

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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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.
 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 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, i.e. hardy 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.

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 do: 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 a recurrence of the disaster.

Imagine 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 could be compared to that of an injured man. The proper procedure would be to repair his injury, with probably a surgical operation necessary. 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 surgery and the convalescent home gymnastics might easily be fatal.

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 to get new resources to work, strikes at the heart of recovery because 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

London



Morning Post

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

London

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.

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.

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

recently of a man contrasting fifteen dollars in dole payments with eighteen for private work, and figuring: "What's the use of 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 be psychologically wrong. America can continue its unbalanced condition longer than European nations because Americans are not so easily alarmed, but when their public psychology does change—the moment they do lose—great is the fall thereof.

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 LETTER

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 Honours List will provide confirmation or denial of many rumours. All that is known for certain is that Mr. Baldwin will succeed Mr. Macdonald. It is also announced that the King extended his series of audiences with Ministers to include 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 favourite 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 shilling a head.

The smallest hamlet in the Duchy of Cornwall sent £ 1.2s. 6d. 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 Governor-General before the end of the financial year. In effect this will make Southern Ireland

a Republic governed only by the Dail, though nominally within the Empire. The step can no longer be considered surprising, for the present Governor-General 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 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 de Valera has fixed policies which 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 purchase pound for pound from her. We are even prepared to give Britain preference when this country has to purchase from the outside." Dublin provides not the least interesting example of revolutionary procedure in contemporary Europe.

The Minister of Health was congratulated during a debate on the Housing Bill for accepting 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 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 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 in 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 rehoused every year.

Gas masks have been occupying Parisian attention a good deal of late, though the designs in pink silk surmounted by golden curls 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 Research of Warsaw has compiled very interesting data on the 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 general recovery. In the first place the increase of industrial production 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 about not so much by natural, as rather by artificial, measures in the form of tariff protection, devaluation, public works programmes, and so forth. This in turn contributed to existing uncertainties. The recent devaluation of the Belgas 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 been somewhat reduced. It is from inside that improvement may be expected. During 1933 and 1934 this internal element was represented principally 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 per cent. in March. The decrease has been most marked in basic industries such as building, metal and mineral trades. It 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 be deduced from this, these changes have not had any definite trend. The building industry promises to add considerably to the general activity during the approaching summer months.

The general index of wholesale prices continued downward to 100 per cent. as compared to 100 per cent., in 1928, or 2.4 per cent. below the last quarter of 1934.

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 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. 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 zlotys, while total loans of the Bank of Poland went

EXHIBITION OF HOUSE BUILDING REFORM AT KOLO

The National Economic Bank has arranged an exhibition of model house building at Kolo, one of the most unpromising outskirts of Warsaw. Possibly the site was chosen as an object lesson of what a rational system of building can attain in spite of the most unbeautiful surroundings. 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, bathroom, and so forth, properly appointed. The shape of the room lends itself to aesthetic arrangement, and there is plenty of light. Each house stands in a little garden well-planned so that the front can serve as an ornamental garden and the back as a useful one.

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 linoleum rugs. Several pavilions are given up to displays of modern house conveniences, gas fittings, stoves, electric apparatus and steel furniture. The householder is shown how to avoid mould and dampness in buildings.

Some houses are in process of construction so that the intending purchaser can judge for himself 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 Kolo could be removed to such hygienic and aesthetically satisfying quarters.

— K. M.

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.

down by fifty million zlotys. On the other hand, long term 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 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 Pilsudski, his heart 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 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 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 Mass was 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 his birthday, which falls on November 6. The first meeting of the committee will be held on June 14 at the Hotel Bristol.

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 already announced that they would attend. The Jamboree begins on July 14.

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

An exhibition of the works of Joseph Mehofer will be opened at Zachęta, 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 departing, 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 in Warsaw.

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

The inhabitants of Puck have expressed the wish to remove to the Pilsudski Mound near Kraków 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 will greatly assist commercial relations 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 Pilsudski.

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 Zachęta. Minor local boundary regulations were discussed, and provision for the settling of fishing rights were undertaken.

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 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 part in the ceremony.

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 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 swift clipper planes of Pan-American Airways that will fly between America and Asia in future 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 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 job.

The sun blazes furiously all day. The sweet-scented flowers grow in a jungle of bushes and vines that resist the sharpest machete. Wirelike fishes, of strange shapes and all colours of the rainbow, 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 unprotected 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 Spanish-American War.

