

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

Editorial and Business Offices Mokotowska 12-4, Warsaw, Poland, Telephone 884-30.

Subscription rates — zł. 3.50 quarterly, zł. 13.00 yearly.
Foreign 4/- or \$1. quarterly, 15/- or \$3.75 yearly.

Sole member for Poland of the North American Newspaper Alliance
P. K. O. 29898.

FRIDAY

JULY 19

1935

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION

The organization known as the Boy Scouts, founded by Sir William Baden-Powell in the last century, has certainly expanded far more than its originator could ever have hoped. There is hardly a country today that has not its quota of trim, brown-legged boys who unconsciously learn, in this least painful of ways, to be obedient, resourceful, careful, and, above all, good citizens.

To those of us fortunate enough to have belonged to this organization, the Scout Jamboree now under way at Spała brings back youthful memories of long hikes through autumn woods, of half-ashamed fear at an owl hooting in the darkness, of sleeping on the hard ground, and of burning bacon over smoking camp-fires. Long winter evenings were spent in study, signaling flags were waved enthusiastically at one another from opposite ends of the room, and there was not one but wished for some mild accident to afford practice in first aid.

To bring together the youth of different nations while they are still living in this world of glamour and romance is a service which does more for international peace and good will than ten conventions of their elders. The same freshness of mind and enthusiasm which is expended in the various activities of scouting makes these contacts much more lasting than those conducted by Elder Statesmen. The radio transmission from Spała on Tuesday evening, when the representative of every country spoke to his homeland in his own language, and the enthusiastic cheering of the Polish scouts was an audible proof of the true international character of this movement.

It is necessary, however, to notice that in some countries, this boys' and girls' organization has been taken over by the government which then proceeds to teach the Scouts first steps in military training. While this practice might be approved from the narrow, nationalistic point of view, it certainly clashes with the ideas of the founder of scouting, and, while the propagating of reasonable patriotic principles can be urged, the militaristic character of the training of these young "Black Shirts," or "Brown Shirts" can only result in a premature hardening and callousness which will ever be indifferent to claims of more than a local interest.

The efficiency and industry of Polish Scouting is to be praised for the manner in which the arrangements were made. No more beautiful site could have been found, no more gracious welcome have been extended to our guests from abroad, no other cause is as worthy and fruitful as this.



PRESIDENT MOŚCICKI AT THE SCOUT JAMBOREE

BOY SCOUTS GATHER AT SPAŁA

TWENTYFIFTH JUBILEE

Foreign and local politics were forgotten. Peregrinations of statesmen were overlooked. Headlines were for once, neglectful of trade balance and taxes, and a truce was declared on the subject as to whether or not the budget of the City of Warsaw was balanced. The Scout Jamboree had opened at Spała last Sunday.

Preparations in progress for some time were at last completed, tents stood in long rows, bridges had been built, roads cut through the pine forest, a stadium erected, and what, two weeks ago, was an empty encampment in the woods, suddenly was swarming with thirty thousand boy and girl scouts from Poland and abroad.

On the previous Friday and Saturday, various delegations passing through Warsaw stopped to pay their respects to government officials, among them Premier Stawek, who greeted them with warm words of welcome. Delegations from the United States and Finland placed wreaths on the grave of the unknown soldier. On Saturday evening a special pageant was given in the open air theatre in Łazienki Park, where the foreign delegations

saw pictured fragments of Polish history from 1791 to 1914.

On Sunday morning a gentle rain, which was to accompany the opening celebrations, began to fall in Spała, but, despite the wet, the stadium soon became filled with visitors before whom the opening parade was to pass. The stadium was decorated with the flags of the different nations participating in the Jamboree.

At nine, guests who were to take part in the opening celebrations, began to arrive, among them Minister of Interior Kościalkowski and Wojewoda Grażyński, who is the President of the Polish Scouting Association.

The arrival of the President of the Republic was announced by a fanfare of trumpets, the combined orchestras played the national hymn, and the President received reports from each delegation.

Minister Kościalkowski formally opened the Jamboree with a short speech in which he emphasized that Polish Scouting, which had been organized and trained in the ideals of the late Marshal Piłsudski, would not close this quarter century of history with weeping, but with

a strong, decided will to follow in his footsteps.

To the strains of the national hymn, the Polish flag was hoisted to the top of the main flag-pole. The commanders of the various delegations were then presented to the President.

Field mass was celebrated by the Chief Scout Chaplain, Father Luzar, after which Father Humpol, personal Chaplain to the President, spoke to the assembled Scouts. The service closed with the hymn, "Boże coś Polskę."

The President then opened the Scout exhibition, composed of photographs, carvings, and interesting drawings of scout work. One hall was specially set apart in memory of those who fell during the World War and later in the fight for independence. Woj. Grażyński then spoke, emphasizing that not only would the camp serve as an example of what had been in Polish Scouting, but also that it afforded an opportunity for council among the various leaders looking toward greater efficiency in this work.

At noon the parade, which was the culminating point of the first day, passed before the President

(Continued on page 2 col. 2)

BALANCE OF TRADE

For the first time since 1929, the balance of trade for April and May 1935 has shown a deficit aggregating Zł. 1,818,000, thus causing a great deal of public concern not to mention misunderstanding as to the effects of such a deficit on the gold reserves of the Bank of Poland.

It might be, therefore, useful to devote a few words to this timely subject.

In the first place, any far-reaching conclusions on the basis of statistics for two months seem to be out of place. As it is known, it is a seasonal feature to have imports increasing in the Spring. There is, also, a wide-spread impression that the stability of the Polish currency is dependent only on a favourable trade balance. The balance of trade is only one of several elements in the balance of payments. Other items are, capital movements, capital gains, services, and finally, gold and foreign exchange movements. The net result of such receipts and expenditures, including the movement of commodities, has to be settled finally by the shipment of gold or foreign exchange operations, thus affecting the reserves of the Central Bank.

A short analysis of the above items leads to a few interesting conclusions. Thus, a favourable capital movement in a debtor country like Poland, depends upon the attraction of long and short term foreign funds into the country. The conditions prevailing during the past few years have not been, however, conducive to such a result. Likewise, capital gains from investments abroad as well as income derived from services rendered to foreigners have been decreasing.

On the other hand, the items of outgo in the balance of payments are more flexible in a debtor country. Thus, transfer moratoria, defaults, travel, and foreign exchange restrictions may considerably reduce expenditures. No such measures, however, have been adopted by Poland. From the very outset of the depression, Poland, in order to maintain the stability of her currency, adhered to a strict deflationary policy, striving, at the same time, to maintain a favourable trade balance. Such a favourable balance is important for transfer reasons, since international settlements must be effected, if not in gold or foreign exchange, then in goods. Partial embargoes on certain imports, high tariff walls, import quotas, compensation regulations might be used to decrease imports. Special treaties with foreign countries, allotment of foreign quotas, premiums on exports, rebate of taxes, subsidies, and many other dumping methods might be used to boost exports.

(Continued on page 6 col. 3)

BOYCOTT SPREADS

During the closing days of the debate in the Sejm and Senate on the Election Bill, the National Democratic Party and the Socialists announced that they would take no part in the forthcoming elections.

Since that time, various smaller groups have also announced abstinence, and, on July 14, the General Congress of the Peasant Party voted to boycott the elections. Former marshal Rataj, after a short explanation, read the resolution to which Deputy Sawicki moved an amendment which would leave the question to the district organizations. The amendment was defeated by 276 votes to 4 votes.

The reasons given for this action were that the Congress considered the Election Bill as depriving the peasants of their true value in the councils of the nation, and, further, that those rights heretofore enjoyed were being taken away.

The press reports that there was no discussion on the resolution as "it was considered that there was nothing to discuss."

This action by the Congress of the Peasant Party makes the opposition boycott virtually unanimous.

Election Dates Fixed.

