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FIVE DECREES APPROVED OTHERS ON THE WAY

A series of five decrees has been approved by the Council of Ministers on the basis of the Bill for Special Powers which passed the Sejm and Senate this last fortnight, and which was published in the Journal of Laws, No. 811, November 8, 1935.

The first decree has to do with the special tax which will be levied on all government workers, or on those who receive their incomes from Government funds. The scale is as follows:

100 zlotys monthly	— free
101—150	— 7%
150—200	— 9%
200—250	— 10%
250—500	— 11%
500—1000	— 14%
1000—2000	— 17%
over 2000	— 25%

This tax will be effective for two years, from December 1, 1935 to December 1, 1937.

Rent Reductions

The second decree is concerned with appropriate rent reductions in those apartment houses and buildings hitherto affected by the Rent Law. Apartments consisting of one or two rooms plus kitchen will have the monthly rent reduced by fifteen per cent, and larger apartments having three, four, and five rooms will be cheaper by ten per cent. monthly. As a balance to this decree reducing the income of landlords, is a further paragraph removing apartments comprising six or more rooms from the operation of the Rent Law. In addition, a provision is made that, if a tenant moves from an apartment affected by the Rent Law after December 1, 1937, the Law will automatically cease to be effective in so far as the apartment in question is concerned. The same reductions will be effective for all buildings owned by the State. Buildings owned by the Social Insurance organization will also be affected, the rent as of December, 1934 being taken as the norm.

The third decree is concerned with the Room Tax on small apartments. Taxes will be removed from apartments containing one or two rooms. Three room apartments come under this law if the tenant be out of work, but not if he have a sub-tenant. Proceeding consequently in the direction of lightening the burden of the low income classes, all room taxes in arrears up to January 1, 1936 are to be cancelled. It is estimated that over one million one hundred thousand families will be affected by this measure.

The fourth decree endeavours to assuage the unwelcome indebtedness of municipalities by setting up a central commission to consider the whole problem of indebtedness, and allows the Minister of Finance some leeway

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MARSHAL PILSUDSKI
 Gazeta Polska, Nov. 10, 1935.

POLAND CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY

For the seventeenth time since the World War, and for the first time since the death of Marshal Pilsudski, Poland celebrated, on November 11, Independence Day. That day in 1918 when the Germans in Warsaw were disarmed, and Poland, for over a century dismembered, was reunited again, is already passing into history, — already the glamour of passing years surrounds it, and there were those marching in the parade this year who know that day only through the spoken or written word.

Much more actual, much more poignant was the absence of that figure which stood, each year,

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LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

By the time this London Letter is published the result of the General Election will be known if it is to be a landslide in one direction or the other. The returns for 221 constituencies announced on Thursday night will in that case make the future position fairly clear. But if the Government and the Opposition are running a close race it will not be possible to make final estimates until Friday night or Saturday morning. Much may depend upon what happens at the last moment. The Government will no doubt be assisted if some sudden emergency occurs in foreign affairs—in the Far East, for instance—and the Opposition may conceivably poll more votes if there is an internal political crisis affecting the prestige of the National Government. So many voters are warily looking out for political stratagems that the appearance of a full-sized volcano in Trafalgar Square would probably leave them suspicious but unmoved.

The character of this general election is unprecedented. There has been only a short period for canvassing the electorate, and, as none of the parties is particularly well provided with funds, there has been considerably more oratory than active advertisement. The speeches reported in the papers more or less cancel one another. A series of radio addresses by representative politicians, seem to leave the honours with Mr. Baldwin; but the radio offers a welcome alternative to public meetings, so that the attendance at these has been small. The small audiences are reported everywhere to be unusually noisy — with the Ministers as victims-in-chief of violent demonstration — though no one would care to say whether this indicates popular exasperation or whether it means an organised obstruction which will cause a reaction in favour of the Government.

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EUROPE IN THE SHADOW

By Walter Duranty

"Look at that," said the Polish official, waving his arm across Warsaw. "Look and you will understand why we made the pact with Germany and why we have to spend upon our army so much of the money that is urgently needed for national reconstruction." I looked and saw nothing. The gay Polish capital, which five minutes before had been ablaze with lights and humming with post-theatre traffic, had suddenly vanished into utter

darkness, and there was no sound save the drumming throb of motors in the sky, no light save the firefly twinkle of the aeroplanes overhead. That night Warsaw was staging one of the "test air-raids" which have become a common feature of European life in this seventeenth year after the "war to end all wars." Such demonstrations have occurred and are occurring constantly in most of the major cities of Europe. At "zero hour" there rises the dismal

GUERRILLA TACTICS USED THE FALL OF GORAHAI

Wounded soldiers from Gorahai are beginning to drift back to Harrar. Eight of them arrived yesterday evening. They were incoherent with the jolting they had received on the long desert trail. From what I have been to



GENERAL RYDZ-SMIGLY, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE POLISH ARMY, WHO OCCUPIED THE REVIEWING STAND DURING THE ANNUAL INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE.

gather from them, the Italians are cruelly punishing the dogged defenders of the place who elected to fight rather than to retire. The Ethiopian regulars are suffering terribly due to the fallacy of their belief that because they know the manual of arms they are capable of standing up to aeroplanes and artillery. The Ethiopian chieftains are much depressed by the fact that their regulars are being so heavily punished. The guerrilla chieftains on the Ogaden front are rapidly increasing in importance because they wisely cling to the old-fashioned hit and run tactics. The stubborn defence of Gorahai will probably turn out to be an advantage to the Italians since it will enable General Graziani to pulverise the local opposition before he receives the signal from the northern Italian column to begin co-ordinating a joint advance.

Combat Groups

Two of the wounded men whom I saw were suffering from multiple gunshot wounds which they told me they had sustained in a brush with Italian patrols. The inference is that the Italians are slowing their advance and are consolidating their positions, following the example developed by the Germans late in 1918 when combat groups composed entirely of machine gunners were pushed forward and drove off the enemy infantry. The machine gunners then signalled to their own infantry to occupy the forward enemy positions.

I am informed that the tenacious defence of the Gorahai salient was due to the necessity of holding that sector until Ras Desta had brought up his forces from Bale to make contact with the enemy.

In spite of the successful Italian advance, it should not be forgotten that there are still 200 miles of horrible country between General Graziani and the railway line and I do not share the belief that the Italians will indulge in dashing tactics. Their advance, I think, will be slow, like in the North. Communications with the front are non-existent and all have to be improvised.

