

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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SEPTEMBER 27

1935

THE WEEK

Political Notes

The appointment of thirty-two senators by the President of the Republic brings to an end the first phase of operations under the new Constitution.

It is generally admitted that the selection made by the President did not at all coincide with pre-appointment rumours, and several former Government pillars were left by the wayside, either through choice, which may be doubted, or because their policies and prejudices would not have been in harmony with the new order of things.

It is thought that the new Sejm and Senate will be called to Warsaw during the first days of October, and that they will immediately proceed to discuss economic problems which have been neglected during the stirring political times of the last few months. In this connection, it is probable that the present Cabinet will resign, either before the calling of the session or during its first days.

In this connection, a reliable journal announces that the President of the Republic, Professor Ignacy Mościcki, has decided to remain in office until his term expires in 1940 and not call for another presidential election.

The thought that he might agree to another election was put forward by a semi-official organ during the summer.

The Opposition has therefore been reduced to the task of making the best of things, and are at present concentrating on Poland's foreign policy, deploring continued friendship with Nazi Germany, acrimonious discussion with the Soviets, and coolness toward Czechoslovakia and Rumania. Whether or not they will find a chink in the armour remains to be seen.

Poland and Italy.

The tacit approval given the Italian thesis by Poland at Geneva does not indicate a willingness to make this approval more articulate nor is it actuated by any basic friendship between the two countries. This is not to say that Italy has had no influence on Polish culture and history in the past, but certainly the present Genevian alarms and excursions occasioned by Italian aspirations in Africa will not be intensified by any manoeuvre on the part of this country.

Such acquiescence as is given is occasioned by a profound understanding of the primary Italian difficulties: a rapidly increasing population, and the impossibility of solving this problem by mass emigration.



ITALIAN SOLDIERS IN CAMP AT MASSAUA

This problem is complicated in this country by the relatively large Jewish population which has, as in other countries, an inordinate birth rate. Emigration to Palestine does no more than care for the annual increase, and Polish desires in this direction to year, and the former safe-leave, emigration to Canada or the United States, is no longer allowed to care for this yearly expansion. Emigration even to such relatively unpopulated countries as Brazil is not heartily encouraged, and no reasonable opinion can be given at present as to how this matter will end.

The Polish population, which has one of the highest birth rates in Europe, increases from year to year, and the former safe-leave, emigration to Canada or the United States, is no longer allowed to care for this yearly expansion. Emigration even to such relatively unpopulated countries as Brazil is not heartily encouraged, and no reasonable opinion can be given at present as to how this matter will end.

We have discussed at length in our columns the problem of land distribution and general agricultural depression, and rapid population increase can only cause an already acute situation to become desperate.

POLISH-DANZIG NEGOTIATIONS

A Polish-Danzig understanding concerning the regulation of trade in view of the existing transfer difficulties was initiated in Zoppot on September 21. The Senate of the Free City obligated itself not to apply exchange restrictions in transit trade and traffic, and to supply foreign currencies in exchange for gulden in essential cases. The Senate further agreed not to issue any regulations which might decrease Polish trade with Danzig, not to discriminate against Polish firms in Danzig, and to authorize the purchase of Polish goods by Danzig on a normal scale.

In order to facilitate mutual trade, negotiations will be conducted between Polish and Danzig economic bodies. These conversations are to begin in the near future.

TEN YEARS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE IN POLAND

Poland has been considered as one of the most progressive countries so far as Social Insurance is concerned. The humanitarian motives underlying the action of legislators immediately upon restoration of Polish independence did not reckon sufficiently with the tremendous burden that such schemes impose upon industry, commerce and banking and the costs of production in general. That is why it has been the policy of the Government in the last few years to bring about a revision of existing schemes aiming at a reduction of the total burden imposed as well as the consolidation of various kinds of insurance administered heretofore by a number of separate institutions. Such revision took place in the Consolidated Insurance Law, passed last year.

It is the purpose of this article to review briefly the results in the operation of social insurance in Poland during the last ten years, and prior to the reform that is taking place.

The social insurance covering, in a compulsory way, workers and the "white collar" class comprises: sickness benefits, casualty insurance, old age, disability and life insurance and finally unemployment insurance.

Sickness Benefits were introduced by the Laws of 1911 and 1920. They were administered by *Kasa Chorych* branches, of which there were 243 in 1931.

The gross income of the *Kasa Chorych* was derived from premiums amounting to about 7 1/2% of payrolls. Of the above, 4 1/3% was paid by employers and 3% by workers and employees. The recent law has reduced the premium to 5%. At the end of 1934, there were 1,637,000 insured as compared with 2,382,000 in 1929. Gross income for 1934 was 108 million zlotys and expenditures 128 million zlotys,

(Continued from page 2, col. 1)

TROOPS POURING TO FRONTIER

FULL OF FIGHT

By Laurence Stallings

The southern tribes are pouring their fighting power into the vast Ethiopian reserves along the Northern border, and the citizens of Addis Ababa remain in frenzy of expectancy, playing the game of hare and hounds to watch the troops depart. Just now the last of 15,000 Kuelos are departing, and at every hamlet as troops entrain, by African magic the thickets and tukulis emit soldiers, half-uniformed but full-armed. These are followed by hordes of

well wishers and friends, who fight their way into the freight cars as if fully confident of being taken to the fighting zones. As all bear rifles, wear a warlike look, and are possessed of complete truculency, it is impossible to estimate the draft which each train conveys.

They are full of fight, these Kuelos, though they count not on gas or the concentrated fire of modern arms. Scenes around the cars hardly count back to the days of forty horses or eight men though there are certain phenomena not unknown to the shipping of soldiers in freight cars — for there are loud and strident claimants to favoured positions by the grilles, just as there are shouts of men and tears of women.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

British public opinion in general continues to support the National Government along the line of policy outlined by Sir Samuel Hoare, but the past week has been for the man in the street something like a relief of tension.

A period of general diplomacy and of League discussion can never mean the same as a single event in which British statesmen are involved in a dramatic declaration of policy. The public attitude is therefore one of waiting. It is noted that many speakers at the League wholeheartedly supported the National Government's statement: particularly gratifying was Mr. De Valera's adherence to the Covenant though in fact his frank appeal for a Peace Conference before the war rather than after it raised another issue which might well take precedence of the Abyssinian dispute.

It is noted that the Committee of Five offered a solution which was seemingly generous as regards Italy. After many rumours that Italy had already declared war, it was learned that the Rome Cabinet had in fact turned down the proposals of the Committee of Five, leaving the door open for further negotiation. So at this moment the future is felt to depend on Mussolini. If the Government embark on a final course which leads to Sanctions and even to war, there is no doubt but that the country in general will respond to the call. The experience of 1914 must always be recalled to check a common belief that Great Britain is unprepared.

