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PHILHARMONIA VERSUS RADIO

This year's season begins with complete separation of "Polskie Radio" from the Philharmonia—institutions which have been working cooperatively through many years.

"Polskie Radio" had decided to purchase sixteen Friday evening concerts and eight Sunday morning concerts but the Philharmonia rejected this proposal. The cause of the argument between these two artistic centres was the categorical requirement made by the Board of Directors of the Radio that orchestra members playing in the orchestra of the Radio could not, at the same time, play for the Philharmonia.

Misunderstanding

This condition, naturally, caused a misunderstanding between the two institutions, and resulted in a breaking of all contact except the concerts noted above. In spite of greatly reduced financial guarantees and at considerable material loss, the orchestra decided to stay with the Philharmonia, showing, certainly, a high sense of aesthetic responsibility in refusing to break up the only trained orchestra in Poland, and thanks to them we are assured of a series of concerts of high level. In addition, the lack of transmission will surely increase attendance, hitherto less than could normally be expected.

On the other hand, the Board of the Radio was correct in so far as it contended that such a powerful and important institution must have its own orchestra. Work for both institutions was out of the question, as there was no time for proper rehearsal, and this caused the cancellation of some announced programmes.

Objectively speaking, this misunderstanding may work out for an ultimate betterment for both institutions. The Philharmonia, with the help it is to receive from the owners of its auditorium, should be able to complete its season with no financial difficulty. The Radio, finally, may be able to give to its symphonic transmissions the care and artistic effort which has more than once been lacking, which is to be condemned when we consider that only through this medium many people can become familiar with Polish music and musicians.

At the moment, however, the Radio is in a difficult position as it is not possible to organize an orchestra at the drop of the hat. Oneness in execution and interpretation is to be gained at the expense of long years of playing together. The new orchestra of the Radio must expend much energy and have accomplished direction if it is to be a symphonic orchestra in every sense of the phrase.



AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN BEING FIRED
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ASSASSINS OF ZYDRAM-KOŚCIAŁKOWSKI PREMIER

The Polish police are now hot on the trail of Grzegorz Maciejko, the man believed to have murdered the late Minister of Interior Bronisław Pieracki. Thirteen of his accomplices are already under arrest, warrants are now out for the arrest of six more, so that, by November 18, the date set for the trial, it is expected that Maciejko, too, will be caught. At present, clues indicate that he is hiding in Czechoslovakia.

The investigation by the Polish police only a few days ago took a sensational turn when, on examination of the prisoners, it came out that the murder had been planned in the headquarters of the O. U. N. (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists) and that the real instigators of the crime were Eugeniusz Konowalec, President of the O. U. N., Emil Semnyk, Secretary, and Ricko Jary, a captain in the Ukrainian Army. These men are now wanted by the police and will face charges of abetting murder.

Already Shadowed

As early as November, 1933, Minister Pieracki was already being shadowed, and his customary movements being noted by Mikołaj Lebed and Darja Hnatkiewski, both from Lwów and members of the O. U. N. Lebed's contact with the headquarters of the O. U. N. was maintained through an engineer, Bohdan Pidhajny, also from Lwów. Podhajny, in addition, contacted Maciejko, the alleged murderer, with one Stefan Bandera, a student whose function it was to prepare a get-away for Maciejko after the assassination. It was Bandera who gave the murderer the automatic, money, and false identity papers, and secured for him a rendezvous with Lebed for

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

An event copiously forecast and thoroughly conjectured about took place last Saturday when Colonel Ślawek resigned as Premier, and his Cabinet with him.

This long-expected formality completed, the President invited Mr. Zydrum-Kościółkowski, former Minister of Interior, to form a Cabinet.

Conversations between the new Premier and prospective members of his cabinet continued until Sunday morning when the personnel of the Cabinet was announced.

Władysław Raczekiewicz was nominated as Minister of Interior, a post he has filled in former times.

Colonel Beck remains at the Foreign Office, General Kasprzycki, hitherto temporarily filling the post of Minister of War, resumes the position permanently, Czesław Michałowski remains as Minister of Justice, Juljusz Poniatowski as Minister of Agriculture, Michał Butkiewicz as Minister of Communications, and Emil Kaliński as Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

In place of Mr. Zawadzki at the Treasury is Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski during whose tenure of the portfolio of Commerce and Industry the port of Gdynia was built. Władysław Jaszczół is the Minister of Social Welfare. The Ministry of Education and Religion is left without a head, Konstanty Chyliński being appointed administrative head only.

Mr. Floyar-Rajchman is out as Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Dr. Roman Górecki, President of the National Economic Bank, takes the portfolio.

The majority of these changes had been foreseen, the only division being on just who was to have what. The absence of Colonel Matuszewski, who has been attracting much attention by recent economic articles, may be

AT ABYSSINIAN HEADQUARTERS

The first battle in which modern arms are fighting against the helpless force of primitive warriors is now taking place around Gorabai. It cannot be said that the battle is raging, as it is too one-sided. Many thousands of Ethiopians crouch against the earth holding on to their new rifles or to their ancient cutlasses in despair because they are fighting an invisible enemy.

Tuesday the Italians dropped 400 bombs weighing a hundred pounds each from planes that were flying too high for Ethiopian observers to identify. General Nasibou, the Supreme Commander of the Abyssinian forces in this region, with great difficulty explained the new substances

which the Italians employ to strike rage and terror in the hearts of his warriors.

"A bomb which fell yesterday did not burst but spread open silently and emitted a yellow powder like maize flour. Some soldiers ran towards the missile and they instantly fainted. Officers then ordered the troops not to approach the bomb and waited until it had stopped emitting this yellow powder. The substance was like sulphur. It stung the skin and blinded the eyes. The preparation is not instantly fatal because many men are now in hospital burnt and gasping for breath, who went too near these bombs, but they are not dead."

The military authorities refused to allow me to examine one of these bombs, which is being forwarded to Addis Ababa, which is the only place where there is a chemist capable of analysing the substance. This bomb, which fell between Jijiga and Harrar will take two days to reach Addis Ababa.

Meanwhile, the Italians continue to fly high over Abyssinians who are unable to hit back, not knowing the weapons which are harassing them. General Nasibou, whom I questioned regarding these air raids over Ogaden, said to me, "They fly very high and conceal themselves behind cloudbanks. It is difficult to ascertain the number of aircraft and I cannot even describe their type."

