

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

OCTOBER 4

1935

THE WEEK

Political Notes

The Sejm and Senate meet today for their first session. This will be the first gathering of Poland's lawmakers since the passing on the Constitution this last spring. The deliberations of these two bodies will be watched carefully, and doubtless many varying opinions will be advanced before long as to the efficacy of Poland's Parliament in influencing the course of events in this country.

Never before, save in the dim historical past, has a Sejm convened under such a strong Executive power. The great powers of veto enjoyed by the President and the subtle means provided in the Constitution by which he may influence legislation make him the real head of the state, and the grace with which the deputies and senators accept this situation will determine the bounds of their usefulness in legislation.

One brake, the opinion of constituents, is now lacking, discarded along with formal political divisions. This should make for a much more disinterested outlook than formerly possible, and that bane of democratic parliamentarism, political "log-rolling," should be, not impossible, but less frequent here than in France, England, or the United States.

Although, as we have said, political divisions have been formally abolished, it will be interesting to watch groups form and reform if not on a basis of mutual political interest then from personal sympathy or antipathy.

Economic Credo

The economic credo of Colonel Ignace Matuszewski, "cutting the loaf," the increased accumulation of wealth, deflation to end deflation, — was considered of such importance by the semi-official *Gazeta Polska* that its statement occupied the front page of that newspaper for three successive days in the face of Abyssinian developments, elections in Memel, and wild unfounded rumours of air-pacts between Germany, Hungary and Poland.

Perhaps, however, the news sense of our respected contemporary was not so awry as the three day exposition served notice upon the country that the deflation policy, with which the Government has been no more than flirting, will probably be enforced with more vigour than in the past.

The Colonel proposes eight measures which should be taken to reduce prices so that the gap between industrial indices and agricultural indices may be lessened.

1. Balance the budget.
2. Do not increase and, if possible, materially decrease the public debt.



ABYSSINIAN SOLDIERS SAYING GOODBYE

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3. Decrease the public burdens especially on agriculture.
4. Decrease railroad tariffs.
5. Decrease the cost of living by reducing the amount charged the body politic for public services. Under this head would also come reductions in rent.
6. Reduce the prices charged by public and private monopolies.
7. So control credit operations as to increase yearly commercial turnover.
8. Try to stabilise prices at a much lower level thereby insuring Poland a larger share in world-wide commercial transactions.

Many implications of this policy we shall not take time to discuss, although there is an obvious disagreement between points 1 and 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and this disagreement remains no matter how gallantly the position may be defended.

There is one obvious omission, namely no mention of reduction in revenue tariffs, or, more properly, prohibitive tariffs. Whether this omission was caused by disinclination to attack the crux of Polish commercial policy, a favourable balance of trade, or whether Colonel Matuszewski refuses to admit that world prices have an effect on domestic prices is not clear. It is highly probable, however, that the former is the case, and this goes to prove how deeply the fetish of a favourable trade balance has permeated the thinking of the governments as a whole and the Ministries of Commerce and Industry in particular.

Many speeches have been made by the Minister responsible for this division of government urging greater freedom in international trade and a reaction against barter, and his spoken words seem to contrast with the actions of his department.

Poland, at present, has a golden opportunity to lead the way towards a new international commercial policy, a policy, moreover, that would coincide with her domestic conditions, that would level tariff and quota and contingent barriers, that would

MUNITIONS FOR ETHIOPIA

By Laurence Stallings

The Southern generals have been in conference at Addis Ababa during the feast of Maskal with the Emperor and the commanders of the northern armies have now returned here and tension has been greatly relaxed. While considering war imminent, the generals do not expect early defeats as a result of the possession of greater supplies of munitions on the part of the Italians because the Abyssinian policy is now to use up their own slender stocks of ammunition early in the campaign rather than to conserve it for a long war. This feeling is unquestionably encouraged by their belief that

the display of British naval strength in the Red Sea foretells a blockade of the munition routes to Eritrea in the event of Italian aggression.

Prince Worku, a cousin of the Emperor, gave me an interview to-day on this very matter of munitions. "Our people could defeat Italy in a five-year war," he said, "but we should pay a fearful price in our manhood owing to our shortage of ammunition. A blockade would permit us to use all our ammunition during the early battles, thus prevailing any advance whatsoever on the part of the Italians. While we still hope to avert war, the presence of the English Fleet assures us of a short conflict."

However buoyed up Ethiopia may be by such optimism, munitions are still being rushed through British Somaliland. The Abyssinian government has purchased a fleet of more than a hundred lorries which are now running from Hargeisa on the border through to Gorahai, where a field wireless installation is functioning perfectly and is controlling the nomadic reserves centred in the Sasa Baneh region.

I know when I am in the vicinity of hilltops concealing mountain guns because the truculence of the soldiers guarding the approaches is unsurpassable. Indeed the surest evidence of the increasing fortifications encircling the upper Ogaden region is shown by the fact that one's passage is refused regardless of what documents one may possess giving authority to pass through. At the same time a tribute must be paid to the senior officers who do their best to keep their men in hand. Two rural militiamen who attempted to bully Georges Mejat, one of my cameramen, were given six months in irons by the Harar military tribunal for being over-zealous marines.

England's prestige is tremendous here and smiles instead of scowls now greet English-speaking white men. No attempt is made to deny that the British permit the passage of war material through Somaliland provided that it is not intended for purposes of aggression, a policy which Ethiopia disavows. However, munitions are mainly German purchased through Czech firms.

The rainfall has ceased along the frontiers and the ground is drying up, making an invasion possible as war material can now move easily. I can testify, however, that the upland slopes are still like morasses, for instance a truck which can cover a hundred miles in twelve hours over desert country requires that length of time to negotiate fifty miles of the Jijjiga road where the escarpment is identical to that which

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The alarms and discussions from Geneva, Rome and Abyssinia still weigh upon everybody's mind. If they issue in a general war, it may be some sort of consolation to reflect that the prophets have been wrong again. People have been saying for years that the next war will begin without any warning at all, by an unexpected crossing of frontiers; but when has there been a diplomatic misstep to compare with what has taken the stage in the past three months? Can it, therefore, be considered the prelude to a general war? A personal answer to that question is in the negative, though it must be admitted that all the parties concerned have pushed the negotiations to a point where a general explosion may be the only way out of the deadlock. Or to put the matter another way, there is a tug-of-war, and we are not certain how strong the rope is. The strands become more and more frayed with every year that passes.

However, a sign of the times to be watched is the opinion of the London Stock Exchange, where the majority of members still look for a settlement of some sort, or at least a conflict isolated to Africa. The speeches of some financiers and politicians foreshadow a major war five or ten years from now, after Great Britain has carried out a policy of rearmament which will (according to the hopes of the financiers) mean a general rise in the rates of interest. Again, Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, speaking at Tilbury last week, stressed the old friendship between Italy and Great Britain, with a particular declaration: "We have no

aid in balancing the budget, that would increase the yearly turnover, according to the expectations of Colonel Matuszewski.

jealousies and we are not rivals. This country wants to maintain the status quo, and nothing but the future prosperity of both countries is in our minds at the present moment." Moreover, Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech at Kelso is persistently recalled by the articles of Mr. J. L. Garvin in the *Observer*. This paper will always have a strong influence on conservative opinion, and as Mr. Garvin is in close touch with political circles his dramatic warning against driving Italy to a diplomatic Adowa is sure to have an echo at the Conservative Conference at Bourne-mouth, where Mr. Baldwin will be among the speakers this week.

