

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

SEPTEMBER 20

1935

THE WEEK

Senate Elections

The elections to the Senate, completed by electoral colleges previously chosen by specially qualified voters, were held last Sunday, and, as was expected, were characterized by lack of incident.

It should be remarked that the number of people taking part in the Senate elections was far greater in proportion to the number qualified than the number voting in the elections to the Sejm. As the qualifications for participating in the Senate elections can be called strict, so it would seem probable that the *intelligentsia* took more interest in the elections as a whole than the less educated section of the voting public. To this extent, government by the élite can be termed successful.

The major upset was in the city of Poznań where Mr. Ignace Matuszewski, co-editor of the official *Gazeta Polska*, was a candidate. Receiving less than one hundred votes, he was not chosen, but it is expected that he will be among the number appointed by the President.

The comparatively large number of rejected candidates to the Sejm elected to the Senate called the Opposition Press to pointed remarks on "consolation" prizes, but, in general, international football matches, the Gordon Bennet Cup Race, and the sailing of the new motor-ship, *Pitsudski*, received the lion's share of attention.

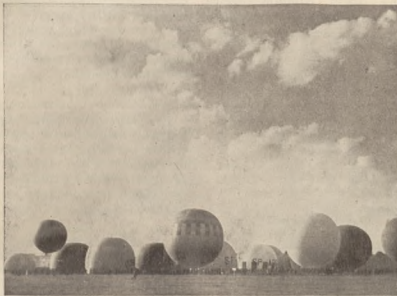
New Motor-ship

The addition of a new motor-ship to the Gdynia-New York run can be acclaimed not only as a first-rate national achievement but also as supplying a long-felt commercial need.

The slogan "Poland's First Transatlantic Liner," which very useful from an advertising point of view, should be coupled with some catchword enlarging on the commercial advantage of being able to reach New York from Gdynia in eight days, at least according to the calculations of the operating company.

Now that the crisis seems to have lessened in the United States, an even larger increase in tourist traffic may be expected next year over this year, and the new ship, *Pitsudski*, puts Poland in the way of getting her share of this invisible export.

The paucity of tourist traffic into Poland in past times has been attributed, and rightly, to poor communication, but the new liner with its attractive furnishings and no less attractive price scale will no doubt persuade many a prospective Old-World explorer to begin his investigation on Polish soil.



FILLING THE BALLOONS PREPARATORY TO THE START

Council of the League

Poland's re-election to the Council of the League of Nations by an even larger majority than three years ago is a tribute not so much to the electioneering ability of her representatives as to her rapidly consolidating and dominating position as the key country in this section of the world.

Her rather energetic and insistent policy has gained more kudos than any rubber stamping of foreign proposals could cause to accrue, and her emphasis on being allowed to think for herself, while disconcerting to those Great Powers interested in milk-toast, makes her presence at every important conference a necessity.

The inclusion of Foreign Minister Beck in the Committee of Five which considered the Abyssinian problem is a further indication of Poland's growing influence abroad. We may take it for granted that any reshuffle in the present rather ill-defined balance of power will find this country most sought after and hardest to win.

Give and Take in Geneva

During Monday's session of the League of Nations in Geneva, Minister Beck took the floor and directed the following remarks to the attention of the delegates: "The speech made last Saturday by Mr. Litwinow, the first delegate of the Soviet Union, compels me to make the following short statement.

"In several sentences of his speech, which were very ambiguous in spite of their vagueness, Mr. Litwinow considered it possible to judge in a decidedly partial and absolutely arbitrary manner certain diplomatic acts concluded by my country (Poland). In connection with such an action, I find it absolutely necessary to make the most far going reservations. It is clear that such opinions on Polish policy are absolutely indifferent for my Government. I am, however,

GORDON BENNET CUP

Poland, for the third time in succession, won the Gordon Bennet Cup Race, and thus retains the trophy permanently.

Captain Burzyński and Lieutenant Wysocki in the Polonia II and Captain Janusz and Lieutenant Wawaszczak in the Warszawa II obtained the best results both travelling over 1500 kilometres in a straight line.

The United States entry is in thirteenth place with only 560 kilometres covered.

Lieutenant Wright stated to the Press that, from the time of the start, their balloon continually leaked gas, and a landing was necessary long before the normal time.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

This letter is written before Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech and with full reserve as to what the next week may bring. So far as the week just past is concerned, the most important effect upon English opinion was created by Sir Samuel Hoare's speech at Geneva, for in it he appeared to lay down unequivocal policies, yet without the least threat. The English people, who see in Italy's threat to Abyssinia a simple aggression without mitigating circumstances are very solidly behind the National Government's declaration of policy. That fact must be carefully weighed, for in moments of decision the popular will is what counts. A small class at home and a wider opinion abroad may notice some inconsistency in Great Britain's policy toward the League, or may take into account the relations between Italy's purpose and British policy on the Nile and the Red Sea, but the people themselves are moved by a simple and honorable dislike of bullying tactics.

This is not to say, however, that any decision taken by a British Government to-day will be as direct as the decision of August, 1914. Everybody wants peace: nobody at all would initiate measures in the least likely to lead to a European War except as a very last resort. The impossibility of contracting a war, once begun, is obvious. The popular will cannot be so clearly counted upon to sustain itself after six years of economic depression. And it is known, after all, that whatever the results of a general war caused by the Italo-Abyssinian conflict, the victor, if there were a victor, would be Germany rather than any other nation. Therefore, despite the seeming directness of Sir Samuel Hoare's adherence to the League, Sanctions have not been invoked, nor have they even been defined. In the same way it is noticed that M. Laval's equally directed adherence to the covenant was unclouded by an appeal to Sanctions, while his allusions to the friendship between France and Italy left him still in the position of a mediator, despite the pressure upon him of his own Socialists.

So far, then, what has been exerted against Italy is a moral pressure which is undoubtedly backed up by world opinion. Peace is the universal object. Already it is suggested in influential quarters of the London Press that, after all, Mussolini may make no more than a rapid expedition to avenge Adowa, and to justify his military preparations, allowing himself in the meantime to accept friendly offers of mediation. The hint is given that some such opportunity may be allowed Mussolini so as to save his face.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ETHIOPIA

By Laurence Stallings

I have just been privileged to have an interview with General Wehib Pasha, the Turkish officer who so greatly distinguished himself in the Gallipoli campaign twenty years ago. As is well known, Wehib Pasha has taken service under the Ethiopian Gov-

ernment and is now chief-of-staff of the Southern Army, the headquarters of which are at Djidjiga. Djidjiga is a little over fifty miles from Harrar on the main road which runs to the frontier of British Somaliland and eventually leads to Hargeisa and Berbera on the coast.

The General, who received me at his headquarters, seemed to be in the highest spirits, and most sanguine about the future. "Mussolini is bluffing," he said. "It may now be necessary for him to fight in order to save his face, but serious operations against Ethiopia would require half a million men and how, I ask you, are the Italians going to victual such a force? Conquest is impossible. In Italian Somaliland there are at present twenty thousand Italians, that is to say white troops, and about twenty thousand native Askaris. How are the Italians going to carry out any effective operations with such a force? If you will only glance at the map" — here he pointed to a large-scale map of Southeastern Ethiopia — "you will see that the only possible advance by an invading army would be up the valley of the Wad Schellé. We are astride that valley and we have established defensive lines between Dekmarod (Marodile) and Kalani (Karante). You are an old soldier. You fought in France and you remember Verdun. Well, that Dekmarod-Kalani line will be another Verdun. The Italians will not pass."