The Swedish hospital is taking care of the wounded. Avenues of weeping women vie with each other in uttering loud lamentations in the approved Ethiopian demonstrative manner. The big concentration of wounded here is regarded as the immediate reply to Signor Mussolini's reported protest against the profusion of red cross centres in

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PRIVATE INITIATIVE REGAINS PRESTIGE

One of the most important features of the economic plan made public by the new Government has been a conspicuous shift towards allowing private business greater freedom. Be it in reducing the cost of production, in Government withdrawal from the investment market, in reducing the scope of the administrative activities of the State, constant reference is being made to the necessity of reviving private initiative and business in this country.

In this connection, it is of particular interest to examine a declaration made before the Sejm by Mr. Wierzbicki, representative

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howl of the sirens to indicate — supposedly — the coming of hostile aircraft. Within five minutes every light must be extinguished under pain of heavy fines.

The streets are dark and silent and the crowds that through them move slowly and in fear. They know that it is not real — not this time — but their hearts are anguished by terror of the future and by memories of the past.

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LONDON LETTER

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It is clear, at any rate, that the election is not turning on foreign affairs but on the internal policies of the National Government, with unemployment, future reconstruction, monetary policy and the possibilities of a financial crisis in case Labour is victorious, as the chief topics of the debate.

Any prophecy of the results would be rash, but one or two indications may be hazarded. There may be a small poll, for many voters are apathetic and many others mean to abstain. Industrial regions are likely to declare more solidly than in 1931 for Labour, while the southern towns and countryside seem more likely to abide by Conservative principles. Labour suffers a great handicap, for not only does it enter the contest without a dynamic leader and with hardly the personnel of a cabinet, but also the threat of a financial panic will frighten many of its supporters. A large proportion of Labour votes will represent a negative declaration against the National Government rather than a positive choice for Labour policies. Daring prophecies of the actual result range from a National Government majority of 250 (at the dissolution of Parliament it was 402) to a National Government majority of 40 or 5. Nobody is seriously expecting a Labour victory, but everybody is expecting a surprise of some sort or other, for the apparent apathy of the electorate can mean anything. The silent multitude may, for all one knows, have made up its mind to vote solidly for the National Government, no matter what it may say in its own defence, no matter what its opponents may say against it. Musings has been given something of the character of Buonaparte as the bogy of the day; and now there is Japan looming on the horizon. If the nation is thinking first of foreign affairs its unity can be predicted with confidence.

All this fuss about voting obscures, perhaps, the more important issue of what will happen in the following weeks and months. Assuming a National Government victory, the general election will soon appear in retrospect as an interlude during which the Cabinet received fresh energy for policies already decided upon. Naturally enough, the electorate has not been told in detail what those policies are. Sanctions, for example, have gone into the background, so that nobody is discussing what may be the effects of their imposition.

The colossal revolution of finance carried out in China will certainly have repercussions, not only in the City of London, but perhaps more notably in the Far East. This is a technical subject on which not much instructive comment appears.

Again, the Government plans for increased expenditure (at least on rearmament and social services) extends an implied — but unintentional — threat to banking system, for both direct Treasury borrowing and a public loan will freeze the Banks so long as the price level continues stable and so long as foreign investment is impossible. The Chancellor's promise that there will be no increased taxation means that the new expenditure will not be financed out of revenue. Even if foreign affairs are not aggravated by a further period of crisis, decisions will presumably have to be made by the incoming Government as to whether the pound will be stabilized or not — decisions which must be very much influenced by the future of the Roosevelt administration.

Finally, a reduced National Government majority will have to face a much more critical Opposition in Parliament. It is said that Mr. Baldwin himself wisely desires a more even balance of the parties, for a continuance of an unopposed Government will encourage more exasperated criticism among the people.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Continued from page 1, col. 2)

upon the reviewing stand as straight and strong as the youngest of his soldiers, taking their salutes as they marched past. This year, he is no longer with them. Where he stood, another stands, — and a mound of yellow immortelles, faintly glowing in the thin, November sunshine, placed on the spot on which his coffin stood, nodded gently in the soft, autumn breeze to the regimental colours being carried by.

And so, this day of rejoicing, this year served as a day of memorial to one of the greatest of Polish heroes, Józef Piłsudski.

FUNERAL OF ALEXANDER SULKIEWICZ

The remains of Alexander Sulkiewicz, a hero of the Polish fight for independence and an intimate comrade and co-worker of Marshal Piłsudski, were brought to Warsaw on Friday, November 8, and buried with military honours in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Powązki.

Alexander Sulkiewicz was a most interesting and original personality. By origin he was a Polish Tartar, that is, he came of a family of Tartars who had for centuries been settled in Poland, were loyal, patriotic citizens of the Polish state, had been ennobled and received Polish names in addition to their own Tartar ones and differed from other Poles only in their adherence to the Mohammedan religion. Sulkiewicz was an ardent patriot, a member of the Polish Socialist party, who gave up his whole life to the cause of Poland. His abilities as a conspirator amounted to genius. He was one of the chief organizers of Piłsudski's escape from the prison hospital of Petersburg. In order to help fugitives across the frontier he worked for several years as a simple customs official on the Lithuanian frontier. He invented such a secret code that he alone knew the meaning and his cryptic telegraphic messages were a standing joke in the party. He had the courage of a lion and the softness of a tender woman. Where help was needed he was always the first and he met his death bringing succour to a wounded comrade, Adam Koc, in 1916.

Piłsudski had always opposed his going to the front as he was so useful as organizer and propagandist, but finally he yielded to Sulkiewicz's entreaties and the latter fell on the Volhynian front. Now, after fourteen years, his body has been brought to Warsaw and honour paid to the memory of the valiant Tartar.

General Rydz-Śmigły decorated his coffin with the order of *Virtuti militari*, the Premier and Cabinet as well as the highest army officers walked in the funeral procession. The Mufti and other Mohammedan priests performed the religious ceremony. In the afternoon an academy was held in his honour at the Town Hall. The striking turbans of the Mohammedan priests gave an oriental touch to the scene.

K. M.

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DECREES

(Continued from page 1 col. 1.)

in giving rebates on taxes due the Government from the municipality.

The fifth decree has to do with some technical changes in the agreement between Banks and their agrarian debtors.

