

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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FRIDAY

MARCH 29

1935

CONSTITUTION

The new Constitution of the Republic of Poland, which was adopted in the Sejm last Saturday is the product of five years thought and labour. The conciseness of its wording, and its clearness of expression testify to long and patient hours of scanning. The industry and sense of responsibility shown by the authors cannot be commended too highly.

The significance, however, of this document has been more than a little blurred during the past few months by press comments too often inclined by party interest to be entirely dispassionate. This slight lack of balance was evident in the debates in the Sejm, and culminated, in so far as the Opposition was concerned, in the questioning of the final voting by two of their leaders. This "mountain from a molehill" seems inexplicable when at one time, the Opposition, by leaving the Chamber, allowed the Constitution to pass the third reading by the required two-thirds majority. It would have been better at the last, perhaps, if so much emphasis on a parliamentary ruling by the Marshal of the Sejm could have been avoided, and if the final scene had not been the demonstrative marching out of the Opposition.

For, eschewing sentimentality, the adoption of a constitution is a thing of great import and dignity; it becomes the voice of a nation establishing the rules under which it consents to live; it typifies all that is included in the phrase "national honour."

The provisions of the Constitution itself (extracts in translation are printed on pages 4 and 5) provide for a form of government far removed indeed from the traditional ideas of democracy peculiar to the Polish people in the eighteenth century. The ancient and theoretically beautiful idea of the supremacy of the individual and of the even awful weight of his opinion has not been discarded in the least, but it has been assigned, quite definitely, a second place in the new structure.

The force of "liberum veto" which at a period in the history of the Republic had to be applied by one noble only to force the dissolving of the Sejm, once all powerful, has weakened through the years, and is become a memory; bitter or sweet. The emphasis is now on one man, the President, to whose care great powers are delegated.

And so, the debate is settled pragmatically by the Constitution. The debate between the Conservatives and the Modernists.

The Conservative position, logical, perhaps, and to be defended, is based on the old order, and



Mr. Lincoln Ellsworth, noted American explorer, brings these pictures from the Antarctic, showing various scenes around his base at Snow Hill Island. Mr. Ellsworth's objective of flying across the Southern Continent was defeated by bad weather.

their plea, amid the present welter of dictatorships abroad, has been one urging a continued trial of purely parliamentary government. All defects and creaking in the machinery have been explained away as resulting from the shake-down cruise, and the hope has been held out that the mechanism could be lubricated.

This point of view has met with scant sympathy from the Modernists, who have had little patience with what they consider out-moded in political thought.

The crust of the years, they have maintained, must be broken through, old forms, though precious in the history of the nation must be re-fashioned in so far as they fail to provide guide-posts clearly lettered, and that modern tempo does not allow Time to provide the strong hand. But now the debate, however interesting, is over for all practical purposes.

Judgment cannot be passed upon the wisdom of the Constitution, and the foresight of its authors

cannot be measured, but a risk is there, and it would be idle to dismiss it. While the tremendous concentration of power in the hands of one person may be applauded, the question of whom, no doubt easy to answer at present, will perhaps at some future date require more abundant wisdom for a reply than can be found.

The medium, however, is happy. Between the *Total-Staff* on the one hand and pure Parliamentarism on the other a nice choice has been made. The middle road, it has been said, is the safe road.

OUR LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald.

Public opinion has been seriously disturbed in recent weeks by the collapse of a speculative movement in the City of London. This, together with political complications, has had an adverse effect upon sterling, and created a general impression of ill-ease which Cabinet Ministers are vigorously combating by public speeches. The conjunction of difficulties is unfortunate at a time when British foreign policy promises to be one of active cooperation in European affairs for the purpose of maintaining peace, but it may be said with confidence, that the Government is in a strong position until the end of the present year, and it is the best possible promise for its continued strength that a full-dress debate upon the speculations will be held in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister himself, in a speech at Doncaster outspokenly denounced the gambling groups on the London market, and he showed his impression that these groups were not irresponsible raiders by referring to the reprehensible financial transactions of people who commanded good credit. "It is most unfortunate," he said, "that transactions should be going on which are besmirching the financial probity of this country and damaging our credit in the eyes of the world. When, by the action of the Government, we are getting renewed confidence, when the country is recovering, then it is an example of selfish recklessness."

If these very definite remarks indicate that the Government will not tolerate a manipulation of the commodity markets, then a big step forward will have been made in the direction of restoring lasting confidence. And it will be another example that reform of capitalism initiated by President Roosevelt has had its echo across the Atlantic Ocean.

No doubt a debate on the recent speculations in pepper and shellac will bring out into the open many of the accusations that are at present circulating through the Press. It must be admitted—despite the grave abuses proved to have taken place—that some of the most damaging charges are possibly imaginary and that some of the prominent City men whose names are frequently mentioned may be the object of an inspired attack by a rival group.

A storm which has been long brewing burst on the public with the news that James and Shakespeare, Ltd., a reputable firm of metal dealers and produce brokers, had been forced into liquidation because they could not meet their commitments in pepper. At the same time the public learned that subsidiary companies had been buying up shellac—and although the shellac

pool was saved by a finance company it soon appeared that the connection of interests spread out to the banks (of which there are, for practical purposes, only five in England, subsidiary to the Bank of England) and into the metal market.

Questions began to be asked when it was to be presumed that some banking interest or other was financing metal brokers in cornering the commodity markets. The operation was in any case ill-judged, for nobody can corner white pepper unless he also corners black pepper (which the group neglected to do) and pepper is not sufficiently an essential for a corner to be effective.

When the flurry over pepper had died down, investigations continued to be made into the position of metals, and specially of tin, which is subject to a severe restriction of output by the professed object of maintaining a stable economic price. In 1931 the four chief producers, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Nigeria and Bolivia formed an agreement out of which grew the International Tin Committee formed by the adherence of most of the other tin-producing countries. The arrangement valued the governments and the markets of many countries, but in particular it involved the City of London and the Colonial Office, for apart from the fact that Nigeria and Malaya are tin-producing areas, about eighty per cent. of the total output has passed through the smelters of Singapore and Liverpool. The object of raising the price was achieved by the Committee, for it rose from £ 118 in 1931 to £ 230 in 1934. Moreover, stocks were reduced to a normal level.

The position was complicated, however, by the formation of two other pools of tin, one a "buffer pool" of 8,282 tons arranged by agreement between the four chief producing countries (despite widespread unofficial protests) and the other a private pool known as "the group" which has been functioning on its own. Unfortunately the operations of the "buffer pool" are shrouded in mystery, and although "the group" has frequently come into the market to support the price of tin (which has recently fallen heavily) no one knows exactly who is behind it. What seems to be plain is that close relations exist through individuals between "the group" and the International Tin Committee, and between "the group" and the gamblers in pepper and shellac. A quasi-monopoly in tin has been established, but the total amount of the stocks are not published. Further, the monopoly of a private pool in the production of tin from countries outside the official agreements, not to mention the fact that substitutes for tin goods are being placed on the market. And lastly, the finances of "the group" seem to have suffered in the pepper crisis, while the banks are chary now of supporting a tin speculation.

It will be seen that there is reason for the disquiet which prevails in financial and political circles, for a severe crisis in the metal market would have Imperial and domestic repercussions. Nevertheless, warning of any trouble has been given far enough in advance for corrective measures to be taken and the Government seems to be satisfied that the present high price of tin does not constitute a danger. Perhaps the real danger lies in rumours which can best be allayed by a public discussion of the whole position but beyond that lines of future policy are bound to suggest themselves. The long depression means nothing more or less than that the whole scheme of nineteenth century economics must be radically overhauled and the methods in sight are those of President Roosevelt, whose insistence upon a "new order" which shall not be a Communist order is a

INTERVIEW with M. CAR

Towards the end of the debate on the Constitution on last Saturday, the Vice-Marshal of the Sejm and *rapporteur* of the Constitution, M. Stanislaw Car, who is also its chief author, received a staff representative of *The Warsaw Weekly*.

Speaking briskly and fluently, and quite at ease in an atmosphere of tension and strain, M. Car answered two questions put to him by our representative. In answer to the question, "Of what value is the Constitution for Poland?" the Vice-Marshal replied, "The fact that the preparation of the new Constitution lasted for five years and that a great deal of thought and labour has been put into it speaks for itself that the authors of the Constitution considered it of the greatest value to the country. We have created something new, something which, according to our opinion, is a specially adapted system for the conditions existing in our times."

After explaining that the outside world would be interested in an opinion from one so qualified to give it, the question was asked, "What is the value of the Polish Constitution for those abroad?"



Stanislaw Car

"We Poles," said M. Car, "in adopting this new Constitution have not accepted the idea of the so-called *Total-Stat*. We have taken the idea of the West, that is, the democratic principle, and in trying to eliminate from it all which is negative and weakens the State as such, we have established something which embodies and conserves the democratic principle, limiting parliamentarism to some extent only, and that only in so far as it weakens the State."

M. Car, who was born in 1882 in Warsaw, is the chief author of the Polish Constitution, and a prominent leader in the Government.

After finishing his studies in law at the University of Warsaw and University of Odessa, he practiced his profession and later joined the Army as a private in the Uhlans, during the Bolshevik War, and was decorated with the Cross for Bravery.

His after-War political career began as Chief of Chancery of Marshal Pilsudski when the latter was Chief of State.

After his election to the Sejm M. Car served twice as Minister of Justice. More recently he has been acting as Vice-Marshal, but his main task has been that of writing the Constitution.

challenge to the governments of Europe. In that sense the National Government is to be defended, for it did not cause the troubles that have come upon it, but the continuance of the National Government depends upon courageous and radical measures of reform which will ensure a greater measure of social justice in the Capitalist world.