The three islands 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 highest 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 passages 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 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 to find anchorage outside the sharp reefs. Any doubt about the unique formation of the islands, 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 selected for the unloading site. Two small barges 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. 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. 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 some varieties are good to eat. Morning glories bloom in quiet glades among the bamboo and brush flowers. Black butterflies flutter in the air, but so far no flies or 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 gopher.

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 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, 1893, 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. 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 advocated 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 *Pitsudski*, examples of various trophies attained by Polish sportsmen, samples of table settings, reproductions of the Polish Government Exhibitor 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 Bartłomiejczyk, Dr. Puciata-Pawlowska, Jan Parandowski and others are a sufficient guarantee of the value and interest of its articles.

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 some charming photographs of flower-selling in Rome and Florence. 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.

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 attracting many subscribers.

— K. M.

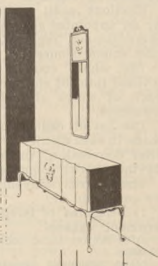
Dybuk

The Warsaw Opera, in presenting "Dybuk," has introduced to us one of the most eminent modern composers, Lodovico Rocca.

The story, adapted 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 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. 3)



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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 prematurely gray. God knows who reads them, except the bedridden. They are 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 a card 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. 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.

"Hello, Tom? The other end of the wire said 'Hello, Tom?'"
Homer—Homer Huddlestone, of course, you know his stuff? Well, of that, then, more later—yelled back: "This isn't Tom; it's Huddlestone. 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.

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, salt of the earth. Tom, whose mother christened him Arthur in her simple, abstemious way, chuckled his hat on one pile of *Congressional Records* and sat down on another.

"Sundaying?"
"Yeah," said Homer absent-mindedly, because he was reading his favorite author, a guy named Huddlestone, by the way. "—inescapable conclusion that inflation is the greatest destroyer of economic justice misguiding man can devise in an attempt to achieve the opposite." Hon, 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? Gammed 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 was 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 typewriter.

"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 be your poor wife wondering where you were. I say 'Hello' and then a wonderful broken voice moans: 'Hello, Tom? 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 rung.

"Yes, keep on calling, operator," said Tom.
"More buzzes, and then a spooky shadow of a voice."
"This is 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 upper 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 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 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 Rich. 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 hanging around, I hear. Come on, run. I'll 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 smallish fellow, who had been on the faculty of Southwest 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 nut. The correspondents all had a lot of fun at his expense for a while. Here the government was trying to reduce crop 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.

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.

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 built 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 Rehabilitation 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



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The Summoning Before a 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 that if the object of a lawsuit against a party not resident in Poland be the fulfillment 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.

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 resides abroad.

According to the Hague Convention, 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 acquiesced 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 Courts.

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 United States of America — by a Sheriff or Marshal under the order of the Clerk of the Court.

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

Cherries from Italy are arriving in Warsaw. Two carloads will come in this week and will be sold in the retail shops at five zlotys a kilogramme.

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. Maximilian Hoffner, 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 Girsva left Warsaw for Prague on Saturday; after a month's holiday, Dr. Girsva 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 Hiot will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. Orsen N. Nielsen entertained 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 holiday in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Phillips 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 Perkins.

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

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

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

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

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 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 sickly and her 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 that other colour combinations do 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 audacious 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 stripes of black which are used as the sole ornamentation of the frock. From its high, square neckline, six stripes of black transverse the blouse to the bellline, 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 sleeves.

A silver fox scarf, which consists of two pelts whose heads are at the back, is worn with this gown. A rug, flat, black straw hat has a ciré bow and simple band of ribbon flat along its inch-high crown. Black patent leather pumps are without any ornamentation and the bag is of heavy black crepe, 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, toge 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 Plantagenet shoe, which is made all in one.

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.

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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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934			1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	May 29	June 6
BONDS (in percentage of par)							
Stabilization 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1924	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	63.00	64.00
Conversion 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	66.25	66.25
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	80.75	81.00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	—	47.75
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	57.13	57.50
SHARES (in zlotys per share)							
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	96.25	87.25	86.75
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	41.50	—
Lilpop, Rat & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	9.35	—
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	—	30.75
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	—	—

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 stations 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 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.

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 permanent 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 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 stations should be continued.