In addition to these decrees, others are being considered, especially one having to do with the serious condition in Great Poland (the Poznań area) after the severe drought of the past summer.

In view of these decrees having to do with balancing the budget of the State, work has already begun on the budget of the next fiscal year, which will be considered by the Sejm and Senate next month.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Two contracts between Poland and Italy, the contract for the motor-vessel *Batory*, and the contract between the Fiat Company and the "Government Engineers," have been exempted from cancellation by the Subcommittee on Sanctions at Geneva after representations had been made by Counsellor Wszelaki.

The annual awards of the City of Warsaw for the best work during the year in science and the plastic arts have been awarded to Dr. Jan Łukasiewicz and Mr. Alfons Karny respectively.

A congress of Polish journalists in America will be held in Chicago from November 30 to December 1.

The yearly meeting of the Pomeranian Merchants Association was held at Gdynia, Sunday, November 10. Deputy Marchlewski was re-elected as President, and a motion to remove the headquarters of the Association from Grudziądz to Toruń was defeated.

A new monument to Kazimierz Pułaski is to be erected on the Pułaski Elevated Highway connecting Jersey City with Newark.

Fatal weather conditions accompanied Major Karpiński on his flight from India over the Malay Peninsula on his trip to Melbourne, Australia, and, while taking off from Parachub, in lower Siam, his plane capsized due to the damp and muddy field. If the plane is not too severely damaged, Major Karpiński intends to continue his flight.

VIENNA

The oldest church in Vienna, that of St. Rupert, has just been restored. Some interesting discoveries were made through the removal of later super-structures. Thus, the tower, freed from the superstructure erected in 1837, was found to be an old Romanesque work of the tenth century and the two additional stories of the tower to date from about 1150. That the organ and nave were restored by the Emperor Frederick III. is indicated by an old inscription of 1439.

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THE ITALIAN ADVANCE IN ABYSSINIA

By Laurence Stallings

For three days I accompanied an Aurosi brigadier on a tour of his district. This officer assured me that it would be impossible for the Italians to deliver a strategic thrust at Bale or Aurosi while making a dash for Jijiga. "Ras Desta," he said, "is guarding the high ground of the Dolo country with fifty thousand of our best troops and would press the Italians so hard that a mere diversion by the Italians would be impossible to effect."

Espionage scares are the order of the day here. General Graziani is despatching Somali pretending to be Abyssinians with instructions to mingle with the emperor's troops. The severest penalties are inflicted on these people if they are caught although some here believe that it would be better to allow them to return to the Italian lines as they are incapable of reporting correctly. I should say that one of the severest handicaps General Graziani has to face is the insufficiency and inaccuracy of his Somali spies. I have heard some of these people and have found them ridiculous. Even a film company would not employ Somali spies.

There are indications that the Ethiopians are giving up regular army tactics and are reverting more and more to guerrilla warfare which is their speciality.

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ABYSSINIA
Map of War Area On Sale at Every Polish Bookstore
Stanislaw Goliński
Warsaw - Szczęśliwa 1



PARADE IN HARRAR
(Copyright by N.A.N.A. and Fox Movietone News.)

THE FALL OF MAKALLE

By Leonard Waldron

The fall of Makalle has not caused a great deal of perturbation on the southern front. In spite of all the statements that were made that the place would be defended to the last, its capture was expected. One thing that was not expected was the renewal of the rainy season in the Ogaden region. The mud has turned the country into a wet hell and makes transport, both Ethiopian and Italian, an almost insoluble problem. I can testify to this being so because I have just visited that territory.

Every moment's delay on the part of General Graziani's advance is so much gain to the Negus. The removal of the army embargo on the part of Abyssinia's well-

wishers has brought about a mighty influx of munitions of war, notably of Czechoslovak machine guns which are of an ideal type for work in a brush country. One of our runners had an opportunity of exchanging a few words with Wehib Pasha at Sasa Baneh. The chief-of-staff of the Southern Army minimized General Graziani's expectations of making a successful dash up the Ogaden region. "Such an advance," said Wehib Pasha, "would be impossible because we have fortified the region and I can promise General Graziani many picnics before the Jijiga artery is menaced. The local people are the natural defenders of the region. They understand the problems of the terrain as well as military engineers and are fighting under such conditions is a second nature to them. The Italians have lost their war because of their timidity."

Significance

The significance of the fall of Makalle is considerably reduced when one considers a conversation I had with the Emperor himself to whom I presented a urgent petition that foreign press photographers should be allowed to go to the front.

"I will permit camera men to go to the front," His Majesty replied, "when the battle has begun. However, just now there is nothing of importance going on. There are merely strategic withdrawals. Actual fighting has not yet begun. Do not be alarmed by Italian reports. Strategic dispositions at Magdala in the north and by the Wadi Shebel in the south must necessarily forbid unofficial spactators to be present just now. I am arranging for journalists to be taken to Dessie and in this way I hope to placate the foreign correspondents whom I always wish to consider. Fighting, however, is actually still a month away."

I feel bound to place on record a marked gain in confidence among the local Abyssinians who display great steadiness in spite of the Italian advance.

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THE GARAZMAJ OF HARRAR

By Laurence Stallings

The Garazmaj of Harrar no longer joins us in a friendly glass; which is a pity, for he is the finest man to be met with in many a day's march. The Italians are bombing the defences around Jijiga, and the Garazmaj will have nothing of white man any more.

Time was when the Garazmaj was becoming Europeanized. I saw his dress change from Amharic to Sahib within two weeks, when some of us first came here. For him until that time white men were Greeks, usually those with a cock eye. They were, in the interest of their trade, sharpers and coney. They were all that the Garazmaj expected of white men. So he spurned the dress of the European, and wore instead his blue cape of ruling class, and sandals and khaki shorts. Then there came Belgian officers and journalists and photographers. These latter wanted nothing, and they were invariably kind to slaves, to bondsmen, to children. The Garazmaj, being in Harrar a representative of a conquering race, could detect certain strains of the conquering class in these new white men.

Wondrous "S.D.N."

There was a phrase which the Garazmaj heard continually. It was "S.D.N." which is a French way of dashing through the League of Nations. It seemed that the League—this wondrous "S.D.N."—was going to tell the Italians off and leave the Garazmaj and his ilk of conquerors free to follow their own grievous devices, which are those of feudal masters with fiefs and chattels out of the inhuman Dark Ages.