EDEN IN WARSAW

On Wednesday morning, Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, passed through Warsaw on his way to Moscow. He was accompanied by Mr. W. Strang, Chief of the League of Nations Division of the British Foreign Office; Lord Cranbourne, M. P., Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Eden; Mr. Collier, Chief of the Northern Section and Mr. A. Hankey, Mr. Eden's private secretary.

Mr. A. F. Aveling, First Secretary of the British Embassy, and Prince Lubomirski, Chief of the English Section of the Foreign Office, greeted Mr. Eden at the Warsaw Central Station, where he remained until 9:40 a. m. when his train departed for Moscow.

On Monday, April 1, Mr. Eden and his staff will return to Warsaw where they will engage in a two days' conversation with leaders of the Polish Government.

An official communication informs that Minister Eden will return to London from Warsaw via Prague.

The present programme indicates Minister Eden's departure from Warsaw on Wednesday, April 3, in the evening, arriving in Prague the following morning where he will remain four hours before proceeding by air to London. During this interval, he will confer with Minister Benes.

The fact that a number of English newspapers have sent their representatives to cover the Moscow and Warsaw conversations, shows the importance of this visit to these two countries. Among them are Messrs. Read of *The Times*, F. W. Gordon-Lenox of the *Daily Herald*, and P. S. Cummings of the *Daily News*.

CABINET CHANGE

It is rumoured that, with the closing of the Sejm, the present Cabinet, with Mr. Kozlowski, as Premier, will resign. One reason given is in connection with the official publication of the Constitution and the foundation of policies fulfilling its provisions.

Another reason seems to be that the proposed Premier, Colonel Walery Slawek, will give special attention to some economic matters, and will co-operate in this respect, with the head of the State, who, it is reported, has very definite opinions as to what policy shall be pursued from now on.

It will be recalled that Colonel Slawek is the leader of the Government Bloc. M. Eugenjusz Kwiatkowski is being mentioned as the one to succeed M. Floyar-Rajchman in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Two more changes are expected in the Ministry of Finance and in the Ministry of Education.

As M. Strojowski on Tuesday in the Sejm further protested the legality of last Saturday's session, M. Switalski, Marshal of the Sejm, called for a session yesterday at which the only item on the Calendar was the accepting of the journal of the session of Saturday. After discussion, the journal was approved.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

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Wilno
ST.-GEORGES
Adama Mickiewicza 20
Wilno.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kosciuszko's Will

Samuel Pettengill, Congressman from Indiana has introduced a resolution requesting the librarians in the Library of Congress to institute a search among manuscripts for the original Will of Kosciuszko in order that it might be read on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the unveiling of the Kosciuszko Monument in Washington on May 10.

Thomas Jefferson acted as executor under the Will, and presented it for probate in Kentucky. It is known that Jefferson later instituted civil suit in Virginia Courts, but the original document itself has disappeared. Congressman Pettengill hopes it may be found among Jefferson's manuscripts.

The Polish colony of Los Angeles recently arranged a ball for all officers and sailors of Polish extraction. Admiral Reeves, in the Order of the Day, gave a holiday to these men, and several hundred attended the ball.

According to figures released by the Unemployment Relief Bureau the number of unemployed on March 23 in Poland was 514,276 or a decrease of 5,927 from the previous figures.

Claiming that Marshal Hindenburg, born in Poznan, had left in his will sums of money to Germans living in that section, certain unscrupulous persons sold papers empowering the purchaser to claim his share at the German Consulate in Poznan. On the appointed day, several hundred Germans thronged to the Consulate and police intervention was necessary before they could be convinced that they had been cheated.

The Warsaw City Council has allotted zl. 900,000 as the budget for city subsidized theatres for 1935 on condition that as many plays as possible be given which would appeal to the greatest number of people.

On March 19 in Wilno a tablet was unveiled marking the quarters occupied in 1818—19 by Marshal Pilsudski, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Armies.

Wladyslaw Ladis — Kiepara, brother of Jan Kiepara, has been given a three-year contract by the Staatsopera in Hamburg.

Sergusz Lifar has invited the group of Polish ballet dancers, headed by Parnell, to appear in his ballet in Paris on April 3.

According to statistics recently released, the export of certain articles from Poland has increased during January and February of this year as compared with the first two months of 1934. Among these are wheat, oats, fresh, frozen and salted meat, cheese, gasoline, railway ties, veneers, books, iron and steel wire, and zinc.

If plans projected by the Carrier Pigeon Association mature, 3000 carrier pigeons will race from Moscow to Warsaw in July. It is thought that the distance, 1400 kilometers, can be covered in fifteen hours.

Earthquake in the Tatras

About midnight on Monday a severe earthquake shook Zakopane moving furniture several centimetres and causing the usual damage from crashing bottles in bars. According to reports, this shock was followed by a weaker tremor at about 4 a. m. Certain observers report that brilliant flashes of lightning accompanied the earthquake.

The shock was felt in Zakopane, Morskie Oko, Valley Koscieliska and in Poronin.

The seismograph of the University of Krakow is unfortunately dismounted for repairs, but the instrument in Lwow recorded no tremors.

Professor Jan Lewinski, of the University of Warsaw, explained that the failure of the instrument to register probably meant that the slip must have occurred at least three kilometres beneath the surface.

April 7 has been set for the beginning of the training season for members of the Polish Davis Cup squad. The trainer engaged is J. Stolarow, and those notified to be present include Hebda, Tloczynski, Tarlowski, Bratek and Spychala. Wittman and Jędrzejowska are expected to begin later, after competing in Rome. The winter championship of Poznan was won by Mikolajczak who beat Tloczynski, brother of the champion, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

As we go to Press

At the close of yesterday's session of the Sejm, Marshal Switalski read the President's decree declaring the Sejm closed. A similar order from the President was received by the Marshal of the Senate, M. Rackiewicz.

Immediately after the closing of the Sejm, a meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which it was decided that the Cabinet would hand in their resignations *en bloc* to the President.

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COSMETICS-MANICURES

POLAND'S GREATEST SAVINGS INSTITUTION

POLES ABROAD SAVE PERSONNEL GROWTH IN 1934

Before 1931 if Jan Wokulski, for a few months only, had from his family in Poland, a sole medium.

Now, Jan Wokulski, may go to tongue, expect that Brzeź to that a zloty is a zloty and not so many peses. What is true of Mr. Wokulski in Buenos-Aires, holds good if he be in Palestine, France, or the United States. The foreign branches of the Postal Savings Bank, known as the Bank Polska Kasa Opieki, make this possible.

Incorporated in 1929, the Postal Savings Bank owning all the shares, the Bank P.K.O. opened its first branch in Paris in rented quarters, but its business developed so rapidly, that it became necessary to purchase quarters and extend operations through a system of agencies and sub-agencies.

At present, in addition to the head office in Paris, there are agencies in Lens and Metz, and sub-agencies in nine other cities. In spite of economic difficulties and considerable re-emigration, the figures for France steadily grow larger, and increased last year by 137 per cent. from Frs. 15,968,897.13 to Frs. 37,839,548.59.

Heartened by this success, the Bank P.K.O. entered Buenos-Aires in 1931, Tel Aviv in May 1933, and New York in December of the same year. The statistics show that the story of the French branch is being repeated. The combined deposits in foreign branches amounted to Zl. 17,653,622 as of December 31, 1934 which was an increase over the previous year's figures of Zl. 9,817,605.

In addition to financial transactions, the Argentine house has the right to sell emigration tickets, and, acting as intermediary between Poles in the Argentine and their families or relations in Poland, handles as many as 10,000 letters in one year.

The Bank P.K.O. co-operates very closely with the Postal Savings Bank, savings deposits being immediately transferable from one bank to the other, transfers of money from Poland being jointly handled, and vice-versa.

The great value of the Bank P.K.O. is readily understandable when its help, advice, and financial aid to Polish emigrants are taken into consideration. The natural confusion and disturbance attendant upon a change of residence are minimized, the danger of loss of money is eliminated, and, through sound, careful propaganda, the emigrant is taught to save, making him a useful member of the new society in which he is to live.

perhaps living in the Argentine wished to send or receive money foreign bank would have been his own bank, speak in his own be spelled rightly, and know



President Gruber

DEPOSITORS

At 8.30 A. M. the huge revolving doors of the Postal Savings Bank on Jasna Street begin to turn in a spin that ceases only in the evening when work is over.

And coming in and going out are all sorts of people, old and young, rich and poor, capitalists, cooks, and farmers.

Some are saving for old age or a rainy day, others have an image of a small house, garden and flowers in window-boxes, and still others carry brief-cases containing details of transactions in millions of zlotys.

This is surely a true democracy in banking, and, standing in the long lines before the cashier's cages, all men are equal.

It has not been an easy task to change a war-occasioned psychology, which deposited money under mattresses, into one which considered that, after all, a bank may be safer. That this change is evident and universal, from the servant who saves for her old age to the proud father depositing a first zloty for the new infant, is shown by the fact that a single day's work in the Bank amounts to more than thirty thousand transactions.

A glance at the table showing the classification of depositors by professions is interesting. Of the total, 1,478,596, 22.4 per cent. are school children, 19.4 per cent. are artisans and labourers, 16.1 per cent. are government clerks and soldiers, 9 per cent. are private clerks, while small merchants, house-servants, and the free professions divide 12 per cent. equally.