Wehib Pasha is organizing a mobile camel corps after the fashion of such bodies in Turkey and he expects that the Moslem elements in the native army of Italy in Somaliland, as well as other Moslems in the Italian Colony, will desert and join him.

"I have never set up as a political prophet," the General said to me, "but I believe that the London 'Evening Standard' noted rumours that, as an aftermath, the Polish Ambassador in Moscow was to be recalled. This, however, is probably more sensational than true.

(Continued on page 4, col. 4.)

(Continued on page 4, col. 1.)

THE TRAGEDY: MOTORIZATION PROBLEM

It is as painful as it is obvious that Poland is at the present time the most backward country in the civilized world in the way of motorization. As of January 1, 1935 Poland occupied the 29th place among the nations of the world as to the number of people per car. In Poland there is one car for 1,275 people. Not mentioning such countries as the United States (5), France (22), England (26), Denmark (29) — Poland is preceded by such countries as Greece (413) Latvia (560), Lithuania (1,230) and Yugoslavia (1,270). The number of automobiles in Poland has not only not been increasing but on the contrary it has been steadily decreasing. Thus as of January 1, 1935 there were less than 25,000 cars as compared with about 40,000 a few years ago. Of the cars in use, moreover, there are at the present time only 4,000 cars officially classified as group A, indicating that about 60% of the stock is in a more or less dilapidated condition. Whereas in 1930 there were over 3,000 buses in operation in Poland, at the present time we do not find more than 1,000 actually employed. It is estimated, in the absence of official data, that the total registration of new cars in Poland during the first half of this year amounted to barely 1,400 cars. This compares with 189,000 new cars registered in Germany during the same period and with 235,000 cars, during 1934.

A Low Standard

Although Poland is one of the countries with a low standard of living an automobile in Poland costs more here than anywhere else. One costs in units of money over twice as much as in England or the United States, and in real money, i.e., in its purchasing power four or perhaps five times as much as in the above countries. It is obvious, therefore, that the first prerequisite of Poland's motorization lies in lowering drastically the prices of automobiles through a tariff reduction on imported cars. Such attempts as have been made thus far were quite insufficient and superficial. Thus, for example, the recent Anglo-Polish Commercial Treaty provided for the material reduction of custom duties on a few models of small light English cars. The registration figures for the current year do not seem to reflect any important results therefrom. It is simply explained by the fact that light cars are not suitable for Polish roads or, let us say because of the lack of Polish roads. That is why the popular demand is for heavier cars, necessitating a wholesale reduction in tariff rates. The public clamour and press propaganda have been thus far fruitless. In official circles it is steadfastly maintained that the protection of the Balance of Payments and of the Balance of Trade makes such a reduction impossible. In turn other efforts have been made to create a native automobile industry, represented by the Polish Engineering Works. The latter company has been in operation for the last few years and has obtained quite favorable results in manufacturing chassis for certain types of trucks as well as a small light car called Polish Fiat 508 which met with a favourable public reception selling at around 5,600 zlotys. It can not be lost sight of, however, that it is well nigh impossible for a single factory to satisfy the demand of a nation of 30 million people, while on the other hand, a large expansion in the native automobile industry is unthinkable considering the cost of production, price and quality supremacy of foreign manufacturers.

In the heated debates that are going on in Poland on the subject of motorization it is often disputed which should come first: automobiles or roads. It is obvious from the history of other nations that these two problems have to be treated in parallel since they mutually affect each other. In this connection it is of interest to notice that the road building programme that has finally spurted in the last few months or so, is being financed by no less and no more than fourteen different Government agencies, including the State Road Fund, State Investment Fund, State Labor Fund, Proceeds of the Premium Loan, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transportation, the Treasury etc. This, of course, causes a great deal of chaos, overlapping

Important Moment in Poland's Mercantile Marine History

A ceremony of great significance to the Polish mercantile marine took place in Gdynia on September 14. The Polish marine banner, which is to fly from the mast of the new Polish motor vessel "Pilsudski", was consecrated on the sun deck of the vessel by Bishop Okoniewski in the presence of four Ministers of the Polish Government, two brothers and the daughter of Marshal Piłsudski, many high Polish Government officials from various departments which took part in the supervision of the construction of this vessel, and several hundred invited guests. At the same time the vessel was registered in the Gdynia maritime register and commissioned for the North Atlantic service between Gdynia, Copenhagen,



MOTOR-SHIP PILSUDSKI

of function and, what is more important, it absorbs a lot of time, energy, and money in the administration of these various agencies, in bookkeeping and control. Aside from the price offered and the roads, there is a number of other handicaps. Thus in the first place the taxes on automobiles are exorbitant. The car is still considered if not a luxury, then as something very like it. It is not amiss to mention here that all newly registered cars in Germany are tax-free while in addition a purchaser is entitled to deduct the cost of his car from a taxable income. It requires about 24 hours to obtain a driving license elsewhere; in Poland this is a painful and costly process. With an application that has to be filed with the Woyewodship authorities one has to enclose: health certificate, birth certificate of the owner of the house, where one lives, a military certificate, two photos and last but not least 20 zlotys for examination fees and thirteen zlotys fiscal fees not counting all the money and the time one had to spend to get all above mentioned certificates. Now this is a Chinese puzzle to some of us. Similar formalities accompany the registration of a new car as well as the selling of the car.

What is more important, oil and gasoline prices are at the highest levels. It costs about four times as much in real money to drive a car in Poland as in the United States. Despite public clamour and press propaganda no improvement has taken place. To the contrary the country is demotorizing in face of a motorization race in other countries. Aside from the economic aspects and the necessity of bringing the villages into closer contact with the cities, it is essentially involved in the motorization problem. It is enough to glance at the recent French, English or Italian manoeuvres to understand of what importance motorization is in present day army and war operations.

A. Bagnowski

NEWS IN BRIEF

The city of Vienna has offered to the Military Museum in Warsaw the picture of the Kahlenberg Heights where Sobieski deployed his troops during his advance on Vienna besieged by the Turks. The presentation was made last Saturday by the Austrian Minister, Dr. Hoffinger.

The installation of automatic telephones has just been completed in the city of Lwów.

The Government Export Institute announces that all rumours of large Italian orders being placed in Poland are false. The Institute further states that such deals as are under consideration are not without the bounds of normal trade movements between Italy and Poland.

The export of Polish eggs to England has shown a marked increase recently. From January 1 to August 15, 114 carloads of eggs were exported. This contingent is more than one-half of the total exports of Polish eggs.

Total treasury income for August was 142.9 million zlotys, and expenditures were 175.7 million zlotys. The daily deficit is, thus, nearly one million zlotys.

Professor Piccard will make his next ascent into the stratosphere in a balloon of Polish manufacture according to information included in a letter written by Professor Piccard to his friend, Dr. Tligankamp. As soon as sufficient funds are gathered, the contract will be signed.