We all became friendly; there were fetes and picnics, and it was not difficult to stand in admiration of the Garazmaj. He could hit a duck on the wing easily, with a high power rifle. He could wrestle and run and breast the current of a swollen river. He was unlike in stature the lean lank figure of his kind, being more solidly made, five feet ten inches of muscle and courage. His title, I believe, means that he was leader of the right wing in a tribal sense. His duties actually combine those of mayor, police chief, and captain of the Guard Moblie.

It was tragedy when the Governor, the Dejazmaj, showed us the first bomb, the first gas substance, which the Italians had employed. The Garazmaj was now dressed in breeches and tunic, a Sam Browne belt, and highly polished officer's capless shoes. His fierce brown face stared through us. This bomb was the white man's final retort to Ethiopia's trust of Europe. This was all that the "S. D. N."—that marvellous talisman—had brought to Ethiopia after a long series of parleys.

That night the Garazmaj, who was again wearing his blue cape, his shorts, his sandals, saluted us stiffly in the manner which

the Belgians had taught him to admire—a salute with a Germanic cracking of heels, a jack-in-the-box stiffness of Teutonic proprieties. He stared past the buffet where Martel stood serried in blue labels. When his side attempted to sit with us, the Garazmaj caught his arm fiercely and whirled him out of temptation. Then he too turned and followed into the night. He had made the fatal error of his race; he had believed even if only for three weeks, in the ways of white men. In return he had received bombs and gas, delivered from cunning contrivances, which were beyond his fierce, ragged, ignorant retainers. Nor has he smiled or favoured us since that day.

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Fall of Gorahai

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)
Harrar. The "absurdity" of caring for these poor devils beyond the collecting stations of professor Hochmann at Daga Burgh and Jijiga has been occasioned by diplomatic rather than by surgical necessity.

The Egyptian hospital has not yet been installed here, but it will probably occupy the Palace and will receive a detachment of wounded later this week, thus helping to silence the Duce's criticism. An obvious piece of diplomacy has caused the Emperor to place the Egyptians here in the hope that some overt incident may occur when Harrar is attacked. The British volunteers who are equipped with a number of trucks have been sent to Dessie where they are not likely to come to much harm. There is no doubt that a shrewd juggling of nationalities has been going on.

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PRIVATE INITIATIVE

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

of the most powerful Polish trust, commonly called "Leviathan."

The new as well as the former Governments should be given credit for their courage and persistence in safe-guarding the stability of the currency despite the many sacrifices that such a policy entailed, and despite alluring inducements to manipulate in imitation of the wealthy Anglo-Saxon countries.

The second point of fundamental importance in the policy of the new Government is the stability of the budget. In almost all the more important countries of the world, the Governments had to resort to the open market to patch up their various needs including budgetary deficits. In Poland, likewise, the Government has been borrowing large sums of money through the issue of national loans. In view of the scarcity of money in Poland, and a narrowness of the open market this Governmental financing has been almost completely absorbing existing reserves, leaving very little, if any, for private business. It is, therefore, one of the most characteristic steps of the new policy that such financing be ended. From now on the Government will not resort to the open market, seeking other ways and means to stabilize its budget.

One way is the curtailment of the administrative machinery of the State. The growth of the scope and functions of Administration has gone, however, far enough. Since the nadir of the depression has safely been passed a drastic revision and re-limitation of the sphere of influence of the State in private business is contemplated. This great truth has been courageously admitted by the new Government. The problem is a lengthy and difficult

one. It will require a gradual reconstruction of various offices, and will finally be dependent upon the growth of private business, and its ability to take over some of the people and agencies now carried by the State.

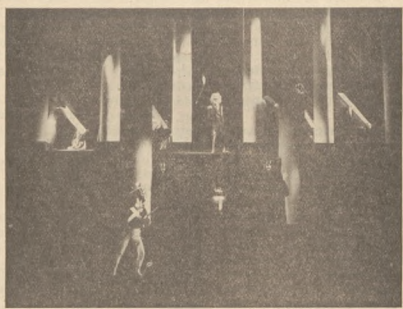
Another important point in the programme is to bring about a readjustment between industry and commerce on the one hand, and agriculture on the other. The aim of the new policy is to increase the share of agriculture in the national income through a reduction in industrial prices and in utility rates.

On this theme, much has been said against trusts. It is however too easily forgotten that the trusts have, as their principal aim, the adjustment of production to consumption. Their existence in the present economic era has to be recognized as vital in many fields.

Agricultural production in this country is practically equal to that of the 1928 peak. Prices, not production, kill the farmer. As contrasted with the above, the industrial production index has fallen to 60 per cent. of that of 1928, and industrial prices are 58 per cent. of the 1928 prices. If we multiply the production index by price index for each group, agricultural production will be expressed by 47 and industrial by 35 as compared with 100 in 1928. That industrial prices have not fallen to the extent that agricultural prices have receded is that industry is working at a small percentage of capacity, that it is excessively burdened by taxes and social insurance schemes. It is most encouraging that this dependence of prices upon costs of production is clearly visualized by the new Government. A. B.

Art, Music & Literature

PRESS REVIEW



KORDJAN. Royal castle in Warsaw. Imagination (Alina Halska), Kordjan (Wyrzykowski), Fear (Andryczowina).

A Masterpiece of Polish Romanticism.

("Kordjan" by Juliusz Slowacki.)

Slowacki's *Kordjan* arose out of a number of moments contributed as well by his own private life, as by that of the Polish national.

This great Polish genius, the most typical and at the same time the most individual representative of romanticism in Poland wanted above all to set up his own philosophy against that of his great contemporary, Adam Mickiewicz, and make it prevail. Mickiewicz in his, *Ancestors* and *Books of the Nation* had made clear his strong leaning towards *Messianism*, an overpowering movement in Polish literature and thought at the time, making of Poland a Christ among nations, and casting over her citizens the halo of martyrdom, for the nations of the world.

Slowacki had no patience with this attitude, and having no great illusions about his countrymen, he decided to answer Mickiewicz with an exposition of his own credo. *Kordjan* was this answer. In this work he sees the fall of his country as due to the general corruption of the age, the lack of the ability to act, and the futility of sacrifices however beautiful they may be. This attitude of the poet towards his age is best described in his own words in the introduction to his poem *Lambro*:

"Lambro is a man illustrating his epoch and its futile efforts, an incarnation of the irony of fate, and his life is similar to those of many men now dying, of whom their friends say what they might have been and others unacquainted with them simply see that they were nobody."