On the other hand there is in the country a sufficiently large critical opinion which is reflected by the troubles of the Labour Party. While the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party have promised (by a joint declaration) support of all necessary measures provided by the Gov-

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)

Yesterday, watching more than a thousand of the kuolo infantry depart—they are really hoplites, or rural militia — I found it impossible to estimate either the number or equipment of this horde of eager fighters. Because every citizen of Ethiopia, who boasts a lineage, also arms his followers with rifles; and because every free man wears a cartridge belt, a white chamma and at least one vestige of khalil in the barefoot ensemble, all men look to be light-armed infantry. Thus when friends climbed aboard a train yesterday, it was impossible to determine whether a squad or a single simple soldier was embarking. Only when three-fourths of a box-car's belligerent humanity comes tumbling from the doors as the train limps out may one count the dentizens who actually are embarked upon the emperor's service. In an effect yesterday to arrive at the just complement of a troop train, three of us were stationed with cameras along the route for a distance of thirty kilometres, reaching positions in this well-nigh trackless country after a rainy night of bitter recriminations among mules and men, in a welter of half-fordable streams and morasses. Even then, with the most careful counting, estimates of three observers varied, the tally being 500 to 1500 soldiers of all ranks on two trains.

It is not, I am sure, a lack of discipline among these troops which bewilders the western eye but a discipline to which such eyes are not accustomed. Surely a troop train means, among other things, principally stacked arms, sentries, tears and quartermasters aware that all troops, on the eve of battle, are amiable and mutual thieves.

One refuses to accept the discipline of Ethiopians as such. There seems to be no baggage, no impedimenta. Somewhere, it

(Continued on page 3, col. 5)

TEN YEARS OF SOCIAL INSURANCE

(Continued from page 1 col. 3)

leaving a deficit of 20 million zlotys covered by the Treasury. The reduction in the number of insured as well as in total income was brought about by unemployment, reduction of salaries and total payrolls. The sickness benefits cover, medical attention, hospital treatment, pregnancy assistance and financial aid. The latter amounted to 20% of the cost of all benefits in 1933 as compared with 33% in 1929, which is a favourable sign. The most discussed problem has been the cost of administration of the *Kasa Chorych*. Whereas the index of premiums paid declined from 100 in 1928 to 69 in 1933, the index of administration expenses went down during this period only from 100 to 71.

Casualty insurance covers the greatest number of people. It was regulated until recently by the laws of 1887 and 1915. As of the end of 1934 there were 1,662,000 insured, as compared with 3,833,000 in 1929. Gross income for 1934 was 45 million zlotys against expenditures of 43 million zlotys. Aside from premiums amounting anywhere from 1 to 5.8% of payrolls in various parts of the country and paid in full by employers, part of the income has been derived from capital investments. Premiums in arrears at the end of 1934 amounted to 48 million zlotys, which is a significant figure. The decrease in the number of insured and of expenditures was brought about by a decrease in the total number of working days and greater unemployment. Casualty benefits take the form of payment of rents both direct and by way of widow and orphan rents. As the end of 1934 there were over 105,000 rents running, involving an annual outlay of over 33 million zlotys.

Old age, disability and life insurance had been regulated in a different way in various parts of the country until the 1933 law. The old laws pertaining mostly to wage earners were those of 1899, 1911 and 1912, while "white-collar" class insurance had been regulated by the law of 1927. At the end of 1934 there were 1,762,000 workers insured and 268,000 "white-collar" workers.

The total gross income of both classes of insurance institutions amounted in 1934 to 209 million zlotys against expenditures of 107 million zlotys leaving net profits of over 100 million zlotys. The premiums paid partly by employers and partly by workers varied in different parts of the country ranging from 2% to 5% of payrolls, and for the "white-collar" class, 8%. Various rents paid to 228,000 workers or their dependents amounted in 1934 to 61,300,000 zlotys. Similar rents to 14,235, "white-collar" workers amounted in 1933 to 18,600,000 zlotys. The average rent per month for "white-collar" men was, in 1933, as follows: old age pension Zl. 157, disability pension Zl. 153, widow rent Zl. 78.

The unemployment insurance was introduced by the laws of 1924 covering workers and 1927, covering employees. Premiums were paid partly by employers and partly by workers and employees. Total income for 1934 was 60,000,000 zlotys against expenditures of 42,000,000. For the past past few years, however, there have been deficits ranging from 60,75,000,000 zlotys per annum and covered by the treasury.

The total burden of the Social Insurance in its various forms may be illustrated by the following figures (in million zlotys).

Type of insurance	Total premiums	Paid by		State subsidies
		employers	employees	
Sickness benefits	196	112	81	-8
Old age, disability, life	123	59	52	12
Casualty insurance	45	45	—	—
Unemployment insurance	52	25	16	11
Total 1933	416	241	149	26
1932	451	354	101	26
1931	539	312	198	29
1930	563	344	219	30
1929	610	355	224	31

DANZIG BEFORE THE LEAGUE

The Free City of Danzig found itself before the bar of the League of Nations this week to answer for infraction of its Constitution. The first problem discussed was the dismissal of two officials by the Senate because of their political colour. The second was a memorandum signed by a number of Danzig citizens citing instances of Constitution violation, and the third was a complaint from the Social Democrat and Central parties protesting against certain changes in the penal code carried out by the Senate.

The League recommended that the Senate restore the discharged officials to office, that it take more care in framing its acts so as make them accord with the Constitution, and finally, to ask an opinion of the World Court as to the legality of the change in the penal laws.

After the speech of Mr. Eden, Foreign Minister Beck made the following statement.

"I support the conclusions of the report and express my appreciation to the *rappporteur* for his thorough study of this delicate problem which has been handled by the Committee of Lawyers. The announcement of President Greiser, which he made on his own initiative during the last session of the Council, makes me believe that the Senate will undertake the necessary steps in order to conform to the decisions of the Council. In this respect, I consider it only fair, considering the difficulties of the internal situation, that the Senate should be given a certain time limit for carrying out the respective decisions. In connection with the report touching the two city officials, I want to point out that it is, of course, not normal that such an important body as the League should be obliged to handle such matters as the discharge of officials. I venture to express the hope that the Senate will take necessary steps to ensure in the future the settlement of such matters on the spot. In my opinion, the Senate should be guided by the remarks communicated it by the League of Nations Commissioner, who, being a representative of the League, is in a position to make suggestions in the spirit of the League."