At all events, in the flood of recent complications and under the strain of a nervous tension which everybody suffers, a great number of us have forgotten where we are. We are living in the Western civilisation, Christendom, remarkable in the past and sure to be remarkable in the future. We are living in an unsettled post-war period — perhaps not unlike the period of 1848, which we survived. We are living in what is called a great economic depression, with an unseen, unspoken and unreported financial war going on over our heads. On the principle of placing first things first, we might do well to bring these points to the forefront, and in their light to examine again the incidental question of Italy, Abyssinia and Geneva. For example, the past week has had a vague undertone or echo of stabilisation, and it may well be asked whether stabilisation would have a salutary effect upon Western civilisation, upon the economic depression, upon the financial war, and even upon the Italo-Abyssinian dispute. The answer to that question is, I think, in the affirmative. It must be recalled that one originating

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COLLAPSING BUILDINGS

In the course of the last few months, the public has been considerably alarmed by a number of accidents brought about by houses collapsing in various sections of Warsaw as well as in other cities. Thus, for example, seven people perished in the catastrophe in Freta Street, Warsaw, while at the same time a number of other houses, even in the centre of Warsaw, have been found in a very precarious state indeed, requiring immediate overhauling in the interests of public safety.

It is of interest, therefore, to analyse briefly the underlying reasons for the existing situation.

In so far as the larger cities of Poland are concerned, the problem enters partially into the field of technique. Thus, in the first place, the steadily increasing traffic of heavy vehicles and particularly motor vehicles has been causing vibrations affecting the foundations of a number of older structures. Similar results have been occasioned by real estate development schemes, regulation of streets, sewer and water work construction, etc.

Blame

Secondly, much blame for the existing situation might be directed against the municipal housing inspectors. Their efforts have been directed mainly towards preserving the exterior of the buildings under their control. A great deal of attention and even pressure under penalty of the law has been exercised upon the painting of houses, staircases, walls, etc. At the same time, very little attention has been paid to less visible but more important factors such as the strengthening of foundations, pillars, walls; deterioration and depreciation in the internal structure of the house.

Thirdly, elements in the realm of the existing laws have done their devastating effects upon house owners. For the last twenty years, i. e., since the outbreak of the Great War, no constructive effort has been made to solve the vexed problem of housing laws. The problem remains a very acute one as may be seen from the following survey.

The Great War caused among other things a complete cessation in building and construction, resulting in a drastic shortage of dwellings. To offset the many hardships that would ensue from a wholesale increase in rents by house-owners, there was passed a so-called "Tenants Protection Bill." Its aim was to stabilise rents in Polish markets on the basis of the pre-war price in roubles. What happened, however, was that as a result of the inflation, the newly fixed rents upon conversion into the new unit, the zloty, were reduced to ridiculous proportions. Thus, for example, the monthly rent for an apartment with several rooms amounted to a few zlotys only. Finally in 1924, the Bill was revised, fixing the rents at

five per cent. of the pre-war gold price, and providing, at the same time, for a gradual increase in rents over the period of the next few years until they reached 43 per cent. of the pre-war gold price. As a result of all these measures, rents had, by 1930, reached 50 per cent. of their pre-war gold value. The above policy was, of course, launched by political parties desiring to capitalise the housing problem at the expense of house-owners and for the undeniable benefit of the tenants who were in a numerical majority.

No Rent

If we consider in addition the fact that in the period, 1914-1920, the majority of tenants did not pay any rent at all while, for the next four years, they paid very little indeed, we can readily understand the precarious situation of a majority of house-owners. Under the circumstances it has been impossible for them to set aside any depreciation reserve or even to maintain in reputable shape the remnants with which they were left. It is now estimated that nearly 80 per cent. of the buildings in the large cities has reached a state of unbelievable deterioration, threatening in many instances public safety.

We may add that since 1931 there has also been in force a moratorium on the payment of rents by the unemployed, that the house-owners are, in addition, burdened by heavy taxes and that, a result of continued deflation, their position as mortgage debtors has been calling for a steadily increasing debt service as measured in real money.

Thus not only private initiative has completely waned away, but also housing conditions in Poland have become in many cases unbearable as contrasted with the steady progress in other countries.

That such is the case the evidence of any foreigner proves who tries to find an up-to-date apartment here with minimum of convenience and cleanliness, taken for granted elsewhere but exceptional here.

Like motorisation and road-building, the housing problem is one of those pressing problems that is still waiting for a comprehensive and radical solution.

— A. B.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

With the impressive number of 247 horses, and riders from eight countries of Europe taking part the colourful ceremonies of opening the yearly International Horse Show at the Lazienki Gardens took place Saturday September 28 at one p. m.

The first event, the "Opening" was run off in three series: a) civilian and women riders, b) entries but not winners in previous shows, c) former prize winners. The results were as follows: series A, — first place, Miss Zwierzehowska (Poland) on Urwis; — series B, — first place, Lieut. Brandt (Germany) on Derby — second, Capt. Hass (Germany) on Camelot; — series C, — first place, Capt. Skupinski (Poland) on Promień — second, Col. Borsarelli (Italy) on Crisp, third, Capt. Momm (Germany) on Baccarat. On the second day of the show, Sunday, two international events were held: wigga Skoku (Power of the Jump) and "Lazienki." The first consisting of eight obstacles, 130 to 160 centimetres high and about 500 centimetres wide requiring a speed of about 325 metres a minute, was won by Lieut. Brandt of Germany on Baron IV with Lieut. Endrödy, Hungary, on Keve, and Major Bettoni of Italy on Judex, tied for second place. The "Lazienki" competition for civilians consisting of twelve obstacles about 120 centimetres high and 300 wide was won by M. Grabianowski, (Poland) on Latawiec with Mr. Strzeszewski (Poland) second on Ryś.

The events scheduled for the third day, Monday, were: Exhibition of Mounts and Riders, and the finals of an event open only to Poles, "Obedience of the Horse."

We content ourselves with this brief summary of the events held so far, and, after the Show closes, we will publish a more detailed account.

NEW DOUGLAS

"He flew through the air
With the greatest of ease,
The daring young man
On the flying trapeze."

These words from the popular American song seemed to fit the occasion. The new Douglas recently purchased by the Polish Air Lines, L. O. T., was really flying through the air with the greatest of ease, wheeling and circling about the Warsaw to the great edification and delight of twelve representatives of the press, who, lying back in the luxurious Pullman seats, looked with great disdain upon the crowded streets denied such easy and swift locomotion.

Those two most thrilling and fear-producing elements in flying, the take-off and the landing, are, in the Douglas, so subdued that the exact moment of leaving the ground is a matter of pure guess work on the part of the passenger, and the landing is accomplished with a minor bump indeed. In fact, we were bumped much more severely during the omnibus ride to the airport.