It is well-established, however, that all the bombs which have been dropped up to now are hundred pounders.

Profound bitterness is felt here at the inability of the League of Nations to prevent the attack of Italy on Abyssinia. I was present when General Nasibou was discussing the situation with his subordinate chiefs. All were dressed in khaki tunics and jodhpore breeches with lion mane fur woven through gorgeous bandoliers of Mauser cartridges, while their brightly polished swords gleamed in the sunlight. The men were of a fine type, with high Ambara foreheads and delicate moustaches. They were all barefoot, except the Commander-in-Chief. While General Nasibou was talking, the Chiefs noticed that I was looking at the General's shoes and they said, chatting among themselves, "We, too, must start wearing shoes," whereupon one of them answered, "I have a pair." General Nasibou, who had not noticed these asides, said to me, "See for yourself; they are done with European advice; they will now handle matters in their own way. Sooner or later, the Italians must advance and fight with infantry, then my chiefs will show the world."



Marjan Zydrum-Kościółkowski

He later left this party and formed an alliance with Professor Bartel, forming the so-called "Labour Club." Parliamentarily, he was very active, being rapporteur of budget and influential in guiding legislation.

In the Sejm of 1928 he acted as president of the "Labour Club," was elected vice-president of the Non-Party Bloc, and was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

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LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

It is doubtful whether anyone could say what is the political mind of Great Britain at this present day and hour. Probably a vast majority of the people are sincerely and whole-heartedly disgusted with Signor Mussolini for embarking on a war against Abyssinia in defiance of the Kellogg Pact and the Covenant of the League. This mass feeling has in it also a tinge of the old anti-Catholic prejudice, a tinge of the apprehension shared by all Europe about the prospects of a General War. Dislike of Italian methods is being fanned by the newspapers, most of which are publishing propaganda rather than war news. Therefore, the national unity being what it is (one of the finest English traits), if affairs do lead to a general disaster, either as a result of policies at Geneva or as a result of a naval incident, the government will have the people solidly behind it in any course of action.

Growing Criticism

Nevertheless, there are some surprising evidences that criticism will grow rather than die down until the moment when the national unity is decisively evoked. This is not a time to discuss the usual lines of Party cleavage. Sanctions have thrown the Communists into the arms of the Conservatives. The Pacifists who cried out for disarmament are now shouting for severe measures against Italy, with all that they imply. But well-known military fire-eaters are (with considerable commonsense) pointing to the dangers inherent in a rigid policy, and making out a good case for Italian expansion short of her actual aggression. The *Observer*, a Sunday paper of wide influence, which has always been a pillar of the National Government, is now describing relentlessly the mistakes of current foreign policy. Two large groups of Conservative M.P.'s have uttered a *caveat* against the imposition of sanctions. Even more representative Labour spokesmen accept sanctions but oppose the corollary of disarmament.

Did I mention the national unity? Yes, for it is the crucial point. It will be morally achieved

in a national crisis and it will be politically achieved at a General Election to be held at the end of November. One result, and by no means the least, of the Abyssinian dispute, has been to destroy the Opposition as effectively as it was destroyed in 1931 and in 1924. Mr. Lloyd George, who appeared likely to be a formidable opponent at the beginning of the year, is now largely in agreement with the Government in foreign policy, and in any case he has not had time to perfect his political machine. The official Liberal Party, firm in its devotion to the League of Nations, shows no likelihood of revival. The Labour movement is split from top to bottom, and it must be said that its leaders have handled affairs with extraordinary ineptitude. Mr. George Lansbury, an out-and-out Pacifist, has resigned his command of the party in the House of Commons. A temporary successor has been appointed, with no time to consolidate his power before the General Election. Sir Stafford Cripps, the stormy petrel of the Labour movement, criticizes both sides of the present dispute, Italy and Great Britain, as Capitalist Imperialists. The Scottish Socialists refuse to have war under any circumstances, in the name of the League or in the name of the Empire.

Return to Power

At the General Election, then, the National Government will return to power, with greater or less strength according as criticism develops among the Conservatives themselves — though the situation in foreign affairs may take any turn by the end of November. If the situation gets worse, criticism will be stifled. If the situation improves, the official leaders will be placed in an awkward position.

What are the forces moving behind the negotiations at Geneva? I do not profess to know. But it is by this time obvious to everyone that a war between Italy and Great Britain is a tragic possibility. This being so, the economic factor reinforcing the moral unity of the nation must be taken into account, and with it a psychological factor not unknown in other industrial

countries. Great Britain has suffered more this year from the ravages of the so-called "depression," which has told most heavily of all upon the men and industries of the areas which used to supply heavy goods for half the world. A war would mean for these areas two things: industrial revival so far as the plant be concerned, with high wages again spreading among the people, and as far as the men be concerned, a welcome return to army life after the long torment of hopeless unemployment. Perhaps only the more farseeing among them would realize that such a war would exact its own penalties, with the whole world involved.

So it remains perhaps the heaviest tragedy of all this business, that the crisis in foreign affairs, with war as its possible outcome, diverts attention from the urgent task of internal reforms at a moment when the cry for reform was at last being heard. The real war, the real revolution necessary, did not concern Italy and Abyssinia at all.

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ASSASSINS INDICTED

(Continued from page 1 col. 2.)

information about his victim's habits and usual movements about town. Then, in May, 1934, Maciejko shot Minister Pieracki dead as he was leaving his club.

The get-away, planned and arranged by Bandera, functioned perfectly, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the Polish police have been able to trace Maciejko from one hide-out to another in Warsaw, Lublin, Lwów, and now in Czechoslovakia. All persons instrumental in his escape to date have been arrested and face serious charges.

The indictment has already been drawn up, filling 250 typewritten pages, and bearing the names of 144 witnesses and experts. The case for the state will be presented by the Prosecutor of the District Court for cases of special weight, Mr. Żeleński.

A New Modern Dance

America is introducing a new dance, "Cobra-Tango." The pair, Yolande and Veloz, are demonstrating this tango in the new Fox Film, "Under the Pampas Moon." This dance was awarded the first prize during exhibitions at Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and Bogota, and was acclaimed as the most fascinating production of recent years.

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POLISH COMMERCIAL AVIATION

It is only since the Great War that commercial aviation has been realized on a large scale in the civilized world. A great deal of mechanical equipment and supplies left by the belligerent armies as well as the number of former military men, well trained in aviation — made possible the rapid development of commercial aviation in Europe.

