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SPECIAL POWERS BILL BEFORE COMMISSION

Immediately upon adjournment of the Sejm last Thursday, the special Commission of Thirty held a short organization meeting at which Deputy Sowiński was elected Chairman and Vice-Marshal Miedziński, *Rapporteur*.

The first plenary session of the Commission was held on Friday, and opened with an exhaustive explanation by Minister of Finance Kwiatkowski.

After sketching in the general background of the world depression, Minister Kwiatkowski ruled out 1) help by borrowing foreign capital, and 2) the search for an easy way out by experimentation. Proceeding to an analysis of the State Treasury, he pointed out that, as of April 1, 1930, the Treasury had in reserves over 650 million zlotys, and that, as of September 1, 1935, reserves amounted to barely 97 million. In addition, he stressed the fact that, year by year, the budgetary deficit had been increasing at an alarming rate.

First Step

The first step toward rectifying this situation is, naturally, to balance the budget, but without resorting to internal loans, and without sternly cutting expenses. At the same time, over 300 million must be provided for either by cutting expenses or by increasing taxation.

The first step to be taken will be the assessing of a special tax on all salaries paid by the state. This tax will range from seven to twenty per cent. The next measure to be initiated will be a reform in the income tax which will increase the income of the state by nearly sixty millions.

Commensurate savings will be carried out. Those Government institutions of a commercial character, in the future will have to conduct their own credit operations on the open market, depending no longer upon budgetary support for their deficits. The pension system is to be revised, and, Minister Kwiatkowski recommended that a substantial reduction should be made once and for all in the number of people working for the Government.

Widespread Scheme

A widespread scheme for the lightening of small rather irritating tax burdens is to be carried out, as well as certain concessions in the field of social insurance. Special attention will be given agriculture in an effort to lessen the gap between agricultural and industrial prices. In so far as possible, the cost of living will be lowered.

Minister Kwiatkowski pointed out that Poland was divided by the Vistula into two sections, that toward the West geared to



AMMUNITION FOR ABYSSINIANS
 (Copyright by N. A. N. A. and Fox Movie-tone News.)

Western European production, while the Eastern portion of the country lacked the absorptive capacity, and that this section must be looked upon as a great potential internal market.

In closing, Minister Kwiatkowski pointed out that Poland is now in the middle of a new era. The first was concerned with geographical limitation of new Poland, the second is welding the parts together into an efficient whole. *Rapporteur* Medziński then took the floor confining himself to matters concerning the limits and length of the special powers which the Government are requesting.

Deputy Sikorski: (speaking not only for himself but for the newly organized group of "Great Poland" Poznań area deputies). He wished to express his entire agreement with the projected statute. Perhaps income tax did not go far enough and incomes of 800-900 zlotys yearly should also be taxed.

KARPIŃSKI REACHES INDIA

Major Karpiński, who is flying from Warsaw to Melbourne, Australia, and return, left Bucharest last Wednesday morning, arriving in Stamboul four hours later.

Due to passport formalities, Major Karpiński was forced to remain in that city until Thursday morning, when he resumed his flight, reaching Adana on the same day. Strong headwinds slowed the pace, the Major achieving an average of 133 kilometres per hour.

Bagdad was reached Friday evening, a stop having been made at Aleppo en route, after sunset, but, in spite of this difficulty, Major Karpiński landed without mishap.

Saturday saw Major Karpiński well into Persian territory, and, landing at Bushir, he made a few repairs on the motor. The last two days' flights were made in excellent weather.

Deputy Kamiński: He expressed his doubt that the proposed income taxes would yield the estimated return in view of the fact that large sums are in arrears and that the Ministry of Finance has the practice of rather mechanically assessing this tax many times out of proportion to the real income. He proposed that trusts be completely liquidated. (Applause)

Deputy Hoffman: He wished to draw attention to the low cultural state of the country, and expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to improve it without adding to the present small budget.

The Chairman reminded the deputy that the Bill for Special Powers was under discussion, not cultural matters.

Deputy Hoffman: But something must be done in these matters. Premier Kościalski: Increase the powers of the Bill. (Laughter)

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

SPIRITUAL WELFARE BASED ON MATERIAL PROSPERITY

On the occasion of National Savings Day, Dr. Henryk Gruber, President of the National Thrift Committee said:

"The commemoration of National Savings Day is a celebration which is being repeated every year. Though the same note is ever struck it never loses its actuality in that it symbolizes the anxiety for the uncertain tomorrow and makes men more able to oppose the impediments and difficulties of the present day. It is not an invention of today. Even in primitive times when man was fighting with

natural difficulties, his instinct of self-preservation dictated to him the necessity of accumulating stocks for the more difficult periods in his life. Without any



DR. HENRYK GRUBER

SEJM GIVES CONSENT

The Sejm passed the Bill for Special Powers in its second and third readings Tuesday, October 29.

The Sejm convened at ten in the morning to hear the report of the special Commission of Thirty which had been elected to examine the Bill and the reasons for it in detail.

The proceedings opened by a statement from *Rapporteur* Miedziński, who repeated the main points of the economic programme of the Government: 1) The necessity of lightening the tax burden; 2) Abandonment of an expensive public works programme; 3) Reduction in the cost of living.

A far-reaching and fundamental discussion followed with over thirty deputies taking part in the debate. The objections and commendations heard during the discussions in the Commission were repeated on the floor of the Sejm, though, frequently, by different speakers.

Trusts were defended, trusts were attacked. Sadness was felt that the necessity had arisen for cutting salaries already insufficient and for imposing new income taxes. Regret was expressed that the new Government had seen fit to ask for special aid, and hopes were articulated that, by January 15, these pressing matters would have been settled, allowing for a return to normal parliamentary life.