The new airliner will run between Warsaw and Kraków, making the trip in fifty minutes. The low price of the ticket, plus a few hours in Poland's most picturesque city plus comfortable transportation with little noise and fuss makes this jaunt recommended.

High tuition fees seem to be causing a drop in registration in Universities. In the University of Lwów, only 140 candidates were found for 120 free places in the Medical School, applications for which usually were many times the capacity. Only 400 applied for admission into the Law School where 800 places were vacant.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Certain organs of the Polish Press reported that Ambassador Ribbentrop, trusted counsellor of Chancellor Hitler, arrived in Poland last Friday.

At the same time, the roving ambassador was reported in Brussels, and later advices confirmed that he had been visiting the World's Exhibition. Later he visited Premier Zealand. The proposed hunting trip to Poland has not been cancelled, however, and he is expected to arrive shortly.

Earth from Maderia has been brought from Portugal to place on the Pilsudski Mound near Kraków. Portugal is thus the first country to officially send earth for the Mound.

Raymond Recouly, well-known French historian, and editor of *La Revue de France*, has published a book on the *Poland of Pilsudski*. The author characterises the Marshal as the greatest Polish hero, calling him the Messiah of Poland and the founder of peace in Europe.

The Ministry of Interior has granted the University of Kraków credits of over one million zlotys toward the completion of the building of the Jagiellon Library.

The City Council of the City of Poznań has been dismissed by the Ministry of Interior. As is known, the Council, due to large Opposition strength, did not function normally, refusing to cooperate with different Government institutions, and, in general, adopting obstructionist tactics.

Two members of the Nazi group in Danzig have been sentenced to jail sentences for tearing down and burning a Polish flag. The violation occurred on the territory of the Free City.

Handkerchiefs for export are now the concern of several Łódź factories. They are being produced so cheaply, 5 to 7 groszy each, that they can be sold in the face of Japanese competition.

Rumours that the Italian Government would requisition the liner *Batory* now being built in Italy for a Polish steamship line are denied. The rumours were spread by foreign competition according to the view of the shipyard's now building the *Batory*.

The Council of Ministers decreed a further moratorium for agricultural debts at its meeting last Saturday. Some time ago these debts had been spread over a period of years, and the first and second payments were due on October 1. As agriculture is in a poor condition, this step was agreed upon to help the rural population.

Traces of oil have been discovered in the Stryj District near Lwów.

A mysterious free balloon landed near Białystok last week, and, at first, it was thought that the basket had broken loose, and the pilots killed. Suspicious red stains on the cords added to the excitement, and some sort of fight in the air was deduced from this evidence.

Meanwhile, investigation proved that the balloon purposes during the Leipzig Fair, it having broken loose from its moorings, and the red stains were no more than paint.

The exhibition of Polish art which is being held successively in different German cities, has now reached Cologne. The exhibition, which has already been shown in Munich, Berlin, Frankfurt-on-Main, Dresden and Düsseldorf, is enjoying great popularity both in press and artistic circles.

The drawing on the second series of the Investment Loan takes place today. The highest premium is Zł. 500,000.

An interesting correspondence has been going on in Toruń according to the *ABC*.

Mr. N. left Toruń on his vacation, not being able to sufficiently safeguard his apartment against thieves, wrote a note in which he explained the situation, left his keys on the table, asked the prospective thieves not to ruin the locks of the drawers, and put a ten zloty piece on the table as a reward for the "fatigue" and "disappointment" of not finding anything of value in the house.

Upon his return, he found that someone had entered during his absence, and, on the table, was an answer to the original note in which Mr. N. was thanked for his kindness, but, according to the thief, Mr. N. had placed too high a value on the "disappointment" factor, therefore the thief was leaving five zlotys in change.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Export Institute have had called a conference of all bent-wood furniture manufacturers for the purpose of forming an export syndicate. The majority of merchants present, however, refused to join such a combination, and the proposition has been abandoned. Conversations as to the fixing of export prices continue.

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ABYSSINIA TRUSTS NO ONE

By Laurence Stallings

Ethiopia sits behind its serried escarpments to the west and hugs its precious water holes in the south, while trusting nothing white, neither nation, nor fleet. Now, in this festival season at the ending of the rains, Haile Selassie, who is the cleverest ruler in Africa, plays a lone hand. In the critical fortnight which is upon us, he sits amidst a collection of mud huts surrounded by his "yes-men" or councillors, who are the mere figureheads of his autocratic will. Of the whole hocus-focus of western organisation, war ministers, ministers of State, etc., none knows the inmost thoughts of the Ruler. The Lion of Judah, paradoxically enough, awaits the report of bargaining diplomats 5,000 miles away who are disputing over possessions which only the King of Kings really owns.

This week the Ethiopian nation really closes its gates. The strictest of guards is set over every trail, every pass leading either to the northern or the southern front. I myself have been questioned relentlessly everywhere when I endeavoured to enter the areas where troops are concentrating.

Every white man is presumed to be an Italian until he has given the clearest proof of another nationality. He is then once more allowed to go free on the understanding that "it is a mere matter of time until your turn comes."

If this bargaining in Europe were not so full of tragic implications in countries other than Abyssinia, it would seem farcical to us here in Ethiopia where jealous princes guard their prerogatives to the utmost although outdoing each other in glibly professing that they are mere clay in the Emperor's hands.

The foreign Generals imported for the occasion are mere figureheads and are allowed to cool their heels in native hotels awaiting the princely pleasure while sitting in a crowded seat with common soldiers moving to the front. Something of native shrewdness tells these dark leaders that it is too late for the land to adopt western tactics. Not even native commanders possess maps such as could be bought for sixpence at a bookstall. Too much importance need not be ascribed to this. It is simply not their style. They know every corporal's guard under their command, every pass and every water hole with African acuteness.

The Governor of Harrar and the King of Tigre are actual military leaders of their regions and in their autocratic spirit are second only to the Emperor

himself. Neither trusts any bargaining. Knowing little of western military sense and accepting very little expert advice, they calmly await the conflict, assuming it to be inevitable. I can personally testify that the Governor of Harrar is sublimely confident that it is impossible for a European force to advance three days' march into his province. Indeed certain English advisers, by admitting the possibility that the province was vulnerable offered an unforgivable affront to his Ethiopian pride.

Yesterday I tried vainly to secure an admission from two young princes serving in the Harrar forces that they believed in the disinterestedness of France and Great Britain. "We ourselves," they said, "look askance at the efforts of any country not holding territories as rich in minerals and meats as Ethiopia. They desire to have our country too."

How little the West understands the situation is indicated in a conversation I had with another Prince who was educated abroad. "My country," he said, "wants good roads, machine guns, barbed wire and medical stores. It wants nothing else, neither western justice nor civilisation nor laws. We are determined to modernise our country without civilising it, because civilisation stinks."

Their pride is boundless, and is expressed in the oddest ways, even when trucks run past with a few spools of barbed wire just capable of protecting one gun position. They display naive satisfaction when gas masks are sent to the front in crates.