In Poland, warfare stopped only in 1921 upon the conclusion of the Polish-Bolshevik war, or two years after the Armistice. On the other hand, the country had been greatly devastated and did not have much equipment of its own to be spared for commercial aviation. For these reasons, privately owned companies had to come to the fore, while, at the same time, the development of Polish aviation began much later than elsewhere. Thus in 1922 the beginning was made on a very moderate scale indeed, by the Aero Company which inaugurated the Warsaw-Poznań service and stopped at that. Next came the Aerolloyd which organized the Warsaw-Gdansk connection, the real beginning of commercial aviation in Poland. The service in question had been shortly extended south to Lwów while at the same time a number of other routes had been placed in service, namely, between Warsaw and Kraków, Łódź and between Kraków and Lwów. By 1925 the first international connection was established, namely, Kraków-Brunn-Vienna.

The above mentioned private companies had been operating with capital originating abroad. Their equipment as well as part of the staff was likewise of foreign origin. At the same time, however, the State had to grant the lines very substantial subsidies without having any real control or supervision over their activities.

Nevertheless the privately operated lines have to be given credit for the inauguration and development of Polish aviation in the first few years following the restoration of Polish independence.

The progress made may be illustrated by the following figures. Whereas in 1922 only 271 flights were made representing

104,688 km. flown, 659 passengers and 9,700 kg. of freight carried, six years later i. e. in 1928, 3,425 flights were made representing 963,380 km. flown, 9,876 passengers and 28,800 kg. freight and mail carried.

At the end of 1928 the Polish Government had worked out a comprehensive programme of further development of commercial aviation. It had been also decided that the centralization of commercial aviation and its co-ordination with the needs of the country in peace and war made it necessary that the State should run this enterprise. As a result, concessions previously granted to private companies were revoked, and a new company, The Polish Aviation Lines "Lot", with a capital of Zł. 8,000,000 was formed by the Government. As of January 1, 1929 the new company took over the activities of the private companies. At that time a new era of development began. A number of important works were started and have been carried out since, such as, construction of

(Continued on page 5, col. 1)

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Ketti Gallian, a newly-discovered film star, of Fox Films, will appear shortly in "Under the Pampas Moon" (Pod palacem niebem Argentyny) with Warner Baxter. The entire production was filmed in the Argentine.



Katharine Hepburn a R K O — Radio star enjoying a new success in "Break of Hearts" will appear shortly on the screen in Poland.

AT HEADQUARTERS

(Continued from page 1, col. 5.)

It is impossible for anyone just now to grasp the actual scope of the Italian pressure. Thousands of soldiers lie under a bombardment from the sky unable to strike back and liable to meet their death at any moment. However much skirmishing may be going on on the northern front, the southern front is really the zone where modern devices are being used by the Italians and where the invader has leisure to make the Abyssinian positions untenable.

General Nasibou then remarked, "The League does nothing but talk. They fix the blame on Italy for aggression, do they? They do nothing else. For a whole year they have been telling us that Mussolini is bluffing, but Mussolini..." General Nasibou continued making unquotable remarks for some minutes, sitting at a table in a bare, white-washed room, furnished with native rugs, while his chiefs continued to discuss shoes in low tones.

I am unable myself to judge whether the present alarm about Italy for employing substances which burn up the feet has arisen suddenly or whether it is some form of pre-war Italian propaganda. General Nasibou made enquiries by telephone in all directions trying to find out whether the powder in the Italian bombs is some form of sulphur, but nobody in Ogaden knows anything of chemistry.

Harrar Deserted

Harrar is deserted by its population. It has not yet become the target for enemy bombs but the rumour is gaining ground that the Italians are advancing from the desert lowlands. The Ethiopian regulars would seem to be losing ground but the peasant population is in a sullen, smouldering mood against the invader. All the waterholes are strongly guarded.

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Gorahai, between Gerlogubi and the Wadi Shebeli, has been silenced. The Italian forces are preceded in their advance by spies, so report has it, but definite information is lacking. In order to avoid the possible killing of the civil population by the Italians on charges of firing on their troops, fire-arms in the possession of civilians are being collected by the authorities. The feeling against white people is not cordial, and the police are doing their utmost to persuade European correspondents to remain at home after nightfall. The wandering tribes of nomads in this region are not displaying any very great readiness to join in defending the country and, in fact, are showing a good deal of apathy and a tendency to bicker. The local chieftains are appealing to the clans to rally round the Emperor, and a large number of officials are concentrating at Jijiga, which is being put in a state of defence.

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ABYSSINIAN VILLAGES BOMBED

By Laurence Stallings

I was awakened early this morning by a lamp being flashed in my face. On opening my eyes I saw a colonel of the headquarters of the Abyssinian Army here standing in the doorway. "Will you get up?" he said, "and send a dispatch without delay, telling the world that the Italians are bombing villages along the Wadi Shebeli and that they are killing not troops but women and children."

I had spent a week trying to stir that colonel out of his hopeless taciturnity and now the spectre of his sad face framed in the doorway made me realise how much these people counted upon the white man being a civilized creature. How little do these people understand the world and how greatly they connect in their minds a battle with a senseless man-to-man conflict. They must suffer now because they remained isolated from modernity and devoted themselves to chains, feudalism and slavery. All this was borne in on me while I was dressing in that shabby room in the light of a dirty lantern.

Propaganda

I perceived that a last effort at propaganda throughout the world was being made in defence of Ethiopia when my colonel said, "The Addis Ababa Government is requesting all the correspondents to tell the nations of the world that the Italians are making war on children. There are plenty of military targets in the Ogaden area but their planes are deliberately seeking out the civil population. Will you please write as candidly as possible? I am waking up the radio operator and I am defying and lifting the censorship in your favour."

It must be remembered that a general rule has been established by the censorship in Addis Ababa that not more than one hundred words may be despatched at one time by a correspondent. It was impossible to convey to him the view that all this bombing was according to plan and that the world's best minds now agreed that the civil population of a country and not its troops must be terrorized. Ethiopia now begins her course in modernity and the end is not in sight. This country, so beautiful, so savage and so ignorant, stands agghast at the horrors of civilized warfare after centuries of mutilation, castration and slavery. Ethiopia now expects civilization, which condoned four years of air raids in the Great War, to take up the torch in its defence.