Minister of Finance Kwiatkowski again explained in less detail the reasons for the measures about to be taken, basing all on the fact that to balance the budget was the duty of the Government, and saying that sacrifices would have to be made by everyone to enable this to be done.

Rapporteur Miedziński closed the debate, assuring the Government that the Sejm was ever ready to aid whenever and wherever needed.

(Continued on page 5, col. 3)

notion of political economy and without any analysis, man always knew that after days of plenty come days of need, and made himself secure by gathering reserves. Today, conscious of these facts, in these times of capitalistic economy, he does the same thing with this sole difference that the money which makes it possible for him to participate in material goods reminds him still more strongly of the necessity for careful husbandry and the accumulation of means for future needs.

"Savings Day is not a day to propagate saving in itself. We live today under a system of interlocking responsibility.

"In such a system the activities of the individual must be subordinated to the necessities of the economic milieu. Cut away from it, i. e., from life as it exists in the present system, the idea of saving would not only not bring blessings to national husbandry but, I should think, it would not be possible to exist. If the idea of saving is to be creative for the community, it must be built on foundations of an economic organization of the whole nation. It must be a result of the productive functions of national husbandry which allows the individual to produce surpluses under these conditions. In this way, the man that saves becomes a capitalist. A capitalist is one who does not spend everything he earns. In order to be able to earn, he must find a workshop in which, using his energies for the common good, he succeeds in gaining a surplus which he needs for his own good. That is why when we urge saving, we call for work. When we call for capital, we have in mind means of production because only these can become the motive

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

Mr. Baldwin stated in the House of Commons last week, when he gave his reasons for deciding on November 14 as the date of the General Election, that there would probably be a lull in foreign affairs during the intervening period: so far as he could see, it would be perfectly safe to hold elections at that time. It is too early yet to say that all foreign nations from Japan to Ecuador will follow the schedule, but at all events the attention of Great Britain is no longer fixed upon Geneva, or Rome, or Addis Ababa. We are back in the old familiar ways of manifestoes, accusations and counter-accusations, radio addresses and street-corner arguments.

Two Parties

For all practical purposes there are only two Parties in the field—the Conservatives and the Labour Opposition. The Conservatives are the National Government, despite a technical distinction within the fold between Conservatives, National Labour and National Liberals. The Labour Opposition, since the resignation of Mr. George Lansbury, is under the temporary command of Major Attlee. The old Liberal Party is very much in the wilderness still, though it has secured the adhesion of Lord Snowden and the volatile support of Mr. Lloyd George, whose own New Deal has been successfully side-tracked. The Communists have put out a perfunctory Manifesto, calling upon everybody to elect a Labour Government pledged to a policy of peace and armament reduction, fighting shoulder to shoulder with that great peace power—the Soviet Union. As an earnest of their intentions they have put no fewer than two candidates into the field.

As between the National Government and the Labour Opposition, both sides promise that they themselves will ensure peace with prosperity, while their opponents will rapidly drive the country into war and bankruptcy. More positively, the National Government promises rearmament for the double purpose of protecting the Empire and assisting the Distressed Areas: an increase

of social services in the way of housing, education and unemployment assistance; an extension of the pensions scheme to cover "black-coated" workers; a general encouragement of trade and a continued effort to secure limitation of armaments. Both sides support the League of Nations.

Concrete Proposals

Labour adds more concrete proposals for an international police force under League auspices, and the abolition of the private manufacture of arms. With this goes an international arrangement for access to raw materials, an extension of the colonial mandate system; and nationalization of the banks, the land, coal, transport, electricity, iron, steel and cotton.

The Labour Manifesto sounds very fearsome, but it could never be carried out, as the victory of Labour at the polls would only be at most by a small majority. Also, for all practical purposes, the major industries are already nationalized by the increased Government control of recent years; and although there are violent denunciations pouring out against nationalization of the banks, that controversy means nothing at all. The banks are not amenable to democratic control now, and they certainly would not be amenable to democratic control if they acquired the official status of a Government department.

The real issues of this election will be decided after November 14. The problems looming on the horizon which neither Party mentions are far more important than either of the lists of promises. One problem is stabilization, which implies now a wholesale revolution in all the accepted ideas carried over from the Nineteenth Century. Another problem is the settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, not necessarily within the framework of the League of Nations, although the final adjustment, may be given that complexion by universal consent. Another problem is the decision of alignments in foreign affairs as between Germany and France.

Impartial observers must, I think, hope for a National Government victory by a majority sufficient for decisive action but not so large as to overwhelm the Opposition and with it the representative elements of the Trade Union Movement. The National Government (or Conservative) body includes what will become increasingly important after stabilization—the remains of the landed gentry, the traditional nobility, the permanent elements of diplomatic life, and the army and navy officers. This opinion is based upon the fact that a soundly arranged stabilization will diminish the importance of the new plutocracy, which has increased immeasurably since the war, and which still has large political powers but is falling financially. Whatever Government is formed, it will be vitally necessary within five years to embark upon an imaginative and generous policy of internal and external reconstruction. In this all Europe is interested. The political formulae of the immediate past are already absurd anachronisms. The best Conservative elements in this conservative country are not Junkers or Iron Magistrates, but European traditionalists. Defeated since the Industrial Revolution, they may still be biding their time, with sufficient strength to return now that the Manchester School has gone down in defeat.

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The report of the second decade in October of the Bank Polski shows an increase in the gold reserve of 0.2 million zlotys. The gold reserve is now 44.8 per cent. or more than 15 per cent. beyond the legal requirement.

A delegation of Polish aviators flew to Bucharest in the new "Douglas" recently purchased by the L. O. T.

The Senate of the Free City of Danzig refused permission to build a Polish orphanage in the territory of the Free City.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

A new schedule of the Polish Air Lines has been issued, and will be valid until April 4, 1936. During the winter, daily communication is provided between Warsaw and Katowice, Kraków, Lwów, Poznań, Berlin.