19, 1934 and commenced her maiden voyage from Trieste in the latter part of August 1935 with a cruise, taking on board about 700 passengers, who proceeded from Warsaw to Trieste in three special trains to embark. The cruise touched at various Mediterranean ports and the vessel arrived in Gdynia September 12, 1935 amid the greatest enthusiasm of the passengers and the waiting crowds.

The vessel has already been visited, during her three days in Gdynia, by thousands of interested and enthusiastic Poles and foreigners, who expressed the deepest satisfaction over her roomy accommodations, modern comforts and handsome decoration. Every cabin has hot and cold running water, forced-feed ventilation, many cabins have private showers and toilets, there is a beautiful swimming pool and gymnasium, several bars, much deck room for games and sunning on the seven spacious decks. The best artistic talent of Poland was mobilized to supervise the decoration of the vessel and, although she was constructed in Italy, as much Polish material as possible was used in her furnishings. The impression on the whole is one of quiet and refined good taste.

The closest contest of the elections to the Sejm occurred in Warsaw where, in the second district, Wacław Wislicicki received 12,199 votes for second deputy and Henschel Gotlieb received 12,198.

The Congress of the Czechoslovakian National Party has petitioned the central government to deprive the Polish deputy, Karol Jund, of his seat in the Czechoslovakian Parliament.

The International Aeronautical Congress, meeting in Dubrownik, voted to give the Challenge Cup to Poland for her permanent possession. The rules of the contest made three winnings obligatory. The contest was not held this year because of inordinate expense connected with it, and, on the motion of the German Aeronautical Club, the above action was taken. The Cup was won in 1932 by Poland, and in 1934 again by Captain Bajan.

On Saturday, September 14, a heavy snow fell in Pomorz near the seacoast.

The testament of Henryk Siemkiewicz, famous Polish author, known in Anglo-Saxon countries chiefly by his Quo Vadis, has been found near Kielce. The Circuit Court has admitted the will to be genuine, and its discovery seventeen years after the death of Siemkiewicz has caused a minor sensation.

In connection with the rumored reduction in the salaries of government employees, the Clerks Association has estimated that each employee has an average debt of zlotys 1,350. Most of this debt, it states, is in the form of private loans at a prohibitive rate of interest.

Under Secretary of State, Adam Koc, will carry a special message from President Mościcki to President Roosevelt. Mr. Koc left for the United States on the M/S Piłsudski, the new Polish motor ship.

The price of coal has advanced from 42 zlotys per ton to 46 zlotys per ton.

DIRECT SERVICE

With **U. S. A.**

From **GDYNIA**

s. s. "Scanpen" — Sep. 27

s. s. "Stranyok" — Oct. 1

From **NEW YORK**

s. s. "City of Fairbury" — Oct. 1

s. s. "Chiffwood" — Oct. 1

American Scantic Line

Telegr. "Mooremack"

Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimska 33 — Tel. 995-13

Gdynia, Nadbrzeże Polskie — Tel. 27-13

TRAVEL & SEND YOUR FREIGHT VIA AIR FRANCE

WARSAW—PRAGUE—VIENNA—BUDAPEST
BUCHAREST—PARIS—LONDON

IN THE SAME DAY			
Tues.	7.30	Warsaw	17.30
Thurs.	10.50	Prague	11.05
Fri.	13.15	Paris	13.30
Sat.	21.00	London	3.00

AIR FRANCE, 35 Al. Jerozolimska Tel. 5-58-13

Connection Made By The "Railway Air Service Ltd"

From Croydon to Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow.

STEFAN ŻEROMSKI 1864 — 1925.

P R E S S R E V I E W



The present year marks the tenth anniversary of the death of one of Poland's greatest thinkers and writers, Stefan Żeromski. In our literature and in our national life, Żeromski still lives as a titanic figure not only for his creative genius but also for his deep understanding of our greatest and most far-reaching social and cultural problems. He has been called "the spiritual leader of a generation," but it would be nearer the truth, perhaps, to call him the leader of generations; for his influence is still an overpowering one, and his ideas still vital and fresh, deep rooted in Polish life.

He began his literary career in the eighties of the past century, and devoted himself passionately to it to the very day of his death, November 20, 1925, admitting of no obstacles to his constant creative development, moving always with the spirit of the times and very often even leaping far ahead.

His contemporaries in Polish letters approached life and pictured their epoch principally from the outside, not seldom creating splendidly vivid representations of the manners and customs of the period; but they showed us only fragments of Polish history crested with plumes of heroism, fantasy, and patriotic sentiment. Żeromski, on the other hand, set himself up on the problem of educating his public. Beginning his activities at the time when Poland was still under the yoke of foreign oppression, he felt it his task above all to point out the faults in the characters of his fellow-countrymen, to make clear their duties to themselves and to posterity, and to show the full shame of their sins. Therefore he put his heroes, like Doctor Judym in *Homeless People* (*Ludzie bezdomni*) — a character that has its prototype in Ibsen's *Enemy of the People* — to dangerous trials in the midst of their struggles with those who refuse to understand the common good. Very often they come out broken and beaten, but they leave behind them the marks of their efforts, unfaceable footprints in which others will follow to break through the narrow circles of egotism and selfishness and blaze a path to the common good and betterment of mankind.

Żeromski had his own country in mind at all times, and he meant to build its future on the greatest possible number of citizens of high social and moral worth fully awake to their true callings and imperative duties; in other words his new Poland was to rise on the shoulders of men ethically and psychologically prepared. Only in this way, he felt, could solid, enduring foundations be laid under the tremendous edifice he foresaw. His most important social postulates tending toward the realiza-

tion of his ideal were the following: a campaign against unenlightenment, opportunities of education for all, healthful and hygienic conditions of living and labour, social protection for all classes, and the elevation of the cultural level of the individual. As regards politics he put forward only one postulate, harmony.

These few points clearly show Żeromski as teacher and leader of his generation. It is in this way that he wants his readers to view the world and human life, to recognise its true beauty and real worth. Instilling in them an understanding of social solidarity and personal integrity, he tried to make prevail in each individual the spirit of the good Samaritan, not in the sense of giving alms to the needy, but rather in the desire to uplift the latter, to raise him out of his moral and material poverty. With this purpose Żeromski ever thrust us face to face with stark reality, created works, among which *The Story of a Sin* (*Dzieje Grzechu*) is perhaps best known.

At the same time he was in all his writing a Polish patriot, ardent, and sincere. He was not an enthusiast like Sienkiewicz for the glitter of the old nobility; he was able, therefore, to penetrate more deeply into Polish history and point its great pages with a truer hand. His greatest historical novel is *Ashes* (*Popioły*), a work which not only in broad sweeping strokes depicts the Napoleonic era and its effect on the Polish spirit, but approaches every historical problem encountered with a depth and sincerity that brings it close as life to the reader. The story once under way, loses the two dimensional character of a book and becomes a palpable three dimensional fragment of living history; the reader goes into action along with the hero, and becomes an eye-witness to the great military disasters and triumphs of Napoleon. The description of the storming of Saragossa for example, is a feat of writing that for its directness and suggestiveness of details, is most representative of Żeromski's method, and illustrates his way of reaching the hearts and minds of his readers to educate and inspire them.