A decree of the President appeared in the Journal of Laws on July 16, fixing September 8 as the date for elections to the Sejm, and September 15, for those to the Senate.

Stanislaw Gzizycki, a Justice of the Supreme Court, has been named as Election Commissioner, and Adam Czechliński as alternate.

A complete calendar has been worked out, and the schedule of events is fixed until September 20, when results of the elections on the eighth will be made known. Voting for the Senate will be held on September 15.

Emigration Figures

Poland, for many years, has been one of the most important sources of emigration, as the large Polish populations in the United States, Canada, and South America testify, and the trend in emigration and immigration during the past few years is of interest.

The largest number of emigrants left Poland in 1929 and 1930, or just before the crisis and the figures mounted as follows: 1928, 186,630; 1929, 243,442; 1930, a decrease to 218,387. Returns to Poland were greater in 1928 when 119,080 came back to their fatherland, in 1929, 104,503, and in 1930, 101,084.

It is characteristic that, beginning with 1931, that is with the accentuation of the world crisis, both emigration and immigration dropped at a rapid rate so that, during the first four months in 1935, 18,180 persons left Poland while only 7,082 were returning. The greater number of those returning came from France, 6,489, having been deported by the French authorities.

It is interesting to note that, during this period, 6,185 persons have emigrated to Latvia.

Another important section of these emigration figures deals with the mass emigration of Jews to Palestine, 8,737 having emigrated and only 13 have returned.

The movement between new world countries and Poland is at a minimum, due mainly to immigration restriction on their part.

With the announcement that a Swedish shipping firm will begin sailings from Gdynia to ports on the Gulf of Mexico once monthly, the number of lines operating out of Gdynia reaches 44.

BOY - SCOUTS

(Continued from page 1 col. 4)

and his suite. The first group was composed of former scouts, officers, postmen, customs officials, chiefs of departments, and common soldiers, walking with linked arms as a sign of the brotherhood of scouting. Then came Polish Scouts from abroad, greeted with frantic cheering by the spectators.

Girl Scouts came next, blond Swedish girls in blue, Latvians in green, the most numerous group from Czechoslovakia, and, finally, those from France, Rumania, Belgium, and the United States. The greatest interest was aroused by a little girls division, colourful in red berets.

Among the Boy Scouts, the German delegation were most imposing in their wazlike main and marching technique. Among the Polish Scouts, those from Wilno clad in white jackets and carrying a virtual forest of branches were picturesque, while those from Warsaw and Silesia were the best drilled. Nearly one hundred Polish scout banners were carried in the parade.

The camp-fire, planned for the evening, at which the President was to be present, had to be



AMERICAN SCOUTS AT SPALA

postponed because of continued rain.

The second day, Monday, was set aside for former scouts. During the morning, they visited various sections of the camp, and, in the afternoon, met in formal session. The evening was devoted to a camp-fire in memory of the late Marshal Pilsudski. After a fanfare, the fire was lighted, and the order given to the scouts by the late Marshal on the occasion of their tenth anniversary was read.

Veterans of the revolution of 1863 were guests of the scouts on Tuesday, and the evening camp-fire was conducted by delegations of scouts from abroad.

Tasks Divided

The organization has been carefully planned, and nowhere is this more evident than among the Girl Scouts, each division having certain definite duties to perform. The Lublin division is in charge of communication, Krakow looks after torn clothes and ripped stockings, while Lodz is concerned with first aid. A hospital of three tents, an ambulance, and a trained staff are ready for action at any moment. If some general article is needed, the Kielce division will furnish it on short notice, and hunger is the special province of Warsaw. Others specialize in photography, guiding, geography, while the Bialystock division has brought pioneering to such a fine point that scouts from abroad watch them at work to learn from them.

Any need can be met, and has been provided for. Canteens, bookshops, a postoffice and bank, all built by the Polish Scouts, are excellent.

Funds for the Jamboree were raised by the Polish Scouts, and expenditures are estimated to be around Zl. 600,000.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Adolf Dymza, one of the most popular Polish film actors, was slightly injured last Saturday, during the filming of a new production. A horse, which had been brought into the studio, became frightened, threw Dymza, and then galloped through decorations and over movie cameras, causing considerable damage before he could be calmed.

For some time, the firm of Stawarski and Sosnowski, plumbers in Wilno, noticed that their stocks of pipe and fittings were decreasing in a manner which suggested robbery. Police investigation disclosed that a certain worker in the firm was systematically removing fittings in a basket. When arrested he admitted his guilt, but affirmed that he had been hired to steal by another plumbing firm, which not only paid him a regular salary, but also added a percentage on the articles stolen.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Woman's Singles Champion, playing with the Australian player, MacGrath, won the mixed doubles in the Central England Tournament, defeating Borotra-Heeley in the finals.

President Moscicki is spending his vacation in Wisla.

Unemployment figures on July 13 show a continued decrease. Throughout the whole of Poland there are 437,752 registered unemployed, or 9,055 less than the week before.

On Saturday, July 20, one thousand boy and girl scouts will go to Krakow to place earth on the Pilsudski Mound.

The rolling mill, Pilsudski, has received an order for 15,000 tons of steel rails from Brazil. The value of the order is between five and six million zlotys. In addition, the City of Warsaw has ordered nine trams and 24 trailers to cost around one million zlotys.

Wittman and Tarlowski, playing in the Rumanian Championships, lost in the semi-finals and finals respectively to Cernoch from Czechoslovakia.

It is entirely possible that Jedrzejowska, after her excellent results at both Wimbledon and Birmingham, will play in the Forest Hills tournament for the Singles Championship of the United States.

The Olympic Chess Congress will be held in Warsaw from August 16 to August 31. In connection with this, the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs is installing special telegraph lines, and the correspondence mailed from Congress headquarters will be cancelled with a special design.

It is reported from Lodz that, during the next three months, 101 factories and apartment buildings are to be placed on the market for auction for debts amounting to Zl. 10,200,000.

Over seven million zlotys will be spent in enlarging the capacity of the Municipal Electric Works, according to the project of Engineer Kuhn. Instead of the present output of 25,000 kilowatt hours, the capacity will be increased to 82,900 kilowatt hours.

The Polish Expedition to the Caucasus has established its camp at the foot of the Karagoun glacier, from which attacks are being made on several peaks in the Adajbogh group. Constant rain has delayed the expedition, and transportation is difficult.

A delegation of three from the Polish YMCA left for Geneva to take part in the celebration of the 70th birthday of John R. Mott.

The Warsaw Municipal Council has requested credits from the National Economic Bank to the amount of Zl. 2,000,000 for the erection of model apartment buildings.

Foreign Minister Beck is to visit Helsingfors during the latter half of August, according to announcements in the Finnish press.

Poland is to be represented in London at the International Festival of Folk Dances which will be given in peasant costume.

One, Lucyna Pietrzak, packer in a chemical factory, receives 2 zl. daily, and from this supports her seven year old son Jan, and her sixty year old mother.

Despite her financial difficulties, she purchased in the 32nd state lottery a ticket, placing it under a candlestick for safety. The first three classes brought her nothing, but, one day upon returning from her work, her mother handed her a letter informing her that she had won one-fourth of the million zloty prize, and that, upon presentation of the ticket, she would be paid in full. Unfortunately, the ticket had disappeared from under the candlestick, and the old mother finally remembered that little Jan had been playing with a scrap of paper the day before. Without doubt, it had been the lottery ticket, and now, despite pleas, protests, and demands, the winnings have not been paid.

The Bank of Poland has reduced the discount rate on foreign bills to three per cent, on those having ninety day maturity, and to four per cent, on those maturing from three to six months.

DIRECT SERVICE

With U. S. A.