A certain workman, a Pole living in Czechoslovakia, was on trial, accused of violation of the laws relating to the safety of that republic. The prosecutor put the question: "When did you come to the republic of Czechoslovakia?"

"No, your Honour," the accused replied, "I did not come to the Republic. The Republic came to me as I have been living here for forty years, from the day of my birth."

This reply caused a certain consternation among the judges, and much merriment among newspaper correspondents.

The *Gazeta Polska* has been banned in Czechoslovakia. Reports from that country indicate that the police authorities have compiled a black list of Poles living within Czechoslovakian boundaries.

Over two million zlotys have been gathered toward the erection of a memorial to Marshal Piłsudski in Warsaw.

An agreement of co-operation has been signed by representatives of Polish and German student organizations. The agreement calls for exchange of students and mutual work in the field of education. In addition to the above agreement, negotiations were conducted toward extending Polish-German athletic relations.

The total tonnage turnover of the port of Gdynia during September amounted to 647,789.1 tons as compared with 659,747.1 tons during the same month last year. Export accounts for 575,213.7 tons, import for 64,632.9 tons, and coastal traffic for 7,922.9 tons. These figures are higher than any month in the year except those figures for August and March.

Two young residents of Kraków feeling the urge to fight in Africa, ran away from home, and succeeded in travelling the length of the country to Puck before they were found by the frontier Guards, and returned to their parents.

Due to the fact that the Minister of Finance, Kwiatkowski, is, at the same time, Vice-Premier and chairman of the Economic Committee of the Cabinet, a new economic bureau is to be organized in the Ministry of Finance, at whose head will be M. Martin, at present vice-director of the economic bureau of the Council of Ministers. This bureau is to take over the administration of such matters as would normally be taken care of by the Minister himself.

The Italian-Abyssinian War has increased orders for Polish goods from those countries formerly buying in Italy. Among these countries are Norway and Sweden, who, fearing economic sanctions, are placing orders for linen and cotton goods in Poland.

The official rankings in tennis have just been released. Heading the list of men is Józef Hebda, second is Tarłowski, and third, Wittman. Jadwiga Jędrzejowska is ranked first among women.

Traces of oil were discovered in Kielce during street repair operations, and geologists, who have excavated to the depth of twelve metres, consider that oil may be found there in paying quantities.

Delegates of Polish-Hungarian Societies, headed by Count Sechenyi, visited Kraków. During their stay in that city, they visited the Piłsudski Mound.

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"China Sea" — a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer masterpiece starring Jean Harlow, Wallace Beery and Clark Gable — will be shown in November at the "Pan."

Dr. Gruber's Speech

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

force behind production. This combination allows the community to satisfy the craving for wealth and to bring to the surface the providing instinct. Savings Day is, therefore, a day for making the individual economically conscious. Maybe living would be pleasanter if one would not need to worry needlessly about tomorrow. Generally speaking, men prefer to have the feeling, popularly phrased, "everything will turn out all right somehow," but the result of such thoughts is often very sad indeed. Not only instinct, feeling, reasoning, but, especially, experience show how painful the days of storm and rain can become in a man's life.

Ability to Safeguard

"The ability to safeguard oneself from them is the characteristic of communities economically conscious. This is important especially today when the value of a man is often dependent in a great degree on the value of his economic capabilities. So it is in a private or capitalistic state husbandry. Not a single social experiment that we have had up to now was able to remedy this state of affairs and, most probably, will never remedy it in the future. When old economic systems started to decay we did not see that, in their places, anything had been created that would make this miraculous change. On the contrary, we are observing the return to old methods. The programme to which all humanity returns is the tendency towards wealth by means of a common endeavour, the tendency to hook-up the whole nation with capitalistic processes. If therefore there will be a dreamer who, in capitalization, is not going to see the ideal form of the material existence of a nation, he will have at least to recognize that that form has stood the test, and those who, in the name of other conceptions, continue to live in poverty will be losers. In spreading the idea of capitalization, we fortify husbandry, we build it up on principles founded on facts.

Deficits, a Danger

"This is true not only as regards the individual, the family, but also in connection with public economies. If public budgets show deficits, sooner or later the deficits will become a danger to each citizen even though he be able to draw some advantages for the moment. On the contrary with balanced public budgets, each citizen will feel his own husbandry on a safe basis and will be able to make rational calculations on his own profits and expenses. Wishing to make itself safe for always from experiments, wishing to place the economic liberty of its citizens on a stable basis and an economic independence for itself, a state



Interior of Postal Savings Bank, Warsaw

must endeavour to make it possible for each citizen to derive his own capital from his own work. The armour against falling into serfdom to foreign capital is always wealth of the greatest possible number of individuals, and the condition of such is confidence. It gives the populace the feeling of faith in tomorrow, and paves the way for capital in productive channels. Past years show that the sense of saving is growing among the masses and that economic thinking has penetrated the farthest corners of the country. Polish savings institutions, having successfully passed through the difficult experiences of after-war husbandry, have also successfully withstood world instability. They have passed the examination of the community in ability and carefulness. Poland leads many other nations from the point of view of protecting savings. A population that gives to financial institutions is thinking practically. It does not need a theoretical lesson. It only wishes for a good husbandry, in one word it demands, confidence, which having been restored with so many difficulties, should not suffer the slightest disturbance. The economic programme of the Government, put forward just now is based on the unshaken foundation of confidence. We know well that in these difficult times no one is going to establish

paradise on earth, and in such countries where such a paradise was to have been built, results were to be unfortunate. The real slogan which we can accept and which we propagated for some years past is the continuation of this real state of affairs, dependence on one's own forces.