Nothing can prevent the Italian Expeditionary Force from arriving at Harrar whenever it pleases, but it will not be able to capture the country. The invader must not only kill the women and children, but the very dogs in the streets will have to be killed before this country can be lotted with Italian farms. Naturally, after all this air bombing, white people of every nationality are in danger because the Emperor's powers are immediately questioned by the suffering village chiefs.

I heard a workman who was building a gun platform outside the Harrar palace which can be converted into a Red Cross hospital if necessary, singing, "The Black Man will steal the White Man's Eggs." This led me to send an earlier message giving my almost certain impression that the Italians were pushing up the Wadi Shebeli valley which is the most sensible move that can be followed in local strategy. Now the play begins. The ageless suspicion against white men which the black mind has always

entertained are confirmed and while diplomats in Geneva pass votes condemning Italy's methods every nation will be spending most of its revenues in perfecting those very methods in its own armed forces. The League of Nations will disparage Italy, but the Ethiopians have no doubt that any move the world will make will be in the spirit of bargaining. People are fleeing from Harrar as the result of the extraordinarily accurate underground information which has led the local Greek traders to stream out of the town for the past two days. Moonlight builds Harrar into a fairyland where the Coptic Church and the Moslem minarets rise against the black hills of Ogaden.

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MONEY FOR ETHIOPIAN HILL CHIEFS

By Laurence Stallings

The Ethiopians are opening their southern war chest and are handing out gold and silver to the hill chiefs, thus making sure of the support of the Home Guards. I saw Fitaourari Bakale, an ancient front fighter from the Jijiga mountains, receive his money bags to-day, and depart merrily on mule-back preceded by 2,000 hill men. Most of them were going to Sasa Baneh happily supplied with a fajing tinkle of coinage accompanies the redistribution of the troops moving towards the Wadi Shebeli after falling to draw the invader across the desert. I can personally testify to the marksmanship of these highlanders. Their throwing and firing is superb. Old Fitaourari Bakale is able to crack a bottle with a rifle shot a hundred yards away with the greatest of ease.

A not inconspicuous personage in the Fitaourari's procession was Madame Bakale, a handsomely dressed woman who accompanied her lord armed with a chromium-plated rifle. I fear, though, that this gun has to be balanced on the shoulder of a bondsman before Madame Bakale can develop the same accuracy of fire as her husband.

Round one of the fighting has ended in favour of the Italians. The proof of this is that the Italian pressure north of Adowa is causing the Abyssinian Forces to regroup themselves in this neighbourhood.

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INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR OF HARRAR

By Laurence Stallings

The Governor of Harrar gave me the first interview he has accorded to any foreign correspondent since the trouble with Italy began.

"The Italians," His Excellency said, "have gassed our troops around Gorahai and I doubt if we can continue such warfare to a successful close."

The Governor and I stood facing each other and tears streamed down the Governor's face. Behind him were ranged Ethiopian nobles in their white chammars and red cartridge belts.

"Five people have died," continued the Governor, "and I do not know how many have been put hors de combat. But we still preserve the same spirit and we are burning to defend our country." He flung out his arms with a gesture of absolute horror. "They call us savages," he said, "but we cannot wage such warfare, we are not savage enough to like your civilization. They say that we are pastmasters in cruelty, but we cannot continue on an equal footing with the Italians."

The Governor expects to leave at once to take command of the armies in the South which are titually under the command of the Duke of Harrar, the Emperor's young son. Air raid scares continue here and natives bolt from the town each time a motor lorry backfires, thinking that there is an aeroplane overhead. The European population makes a dive for the French Hospital where huge Red Cross marks it clearly as a place for Italian aircraft to avoid. Convicts who, in accordance with Ethiopian custom, are chained, are now having their shackles removed and are released from prison in order to be drafted into the Army. They are sent to strengthen the positions on the Jijiga road where there is every indication that the next big fight will take place.

For the first time since the Italian crisis arose, the Governor of Harrar has felt free to speak

his mind. "The Italians are not soldiers," he said to-day, addressing a great crowd round his residence. "They cannot fight like our people. They are fantastic and disgusting. Our men at Gorahai, when the Italians used gas, felt like chained prisoners." Here a man in the crowd, who had been at Gorahai, called out, "What could we do, my Lord? There we stood like prisoners; yes, like those prisoners you are now setting free. Yes, my Lord, we stood as if in chains, while this thick yellow substance rolled around us clinging to the brush and burning our feet and our armpits. I had a gas mask so it did not get into my lungs, but the irregulars and the mountain lads had to flee at the first touch of gas."

The Governor is awaiting a report about the composition of this gas. His own lack of familiarity with gas warfare is shown by his perfect willingness to admit his complete ignorance of chemicals.

"I do not know about such an inhuman thing as gas warfare," he said to me, "so how can I tell you of what substance it is? I come from a nation and a race of great fighters, but we are not so fantastic and cruel as our enemies."

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Art Music & Literature



DAMAZY. 1. Żelnerowicz as Damazy Żołga. 2. Cwiklińska — Żegocina 3. Stanisławski — Notary Bajdański.

Pan Damazy

Polish literature in the first half of the Nineteenth Century was characterized by poetic works standing on the very summit of human thought and feeling, but in the second half, we very often strike upon realism and portrayals of everyday life clearly and humourously observed. *Damazy*, the comedy now being played in the *Teatr Narodowy*, is one of this latter type; its author, Józef Bilzicki, 1827-1893, was a writer somewhat satirical in tone but producing works of great truth and appeal.

In this play he does not treat any particular social problem, but simply bases the whole action on the well-known theme of a family battle for a rich legacy. Neither the development of the plot nor the gradual intensification of the interest constitutes the main value of *Damazy*; its value lies rather in its characters. Two worlds lie before us, the country and the town; the one, possibly because of the author's landowning forebears, is graced with characters of greater probity and nobility, while the second produces mostly revolutionists and sharpers. Every character in the comedy, however, pulsates with life and adds to the general vivid portrayal of the manners of the period. As a comedy of manners, then, *Damazy* is a highly interesting historical document. It is, besides, a well written play abounding in excellent rôles.

In the *Teatr Narodowy*, *Damazy* is directed by Żelnerowicz who at the same time, plays the lead with all the vigour and dash of his exuberant talent. Mrs. Cwiklińska, as the fickle yet shrewd sister-in-law, gave us a masterpiece of humour and charm without in the least losing the characteristic tone of her rôle. Stanisławski, as the notary, was excellent, as were also Krzymuska and Wesolowski. Of our youngest players, Żeliska, Świerczewska, Pawłowski, and Pichelski performed creditably.