The suggestions in the report of Mr. Eden were accepted by the Council.

While the stabilization of currencies was under discussion in the second Committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Mr. Zawadzki, Minister of Treasury, made an extensive speech defending the defensive measures taken by Poland to defend her currency, which is on the gold standard.

The measures taken, import quotas and contingents, had been taken exception to by Minister Bonnet, French delegate, who had previously suggested that all import contingents should be abolished provided the contracting countries would guarantee a stability of currency and freedom of transfer.

The Highway Exhibition has postponed its closing until September 29.

NEWS IN BRIEF

This year's International Horse Show, originally scheduled for the spring, was postponed, due to the period of national mourning and will be held in Warsaw in the Łazienki Park from September 28 to October 9.

Entries have been received from Italy, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Belgium, and the Free City of Danzig.

An excursion of sixty Polish engineers left last week for the Brussels Exhibition. After remaining for some time in Brussels, they will return through Germany, visiting factories and laboratories employing the most up-to-date methods in manufacture and research.

Heavy winds on the Baltic last week prevented several vessels from entering Gdynia harbour, and they were forced to cruise off the coast until the wind had died.

The eighth National Glider Contest was held last week at Ustjanowa.

Cordons of soldiers, machine guns and tanks prevented large groups of Polish people from taking part in ceremonies in memory of the Polish fliers, Żwirko and Wigura, in Czechoslovakia. The Polish Consul, Aleksander Klotz, was the only one allowed to place wreaths on the tablet at the place of the catastrophe and on the mausoleum in the church near the scene of the accident.

It is rumored that the amount of Polish bacon now being imported into the British Isles will be reduced by 10 per cent. It is stated that this reduction will be met by larger imports of bacon of Empire origin.

The Berlin correspondent of "Information" has telephoned that von Ribbentrop has received a hunting invitation from someone in Poland, and will probably come sometime during the last days in September.

In spite of rumours that the Lithuanian-Polish border was to be partially opened to traffic, official communications deny this.

The Polish chief delegate, Dr. Sokolowski of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, returned this week from negotiations in Berlin looking toward the formulation of a trade treaty between Poland and Germany.

He brought with him a definite plan for the approval of the Government. It is believed that Germany will receive the most favoured nation clause. Among

questions as yet unsettled is the problem as to how Germany is going to reimburse Poland for 47 million zlotys frozen in Germany, 27 million of which is for the maintenance of railway traffic through Poland to East Prussia.

General Fabrycy and Prince Janusz Radziwill were guests of Premier Goering at a shooting party this week. Although their stay is stated to be of a private nature, political significance is attached to it in journalistic circles.

The police of Warsaw prohibited a meeting organized by the Socialist Party to discuss the Abyssinian question.

The torpedo running between Warsaw and Łódź had a collision with a freight train near Skierniewice on Monday. A faulty switch failed to work, and the torpedo was guided onto a side track on which the freight train was standing. Two persons were severely injured, and ten escaped with bruises.

The Upper Silesian Sejm opened Tuesday, September 24.

A special metre that records the number of telephone calls has been invented by Mr. Czechowski, and can be manufactured for around 25 zlotys. This is of special interest since the telephone company insuraged the practice of charging for each call over and above a certain contingent.

The special quota of reduced passports for travel to Czechoslovakia has been used up, and only normal passports are now being issued. The quota for Hungary and certain other countries is still unfilled.

Sometime before the end of September, Warsaw will experience training in defense against hostile attacks from the air. The exact date will be made known just before the manoeuvres are to take place. All lights are to be extinguished, windows covered with heavy material, and street traffic will be materially curtailed.

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THE ADDIS ABABA WIRELESS STATION Bombing by Italians a Foregone Conclusion

By Laurence Stallings

It is a foregone conclusion here that the Italians will bomb and destroy the radio station which sprawls, a long and efficient series of wings, oatmeal coloured in the brilliance of the green plain. Approaching it, one understands the reason for its location; contrary to popular belief that the Italians constructed it to be particularly vulnerable to air-attack, it is apparent that they chose the best possible situation for short wave sending. The station snaps its steel fingers to the sky in the centre of a circle whose circumference is a valley, and this valley is again circled, concentrically, by high and formidable ranges.

It will be peaches-and-cream for a flight of three Savoia-Marchetti, and the lads who turn the trick can effect it after the dawn cup of coffee, and be back in the manager playing the phonograph by cocktail time. Ethiopia knows this, of course, just as the Italians know its destruction cannot seriously affect the transmission of messages from here to Cairo. There are too many evidences of secrets the existence of which is admitted. One may not pry too closely into the station, but it needs no Pinkerton to know that half-a-dozen Homeite generators for petrol power are not every day practice near a radio station.

These generators are for recharging the wet cells of portable field stations operating on short wave; though the stations are not visible, and are reliably reported to be hidden with the natural cunning of the tribes which guard them. As the Italians gave the world the radio, and lately through Senator Marconi perfected the last skill in short-wave transmission, they may now contemplate the most secret use of their invention by a nation incapable of building such profoundly delicate gear of civilization.

Mr. F. Hammar, the Swedish engineer in charge, discusses this possible attack from the skies with the imperturbability of his race. "Yes, I think we shall be bombed. No; we shall not evacuate the station in that event. It will be a pleasure to patch it together again. No one is leaving because of it."

He held the radio station until eight months ago; until the assiduous and phlegmatic Mr. Hammar began to demonstrate, with portable short-wave sets, that he could reach Djibuti almost any hour, despite the lead curtain which the accursed Red Sea sometimes drops like a pall upon these mountain recluses. As for Cairo, that too is quite conveniently reached. And Cairo, being British, is grandma's for radio operators in Ethiopia.

The present wireless apparatus, though of Italian installation—those lads wiping out this station from the skies will be shattering dials which read in the speech of Signor Mussolini—actually bears testimony of British enterprise and American manufacture. The main sending sets operate exclusively shortwave, of American design "Model 11-A" sending on four frequencies between 15 and 40 metres. The equipment was assembled by Standard Telephone and Telegraph of England, which in turn is a subsidiary of our old friend International Telephone and Telegraph.

Mr. Hammar takes quiet pride in his record of unceasing petty differences with the Italians during his residence. (To have differed with an Italian is a badge of distinction here.) They did not relinquish the station until Mr. Hammar began to get professional results with a short-

wave set of his own fabrication. He has enjoyed the recent deluge of cables. Tall and blond and serious, he has been lonely in his oatmeal home circled by the blue mountains of Ethiopia; a mere two or three hundred words a day, concerning the export of hides, has not been enough to prevent homesickness among himself, his Russian and Armenian assistants, and the four Galla strikers.