Slogan

"The slogan should sound—Let us create Polish capital in the same way in which we created an independent Polish State.' Capital is not only money, it is also knowledge and organization. Knowledge must open the road to an improvement of Polish husbandry. Organization must base the Polish economic structure on the foundation of logic and purpose. In proportion as the State helps the citizen who plans his life economically, the greater will be the advantages to national husbandry, the larger the prospects of capitalistic development and poverty. Each of us must become a propagator of economic thinking, and if we wish that the whole nation should lift it to the dignity of an economic programme, we must apply the advice given by an old English writer, 'If you seek the man who is to bring salvation, do not look behind you, because you have him next you. This man is you, I, and each of us. Nothing is easier than to become he if one really wishes it.'"

To encourage thrift among the emigrants abroad and to put a Polish bank at their disposal, the P. K. O. has organized branches in France, Palestine and Argentina through the P. K. O. in Warsaw or the P. K. O. banks, money orders may be sent to and from practically all countries in the world.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

P.K.O. are perhaps the three weightiest letters of the alphabet in the financial education of Poland and her citizens. After fifteen years of steady development the Postal Savings Bank (Pocztowa Kasa Oszczednosci) reached in September, 1935, the impressive figure of 673 million zlotys in deposits on some 1,800,000 savings account books. Comparison with the situation at the end of 1924 already shows an increase for the present year of some 370,000 books and some 49 million zlotys, which means that at the present moment one in every eighteen Poles has a savings account in the P. K. O.

Checking Accounts

To the savings deposits there must be added the deposits in checking accounts amounting to 192.7 million zlotys which brings the sum total to 865.7 million zlotys deposited in this institution. The turnover in checks for 1934 amounted to 27 milliards of zlotys, about three-fourths of which did not involve cash payments; so that the rôle played by the P.K.O. in business and in freeing money for circulation was indeed a major one.

Insurance Policies

The P.K.O. further encourages and facilitates a more advanced form of thrift in life insurance policies. The Polish public is not yet fully aware or convinced of the advantages to be gained in savings of this kind, but the Insurance Department of the P.K.O., profiting by the confidence of the people at large in the Postal Savings Bank, has managed to rouse a fast growing interest in life insurance. From 6,000 policies for the sum of 18.8 million zlotys in 1928, the number has risen to 110,721 policies representing a value of 170.8 million zlotys in 1935.

International Thrift Day

The end of October which witnesses the observance of an International Thrift Day, therefore, sees the P. K. O. as one of the greatest and healthiest savings institutions in Europe, and this in a country devastated and stripped by the war and foreign occupation, and forced to meet its problems almost entirely on its own resources.

GENERAL MASIBOU'S TACTICS

By Laurence Stallings

On the northern front, progress is confined to a slow envelopment by the Italians of the Abyssinian strong points, but on the southern front a great deal more activity prevails. The Italians are following the policy of thoroughly bombing the water holes in the region of the rising ground round about Sasa Baneh. Their operations to-day have been directed chiefly against the wells around Jebra Dehar, an important concentration below Daggabbur.

These bombing tactics are designed to affect the situation at Harrar as well as to create a scarcity of water, because it is impossible to advance quickly in that region. The Italian plan for enveloping Jijiga has not yet been carried out to any extent, and General Graziani continues to keep the Abyssinians guessing as to whether or no he is going to advance on Jijiga. Few Abyssinian troops have been left in this area, while the ground around Jijiga is being held loosely and in accordance with the best guerilla tactics. Every bush conceals ten or fifteen warriors whose simple rationing is carried out by pedlars who go from spot to spot selling flour. Progress is slow and I expect that it will be ten days before the Italians will begin their critical hammering against the Highlands of Jijiga. I anticipate that the Ethiopians will give ground until they come to within 50 miles of Harrar, when I expect there will be plenty of fighting.

General Masibou having completed his strategic plans by bringing his forces to that part of the area under his command where he proposes to engage the Italians, his tactical measures are now becoming apparent. Masibou is swinging a great screen of infantry round almost to the British Somaliland frontier for the purpose of masking Jijiga, which I believe he intends to hold for six weeks. This will give the Abyssinians time to reinforce their rear and then Masibou will undertake a strategic retirement on Harrar. The Italians will then find themselves something like three hundred miles inside a hostile country with a million enemy troops on

(Continued on page 7, col. 2)

ABYSSINIA
Map of War Area On Sale at
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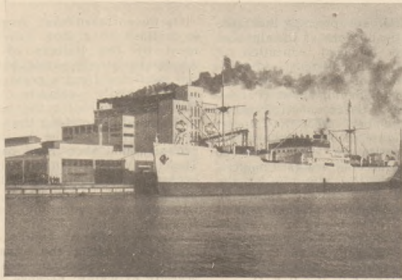


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GDYNIA — POLAND'S NEW PORT



Unloading raw materials at the "Union" processing mill in Gdynia



s. s. Lech of the "Polsko-Brytyjskie Towarzystwo Okretowe" (Polish British Steamship Company)



Loading Sugar in Gdynia transported by "Warszawskie Towarzystwo Transportowe" (Warsaw Transport Company)

RARELY in the experience of man does someone say, "Let us build a city here," and it is built. Some ten odd years ago, however, the Polish Government did say that, and today, where once were peat bogs and a small fishing village, is the harbour of Gdynia, one of the gateways of Poland.

Gdynia is a sparkling modern city, with a verve and bustle usually associated with countries

WEEKLY SERVICE

The Polish British Steamship Company, Ltd., have four cargo-passenger steamers and maintain regular services between Gdynia-Danzig and London and Hull, also between Gdynia and Le Havre.

The steamers "Lublin" and "Lwów" maintain a weekly service on the Hull Line and the steamer "Lech" runs every alternate week on the London line. The steamers leave Gdynia and likewise London and Hull on Thursdays.