The inhabitants of Addis Ababa, Dire-dawa and Harrar are digging mere foxholes which they cover with sheets of galvanised iron and a few inches of loose earth in the pathetic belief that they are constructing bombproof shelters. However, in spite of all their deficiencies in western eyes, there is much fire behind this smoky ignorance. European military officers believe that war is definitely inevitable. The Italians are expected to advance in two columns, scissors-fashion, through Afgab on the extreme south of the Italian Somaliland border towards Harrar which some time early in October will become the military capital of the country and will defend remote Addis Ababa when this war to end all wars corresponds begins. The most rigorous efforts during the next fortnight are being made at the Emperor's direct orders to prevent correspondents and photographers from suffering any injury at the hands

CHIEFTAIN LEADS "DOOMED BATTALION"

By Robinson Maclean

Hapte Mikael, the Grand Old Dejazmatch of Ethiopia, is now somewhere in the Province of Ogaden, near the border of Italian Somaliland. With him are 20,000 of his fighting men of the "Doomed Battalion" they call them because they will be the first to face Italian fire if war comes.

Hapte Mikael and his men spent several weeks in Addis Ababa before proceeding to what an indiscreet Italian diplomat recently described as "the Front," and so one day I paid him a visit. To reach him I had driven down the road towards the station, turned off on a side road where wood-carriers and babies, policemen and spinning women dotted the cobble road. We came to a barbed gate — were allowed to enter, I and Ato Waldo Gabriel, my interpreter. Then, led by bowing Koulu boys, we went through one bungalow, out into a court, and under a big sheeting of Japanese cotton into a room that mingled slums and palace.

The walls were covered with old newspapers—the four-poster bed throne with embroidered silks. Beside the bed was a pile of carpets — and a telephone. I bowed and walked over to the reclining Dejazmatch. We shook hands, he half rising and bobbing his night-capped head, I retiring to crouch on the rugpile. Ato Waldo stood at my right hand.

My first message was some super-polite nonsense to which

he replied in kind. I wished that his shadow might never diminish and that he might walk on the graves of his enemies. He twinkled at me and wished that my children might increase like flies around spilled honey.

I ran out of Irish compliments after a few minutes and asked about his health. He told me it was terrible and I sighed sympathetically. Then his wife, "Wosaro" or Mrs. Hapte Mikael, entered with two glasses and an olive-oil bottle. The Dejazmatch took one glass, I took the other and the Wosaro contented herself with the oil bottle. They were all three filled with a pale amber liquid that looked like flat beer and smelled a little sweetish. I did not see any way out. The Dejazmatch held his glass aloft the Wosaro brandished her oil bottle. I rose, took a firm grip on my tumbler, opened my throat and dropped the amber stuff down in one forced draught. It did not taste too bad — like a thin medicine tea. I told Waldo, the dreamy interpreter, to translate some compliments to the Dejazmatch, and ask him what it was.

He Spoke Politely

He spoke politely to the Dejazmatch, then added in a low voice — "It's Tadj — made of fermented honey with good ho leaves in it. This is good tadj—three years old—and the Dejazmatch thinks you are the most polite person he has ever met because of the way you drank."

Just to keep up my standing, I bowed three or four times, between them at the Dejazmatch, the Wosaro and the space defining them. This made such a big impression that they brought me a chair. Hapte Mikael crouched withlike on his mattress. The Wosaro kept her bright eyes fixed on me, turning slightly as I turned and showing the thin blue circular tattoo-marks on her dusky neck, half hidden by the chain that every Ethiopian woman wears to carry a cross and an earpick or ear-spoon — to scrape the wax from her ears.

"What does your Excellency think of the prospect of war?" I asked.

"My heart swells into my throat when it is mentioned and I can hardly speak for the anger that runs in my veins," he said, fluently enough.

"Will you lead your troops to battle?"

"I shall gladly die for my Emperor and my country," he said. "I shall surely die rather than suffer the disgrace of defeat — and every man in my troops will die rather than be prisoner."

I turned to the Wosaro—"Will you go to battle with your husband?" I asked.

"I shall be the first in his squadrons," she answered. "If I can help with nursing, I shall do so — but if only swords and spears will avail, then I shall fight like a man, and if my husband dies I shall die with him."

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ETHIOPIAN EMPEROR MEETS COUNT VINCI

By Leonard Hammond

Much comment is being indulged in in European circles here this evening over a remarkable incident which occurred at the inauguration of the new prison for murderers which has been built just outside Addis Ababa. As is known already, the Emperor presided over the ceremony at which he was attended by all the members of the Town Council, including Ligaba Tassau, who will become Director-General if and when war should unfortunately break out.

The whole diplomatic corps had been invited to be present and they were all there, including Count Vinci, the Italian Minister, and the staff of the Italian Legation. Count Vinci's attitude when he went up to greet the Emperor was most striking and is one of the principal topics of conversation now. The Count's behaviour was deferential, almost to servility, while the Emperor maintained his usual unbending and distant demeanour. New observers seem to think that the extreme courtesy on the part of Count Vinci represents in some way a desire by Italy to establish better relations with Ethiopia, possibly as a prelude to direct negotiations with that country.

The prison itself has already been described, but I may say that it is set some three miles away from Addis Ababa in a lush green valley surrounded by distant mountains. It was built under the direction of M. Jay Cockerand, a French architect, and as far as the building and its equipment, conveniences and sanitary conditions are concerned, it is far superior to any hotel accommodations that can be found in Addis Ababa. In fact several of the correspondents seriously questioned the director of the prison on the possibility of their taking up their abode in his establishment.

I personally witnessed a good example of the Emperor's sense of humour at the ceremony. I was backing away from His Majesty after taking a photograph of him and, mingling in the scurrying crowd of correspondents, I slipped and fell. The Emperor very solicitously stepped forward to help me to my feet but the Minister of the Interior reached me first. A little while later, as the guests were being shown over the roof of the prison the Emperor caught sight of me and addressing me in French, said, "Be careful you don't fall from here."

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Due to the decreased number in the Sejm and Senate, the building of the Sejm is undergoing extensive internal changes. In addition to the rearrangement of seating, the Polish Radio is installing loud-speakers so as to improve the acoustic. The work is to be finished next week.

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of the peasant militia which cannot easily differentiate between foreign nationalities. The French special police is adamant in the face of requests from correspondents to enter specially guarded areas.

It is clearly the policy of the Emperor to let Italy knock the chip off the Ethiopians' shoulder. Then the fur will fly.

Here in Djibuti the French Government is filling the place with white infantry and the little torrid cafes are reminiscent of the Estaminets behind the old Western Front. Meanwhile the old Ethiopian knows anything unless he can creep inside the Emperor's head or else read the orders given to the rulers of Harrar and Tigre, because these three, without maps, staff or war data, sit supreme and secretive over a harsh country.

Counting only on an eventual alliance with thirst, and disease, awaiting the raw meat festival of the prelude to battle they remain African to the last, shunning western ways for defeating western man. However, the peasant soldiers say, "There will be no war. Nobody has attacked us. None will dare. See, we bring our wives along, knowing that there will be peace: Haile Selassie ordered us to come and we are here, but we shall soon go home with the new rifles the King has given us. This was never a white man's country for war. White men cannot go without water and the sun makes them sick."

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A scene from Fox's gigantic film spectacle "Dante's Inferno." It will appear shortly on Polish screens.