The main failings of an otherwise artistic evening were in the stage decorations. Jarocki, the designer, betrayed not only an inexcusable lack of taste, but an inability even to suggest the style of the period in anything resembling skill with the brush.

Joseph Hofmann at the Philharmonia

Joseph Hofmann's appearances on the concert platform assure a real musical feast. Whatever this extraordinary artist performs he impresses us with the stamp of his reproductive genius, he never makes the least effort at originality but he gives each work with simplicity and according to the directions of the composer. But this is just his genius that he is able to penetrate so deeply into the work he interprets that we feel as if he and the author were one. So at Friday's concert his performance of the Schumann concerto transported us into the world of

romanticism. So we felt woth Schumann have wished his work interpreted, simply, without exaggeration but with deep-felt poetry and with that enthusiasm without which as he himself said, "There can be nothing great in art."

The Rubinstein concerto carried us away with the brilliancy and "go" of its performance is no wonder considering that Hofmann was the favourite pupil of that great Russian pianist.

With his usual generosity Hofmann gave several encores, playing the Chopin-Liszt transcription of the *Girl's Wish*, the F-sharp major Nocturne and D-flat major Valse. Hofmann's Chopin is inimitable, above all it bears the true Polish spirit. Excepting perhaps Paderewski there is surely nobody who plays Chopin as does Hofmann, with his exquisite velvet touch and the fairy lightness of his fingers. These are but external things. Above all he understands Chopin as only a born Pole can and renders him with sincerity, with conviction. The Philharmonic Hall was crowded as always when Hofmann makes his appearance.

Adam Dołżycki conducted with discretion, but without temperament. That Hofmann elected not to play the Beethoven concerto, as advertised, was a disappointment.

— K. M.



DAMAZY Żeliska and Świerczewska.

Halka Opens the Opera Season

The Warsaw opera season opened this year with all the pomp and ceremony one would expect to accompany the thousandth presentation of the best liked and most popular Polish opera, *Halka*, by Stanisław Moniuszko.

It might be appropriate to say a few words here about the history of this opera. In its original version it was composed in only two acts, and in this form was first presented in Vilno on New Year's Day, 1848. Since it met with an immediate and very cordial reception, friends of the author tried to interest musical authorities in Warsaw in it. Nine years later the Warsaw Opera finally decided to present *Halka*, and in this purpose requested Moniuszko to adapt it to the great stage of the capital. In two months the composer enlarged his original modest composition into four acts, gave it a new rich instrumentation, and added a number of beautiful arias together with ballet music.

The Polish Press is busy with the new government that was formed on Sunday last.

Gazeta Polska (semi-official organ) distinguished between former governments and the new one created by Premier Kościłkowski which begins its work in different conditions from those of all previous cabinets. The greatest difference is that it is the first cabinet in which there will be no Piłsudski.

From this fact there result consequences, above all when it is a question of loyalty to the community. The enormous, inexhaustible moral credit which every government that was supported by the Marshal possessed with the nation cannot be substituted by anything. This increases the responsibility that members of the new cabinet bear on their shoulders and places before the government the necessity of entering into co-operation with the community having

This new version of *Halka* is the one we now see and hear, and it first appeared on the stage in the *Teatr Wielki* on New Year's Day, 1935. The original Warsaw première, with the famous tenor, Julian Dobrski, and the prima donna, Rivoli, in the leading rôles, began a long succession of triumphs for this opera on all the operatic stages of Poland. The *Teatr Wielki* itself has witnessed a thousand, and though many critics regard Moniuszko's *Szaryn Dąb* (The *Haunted Castle*) as a more perfect work, *Halka* is so firmly entrenched in the popular imagination as to be Poland's national opera. The reason for this is not the sheer beauty of the music alone, but the home-like Polish quality of it, the sentiment that strikes home to the heart of the hearer in every beat of the mazurs, the goral dances, and the effusively poetic arias of *Halka* and Jontek.

During the period of Poland's subjection to the partitioning powers, *Halka* was in music the same tonic to the Polish national spirit that Mickiewicz's *Pan Tadeusz* was in poetry, and the novels of Sienkiewicz in prose. Today *Halka*'s charm and un-fading youth are growing more and more intense in the opera's typically Polish music; and these values are being more and more appreciated not only in Poland but in Germany, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and other countries where the opera is now regularly received with enthusiastic applause.

No one there need be surprised at the impressive number of one thousand performances on the stage of the *Teatr Wielki*, especially if we emphasize that the title rôle was regarded by the best prima donnas in Poland as their best number. During the last five hundred performances, that is, since December 9, 1900, the rôle was sung by such artists as Karłowicz, Kruszyłnicka, Złobiska, Lewicka and Mokrzycka, all of them famous on the whole continent of Europe, and all of them highly individual singers, yet suiting perfectly to Moniuszko's heroine.

In the one-thousandth performance last week the leading rôles were sung by our opera's talented artists Platówna (*Halka*) and Bęwal (Jontek) under the baton of Conductor Adam Dołżycki, in the new stage setting, very effective and decorative, by Józef Wodyński. This time, too, Moniuszko's musical genius won a splendid new success; and the spontaneous enthusiastic applause of the audience confirmed once more not only the public's deep sentiment for *Halka* but also the undying artistic values of this truly Polish opera.

PRESS REVIEW

clear, distinct aims and methods of governmental work, with a clear definition of their programme of action.

The *Gazeta Polska* finds this task of creating mutual confidence between the government and the nation will not be difficult if the programme is clear and convincing and if it is succeeded by good effective results.

Kurjer Poranny (Radical) stresses the special rôle of the new Finance Minister Eugene Kwiatkowski who will also fulfil the duties of Vice-Premier. Minister Kwiatkowski is a close friend of the President and in his hands will be concentrated all the instruments of the economic policy of the government.

Mr. Kwiatkowski will conduct directly the Ministry of Finance and indirectly all economic departments, as chairman of the Economic Committee. In the character of Vice-Premier this work is greatly facilitated for him by the fact that Roman Górecki, President of the National Economic Bank, has been nominated Minister of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Kwiatkowski is connected intimately with General Górecki by long years of friendship.