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STREET SCENE: ADDIS ABABA

RATS, MULES, BOYS ROAM ABABA

By Robinson Maclean

I am in an hotel owned by a man named Boloilakos. So far I haven't found any hotels in Ethiopia that were not run by men named Boloilakos. It is the Grand Hotel Imperial and it is jammed full of newspapermen. There is a hotel proper, an annex, and a little round plaster hut called a Tukul because it resembles the cylindrical dwellings of the Ethiopians at home.

The hotel proper has a billiard table, countless Amharic waiters and a manager whom everyone calls "shin" which is Ethiopian for bandit. The annex is 54 steps down hill and, with the altitude over 8,000 feet, that means one minute down hill and seventeen minutes up.

The tukul has rats. The third ranking American Consul, who has the greatest collection ever made of the silver earspoons that every Ethiopian woman carries, used to live there, but one week the rats ate a pair of his trousers, so he moved over to a house behind the market, where he has five boys and his earspoons.

Everybody has boys in Ethiopia. A three-boy reporter does not speak to a two-boy man. A Chicago reporter who has two mules and three boys just scoffs as he leads his safari past the little South American reporter who has no mules, no boys and no sense of when to come in out of the rain.

Addis Ababa stretches about five miles in every direction from this hotel. The British Legation, where the tall Sikh guards and the tennis courts and the lawns and flower beds bring a bit of Britain to the African mountain tops, is about fifty miles from the centre of town in one direction. The "Witchkidine Ministair," which is what the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry is called is far at another angle. So the reporters buy horses or mules and kick their way along the cobble streets yelling "Metch—metch metch" with every seven steps. If they forget to yell "Metch" the mule stops. Behind them trot their boys. I have not bought a boy yet, but it is going to be necessary. If you carry so much

The most ominous sign of what we are to expect in the near future was seen here to-day. Commendatore Giardini, the Italian Consul here, and three of his officials left this afternoon for Djibuti. They slipped out quietly as though they were going for a short drive at about tea-time. They were in a smart touring car with two sergeants of Eritrean troops in splendid uniforms in the back seats of the car. An hour later another Italian car threaded its way through the streets conveying the second secretary of the Consulate, Signor

Concari, and Professor Vincenzo of the Italian School. This car, too, had two gorgeously uniformed black sergeants in the back seats.

I myself passed them in the evening twilight as they were driving through the hordes of General Hable Mikael's peasant infantry, which were streaming to the front. These men fortunately did not recognise the Italians. Whenever Abyssinian soldiers see Italians, there is always the danger of an unhappy incident, since the soldiers are apt to flare up.

I could not help contrasting the smooth progress of the splendid Italian cars with the trudging advance of the peasants over the rain-sodden ground. These men were followed in many instances by their wives, bearing tea-kettles, water jugs and other household goods. The primitive road was blocked with war lorries loaded with gas-masks and other impediments. The movement of war stores to the front has noticeably increased since the clear indication was given by France of her support of Great Britain in the British policy of endeavouring to persuade the Italian Government not to undertake warlike operations against Ethiopia.

Meanwhile, the Military Commander at Harrar continues to exhort the populace to make up its mind to bear bravely the horrors of war which will undoubtedly press heavily on all civilians. How far the local inhabitants are able to visualise what such war horrors mean is difficult for me to say.

Great significance is attached to the arrival here to-day of Colonel Sureya Tarbagatay, the Military Chief-of-Staff of the Sultan of the Yemen, who is a great friend of the Emperor of Ethiopia. I cannot help feeling that Colonel Tarbagatay's presence, as affirming the friendship between Arab and Christian, is more useful than his strategic value.

Little news comes through from the north, because no observer is allowed in the Tigre region, but can easily conjecture the furious preparations which are being made there in anticipation of the main attack the Italians are expected to deliver in that sector.

Between Harrar and Djidjiga, southwards, the main lorry road is a perfect nightmare. However, the mule tracks are not quite so awful and are swarming with peasant infantry, who look like white-clad ants amid the green millet stubble in the valleys leading up to the arduous mountain passes. The Government has withdrawn all correspondents south of Djidjiga, while the troops are filing through sanguinely hoping to be in at the death at another Adowa. It is deeply moving to watch these streams of rather pathetic warriors who simply do not know the meaning of fear trooping to the front where I know, though they may not, that they will be faced by aeroplanes, poison gas and machine guns. I spoke to many of these lads and they were all bursting with confidence in an ultimate victory, though they could not explain why they were so confident. Their officers declare that they will show the world how they can check attacks with modern arms.

One subordinate official remains at the Italian Consulate and he is leaving this week with the rest of the guards.

The local Arab merchants are busy digging bomb-proof shelters. I inspected several of them last night and I must say that I would prefer to remain in the open fields, bombs or no bombs.

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Troops to Frontier

(Continued from page 1, col. 5.)

seems, a word is given much as a note is sounded when bees swarm. It is a fearsome, natural thing, this vast swarming towards a rail line, when woods and vales disgorge such shouting mobs of the soldiers among them determined only by the number which remains aboard at the train's departure.

Yesterday men poured upon the tracks at train departure, followed by friends and womanfolk who clung to them until the last moment. Yet these womanfolk were not the Gallas or Amharics of the region, but lean, black plateau women from down Kenya way. The women had followed the men, in the pitch of the rainy season, over vast mountain chains and arduous trails. They seemed to appear out of nowhere, by sheer African necromancy. There was something spontaneous about this black gathering; it was hardly a leavetaking, but a jubilee, a chorus of halloahs, with a continual coming and going of riflemen from box-cars in the frenzied activity of a bee-hive. There was neither deportment nor reason, to a western eye, in this scurrying from car to car in a wild passion of leavetaking.

It was impossible to discover the number of rounds of ammunition supplied each Kuulo soldier upon leaving the capital area. A rifle cartridge, of course, is wealth in hunters' country, and in a kingdom of warriors it is coin of the realm. To issue live cartridges to soldiers in the capital area here, expecting these to remain in a cartridge belt—particularly in the belt of a warrior whose natural weapon is the lance—would be comparable to the issuance, to western troops, of money belts packed with golden sovereigns, with a corresponding injunction from the supply sergeant to keep them for use near the front.