Of course, not everybody saw all that Żeromski did, but at least their eyes were turned in the right direction — toward a free and independent Poland. It was granted Żeromski to see his ideal realized, but he was not one to rest on his laurels and limit himself only to painting the heroic deeds of his compatriots. He immediately devoted himself to the new national and social problems of his resurrected country, began a new period of his creative work which was cut short only by his death.

One more trait still must be added to this portrait of Żerom-

The *Kurjer Poranny* writes the Czechs are giving themselves a testimony of "poorness of spirit." It quotes the Czech Press which informs that the prohibition of the celebrations in honour of the airman, Żwirko and Wigura, and the consecration of their mausoleum was issued by the Prague Central authorities. *Ceske Slovo* emphasizing the great cult of the Polish population of Silesia for the two airmen, mentions with satisfaction that "not only will this population not have an opportunity for demonstration but also 30,000 Polish pilgrims from Poland who were to pass from Polish Teschen to Cielich with flags and bands are also prohibited from coming."

The *Kraków Kurjer Ilustrowany* quotes the German Premier Goering on Marshal Piłsudski in a preface written by him to a German translation of Piłsudski's works. Goering writes:

Piłsudski was a man of destiny creating history. I had the good fortune to know him personally and was moved to the depths by the power of his great individuality. Marshal Piłsudski was full of self-sacrifice and the utmost devotion in his work for his Fatherland and he has passed on as one of the great in the history of his nation—and even during his life he was already a legend. Without Piłsudski there would be no contemporary Poland.



RECKLESS

MAJESTIC

sk's spirit — his aestheticism. He was always of the opinion that spiritual beauty is manifested in outward harmony and that the latter in turn conduces to the shaping of man's inner nature. Consequently he fought ugliness in all its forms, in buildings, in buildings, in speech, in dress. The result was evident in Żeromski himself, in whom social culture, patriotism, and aestheticism were in perfect harmony with a deep, sensitive tone of all nature. It is Polish literature's great good fortune that his fertile, creative genius found expression in language that is a model of Polish prose as much as Slawacki's verses are models of Polish poetry.

The purely literary values of Żeromski's works can never be considered as separate from the message he intended to convey. It was his way of making the message clear. The descriptions of nature so abundant in all his books are those of a poet; his landscapes are painted with such subtlety, love of natural beauty, and understanding, that his reader's eyes are opened and his sensibilities sharpened. Poland for him takes on a new charm, becomes a land teeming with beauty to love and cherish. The rapid changes from an atmosphere of almost idyllic poetry into one of brutal realism are meant to shake the reader into attention, to make him ask himself why, to look with the author deeper into the essence of things.

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

Adolf Hitler has implanted again in us Germans an understanding for heroism. Therefore, we do honour to great men of the world. Therefore, when the Polish army passed for the last time before the coffin of the First Marshal of Poland, also our flags in Germany dipped in honour. Józef Piłsudski was, besides, that statesman who together with the Chancellor and leader of the German nation created the possibilities and bases on which in the name of the happiness of both our nations and for the maintenance of the peace of the world we could raise a lasting edifice on which we shall build further.

Every nation ought to get acquainted with the world of thought of great men and leaders of nations living near to us. The knowledge of national individuality and the necessity of inborn differences should be a condition for spanning bridges. Therefore, I welcome a German edition of Marshal Piłsudski's works, for which the Marshal himself during his lifetime showed much interest. The appearance of his works in Germany is something more than a friendly gesture. May these writings deepen among their numerous readers, the knowledge of the nation neighbouring with us.

In connection with the Abyssinian-Italian conflict *Kurjer Poranny* writes:

It does not seem that the strong emphasis on the necessity of submitting to the Locarno Pact and even the allusion (made by Lavay) to the fulfilment of France by her duties as a member of the League in case of conflict, should be coming from the country freed from the times of captivity, the immediate need of fighting with the Jewish inundation in economic and partially in political and finally in view of the need of feeding and employing millions of workless, the state must become an instrument of national policy.

The *Kurjer Poranny* seems to have here in its mind Germany and the Soviets.

The *Przegląd Kupiecki* is in favour of greater facilities being given to private enterprise. State monopoly of economic enterprises has led only to the creation of unproductive bureaucracy in the opinion of the writer.

It is the affair of economic policy to care for the creation of conditions in which the maximum of people employed consist of producers — farmers, industrialists, craftsmen, free professions, and so on, and only the minimum is constituted of unproductive people, as for instance, officials. In connection with this appears the suggestion to allow more freedom to economic life and more freedom to quotas, concessions and protectionism for such an economic system demands a large army of officials and we have not the money to pay for them.

The elections to the Senate are widely commented upon by the *Press. Kurjer Polski* draw attention to the fact that while among the new deputies to the Sejm, there are many names unknown beyond their local sphere, we have on the list of senators mostly names of people distinguished for their public services and occupying important positions in public life for several years:

Former premiers such as Prystor, Jędrzejewicz and Kozłowski are now members of the Senate, also Ministers Bezostawstwa. Also a number of persons have been elected to the Senate who were candidates to the Sejm but did not receive a sufficient number of votes. Among them the former Minister of Commerce and Industry General Zarzycki and the former deputy Gwizda, also a prominent member of Centrolup up to recent times, deputy Róg. Among the representatives of national minorities the Ukrainian co-operative worker Łucki has gained a senator's mandate.

Czas (Conservative) expresses the hope that the new Senate should consist of people well acquainted with the economic life and the needs of Polish production. It fears that the new members of the Sejm may regard economic problems from a, so to say, too local, point of view, regarding more especially the needs of their own sphere instead of the interests of the whole.

Our Sejm is not a representative of professions, so every deputy ought to aim at going beyond the narrow

questions of his particular sphere and thinking of the whole. As, however, people are but people, a certain narrowness in our Sejm is possible. All the more important therefore is the act of choosing the senators.

Czas considers that specialists in economic life, capable of embracing the entirety of national economic problems ought to enter the Senate.

The suffrage system has established indirect elections, has made it possible that just this type of people can obtain mandates. Besides, one-third of the senate will consist of nominees. In this way also we venture to express our desire, that specialists in economic life in all its forms will be members of the Upper House.

The *Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy* finds that the results of the elections to the Senate should prove to be the expression of the demands of the community for change in the present system of government and the introduction of new aims into the policy of the State.

The reforms which the community demands and which life itself puts forth are very extensive and universal. They concern both the relation of the "state nation" and the construction of the state itself. In view of the necessity of reconstruction in changed world conditions, of new forms of national existence, in view of the necessity of expressing the country freedom from the times of captivity, the immediate need of fighting with the Jewish inundation in economic and partially in political and finally in view of the need of feeding and employing millions of workless, the state must become an instrument of national policy.

The *Dziennik* finds that the state till now is based on un-national, universal citizenship and on the omnipotence of the administration, but that this must end and Poland must become national and only thus can she obtain "economic success and civilizing development."

Polska Zbrojna writes of the manoeuvres which have taken place in various parts of Poland and were observed with much interest by the General Inspector of the Army, Rydz-Śmigły. These manoeuvres served to exhibit the fine form, schooling and spirit of the soldiers and awakened unusual enthusiasm amongst the population.