The P.K.O. has 6,803 safety deposit boxes.

In 1934, the P.K.O. had exhibits at 6 fairs and expositions.

Probably the most important factor, yet, at the same time least considered by the public, is the personnel—the man who cashes your check, the girl who runs up figures on the adding machine, the clerk that receives your deposit, and of these there are over 1900 in Poland. There was, last year, an increase of 258 in the number of workers which, if placed beside the large expansion in the Bank's business, is modest indeed.

As the worker is efficient in proportion to the care and solicitude shown by the management, it is not surprising to find every possible means employed not only to provide excellent working conditions, but also to assure that his leisure time is healthfully occupied. And so we find Zl. 47,000 being granted to the Society of Workers of the P. K. O. for cultural extension, and sporting enterprises, and Zl. 2000 to the Sharpshooters' Club, for the organizing of their competitions.

To guard the health of the workers, ten doctors are constantly employed, 97 specialists are on contract, and patients from among the workers are cared for in the Bank's own clinic.

A summer camp with modern equipment for workers' children was used by 6794 last year.



Head Office - Warsaw

CHILDREN SAVE

Beginning with the school-year 1934-35, more attention is being given to saving in the schools, special School Savings Banks under the auspices of the P.K.O. being organized. This action, which has the whole-hearted support of the school authorities, has captured the imagination of the children, so much so that by the end of December there were over 4000 of these banks, whereas, at the beginning of the school-year, there were barely 300. Over 80,000 individual coin banks have been distributed.

The Economic Division of the Postal Savings Bank maintains close contact with these school organizations, corresponding not only with the leaders, but with each depositor, answering each question and request for advice. This method, in spite of the amount of time required, is considered the best way of training the youth of the nation, and of inculcating a habit of saving.

In addition, all printed matter required by these School Savings Banks is supplied free, and full instructions as to the organization of these divisions considerably lightens the work of these young people.

BANK P. K. O.
Branches Abroad
 BUENOS-AIRES —
 Av. Leandro N. Alem 484
 TEL-AVIV — Allenby Street 88
 PARIS — Rue Jean Goujon 31
 NEW YORK — 89 Broad Street

It is unusual, in these days of depression and fading eiphers, to find that an institution has not only been adding to its assets and expanding its scope in the years 1929—1934, but that its percentage of increase in 1934 is the largest in its history. This is the record of the P. K. O. (Postal Savings Bank). An augmented stability in internal industry has probably contributed to this result, but even more important has been the popularizing of the idea of saving. The figures tell their own story.

P. K. O.

Branches in Poland

KATOWICE — Szopena 1
 KRAKOW — Wielopole 19
 POZNAŃ — Dąbrowskiego 6
 LWÓW — 3-go Maja 9
 ŁÓDŹ — Narutowicza 45
 WILNO — Mickiewicza 32

GIFTS

The obligation of any large institution in this modern world goes far beyond the immediate duty to care for its clients efficiently and to run its affairs honestly. The current depression, though lifting, has taught its lesson that the common good is as much a concern of Business as of Government, and any ethical standard that may be adopted cannot fail to include some programme for the betterment of those unfortunate.

That the management of the Postal Savings Bank is aware of this obligation is evidenced by the many gifts it made during the past year to deserving institutions and for the relief of those suffering from disaster.

The P. K. O. was one of the first to respond to the call for aid after the floods last year, and the sum assigned by the Bank for relief was Zl. 150,000.

The children of the unemployed received help through the Society "Opieka" and the P.K.O., which financed kindergartens in Warsaw, Katowice, Łódź, Wilno and Poznań. In these schools, the children of those out of work may start their education under the direction of teachers and doctors trained for this work.

The P. K. O. also gave more than its moral support to projects for summer camps for poor children and orphans. Believing in the great value of sport in national development, financial aid was given various organizations for the holding of athletic contests and the development of physical culture. Among these were the Boy Scouts, the Sharpshooter's Club, the Football Association, the University Athletic Club, and many others.

Charitable organizations having under their care the sick, the aged, the destitute, and the blind had suitable sums assigned them.

Scholarships, financed by the Postal Savings Bank, were given those unable to continue their studies by the Ministry of Education.

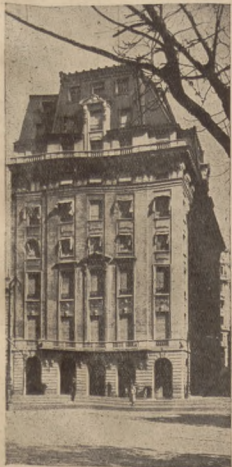
The average amount in each account is Zl. 422. This is a decrease from the 1933 figures by Zl. 17, but, in the light of the tremendous increase in the number of depositors, this shows to what extent the idea of the accumulation of capital has penetrated. The fact that ten years ago one person in five hundred had a savings book and that now the proportion is one in twenty-two makes this more striking.

The checking accounts, which increased by 2,425 to 74,762, showed the almost fantastic turnover of over 27 billion zlotys. An interesting fact is that 75 per cent. of this sum was handled without the transfer of cash, which testifies to a growing inclination on the part of merchants to handle their obligations in this manner.

The policy of the Postal Savings Bank in investing its assets so as to strengthen the economic structure of the nation was continued, mostly in the form of cheap, long-term credits. The capital, therefore, gathered in the form of savings, was returned to circulation through the purchase of stocks and bonds of Government Banks and Land Credit Associations, and City and Government paper. As much credit as possible has been granted towards rebuilding roads destroyed by last year's floods, and ever larger sums are being earmarked for investment in mortgages on small houses.

Short-term credits against securities deposited or promissory notes increased by Zl. 10,300,000. This form of credit, granted for sums as small as Zl. 50, was cheapened by the lowering of the interest rate to 4½ per cent., and it has consistently been kept ½ per cent. under the rate of the Bank of Poland.

Transactions in foreign exchange, in spite of currency restrictions in many countries, increased, as did commissions executed for clients in the open market, proving the cheapness and efficiency of the Bank's service.



Buenos-Aires Branch

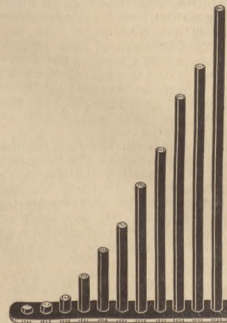


Table Showing Growth in Deposits



At Work

POLISH CONSTITUTION ADOPTED MARCH 23

The following is an English translation of the more important articles of the Polish Constitution. The articles omitted are summarized. The translation is, of course, unofficial.

I. POLISH REPUBLIC

Article 1.

- 1) The Polish State is the common well of all its citizens.
- 2) Resurrected by the struggle and sacrifice of its best sons it is to be passed on, as an historical heritage, from generation to generation.
- 3) Each generation by its own effort is under obligation to increase the power and authority of the State.
- 4) In the fulfillment of this duty it is responsible with its honour and its name to its descendants.

Article 2.

- 1) The President of the Republic stands at the head of the State.
- 2) On him rests the responsibility, before God and posterity, for the destinies of the State.
- 3) His supreme duty is caring for the good of the State, for preparedness to defend it, and for its standing amongst the nations of the world.
- 4) In his person is concentrated the undivided and indivisible power of the State.

Article 3.

- 1) Under the sovereignty of the President of the Republic are: the Government, the Sejm, the Senate, Military Forces, Court, State Control.
- 2) Their supreme duty is service to the Republic.

Article 4.

- 1) The life of the community rests and forms itself in the frame of the State.
- 2) The State ensures it free development, and when required for the common good, directs it and normalizes its conditions.
- 3) The State will inaugurate territorial and economic home rule to take part in working out the problems of community life.

Article 5.

- 1) The creative ability of the individual is the lever of the life of the community.
- 2) The State ensures to its citizens the possibility of developing their personal capabilities, ensures them freedom of conscience, speech, and the right of assembly.
- 3) These rights are limited only when demanded for the common good of the community.

Article 6.

- 1) Citizens owe to the State their allegiance as well as the honest fulfilment of the duties imposed upon them.

Article 7.

- 1) The measure used to determine the rights of a citizen to exert influence on public affairs will be his merit and the value of his efforts for the good of the community.
- 2) These rights are not limited by origin, religious denomination, sex or nationality.

Article 8.

- 1) The basis of development and power of the Republic is toil.
- 2) The State cares for those who toil and exercises control over the conditions.

Article 9.

- 1) The State uses its endeavours to have all citizens cooperate harmoniously for the common good.

Article 10.

- 1) There shall be no activities contrary to the purposes of the State as expressed in its laws.
- 2) In case of resistance the State applies compulsory measures.

II. PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Article 11.

The President of the Republic, as an element of sovereignty in the State, harmonizes the activities of the higher State bodies.

Article 12.

The President of the Republic: a) nominates, according to his judgment, the President of the Ministers' Council and on his motion, nominates Ministers; b) summons and dissolves the Sejm and Senate; c) calls for the opening, the adjourning and the closing of the Sejm and Senate; d) is the supreme power of the military forces; e) represents the State abroad, receives representatives of foreign powers and sends out representatives of the Polish State; f) decides whether there shall be war or peace; g) concludes and ratifies agreements with other States; h) appoints State officials reserved for his appointment.

Article 13.