From G D Y N I A

s. s. "Argosy" — July 25
s. s. "Scanmail" — July 30

From NEW YORK

s. s. "Scanyork" — July 25
s. s. "City of Fairbury" — Aug. 8

American Scantic Line

Telegr. "Mooreck"

Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimska 33 — Tel. 995-96
Gdynia, Nadbrzeze Polskie — Tel. 17-324

EXCELLENT CAREFULLY BUILT IN STOCK AND TO ORDER FURNITURE EUGEN JUSZ BRYCHT S-to KRZYSKA 6 apt. 3

TRAVEL & SEND YOUR FREIGHT VIA AIR FRANCE WARSAW-PRAGUE-VIENNA-BUDAPEST BUCHAREST - PARIS - LONDON

Table with columns for days of the week (Tues, Thurs, Sat) and cities (Warsaw, Prague, Paris, London) with corresponding fares. Includes text: 'IN THE SAME DAY', 'AIR FRANCE, 35 Al. Jerozolimska Tel. 8-58-13', 'Connection Made By The "Railway Air Service Ltd"', 'From Croydon to Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow.'

Art, Music & Literature

Misadventure in the Grand Hotel

We have observed that the public taste is turning, more and more to the operetta, which, popular before the war, has now blossomed into the musical comedy.

The cinema has so changed and enlarged our requirements mainly through the splendour and richness of the American film that any theatre now playing a musical comedy has no easy task. It is very agreeable to note that the *Teatr Wielka Rewja* has a marked success in the operetta now playing there, *Misadventure in the Grand Hotel*, with music by Paul Abraham. The celebrated contemporary composer of operetta has given us beautiful and harmonious melodies, by turns full of temperament and true American rhythm, by turns sincerely lyric and sentimental.

The musical values are enhanced by the direction of Müller, who has added some fine melodies of his own composition.

The operetta is a re-cast of the famous comedy of Alfred Savoir *The Grand Duchess and the Hotel Boy*.

The artists with Brochwiczówna, who has made great progress and plays graciously, Zabanyński, Grossówna, Ruszkowski, and Bogucki should secure a long run for the operetta. An effective ballet by Wojcieszko, decorations by Galewski, and costumes by Galewska, completed the whole.

-Arno

Book Notes

It is curious that three of the best novels this year in the United States have the central idea that "Time is like a River," and have titles which indicate its meaning. Thomas Wolfe's colossal work is called "Of Time and The River," James Boyd, who has heretofore written straight historical novels, has wrought in a new medium to recreate his history, and has called the result "Roll River," and the book of the month for July is a first novel by a Tennesseean, and is entitled "Deep Dark River," Robert Rylee, the author, takes his title from the Mississippi River, of course, because his book is a tale of Mississippi, the state that inspires such splendid novels.

Stark Young, novelist Number One of the state of Mississippi, went back to the days of glory in his "No Red, No Rose," and told again the ideal life on the southern plantations (ideal for the owners), but Robert Rylee's work is of the present Mississippi, where the old homes are mostly in decay, and the chivalry entirely so. Rylee's story is a beautiful and moving one. His hero, Mose Southwick, is a Louisiana negro who comes to Mississippi to get work on a farm, but who is not allowed to live an undisturbed existence, even though he is an industrious worker and a fine philosopher. Mose is a preacher who has never been ordained, and his keen perception of man's destiny as applied to his race, together with an easy flow of word pictures, make him a moving exhorter. Mose is imprisoned and tried for his life on a false charge of murder, and he is defended by a young white woman, Mary Winston, whose love for Mississippi makes her deliver a very Portia-like speech in her effort to get justice for the negro preacher.

One has to be told "Deep River" is a first novel, for it is written with a sure hand, and inspired with insight, and adorned with poetical feeling.

It is said of Thomas Wolfe that he is travelling in Germany, and probably Russia, in order to spend some of the royalties that have accrued on his books. The law that prevents any wealth leaving the country works a hardship on those authors who cannot go abroad to spend such royalties.

-E. W. S.

Old Wine

It is a very characteristic symptom during the past several years, that our capital has manifested a great interest, not only in English novels, but also in English plays. After Polish authors, English ones occupy the first place this season in so far as successes and quantities are considered.

The Warsaw public is very fond of English humour be it the classic comedy of Shakespeare, the intellectual paradoxes and malicious wit of Shaw, or the more direct and natural as represented in the latest novelty of the *Teatr Narodowy*, the comedy, *Old Wine* by Seymour Hicks and Ashley Dukes. It is a very pleasant work, not pretending to high aesthetic values, but affording a gay and charming theatrical evening.



WYSOCKA AND MODZELEWSKA

Rain Vanishes.

To the amateur geologist, Wilkes Island apparently has merely a loose covering over its rock which sheds rainwater like a roof. The island's structure differs radically from that of Midway Island, where the sand stores rainwater above the level of the sea and one is able to find suitable drinking water by digging a few feet.

With hopes of finding fresh water abandoned, pipes are being laid and electric pumps installed

(Continued on page 5, col. 4)



MIECZYSLAW MILECKI

young and not quite wise Englishman, and was able to obtain great sympathy for playing this somewhat disagreeable part, showing a new side of his promising talent.

In addition to these we should notice the beauty and exquisiteness of Miss Hanna Daszyńska, the scenic pose of Sulima, a capital episode of Małkowsky, and the southern temperament of Michałak.

Mrs. Wegierkówna prepared the very picturesque decorations.

-Arno

AIR ROUTE COLONISTS

By Junius B. Wood.

Wake Island. — With several thousand miles of water in every direction, Wilkes Island, originally selected as a Pan-American Airways Base on the projected United States-Asia Airline, hasn't a drop to drink.

Several days of herculean digging under a broiling sun have demonstrated that Wilkes Island is barren in the fullest sense of the word. Although it was so reported in previous cursory Naval Surveys, an unidentified hole which the charts described as a "well" existed on the island, and the supposition was that previous itinerant inhabitants had found water there. Any water they found was undoubtedly salt water, like that at the shore only a few feet distant.

The Pan-American Airways Expedition not only excavated this rubbish-filled well but dug four others in different locations before being convinced of the unusual geological formation of the island. Four feet down the diggers always struck a two-foot-thick strata of solid rock and coral. When this was drilled and blasted by dynamite, salt water was always found beneath it.

The only touch of humour to the back-breaking toil was that a woodsman with the expedition, equipped with a "divining rod" cut from one of the island's abundant trees, invariably located water but demonstrated that the rod was unable to distinguish whether the water was salt or fresh.

BANK GOSPODARSTWA KRAJOWEGO

(NATIONAL ECONOMIC BANK)

Jerozolimska 1, Warsaw.

Telegraphic Address: KRAJOBANK, WARSAW.

Paid-up Capital	Zł. 150,000,000
Reserve Fund	Zł. 47,084,577
Total of Balance Sheet, as on December 31, 1934	Zł. 2,211,129,283

19 Branches in Poland. Correspondents all over the world.
Handling of banking transactions of every description.

Acquisition of Real Property in Poland by Foreigners.

The procedure which foreigners should follow to acquire real property in Poland is set forth in the Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic, of the year 1920, No. 31, position 178, as well as in the Decree of the President of the Republic on State Boundaries, of 1928, No. 32, position 306.

Both of these laws provide that foreigners may acquire real estate in Poland only with the permission, previously obtained, of the Polish Government; and title to real property acquired without such permission is invalid, that is, the ownership thereof by the new acquirer, may not be entered in the Permanent Mortgage Books.

In order to shorten the time necessary to obtain such permission from the Government, the power vested in the Council of Ministers was transferred, in the year 1932, to the Ministry of the Interior; (Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland, of 1932, No. 109, position 894 and position 897). A uniform text of the Law of 1920 was published in the Journal of Laws of the Polish Republic of 1933, No. 24, position 202. The chief differences between the two above-mentioned regulations are as follows:

1) The Law of 1920 made it easier for legatees, as well as heirs at law, to inherit; to receive their inheritance no permission is required from the Ministry of the Interior. The Decree of 1928, however, requires that such permission be obtained by testamentary legatees if they are not at the same time legal heirs, that is, if they do not inherit by virtue of being the heirs at law. Application for such permission must be filed within a year from the date of the opening of the legacy.