The community united all conditions and confessions expressing its affection and esteem for General Rydz-Śmigły, wreath spontaneously triumphal and covering the entire field. Every time he appeared, even in the smallest village, he became an object of the soldier's warmest ovation. For the first soldier in the Marshal. The relation with the army — the army with the nation — this was the conclusion of the manoeuvres.

Kurjer Poranny brings authentic denial from the Minister of Finance Zawadzki as to his purpose of summoning an international conference on the subject of stabilization of the currencies. The Minister finds that the present moment not favourable to the realization of such a project, conditions in different countries being too widely apart. As regards Poland the Minister declared that the maintenance of the zloty at its full value remains the chief care of the Government. All the more that, with a few exceptions in countries of entirely different character to Poland, the experiment of devaluation has not brought the relief expected nor removed the necessity for further sacrifices.

Poland, whose citizens have brought such considerable sacrifice to the maintenance of healthy currency and balanced budget, understands best the purchasing of keeping on this road. There are many signs that the results attained are beginning to work beneficially on economic life. It is possible that in one more year after will be indispensable to clear away all the hindrances lying still in the path of complete balance and healthy conditions for the economic development. We are profoundly convinced that we are able to perform this effort.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1 col. 5)

What are the possibilities of an ultimate settlement? Perhaps not sufficient attention has been paid at home to the passage in which Sir Samuel Hoare suggested that a better use might be made than heretofore of the world's economic resources. Taking the point of colonial raw materials in connection with the present dispute, he declared that the problem is economic rather than political and territorial, and he suggested an inquiry which should be limited in this case to raw materials from colonial areas, including protectorates and mandated territories. "I suggest," he said, "that the emphasis in the terms of reference should fall upon free distribution of such raw materials among the industrial countries which require them, so that all fear of exclusion or monopoly may be removed once and for all."

The statement was vague. It did not suggest, for instance; a revision of mandates, nor is City opinion itself very clear as to what Sir Samuel Hoare meant: what effect, it is asked, would this "free distribution" have upon the various restriction schemes which have long been in force in such essentials as tin, tea and rubber? Nevertheless, it was a diplomatic offer of terms which the Powers might well adopt for discussion and which might lead ultimately to an economic settlement of the world.

Our Dislike

Whatever our dislike of the Italian diplomatic attitude towards Abyssinia it must not be forgotten that economic and monetary questions are well at the back of the present dispute. The international position cannot be appreciated at all without taking into account the fact that a financial war of the exchanges has been going on for years.

If Italy is putting pressure on Abyssinia to-day, two explanations of that policy are (1) that it enables Mussolini to force an internal credit expansion, in that way both raising his level of prices and reducing his unemployment position; and (2) the rivalry between the sterling area and the gold bloc has the effect of putting an external financial pressure upon Mussolini, depriving him of access to raw materials unless he either loses gold or devalues the lira. For that reason he sees an imperative necessity to lay hands upon a source of raw materials of his own.

This situation explains Sir Samuel Hoare's offer, which may yet prove a basis for discussion. And discussion is likely enough, for the whole financial question must soon be examined afresh in the light of the fact that we are moving rapidly into a period of rising prices which is already having its effect upon sterling itself: the long-term tendency at the moment is for a rise in food prices and in gold, and for a fall in sterling, with inevitable repercussions internally in England, where there will be a demand for higher wages. The rise in commodity prices (one of the questions discussed at the World Economic Conference) will bring the agricultural countries back into the picture and prepare a situation in which stabilisation will become practicable, with every possibility that stabilisation will be based upon internal price levels adjusted by a reformed gold standard.

Up to the moment of writing the idea of stabilisation has been scouted, but the Italian crisis may prove a blessing in disguise if it leads in fact to an end of the exchange war. For stabilisation under the right conditions will go far to remove the

POLAND IN THE FOREIGN PRESS

Several Brussels journals have favourably noticed the Polish Exhibition at the Brussels Fair. *Flandre Liberale* is especially interested in the zinc and steel exhibits which included specimens 99% pure, an infrequent occurrence. It also comments upon the development of the Polish Railways and the port of Gdynia.

La Gazette says that adherents of Saint Hubert might well cast envious eyes at Poland which has so varied a fauna, and favourably comments upon the huge map which shows the wealth of wild animal life in this country. The correspondent closes by calling the Polish Pavilion one of the "jewels" of the World Fair.

The Berlin *Börsen Zeitung* has brought an interesting article on the question of Teschen-Silesia and the Polish-Czech relations. A series of events in the history of these relations are cited, such as the annexation of Teschen by the Czechs and the keeping back of ammunition for the Polish army in 1920, giving an explanation that "Benes in no way whatsoever wished to allow the rise of a too strong and independent Poland."

The Czechs — writes the *Börsen Zeitung* — looked on with astonishment as Poland became with every day a stronger power, not permitting itself to be directed by foreign influences. Therefore, they began to spread an opinion that there is "another Poland state" namely the Opposition with which it will be possible to come to an understanding. "But these calculations on the Opposition failed, as the Government is strong," writes the correspondent, "and there remained instead the Soviets owing to whose succor the Czechs were for the moment able to play the rôle of the strong men and send their military divisions to the frontier."

A new Polish record for sustained flight in a glider was made by Ryszard Drgala when he remained in the air thirteen hours and 38 minutes. The glider was of Polish design and construction.

tension of the world by restoring internal prosperity to all the very fertile and industrious countries of Europe. It will promote a due measure of international trade and an easy exchange of raw materials. It will also make possible the reduction of tariffs and the reduction of debts, both tariffs and debts having been in the past among the most fruitful sources of war. Some such danger as the present one may after all have been necessary to bring the importance of stabilisation home to the statesmen of the world.

ŻEROMSKI 1864-1925

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

Zeromski's death left a gap in Polish thought that is still unclosed. His social and cultural rôle in Polish life may best be estimated perhaps by a study of his own words.

"I was alive and young, my feelings boiled within me. I always fought against what stood unchallenged in Polish life and in my own against things doltishly self-satisfied, mouldy, unjust..."

"...I was like a whirlwind, an outburst of conscience, an ominous rumbling of protest against indifference wherever I found it..."

"...I was a man active and ardent as a burning flame. I have nothing in me of the stone-saint smelling of incense on the altar. I was forever stirring up my country and I always rebelled against what was wrong; each day to rebuild myself for the next..."

"...I kept on opening people's eyes and warning them against danger. No human thing, no symptom of national life, was indifferent to me. I suffered with the oppressed Greek Orthodox Church, with the illiterate peasant, with the labourer and the artisan dying by degrees in their stifling shops..."

"...I suffered all the pains of the father, the mother, son, wife, lover. I absorbed into myself all the sorrows, all the aspirations of my country and crucified myself upon them. Deeper than any one else I pondered over the destinies of the state..."

"...I want to remain living at least for those who were alive with me, for I know — terrible as the knowledge may be — that the psychology of the nation will change and that my works will become unintelligible and dead. I shall have but one wish then: that my spirit enter another man who will write works unlike mine but rising like mine from an overpowering internal necessity..."