- 1) The President of the Republic has personal rights which are his prerogatives.
- 2) To these prerogatives belong: a) The naming of one of the candidates for President of the Republic, and the ordering of general elections; b) The appointing for the time of war of a successor to the President of the Republic; c) The nominating and recalling of the President of Ministers' Council, of the First President of the Highest Court, of the President of the Highest Control Chamber; d) The nominating and releasing of the Highest Chief and General Inspector of Military Forces; e) The appointing of State Tribunal Judges; f) Appointing those Senators who receive their mandate from the President of the Republic; g) The nominating and releasing of the Chief and officials of the Civilian Chancery; h) The dissolving of the Sejm and Senate before the end of a session; i) The surrendering of members of the Government to the State Tribunal Court; j) Exercising the right of pardon.

Article 14.

- 1) To be valid the Official Acts of the President of the Republic must be countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers and the proper Minister.
- 2) Official Acts growing out of the prerogatives of the President of the Republic do not require countersignature.

Article 15.

- 1) The President of the Republic is not answerable for his Official Acts.
- 2) For acts not connected with the exercise of his office the President cannot be held responsible during his term of office.

Article 16.

- 1) The election of the President of the Republic takes place as follows: a) The Assembly of Electors elects a candidate for the office of President of the Republic.
- 2) The retiring President of the Republic has the right to name another candidate.
- 3) If the retiring President of the Republic avails himself of this privilege, the President of the Republic will be chosen by citizens in a General Election from two candidates: candidate of the Assembly of Electors and candidate of the retiring President of the Republic.
- 4) If the retiring President of the Republic declares that he

does not intend to avail himself of the privilege of naming a candidate, or within seven days of the election by the Assembly of Electors does not name another candidate and does not proclaim a general election, the candidate of the Assembly of Electors will be recognized as elected for the office of President of the Republic.

Article 17.

- 1) The Assembly of Electors is composed of the Marshal of the Sejm, as Chairman; the Marshal of the Sejm, as his substitute; the President of the Ministers' Council; of the First President of the Highest Court; of the General Inspector of Armed Forces; as well as seventy-five citizens chosen from amongst citizens of highest merit, two-thirds by the Sejm and one-third by the Senate.
- 2) By virtue of the law the mandates of the electors cease on the day on which the newly-elected President of the Republic takes office.

Article 18.

- 1) The Assembly of Electors is summoned by the President of the Republic not later than the fifteenth day before the termination of his term of office.
- 2) Three days before the day of Assembly the Sejm and the Senate will meet, each separately, at the invitation of their Marshals, for the purpose of electing electors.
- 3) If the Sejm and Senate are dissolved, and the result of the elections for new chambers have not yet been made public, the election of electors will be made by members composing the old Sejm and Senate.

Article 19.

(Oath of Office of the President of the Republic.)

Article 20.

- 1) The term of office of the President of the Republic is seven years beginning with the day on which he takes office.
- 2) This term may be lengthened for the time necessary to accomplish election activities in case a General Election is proclaimed for the election of a new President of the Republic.

Article 21.

If before the term of office of seven years the death of the President of the Republic takes place, or the President resigns from his office, the Marshal of the Senate shall summon immediately an Assembly of Electors for the purpose of naming a candidate for the office of President of the Republic, and if he then on his part names another candidate, he shall proclaim a General Election.

Article 22.

Deals with the method of procedure if the President should become permanently unable to exercise the functions of his office.

Article 23.

When the office of the President of the Republic is vacant the functions of the President shall be exercised by the Marshal of the Senate, as substitute; and if the Senate is dissolved, then by the Marshal of the dissolved Senate; he then exercises all the rights of the office of President of the Republic.

Article 24.

Provides that in case of war the President of the Republic shall remain in office until three months after the conclusion of peace.

III. GOVERNMENT.

Article 25.

- 1) The Government directs the affairs of the State which have

not been reserved for other State bodies.

2) The Government is composed of the President, of the Council of Ministers, and of Ministers.

3) The President of the Council of Ministers represents the Government, conducts its work, and decides upon the general principles of State policy.

4) The Ministers conduct special sections of the State administration and work out special problems entrusted to them.

5) The organization of the Government, and especially the domain of activities of the President of the Council of Ministers, of the Council of Ministers, and of the Ministers, will be defined by a decree of the President of the Republic.

Article 26.

Ministers who decide matters that require decision of all members of the Government are formed in the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of the President of the Council of Ministers.

Article 27.

1) The President of the Council of Ministers and the Ministers have the right to issue regulations for the purpose of executing legislative acts, and with reference back to the acts.

Article 28.

The President of the Ministers Council, and the Ministers, are responsible politically to the President of the Republic and may be recalled by him at any time.

Article 29.

- 1) The Sejm, in the exercise of its right of Parliamentary control, over activities of the Government, may demand the resignation of the Government, or of a Minister.
- 2) Such motion may be proposed only during an ordinary session and the voting upon it may not take place at the same meeting at which it was proposed.
- 3) If the motion is supported by the Sejm, with ordinary majority of votes, and the President of the Republic does not recall the Government or the Minister within three days and does not dissolve the legislative bodies — the motion will be put forward before the Senate at its nearest meeting.
- 4) If the Senate decides for the motion agreed on by the Sejm the President of the Republic will resign or the Government or Minister; except he dissolves the Sejm and Senate.

Article 30.

1) Apart from political responsibility to the President of the Republic, and the Parliamentary responsibility to the Sejm, the President of the Council of Ministers and the Ministers are constitutionally responsible to the Tribunal of the State for intentional breaking of the provisions of the Constitution or of other legislative acts in connection with their office.

2) The right to hold responsible constitutionally the President of the Council of Ministers or a Minister lies with the President of the Republic, and also with the Sejm and Senate in joint session.

3) A decision of a joint session which surrenders the President of the Council of Ministers, or a Minister to the State Tribunal Court must be with a majority of three-fifths, at least half of the legal number of members of the joint chambers being present.

Article 31.

1) The Sejm exercises legislative functions and control over

activities of the Government; in addition, the Sejm establishes the Budget and lays burdens on the citizens.

2) The control over the activity of the Government is expressed in the rights of the Sejm:

- a) to demand resignation of the Government or Minister;
 - b) together with the Senate, to make the President of the Council of Ministers or the Ministers, constitutionally responsible;
 - c) to put questions to the Government;
 - d) to approve, annually, the State budget sheets and grant the Government *absolutism*;
 - e) to take part in the exercising of control over State debts.
- 3) The functions of governing the State do not belong to the Sejm.

Article 32.

- 1) The Sejm is composed of members elected by general secret, equal and direct voting.
- 2) The term of the Sejm is five years beginning with the day it is summoned.
- 3) The dissolving of the Sejm, before expiration of its term, must be for cause stated.
- 4) The President of the Republic orders new elections within thirty days of the dissolving of the Sejm.
- 5) Voting takes place not later than on the sixtieth day after the notice of elections.
- 6) Military men belonging to the mobilized parts of the army or navy do not take part in voting.

Article 33.

- 1) The right to vote has every citizen, regardless of sex, who has completed 24 years of age before the notice of elections was made, and who enjoys full civil and citizen rights.
- 2) Any citizen who has the right to vote, and who has completed thirty years of age, may be elected.
- 3) The Election Bill in the Sejm will divide the country into voting districts, will define the number of members, will normalize the election procedure as well as formulate the categories of persons who are deprived of the right to vote and to be elected, because of insufficient moral or mental qualities.

Article 34.

- 1) The Sejm elects a Marshal from amongst its members for the term of its duration.
- 2) The Marshal retains the rights regarding election of the President of the Republic until the following Sejm is constituted.

Article 35.

- 1) The Sejm will be called for its first meeting of the new term not later than the thirtieth day after publication of the result of elections to the legislative chambers.
- 2) The ordinary session of the Sejm will be opened annually not later than November and may not be closed before the elapse of four months, unless the Budget will be voted in less than that period of time.
- 3) The ordinary session may be adjourned for thirty days.
- 4) Adjournment for a longer period, or for a second time, requires the consent of the Sejm.
- 5) The recess period, caused by an adjournment of the session, does not count as part of the term prescribed by the Constitution for the Sejm to be in session.

Article 36.

- 1) The President of the Republic may summon, on his decision, at any time, an extraordinary session of the Sejm, and will do this within thirty days on the motion of at least half of the legal number of members.

IV. SEJM

2) During an extraordinary session subjects for discussion shall be exclusively matters mentioned in the order of the President of the Republic, or in the motion for the opening of such session put forward by members, as well as matters which have to be attended to at the nearest session as required by law or regulations, or which the President of the Republic on the proposal of the President of the Council of Ministers or of the Marshal of the Sejm shall consider urgent.

Article 37.

Bills of the Sejm will pass with the ordinary majority of votes when at least one-third of the legal number of members are present, if the Constitution does not state otherwise.

Article 38.

- 1) The Sejm will sit in open session.
- 2) The Sejm may decide on secrecy of debates.
- 3) The protocol and stenographic record issued on order of the Marshal shall be the only version of the proceedings of the Sejm debates.
- 4) No one may be held responsible for publishing and spreading reports of open sessions of the Sejm provided they depict fully and correctly its proceedings.

Article 39.

(Oath of office of members of the Sejm.)

Article 40.

Members receive salaries and have the right of free transportation on State means of communication within the frontiers of the State.

Article 41.

- 1) Guarantee of immunity is enjoyed by members only when taking part in the work of the Sejm.
- 2) Members are answerable only to the Sejm for contents of speeches made in the Sejm or for motions proposed or for questions or for improper behaviour during debates.
- 3) However for acts contrary to the duty of loyalty to the Polish State, or for acts prosecutable by the State, a member, on decision of the Sejm or on demand of the Marshal of the Sejm, or the Minister of Justice, may be handed over to the Court of the State Tribunal and by the decision of the Tribunal be deprived of his parliamentary mandate.
- 4) For infringing on the rights of a third person, during the session of the Sejm, a member may be held answerable before the Court, only by permission of the Sejm.