This characterization of *Lambro* is in a large measure applicable to Kordjan also. He was to be a foil to Kordjan (from *The*



KORDJAN. Kordjan (Wyrzykowski) and Violella (Janina Piskowska).

Ancestors) a man of action against a philosopher. Kordjan has much in him of Slowacki's autobiography supplemented by a fictitious autobiography, as it were; for Kordjan, taking part in and becoming the leader of the coronation conspiracy of 1829, acts just as Slowacki would have acted had he been a member. So that, out of his originally planned antithesis to Mickiewicz's

Konrad, Slowacki produced a figure approaching his original plan, but, above all, representing his own thoughts and feelings. For this reason Kordjan's is a highly complicated nature, sensitive to everything, subject to sudden moods, extremely poetic. To his similarity to Slowacki may be traced Kordjan's feeble results as compared with his high efforts. No less than the poet himself, Kordjan, too, lacks the will-power to accomplish his aims; for, though, after an unhappy love and a subsequent wandering all over the world, tasting of all the beauties of nature, Kordjan returns to action and wants to be a national hero, — still the sensitiveness and weakness of his nature do not permit him to



KORDJAN. Bogustaw Samborski — Prince Konstanty, Marjan Wyrzykowski — Kordjan, Artur Socha — Tsar.

accomplish the great deed and kill the Tsar. Exhausted by visions arising out of his imagination and fear, Kordjan swoons on the threshold of the Royal Bedroom. From this weakness in his character we notice a certain discrepancy between the original project and the finished work. Here, it is Slowacki setting himself up as a counter to Mickiewicz. *Kordjan* is, therefore, a doubly interesting work, for it shows the character of the poet as well as of his epoch. And in it we feel the burning ardour of patriotic feeling in a man subtle, noble, many-sided, but too weak to perform a great deed — a highly interesting picture of that rich, individual, complicated spirit that was Juliusz Slowacki.

The second moment that contributed to the rise of *Kordjan* was of a private nature. Mickiewicz, in his *Ancestors*, had drawn a very glaring portrait of Dr. Becu, the second husband of Saloma Slowacka, the poet's mother, making of him the stool-pigeon of the Russian senator, Nowosiłcow, only too well-known for his cruelty in Wilno. Slowacki first considered fighting a duel with Mickiewicz, but changed his mind and made a new plan which he communicated to his mother in the following words:

"There is nothing left for me

The Press brings many articles this week in connection with the celebration of the Independence Day on November 11. Naturally the first place is occupied by reminiscences of the liberator of the Polish State, Marshal Piłsudski, but also there is a looking forward to possible future developments.

Kurjer Polski writes:

Poland has now entered on a new phase of her inner relations based on the principles of the new Constitution. The aim of those who framed this Constitution was to give to Poland inner balance in the development of her home policy. The period through which we are now passing may be called a period of seeking new balance on new foundations.

The *Kurjer* writes further that everywhere old political forms are outlined and new ones are not yet crystallized. The new forms require a new attitude on the part of the citizens, new generations appear on the scene and other problems and other horizons.

Is this a dangerous state of affairs? No. It is a time of the maturing and formation of new shapes of contemporary Polish actuality, rendered only more difficult by the crisis and the poverty which oppress us.

Gazeta Polska compares the November of seventeen years ago with the present one. Then also difficulties of enormous size stood before the nation, uncertainty, hunger, danger, but Piłsudski was there with his mysterious power of overcoming the impossible. He it was who decided for all.

Now we must solve the problems for ourselves. Nobody will gaze for us in

the cold eyes of fate with unfraternal look, nobody will answer for us.

And then the *Gazeta* proceeds to adjure the people to remain true to the ideal of Piłsudski:

Never to sacrifice to-morrow for to-day, reality for fiction, justice for success, honesty for power, truth for applause, conviction for privilege. To fight only for a cause, not for influence, for ideas not for words.

The ideal of the people of the eleventh of November, 1918, was different from that of to-day:

The martyrdom of Piłsudski's life — for it was a martyrdom — has changed the nation. It is easier for the people to do these simple things than it was in years gone. But he who does not do them betrays the Leader, even if he was true to him during his lifetime. And only he who does them serves him.

The *Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny* publishes an interview with the Vice-Premier Kwiatkowski, who said among other things, that the work of realizing the economic plans must go quickly. Only the pressure must be put on the most conspicuous symptoms of the economic sickness. "Beside the regulations that have as their aim the balancing of the budget, some are being prepared quickly to take into consideration the fact that the value of money is growing in relation to goods." The Minister said he had in mind the indispensable reduction of house rent and prices for industrial goods and also certain tax reductions, railway tariffs and other relief in productions, railway tariffs and other relief in production, trade and living costs. He said in conclusion:

The community has in its hands the power to shorten the curative period of the economic organism. Let us show boldly but objectively the mistakes, let it help the government in saving the public money, let it cooperate in crushing out abuses and usury, let it know that money placed in an honest bank works economically, let it understand that gold given to the Polish Bank is a strengthening of the economic and political power of the State. Let it remember that a good, honest, industrious and energetic community always has a good and sensible government.

Diennik Narodowy continued to harp on the subject of the necessity of changing the system of government. According to it "a penetrating analysis of our situation shows unmistakably that the system practised hitherto not only does not answer to the will of our community, but, what is more important, it is in sharp contradiction with the laws of its development. It would be a very risky and dangerous thing to play with this conflict for the logic of life always conquers, and to place oneself in opposition to it draws on one only unnecessary sacrifices and suffering."

Czas discusses the recently concluded economic agreement with Germany, stating that life itself will show if this agreement will contribute to the sanitation of economic conditions especially those of agriculture.

We should wish for the development of these relations, for the understanding of the need of improvement in international relations, more important condition of economic development and that this improvement should extend to the abolition of artificial regimentation of turnovers by clearing and compensation, and we should wish that both sides of the frontier understand the necessity for certain sacrifices in the development of mutual relations, sacrifices which will be amply repaid in the general economic reckoning.