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Art, Music & Literature

PRESS REVIEW



1. MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. — TEATR POLSKI, WARSAW

Stanisław Sliwiński's Jubilee

Stanisław Sliwiński, the talented Polish stage designer and decorator, will this year observe the twentieth anniversary of his activity in the Polish theatres.

Sliwiński learned the art of painting itself from the great Józef Mehoffer, but the secrets of stage designing and the enthusiasm and love for the art of the theatre he got from the unforgettable Wicenty Drabik. The influence of both teachers is clearly evident in his work. His unflinching technique with the brush and his artistic thoroughness are his heritage from Mehoffer; while Drabik's magnificent stage vision broadened the artistic horizon of his young and talented pupil, steered his interest into new fields and enriched his eager, imaginative mind. To both these invaluable influences Sliwiński added an innate tenacity of purpose; he travelled and studied abroad, seizing every opportunity to improve himself so that his recognition now as one of Poland's foremost stage designers is only a well-earned reward for his many years of constant high service.

His activity is closely bound with the *Teatr Polski*, where practically from the very beginning of his career, he worked first as the pupil of Drabik, and

composition of a forest, so suggestive to the spectator's imagination that only thanks to Sliwiński was he able to surrender to the unreal romantic mood of the play. This is a point of utmost importance, for the whole artistic inspiration of this play does not depend only on the poetic value that the genius of Shakespeare endows it with, but must go hand in hand with a stimulating equally poetic decorative vision to satisfy the element of spectacle so inherent in it.

In Rostworowski's *Catus Caesar Callipula* Sliwiński was able to recreate the architectural stateliness and strength of ancient Rome, not by any means photographically, but suggestively, by a powerfully expressive painter's vision. In Langer's *Suburb*, on the other hand, he gave us a very realistic, though rather impressionistically treated picture of a modern city; while in *Le Bon Roi Dagobert* he struck a finely-styled setting of medieval France. In many others, especially comedies, those of G. B. Shaw included, Sliwiński, thanks to his humour and skill at burlesque, contributed materially to the success of the performances by bringing out their full comic values in the decorations.

All of Sliwiński's stage designs, apart from their sure-handed technical execution, are character-

In connection with the new Parliament which will meet soon the *Dziennik*, organ of Industrialists writes:

In spite of the experiment with the suffrage system, the indifference of electors and boycott of the elections, interest in the work of the new Sejm and Senate is increasing and at present nothing is more discussed than the capacity of the new legislative Houses for economic work and of changes in the government. People are expectant; some expect worse things, others see improvement in the situation.

Kurjer Polski supposes that the opening of the new parliament will take place October 8, and also finds that the community's attitude is expectant of something new and more animated in parliamentary life. It is observable that articles are appearing more frequently in the press dealing with fundamental things, discussing certain programme problems concerning especially our economic and political policy." Further, it is observed that these two problems are to the fore everywhere for we are witnessing a crystallization of certain new realizations and the formation of certain new realities.

devotes no little time to his own studio and easel. In this kind of painting too his aesthetic culture and many-sided abilities make him a portraitist and landscapist of exceptional rank. Landscapes especially attract him. Whole cycles from his Italian tour, as well as his numberless canvases on Polish scenes, charm us with their poetry, their lyric mood and sentiment, no less than with their interesting themes and colour interpretation.

Art lovers abroad have had occasion more than once to see his work, and in the near future will again visit his exhibitions. From October 17 to November 2 a number of his paintings will be exhibited in the Oxley Fine Arts Gallery in London, while from October 19 to 30 another series will be on show at the *Cercle Royal Artistique* at Antwerp. The present session in Warsaw too will see a comprehensive exhibition of his works at the *Towarzystwo Zachęty Sztuk*

In the department of economy it would be premature to speak of even a beginning of the end of the crisis, but we do see symptoms of economic animation in a series of states, such as Belgium, Holland, England, therefore in view of this it is all the more necessary to reflect on the future economic roads of Poland.

Many states, writes the *Kurjer*, are asking themselves whether to take a road leading to conceptions similar to Bolshevism or whether rather to realize a programme based on private initiative. "Even stronger and more distinctly are these two opposed conceptions visible on the international horizon and obviously Poland cannot remain indifferent."

The *Czas* also stresses the necessity for the new government to solve certain burning economic questions:

"We must be quite clear that the duty of showing new roads for our economic policy rests above all with the government, as well as the consistent analysis of the economic line that has been selected."

The present economic situation demands quick and broadly conceived action. Doctrinarianism is less than ever desirable. A broader economic programme demands participation of the whole community and above all an atmosphere that is free of all nervousness.

In connection with the announcement of the list of 32 senators nominated by the President, the *Kraków Głos Narodu* writes:

The list of senator nominees is characteristic not only on account of the names with which it is adorned, but also because of the names which are not there, yet which were to have been there. The press informs us that Professors Bartel (representing the liberal wing of the government party) and Leon Wasilewski refused the offer of senator mandates.

The *Hustrowany Kurjer Codzienny* discusses the reports concerning the person of the future premier and the constitution of the future government. The supposed candidates are Janusz Jędrzejewicz, Alexander Prystor, Kazimierz Świątlicki, Eugene Kwiatkowski, General Sosnkowski and Marian Kościelowski. The two latter, according to public opinion, have the greatest chance. Opinion also pre-supposes that should Col. Sławek remain at his post few changes would be made in the cabinet, whereas General Sosnkowski would in all probability institute greater ones:

Judging by the activities of Minister Kościelowski we may suppose that he would decide on a bold policy such as, for instance the Polish-Ukrainian understanding arrived at during the recent elections, and other experiments.

The *Kurjer* suggests that possibly the question of creating an economic vice-premier might become actual, in which case unanimous opinion settles on Eugene Kwiatkowski, a trusted friend and co-worker of President Mościcki. A brain trust is also spoken of, but the realization of such a plan is unlikely to take place soon. In point of fact, however, the deciding factor, that is, the President, has not betrayed his intentions as to whom he will entrust the act of governing in Poland and with what programme.

One moment should be stressed: among the personages mentioned above who either co-operated with Marshal Piłsudski in the last years or undertook office by his will, Joseph Beck is only just retiring from Moscow. Here lies the reason for the President's delay. He certainly must wish to consult with Colonel Beck before making his last decision.

Kurjer Poranny in connection with the manoeuvres that have taken place lately calls attention to the importance of the great

affection which the people show for the army. The marks of this esteem and love for certain military personages are most encouraging, writes the *Kurjer*.

Everywhere in the whole country the rural people and the townspeople welcomed gladly the army detachments and bade them farewell with regret. The fraternizing of the army with the nation is an undoubted fact, the authority of the leader has grown far above political dissidences and differences, becoming an essential centre of the union of the nation.

The writer considers this an important and beneficial augury for the future of the nation.

An article in *Gazeta Polska* criticizes the League of Nations on its war of the sanctions, considering that in its present form it is but an instrument of the separate interests of "certain powers and still worse of certain international party influences acting with the help of the Secretariat which is compliant to such conspiracies. It is here in this anonymous irresponsible and continually conspiring Secretariat that a transformation of spirit and tradition must take place if we do not wish that, as in this year, the second International and the Masons should take the lead in Geneva."

