the spades at the one-level can scarcely be passed at cumulative scoring.

The penalty of two tricks, 200 points, against five hearts doubled, was no great loss against the gain of 480 points at five spades' making six. But if North had been certain of South's bid, slam might have been reached. At the other table six spades was actually bid and it was of course made through the luck of the club finesse. The actual loss was thus the difference between 980 and 250.

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THE PLAY

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