In the Le Havre service, the cargo-passenger steamer "Warszawa" is sailing from Gdynia every second week, on Saturdays calling en route at Dover. This line is chiefly used by emigrants proceeding via French and English ports to America. She leaves Le Havre on alternate Saturdays.

All the steamers are provided with modern refrigerating installation for the carriage of perishables.

Union Oil and Fat Works, Ltd., Gdynia

The Union Oil and Fat Works, Ltd. in Gdynia was founded in 1932 with a joint capital of seven million zlotys. As the plant stands to-day, it represents investments of over nine million zlotys; equipped with some 20,000 cubic metres of magazine space protected by automatic fire extinguishers, over two million kilograms of machines and iron construction in its factory, its own machine shops, and all auxiliary equipment of the most modern type, it can handle from seventy to seventy-five thousand tons of oil bearing seeds a year.

Centre of Supply

This plant is one of the chief centres for the supply of raw vegetable oils and fats to Polish industry, and is mainly responsible for the rapid decrease in the imports of such oils and fats since 1932. In 1929 these imports stood at about 70 million zlotys, whereas now they reach only about one tenth of that figure, substantial evidence of the benefits the country is deriving from the plant's services.

Economic Role

The Union Oil and Fat Works, Ltd. being a typical sea-port enterprise, is in touch with ports of West Africa, India, and the Far East, which supply it with the raw seeds by direct transport to Gdynia. It is at the same time connected directly with countries such as Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Holland, and Germany to which it exports its manufactured or partly manufactured goods, oils, fats, seed-pulp, etc. The tonnage of this oil plant is an important item in the total turnover of Gdynia owing to the high value of its products.

Future Outlook

In view of the fact that the Polish hinterland must now and will be obliged in the future, too, to cover its needs in oils and fats in great part by the import of foreign seeds, The Union Oil and Fat Works, Ltd. has a most favourable outlook for further development.

At the present time, unfortunately the critical plight of Polish agriculture has forced the Government to place severe restrictions upon foreign imports in an attempt to improve the market for domestic oil-bearing seeds. The contingents now obtaining are too scanty either to permit full capacity operation of the plant or to satisfy the demands of Polish industry. Such restrictions imposed out of too reverent a regard for a mechanical balance of trade and out of an insufficient consideration of the actual demand, will, it is hoped, be subjected soon to a basic revision by the Government, and a new solution found more in accord with economic logic and the needs of the country.

farther to the west. Her streets are broad and straight. Her buildings are shining new. Her population grows yearly so fast that even now the original plans do not provide for enough construction to house the inflow of prospective citizens. Yet, Gdynia was constructed primarily as a harbour, and in her wharves and docks we find the finish and excellence given by good engineering and careful construction.

The harbour itself is divided into an outer and inner harbour connected by a canal. In the inner harbour, two basins have been completed, in the outer harbour, four, including the fish basin and coal basin.

PASSENGER WHARF

The passenger wharf divides the two harbours, and is itself divided into three sections, one of which is equipped for passenger service. The largest ocean liners may dock here, disembark passengers, and direct railroad and air connections are available to all parts of Eastern Europe. The coal basin and pier is furnished with the latest modern loading appliances, belt conveyors, wagon tippers, grab cranes, and bridge cranes. The total loading capacity of these various devices is more than 620 thousand tons per month.

REMAINING BASINS

The remaining basins of the outer harbour are used in coastal traffic, fishing industry, and for ship chandlery purposes.

Trans-shipment of transit cargoes, and processing establishments are concentrated in the inner harbour, which is connected with the harbour entrance by the Port Canal.

Here are located warehouses for long and short term storage

equipped with every facility for heat or cold as special cases may demand. Temporary slaughter houses have been built for poultry, which occupies an important position in Gdynia's export sheet.

Only recently a special timber basin has had construction begun upon it, and from it are exported planks and logs, products of the State Forests.

PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION

Other projected construction looks toward the completion of the wharf fittings in the inner basin, and an extension of the Port Canal, thus enabling larger harbour space to be utilized.

As soon as these projects are carried out, a Free Customs Zone will be established in the south-west part of the inner harbour.

Although the initial project was started by the State, private initiative has played an important part in Gdynia's development as one of Poland's ports. While the State has furnished funds for dredging the harbour and building wharves, much of the apparatus has been purchased by private capital, and nearly one-half of the warehouses have been constructed by private firms. Private capital has also been active in developing industry and building operations in the city itself.

English Bankers Arrive

It is reported in the Polish Press that Mr. Olaf Hambro, Colonel Hambro, and Mr. Hugh Smith, representing Hambro's Bank of London, have arrived in Warsaw where they will conclude certain financial conversations.

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DANZIG - POLAND'S FIRST PORT

WITH a shipping and seafaring tradition going back to Hanseatic days, Danzig was ably equipped, after the War, to take its place as the first port of Poland.

For hundreds of years this port, first mentioned in 997 A. D. as an important town, situated at the mouth of the Vistula, has served as Poland's natural Baltic outlet, and only the rapid increase in Poland's export and import trade since 1919 made the construction of a sister port imperative.

Danzig's sheltered harbour, it is really situated within the river's mouth, strung through picturesque miles of docks, wharves and landings. Two branches of the Mottlau, a tributary of the Vistula, have been dredged to a depth of fifteen feet, thus affording access to even the largest ocean vessels.

For days without number Danzig has handled the major portion of Poland's grain trade as ancient warehouses and the even older loading crane, one of Danzig's landmarks, testify. All river traffic with the interior must pass through this port, whence it continues to Gdynia, or is trans-shipped from Free City docks.

Coal, timber, oil, all of these products are handled by the cranes and shovels of this port city, and many large firms have their own wharves and docks along the river.