The League of Nations is the most sublime act in the history of mankind. This formula is often repeated in Geneva speeches. It will answer to truth and gain the support even of those nations (such as Poland) who have no interests engaged, only the germ of a certain danger, a great, concrete ideal is engaged.

Gazeta Polska, as well as other newspapers, notes the improvement in the economic situation in the country:

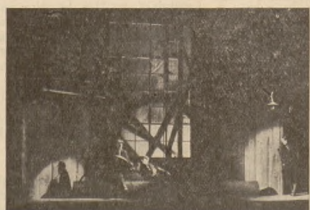
Above all it should be stressed, that the rural districts are buying more manufactured articles, thus re-entering the economic exchange circle from which the sectors of prices had banished them. Obviously connected with this is the rise of prices for rural products. This last symptom has in it the germ of a certain danger, especially from the point of view of competition on the international market. For the reasons, however, this danger is not formidable, and the plus preponderates over the minus.

The author finds that in great measure the moratorium that has been granted to the rural districts has helped towards this economic improvement and advises its extension to 1938. While taxes cannot to be entirely annulled yet they should be suited to the actual conditions of the taxpayers taking into consideration the realities of the economic crisis instead of the application of the pre-crisis table.

The visit of Hungarian premier Gömbös to Berlin has caused much comment in the world press. The *French Temps* writes:

Hungarian policy is inclining always more to the side of Berlin and Warsaw, wishing to profit by two traditional friendships, as it were, but in fact mutually excluding each other. There are signs that in certain circles the idea of a German-Polish-Hungarian bloc is under consideration. In Warsaw, Berlin and Paris there exists a dislike of the Little Entente, for the dislocation of which both Germany and Hungary are working.

The *Temps* concludes: Such a policy, if it had chances of success would inevitably lead to war. Fortunately these chances are weak. The League of Nations, defending the new order of things in Europe; the French-Polish alliance remains in force; in fact that Germany fears the coalition of France with England which has decided to join the system of collective security — and therefore it is difficult to believe that there exists in Berlin discussions with Gömbös any concrete arrangement was in reality concluded.



2. LEGION OF WYSPIAŃSKI, STAGE DESIGN



3. SUUBUR OF LANGER. — TEATR POLSKI, WARSAW.

then as collaborator with Drabik and Frycz, and finally, on the same stage still, as the independent removed artist that he now is. His silver jubilee finds him still young, for he has scarcely turned his forty-first year. He is, therefore, in the full flower of his artistic resources and possibilities, continually enriching both by uninterrupted, enthusiastic work. In the field of stage decoration, there is no style or character of drama foreign to him. Always creating settings of full architectonic sweep with well planned spacing and perspective, always giving an aesthetic colour-scheme faultlessly executed, Sliwiński has become an interesting element in any play entrusted to him. In Shakespeare's *Midsommer Night's Dream*, for example, he gave a beautifully fantastic

ised by a certain simplicity and sincerity of style. While taking advantage of new movements in painting as an art, he never falls into extremes, but manages to reconcile the technique of the modern artist with the essential romanticism evident in all his settings. The long years of service to the Polish State still before him will undoubtedly be many another setting of high artistic worth; Sliwiński, in his characteristic manner, will continue to work with unabated enthusiasm and talent, and his activity will be as it has been in the past, an example of hard and efficient work for the Polish theatre and for Polish art.

In addition to his very exhausting work in the theatre as a stage designer and decorator, Sliwiński

Piękných (Zachęta) which will undoubtedly interest a very wide public. This exhibition will afford an excellent opportunity to acquaint ourselves with a side of Sliwiński's artistry that we appreciate less perhaps than his well known and highly esteemed activity as a stage designer and decorator.

— Arno

MOSCOW

War Commissar Voroshilov has ordered all officers in the Soviet Red Army to learn to dance modern jazz numbers; barracks resound with jazz tunes and black-booted officers are putting in a good time trying to master the rumba and the foxtrot.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1, col. 4.)

factor of the Abyssinian dispute is an economic pressure upon Italy, as upon the rest of the gold bloc. It must also be recalled that one result of the present diplomatic deadlock may well be the forced devaluation of the franc, France, Holland, Switzerland and Italy are all under strain. Is it possible to take this pressure off the gold bloc countries, and to restore a normal prosperity, as well as a normal growth of international trade, by stabilising currencies on a sound basis? And with a return of prosperity would the incentive to military preparations be considerably lessened if not altogether removed?

Well, it is a possible opinion that the present crisis will resolve itself into a stabilisation conference, but not under the conditions of the abortive World Economic Conference in 1933.

That was the meaning of M. Bonnet's appeal at Geneva. Furthermore, Great Britain's technical delegate, Dr. B. H. Lippitt, is to return to an international gold standard, pending which there should be as many bilateral agreements between states as possible. To the universal surprise, President Roosevelt cordially welcomes this proposal in a message transmitted to Geneva by Mr. Cordell Hull.

With so wide a measure of agreement, one would think that stabilisation could follow immediately. But this is not the case. The financial war will be fought to a finish, though perhaps the end is in sight. For the old, traditional gold standard cannot be while President Roosevelt retains a greater part of the world's gold safe in his vaults, while he retains his silver policy which affects all Eastern (and therefore ultimately Western) markets, while also he concentrates first of all upon maintaining the stability of his internal price-level. In other words, President Roosevelt does not mean by "gold standard" what the City of London means by the phrase: what the City of London means is that internal price-levels will rise and fall in relation to a fixed price of gold, and that the gold will be moved from market to market as a basis of credit by international money-lenders. Those two systems differ from one another as cheese does from chalk. The Roosevelt idea of sovereign states controlling their internal economy, using gold and silver to correct the exchanges. The old system envisages gold controlling the exchanges and therefore the internal economy of what should be sovereign states.

It is probably true that many statesmen in London and other capitals are in broad agreement now with President Roosevelt, so that the forces which have held away from stabilisation until the old system could be restored are very much weakened. They have

lost control of gold, silver, wheat cotton and other commodities. As an example, the Chinese are in the market with monetised silver, allowing them to buy the Australian wheat crop, so that Australia is showing a budget surplus. As another example, the banking system in America is controlled by Washington, and in many other countries also (including Great Britain) the phenomenally low rates of Government borrowing is in essence transferring the power of issuing money from the banks to the Treasury. Therefore it seems that the financial war is nearing its end, and that the climax is closely associated with the Italo-Abyssinian negotiations at Geneva. We are so often repeating that the whole world is one unit nowadays that we should beware of treating the Italian trouble as something isolated. Above all, nearly every major international question today is associated with the financial and economic reforms of President Roosevelt, whose success so far is an earnest of better times for Christendom, an indication that the present tension will resolve itself ultimately for our salvation rather than for our destruction.

FOR THE HANGMAN

By John Stephen Strange

"Mr. Strange's work will please you by its sound construction and strong detective interest, wrote Dorothy L. Sayers of his last book, *The Chinese Jar Mystery*. For *The Hangman* will keep you awake too. The author is here concerned with the murder of a thoroughly unpleasant, ratly little man who had occupied himself with finding out details of the skeletons in everybody's cupboards and afterwards writing them up in a scurrilous newspaper. The murdered man, therefore had plenty of enemies. The detective had a particularly difficult task in discriminating between many individuals who had ample motive for the murder.