Thus the rumour was passed that the Kuulos would be issued 220 rounds of ammunition, for Mauser rifles, immediately upon the hour of departure. This issue was to occur upon the Ras Tertele Plain; or was to be issued in the hills of the Italian War Department; or it was to take place in a vast sheep meadow (the place was vile with mud) some seven miles from the radio station, which was in turn six nearly impassable miles away. Finally, it was to be issued at Akhaki, some thirty kilometers, negotiable only by rail, from the capital.

There was immediately at the capital a war on saddle mules, many for correspondents who counted on both fingers the years since they were in the saddle, and who now prepared, in the frantic search for newsy tidbits there, to scour unbroken country drenched in four months of equatorial rains nine thousand feet above the sea.

One correspondent, threading through two halts of the train (it moved at corresponding pace) saw exactly two cases of fabulous small-arm ammunition, that golconda load of the Gallas. These two were escorted by a headman as they were placed upon the gay-caparisoned saddle of a fine riding mule.

At any rate, as the troop train disgorged its well wishers and began its long portage of southern fighters to the fierce lands of the Tigre, women clung ten-eyed to grim determined men as ever saw; and no western eye knew their service, strength or complement. For here was an army which constituted its own secret service and moved on underground communications superior to any staff work that the west with its helplessness until formally regimented, might ever know.

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Art, Music & Literature



"MAMA'S RETURN." ACT III. ZIEMIAŃSKI, GRABOWSKI AND H. KAMIŃSKA

Mama's Return

The *Teatr Nowy* opened its season with the latest comedy of Marja Jasnorzewska-Pawlikowska, called *Mama's Return*. Every new work by this excellent poet always rouses lively interest; for, besides great poetical talent, she has also a gift for dramatic writing which has improved with each new play. *Mama's Return* may be considered as another long step forward in Jasnorzewska-Pawlikowska's career as a playwright. It surpasses all her previous attempts in handling the stage, in intensity of situation, in dialogue, and, above all, in giving us real living modern people.

Mama's Return is, in principle, a tribute to tradition. Although we find in it many new doctrines, fashionable views, and the like, to which the daughter especially is susceptible, being, as she is, an inexperienced young thing easily impressed, still the means the author uses to bring out her points, — points, incidentally, often so ultra-modern as to conflict with conventional ethics, round up into one main message: the necessity of maintaining a family in the old tradition. The father's new love affair which threatens to break up the home-life of his family finds a ready understanding and tolerance in the daughter, but meets with determined opposition from the son who manages at last to protect his mother, and to some extent his father, from the consequences of his foolish love. The author knows how to convince us that this return home of the mother is the only happy solution of the whole problem. Perhaps the ethics of the son, whose activity is really the centre of interest, may exasperate many, especially since the play was written by a woman. But if the author put her hero on trial and made him act in a manner dangerous to his hold on our sympathies she was able at the same time to justify with her poetry the intense filial love that emanates from this character. We bear him no grudge that in cold blood he pricked the bubble of his father's belated love.

The problem, very up-to-date considering the ease with which families are now broken up, is handled by Jasnorzewska in a very skillful and interesting way. From the point of view of theatre technique, the first act is perhaps the best; but the next two are also written with indisputable talent. If occasionally we come across a weak spot still requiring a bit of polishing, it is quickly forgotten in the true and sincere poetry of the author, a thing rarely found now in contemporary plays. Without the least hesitation we can count *Mama's Return* among the most interesting premieres and the most valuable plays in modern Polish dramatic literature.

The presentation by the *Teatr Nowy* is excellent. In great part this is due to the director, Zbigniew Ziemiański, who also plays the rôle of the son. Ziemiański in this play again asserts himself as not only one of the most talented of our young directors, but also as one of the best in Poland. Handling the play with rare intelligence and subtlety, he gave the action the proper tone and atmosphere without, at the same time, overdoing the stage effect. In the rôle of the son he played with such direct sincerity that he created a character in every respect alive and psychologically true.

The whole cast for that matter was on a very high plane. Mrs. Gella, for example, excites wholehearted admiration for her impeccable artistry; it is always a pleasure to see her on the stage. Grabowski and Piaskowski exhibited a truly masterly bit of underplaying, while *Zabczyńska* displayed a capital burlesque episode. Halina Kamińska also deserves mention for her fine work in the difficult rôle of the daughter. Her acting here makes us anticipate her appearance soon as an incomparable Katherine in *The Taming of the Shrew*.

Mama's Return deserves to have a long run. Unfortunately, deep-rooted regional rivalries may occasion a rather inhospitable reception in Warsaw for this play by Mrs. Jasnorzewska-Pawlikowska, who is a native of Kraków, but the best criticism, the public, will undoubtedly swing the scale of popularity to the author regardless of regional prejudices, as was the case in *Egyptian Wheat*. — *Arno*

The Little Café

The theatre, *Wielka Rewja*, bounded into its activities with the hilarious little musical comedy by Paul Abraham called *Misadventure in Grand Hotel*; and the operetta in turn caught the stride and raced ahead for a long successful run. The *Wielka Rewja* has now just taken a second bound with Ralph Benatzky's *The Little Café* adapted from the popular comedy of the same name by Tristan Bernard; and this one seems to have taken off on the wrong leg.

The comedy itself, as written by Bernard, is a delightful thing, full of good situations and crackling wit, and with a good cast can always afford a pleasant evening in the theatre. But in Benatzky's transcriptions, the wit evidently did not want to be set to banal, monotonous music, so it remained at home in the play. The many interminable arias and duets so slowed up the tempo of the whole thing that were it not for a few musical insertions by Muller to vary the monotony of Benatzky's stuff, *The Little Café* might have turned out to be a flat flop.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS SENATORS

Pursuant to the paragraph in the Constitution giving the President of the Republic the right to appoint 32 of the senators to the Senate, President Mościcki, on Monday, September 23, through the medium of his Chancery, transmitted to the General Commissioner of Elections his nominations.

On the list are a number of ex-Senators, Prince Lubomirski, Senator Ewert, and Under Secretary of State for the Interior, Henryk Kawecki.

A new fruit firm has been organized in Gdynia, and will sell fruit imported from the south at auction.

The Ministry of Communications has issued an order reducing the number of passenger tariffs from twelve to six. The six tariffs cover the normal price and five with various reductions, i. e. 33, 50, 66, 75, and 80 per cent.

The ownership of the fishing harbour at Puck has been transferred from the City of Puck to the National Treasury.



ZBIGNIEW ZIEMIAŃSKI

The main error in the production was Chaberski's directing. Chaberski is an able director, but evidently lacks the trick of putting over a musical comedy; his conception of *The Little Café* was too ponderous and so made it hopelessly dull. It might have been acceptable if each situation and song were led up to with *pure sang* Viennese lightness and finesse. But why edify the audience in the second act with a long drawn out concert having nothing to do with the action nor anything in itself of interest?