2) The Law of 1920 does not stipulate in which cases permission of the Ministry of the Interior should be given; the Decree of 1928, however, defines clearly that permission may be granted "if there are circumstances that are worthy of consideration."

3) The Law of 1920 does not impose any rigorous exceptions that it makes invalid the Act of the acquisition of the property, signed contrary to this Law; the Decree of 1928, however, provides for the compulsory sale of the property acquired contrary to the laws in force.

The greater severity of the Law of 1928 is explained by the fact that it concerns the frontier zone, the territory which lies along the frontiers of the Polish Republic and has therefore a special significance from the point of view of defence of the Polish State; whilst the Law of 1920 deals with the acquisition of property which lies without that zone.

The frontier zone embraces the territory of each *powiat* touching

the State frontiers. If, however the *powiat* to which zone is less than thirty kilometres in width, the territory of *gminas* in neighbouring *powiaty*, lying wholly or partly within the thirty kilometre zone, is included.

If foreigners wish to acquire real property in Poland, they should first of all make their choice of the property they wish to acquire, fix all the conditions of purchase with the seller, and thereafter file a petition with the Ministry of the Interior for permission to make the intended purchase of real estate, and only after having such permission in hand, should they go to a Notary and to the Mortgage Books for the purpose of accomplishing the formal Act of Purchase of the real estate and of fixing the title to the property in the Permanent Mortgage Record.

Any other procedure may cause not only many difficulties, but what is more serious, may result in considerable material loss.

Foreigners should also be extremely cautious when placing mortgage loans on real property, and should take into consideration the provisions of the above-mentioned Laws, as it may happen that a foreign creditor, to safeguard his loan, will be obliged to bring action on a mortgage which will result in a sale of the property; he may have to buy the property himself at such sale, and may find himself in the position of not receiving the required permission to own property from the authorities and will then face the possibility of losing his capital.

To expedite the matter of receiving permission from the Ministry of the Interior to acquire real property, the foreigner who intends to purchase should deposit his application to the Ministry of the Interior with the *powiat* administration (*starostwo*) in whose territory the property is situate. In this application the foreigner must describe very particularly the

(Continued on page 6, col. 3)

HOTEL DIRECTORY

Warsaw

BRISTOL
Centre of the city. 250 rooms
Restaurant—Cocktail Bar—
Dancing.

Wilno

ST.—GEORGES
Adama Mickiewicza 20
Wilno.

Poznań

CONTINENTAL
A Home Away From Home

DEATH IS A TORY

By Keats Patrick

(Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland, and by The Bobbs-Merrill Company elsewhere.)

(Homer Huddleston and Tom Collins, summoned by telephone, reach Marshall Rich's place, to find him with a gun in his hand, confessing to the murder of his wife and Felix Starbuck. When the police arrive they discover another near the bodies. Sally Shaftoe, newspaper correspondent, tries to find clues to prove her theory that Rich did not commit the murder.)

He went back to his office, his typewriter and his speculations on the future of NRA. General Johnson was on his way out, about then.

Two hours later Lightfoot entered Tom's office. "We'll have lunch together. Can Homer come? I had an answer to my wire to Cousin Neil. The ranch is sold! What a business man! Got an offer from a school, as I gather, wired Aileen last week, got her okay and power of attorney, mailed her a certified check for eleven thousand dollars a week ago today, and that's that. Going to Hawaii to invest his share, I guess."

"Do you suppose Felix was after Cactus's sudden wealth?" Tom asked. "There's a new angle."
"And an obtuse angle," Lightfoot said. "Hello, Homer. Let's eat. And afterward I'd like to prowel around the Rich place some more. With this telegram as proof that I'm the empowered representative of the family and estate, we can get even further with the John Laws."

"They had lunch at the Continental, and there Lightfoot asked if perhaps the wives didn't want to go along, maybe?"

"Oh, let's bum over by ourselves, it looks more professional," Homer replied.

"Besides, they're busy at their Saturday shopping," Tom said. "And I know Mildred plans to get a new cook today."

"Perhaps Katherine isn't busy?" Lightfoot ventured. "Her sense of duty will make her stick by her sister in her troubles," Tom said positively.

So they went stag, but if Mildred and Katherine and Prentice had known they were going to encounter Sally you can bet they wouldn't have gone unattended. And Sally at her dog-gonedest, one might say.

Not that Sally was alone. Sally was with four men, three of them strangers, and one of these colored. The fourth was the sheriff, patently bewildered for once. The colored man was bailing out the fish pool in the Rich back yard.

Sally said to Lightfoot and Tom and Homer: "I'm so glad to see you. I want you to meet Mr. Maurice Ender, who has been retained as Marshall Rich's counsel, and Mr. Elmer Doak, Marshall's uncle."

Everybody was very happy to know each other.

The colored man put another goldfish in the pail.

"Take it easy," Sally said to the colored man. "And when you start to scrape bottom, be sure to strain every bucketful through that colander."

"Sure will," said the colored man.

"I'd like to talk with you gentlemen," Sally said to Tom and Gill and Homer. "You others will excuse me."

She led the way over one of the paths that right-angled from the pool and led to the wooden garden seat embowered at the south edge of the lot. She sat down, took the cigarette Lightfoot offered her.

"I want to know one thing," she said. "You, Tom, knew Cactus and Rich about equally well, didn't you?"

"Yes, I did," Tom replied. "I met Marshall first, on a story, and from there on we sort of fell in together. Never terribly intimate, of course."

"And Homer?"

"Scarcely knew either one of them," Homer answered.

"And you, Mr. Lightfoot? You were a friend of Cactus's family. You're the one I must worry about."

"Worry? Why should you worry?"

"Sally smiled. It was a nice smile, sort of frank and trusting and yet knowing.

"Do you bear any enmity against Marshall Rich? You think he killed his wife and Starbuck, don't you?"

"He has confessed.

Sally made an impatient gesture with her cigarette. "Suppose, though, in the pursuit of this eccentric idea of mine I try to upset the confession," she said. "Are you my friend or my enemy?"

Lightfoot bowed.

"Heaven forfend the day that I am an enemy to justice, let alone a charming young lady," said he, as grave as an angel on a tombstone.

"A very, very pretty speech, Mr. Congressman," Sally said. "And a thoroughly noncommittal one."

"Perhaps I'm just a romantic old maid. And perhaps I think I'm smarter than Edgar Hoover. If my theory is romantic and fragile, still I'm having a whale of a kick out of playing with it. If it is right I have a thundering good story, even the material for a knock-out novel, and some swell advertising for a working girl who needs publicity.

"I can go along with this scheme of mine without help. In fact, I don't want to share the credit with anybody if there is any credit to collect. But I'd like to cut Homer and Tom in on it, because they will write me up, and that's going to be dollars and cents to Sally Shaftoe. But you, Mr. A. Gilligan Lightfoot, are a problem to me."

"I don't intend to be," Gill replied. "I think, anyhow, I would be a very easy problem for you to solve. In fact, I would greatly enjoy hearing more of your theory, and it would be a rare privilege to trail along and watch you develop it."

Sally smiled up at him again.

"It would be awfully thrilling to have the distinguished member of the Joint Commission on Crime 'trailing' along," she said. "You do not, however, volunteer to help me?"

"Let me declare myself a neutral, as I stand," Lightfoot said earnestly. "I would very much like to see you unfold your theory, and if I make no promise to help you—for, after all, I must admit that the man's confession seems an insurmountable obstacle—I promise also that will not interfere with you or hinder your search."

"That's sporting," Sally said. "All right. I just wanted to make sure that you weren't the sentimental old lover and so full of bitterness toward your successful rival that you would push over mountains to see him die."

She got up, smiled charmingly and stuck out a hand for Gill to shake.