Article 42.

- 1) For activities not connected with the work of the Sejm members are responsible in the same degree as other citizens.
- 2) However, criminal court proceedings, administrative and also disciplinary proceedings started against a member before or after he has become a member, must be suspended on demand of the Sejm, until such time as the mandate of the member ceases.
- 3) The statute of limitations does not apply during the time of suspension for criminal or disciplinary proceedings.
- 4) A member detained during the term of session, not on a Court warrant, will be set free immediately on the demand of the Marshal of the Sejm.

Articles 43/44.

(These articles deal with restrictions imposed upon members of the Sejm whereby they lose their seats in the Sejm when accepting certain positions or government offices.)

Article 45.

(This article deals with regulations for speaking in the Sejm.)

V. THE SENATE

Article 46.

1) The Senate, as the second legislative body, examines the Budget and proposed bills voted by the Sejm, and takes part as well in exercising control over State debts.

2) In addition, the Senate, on equal terms with the Sejm, although without right of initiative, takes part in decisions on the following matters:

- a) On motions asking for the resignation of the Government or of a Minister;
- b) On bills returned to the legislative bodies by the President of the Republic, for second consideration;
- c) On changes in the Constitution;
- d) Suspension of regulations establishing a "state of emergency."

Article 47.

- 1) The Senate is composed of Senators, nominated one-third by the President of the Republic, and two-thirds by elections.
- 2) The Senate term begins and ends at the same time as that of the Sejm.
- 3) An election law of the Senate will define the number of nominating them, and will also indicate the categories of persons who will have the right to elect and to be elected.

Article 48.

Articles 34 and 35, referring to the Sejm, apply also to the Senate.

Article 49.

- 1) Legislative acts are a) bills, b) decrees of the President of the Republic.
- 2) No legislative act may be contrary to the Constitution.

Article 50.

- 1) The Government and the Sejm have the right of legislative initiative.
- 2) Legislative initiative on the question of the Budget, army recruits and ratification of international agreements belong exclusively to the Government.
- 3) The Sejm may not, without consent of the Government, pass a bill which would require payments, from the State Treasury, for which there is no covering in the Budget.

LEGISLATION

Article 51.

The issuing of a State loan, the selling or the mortgaging of State property valued at more than one hundred thousand zlotys, the imposing of taxes and public payments, the establishing of customs and monopolies, the fixing of the monetary system, as well as the accepting of financial guarantees by the State Treasury may take place only by legislative act.

Article 52.

- 1) Treaties with other Powers, commercial, customs, which are a burden on the State Treasury, which contain obligations for new burdens on the citizens, or cause changes in the frontiers of the State, require, before ratification, an agreement of the legislative chambers, expressed in the form of a Bill.
- 2) The President of the Republic, in cases not permitting delay, may, before ratification, on motion of the Cabinet Council, bring temporarily into force all or certain clauses of Commercial or Customs Treaties.

Article 53.

- 1) Each Bill voted by the Sejm will be passed to the Senate for consideration.
- 2) A decision of the Senate, rejecting a project or introducing changes, will be considered as accepted if the Sejm does not reject it by a majority of three-fifths votes.

Article 54.

- 1) The President of the Republic:
 - i) By affixing his signature gives power to a bill constitutionally passed and orders its promulgation in the Journal of Laws.
 - ii) The President of the Republic may within thirty days of receiving a rejected bill send it back to the Sejm and require a second consideration, which shall take place not earlier than at the nearest ordinary session.
 - iii) If the legislative chambers with the legal majority of members and senators again pass the project without any changes the President of the Republic giving power to the bill by his signature will order its promulgation.

Article 55.

- 1) By a bill the President of the Republic may be empowered to issue decrees within the time and limits defined by it; such powers not to include questions of changes in the Constitution.
- 2) The President of the Republic has the right during the recess of the Sejm, in case of State necessity, to issue decrees having the power of State laws, with the exception of:
 - a) changes in the Constitution;
 - b) elections to the Sejm and Senate;
 - c) budget;
 - d) imposing taxes and establishing monopolies;
 - e) monetary system;
 - f) issuing of State Loans;
 - g) the selling or mortgaging of State property valued above one hundred thousand zlotys.
- 3) Decrees based on this article will be issued on the motion of the Ministers Council and may be changed or withdrawn only by legislative act.

Article 56.

Decrees relating to the organization of the Government, supreme command of the military forces or organization of Government administration may be issued at any time, and changed or withdrawn only by similar decrees of the President of the Republic.

Article 57.

- 1) Decrees of the President of the Republic have the power of a bill, and will, with the proper reference as to their constitutional basis, be published in the Journal of Laws.
- 2) If the Constitution or laws require a bill in order to normalize particular fields of the legislative domain, such domain may be normalized also through decrees of the President of the Republic according to conditions stipulated in the Constitution.

VII. THE BUDGET

Articles 58, 59 and 60 deal with the Budget.

VIII. ARMED FORCES

Articles 61, 62, 63 deal with armed forces.

IX. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Articles 64, 65, 66, 67 deal with administration of justice.

Article 68.

- 1) No law shall close to the citizen the right of prosecuting by law for an injury or a damage.
- 2) Personal liberty, the inviolability of the home, secrecy of correspondence are guaranteed.
- 3) Conditions under which a personal or a house search may be made and secrecy of correspondence broken shall be defined by law.
- 4) No one shall be deprived of the privileges of the Court, granted by law, nor be punished for an act which was not prohibited by law at the time it was committed, nor be under arrest without a court warrant for longer than forty-eight hours.
- 5) "Emergency Courts" are permitted only in cases foreseen by law.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SEJM.

On Saturday, March 23, the Sejm approved the changes made by the Senate in the Constitution, and, by a vote of 250 to 139 the document was formally adopted; failing, however, by six votes of having a two-thirds majority.

The voting took place after midnight bringing to a close a session begun at three in the afternoon, in which both Government and Opposition expressed finally their likes and dislikes.

After the Marshal of the Sejm, M. Switalski, had announced the result, the legality of the voting was questioned by Representatives Kog and Stroński, both raising the point that for a final adoption a two-thirds vote was necessary. In answer Marshal Switalski ruled that the question had not been an adoption of the Constitution but whether or not the Sejm would approve the Senate changes, which required a majority of only eleven-twentieths.

Not satisfied with this explanation, the Opposition began to intone "O Cześć Wam Panowie," while the Government benches sang the "First Brigade" in reply while standing.

The adjournment took place disjointedly, the Opposition rising and quitting the Sejm in protest. According to the opinion of Professor Leopold Jaworski, an authority on constitutional law, the ruling of Marshal Switalski was entirely legal.

The adoption of the new constitution was celebrated in Warsaw by an outburst of popular feeling, manifested in street parades in which banners of pro-Government associations were conspicuous.

At 10 a. m. on Sunday, High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral of Saint John and attended by the President of the Republic and many high government officials.

Large crowds, gathered in the market place in Old Town, heard speeches from Vice-Marshall Car and M. Stefan Starzyński, Mayor of Warsaw. The assembled crowd formed a procession that gradually lengthened in its march through the city to the Belvedere, Warsaw residence of Marshal Pilsudski, where bands played the "First Brigade", and a noisy demonstration gave popular approval to the action of the Sejm.



6) Laws shall embody the principle that on matters where the penalty has been set by administrative authorities either side may demand that the matter be brought before the Court.

Articles 69, 70 and 71 deal with other matters connected with the administration of justice.

X. STATE ADMINISTRATION

Articles 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 deal with matters of State Administration.

XI. STATE CONTROL

Article 77 deal with matters of State Control.

XII. STATE OF EMERGENCY

Articles 78 and 79 deal with emergency measures.

XIII. CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION

Article 80 sets forth manner in which changes may be made in the Constitution.

XIV. CONCLUSION

Article 81 states that the Constitution goes into effect on the date of its promulgation, etc.

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AN ENGLISH GIRL IN ABYSSINIA

Mrs. Violet Cressy Marks is a young Englishwoman who has carried out worldwide journeys, chiefly for the purposes of scientific research. She has visited the whole of the East, and also China, Persia, Bolivia, Brazil and has reached the source of the Amazon. Her latest journey, of which she tells in the following article, has been to Abyssinia, whence she travelled by truck to Nairobi.

The usual way of entering Ethiopia is by the only railway from the French Port of Djibouti, and the guards stand at attention as the train runs into the stations and, after nearly 500 miles, reaches the capital, Addis Ababa, which is 8,500 feet above sea level. It is surrounded by hills and has a perfect climate, like the best English summer days. At night, lions can be heard roaring from the Imperial Palace. Saturday is market day. Livestock, mule hides, skins, pepper, salt, coffee, ivory, hand-woven rugs and china, each has its own area.

The streets are filled with human beings mixed up with private cars, many taxis, camels, mules, horses, sheep and goats. The men wear trousers and shirts, tight at the wrists and ankles. The women wear loose gowns, and all they have over their shoulders is a chamma, a long, fine piece of cotton. Their garments are white. Over their heads they hold a long, small, shaped umbrella, held by a long handle. Both sexes in the upper classes have cloaks and cowboy hats, which they always raise on greeting anyone. They never walk but ride with servants following them, one on either side of the mule, a hand resting at the back of the saddle, the rest running behind.