Kurjer Poranny expects that Mr. Kwiatkowski will attack the crisis with greater energy, that the stability of the currency will be maintained, in which he will find much help from Vice-Minister Koc, who has consented to remain at his post as "guardian of our currency."

Goniec Warszawski writes that "some people see in the new government the result of compromise between different currents in the sanitation camp. The expression in this compromise is said to be the retaining in the cabinet, beside Minister Kwiatkowski, representing the new line, Minister Beck and Minister Michalowski, who are decided adherents of the former system." *Goniec Warszawski* is of the opinion that the President of the Republic is dividing the work of realizing a new system of government into stages and that the new nominations constitute the first stage after which, according to circumstances and changing conditions, there will follow the continuation.

Czas (Conservative) also expresses satisfaction at the nomination of Minister Kwiatkowski, and is specially pleased that all economic and financial questions will be centred in one hand. It praises Kwiatkowski as follows:

In speaking of the economic policy of the new government it could be emphasized, with recognition, that its conduct is entrusted to a man, who in recent years has stood at the head of a great enterprise and by this one has had the opportunity of observing economic life from the other side.

The *Dziennik Narodowy* (Opposition) is less peacefully disposed. It finds that the change of government has brought too little alteration and it is most astonished that the Minister of Justice, Mr. Michalowski, remains at his post:

We must suppose that a certain part here is played by the difficulty in finding a successor willing to take on himself this heavy legacy. The same difficulty would seem to apply in accepting the inheritance of the brothers Jedzejewicz as Ministers of Education. These difficulties have not been overcome as is proved by the provisional retention of a director. On the whole the government of Mr. Kościłkowski gives the impression of tendency to compromise between separate groups of the sanitation.

Robotnik (Socialist) is not satisfied with the foreign policy as conducted by Colonel Beck. It complains of the secrecy

observed and that only the fruits are apparent but not the springs of its action nor the aims.

The results are: 1) Poland is isolated from the states with which it went together in the former period. 2) Poland has become the only friend in Europe of the Third German Republic.

The *Robotnik* writes that Colonel Beck is supposed to carry out the testament of Marshal Piłsudski but this is not the case for "during the period of 'honeymoon' of the non-aggression pact with the Soviets, it was universally supposed that Poland was to fulfil the rôle of balance in Central and Eastern Europe." But under Colonel Beck this balance has declined in favour of Germany and the foreign press now treats Poland as a client of Hitlerite Berlin.

Polonia (Katowice) writes in the same spirit, affirming that the present policy towards Czechoslovakia is a mistake and that conferences undertaken between Poles and Czechs would bring more advantage than the present "war" carried on by the government.

An conflict with Czechoslovakia lies neither in the interests of the Polish minority, nor of our foreign policy. We should have the courage to admit this and draw the due consequences therefrom.

The *Kraków Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny* writes among other things, concerning the new government, that the psychological moment when it is taking over the authority is favourable. "The community understands the difficulties of the position and is willing to let itself be led by a government which shows energy and system in overcoming these difficulties." Further the *Kurjer* expresses the hope that the contact between the ministers and citizens and their fields of work will be of the closest.

The new cabinet, writes the *Kurjer*, shows no change in two departments which according to the idea of Marshal Piłsudski ought to stand outside all discussion and interior conflicts. These are the departments of war and foreign affairs. Minister Beck remains in his position, and the symbolic, so to say, firm establishment of affairs in the Ministry of War by the nomination of General Kasprzycki, who till now was director of this Ministry, as Minister of War. These facts have undeniable significance.

Roumania

The *Polska Zbrojna* (Governmental) brings an article concerning Polish-Roumanian relations. Among other things it is said:

The Polish-Roumanian alliance to which Poland has always remained faithful, originates — in our opinion in the healthy instincts of two national masses and their decided will to preserve and cultivate independence in the widest sense of the word.

The article states further that all the criticism which was called forth by an anti-Polish campaign carried in a section of the Roumanian Press had only as its object the favourable development of Polish-Roumanian relations and to call attention to symptoms which could in no way serve either friendship or mutual understanding.

We can only desire that these symptoms should not show themselves again, naturally we greet with satisfaction the present numerous voices in the Roumanian Press, the character of which both to our convictions and our opinions is of the essence of Polish-Roumanian interests.

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AVIATION

(Continued from page 2 col. 5)

modern air fields, hangars, light beacons, etc. A meteorological service has been organized and placed at the disposal of aviation. Likewise, important changes have taken place in aviation equipment. A number of successful efforts have been made to manufacture commercial planes in the country. This has gone so far that at the present time Polish commercial aviation is very little dependent upon foreign sources. From time to time only new motors or special parts are being bought abroad, as was recently the case with two Douglas planes, bought in the United States, and brought here chiefly for experimental reasons. The planes of Polish manufacture have turned out to be quite safe and dependable, and entirely sufficient to maintain fast and proper service on the lines presently operated.

In addition since the Polish Lot was organized, a number of new services have been started. Thus, in 1930, an important international connection, Warsaw-Lwów-Bucharest, was established and by 1932 extended to Sofia and Salonika. Next came Warsaw-Wilno-Riga-Tallinn, thus uniting the Mediterranean with the Baltic Sea.

Important Connection

In 1934 an important connection, Warsaw-Berlin was put into service in co-operation with the German *Luft Hansa*. This makes it possible among other things, to fly to London in one day.

Aside from the above, the Warsaw-Moscow line was tried for a short period and abandoned owing to the absence of sufficient traffic. There has to be mentioned also the old established service linking Warsaw with Paris on one hand and Budapest on the other hand, which service has been maintained by the Air France Company in co-operation with the Polish Lot.

All in all, aside from the above foreign connections, the Polish Lot maintains at the present time a regular service between Warsaw and Kraków, Katowice, Lwów, Danzig, Wilno, Poznań, Bydgoszcz.

The development of Polish commercial aviation as expressed by the activities of the Polish Lot may be seen from the following figures:

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of lines . . .	15	15	19	20	19	17
Number of planes . . .	20	20	27	27	25	32
Flights made	6,584	6,052	5,895	5,474	6,012	6,793
Distance flown in thousand kilometres . . .	1,422	1,419	1,492	1,316	1,572	1,715
Passengers carried . . .	16,428	13,682	14,087	11,187	15,012	18,301
Freight carried in Tons . .	335	429	370	339	349	384
Mail carried in Tons . . .	36	38	36	25	22	30

Zyndram-Kościalkowski Premier

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

In 1930 he was appointed wewoda of Białystok, where he remained until March 1, 1934, when he was nominated as temporary President of the City of Warsaw. Three months later, in June he was appointed Minister of Interior, which post he retained until his nomination as Premier.