These passages embrace Żeromski's creed, and show as well the character of his activities. His works are not only a literary legacy handed down to his fellow Poles, but are a social influence every day making itself felt more and more in Polish life.

Such a spiritual leadership is the greatest triumph that any writer and thinker can attain; and upon this triumph, the stepping stones to which were the high artistic values of his works, will Żeromski's place in the history of Polish culture and literature rest.**)

— Arno

*) Quotations arranged according to Włodzimierz Jampolski.

***) Of Żeromski's works, "Ashes" (Poliogi) has appeared in English translation.

War Spirit in Ethiopia

JIMMY

(Bichon)

Demonstration before Emperor's Palace

By Leonard Hammond

Addis Ababa, Sept. 16.

As days of negotiation drag out desultorily, the warlike spirit of this country seems to grow steadily among all sections of the community, whether Christian or Moslem. Demonstrations can constantly be seen, and processions of people march through the still muddy streets testifying their loyalty to the Emperor and to their desire to begin hostilities against Italy.

There have been no disturbances of any kind and the Europeans have been in no single instance molested, but there is no doubt about the temper of the population.

A very significant incident occurred yesterday. Five thousand men of all races, including French Somalis, Gallas, Amharas and Arabs, marched to the Imperial Palace and amid thunderous cheers demanded that the Negus should give the word to start the war. As usual in Abyssinia, the crowd worked itself up into a frenzy, loudly proclaiming its press and bravery and making an immense display with spears and rifles.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

the grave of Fascism will be found in Ethiopia."

Turning back to military subjects, Wehid Pasha said, "I am not going to be a coward in raids. Such things are profitless; but if I wanted to, I could capture Wal Wal and similar frontier posts in half an hour. But what would be the use of that? Wal Wal is well to the north-east of the Wad Shebelli and enemy troops can only advance up that valley. I assert that Ethiopia has nothing to fear either on the northern or the southern front. We are ready, though I must admit that we are lacking in medical and hospital facilities."

After my talk with the General, I took a walk around Djidjiga before returning to Harrar. Djidjiga is a quiet little place normally, though just now the roads are crowded with peasants and soldiers passing through towards the Italian Somaliland country. The southern Abyssinian front has been organised mainly with the intention of carrying on guerrilla warfare, though the army is supplied with a certain number of anti-aircraft guns and field guns.

Foreign airmen will have little opportunity of doing any fighting on this front and anticipate that aircraft will be used mainly on communications duties. Great quantities of lorries are seen along the roads. Here at Harrar all is quiet and the greatest possible secrecy is being maintained. The fog of war hangs heavily over the region. I hope I may be able to secure permission to visit the Ethiopian defences in a day or two.

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

Westpoint of the Air

"Westpoint of the Air" is a story of people, seemingly without fear, devoted to the air service, and risking their lives even during training in peace time.

The picture could not fail to be thrilling in the same sense that it is thrilling to ride in a swift motor car. The director, Richard Rosson, has done a fast piece of work, and Wallace Beery and the rest of the cast live up to the tempo set.

S. B.

WEST POINT OF THE AIR



A METRO-GOLDWYN PICTURE ENJOYING GREAT SUCCESS

In the advance notices spread abroad by the *Teatr Letni* we were told that this theatre, after having put on a few operettas, was about to return to its own special field of comedy and farce. The theatre-goer accepted these notices as promises, and expected, naturally, a respectable level both in the repertory and in its execution.

Meanwhile, whoever went to the *Teatr Letni* to see *Jimmy* had his expectations sadly disappointed, for this farce by Jean de Létraz is perhaps one of the most common, trivial, and worthless things that the French theatre has ever given birth to. Three hours of sitting through tantrums of a few months' old baby which all the characters in the play claim or want to claim as their own! And to top them off, the highest humour is reached in a conversation about diapers, etc! It is hard to say whether the play is for the amusement of the players at the expense of the audience, or whether it is all just an endurance test to see who can stick it out to the end.

We hope, however, that *Jimmy* is the last sin of the passing season, and that the *Teatr Letni* won't ever try to put over another like it. The 50% reduction in ticket prices is intended to attract bigger audiences, so why scare them off again with such trash? Warsaw is the capital of a great state, which fact itself imposes certain obligations on its theatres; we must at least be able to recognize that the performance is not played out in the sticks. Both the plot, and the "lightness" of the wit of *Jimmy* left very much room for doubt in this respect, even casting the suspicion that our theatre was deliberately lowering its class!

As for the artists taking part, it might be said that their playing did not deserve a better play. There is nothing to praise them for, though to criticize them further would perhaps be too heavy a fine. Buczyńska, Kurmakowicz and Michalak were passable, the rest were not even that.

Chaberski's directing stressed the unpleasant and unaesthetic elements in the play instead of covering them up in skilfully engineered situations on the stage.

Jimmy should get a sudden black-out, and not be permitted to die a leisurely death; and the next play should be good enough to wipe out the impression left by it. — Arno.

The International Congress of the Technical Press was opened in Warsaw last Monday. The opening speech was made by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Floyar-Rajchman.

CAFÉ and cabaret PARADIS

resents

ILLIS DEAN

American Jazz Singer

with full musical programme and ballet.

5 o'clock Tea Dance Cocktail-Bar

Warszawa, Nowy Świat 3

BRITON IN ETHIOPIA WORKS LIKE LAWRENCE

By Robinson Maclean

Lawrence of Arabia is dead. There are rumors, of course, that he goes from village to village among the Ethiopian peoples—that his death is a myth and that he will unite Ethiopia as he united Arabia. Those rumors will always live.

Lawrence of Arabia does live—but not in the flesh. His spirit carries on wherever the wild tribes struggle to unite against threats. There are young, bronzed Englishmen, lone among the tan and black, representing the colonial or the foreign offices. When border skirmishes flare into tribal conflict, when signal flares light the hilltops, Lawrence still lives.

Up the narrow-gauge railway to Addis Ababa we rattled and bumped. In my compartment was a young man with a sandy moustache and a charming wife and child. He looked like the nice young chap who lives next to you at home and from whom you borrow a garden rake or drag in as a fourth for bridge.

From his luggage I saw he was E. A. Chapman-Andrews, acting British Consul at Harrar, province of Ogaden and later, in Addis Ababa. From a man who knew him, I learned that he was thirty-two, of a Devonshire family with a history nearly as long as that of Devon, educated at Hele's school, University College, London, the Sorbonne and Cambridge.

I learned also that he specialized in languages at college—as did Lawrence—and that his postgraduate work was in Oriental tongues.

This young Chapman-Andrews resembles Lawrence in other ways. He was Vice-Consul to Cairo and Suez in 1927, and once crossed Egypt on camels. That those were troubled days, Egyptian history tells us. That he was "on vacation" was all that he would tell me. That there were other reasons one can guess.

The British consular service trains its men to silent efficiency, and the Lawrences unheralded are many.