"Now let's go back to the fish pond. Everything depends on the fish pond, mind you. If it doesn't produce, then I am stopped in my tracks."

The four walked back to rejoin the bailing colored man, the lawyer and the uncle.

"So you saw Rich," Tom said to Ender. "How'd he seem?"

"I didn't get any further with him than anybody else," the lawyer replied. "I am going to have him examined by a qualified alienist. The state will have one present, too, of course. And I reckon my expert will say Rich is mad as a hatter and the state's will say he is saner than the judge."

Sally turned on her small heels.

"He is sane, if my idea is correct," she said. "Don't have the man branded a lunatic. It won't be doing him any favour to send him to a madhouse, when he wants to be dead anyhow."

Ender looked at Sally in astonishment.

"But—but—" he stammered, and she cut in with: "I'm sorry. Don't let me influence you at all. I'm just freelancing. If your judgment dictates a plea of insanity, go to it. Only juries are pretty sick of that now."

"How did Rich act?" Homer asked, more to cover the awkward moment than to seek information.

"Just acted mum. Said he had nothing to say. Couldn't remember anything, anyhow. The best case the state has against him is manslaughter; that's sure. "It won't be long now," Sally said. "I'm so excited I can scarcely stand."

"What happened to the dead fish?" asked Tom, who was patently too excited to stand still.

"Oh, that's my exhibit A," Sally said. "I fished him out and put him away in a bottle of gin against the time we get some alcohol or formaldehyde."

The sheriff strolled up again, looked at the diminishing water in the pool, re-lighted his dead cigar and sat down with the other men.

"How's th' fishin', boy?" he asked the colored man. That person laughed, softly, richly.

Inch by inch the water fell, until it lay only in shallow pools, revealing a gritty, silt-covered bottom. Two cedar tubs, holding water lilies, stood on half-bricks, the disk-shaped leaves muddled and limp at the ends of the tentacle-like stems.

"Now, hop in there and sweep all that silt and muck into one corner," Sally ordered, her voice crisp and top-sergeant like.

Everybody was standing now, peering into the emptied pool. The Negro scrubbed diligently.

Suddenly Sally cried out.

"There! There! I knew it! See, there!"

"What?" the sheriff asked.

"Those marks!" Heedless of costume, Sally jumped into the pool. She snatched the broom from the colored man, scrubbed furiously within the space of a square foot.

"Look, now!"

The men saw where the slime-stained concrete bottom of the pool had been plowed up, gouged as if by a chisel.

"And look here," cried Sally, crouching down and sighting along the gouges. She reached for ward with a dainty handkerchief in her hand, and scrubbed with the fragile bit of cloth at the befouled sides of one of the lily tubs.

An irregularly clover-shaped hole was revealed in the wood. Through it oozed semi-liquid mud, which, spreading, quickly concealed the orifice again.

"It's still Greek to me," Tom said. "What did that, bullets?"

"Of course, bullets!" Sally crowed. "See here where they hit bottom, and glanced off to bury themselves in the tub?"

"Well, what does that prove, lady?" the sheriff asked. "Nobody was shot whilst swimmin' in that dirty pond."

"It proves that my theory isn't so cockeyed crazy as some people thought," Sally laughed, reaching forth her hand to Lightfoot to be helped out of the pool. "Now we must work fast!"

Sally crooked her arm through Lightfoot's and paused a moment, thinking very hard.

"I wonder what's next," she said aloud. "Can't waste a minute. I know—the garage."

She cut across the lawn toward the north side of the house, freeing her arm from Lightfoot's. The six men strung along behind her.

"What's in her mind, do you reckon?" Tom asked of Homer.

"Search me," Homer answered. "Ask Lightfoot. What are we after, Gill?"

"Something in the garage," the Congressman replied, holding his stride for the reporters to catch up. "You heard her say that I'm not in on this. You heard me tell her that, too. Just an innocent bystander."

"I never bystanded so fast in my life," observed Homer, who disliked speed, especially if called upon to make it with his own muscles.

The garage was either a generous one-car shelter or a terribly skimpy two-car affair, with cement block walls and the usual raftered top.

Sally walked around the car, looking it over very carefully, especially the wheels.

Outside, on the concrete apron, the men looked Sally over. Lightfoot separated from the group, joined the lady, said: "What link are you looking for here?"

Sally pointed to the dirt-encrusted disk wheels.

"See the mud?"

"With half an eye."

"Marshall Rich said he came home late, but not as late, if I remember, as he had been expected. I wondered if an examination of the car would help determine where he had been, that's all."

The stopped and scratched at the yellow crust on the nearest wheel with a pencil. The dirt flaked off, showing damp underneath.

"Recent, that," she commented. "I don't know if it helps any, though. Let's look inside."

She opened the door on the driver's side, and the sheriff stepped forward at that.

"There's that," Sally said, pointing to some withered green stuff, neatly tagged, on the far side of the seat, and two stopped test tubes containing kernels of corn in what appeared to be water.

"So it is," Gill commented. "What is it?"

"I don't know. Some things Rich might have been bringing home to study or experiment with," Sally answered. "I'm just not overlooking anything I can help. Even if it does not look important it may fit in somewhere."

There was mud inside the car, especially around the clutch pedal. Bright yellow mud, the sort that makes the Potomac in flood time look like a river of unbaked omelet.

Gill peered over Sally's shoulder, the sheriff peered under his arm. There was nothing else to be seen inside the coupé, so they stopped peering.

Tom stepped up.

"There's the old cuspidor where Marshall used to keep the pistol," he said, pointing.

"Where—that, on the floor?"

"Oh, you know so much more about him than I," Sally exclaimed. "Tell me about it."

"All I know is Marsh kept his little gat hidden in that gobbin'," Tom said. "We did some target shooting once. I told you about it, up at the house."

"So you did," Sally said. "I forgot. There it is on the floor. Where did it belong?"

"Up on the shelf, there," Tom said. "Where that can of oil and those paints are."

"Looks as if he snatched it down in a hurry," the sheriff observed. The others nodded, and the officer became visible, now that he had done a bit of deducting himself.

"Yes, sir," he went on. "He sure snatched that down in a hurry, and didn't bother to set the cuspidor back. Sort of looks like he caught 'em out there, rushed in and snatched the gun and run out to let 'em have it."

Sally and A. Gilligan exchanged looks, then smiles.

"Only the gun he kept here wasn't the one that caused the deaths," she remarked.

The sheriff's cheeks jigged.

"Well, anyhow, he was in a hurry," he repeated.

"What do you deduce from the cuspidor on the floor, Miss Shaftoe?" Gill asked.

"Oh, you're mocking me," said Sally. "I am not deducing anything. I have a theory. Call it a hunch. So far it is getting noble support from the facts, but it's a picture puzzle with a hundred pieces missing, and maybe some of the pieces in hand don't belong to the puzzle."

"Perhaps if you gave us an idea of the picture you were trying to fit together we could help you," Gill answered smoothly.

"Perhaps," echoed Sally. "Well, come along. I think we have exhausted the possibilities of this place. One enters the garage from the drive on this side of the house, isn't that right? Yes, it is."

Pardon me, deputy, but do you know if the garage doors were open or shut when the authorities reached here?"

"Just like you see 'em," the sheriff said. "One side closed and the bolt slipped, 't'other one left swinging."

"As if both had been closed and the one door opened again," Sally mused. "Perhaps that's a missing piece of the jigsaw, perhaps it isn't. Can't tell yet."

She stood for a moment, tapping her lips with her pencil, surveying the whole interior for the last time.

"Let's go," she announced briskly, stepping out into the sun again.

The whole party traipsed after her to the front of the house. There the sheriff tipped his hat and angled off to police the curiosity seekers, and Sally turned to the others.

"Mr. Ender, I want you to get a competent photographer and take pictures of the bottom of the pool, which will show the bullet marks on the concrete and the holes in the tub. Pictures from all angles, closeups of each and general views."