Neither did the cast do much to help *The Little Café*. Sempoliński in the main rôle had no easy task, for we all remember Maurice Chevalier in this part. This is very dangerous competition, and if Sempoliński were able to come out of it on the defence, we must be satisfied with his work. Of the others only Grossówna was pleasant and charming; the rest were "hammy" to say the least—either having been miscast or having missed their vocation altogether.

Muller directed the musical side correctly, but the decorations by Galewski and the choruses by Wojciechko were terrible.

It is high time the theatres of the capital got down to brass tacks. We have been seeing of late only things of no value, badly played. Certainly there are in the world, operettas that are pleasant, melodious and artistic, so we suppose that the choice of *The Little Café* was just another of those misunderstandings of which there has been quite an epidemic this summer. — *Arno*

PRESS REVIEW

The Czech-Polish conflict excites much comment and regret in the Polish Press. *PAT* brings an excerpt from the Czech paper, *Morawko-Slesky Denik*, in which this latter writes with bitterness about the celebrations of the Polish school in Karwin which took place on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of this existence. The above newspaper takes exception to the singing, during religious services of the Polish hymn, *Boże coś Polskę* finding that the words, "We entreat Thee, God, grant us again our free Fatherland," are an expression of irredentism:

It is not for protection of the Czechoslovak Fatherland that the Poles are praying, although the most of them are Czech citizens, but for protection of the Polish Fatherland.

The *Denik* considers the singing of this hymn a provocation which should never be repeated.

The Kraków *Głos Narodu* sympathizing with the Christian Democrat Party, is questioning the budget for 1936-37. It writes that the budget for the coming year is kept, as regards the general sum of inflows, at the same rate as that foreseen for revenues in the current year. The governing spheres are convinced that in recent years the inflow has been stabilized and that, even as regards taxes and payments, an increase may be expected:

These optimistic suppositions are based, it would seem, not so much on the actual economic conditions of the country, as rather that during the current year revenue from some taxes was larger than expected. This rising tendency was observed especially in the turnover tax in industry, although the rates of this tax had been somewhat lowered. Moreover, declarations already made show, as it were, an increase of income in shareholder companies, limited liability companies, and so on, whilst the turnovers remain unaltered.

The *Kurjer Poznański* emphasizes that the policy of deflation has opposers in the government body itself, who are now energetically combating the project of reducing government employees' salaries. It writes:

The budget situation is strictly connected with the general economic situation. The character of the future budget forecast depends on the economic programme, and this, in turn, is dependent on the future government. And as according to the new constitution, the nomination of the government lies entirely in the hands of the President of the Republic, it is to a certain degree his decision which prejudices also the direction of the future economic policy and therewith also the budget.

Goniec Warszawski (Opposition) forecasts possible changes in the organization of the government. It suggests that the expected government crisis will have a different character to former ones introducing new procedures:

On the background of this new system arises also the problem of the inner organization of the future government. There are, for instance, tendencies towards abolishing the Ministry of Post and Telegraph and concentrating all the departments in the hands of the Minister of Communication.

The *Goniec* then goes on to enumerate reports to the effect that the office of premier is to be transformed into that of chancellor, who would give the general lead to the policy of the government for which the President is responsible. Further, according to *Goniec*, beside the premier-chancellor there would be two vice-premiers: economic and political. The former would include in his functions the super-direction of finances, commerce and industry agriculture

and communication; to the latter would belong all the political problems, interior and exterior:

In this way, the new institution organized after the death of Marshal Piłsudski, "the emergence of four," would cease to exist. Since the death of Marshal Piłsudski, the President has been in the habit of inviting the General Inspector of the Army, the Premier and the Minister of Home Affairs, and together they have discussed the lines of foreign policy.

The *Goniec* sees many difficulties in the organization of the new government.

Gazeta Polska, in correspondence from Kowno in connection with the Memel affair, writes of the strained Lithuanian-German relations. "Clouds have gathered over Lithuania and presumably soon rain will pour from them, which may wash away the young foundations of the re-born state."

Doznanik Warszawski, in view of the threatening danger to Lithuania, advises her "in view of the German danger, to approach her nearest neighbour, Poland, which has common interests with her," advising her to seek help or support against the imperialistic tendencies of Hitler.

Depeza asks what may be expected from the new government, but pre-supposes that not much will be changed. Regarding the policy of deflation, it states that there is no solid conviction among the community that it helps to create physical and material strength — on the contrary —

There are many people in Poland who declare that, in Poland, it would be possible to call forth a greater industrial and commercial activity without exposing the stabilization of the zloty or the favourable trade balance to danger. But to do this, the state must show greater initiative in the sphere of public works, of a character encouraging private initiative; must create an office of economic vice-premier, having a character of economic dictatorship; and must summon the community to co-operation, thus creating greater and more stable confidence in the governing spheres and their programme, and also a better atmosphere of investment, paying ability and profit. Bureaucratic methods must be weakened and private economic life pulsate more strongly.

Robotnik is dissatisfied with Polish foreign policy, affirming that Poland is not on good terms with her two allies, France and Rumania, and that of the six countries bordering on her territory, she is only in friendship with Hitlerite Germany.

Not this alone, the sanitation policy has gone so far that Poland finds herself in the same camp with the "revisionists" and with those states which demand a revision of the territorial conditions of the Versailles Treaty and are ready to conduct war for a change of these conditions. To these states belong Germany, Italy, Hungary and Bulgaria, that is, all "friends" of Poland.

Kurjer Poranny contends that Mussolini is less anxious for economic penetration into Africa than for the coming and clash of victory. Italy's economic position is so weak that she does not possess enough capital to profit by the acquisition of a new colony. Mussolini, according to the author of the article, refuses all offers of peaceful penetration because "he thirsts for war."

The clash and triumphal procession of victory are necessary to him. Territorial colonies are only in so far important for him as they constitute a symbol of military triumph. He does not wish to enter the land beyond the seas, as a trader and colonizer, but as a *Sudanic African*.