In common with many of his countrymen he has a brilliant war record, having engaged in guerrilla warfare behind the Russian line, and, under the direction of Marshal Piłsudski, having had in his charge the disarming of German soldiers in Polish territory and the defence of Wilno against the Russians.

In 178 grammar schools in Warsaw, 120,820 students are enrolled. The number of schools has been increased from 164 last year.

NEW BOOKS

Prof. Louis Roule calls the seas, "The living world of the waters" and he tells the reason why in an excellent work called *Fishes and Their Ways of Life* (W. W. Norton & Co.). It is a pity to call this a work of science, since it is filled with a philosophy fired with poetry. But it is packed with information; it does lift the roof of the ocean and let you see into the strange world that lives inside. Prof. Roule admires, respects, loves fish. You will, too, by the time you reach the last page.

The writing of history always has been a slow and tortuous process, fact piled upon fact, event upon event, motive upon motive, woven and interlocked and retraced until at last a picture is built that resembles the quick pour of life as much as an architect's blueprints represent the finished house. Now M. Lincoln Schuster has tried a different way. In *Eyes on the World* (Simon & Schuster), he has assembled pictures of events of the last two years — such oddly differing things as a Nazi concentration camp and Sally Rand's balloon dance, Chinese communists and American strike-breakers. Now we have the quick pour of life — the finished house, but where are the blueprints? Mr. Schuster's book is a fascinating record done with lavish skill, sometimes with wit, and always with thunderous drama. It marches on from first page to last as if bugles were blowing. But the camera still does not reach below the surface. There is here no interpretation, no explanation, no fitting into a continuous stream all past, present and future. As history it is as incomplete and unsatisfying as any that has ever been written. As a record of events, it is a thrilling — even a magnificent achievement. — S. E.

JANUSZ-PAWEŁ JANOWSKI

Janusz-Paweł Janowski belongs unquestionably among the most talented of our younger painters. Especially in portraits he is able to impress, showing works bearing the stamp of post-impressionism, and a highly beneficial influence of modern French painting.

In his studies in Poland and abroad, Janowski evidently learned to strike a balance in his works between a cultured aesthetic temperament. His portraits, the field he likes best and in which he excels, are always fresh and interesting compositions, far from any hint of a stereotyped pattern.



PORTRAIT OF MRS. MATUZIEWSKA
Janusz Paweł Janowski

Although he likes lively contrasting colours, his works are always pleasant to the eye, and are so composed as to attract attention not to superficialities, but to the essential character and figure of the subject. By means of a rather flat and sketchy treatment of the background, he is always able to bring out a full, three-dimensional figure in the portrait, making it an unstrained, natural composition.

The exhibition at Sim contains a very interesting collection of Janowski's works, by contrast with his previous exhibitions show him to have made tremendous strides in his technique and in his psychological treatment of portraits.

"ANNA KARENINA"

Again Greta Garbo interprets Anna Karenina on the screen. Now she gives us an even better characterization than she did in the silent film called "Love" which was also based on the Tolstoy novel. She makes us feel that though Madame Karenina was a proud, shy woman, she, nevertheless, was capable of intense emotional feeling.

Especially good are the interviews with her husband, whose part is played by Basil Rathbone, who perfectly portrays this icy diplomat.

Frederic March, in the role of Vronsky, gives a finished performance. The film is well-directed by Clarence Brown and shows all the richness of Russian life before the War. It is decidedly one of the best of the recent films.

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DIPLOMATIQUE

Count Szembek, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, received on Thursday the Finnish Minister, Dr. Gustave Idman.

On Tuesday Count Szembek, received the French Ambassador, M. Leon Noel, and the Yugoslavian Chargé d'Affaires, Baron Charles Dragutin Kulmer, who presented the new Yugoslavian Minister, Dr. Prvislav Grisogono.

The American Ambassador to U.S.S.R., Mr. W.C. Ballitt, was a prominent visitor in Warsaw last week.

The Yugoslavian Minister, Dr. Prvislav Grisogono, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, arrived in Warsaw on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Klahr Huddle and their daughter, Miss Caroline Huddle, left Warsaw on Saturday for the United States. Mr. Huddle will take up his new duties as Secretary in the Foreign Service.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Miss H. Bird arrived in Warsaw on Friday to take up her duties at the British Embassy.

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Sykes arrived in Warsaw on Tuesday after a holiday spent in England.

Mrs. L. G. Thornton arrived in Warsaw on Tuesday after a holiday in England.

Leopold Kotkowski

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Leopold Kotkowski, the President of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce, on October 15 at the Saint Joseph hospital in Warsaw.

Mr. Kotkowski was founder as well as President of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce, and of the Polish-American Society. Born in 1866, he filled important commercial and industrial posts in Russia. He was a prominent leader of the Polish colony in St. Petersburg, and always showed a great interest in organizing foreign Chambers of Commerce.

Upon his return from Russia in 1919, he started to organize the Anglo-Polish Society, and, in 1921, he founded the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Kotkowski showed extraordinary energy and initiative in every aspect of cultural relations between the United States and Poland.

In 1923 he went to the United States as representative of the Polish Government, carrying greetings in the form of five million signatures of Polish citizens on the occasion of the Sesqui-Centennial of American independence.

Only last month, Mr. Kotkowski was in the United States, a passenger on the *M/S Pitsudski's* maiden voyage.

His energy and activity commanded admiration on both sides of the Atlantic. With his death, both countries lose a sincere friend.

His funeral was held Friday, October 18, at 9:30 a. m. at the Powązki Cemetery.

Those wishing to express their sympathy may sign their names in a memorial book, at Nowy Świat 72, the headquarters of the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce.

FASHION NOTES

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The mode of tomorrow borrows from the ancient Greeks its chic, simple lines. For the girl slender and lovely enough to wear it, there will be nothing smarter than an evening gown such as Ginger Rogers has in her next picture.

Ice-green satin with a rough crepe finish is draped on Miss Rogers, with the fullness centered in front and back. This is held in place by a girde of silver medallions set with rhinestones. The back fullness of this frock falls in a short train and the important detail of the bodice is nothing more than the material gathered around a cord which makes the bateau neckline.