"I'll have that done right away," the lawyer said.

(To be continued)

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA

AIR ROUTE

FASHION NOTES

By Sir Charles Gwynn K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

(Continued on page 3 col 3)

(Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland and by the N.A.N.A. elsewhere.)

After the Battle of Adowa had established Menelek's position as Negus Negusti (King of Kings), he set to work to extend the borders of his Empire by conquest. As Britain synchronously was engaged in the re-occupation of the Sudan and in developing her East African Protectorate, it became of urgent importance to arrive at a frontier agreement in what at the time was practically unexplored country. It fell to my lot to ascertain the limits of Abyssinian effective occupation and to survey and suggest a frontier line in some detail approximating to a vague line which the British Minister at Addis Abbaba had negotiated with Menelek. Off and on over the first ten years of the century, I was engaged on the work and as Menelek was unable to produce or unwilling to pay for a qualified commissioner, I had to represent the interests of both countries in laying down a working frontier. In the course of my duties I twice spent several months in the capital and came in contact there with Menelek and with many other Abyssinians in travelling through the Southern and Western parts of the country. My experience, though somewhat ancient history, gives me an understanding of Abyssinian matters and mentality.

It is not easy to define what truly constitutes either the Abyssinian people or its territory. For practical purposes we may say that the Abyssinian people are the inhabitants of the Abyssinian plateau the northern end of which is included in the Italian Colony of Eritrea.

But the Abyssinians are not a homogeneous people either in race or religion. The very name Habesh signifies a mixed race and the Gallas who form a larger proportion are a distinct race. Moreover, many of them in some districts are Moslems, in others pagan, whereas the Abyssinians proper profess a form of Christianity. The historical origin both of Abyssinians proper and Gallas is uncertain but some connection with the Yemen in Southern Arabia is probable. Whenever they come from they displaced older black races, the remnants of which exist in various places and are termed Shannakla indiscriminately by the Abyssinians. Abyssinia is divided into a number of sub-kingdoms and provinces owing a certain allegiance to the Negus Negusti, but the Abyssinians claim that they will not acknowledge any Negus Negusti who has not won his position in battle.

Menelek to an exceptional degree fulfilled this qualification and he established a degree of unity not previously reached. Moreover, he further complicates the situation for European powers by extending his conquests and

some measure of control over the Nomadic Somali and other tribes who inhabit the low semi-desert districts lying between the Plateau and the sea; while in the South and West as the supply of Shannakla blacks on the islands who furnished slaves was exhausted, raiding parties penetrated deeply into the black peopled districts of the Sudan. Apart from slave raiding, the Abyssinian likes to have raiding grounds in which he can exploit his spirit of adventure, hence his opposition to definite delimitation of frontiers which has been a chief cause of the present situation.

In the more distant past, the existence of the curious semi-civilized Christian community attracted a number of European missionaries and traders but the inaccessibility of the country militated against any serious political interference by European nations. Egypt, both in the Sudan and on the sea coast, was the neighbour who had to be dealt with. The British expedition to Magdala was merely a punitive expedition launched in consequence of the maltreatment of a British agent against a chief who had become little more than a bandit with no national backing.

It was not till the early eighties of last century that a threat to Abyssinian independence developed. Under the partition of Africa among European Powers which then was agreed to, Abyssinia fell within the sphere of influence allotted to Italy and France and Britain acquired certain coastal areas from which Egypt withdrew. At about the same time the Mahdi's conquest of the Sudan constituted a more immediate danger. It led to the death of King John in battle and facilitated the occupation of Eritrea by Italy and her establishment on the Plateau. When, however, Italy sought to extend the area of occupation southwards and to assert her claim to suzerainty over the foreign relations of Abyssinia, resistance developed not a little assisted by the supplies of arms obtained from France, who was far from friendly to Italy at the time and dreamed of establishing a French zone connecting West Africa with her Italian colony in the Gulf of Aden.

As a result we know that Italy experienced a crushing disaster at Adowa, a disaster which was followed by certain successes as reinforcements arrived but which could not be altogether retrieved because popular opinion in Italy became virtually opposed to the sacrifice of her conscript soldiers in a Colonial War. Italy withdrew to an agreed frontier and Abyssinia was left with a somewhat exaggerated opinion of her own strength and with marked xenophobia.

Adowa is, however, an unreliable basis on which to form conclusions. It resulted from tactical blunders which dispersed the small Italian Army and exposed it to defeat in detail by greatly superior numbers. Even more was it due to the jealousy of an Italian Commander who attempted to bring off a victory before being superseded by a senior. If the situation had not been rushed the greater part of the Abyssinian force would have disappeared in search of food. Since the date of the battle, Abyssinian armament has improved but to nothing like the same extent as that of Italy, and Italy has gained much experience of war. What numbers and what armaments Abyssinia could produce if a clash again occurred cannot be estimated accurately. Nor is it really of importance as the numbers either side can bring into battle are determined by commissariat questions. There are perhaps a million potential fighting men in the country and there are great numbers of rifles though mostly of an obsolete pattern. These numbers, however, only indicate sources from which armies could be formed and owing to the fact that Abyssinian armies for the most part subsist on the country with no organized supply service, it is unlikely that as many as 100,000 men could be actually employed in any one theatre of operations. Normally the fighting forces of Abyssinia are of three categories (a) a force of a few thousands, armed and trained on European lines which forms the Emperor's Bodyguard and ensures internal security (b) the Emperor's army of men trained on native principles; perhaps some 50,000, generally distributed to outlying districts (c) somewhat similar forces maintained in varying numbers by provincial sub-kings or governors. The whole is strongly reminiscent of the Feudal system; and of the modern weapons possessed by Abyssinia, some are used by being distributed as the perquisites of feudal chiefs instead of to well-trained tactical units.

The great assets of the Abyssinian soldier are high courage and physical activity. He can cover ground with great speed, taking advantage of natural cover, firing as he moves, but always seeking to close with his enemy and use his sword. He is no marksman but working in swarms seek to envelop his opponent and push an attack. Such tactics might prove formidable against exposed detachments in guerrilla warfare but employed in decisive battle (the Abyssinians' ambition) could hardly prove successful against well-handled troops with modern armaments assisted by air forces and perhaps armoured vehicles. Nor is the Abyssinian armament and method of supply suitable to stubborn, prolonged defensive action, especially as supplies of ammunition are short.

(Continued next week)

(Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland and N. A. N. A. elsewhere)

to bring water from the ocean and distill a limited supply. Meanwhile tarpaulins have been spread and eave-troughs made for every canvas roof to catch every possible drop whenever it rains.

In contrast with Wilkes Island, Peale Island, a half mile away on the opposite side of the lagoon, is covered with sand and stores sufficient rainwater to maintain life.

There is a centuries-old accumulation of coral consistently on the northeastern side of each of the three islands, Wilkes, Peale and Wake, which has the consistency of a slag heap at a steel mill. All three islands are covered with trees and vines, densely interwoven, and the colonists must use machetes to cut a path through the jungle. Without foliage, Wilkes Island would be an expanse of black-stained coral varying from the size of a fist to immense boulders fifteen feet in diameter, with only an occasional patch of sand.

The task of unloading cargo from the steamship *North Haven*, which veteran sailors say was the toughest job of cargo handling they ever tackled in any sea, is now one-third done, as the stores are piled temporarily on Wilkes Island. All must be lifted again by strong backs, barged across the lagoon and again unloaded.

Getting the launch through the channel was a ticklish and dreaded job. First it was taken shipside, hoisted by a derrick and dropped on a cradle on one of the largest barges.

Another launch towed the barge toward the reef extending across the channel, cast off its lines and turned before running on the rocks. Forty men, standing waist-deep in water, with the surf breaking over their heads, grabbed the sides of the barge. While half the men held the bobbing barge, clinging to it like half-drowned ants, the others stretched out into a long human centipede on both sides of the rope pulling the barge and its cargo forward.