The stories Chapman-Andrews' friends told me were many, but they hadn't heard them from him. They had put two and two

together, when they knew that Chapman-Andrews had been in the Irak district at the time the League of Nations Mandate ended in 1932. At Kirkuk and Diana trouble brooded in the Arab encampment after the Assyrian massacres. They knew that Chapman-Andrews had stayed only European in 150 miles of Arabs and Armenians, to "watch the British trade interests on the new road to Persia through Tabriz." They also knew that although riot seethed through Irak, there was no trouble in Chapman-Andrews' province.

They knew, too, that he sat on the board that every year meets to determine the raiding losses and blood money rights along the trouble-breeding border of the Ethiopian province of Ogaden and British Somaliland. That was just after the time of the Valual incident, used as the hook upon which Italy hung grievances.

And at that time Chapman-Andrews was down from Harrar in Ogaden province. What was he doing? I had learned he had been there around the Valual time, I asked him. "Just my official visits," he said. "There was nothing extraordinary, except that once we were stopped for a while when a troop of some thousand baboons marched across the road."

"That is interesting, but hasn't a great deal to do with the Valual," I smiled.

Lawrence may be dead, but he left the world his debtor. Chained to the spirit of Lawrence are those young men of the world's debts—and seldom are heard of. Like Chapman-Andrews.

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

The Polish Section of the PEN Club has delivered a formal protest against the special number of the Soviet *Literaturnoj Gazety* dedicated to Polish letters.

The PEN Club states that the material delivered to the editors for this number has been considerably changed, that the number was not included in the regular series of the weekly, and that a limited number of copies was printed.

It also points out that for the special issue of the *Wiedomości Literackie* the material furnished by Soviet writers was used scrupulously and an especially enlarged edition was published.

The Belvedere Park, former residence of Marshal Piłsudski, will be joined to the Łazienki Park and thrown open to the public.

The King's Palace in the Łazienki Park will be thoroughly repaired next year.

POLISH TOURING CLUB.

The Polish Touring Club has just opened a drive to increase its membership. Contrary to the general impression, this organization is not limited to owners of motor-driven vehicles, but is open to all people interested in touring, be it on foot, boat, or wheel. The Club membership is now about three thousand as compared with over four hundred thousand in France, and more than five hundred thousand in England, so that the effort toward increased numerical strength is easily understandable.

The activities of the Polish Touring Club are both national and international. Besides representing Poland in the *Conseil Central Du Tourisme Internationale*, and in this capacity issuing the international *Carnet de Voyage* for automobiles going abroad, it publishes up-to-date road maps and other informative publications, arranges excursions for foreign groups or individuals wishing to visit Poland, and in general facilitates touring in this country however the tourist may choose to go. Reduced prices in hotels and garages, medical aid in country districts, emergency petrol stations maintained in small villages, these are advantages that the Club offers to its members for the small annual dues. Its efforts to develop therefore, should meet with a deserved success.

DIPLOMATIQUE

The President and Madame Mościcka entertained at luncheon the Rumanian Minister, M. Victor Cadere, who is leaving Warsaw soon.

President Mościcki entertained at tea the members of the International Technical Press Congress on Tuesday.

Count R. P. Raczyński, the Polish Ambassador at the Court of St. James, returned to London last week.

Mr. C. B. Jerram returned to Warsaw on Wednesday.

Captain Arzur, the French Naval Attaché returned to Warsaw on Monday after a month's holiday in England.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mrs. John Wiley arrived in Warsaw on Wednesday for a short visit before going to join her husband in Antwerp.

Mrs. O. Taft left Warsaw on Monday for a three months' holiday in California. Mr. Taft will join her later.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Caird returned to Warsaw on Monday after a holiday in England.

Mrs. A. E. C. Hudson and children arrived in Warsaw on Monday from England.

Lt. H. T. Orville and Raymond Tyler of the United States Navy arrived in Warsaw last week to take part in the Gordon Bennett Cup Race.

Miss Maude Brooker is leaving Warsaw today for a holiday in the south of France.

Mr. and Mrs. William Harris-Burland returned to Warsaw on Monday from a holiday abroad.

"Reckless"

"Reckless" a Metro-Goldwyn picture, tells of a group of characters one might see back-stage in every American theatre: the girl with the heart of gold, the shady friend and financier, and, of course, the lover, this time a "Play-Boy" millionaire. The main attraction is undoubtedly Jessi Harlow as fascinating as ever.

In "Red Dust," "Red-headed Woman," and "Dinner at Eight," Jessi Harlow has made herself a symbol of allure, her appearance in no way detracting from this. In "Reckless" her foil is William Powell, smooth and sophisticated. The part of Franchot Tone seems rather forced and shallow.

Music is beautiful, scenery, adequate, a new dance, "Troadero" effective.

— S. B.

FASHION NOTES

Copyright, 1935, by The Warsaw Weekly in Poland and by the North American Newspaper Alliance elsewhere.

It looks as though women will have to become muff-conscious this autumn and winter, for the new collections show a great number of muffs dangling from the neck by cords.

A daring new sports outfit of Marcel Rochas includes what are practically tweed pyjamas, reaching to the ankle.

For day wear, skirts are decidedly shorter, only about 4 inches below the knee.

Gypsy fashions have pleated skirts, velvet corsage belts about 9 inches wide and bolero jackets.

The spiral lines, stressed by Chanel, are very slim-making and achieve the new "top-sid" effect as they curl round the body.

There are buttons and buckles of swords and rising suns, keys and fantastic designs in hand-wrought iron.

A real military dash may be cut next fall with the half-hats that stop short at the crown of the head and fall rakishly forward over the left eye. The back of the head will be exposed to the wild west wind, but what of that? The military trend is another vogue and types are modified. The "Balmoral," for example, is shaped on a larger dimension and brought forward in front in a semi-deflated balloon manner. A tiny hat now finishes the front. The peasant influence is considerable for there is much coloured wool embroidery on hand-loomed materials.

The wooden collar is made with a material which is sewn all over with tiny polished wooden faggots.

Raincoats of oilskin have become smart and most of them have elaborately full sleeves. It will be nice to look "right" in wet weather at last!

Three-quarter length coats—so flattering to the Englishwoman's figure—are used a good deal for evening ensembles, carried out in nonchalant limp styles, in crêpe or satin, or in fine brocade, shawl with silver or gold.

Shorter and more jaunty coats are also worn, and these are often made in shot taffeta.

Evening necklines are more classic. Berthas are no longer draped in flowing lines in Victorian fashion about neck and shoulders, but stiffened and tailored into pagoda-like effects.

New effects for the evening seen recently include green glass buttons on an evening bodice and two neat pockets on the hips; evening bracelets made of wood, covered in green linen with a two-inch green mirror glass on top; deep royal purple used as a sash and in a cape to contrast with a white evening dress of glazed chintz.

Englishmen are at last demanding clothes of lighter weight and it is said that they will soon be clad in suits made wholly of artificial silk of a dull sheen hardly distinguishable from Bradford worsted.

The rayon shirt is already on the market, and it is claimed that this material for body wear holds a position much above that of a cotton fabric and little below that of pure wool in its absorbent and non-conducting properties.

Red piqué is popular for cruising shorts-suits. Shorts at knee length are also in blue and white spotted linen, brown, black and white linen; pull-over sweaters go with them and the coloured over-coats are somewhat like a man's dressing gown, tied with a cord to make the shorts-suit.