Such are the dialectics, such the relentless downfall of all dictatorships, regardless of whether or not shield is engraved the name of true greatness or of a worthless copy of the hero of Marengo or the victim of Sedan.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1 col. 4)

enant "to prevent Italy's unjust and rapacious attack upon the territory of a fellow member of the League," the step has produced an important political crisis, overshadowed by large issues at the moment. Lord Ponsonby has resigned the Labour leadership in the House of Lords on the ground that "peace can never be secured by force of arms." Sir Stafford Cripps (a lawyer-revolutionary) has resigned from the Labour Executive and from future parliamentary candidature. Mr. George Lansbury (a popular and democratic old politician of sincere religious views) is in doubtful tenure of his leadership of the Party because he is against any use of force: "If collective security means that every nation must put its scientists to work to make the foulest gases, the fastest machines in the air, and the most terrible submarines and guns, then I am not for collective security of that kind." The Conference of the Labour Party at Brighton next week will bring this internal crisis to the fore.

The Government side is united—the split caused by the India Bill is now healed—but there are signs here too that extreme measures will at least not be embarked upon light-heartedly. Mr. Neville Chamberlain's recent speech at Kelso reiterated Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration, but his insistence upon the need for defensive armaments indicated that Britain's first policy must be one of preparing herself for enforcing security. This bears out a Stock Exchange opinion that the present crisis will not immediately embroil Great Britain but that a defence loan for heavy armament will be floated with a programme reaching its term three years from now.

Of course the emergency may take any turn at any moment. Equally, the final decision rests as much with France as with Italy. What is in the air so far as France is concerned is a closely-written treaty of reciprocal support and alliance between Great Britain and France if Paris is to be persuaded to stand in against Rome. For France has always to consider the rearmament of Germany, the cost of protecting once more her south-east frontiers, and her financial position, at present in jeopardy. M. Laval's internal weakness, and the shadow of M. Herriot at his

side, exposes him to the most thorny problems, and it may be that he will demand stabilisation as the price for Sanctions. If he chooses this way out of his dilemma, he will have achieved what will remove from Italy the financial necessity for military adventures against Abyssinia.

However, the fact must not be overlooked that the present crisis does involve a financial dispute as well as political or imperial rivalries. Despondency is at last seizing upon the Stock markets, which are showing signs of distress, though food prices continue to rise. Even more important, a rapid movement of gold is setting in the direction of New York, a fact which should yet prove more important than the meetings of the League. The gold that is now coming out is hoarded gold—gold long withdrawn from the markets—and the sum that has been held in London is said to be £ 250,000,000. When that gold reaches New York it goes into Government vaults, and may never again be used by private owners to affect credit and prices. The question to ask is, what is the reason for this flow? It is not fear. Fear does not pay the price of its last possessions before the emergency becomes actual: unless the foreboding is that the British Government will seize gold hoards in the event of war, so that they are being liquidated into dollars, at a present profit.

The possibility also exists, however, that President Roosevelt may revalue the dollar, reducing his price of gold from \$ 35 an ounce to \$ 20 an ounce. This he has power to do and his action would decisively liquidate the world-wide battle of high finance. As the hoarded gold has been kept for a sharp rise in anticipation of the collapse of the gold bloc and the triumph of sterling, it immediately rushes out of hoard when the idea takes root that gold may sharply fall. If President Roosevelt does take this step—it would be of primary importance in the middle of the Geneva Crisis—the strain upon France and Italy would be relieved, and immediate problem of stabilisation would take precedence over Abyssinia. At all events, President Roosevelt—who has a mastery power of keeping silence—must not be forgotten at any turn of the struggle proceeding in Europe to-day.

The M/V *Pitsudski* arrived in New York on September 24 at nine in the morning. She docked at her new berth in Hoboken, and was greeted by an enthusiastic gathering of Polish-Americans. The *Pitsudski* begins her return journey on September 29.

The first victims of the chain letter craze that is sweeping Poland have been claimed by the authorities. Four people were arrested on the charge of conducting a public offering for private profit. It is expected that this step will throw cold water on the further spread of this "innocent" diversion.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Pedalling Poland by Bernard Newman. Publishers, Herbert Jenkins, Ltd.

Pitsudski—Marshal of Poland by Eric J. Patterson. Publishers Arrowsmith.

The European War Debts and Their Settlement by Wildon Lloyd. Privately published.

The South American Handbook published by Trade and Travel Publications Ltd.

The Fall of Poland in Contemporary American Opinion by Mieczyslaw Haiman. Published by The Polish Roman Catholic Union of America.

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DIPLOMATIQUE

The Brazilian Minister, M. Jose de Barros Pimentel, gave a farewell dinner for the Rumanian Minister and Madame Cadere. Among the guests were the Argentine Minister and Mile. Colombes, the Swedish Minister and Madame Boheman, the Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires and Madame de Lengyel, the Counsellor of the French Embassy and Madame Bressy, the First Secretary of the Italian Embassy and Countess Cittadini, the American Military Attaché and Miss Gilmor, the Counsellor of the Brazilian Embassy.

The Estonian Minister, M. Hans Markus, has returned to Warsaw from a holiday abroad.

The Swiss Minister, M. Erik Boheman, has returned to Warsaw from a holiday abroad.

The Rumanian Minister and Madame Cadere left Warsaw on Monday. M. Dino Hott will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

Colonel and Miss Gilmor entertained at dinner Lieutenants Orville and Tyler.

General and Madame Schindler held a farewell reception for their numerous friends in Warsaw on Saturday.

Colonel and Madame Marazzani gave a farewell dinner on Tuesday for General and Madame Schindler.

M. Louis Jordan, Counsellor of the Austrian Legation, is leaving Warsaw today to take up his new post as Consul General in Munich. Mrs. Jordan left Warsaw on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Klahr Huddle held a farewell reception on Friday. The American Consul General and Mrs. Huddle are leaving Warsaw in the early part of October.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton-Stokes gave a farewell dinner on Thursday for General and Madame Schindler.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. Hugh McFaddin left Warsaw on Sunday to join Mrs. McFaddin who is spending a holiday in the United States.

Mrs. Florence Hilliard and Mrs. Edna O'Callaghan returned to Warsaw on Friday after a holiday in the United States.

Miss Clara Mac Dowell of Union town, Pennsylvania, arrived in Warsaw on Friday for a prolonged visit.

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FASHION NOTES

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Button up your throat of afternoons, tie that little bow-knot closely under your chin or fold that scarf clear up to the base of your neck and clip it with the biggest, most glittering clip you can find, for—

After six o'clock you are going to wear low décolletage in front for a change. So your morning frocks, your afternoon shopping blouses and your cocktail frocks may still button up tight as tight. And, as if boasting of this fact, cocktail clothes in Hollywood hit a new high in throat-lines, for there follows the dramatic low-front evening gown to give emphasis to the changing hour.