Albatross Crime Club

TZIGANE

By Lady Eleanor Smith

Probably nobody in England knows more about the Romany people than Lady Eleanor Smith. This whole heartedly romantic tale is the story of Hassina, a young gipsy dancer, who falls in love with a lion-tamer in Tangier, is discovered by an enterprising impresario in a Sevillian café is engaged to appear in the London revue and finally marries an Englishman. Here, painted in vivid colours, is that fascinating world of gipsies, circus people and cabaret performers whose nomadic lives are in such strong contrast to the humdrum everyday cares of existence.

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MUNITIONS

(Continued from page 1, col. 5.)

exists throughout the country wherever the plateau arises which rings Ethiopia with a natural wall. The passage of lorries requires constant vigilance and immense hardihood, with much towing by ropes, as well as a good deal of luck to help the engines to go.

Despite the lull weather at Addis Ababa, rain has ceased along the frontiers for the week. The equatorial sun is beating down on a steaming land. The light flashes over an unrivalled green country where every mountain pass conceals a wonderful valley and every upland slope contains pasturage superior even to that of the mid-west American lake country.

People here are now beginning to understand what has already been realised in Europe, that this country is admittedly weak in organisation and lacks local leadership. Ethiopia is reorganised should have its police system thoroughly reconstructed. For this reason, the contracts with the foreign police officers now in Ethiopia have been extended by the Emperor for another two years. I foresee that what will probably happen is that European officers will be engaged to instruct the royal forces and will be assisted by early contingents of foreign colonial troops who will, however, have to be taken out of the country again immediately a native gendarmerie has been raised and trained. Foreign observers are remaining in the cities or else making short excursions into the country. It is difficult for them to realise how tough the Ethiopian peasant is. I personally cannot believe that Ethiopia's cake will be cut in our time. I have seen enough in the past two weeks to convince me that occupation and pacification of Ethiopia would plunge into bankruptcy any government now interested in such a plan. The Ethiopians await war among their valleys and hilltops. A soldier yesterday assured me that he had a shaving mirror which need only be flashed in the sky to bring down aeroplanes on the principle of the old Greek Fire.

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DIPLOMATIQUE

Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Count Szembek, received on Thursday the new Iranian Minister, M. Schayesteh-Mohammed and the Estonian Minister, M. Hans Markus.

On Friday Count Szembek received M. Henry Borel de Bitché, Belgian Chargé d'Affaires and M. Louis Jordan, Counsellor to the Austrian Legation. M. Louis Jordan's visit was one of farewell.

On Tuesday Count Szembek received the Hungarian Minister, Dr. Andrzez Hory.

The Norwegian Minister and Madame Ditleff have returned to Warsaw.

General and Madame Schindler left Warsaw on Thursday. General Schindler will take up his new post in Hamburg.

At the German Embassy a dinner was given on Tuesday for the German team who are here for the Concours Hippique.

Colonel G. P. Godfrey, the new British Military Attaché, arrived in Warsaw on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Flynn returned to Warsaw last week from a holiday abroad.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Malige gave a farewell dinner on Saturday in honour of Mr. and Mrs. J. Klahr Huddle.

Mrs. Wacław Brun returned to Warsaw on Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Kwapiszewski returned to Warsaw last week.

Miss Burford left Warsaw for a holiday on Tuesday.

The forthcoming Chinese exhibition has created a Chinese cult among hostesses in London. Modern Chinese handmade pottery, with its distinctive Oriental colouring, has been found ideal for garden meals. Dishes and bowls designed for breakfast and luncheon service have surface decorations in soft Chinese yellows, pale green or creamy white as a background for flower or typical Chinese conventional designs. The pottery has a plinth base, and salad, soup and fruit bowls have their own quaint, flat-handled ladies in Chinese pottery to match the bowl pattern. The dishes are made in unusual shapes—octagon and oblong with curves at the edges.

Other novelties in Chinese were nut sets for salted almonds, one large and six smaller individual bowls in the famous dragon red, with a fine gold design. There are butter holders and delicate handleless cups for tea-time and a series of miniature animal and bird menu holders.

During the first five months of this year Warsaw consumed 19,848,000 cubic metres of gas or 477,100 more than during an analogical period last year.

FASHION NOTES

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For with a Swagger: Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan Opera singer, shown Hollywood something new in fur coats. This is a daytime coat of nutria, cut along smart swaggar lines like a cloth coat, and lined with a sheer tomato tweed matching the scarf.

A frock of brown wool, made peasant style, and brown shoes and gloves add to the general colour scheme. Miss Swarthout's jaunty little hat is of brown suede, with a front draped veil to match.

This costume is the answer to those who find it difficult to use fur in an informal fashion.

Travis Banton intends introducing short dinner gowns into this autumn's collections of dresses. This is a decided innovation for those of us who are used to having our ankles covered any time after 5:30.

Daytime frocks and suits, he says, will be different because of the unique boutonnières they will feature this season.

And here's what Mr. Banton means. If your hat sports a gay cluster of feathers atop its crown, then your lapel will have an equally gay boutonniere to match.

This may be true of flowers, feathers or ribbon. More than this, if you have the natural chic of a Marlene Dietrich, you may wear a bunch of aigrettes on a turban and match it with a small bunch of aigrettes on your lapel.

Gold, silver and blue eyelashes are now seen at night in theatres and restaurants. The blue variety is most popular with blue eyes. There is also pale blue hair, as well as pale mauve and the new pink.

Spots have broken out on stockings and gloves, to go with spotted hats. Caps of black plume are affected by blondes while brunettes prefer feathers of gold.

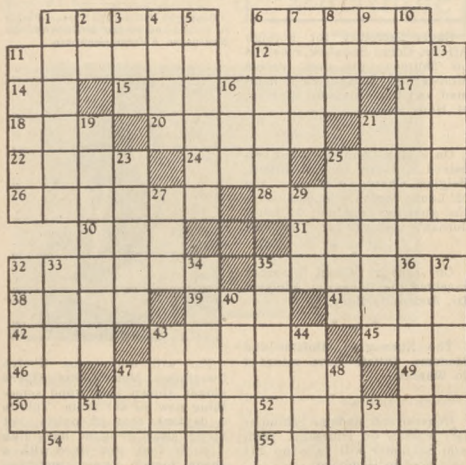
There are little top hats of fur; one smart one in ermine I saw being worn with a black "coachman's" coat and white kid gloves with gauntlets of ermine tails. The hat was set upon pale blue hair.

Recent London dress shows demonstrate that Indian, Greek, Egyptian and Italian influences have inspired the new clothes.

Schiaparelli has turned to the Arctic for inspiration, and shows barbaric caps, decorated with foxes' tails, and cloaks weighed down with strips of red fox. She also has coats heavily banded with rows of silver fox and having the new high "buddle-collar," and gloves of fur reaching to the elbow.