Imperial Family

The Imperial Family are very devoted to their children. They have built a new gibby, or palace, furnished by an English firm. I spoke to the Emperor and Empress and also to the Crown Prince, the Duke of Harrar and the youngest child, aged four. The Emperor is the ruler of the whole country. He has read widely of European and Asiatic events, and, especially, has studied the form of Government in other countries. He works hard from early morning to late at night.

The Emperor showed me an excellent herd of Syrian cattle and explained to me what he wanted his new orchard and gardens to become. He told me he would give me permission to go to the frontier of Kenya, though taking cars from Addis Ababa to Nairobi had never been done before.

The Emperor's agreement to abolish slavery in fifteen years is obviously wise. I visited several houses, the owners of which were men in their own right, who, in most instances, refused to go away, but now did no work and were fed just the same by the owner, who paid for any work done.

The Ethiopians are well aware of the Italian activities, but are very well prepared to defend their country when necessary. This seemed at first rather optimistic, but after travelling throughout the country and seeing the conditions under which a war would be fought, I realised that any foreign Power trying to take Ethiopia would find, for various reasons, that it would be a long and costly business.

I visited schools and hospitals. Education is free. There are a great number of missionaries. The Ethiopians are Christian with church ceremonies dating back to the time of Solomon. There is an Archbishop elected from Alexandria who elects Bishops in Ethiopia.

Everyone must be in his house before ten or have a special permit. There is no income tax, but there is a head tax, recently imposed, of one dollar, equalling about sixteen pence, for each person over fifteen years of age. Imports are taxed heavily.

Every day was fully occupied for several weeks studying conditions and people, and I found some amazing contrasts.

Ark of the Covenant

On February 23 I was taken to see the Foreign Minister, Beldian Gheba Heroyos. He has written sixteen books, printed by a private press, in Amharic. This is the national language, though many other languages are spoken in different parts of the country. I was then escorted to the old Imperial chapel where thousands of people were conjoining. It was a ceremony in connection with the Virgin Mary. From the Holy of Holies, the Ark of the Covenant was brought out and taken three times round the outside of the chapel, the Emperor following with his rifle as chief guardian. After him came noblemen and many others; then the priests in gorgeous colours danced in front of the Ark of the Covenant. Harps with ten strings such as David used were being played. It was the only European present. The whole ceremony was full of sound and colour and historical interest.

After this ceremony, I lunched with the Foreign Minister in a very modern house and had very good Ethiopian dishes. The evening was a contrast to the morning ceremony. A dinner party was given in my honour at the Palace, where everything mirrored modern civilization. The French cuisine, champagne and wine were as good as the best procurable in Europe. The dinner table appointments were correct and in excellent taste.

Ras Dasta Dumpta

I left Addis Ababa on March 3 with horses, stores and servants. The baggage was piled up and our escort sat on the top with rifles. After a two days' journey, we arrived at Urganlem, the capital of the Sudama Province, and I was entertained by Ras Dasta Dumpta, Governor of Sudama and Boran Provinces; he is a son-in-law of the Emperor.

I continued my journey due south, and east of the chain of lakes. We went down and up the main mountain and the scenery was magnificent. Every night we camped amid exquisite beauty. All the servants were excellent, and I had a well run camp, which meant very possible comfort. At night I heard various wild animals and during the day I saw gazelle, lesser and greater Kudu, dikdik, ibex, bushback baboons, a Colobus monkey, ostriches, guinea fowl, pen-tailed sand grouse, dyker, and hundreds of different birds of various hues.

The important places we went through had guards of honour, varying from 50 to 3000 soldiers. When we reached the Moyale frontier of Kenya and Ethiopia, the country suddenly changed from being mountainous to desert flat wastes, and after four more days of motoring we arrived at Nairobi. The last day, the scenery became green and hilly. I arrived at 2 p. m. on March 16. The greatest mileage in one day was 170 and the least 23. It depended upon the condition of the track.

Owing to the many statements in the press of the world stating how unpopular the foreigner is in Ethiopia, I would like to record that I had nothing but courtesy shown me and I hope that some of these facts will help to enlighten people about what is still a little known country.

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POLISH PRESS REVIEW

Constitution

The *Gazeta Polska*, a semi-official Government organ, in an article entitled "Responsibility," sees in the new Constitution the first concrete step of a long campaign to weed out of Polish life the weaknesses that once caused Poland's downfall.

Beginning with a review of Poland's great attainments in science, literature, statesmanship, war, it recalls that, nevertheless, Poland alone of all the free states of Europe fell under the yoke of foreign powers. And the reason was: that she did not know how to govern herself.

That she has again risen is proof that she is capable of taking her place among the great nations of the world; but to avoid a second catastrophe, she must find what she has lacked in the past, that is, the ability to govern herself efficiently. Just what this ability consists in, is defined:

Every nation has the consciousness of its own life and of the development of the historical and cultural generation to another. Without this consciousness there can be no nation. True self-governments that which can satisfy this consciousness, direct the affairs of the state, not toward private or group privileges, but toward the common good.

No system, according to this journal, can guarantee the complete accomplishment of such an aim; but a bad system can definitely paralyze any efforts toward it. This is what happened in Poland during her decline.

The same symptoms were beginning to reappear in resurrected Poland, too; but the upheaval of May 1926 shattered the legal shield of class and private privilege, thus laying the foundation for a new order. The new Constitution is this order.

But, continues the *Gazeta Polska*,

The law alone is not enough. What is an old, pernicious, Polish custom may still smoulder under the most carefully worded statutes. This custom—selfishness, tolerance of weakness, and distrust of power, forgiveness of faults in the management of citizens, also of pride mixed with obsequiousness, protection of privileged interests with neglect of the whole—this custom is not only the main barrier to change the constitution but the Polish character, but the new law gives us at least the possibility of so doing, and that here lies our great responsibility.

The *Kurjer Warszawski*, an Opposition paper, shows a great deal of reserve and measure in its comment on the new Constitution. It agrees with the Government that the great turning point has been reached and taken, for between the new Constitution and the old, there is indeed a world of difference. Reaching back into the past, this journal sums up the situation in the early years of resurrected Poland, as one in which the Constitution of March 1921 was already showing its weaknesses. The development of events, however, was such as might have led the country to expect corrections and improvements by the Government itself; first the legal press, and publicists, and then active statesmen began to treat these problems, so that towards 1929, every one was certain that Parliament would almost any day revise the Constitution without at the same time changing its spirit, or the system of Government. But the May 1926 upheaval came and changed the trend of events.

The May statesmen had one central idea: the establishment of a powerful executive body. But how could this be done without turning up a formal autocracy? Such an ideal is not sufficient, not full enough to serve as a slogan for the framers of a constitution. However says "A strong executive power must be repeated a terrible truism. How can it be attained so as to embrace that minimum of freedom indispensable to a civilized nation and at

the same time ensure an efficient government without the plague of bureaucracy? How can it be done to reconcile Polish traditions of freedom with the requirements of a modern state?

The *Kurjer Warszawski* grants that these vital questions were considered by certain of the government statesmen, but maintains that they have not found expression in the new Constitution. This Constitution, according to the journal, is an improvisation at best, taking no account of the continuity of Poland's past nor of present deep political considerations, nor of the requirements of a modern state; and yet it reckons on the co-operation of all citizens. The new system is about to become a reality in Poland, but there is no positive value, in the opinion of the *Kurjer Warszawski*, in the acceptance of the full responsibility for it by the leaders of the present party in power. The moral duty of every Polish citizen is to strive, within the limits of the new system, to preserve from extinction that type of citizenship that creates men thinking soundly of their country's affairs and loving their native land above all else.

The *Codzienna Gazeta Handlowa*, a commercial daily, treats the new Constitution more from an economic angle. The very fact that this great act has been passed by Parliament has in itself, as this paper sees it, a far-reaching significance; for it is a testimony of the stabilization and normalization of the system of Government striven after for a period of nine years.

A this problem at last settled, the Government can now concentrate all its efforts on economic reforms, treating them as a series of state problems of the first importance. Unless this is done, the *Gazeta Handlowa* fears that the slight improvement noted in certain branches of trade may break down under the weight of burdens already definitely above the country's economic powers.

Since survey of the past fiscal year shows that there was a fall in internal consumption as well as foreign trade, and that the deficit was made up for by direct taxes even before the new tax burdens passed at this session of the Sejm were in effect, it is readily evident that we are balancing the budget by tightening the tax screws, a symptom which, in combination with a decrease in consumption and in foreign trade, is certainly not one of economic health.

Besides, this journal observes, the new internal investment loan about to be floated will amount in effect to a prolongation of the unhealthy state of Poland's economic organism by contributing to the causes of its anaemia. Therefore, it should behoove the Government to increase its energy toward economic reform, so that by attaining the cooperation of the strongest minds and forces all along the economic front, the foundation of the future power and development of Poland may be solid.

The pro-Government *Kurjer Poranny* expresses great satisfaction over the lively enthusiasm manifested in the country upon the passing of the new Constitution. In its opinion it would not have required much fanning to kindle this spirit into a great demonstration, though such would have been beside the purpose of the framers; the demonstration, therefore, is expected on the day of the Constitution's coming into effect.

Entering into the historical

significance of this great act, the journal comments as follows:

The logic of cause and effect, beginning and end, is inevitable. The March Constitution found its epilogue in the May upheaval, and the upheaval, in the second March Constitution. The cycle has closed after almost twenty years from 1922 to 1935, with the turning point in 1926.

And the immediate and practical meaning of this new parliamentary act is, according to this journal, that once more Marshal Pilsudski has given Poland a true system of Government corrected by experience and the development of the national life.