Polska Zbrojna asks what influence the new trade agreement

will have on the interior economic situation. Poland will send agricultural produce, timber and some iron goods to Germany — Germany will send expensive manufactured articles:

Complicated machines, special tools, electrotechnical products, chemicals and what is most sensational — cheap motor cars of different kinds. There will result therefrom probably a radical change in the structure of prices on the Polish market; a greater demand for rural produce and timber will cause a rise in the price of these articles; the greater supply of manufactured articles will cause a lowering of their prices a reduction all the more general that German import based on the preferential clause reacts on the lowering of the prices of articles imported from other countries.

Kurjer Poranny commenting on the National Festival — a festival that the greatest danger for the people lies in a false estimate of realities and that all we know of the present day, of the qualities of political systems in the world and all the experiences gathered during the epoch of Józef Piłsudski show "that we must look boldly and straight at the facts, that the chief aim of our national work must be the systematic and methodical work of raising the defensive powers of the nation and the country, the people and the land... To keep alive in the Polish soul the spirit of heroism, to light and keep it fresh in the youth, — as a programme of cultural policy and the subjection of all economic activities to the demands of a potential defence — as the chief directing force in the formation of the programme of economic policy."

Gazeta Polska announces that the Under-Secretary of Finance, Colonel Adam Koc, has relinquished the salary he should receive as commissioner of the treasury in the Polish Bank. This information is commented upon as follows, by *Goniec Warszawski*:

As is evident from this information, Vice-Minister Koc, understanding the hard position of the Treasury and sympathizing with the atmosphere among the state functionaries on whose shoulders has again fallen the burden of saving the budget of the state, has relinquished his second salary (he receives one as Vice-Minister) wishing to serve in this way as an example to other dignitaries receiving several separate salaries.

The *Goniec* also states that a delegation has been selected whose purpose is to put before the government the desirability of applying the decree issued three years ago limiting the height of salaries and especially so-called cumulative ones, that is, such as arise from the holding of two or more posts by one and the same person.

Concerning the Polish-Czechoslovakian dispute *Kurjer Warszawski* writes:

The Polish-Czechoslovakian problem continues to interest the European political Press, above all the German and Hungarian. And they write *unismo*. This means that both in Berlin and Buda-Pest people are rubbing their hands gleefully, seeing in the Polish-Czech regional quarrel something more than care for the national minority. This something, more is said to be the fear of the Polish government of a Russian-Czechoslovakian alliance. The Hungarian *Fester Lloyd* referring to some interview in a Polish pro-government newspaper writes that the "complaints of the Teschen Silesian minority are only an exterior cause, in reality it is question of the growing activity of Soviet Russia in the European political sphere. The line Prague-Warsaw is not to be reconciled with the line Prague-Moscow."

DIPLOMATIQUE

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Józef Beck, received on Tuesday the Papal Nuncio, Archbishop Marmaggi; the Italian Ambassador, M. G. Bastianini; the new Swiss Minister, M. de Stoutz.

The Minister of Interior, M. Raczkiewicz, received on Thursday the Papal Nuncio, Archbishop Marmaggi.

Count J. Szembek, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, received on Thursday the American Ambassador, Mr. John Cudahy.

Count Szembek, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, received the Yugoslavian Minister, Dr. Grigsono on Friday.

Mr. Robert Kelly, Chief of the East-European Division of the Department of State, arrived in Warsaw from Moscow.

The American Ambassador, Mr. John Cudahy, held a reception in honour of Mr. Robert Kelly on Monday.

The French Ambassador and Madame Leon Noel received on Friday.

The Finnish Chargé d'Affaires, M. Conrad Ernst, has left Warsaw for a holiday; during his absence M. Lars Gadd will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

Dr. Albert Dutka, Attaché to the Czechoslovakian Legation, has arrived in Warsaw.

Dr. Gebhard Seelos, Secretary to the German Embassy, has arrived in Warsaw.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton-Stokes entertained at tea on Friday.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mrs. S. F. Dickerson, who had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Henryk Koźmin, for several months, left Warsaw for America last week.

Miss Grace Humphrey, who had been a visitor in Poland for several months, left Warsaw last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Stone entertained at tea on Wednesday.

Mr. A. G. Phillips returned to Warsaw on Thursday after a trip to Palestine.

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BOOKS

It Can't Happen Here

By Sinclair Lewis
Doubleday Doran & Co.; \$ 2.50

It is interesting to watch the progress of a creative intellect and no one in our time provides a more satisfying study from this angle than Sinclair Lewis. His early romantic and rather sentimental stories like "Free Air" gave place to the satirical portraits — Main Street, Babbitt, etc., which required a keen observation and a good reportorial faculty, but his new novel, "It Can't Happen Here," is political criticism, written with such a wealth of imaginative detail as to prove his genius unmistakably. Only a genius would take such infinitely pains (page Thomas Carlyle) to produce the verisimilitude of life itself. Aldous Huxley, in "Brave New World," did much the same sort of thing, on a different theme, of course. I do not wish to say that Lewis has not possessed genius from the beginning, only that one without it could have written his earlier novels, but not his latest one. Doremus Jessup, the Babbitt of Main Street, in "It Can't Happen Here," is a country editor — a fine fellow who loves his wife and has a little more hectic affection for his mistress, remaining all the while a perfectly respectable and indulgent father for his three grown children. The theme of this excellent yarn is what will happen to America when we have a dictator, and one feels instinctively that watching Lewis' long has helped Mr. Lewis paint such a lifelike portrait of Berzalius Windrip, who was able to become President and then dictator as much through the radio talks of Bishop Paul Peter Pran as through the political sagacity of his secretary, Lee Sarason. All of the humbug and showiness and dishonesty of politicians is pilloried in Lewis' smooth, sarcastic prose. Apart from the possible lessons to be gained from "It Can't Happen Here," the story of the rise of an American dictator is an able and entertaining novel, and Doremus Jessup will take his place as the leader of the procession of Lewis-made literary figures that are widely and intimately known by all the reading public, not only in America, but all over the world. — E. W. S.

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EUROPE IN THE SHADOW

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

It was bad enough before, but what will it be next time? This is Europe in the Shadow, cowering and trembling in darkness for fear of the Wrath to Come. Across all Europe to-day this shadow, of coming war, looms black and threatening.