Jean Arthur wears one of the new cellophane fabric cocktail gowns of black, with gold kid pockets and gold kid collar for highlights. The collar is small and cut round at the edges to give an Eton effect. Low-beeled black suede pumps make variance from the glitter of the frock. Miss Arthur's blonde hair is piled high at the back of her head in loose curls and a long swirled bang softens and feminizes the whole picture.

Mannish fashions predominate for daytime wear at most of the London fashion shows. Suits are severe in line and of military cut, most jackets having padded shoulders; and skirts are shorter. There are rows of buttons from neck to hem of fine woolen frocks. Collars are of leather, belts of American cloth, and all checks are broken.

Sports coats are lined with tartans and big checks, and women are still wearing trousers. Some are being made in Buchanan clan tartan for cruising and holiday wear.

Pink Ash (particularly lovely for evening) and Iris Brown are important new colours. Hallow-e'en and Gipsy are both warm browns, with which Gold and Tally Ho have been planned to give lighter relief. Pine Grove is a rich, soft green, while the stronger Vagabond Green is useful for sports wear.

The new tri-colour scheme is in favour for sports outfits. This consists of two shades of blue—Admiral or Navy, and Snow Shadow—a kind of ice blue—and a vivid scarlet contrast—Rowan Berry.

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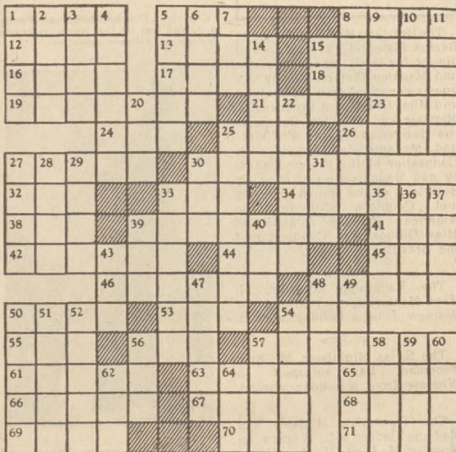
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CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- 1—Imitation
5—Heap fiber
8—A fish
12—Soon
13—South American ostrich
15—Shell used as a horn
16—Something emblematic of a species
17—Word of assent
18—The Greek poppy or assembly
19—Offers
21—A promise
23—Shadowy
24—Falschhood
25—A tree
26—Edges
27—Hinged wooden box
30—Urbane
32—Edict
33—Injure
34—Spicy rootstalk
38—A beverage
39—Disseater
41—Swedish coin
42—Mixture of sand and lime
44—Vehicle
45—Genus of cattle
46—Conducted—as a journal
48—Palm oil
50—Courageous
53—Neither
54—Word of address
55—A constellation
56—Fishing pole
57—Small stones
61—Fashion
63—Arabian coasting vessel
65—Greek letter
68—Gives out
67—University
68—Equine pace
69—Fine fabric
70—Delity
71—Reasonable

- 1—One of a pair
2—Variety of quartz
3—Native Egyptian
4—Makes obeisance
5—Commerce
6—Units of electrical resistance
7—Very small
8—Marsh
9—Positive voltaic pole
10—A fabric
11—Feigns
14—Iron block on which metal is shaped
15—Bird note
20—Insect egg
22—Ancestry
23—Incessantly
26—A bird
27—Bivalve
28—An aura
29—Plicher
30—Face value
31—Spasmodic twitching
33—A sheep
34—The great Mongolian desert
36—God of love
37—Quiet
39—Owned
40—Little boy
43—Golf mound
47—Beverage
48—A white lie
49—Paths
50—Wooden mallet
51—Fragrance
52—Enchanting
54—Stilted
56—Things (law)
57—A game
58—Tropical American snake
59—Boys' school
60—Surfeit
62—An Indian
64—Ugly old woman

RADIO PROGRAMME

The more important broadcasts from the Polish Radio for week September 29 to October 5 are:

Sunday, September 29:

Morning Symphonic Concert; Symphony in E minor, Karłowicz; Concerto in D minor, Mozart — 12.15 a. m. "New World Symphony," Dvorak — 8 p. m.

Monday, September 30:

Organ Recital, Feliks Nowowiejski. On the programme, Bach, Prelude and Fugue in E major and Choral Preludes — 6 p. m. Symphonic Concert — 10 p. m.

Tuesday, October 1:

Piano Concert, Janina Familier-Hepnerowa. On the programme, Bach, Daquin, Rameau, Scarlatti — 6 p. m. Bach concert arranged by the Society of the Lovers of Old Music — 9.15 p. m.

Wednesday, October 2:

Sonata for the Violin in A major, Franck — 4.20 p. m.

Thursday, October 3:

Works of Grieg, Sarasate and Saint Saens played from records made by the composers themselves — 4.15 p. m.

Friday, October 4:

Symphonic Concert. On the programme, Brahms and Beethoven — 8.05 p. m.

Saturday, October 5:

Records of works of Beethoven and Bach by Horowitz — 4.15 p. m.

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Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

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

Advertisement for the movie 'RECKLESS' at 'MAJESTIC' cinema. Features a portrait of Jean Harlow and the name 'POWELL'.

Advertisement for the movie 'EPIZODY' at 'Kino Atlantic' cinema. Features a portrait of Pola Negri and the name 'WESSELY'.

HINTS ON ENGLISH section containing 24 numbered hints for correcting errors in the previous week's puzzle.

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

It is possible that several times during the play the hand the Declarer will have an opportunity to reconstruct his opponent's hands by the counting process or that the defenders will be able to read the distribution of declarer's hand.

The Play

West opened the Ace of clubs, losing fearful that otherwise he would lose it. He held the trick and West continued with the Queen of clubs, thinking that if dummy's King were used to cover it, East would trump and kill the value of the club King for a later discard.

South was far too wise to make use of the King of clubs immediately. He could use the discard at a later stage as well as at this one and he was willing to wait. So on the Queen of clubs dummy played low, East discarded a spade and South ruffed. Three rounds of trumps then cleared the suit.

At this point South has a very fine start, knowing West's exact distribution. The first two tricks had revealed that West held exactly seven clubs, having followed to three rounds of diamonds. He had already shown ten definite cards in two suits. His three remaining cards were spades and hearts. It was probable he had at least one spade, so could have at most two hearts. Because of his bid, one of these must be an honor. South's next play was therefore the heart deuce.

With the cards as they were, West could not save the King. (Copyright by The Warsaw Weekly for Poland and by The North American Newspaper Alliance elsewhere.)

Bidding table with columns for North, East, South, West and rows for Pass, Dbl., SNT, Pass.

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

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Answer to last week's puzzle