The launch, rising high above the barge, looked like Neptune's crown coming ashore. It swayed and tossed, now dipping forward, now rearing backward, but its lashings held.

The full tide was already starting to ebb, the current rushing oceanward through the channel as if the vast lagoon were trying to empty itself through the narrow opening. At the same time a squall of driving rain began whipping across the lagoon entrance, vainly opposing this intrusion of its privacy.

A big tractor waddled from the beach, climbing over boulders and almost standing on its nose, until it stood in the middle of the channel. The channel was not very wide, despite almost a week of blasting and piling of broken rocks on the sides.



Hollywood "classic simplicity with a touch of modernity" is the theme upon which Gail Patrick's new summer evening frock is based. It's white chiffon, cut high in front and to the waist in back, and its long skirt ripples in soft folds to the floor.

A long red chiffon cape completes this warm weather evening ensemble. The cape is as plain as the dress and falls from a deeply shirred yoke at the shoulders.

A splash of red flowers at the neck of the frock is the only gay touch to the dress. Gail Patrick wears low-heeled red satin sandals to carry out the colour scheme.

The tailored suit continues to hold its popularity for daytime wear in Hollywood, with Maureen O'Sullivan one of those enthusiasts who never selects a wardrobe unless suits are well represented in it.

"It is my opinion," says Maureen, "that girls who say, 'I cannot wear suits' are missing a great style opportunity. Just because one sort of suit is not becoming does not mean that this will be true of others.

If you really like suits, experiment with the various types until you find one that is right for you. Once you find the right suit, many of your dress problems will be solved, as a good-looking tailor may be changed appropriately for any number of occasions, by varying blouses, hats and accessories."

If your suit is made of woollen fabric, Miss O'Sullivan suggests that you do not economize by using inexpensive material, as it will probably stretch, thereby ruining the lines of the garment.

Summer suits are a lot easier to plan, she tells you, and adds that one in non-crushable linen will be attractive, cool and practical for the entire warm season.

At the present writing, Maureen O'Sullivan is wearing a grey linen suit, with jacket smartly belted in grey, and hat and shoes of the exact tone of her suit. A pink camellia on her lapel adds the finishing touch to this chic costume.

Hollywood actresses have learned one important thing from the costume pictures that have been so popular on the screen of late.

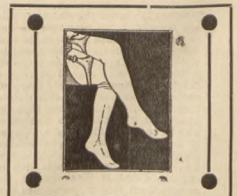
That is the fact that the high waist-line and the Princess cut of frock make the average figure look slender and smart. Hence the return of this sort of dress, which follows the body lines from the high waist to the knees, and then flares forth in a flattering ruffle or two.

Warsaw Stock Exchange Quotations

	1933		1934		1935	
	High	Low	High	Low	Last	June 26/July 10
BONDS						
(in percentage of par)						
Stabilization 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1927	61.75	47.25	79.75	54.50	68.25	67.38
Conversion 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1924	53.50	41.00	68.50	52.00	66.80	67.50
6% Dollar Loan, 1920	63.00	46.00	78.00	58.00	73.50	81.00
4% Dollar Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Land Credit Association)	52.00	34.75	51.00	31.00	48.50	49.00
5% Mortgage Bonds (Warsaw Credit Ass'n)	52.25	36.00	64.25	50.63	58.00	58.25
SHARES						
(in zloty per share)						
Bank of Poland	88.50	70.25	97.00	77.00	95.25	93.00
Haberbusch & Schiele	50.50	37.00	40.00	34.00	38.00	—
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	13.00	9.13	12.65	9.15	10.10	—
Starachowice	11.50	7.25	14.25	9.80	13.00	35.10
Warsaw Coal Company	13.24	13.25	15.50	9.00	15.00	11.75

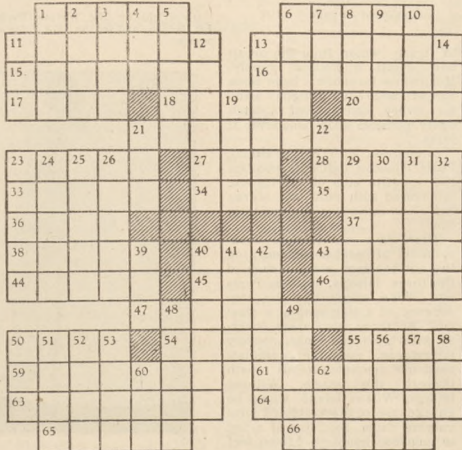
ANTIQUE "SZTUKA"
Newly Opened (Next to Chemist)
Sienkiewicza 6 Tel. 609-65
LARGE Selection Period Furniture
Antiques Persian Rugs Low Prices
Buying and Selling on Commission

Jan Maluszewski
FEBRYNA TRYPTYKOWA
PILNA WARSZAWA
miejscowość
Nowy Świat 10 (Cmentelna 33)
MARSZALKOWA 102
MARSZALKOWA 104



VARICOSE VEINS
Dr. School's Corrective Hosiery gives instant relief and comfort to swollen puffing legs and ankles and all varicose vein conditions. Surgically correct, fully fashioned in weaving, seamless. Approved by the medical profession.
Dr. SCHOLL'S
Foot Comfort Service

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

- 1—Fakes
- 6—Wanderer
- 11—Chinese labourers
- 13—Stores devoted to the sale of milk products
- 15—A place of ideal rustic simplicity
- 16—Official stoppage of commerce
- 17—Asiatic beasts of burden
- 18—A relative
- 20—Verdome
- 21—Revolves around
- 23—A dialect
- 27—A cask
- 28—Fat
- 33—Deck
- 34—Reat
- 35—Pours out
- 36—A variable star
- 37—Profit
- 38—Upright pillars
- 40—A piece of infant's wear
- 43—A weapon
- 44—Precipitous
- 45—Fish eyes
- 46—A mountain chain
- 47—Rattailed
- 50—Hill
- 54—Relieved
- 55—Dreary
- 59—Stimulated
- 61—A rated and level bank of turf
- 63—Mumbles
- 64—Crupt softly
- 65—Pairs
- 66—Seamstress

VERTICAL

- 1—Small bird of the southern States
- 2—A white Rhine wine

- 3—Exclamation of sorrow
- 4—Among
- 5—A net
- 6—More gentle
- 7—A bone
- 8—A tent dweller
- 9—Wet, yielding earth
- 10—Wooden pins
- 11—Sandy island, as in the Gulf of Mexico
- 12—Holy people
- 13—Decorous
- 14—Toper
- 15—A sewing-case
- 21—Sturdy
- 22—Seed
- 23—Lighting devices
- 24—Imbecile
- 25—Scandinavian
- 26—To produce mental irritation
- 29—Opened
- 30—The great antelope of Africa
- 31—Cut
- 32—Serfs
- 39—A resort
- 40—Dresses with crumbs before cooking
- 41—Electrified particles
- 42—Produce
- 43—A boy
- 48—Changed about
- 49—Abodes of bliss
- 50—A hind quarter
- 51—Genus of herbs yielding starch
- 52—Ecclesiastical court
- 53—A mongrel (slang)
- 55—A game
- 56—To gather by diligent effort
- 57—Genus of the maples
- 58—Place of rest
- 61—Cut
- 62—The female ruff

Acquisition of Real Property in Poland by Foreigners

(Continued from page 3, col. 5)

real property he intends to purchase, give the purchase price, the name of the person from whom he intends to purchase, the reason he wishes to purchase the property. To this application should be appended his permission of sojourn in the country, certified before a Notary; this provision is made so that the Acts should contain proof that the person desiring to purchase property is legally entitled to reside in Poland, that is, with the knowledge and consent of the Polish authorities. The application should have affixed a tax stamp of five zlotys and to each sheet attached a tax stamp of 50 groszy.