Smocking and shirring are used to trim leavers, shoulders and hips and to hold draperies in place. Belts are largely of silk cord, and tasselled.

Excellent Men's
Clothing and Furs

I. Reichman

Ś-to Krzyska 19.
Tel. 206-51.

Special Made-to-Order
Department.

POLISH TRAVEL AGENCY
"UNION LLOYD, LTD"

Representatives of
IN TOURIST

State Travel Office, Moscow



Warszawa, Chmielna 44, tel. 622-24
Tele. Add Union Lloyd, Warszawa.
ORGANIZES GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL
EXCURSIONS TO U. S. S. R.

The purchase of a good watch or jewelry is a matter of confidence. You can't be disappointed in buying at

H. Śliwa

Tel. 275-42

Ś-TO KRZYSKA 19.

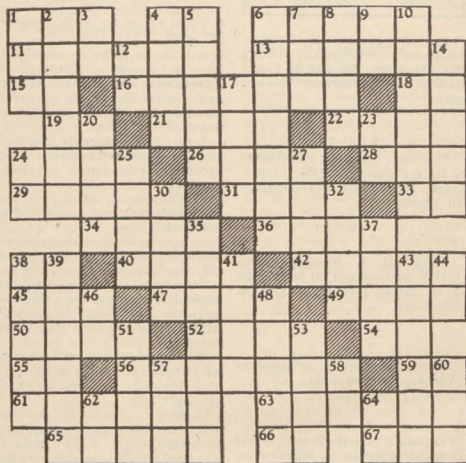
Large selection in jewelry
EXCELLENT SERVICE.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE COLLEGE

PLAC ZBAWICIELA

Registration begins this week for
semester beginning September 27
and 28. Registration fee zł. 5.—
Tuition zł.—50. TEL. 845-95

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- 1-Kitchen dish
2-Toward
6-Liberates
11-Eats away
12-Quited
15-Part of "to be"
16-Beginnings
18-Mother
19-Within
21-Close
22-Ireland
24-To sense
26-Girl's name
28-Consumed
29-Item of property
31-To jump
33-Plural suffix
34-Caudal appendage
36-To let fall
38-Exist
40-To pull
42-Farinaceous
45-A grain
47-To give out
49-Woody plant
50-Legal paper
52-Heretic poem
54-Symbol for tantalum
55-Half an em
56-Failed to follow suit
59-Thus
61-Outcome
63-Rubber
65-Judges
66-Prefix; again
67-Poem

- 1-Small vegetable
2-Military forces
3-A negative
4-Sea bird
5-Willow
6-Coquetted
7-To hurry
8-Otherwise
9-Spanish article
10-Descendant of Shem
12-To perform
14-European
17-Old name for France
20-Home of bird
23-Sun god
24-Musical note
25-To conduct
27-Damage
30-To weary
32-Rhymer
35-Mourns
37-To separate
38-Shady recess
39-Deserved
41-To rub
43-Rented
44-Old pronoun
46-Musical note (var.)
48-Large carnivore
51-Loyal
53-To seal with wax
57-A tree
58-District Attorney (abbr.)
60-Metaliferous
62-Compass point
64-Therefore.

Berlin

The children's corner at the Berlin Zoo is more popular than ever. Here in a small compound are kept baby animals with which young visitors can play.

Rebuilding of Moscow

MOSCOW - The rebuilding of Moscow, which is scheduled as a ten years' job, will not only modernise the famous city but also enlarge it to more than double its present size.

The triennial Congress of the Polish Woman's Associations in America will be held in Chicago on September 23.

The archaeological discoveries near Lake Biskupin have created great interest abroad.

Chain letters have finally reached Poland according to information published in the ABC. The dime customary in the United States has been raised to one zloty, so the prospects for getting rich quick are better in this country than elsewhere.

Kino Atlantic



Opening Friday Polish Dubbing

Advertisements Classified

Smart apartment for an English or American Gentleman. Alejo Ujazdowski district, 2nd floor, lift, bathroom. Telephone 8-17-48. Hours 9-11 and 5-7.

An American Business Woman offers her services as expert English teacher. Conversation, Translating. Short-hand. Tel. 999-07, Zorawia (Zulinskiego) 40-9.

Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

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

HINTS ON ENGLISH

We give below the corrected versions of the incorrect sentences printed last week:

6. A fair number (amount) of scholars liked the class.

7. I visited a part of the Vosges Mountains which has splendid scenery. (which passes a selection of splendid sceneries)

8. Mont Blanc is as famous (as well) for the general view you obtain from the (top of its) peak as for the numerous little villages crouched in the wrinkles of its flanks.

9. The ascent (ascension) of the mountain was difficult.

10. I felt as though (like) I were sitting in a railway carriage when these views passed before me.

11. Because I was (am) born in the north of Europe I sometimes long (am longing) for (the) grey skies.

12. There the vegetation was poor (poorly).

13. Piccadilly has such a tremendous traffic that I wonder (there happen) so few accidents happen there.

We print a further selection of incorrect sentences taken from "A Concise English Grammar for Foreign Students," by C.E. Eckersley:

14. The furniture are of oak and satin wood.

15. In winter the sun does not more shine so warm like in summer.

16. The English is accustomed to his open fire though the strong draught lets not burn properly the coal.

17. Who has been on a mountain amidst snow will never forget it.

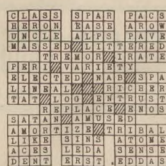
18. The trains go with great precaution in the fog.

19. The fog is not well to breathe.

20. According to your knowledges will be your salary.

Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland's best woman tennis player, has been given tenth place in the ranking of Pierre Gillou, famous French authority on tennis. This is the first time that Jedrzejowska has been placed on the first ten in anyone's ranking.

Answer to last week's puzzle



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

Anyone who looks at all four hands would find it simple to make four spades on the North-South cards. It is a good example hand, however, because it shows how a resourceful declarer avoided the necessity of guessing the finesse.

- East, Dealer
Q 9
K 8 3
A 8 6
K 8 7 4 3
10 6
7 4 2
K Q 9 7
5 3
6
A K 7 4 3 2
Q 10 9 8
10 4 2

The bidding: East 1, South 2, West 2, North 2. Pass. 3NT. Dbl. 3. Pass. Pass. Pass.

West opened the ten of clubs and South played low from dummy and trumped in his own hand. Apparently, making four spades depended solely on guessing the location of the Jack of hearts.

the two adverse hands indicated the split of the heart suit as fairly normal. South could find no satisfactory guide.

Recalling the bidding, however, it seemed likely East's bid was sound and therefore included the Ace of hearts, in which case West's only possible excuse for a free overall would be a six-card diamond suit.

A low spade lead to dummy's Queen was followed by a low heart return, which South's Queen won. Two rounds of spades showed East had three and therefore, assuming he had a six-card club suit, he held only three hearts.

A low diamond was led to the Ace and a low club trumped, enabling declarer to lead the ten of hearts from his hand. West and dummy played low and East won with the Jack. East cashed the Ace of hearts and led the Ace of clubs, but South realizing his plan had succeeded, allowed the Ace to win, discarding a losing diamond.

(Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland and by The North American Newspaper Alliance.)