In the latter part of the previous century, a Free Port and Customs Zone were established near the harbour entrance at Neufahrwasser, and this has encouraged the

establishments of warehouses designed to hold goods for re-export to other countries.

In addition to these purely transportation activities, Danzig is also an important industrial centre having extensive shipbuilding yards, both naval and marine, steel foundries, iron rolling mills, and distilleries.

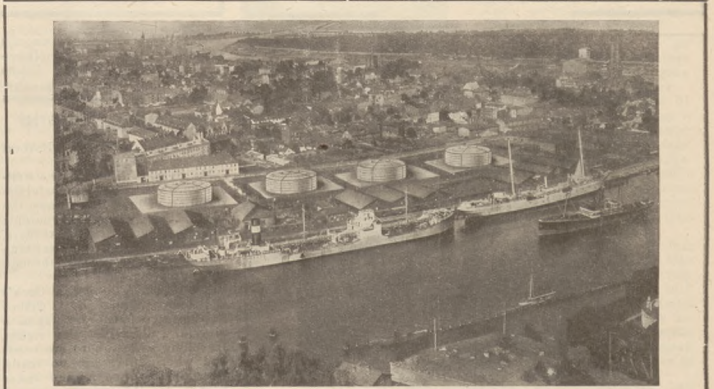
One of the most famous of Danzig products is its amber, which can be purchased in almost any shape or size and in any shade of yellow or brown.

Danzig's rich and colourful past is fully reflected in the almost mediaeval architecture of its buildings. Neither money nor care has been spared to make of the city one of the architectural gems of Eastern Europe, and queer carvings in stone, gilt outlined house decorations, narrow houses in narrower streets give a charm to the city that not every metropolis possesses.

Danzig's geographical situation makes it, in common with Gdynia, accessible to inland centres. Warsaw is three hours away by air, as is Berlin.

Danzig's relation with Poland, at times stormy enough, are rapidly being normalized. There are now almost no barriers to trade that flows between Poland, and the settlement of the zloty-gulden question has gone a long way towards removing one serious source of friction.

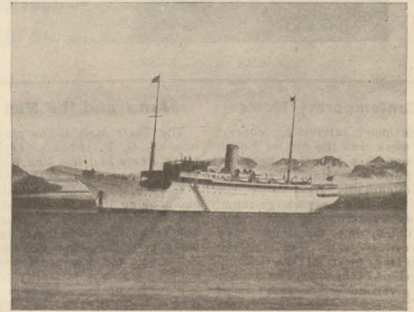
With a return to normal world trade conditions, both of Poland's ports should have more than enough to do to handle the import and export trade of this country.



Bird's-eye view of Petroleum Tanks and Central Petroleum Station of the Polish Petroleum Company in Danzig Harbour



The S.S. "Neritune" of Lloyd Bydgoski passing through the canal locks on the Brda on its way to Danzig.



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The S.S. Mickiewicz loading at the wharf of Polska Żegluga Rzeczna "VISTULA"

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Sejm Gives Consent

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

The debate being finished, Marshal Car put the question, and a majority of deputies voted for the Bill. In as much as no amendments had been adopted, the third reading was ordered, and another vote taken with the same result.

The bill now passes to the Senate for its consideration.

Economic Committee

A special Committee for Economic Studies will travel to the most important centres of Poland to study local problems on the spot. The Committee will be headed by Dr. Martin, and consists of representatives from all economic ministries. The Committee left for Wilno on Monday, October 28. Lublin, Lwów, Kraków, and other cities will also be included in the itinerary.

Oil

The Baltoil A.G., founded in 1921, is one of the most important mineral oil exporters in Danzig. Large tank installations in the Danzig harbour are operated by this company. The Baltoil A.G. is general agent to most of the Polish refiners for the sale of their products to the United Kingdom and to Finland.

In addition, the Baltoil A.G. has a retail organization built up to supply all kinds of mineral oil products for local consumption in the territory of the Free City of Danzig.

Sugar

Sugar is one of Poland's most important exports, and its transportation from the refineries to the ports on the Baltic is an important item in total freight turnover.

Seventy-five per cent. of such sugar transports are handled by "Lloyd Bydgoski" through the medium of freight barges which run between sugar refining centres and the Baltic ports, where it is reloaded on ocean-going vessels.

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Art, Music & Literature



MARJA GORCZYŃSKA

Contemporary Music

Arms and the Man

The most interesting concert this week was the one of Polish contemporary music held at the Karłowicz "Hall," somewhat grandiloquently thus called, for it is in reality only a large room. It was overcrowded and under-ventilated, but the music was interesting and the audience comprised most of the leading musicians of the town. The concert was given under the auspices of the Society for the Cultivation of Polish Modern Music, the object of which is, as Professor Zbigniew Drzewiecki pointed out, to make people acquainted with the new trends in music. With the exception of a quartette by Karol Szymanowski, who is the leader in the movement of modernism in Polish music, all the works performed were by young rising musicians; in fact, Jan Ekier, who appeared both as a talented pianist and composer, is still a student at the Conservatory. He performed two preludes, two mazurkas, a triptique and humoresque of his own, all these compositions revealing genuine talent and individuality although, the mazurkas especially, betrayed the influence of Chopin. This however is inevitable. The humoresque had real humor, and the same may be said of the cycle of easy compositions for the piano by Piotr Perkowski and Roman Palester. Especially the former exhibited a keen sense of humor. Palester's *Goods Train* was distinctly realistic and witty. The rest of the programme contained the second part of a quartette by Marjan Neuteich, a member of the Warsaw String Quartette, and a small children's cantata by Bolesław Woytowicz. Mr. Neuteich's composition suffered by being taken out of its context, but in any case showed the work of a serious and cultivated musician. The cantata by Mr. Woytowicz won the first prize at the Vienna Music Contest. It is written for three female voices a capella, sung by Mesdames Skwarzewska, Kamińska and Szfranińska, who acquitted themselves well of their difficult task.