It is interesting to note the Belgium reaction to the League of Nations' progress of sanctions against Italy. "But we have to live" ran the headline of the leading Antwerp newspaper, and its editorial explained that Belgian trade was no unimportant item in the nation's commerce. If that trade was cancelled Belgium would lose heavily at a time of general unemployment when all too many mills and factories were idle. From this angle, the editorial stated, sanctions were deplorable — just one more barrier to trade in addition to the barriers already erected by "contingents" and "quotas" and "valuta restrictions." Nevertheless, Belgium must support the League as the sole hope of peace. As I read this I was reminded of a remark which Stalin made in a somewhat sardonically, on Christmas Day 1933. He said, "The Fascist-Nazi War danger is evident and will grow greater. To us Bolsheviks the League of Nations is full of imperfections, but in so far as it constitutes an obstacle" — he used a popular Russian word meaning a hump in the road — "to war, it is neither to be ignored nor neglected."

It is not wrong to say that Stalin's statement at the end of 1933 is echoed by Belgium to-day. Belgium has no great confidence in the League and knows that the sanctions which it has imposed against Italy will do harm to Belgian trade, but the League is a "hump in the road" which may impede the advance of Mars' chariot. Therefore, Belgium supports the League. The same may be said about most of the League members in Europe. They have little faith in the League but in their fear of coming war they clutch at the League as a drowning man clutches at a straw. Yet in the meantime, as the Antwerp newspaper said, "We have to live." Business is business in these days of depression and Antwerp is one of the principal channels through which the raw materials for war-making reach Germany. It is, too, a point from which small arms, rifles and machine guns, the product of the great Belgian Steyr factory, are exported. Cargoes of arms leave this city consigned to Shanghai or Constantinople. There is a trans-shiping en route and the lethal cargo is diverted to Albania or Djibuti. No less than Warsaw,

(Continued on page 6, col. 3)



Shirley Temple as a grandmother. This little Fox Films star will soon be seen here in the films "Our Little Girl" and "Curly Top"

KORDJAN

(Continued from page 4, col. 3)

A picture of this play without an allusion to the splendour of its language would be doing it a great injustice. One listens to Stowacki's verses as to Polish. This greatest master of the Polish word plays on harmonies and colours as on an organ, creating the moods and feelings he desires with the ease of a magician. And though his language scintillates with almost unwidely imagery, it never for a moment ceases to be simple and direct with that gift of true genius.

Modern Appeal

How does *Kordjan* appeal to the modern audience to-day on the stages of a free and independent Poland? The futility of Kordjan's sacrifice is no longer the centre of interest. We are attracted above all by the beauty and nobility of the poem and the power of Stowacki's spirit manifested in Kordjan, a power that more than once incited Polish ardour into action and in the end contributed to the realization of Stowacki's vision of free and happy Poland.

The presentation at the *Teatr Polski* may be counted among the greatest artistic successes of this stage; and Director Leon Schiller may justly be congratulated on another fine triumph. We have written several times about the unforgettable Drabik and his way of giving a whole romantic force, and a masterful conception of its true tone and mood, both the actors and director falling in by sheer force of artistic truth with his idea. The same may be said of Schiller's influence in the performance. Stage-designer Jarocki has simply executed the will of the director, and so it is difficult to pick out and judge his own individual contribution. The tone and the style of the play may without exaggeration be regarded as particular to Schiller; one may agree or disagree with them but one cannot but admire their untrammelled imagination, power and their painter's vision. He brought out all the beauty of Stowacki's poetry, gave it dramatic force, and carried the poet's idea through with convincing logic. One error might be pointed out; the choruses and the crowd scenes were too rigidly automatic in gestures and intonation. But this fault is of minor importance when the performance is treated as a whole.

The title rôle was played with talent by the promising young actor, Wyrzykowski. Kordjan is an extremely difficult rôle and it Wyrzykowski was able to punctuate a credible performance with moments of intense interest in his playing, it speaks well for his future career.

Węgrzyn as the *Unknown* electrified the audience with the famous song that this rôle contains; Prince Konstanty and the Tar were very well characterized by Samborski and Socha. Halska as *Imagination* suggested unrest and danger with almost every word, while Piaskowska was able to present a sensual and yet charming Violetta. Kreczmar attracted attention by his magnificent declamation of Stowacki's lines.

Of the remaining actors, some twenty to thirty in number, Wierciński, Anzyczówna, Duszyński, Opaliński, Wroncki and Koerber deserve mention. Borowska as Laura was rather pallid, and Zukowski by an inept interpretation spoiled the beautiful verses of the Archangel.

Roman Palester used the famous *Warszawianka* as theme song for the play, operating in very interesting dissonances, and giving the whole a subtle suggestion of the mood required by the action. — *Arno*

FASHION NOTES

Cloak have almost disappeared from smart hose; when they are on stockings at all they are almost invisible. The fragile, flesh-coloured hose is fashionable with black crêpe satin and velvet shoes and for evening stockings that match the shoes are worn, pinkish-red with dark red kid, or pale bronze with bronze glaccé. "Linnet," with its hint of green, is a fashionable hosiery shade for day wear.

Esquimaux hoods of flat fur or fox, or even of tweed, attached to or detachable from coats and capes, will be vogueish in the cold weather. They are thrown back to reveal a head of hair kept perfectly tidy by one of the new nets.

The military trend is seen in the lower heel, the St-Cyr-like uniforms of the younger women and the Maréchal Matignon hat, in black felt, which is covered with a shower of red and white cock's feathers falling over crown and sides.

Popular trimmings for woollen dresses are tiny wooden beads in the same colour as the frock. They may outline a yoke, form small collars or cravats or be studded in all-over patterns on bodices.

HOSIERY Quality at lowest prices and *Lingerie* "Potoczna" Zgod 4

The most popular perfumes for winter ballrooms are much heavier than those of last year. The Duchess of Kent likes a Parisien type of perfume, such as gardenia, with a rich, lingering sweetness. Gardenia is a prime favourite at the moment, as women are attracted by the "nutty" element in its perfume.

Russian leather, which was first brought out as a scent about thirty years ago for sophisticated Edwardian hostesses, is a perfume for brunettes, while debutantes going in for Renaissance styles are using a scent which is a mixture of amber and roses, first made up in Venice many years ago.

Perfume is now burnt in rooms where cocktail-parties are held. Round lamps are used, in colours to match the room or its flowers and these have the power to absorb smoke fumes. A mixture of verberna and lily-of-the-valley is the favourite scent for this purpose.