Schiaparelli has also introduced "flammarion" hats, which are drawn over the hair, hiding waves and curls. The nets are coarse in texture, black for street and day wear and of pearls or gold silk threads for evening. Comic little hats, like a pleated table-napkin, are worn at an eccentric angle on these nets.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

- 1—Markets
- 6—To fleece
- 11—A bird
- 12—Middle
- 14—Conjunction
- 15—Cleaned thoroughly
- 17—Toward
- 18—Seller
- 20—Comforted
- 21—To plunge
- 22—Eras
- 24—Beverage
- 25—Father
- 26—Carpenter's devices
- 28—Personages
- 30—Anger
- 31—Male sheep
- 32—Young cattle
- 35—To filter
- 38—On the sheltered side
- 39—Remainder
- 41—Old musical instrument
- 42—To free
- 43—Filaments
- 45—To plant
- 46—Artistic
- 47—Whaler's spear
- 49—Compass point
- 50—Cylindrical
- 52—One who investigates
- 54—Ventured
- 55—Stitched

VERTICAL

- 1—To collect food
- 2—Part of "to be"
- 3—Possessive pronoun
- 4—Grain
- 5—Ermines
- 6—To cry loudly
- 7—To pay attention to
- 8—Fluish
- 9—By
- 10—To withdraw
- 11—The sun
- 13—Heavy cords
- 16—Custom
- 19—Villified
- 21—Shelter
- 23—To wait
- 25—To growl
- 27—Skill
- 29—Skill
- 32—Jeweler's unit
- 33—Placed in row
- 34—Floated in air
- 35—Sharpens
- 36—Smoothed
- 37—More modern
- 40—To tour
- 43—To despise
- 44—Painful
- 47—Feminine pronoun
- 48—At present
- 51—Sun god
- 53—Exist

An Englishman's Difficulties in Poland

Business relations between Poland and England are growing more and more intimate. For this reason my firm had sent me to Warsaw in order to investigate business possibilities. Not knowing a word of Polish I found it extremely difficult to make my investigations as I was not allowed to rely on hearsay or indirect information, but had to discuss matters directly with our future customers, who, in most cases spoke no English at all. Although I saw excellent business opportunities I was just about to write home to London, that I considered it impossible to conduct my first-hand investigations due to not knowing Polish, when I remembered that years ago, I once had learnt Spanish with excellent results—and with the reward of a highly paid job in Mexico—by means of the Linguaphone method. There ought to be a branch in Warsaw, I thought. There was. I found their office and had them demonstrate their course of Polish to me. I listened attentively to several phonograph records, beginning with the first lesson, meant for people, who like I, don't know a word of Polish. Before, I had tried for two weeks to get my ear accustomed to the strange sounds, but could not make head or tail of it. Now I began to see light and commenced to understand.—That was four months ago. Today, I speak good Polish and I am now in the position to make myself excellently understood by all clients of my firm. I really think that I owe this explanation to all my fellow-countrymen who find themselves in the same boat as I did.

The Warsaw Weekly
Mokotowska 12
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Cinema Programme

| First-Run Houses | | |
|--|--|--|
| Address and Performances | Films Currently Showing | Comment |
| Atlantic Chmielna 33 Perf. 6. 8. 10. | Episode Paula Weesly Austrian Production Third Week | Amusing Good |
| Apollo Marszałkowska 106 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10. | The Crusades Loreta Young, Henry Wilcox American Production Third Week | Spectacular Good |
| Capitol Marszałkowska 125 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10. | Wacusi Adolf Dymasz Polish Production First Week | Comedy |
| Casino Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10. | The Scarlet Pimpernel Leslie Howard, Merle Oberon Second Week | From the book by Baroness Orczy |
| Europa Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 6. 8. 10. | The Wedding Night Gary Cooper, Anna Sten American Production First Week | Polish farm life in America Romantic |
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CULBERTSON ON CONTRACT

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

Even when declarer has only four trumps and one of his opponents has five, it is sometimes possible not to lose a trick in the trump suit. The particular method employed to good purpose by the declarer in a Grand Slam contract on the deal below:

West, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable

♠ K J
♥ A Q 2
♦ A 10 7 3
♣ A K 6 5

♠ 7 6 5 4 3
♥ J 5 4 2
♦ 8 4
♣

♠ 8 5 3 2
♥ 10
♦ Q 8
♣ Q J 10 9 8 7

♠ A 10 9 6 4
♥ K J 9 8
♦ K 9 6
♣ 7

The bidding:
North East South
Pass 1♣ Pass 1♠
Pass 2NT Pass 3♣
Pass 4♣ Pass 6♣
Pass 7♣ Pass Pass

The Play
West opened a heart, dummy played the deuce and East's ten was won by South's Jack. Establishment of the spade suit being necessary, South next led to the King of spades and returned the Jack, on which the fall of West's Queen caused South's entire spade suit to be established. There now remained only the problem of drawing trumps. South feared West might have had five trumps because otherwise East might have withheld the ten on the first trick. But if West also held four diamonds, there was a possibility of cross-ruffing with the high trumps.

First two clubs were cashed, a diamond being played on one of them. Next the Queen of hearts was played and when East failed to follow suit, South overtook with the King and began to cash his spades. The ten and nine allowed him to discard two of dummy's diamonds. On these tricks West was powerless to even make things difficult for South; if West ruffed, dummy's Ace would overruff and South would reenter his hand with the King of diamonds, draw two more rounds of trumps and cash his spades for the last tricks.

West decided, while South was cashing the spades, to discard diamonds. The Queen and nine of spades, West threw two diamonds and dummy also threw two diamonds. Each had one diamond left at this point, and South now led his last spade, the six. If West threw the diamond, dummy's last diamond would be discarded, the King of diamonds would be ruffed with the Ace of trumps, and the last two tricks would be won by South's trumps. Of course, if West ruffed, he would still have a diamond and could not prevent South's reentering his hand with the King of diamonds to cash the two high hearts at the end.



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Gentlemen, Austro-American journalist, wishes to exchange English, German, French, Spanish or Italian conversation against Polish with English-speaking young lady. Ans. "Box 10."

HINTS ON ENGLISH

- We print below the corrected versions of last week's incorrect sentences:
- Hampstead is the (most omitted) healthiest part of London.
 - I shall (will) be pleased to receive your advice (advices).
 - I have passed (past) the examinations (examination) in French and in (in added) German, and can write these (his) languages satisfactorily (satisfactory).
 - We cannot pay you more than £150 a year owing to (according to) the bad times.
 - I have always had (an) excellent health.
 - I have been (am) in London for (since) half a year.
 - I have studied English since I was twelve years old. (I have from I was twelve year old study English.)
 - London is one of the nicest towns I have ever seen. (ever have seen.)
 - People who make a fuss don't succeed. (who used to make)
 - We print a further selection of incorrect sentences. The corrected versions will be given next week.
 - I was very bored and wished I would not have risen so early.
 - I have the intention to stay in Bournemouth.
 - Since your childhood I know you already.
 - It is possible to you to give me a lesson.
 - I am going away tomorrow and I should be sorry if I should you had called during my absence.
 - I send you my heartiest condolence for the death of your friend.
 - What a difference the modern dress is to the dress of twenty years ago.
 - Even is the price would be the same as in 1920 it would be too much.
 - I want to write a letter to somebody whom I promised to come to their meeting.

Answer to last week's puzzle