—K. M.

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The Press comments on the idea of a premiere Kościłkowski in the *Dziennik Polski* writes: "The speech of the

Peddalling Poland

Peddalling Poland, (Herbert Jenkins, London)

Mr. Bernard Newman, the well-known writer, whose colourful description of his journey down the Danube received such a favourable reception by critics and readers, has written a new book describing this time his journey through Poland.

Mr. Newman is not a Cook's customer. When he wishes to see a country he takes a bicycle and visits the sights, travelling where there are roads and where there are no roads. He talks to people and takes part in the life of the country itself. The impressions of his journey through Poland make an interesting reading and as the book is written in a vivid style and with humour no doubt it will find many readers. —R.

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and kept on intriguing us all through the play with her "controlled coquetting" as we might call it. Lindorówna playing *Raina* showed us a character by turns sincere and affected, a good performance. The greatest treat was, however, the comedy supplied by Brzyńska and Kurnskiewicz as the Petkows.

High praise must also go to stage-designer Śliwiński who not only solved the technical difficulties of the small stage in the *Teatr Maty*, but, as is often the case with Shaw's plays, was able to bring out the humour latent in the very settings.

Arms and the Man should have a long run.

PRESS REVIEW

mier decidedly rejects all vague ideas and experiments which are giving a simple and many-sided solution and thereby will doubtless contribute effectively to strengthening the basis of all economic confidence."

Kurjer Poranny affirms that the head of the Cabinet has rightly diagnosed the economic situation and has the agreement of all citizens:

The best and sincerest wishes we should send him at present can be summarized in the wish that he should have the energy to throw a bridge between diagnosis and action. That he should be able to subject to his will all the factors shaping and realizing the economic policy of the State, among which there is no lack of small-mindedness and opportunism.

The *Kurjer* warns against illusions, saying that the Premier will need to be severe and even heroic, but only by the conscious exertion of the highest efforts can be attained the desired ends.

Kurjer Polski draws attention to the fact that the Sejm broke out into spontaneous applause of the Premier's speech especially in the part in which he spoke of the Army, and afterwards when he mentioned the intentions of reducing public burdens, taxes on agriculture, social burdens and railway tariffs:

This spontaneous reaction of the Sejm is without doubt in support of the Government that it is towards this aim, that is, the reduction of burdens that the Government must direct its efforts with all energy and quickness as possible.

Goniec Warszawski discusses the extra tax to be imposed upon functionaries' salaries and the increase in income tax, asking when this tax will begin to work, whether at the beginning of the new budget year, that is, the first of April, or immediately after the issue of the decree? Judging by the announcement of the Government, *Goniec* supposes the tax will be introduced this year and this in addition to the instalments for the investment loan will prove a heavy burden for the civil servants. Simultaneously, new burdens will fall on private employees:

Altogether the Government expects from the new rates of the income tax about 66 million, hence the rates of the income tax increase on an average of 30 per cent above the present rates. What does the Government offer to State and private employees in return? Reduction of living costs: 1) reduction of rent for small apartments; 2) abolition of tax on the smallest apartments; 3) reduction in electric light, gas and other rates; 4) an announcement of reduction in prices of industrial articles.

Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy is critical in its appraisal of the Premier's speech, finding that he did not get beyond generalities:

The oft repeated phrase of the necessity of confidence and close co-operation with the community found no more concrete expression beyond the promise of going away with the unfit attitude of the administration towards the population. In reading the Premier's speech we get the impression that he is not at all prepared to draw consequences from his own affirmations. For if he says that it will be his incessant endeavour to build up a relation of confidence and rapprochement of the community to the State authorities, he surely understands that this must express itself in an essential change in the ruling system.

Robotnik, after declaring that the Premier has put forth two right principles, that of the need of an active economic policy and a wider and more equal distribution of the social income, affirms that the programme of the Government "constitutes so heavy a burden for the working population of the towns that it is doubtful if it can bear it. This programme renders it impossible to raise the existing ability of the working population and

this again reflects unfavourably on the rural population. This programme has nothing in common with a just distribution of the social income, it is a contradiction of a just distribution."

Kurjer Polski agrees with an article by Mr. Ignace Matuszewski in *Gazeta Polska* summarized by him as the demand for "integral deflation." This is explained by the *Kurjer* as the demand for the simultaneous and parallel reduction of all those elements in national economy which decide on the level of prices so that deflation should not undermine what the Vice-Premier justly defined as the basis of economic activity, that is, the paying value of processes of production and turnover.

Kurjer Polski also discusses the question of colonies in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian war, saying that whatever the results may be one thing seems to be certain:

This is the beginning of a discussion on the subject of distribution of colonies rather the distribution of separate parts of the great reservoir of raw material. The German Press puts forth this question with discreet consistency, whilst the Japanese Press discusses the same question clearly and openly.

If England is so strongly and decidedly defending Abyssinia and the status quo in Africa, it is because she does not want to allow this subject to come up at all for discussion. But the *Kurjer* writes:

We are far from the realization of an ideal of a new distribution of colonies and sources of raw material, a plan which, though undertaken as it were for the purpose of avoiding military complications, would inevitably lead to a world war in the literal significance of the word.

The Opposition Press is beginning a campaign against the Foreign Minister, Colonel Beck. *Dziennik Narodowy* complains of his taciturnity, saying that since May last Poland has a director of foreign affairs whom the general Polish public does not know, who avoids giving any information on foreign affairs even of the most elementary kind.

In consequence of this Polish opinion is disorientated and disturbed. Different currents and information find a hearing, creating a tendency to encourage the idea that there can be no successful co-operation of public opinion with official policy. This is undesirable even in "normal" times, and at present, when in the whole world revolutions and transformations are taking place, it may become threatening and dangerous.