Even Ginger Rogers' coiffure is classical inline, with its centre part and golden coil at the base of the neck. Such a style is reminiscent of mythological goddesses and ancient legends and is particularly suitable for a gown of the dignity and charm of this one.

Among the many dresses Orry-Kelly designed for Kay Francis, he selects an afternoon frock of black crepe striped with black satin and holds it up as a model costume that is eminently becoming to all women.

Its short-sleeved top drapes in a classical effect from the right shoulder to the left waistline, and another drape runs vertically down the right side of the skirt from the belt to the hem. The skirt itself is very tight to get that slender silhouette that Orry Kelly considers necessary to smartness.

Polska Spółka Pończoznicza Warszawa Zgoda Nr. 4

Here and there in the studios green seems to be the favourite colour for winter, with the accent on green woollens rather than on silks.

Deep-hued taffetas, often two-toned in type, are smart for evening gowns, especially when they are used as bouffant dinner frocks.

Suede-like material is good for sports dresses or suits, while afternoon costumes are invariably trimmed with silver fox or mink collar and bands.

And if you wish to be tops in fall chic you must have a woolen overcoat plaided in blues, greens and greys. Sometimes a suit or two-piece frock of contrasting tone goes with this coat, and your hat carries any one of the colours in the costume.

Velveteen plays a big part in fall smartness. You may have a suit, frock, or ensemble of velveteen, or you may combine it with jersey or mullane to get a different effect. It all depends.

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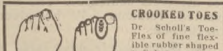
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CROSS WORD PUZZLE

Grid for crossword puzzle with numbers 1-70 indicating starting positions for words.

HORIZONTAL

- 1—Rows
2—Two-legged animal
11—Tentative
14—The "h" sound in language
15—Shore birds
18—Pronoun
19—Accepts
20—Incline
21—Stubborn
22—Rents
26—Digit
27—Cheese
29—Part of a church
32—Theological degree
33—Master
36—Tells
38—Derived from oil
40—Win a point
41—Worldly
43—Seaweed
44—Throughfare (abbr.)
45—Ran
46—Fodder pit
49—Mongrel
51—Requite
56—Soft, flat mass
57—Choose by vote
60—Ward off
62—Negative
63—Deep bow
65—Dependence
67—Unmannerly actions
69—Annoy
70—Crustaceans

VERTICAL

- 1—Threw
2—Small devil

- 3—Discharge
4—Rustic
5—Reptile
6—A degree (abbr.)
7—Pronoun
8—Fastens
9—Sin
10—Stratagem
11—Bring about
12—The Virginia willow
13—To assess
16—Kind of lyric poem
17—Germs
22—Claw
24—Organs of hearing
25—Dot
28—Forma
30—Kind of plum
31—Titled gentleman
34—Harvest
35—Ealing car
37—Lankamar
39—Yield
41—Stuffs used as emblems of office
42—The soft palate
47—Spears
48—Wind instruments
50—Lighted again
52—Twist out of shape
53—Declare
54—Sacred memento
55—Not so wet
58—Arrived
59—Bark used to make cloth in the Pacific Islands
61—Bye-bye (coll.)
64—Title of married woman (abbr.)
66—Point of a pen
68—Old English (abbr.)

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THE TRAP PASS

The "trap" pass has fallen into ill repute lately because it has been so much abused. The failure to make a takeout double or overcall with a powerful hand of distributed strength has its uses, but like the psychic bid, it must be used sparingly.

South, Dealer

Neither side vulnerable

Hand diagrams for South and West showing cards in each suit (Spades, Hearts, Diamonds, Clubs).

The bidding:

Bidding table with columns for South, West, North, East and rows for Pass, NT, Pass, 3 NT, Pass.

North and South could have made five diamonds without difficulty, losing two spade tricks by discarding South's losing club on the high heart.

All this time West had been securely silent, nor did he make the mistake of doubling three notrump.

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A. FRENDLER

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STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

We are in the position to state with the greatest of satisfaction — that the notice published in connection with the study of Polish, having appeared in our issue of Oct. 4th, has touched upon a subject of vital interest to the majority of our readers.

The Linguaphone Method is an English invention and is being disseminated by the Linguaphone Institute of London. This method is based upon the gramophone, using 16 double-sided records, which allow even the most untrained ear to fully comprehend and mentally digest the easy and short lectures in all European languages, spoken distinctly with clear pronunciation by especially selected pedagogues.

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LINGUAPHONE

The Warsaw Weekly
Mokotowska 12
Warsaw

I hereby sign up for a Polish/English course on Linguaphone records at the reduced price of zlotys 175. (Instead of zlotys 209) cash, — at the reduced price of zlotys 185 (instead of zlotys 210) payable monthly at zlotys 37 a month. (five payments).

The first payment I am sending through P. K. O. 21810, and for the remaining payments I am sending my promissory note.

(Check method preferred)
Name
Occupation
Exact Address

The balance of trade for the month of September shows an excess of exports over imports of 12,741,000 zlotys.

Advertisements Classified

Lawyer, speaking some English, wishes to exchange conversation in French or Polish for English lessons. Offers, Lawyer, Warsaw Weekly.

Student from southern Europe spending winter in north would be glad of secondhand winter wardrobe cheap — no dealers, Box 5, Warsaw Weekly.

Does any American or Englishman wish to learn Polish? An English-speaking lady offers her services in that line. Zaliżskiego 6/9 (formerly Żdrzewia) tel. 995-07.

English Conversation wanted in exchange for Polish. Tel. 527-06.

Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Cinema programme table with columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, Comment. Includes entries for Atlantic, Apollo, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonja, Majestic, Pan, Rialto, Stylowy, Swiatowid, Episode, The Crusades, Wacusi, No More Ladies, Dwie Joasie, Annapolis Farewell, Naughty Marietta, The Man From Folles Bergere.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

- 40. That is a mistake I often do.
41. The teacher is going to learn me English.
42. On the sill of the door laid a dog.
43. Nearly the man missed his train.
44. Thank you that you showed that to me.
45. Generally spoken you will find foreigners like England.
46. I never before had seen Trieste; it is wonderful situated.
47. He drove the car so fastly he frightened them instead of let the run enjoy them.
48. He had a new furniture for the drawing room.

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Answer to last week's puzzle

Grid for crossword puzzle answer with letters filled in.

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

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