Sir Hubert turned to the submarine after three years' work with airplanes in the Arctic, seeking 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.

Experimented made by Sir Hubert with the submarine *Mantilla* in Arctic waters in 1931 demonstrated 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 adventure of Sir Hubert's, but they found no reflection in his genial face as he sat in his hotel suite 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 he went up in a balloon, his first air trip, with a man impersonating Santa Claus. Santa dropped out with a parachute and left Wilkins alone. He drifted three days before he could get back to land, some fifty miles from the starting point.

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 his balloon episode, he began his Polar experiences with Stefansson's Arctic expedition. Ever since he has been dashing from Pole to Pole, with time out for the War, when he served in the Air Force.

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CROSS WORD PUZZLE

DYBUK

(Continued from page 3 col. 5).

Grid for the crossword puzzle with numbers 1-59 indicating starting positions for words.

HORIZONTAL

- 1-A title of respect in Turkey
5-Peculiar
8-Scent
9-Player's stake
13-Mental tranquility
16-Female of equine quadrupeds
17-Froth
18-Extreme
19-Staff of life
21-Small news
23-Roman money
24-Prayer beads
26-Note of the scale
27-Where bread is made
28-Having bristles
31-Vault for money
32-Entertainment at home
33-Dimension from side to side
34-An odd number
35-A spree (slang)
38-Torn apart
37-Bordered
38-Automobiles
41-A call to attract attention
42-A variety of pyroxene
43-Wise bird
45-Glossy silk fabric
46-Luminous heavenly bodies
51-To hire for a definite period
53-Night before (pl.)
55-A woodwind instrument
56-Paint ingredient
57-Article of furniture
58-Inferior in quality
59-A flat fish
60-River in Belgium

VERTICAL

- 1-A projectile
2-Month of the Jewish calendar
3-A tiresome person
4-A plane surface
5-Numbered musical composition



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skillful fusion of modern forms with folk melodies and psalms, not at all banal in effect, and 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 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 certain of an enthusiastic reception.

The success of "Dybuk" will be due, and in no small part either, to its splendid realization by our opera. Adam Dolycki with mastery 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.

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

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

NEEDED NO PROMPTING

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 Aces, must be used with due consideration for the "body" of the hand.

Card game diagram showing a North-Dealer hand with cards: ♠ A, ♥ 8 4 3, ♦ K 10 6 2, ♣ A K J 4 2. It also shows a South-West hand with: ♠ Q 10 5 3 2, ♥ K Q 9 5 2, ♦ K J 8 4, ♣ A 10 6, and ♣ Q J 8 5 4 3.

The bidding: (Figures after bids refer to numbers' explanatory paragraphs.) North East South West 1♣ 1♦ Dbl.(1) Pass(2) Pass(3) 2♥ 3♦(4) Pass 4♦(5) Pass 4♥(6) Pass 4♠(7) Pass 6♦(8) Pass Pass Pass

- 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.
3-It is a close question whether North should pass or rebid.
4-South now decides to enter the bidding and try for game, although a double would probably have been better.
5-A bid made not in hope and joy, but merely to keep faith.
6-Once the diamond suit is confirmed, South has visions of a slam. He sees that North's top clubs will yield discards for one or both losing hearts. His first-round command of the suit may mean that there are no losers at all. He seizes the opportunity to assert this belief en route to five diamonds.
7-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 then he was able to claim the balance by ruffing the losers in both hands. When the club Queen dropped he had an more winners than he needed.

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Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Table listing cinema houses, films currently showing, and comments. Includes entries for Atlantic, Apollo, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonja, Majestic, Pan, Rialto, Stylowy, Światowid, and Ich Will Nicht Wissen.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

When the antecedent is not expressed, but only understood 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 as..."

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

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

"They gathered themselves to gether."

The reflexive pronouns should not be confused with the emphasizing adjectives, which modify the pronoun, and serve to increase its force. "I, myself, said that."

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?"

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 zapoznawo pewne zamieszanie spowodowane ostatnio wystąpieniem Niemiec. Nota niemiecka w sprawie paktu francusko-sowieckiego twierdzi, że ten pakt oznacza przekreślenie układów lokarneskich, gdyż jest równoznaczny z ogłoszeniem wojny.

Answer to last week's puzzle

A grid puzzle with letters and numbers, likely a word search or similar game.

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