The fate of the old parties must go the way indicated by their generous result on the country during the first years of reconstruction. From the sad, painful, and even tragic experiences of the Marshal in his efforts to lift his country to its highest ideals—self-government and cultural as well as political self-expression—he has only drawn the logical consequences necessary to ensure the practical realization of these aims in their application to the present realities. And what may we point out to the world with greater pride than that he, who has been moulding the forms of our political life for the last sixteen years, in years of incessant storm in the world—has not faltered in his ambition to create of Poland a centre of culture where the interests of all are satisfied without violence and without trampling down the spirit of freedom in its citizens?

Simon in Berlin

The *Czas* (Conservative pro-Government) regards Sir John Simon and Mr. Eden on their great mission in Berlin, as literally angels of peace. Due to charges in certain Polish papers, terming the British attitude toward Germany's latest political move, as nothing less than "blindness" to the situation, this paper takes some trouble to set them right.

It is impossible to judge British policy by the standards of public life in Great Britain based on traditions which, even to the most convincing logic, remain quite inalienable. This country, in which to-day's statutes dating from the time of Edward the Confessor are observed, evidently regards such traditionalism as beneficial to its interests.

England, according to the *Czas*, is concerned primarily with averting dangerous controversies which might eventually draw her into their orbits, and therefore is continually throwing the weight of her authority into the scale whenever she sees the sparks of a conflagration. From this point of view it is understandable that Great Britain considers the present situation far more coolly and calmly than the sanguine and sensitive politicians of the Continent.

In the opinion of the *Czas*, the protests of certain European countries attempt to give impressions that Germany's move came as a great surprise, that all Europe was under the naive illusion that after the evacuation of the Rhineland, Germany would of her own free will limit her armaments as stipulated in the Versailles Treaty, and would not seize the first opportunity to shatter *de jure* the links already crumbling *de facto*.

The *Czas* concludes its exposition of England's attitude:

The English are of the opinion that this whole to do and fuss is not justified and is but evoking complications very unnecessary in England, which as every European prospers. Since no one has any intention of forcing Germany to disarm, it is far better to try the method of negotiation which as everyone knows, is a far more efficient way of reabsorbing property than war, or threatening notes, or international congresses, or any of the other luxuries fished out of the arsenal of old-fashioned diplomacy.

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Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934			1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	Mar. 20	Mar. 27
BONDS (in percentage of par)							
Stabilization 7%, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	72.25	71.00
Conversion 5%, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.50	65.00	69.00	68.75
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	78.25	76.50
4% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	53.00	51.25
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	61.25	60.75
SHARES (in zlotys per share)							
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	90.00	88.50
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	43.50	49.00
Lipop, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	11.60	11.00
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	17.50	17.25
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	14.25	—

POLISH ART IN BERLIN LAUREATE CONCERTS

Today at noon, the opening ceremonies of the Polish Exhibition in Berlin were to be held. The material for the exhibit is rich in the graphic arts, about sixty compositions of Władysław Skoczylas forming the bulk of the items exhibited. A separate section for wood-carvings will contain more than one hundred specimens of old peasant productions, and modern tendencies are represented by specimens from the School of Woodwork in Zakopane and from the workshops of the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw.

Among paintings shown are canvases from the brushes of such well-known artists as Axentowicz, Chelmoński, Kossek, Matelko, Pankiewicz, Stryjeńska and others.

The honorary committee includes Minister Józef Beck, Minister Wacław Jędrzejewicz, Minister von Neurath, Minister Goering, Dr. Göbbels and others.

Announcement

Under the patronage of Madame Mościcka a Musicales of Chopin will be given at the Opera on April 6 by the Social Welfare Committee of the City of Warsaw for the benefit of the Vacation Summer Colonies for Children.

CENTRALA TAPET
 Warsaw, Przejazd 5
 Tel. 11-08-35
 NEWEST FIGURED WALLPAPERS

The violin in the hands of Henry Temianka, Wieniawski competitor and winner of the 2,500 zloty prize of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, seems a peculiarly personal means of expression, so plastic and sensitive the instrument becomes to the artist's most fragile nuances of feeling and thought. One had that impression of a voice singing from somewhere inside the box that is communicated only when the sense of the mechanism is completely subordinated to the language and meaning of the song. Henry Temianka played at his first concert in Poland in the hall of the Conservatory last Sunday afternoon the Haendel *Sonata in D-major*, the Bach *Partita in D-minor*, the Lalo *Spanish Symphony*, and old tale of a Latin Oriant, *Bagatelle* by Scarlatti, *Romance* by Sibelius, the Wieniawski *Scherzo* and *Tarantelle* — back again like an old friend — and the Saint-Saëns *Rondo Capriccioso*, recalling past competitions at the Paris Conservatoire. Temianka's school is distinctly French. In his Bach and Haendel, conceived with delicate reserve and poise, the artist found his purest aesthetic expression. Into the *andante* of the *Spanish Symphony* went the whole man, texturally fine, nervously intense and mystic.

Louise Lewellyn

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POLISH ACADEMY OF LITERATURE

On the 26th of March a reception was held by the Polish Academy of Literature to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Maurice Mochnecki, a famous Polish patriot, politician and writer of the time of the Insurrection of 1831, and secondly, to present the yearly award, granted by the Academy to young writers, which was gained this year by M. Jalu Kurek.

The Minister of Education, M. Wacław Jędrzejewicz, the Home Secretary, M. Z. Kościelkowski, as well as numerous representatives of the scientific, literary and artistic world were present. After the opening of the meeting by the President of the Academy, M. Wacław Sieroszewski, a paper on Mochnecki was read by M. Vincent Rzymowski, member of the Academy, characterizing the outstanding features of this warrior-writer, who had been decorated with the gold cross of *Virtuti Militari*, and who alone of his contemporaries foresaw clearly the tragic ending of the Insurrection yet never doubted in the final triumph of the cause of Polish independence once the leader arose who would be able to achieve that successful end. "He has been found in our times," said the lecturer, "in the person of Józef Piłsudski."

Following the lecture came the presentation of the Academy's award to Jalu Kurek. This young man has already published several books of fiction and poetry. The book for which he received the prize is entitled, *The Grippe Rages in Naprawa*. Naprawa is a village in the foot-hills of the Tatra Mountains. Its picturesque situation is in contrast to the poverty of the soil, yielding its fruits so sparingly to the untiring efforts of the patient, enduring peasant. The author paints his picture in gloomy colours sparing us no detail of the sufferings of the villagers, caused by the economic crisis.

His style is strong and convincing, sometimes brutally realistic. In some ways he reminds one of D. H. Lawrence. I am thinking especially of *Sons and Lovers*. He has the same intimate knowledge of the milieu which he describes as from personal experience. Certainly the young author gives us a "slice of life" as Priestley calls it, and no doubt time will bring a softening of his present bitterness of spirit and will, let us hope, remove its cause.

— K. M.

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DIPLOMATIQUE

The French Ambassador and Madame Laroche entertained at luncheon on Wednesday.

The Czechoslovakian Minister and Madame Girsá held a reception on Tuesday.

The Hungarian Minister and Madame Matuska entertained at tea on Monday. There were present an unusually large number of guests as the Minister and Madamr Matuska are leaving for Sofia in April.

The Italian Ambassador and Madame Bastianini entertained at dinner on Wednesday.

The Yugoslavian Minister and Madame Lazarewicz gave a farewell dinner in honour of the French Ambassador and Madame Laroche who are leaving shortly for Brussels.

The German Military Attache and Madame Schindler entertained at tea on Saturday and were hosts at a dinner on Tuesday.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mrs. Maurice Pate entertained at dinner on Wednesday. The guests were Prince and Princess Leon Radziwill, Countess Lubieńska, Mme. Herbst, Countess Zaluska, Prince Włodz. Czeterżyński, Count Konstanty Przeździecki, Prince Antoni Radziwill, Captain Unrug.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton-Stokes gave a farewell dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Philip Straw on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Caird entertained at luncheon and tea on Sunday in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Straw.

Mr. Bryce Clarke returned on Tuesday from a holiday spent in Germany and the south of France.

Mrs. Egerton Sykes left on Wednesday for a month's visit to England.

Mrs. A. T. Caird entertained at a bridge tea on Friday.

Mr. C. S. Williams and Mr. P. Cruise of London are spending a short holiday in Poland.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Straw left Warsaw last evening for England.

SPORT

Indoor Games

Kucharski's last start in America which was to have been on March 16 in New York did not materialize as a severe cold made it unwise for him to compete.

Tennis

According to information received, Tilden's Circus, on its way to the U.S.S.R. for tournaments, will stop over in Warsaw long enough to play several exhibition matches.

Boxing

In Leipzig on Friday, two Polish professional fighters were defeated by knock-outs. The third match was drawn.

FASHION NOTES

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BACK TO FEMINISM: Greta Garbo's film costumes will prove a factor in increasing the popularity of feminine fripples, her Hollywood designer believes. Here Miss Garbo is wearing a house robe of oyster-shell satin crepe, with head-band to match. The belt has a stunning jade clasp.

The silk or satin tailor-made coat and skirt is growing in popularity. It is useful all day long and a white satin one, with jet buttons on the shirt-waist and black accessories was recently worn at a wedding, in Paris, by a Russian princess.