When the permission is granted to acquire real property the foreigner has to pay for this in the form of tax stamps, one per cent. of the minimum purchase price (tax however not to exceed 500 zlotys) plus ten per cent. (Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland of 1932, No. 41, position 413, on Stamp Taxes.)

BALANCE OF TRADE

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

As important, therefore, as a favourable trade balance might be in safeguarding the gold reserves of a debtor nation, it is, nevertheless, unjust to say that such balance, if negative, must necessarily endanger the stability of the country's currency. Such a statement would not, obviously, take into consideration the importance of other items, and especially that of capital movements. This may be illustrated by the following figures.

Year	Gold and exchange-reserves at Bank Polski	Balance of Trade	Capital Movements
1924	+ 24	- 460	+ 382
5	+ 248	- 1065	+ 770
6	+ 163	+ 801	646
7	+ 653	- 458	+ 1141
8	- 74	- 988	+ 923
9	+ 116	- 462	+ 413
30	- 255	+ 66	- 72
1	- 161	+ 250	- 210
2	- 199	+ 124	- 108
3	- 81	+ 122	- 27
4	- 33	+ 112	- 109

As may be seen from the above, there has been a decrease of gold and foreign exchanges at the Bank of Poland each year since 1928 despite favourable trade balances. The net outflow of capital in the years gone by has had a marked effect on the decrease of the reserves, necessitating, at the same time, the existence of a favourable trade balance. From the above, we conclude that the balance of trade as such cannot be considered as the deciding factor in the balance of payments nor in the shaping of the gold reserves. In fact, during the last few months, such reserves at the Bank of Poland have been increasing despite the unfavourable balance, indicating that, during the last few months, a considerable inflow of foreign money into the country must have been taking place.

A. B.

Advertisements Classified

To let big room in beautiful villa, separate entrance, Mokotow, Narbuta 30. Trans 3,9,1,12,17. Telephone 9-36-34 between 3-4.

Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Address and Performances	Films Currently Showing	Comment
Atlantic Chmielna 33 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	100-Masque Man American Production First Week	
Apollo Marszałkowska 106 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Lives of a Bengal Lancer Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone Paramount Picture Thirteenth Week	From the book by Francis Yeats-Brown Good
Capitol Marszałkowska 125 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Murder in Trinidad American Production First Week	Comedy Good
Casino Nowy Swiat 50 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Unfinished Symphony Hans Jarry, Maria Eggerty Austrian Production Thirteenth Week	Musical Good
Europa Nowy Swiat 63 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Girl From Prater Felix Bressart, Rozsi Baronyi Austrian production First Week	Musical Comedy
Filharmonja Jasna 5 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Stand up and Cheer Shirley Temple, John Hotes American Production Second Week	
Majestic Nowy Swiat 43 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Night of Carnival First Week	
Pan Nowy Swiat 40 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Belladonna Conrad Veidt German Production Second Week	
Rialto Jasna 3 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	All for Victory James Cagney American Production First Week	Comedy
Stylowy Marszałkowska 112 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Julika Gitta Alpar, Gustaw Fröhlich, Austrian Production Second Week	Musical Humorous
Światowid Marszałkowska 111 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Private Worlds Claudette Colbert, Charles Boyer American Production First Week	

HINTS ON ENGLISH

We continue the list of words related through sound or meaning.

forth — forward
fourth — an ordinal number
four — a cardinal number
fore — the front portion
fowl — a bird
foul — unclean
genus — a kind
genius — inborn power of mind
glazier — one who puts glass in windows
glacier — a river of ice
great — renowned, large
grate — bars within which fire burns
groan — cry of pain
grown — past participle of "grow"
guest — a visitor
guessed — surmised
guilt — result of breaking the law
gilt — covered with gold
hair — natural head covering
hare — a rabbit-like animal
heel — to make well
heel — part of the foot

hear — to perceive sound
here — adverb of place
hire — engage for payment
higher — comparative of "high"
hoard — to store up
hord — a swarm
hole — a place dug out
whole — all, entire
human — belonging to the race of man
humane — kind
imminent — impending
eminent — notable
imperial — belonging to an empire
imperious — haughty

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

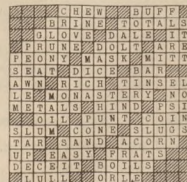
Although it was already past 11 p.m. our motor was thoroughly inspected and filled and a supply of gasoline taken on. While our mechanics were busy with all these jobs, several tanned and ragged boys joined us on the edge of the landing stage where we were resting. So thoroughly familiar were they with the river and its banks that we took them for lumber jacks.

Below is this week's Polish passage for translation.

"nie — odpowiada nieladen z nich, — my mieszkamy po tamtej stronie w rezerwacie. My Indianie. Pan wie, co w niedziele płała sobie na głowę wkładając i tancerza..."

Także było pierwsze nasze spotkanie z dawny wladcami tego kraju. Już wiekszych osiedli polskich po naszymi drodze nie badzie, zdecydujemy sie wiecej jednak jakipredzej, zatrzymuj sie jaknajprzejdzij. Niestety zaczyna przesladowac nas pech. W poludnie, cumujac sly do brzozy nie zauwazamy drugiego zelaznego przystanku wmurowany jest w molo. Wartki prad, jaryjacy w tem miejscu zarzucam nam dziob i zelastwo przebjna burle namost trz nad potonem wody. Trzeba powlodziw duzo czasu, aby pakulami zatkać dziurę i zabiec jej blachą.

Answer to last week's puzzle



CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

BY ELY CULBERTSON

World's Champion Player and Greatest Card Analyst

	South	West	North	East
1	4(1)	1(2)	1(3)	Pass
2NT	Pass	3NT	Pass	Dbl(4)
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	

- 1—On this type of hand one trump is a better opening bid in order to show the unusual honor-trick content of the hand.
- 2—This overall has little to recommend it, even when not vulnerable.
- 3—This is a minimum hand on which a bid can be made over an intervening overbid. Without 1½ honor-tricks it is better to pass.
- 4—This double is a most unusual bid and seems strange when one looks at East's terrible bust. East had reasons for his double, however, which in this case proved to be well justified. He knew the club suit could not readily be run because he had so many. And since neither opponent had bid spades, he assumed the strength in that suit was probably well divided with a good share of it being in West's hand! Knowing declarer would set up neither clubs nor spades, it was obvious that the heart suit would have to be tackled and in this suit East had a stopper. If West happened to open spades, East's stopper in hearts would give him the lead too late to establish the diamonds, but if West opened diamonds there was a possibility that the suit could be established immediately and produce the winning tricks after East later got in.

(Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly in Poland and by The N. A. N. A.)

- Most players are familiar with the bidding conventions in use among expert players. There are a number of conventions in the play of the cards which are equally important. In some cases these are so closely tied up with the bidding that it is difficult to say whether they are conventions of bidding or of play.
- Among the most frequently used bidding signals is the double of a game notrump contract. This has a special meaning when your partner has bid a suit and you later double an opponent's bid of three notrump. If it is your partner's turn to make the opening lead, the double tells him he should open the suit he has bid. Here is how this convention works.
- South, Dealer
Neither side vulnerable
- ♠ 9 8 7 5
♥ A 10 9 8 4
♦ 7 4
♣ K 2
- ♠ Q J 10 6
♥ 7 2
♦ A 9 8 5 2
♣ A 6
- ♠ 3 2
♥ Q J 6
♦ J 10 3
♣ 10 8 7 5 4
- ♠ A K 4
♥ K 5 3
♦ K Q 6
♣ A J 9 3

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

Advertising Rates: 50 groszy per millimeter. Term rates on application. Classified advertising — 20 groszy per word.

The Warsaw Weekly is published every Friday by the Polsko-Amerykańska Spółka Akcyjna "SOUTHERN TRADE" Warszawa, Mokotowska 12.

Redaktor Odpowiedzialny — WŁADYSŁAW SKORCZEWSKI

Managing Editor — WINSTON CRAM