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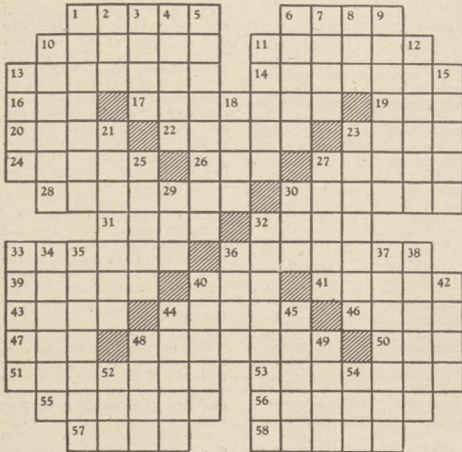
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HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- 1—Eating places
6—Flutter
10—To pass away completely
11—Spice (pl.)
13—Story set to music
14—Blushing
16—High in the scale
17—Wearisome
20—Take a light eas
20—Spare piece of a machine
22—Mechanical man
23—Turkish judge
24—Fight
26—Emerge victorious
27—Fear
28—Passes by
30—Divisions of a long poem
31—Cautious to the palate
32—Money
33—Horses
34—Upraise
39—Vast number
40—Put on
41—Native East-Indian soldier
43—Not at home
44—Horses of certain colour
46—Split
47—In Italy, a local Fascist leader
48—Fragrant flower
50—Moisture
51—Introduction
53—Afternoon services
55—Urges on
56—Consumers
57—Five-pointed figure
58—Swerves

- 1—A telephone operator
2—Ingeniously
3—Degrees
4—Compound ether
5—Followed closely
6—Treat contemptuously
7—Detriment
8—Salutation
9—European rustic
10—Royal abode
11—Sing plausively
12—A place where moving pictures are made
13—Headgear (pl.)
15—Sagas
18—A bird
21—Unhappy event
23—More cautious
25—Kind of lyric poem
27—Buckets
29—Wireless signal
30—Dove note
32—Secretly cooperates with
36—Astute
38—In the direction of
35—Rubbish
36—Suds
37—Skifflets
38—Hangs above
40—Takes medicine
42—Evergreen trees
44—Fast Horse
45—Steal up on
48—A variety of coffee
49—Distinguished Italian family
52—Feeling fine
54—Seat in church

Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Table with 3 columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, and Comment. Lists various cinemas like Atlantic, Apollo, Baltyk, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonja, Majestic, Pan, Rialto, Stylowy, Swiatowid and their current film offerings.

Europe in the Shadow

(Continued from page 5, col. 3).

Antwerp dreads the Shadow, but business is business; in these days of depression, and the profits of the armament trade are too great and too quick to be frustrated by any talk about death-merchants and powder magazines that only await a spark to bring a vast explosion.

That is the fatal and dangerous contradiction in present Europe; on one hand you have the universal fear of war; on the other, the concrete fact that in a time of depression the armament god is might; and returns rich dividends to those who serve him, and — as the Belgians say — "We have to live." All over Europe the armament factories are working full blast, three shifts day and night, and giving prosperity to their shareholders and employees and to the towns where they are situated. For what purpose? Obviously, for war. It is one of the most singular factors in the present situation that, with the exception of Germany — and of course Italy — every nation in Europe, from Russia to Great Britain, is shouting that its military preparations are directed solely towards the defence of peace. As if one makes matches except to light a fire. Europe to-day is preparing for the coming war. When the war will break and where and how is on the knees of the gods, but neither the statesmen of Europe nor the man in the street doubts for a moment that it is coming or believes that it can be averted. All they hope is that by increasing their own strength and doubling their own armaments they may escape some of war's worst evils, invasion for instance, and the destruction of their factories and homes. Even then the air moans stands above them as an indeterminate horror, with which they cannot cope beforehand.

It is a grim and sorry outlook that the peoples of Europe are facing with only one small bright spot, if one can call it bright, in the gathering thunderclouds. I mean the fact that Germany is not ready, that at least two years must elapse before the German fighting machine is completed. On this time-lag hangs the slender hope of peace in Europe. Perhaps, somehow, something can be arranged; perhaps the leaders will really lead, upwards instead of down towards the precipice; perhaps England and France — perhaps Russia too — the three countries which do not want war in Europe, perhaps they can get together and stand firm against catastrophe. Perhaps America will help — perhaps, perhaps.

When Pandora opened the box there was nothing left but Hope, and no unbiased observer of European affairs can say that there is much more save Hope for Europe in the shadow.

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HINTS ON ENGLISH

We print below the corrected versions of the incorrect sentences published last week.

- 75. The sea was dark blue from the horizon to (till) the shore.
76. In a (after) few minutes one will hear (hear) the whistle.
77. I studied (study) carefully the passage that (what) I read.
78. This town is noted (notorious) for (through) its lovely scenery.
79. A bird in the hand is better than (as) two in the bush.

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One of the principles of the Four Aces System, which we cannot stress too strongly, is that a One-Over-One response is a response of one in a suit over an opening bid of one in a suit should be selected in preference to a one-trump response whenever possible. Of course, when you make this One-Over-One response with a weak hand, you have no intention of rebidding unless forced by your partner on the second round.

North, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable
K J 6
J 4
K Q 10 4
A 9 6 4
A 7 3 2
A 9 5
9 7 6 5
K J
K 10 8 5
Q 7
A 3 2
10 7 3

The bidding:
North East South West
1 diamond Pass 1 heart (1) Pass
2 clubs (2) Pass(3) Pass(4) Pass(5)

1—The One-Over-One response.
2—North shows that his near-minimum Opening bid includes spade support.
3—East is still unable to take action; he does not know whether South's one-spade response was weak or strong.
4—Naturally.
5—in spite of the fact that he knows that South has a weak hand, West cannot afford to bid three hearts.
West opened his third-best club; Dealer won with the Ace in dummy and returned the suit. East winning with the King. East led the Ace, followed by a low heart. West winning with the King and cashing his Queen of clubs for the fourth defensive trick, East discarding a low diamond. A diamond was played and won by dummy's King, and the King of spades led. At this point, East might have embarrassed the Declarer by holding off; instead, he won with the Ace of spades and returned the suit. Declarer now simply drew trumps and claimed the balance of the tricks.

All of this looks rather simple, and it is, but suppose South had responded with one notrump as is advocated in other systems. North of course would have passed and maybe East would also, whereupon the one-trump contract would go down two tricks, or perhaps, East would double. In that case, West would either pass and defeat the doubled contract, or bid two hearts and make three odd.

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