The figured silk coat and skirt is also coming in for the summer. There will be navy crepe figured white; navy spotted red; green and black; grey with green and red spots, to be worn mostly with white lingerie blouses. The silk suit, so long as it is perfectly cut, will be found eminently useful through the summer, for variations can always be made with the blouse, and the shoes and accessories; a frilly farberowish blouse covered by a plain scarf for mornings, the latter being removed in the afternoon and a floral spray pinned to the rever, for example. And how easily a smart long coat of summer wool is worn over these suits.

Jackets this spring are varied and amusing. You may choose a flyaway smock in the new two-thirds length; a casual loose waist length one, or a reofer on lumberjack coat. Fancy suits of all kinds will be popular, and are worn with vivid blouses. Classic tailor makes are always with us, and can be made in tweeds in pale flower shades, or in checked or striped materials. A checked coat worn over a plain skirt is still extremely smart. Or one may wear a skirt in navy blue with a pinstripe and over a plain blue jacket fastened with a link button.

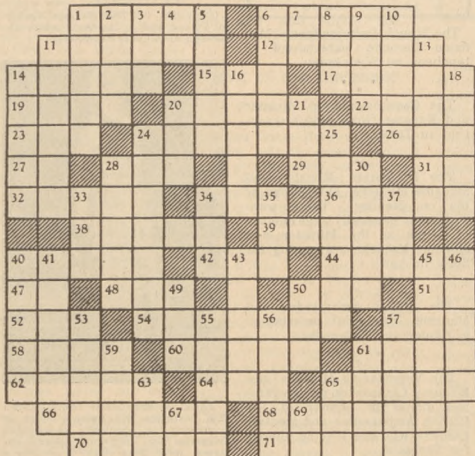
Fresh flowers have now gone to the head! A crystal tube brooch filled with water, keeps a real gardenia hat-trimming fresh all day; fresh lilies of the valley look like plumage on a scarlet fez; fresh purple orchids nestle beneath the prim of a mauve straw hat. There are enormous neck bows, reaching out to the shoulders, made of silken flowers, for the races.

The Tyrolean hat and jacket will probably continue to be worn by nine Parisiennes out of every ten until the weather is warmer.

While your toes pecked out of your shoes yesterday if you wished to be tops in style, your heels will be seen to advantage in this year's chic. In the latest sandals, caps cover the toes, where mere straps indicate the heel line.

The coiffure of the day varies according to the profile it enhances. Most girls wear their hair straight up from the nape of the neck, however, and all semi-long daytime coiffures become high for the evening. Curis are definitely chic and the smartest women hold them in place with metal clasps or tiny pearl combs.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

- 1-The proboscis-monkey
6-A bout
11-An invocation
12-Man's name
14-To hinder
15-Shut out
17-A bay window
18-A firmation
20-The chocolate tree
22-Fairly well
23-A State (abbr.)
24-Annuity fund
26-A nest
27-Air Corps (abbr.)
28-The pitch in music
29-An age
31-Concerning (prefix)
32-Diaphanous
34-In favor
36-Throws an inviting glance
38-Limpid
39-Handles
40-Stuck
42-However
44-Mohammedan priest (variant)
47-Right hand page (abbr.)
48-Seed vessel
50-Reptile
51-The sun god
52-A prayer
54-Support
57-Request
58-A river duck
60-A soft hat
61-A lake
62-Unit of energy (var.)
64-Fall behind
65-Portents
66-Occurring in succession
68-An expression of desire
70-Successive supply
71-A retinue

VERTICAL

- 1-A village community (So. Africa)
2-Old Dutch liquid measure (pl.)
3-Hypochondria (coll.)
4-A diphthong
5-Town style
6-An Indian caravansary
7-Ex-dividend (abbr.)
8-A pair
9-Covers with pitch
10-A constellation
11-To expound
13-Long
14-A genus of palm tree
16-A player
18-Mineral veins
20-Shy
21-A unit
24-Ship-worms
25-A wearing away
28-Guatemalan alt
30-European lizard
33-An old French coin
34-Peek
35-A cereal grain
37-An English pasture
40-Part of a stove
41-Sweethearts
43-Over
45-Bearish
46-Constructs
49-A stupid fellow (slang)
50-A morsel
53-Indirect
55-Strangely (obs.)
56-A shield
57-Sharp mountain ridge
59-Wisdom
61-Give forth
63-Negative
65-Pertaining to the egg (prefix)
69-Lava
69-A Greek letter

HINTS ON POLISH

Some readers have expressed a desire to wrestle with Polish. Below are given the sounds of the Polish alphabet. These sounds are constantly "ah," "ah," "so, for perfection, it is suggested that advice be sought, and it will be cheerfully given, of any Pole.

Table with 3 columns: Letter, Sound, Example. Lists Polish letters and their corresponding sounds with example words in Polish.

The best method of learning Polish is by cutting off the vowel-sound of each consonant and combining the consonant-sound itself with the following vowel-sound; for example: kanapa - kah-n-ah-p-ah.

Below is this week's English passage for translation:

A new industry has been started in the planting of mulberry trees in the eastern part of Poland on the far side of the Bug. Experiments have shown that the tree is easily acclimated, and it is expected that the making of silk will materially increase the income of villages in this section of Poland.

The recent warm spell has caused a new wave of influenza to break out in Warsaw.

Answer to last week's puzzle



Classified Advertisements

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Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Cinema programme table with columns: Address and Performances, Film Currently Showing, Type and Comment. Lists various movies and theaters.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

We give, this week, a continuation of the preposition list, which was started several weeks ago:

- look into the matter
look for something lost
look over (examine briefly)
look through an account (examine carefully)
look out of the window
look upon someone as an enemy
make away with (steal)
make up (conduce to)
make out a meaning
make up to (flatter)
make up for a loss
make up one's mind (decide)
see about (consider)
see into (investigate)
see through (not to be deceived)
see to a matter
stand against an enemy
stand by a friend
stand on one's dignity
disappointed of a thing
disappointed in a present
disappointed with a person
disqualified for something
disqualified from trying
indebted to a person
indebted for a thing
indignant at a wrong
indignant with a person
lavish on gifts
moved to tears
moved with compassion
moved at the sight of
moved by entreaties
offended with a person
offended at a thing

responsible for things
responsible to a person
suited to the occasion
suited for his work
weak in regard of understanding
weak in the head

Below is the translation into English of last week's Polish passage.

Havas Agency communicates from Washington in view of the situation in Europe, President Roosevelt will continue his policy of observation. It appears that the Secretary of State, Hull and Norman Davis with whom the President held a conference insisted on sending a protest to Berlin. This was, however, outweighed by the opinions of the Secretaries of War and the Navy who are apprehensive of risking involvement in eventual European complications. President Roosevelt is said to be more inclined to act within the scope of the Disarmament Conference.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation into English.

Z dniem 1 kwietnia r. b. wprowadzona zostanie w Warszawie ważna nowość posztowa, która szerokie sfery powoli ją z uznaniem. Dotychczas odzwoniano otkliwie w stolicy brak należycie zorganizowanego doręczania korespondencji miejscowej. Obecnie brak ten będzie usunięty. W Warszawie zastawianych zostanie większa ilość skrzynek koloru zielonego, przeznaczonych wyłącznie na korespondencję miejscową, t.j. przesyłaną w obrębie Warszawy.

Przesyłki miejscowe wrzucane do tych skrzynek w dni powszednie przed godz. 16:45 będą doręczone adresatowi tego samego dnia w ciągu 3 godzin. Mieszkańcy stolicy wysyłający korespondencję miejscową, winni we własnym interesie korzystać ze skrzynek koloru zielonego, abowiem w ten sposób zapewnienia sobie szybsze doręczenie korespondencji.

CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

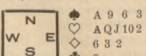
EARLY TRICK

The careful player does not wait until he finds out a hand is doomed before trying to steal a trick. If there is danger in the wind, he will sense it before the play of the cards makes it apparent to his opponents. In such a case he generally tries to steal his trick before his opponents are alive to the situation.

South, Dealer

Neither side vulnerable

- ♥ J 10 5
♦ 8 7 4
♣ Q 9 8 5
♠ Q 7 3
♥ 9 8 7 4
♦ K J 10
♣ J 10 6 4
♥ K 2
♦ K 5 3
♠ A 7 4
♣ A K 9 5 2



The bidding: (Figures after bids refer to numbered explanatory paragraphs.)

South West North East
1 ♣ Pass 1NT (1) 2 ♣
Dbl (2) Pass 3 ♣ (3) Pass
Pass Pass

1-A negative notrump bid is sometimes justified with only two Queens and a Jack. In this case, however,

North's barren distribution makes a pass a better call.

2-A tentative double. South wants returned and South won with the King. For want of anything better to do, declarer led his last heart, West discarding a spade and East winning with the ten. East led a diamond, which declarer led right to West's King. The Jack of diamonds was next led, dummy winning with the Ace and East with the ten.

3-North has nothing to offer in defense against a heart contract.

THE PLAY

West opened his nine of hearts, East winning with the Ace. A heart was returned and South won with the King. For want of anything better to do, declarer led his last heart, West discarding a spade and East winning with the ten. East led a diamond, which declarer led right to West's King. The Jack of diamonds was next led, dummy winning with the Ace and East with the ten. At this point declarer took stock for a brief moment. Two heart losers and a diamond loser were certain and a trump loser was quite possible. Declarer decided to see what could be done about avoiding a spade loss. The Jack of spades was accordingly led from dummy and when East carelessly ducked, declarer put up with King. The Ace and King of clubs were cashed, followed by the Ace of diamonds, and a low club to the Queen gave entry to the thirteenth diamond, on which the losing spade was sluffed. Had Dealer waited until the trump loss became evident to East, he could not have managed to run the spade by.

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