Stowo Pomorskie is still stronger in its expression of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the foreign policy. It asks: "Will Mr. Beck continue to be a member of the new cabinet? Will the revision of his policy and its tendency that has already been commenced, end with only a smoothing of certain roughnesses, or shall we hear the dignified words — non possumus?" Further, the writer insists on the importance of Poland's friendship with France and concludes: "The power of Poland stands on the alliance with France. This the Minister of Foreign Affairs must not forget."

Głos Narodu asks for a political amnesty as a first condition for approach of the Government to the community, especially it asks for the liquidation of the camp at Bereza Kartuska:

Isolation camps, construed as an isolation of persons not under a verdict of the law, are an invention of dictator governments, and are incompatible with the policy of a government that seeks for co-operation with the community.

All the same the *Głos Narodu* does not favour amnesty for communists considering this would be too dangerous a step.

—Arno

DIPLOMATIQUE

The Turkish Ambassador and Madame Ferit held a reception on Tuesday to celebrate the Turkish National Holiday.

The British Ambassador and Lady Kennard held a reception on Monday for the British colony to meet the Right Reverend the Bishop of Fulham.

On Monday an Exhibition of Photographs was opened under the patronage of the British Ambassador.

The French Embassy in Warsaw denied the rumours current in the foreign Press that changes are contemplated in the Embassy here.

The Czechoslovakian Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Smutny held a reception on Monday to celebrate the Czechoslovakian National Holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Flynn held a reception on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Speaight returned to Warsaw from a holiday spent in Austria.

The British Naval Attaché in Berlin and Mrs. Muirhead-Gould are visiting in Warsaw this week.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Ballenberg left Warsaw on Tuesday for London where they expect to spend about two weeks.

Mr. T. J. Aldridge left Warsaw on Tuesday evening for London.

Mr. J. Richards is leaving Warsaw this week for England.

Miss Maude Brooker returned to Warsaw on Saturday after a holiday in the south of France

Mr. Maurice Pate returned to Warsaw on Wednesday from the United States.

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GENERAL NASIBOU

(Continued from page 3, col. 5.)

their rear to the imminent danger of their line of communication.

A second mobilisation order was issued this morning and in order to put a stop to the nuisance of women moving to the front, one of the provisions of the order makes it obligatory on all women in the district to report morning and night to the local priests and to be in their home when curfew rings.

Presently, General Nasibou says, he expects to have 50,000 Italians cornered between his warriors and the Abyssinian womenfolk, and I do not know which of the two sets of people are the fiercer. This new mobilisation baffles description. The roads are packed with every sort of human being. Beggar-men, thieves, chiefs with their retinues, and sturdy farmers from their fields are streaming along. Women sit at the edge of the paths looking on. They have received strict orders not to weep so that their men may not be discouraged. Here and there public criers are reading out proclamations and the peasant folk stand around listening to the men reading out General Nasibou's commands which they treat as being as of little less importance than the word of a god. The tactics in Ogaden remind those who are familiar with the military history of East Africa of the condition of things in British Somaliland 30 years ago when the so-called Mad Mullah, who was anything but mad, wiped out a column of British native troops by overwhelming them with his followers who rushed out from behind the thick undergrowth and speared the British lives.

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BRUSSELS WORLD'S FAIR CLOSING.

Within a few days the World's Fair at Brussels will be closed officially, the Fair which has, for many months, been an object of pilgrimage from all parts of the world.

Poland, though not elaborately, was tastefully and intelligently represented with a pavilion which occasioned warm words of praise from all sections of the Belgian Press.

We wish to underline here the friendly and understanding criticism of our colleagues of the Belgian Press. They not only praised the generosity of Consul Vaxelaire, who in large measure aided in establishing the pavilion, but also the initiative and energy of the organizers of the Polish Division.

We are certain that, though not numerous, the well-chosen and interesting exhibits will encourage many a visitor to take an active interest in Poland and Polish affairs.



Hall in Polish Pavilion.

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FASHION NOTES

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Hats may seemingly be all shapes this season, though there is a tendency for them to grow higher, especially at the back.

The flat beret still holds its own, but in its newest phase it is like a large Tam O'Shanter and has a sudden lift off the face, suggesting the halo. The "sponge-bag" made of velvet is a popular headgear of the moment because it can be dragged to all angles and made to suit almost any type of face.

Fur is used to soften the line of the halo hat. It can also decorate shovel hats. A lovely example, in peacock-blue, with the front peak fluted, had small tails of mink at the sides. A becoming pork-pie cap was made of beige moleskin with a splash of orange and green feather in the form of a centre mount.

One of the newest hats looks rather like an inverted waste-paper basket, though in emerald green, with a draped crown, it is not unattractive.

HOSIERY Quality at lowest prices and Lingerie "Pończosznica" Zgoda 4

Embroidery should add distinction to your woollen suit this winter and Heim puts delightful bits of peasant embroidery in the corners of the pockets in bright colours and old patterns while Schiaparelli does a waist-coat in petit point. Metal embroidery adds highlights to the classical draped frocks for evening and makes borders to pleated scarves and draperies. Wool embroidery Marcel Rochas puts on the velvet lapels of a black suit and there are velvet pipings and frogs in day clothes. For evening, there are also Renaissance patterns picked out in pearls and precious stones and Oriental ideas worked out in huge emeralds, rubies, sapphires, moonstones and coral. The old soutache braid, too, has come back after long years, to aid the military trends in dresses and coats.

Fine horsehair is woven into a canvas-like net, supple yet crisp, and not unpleasant to wear. It is mounted on soft silk chiffon, in black, to match a smart tunic shirt. A skirt of black slipper satin, also Victorian in its "stand-alone" qualities, cut on the new slim line, completes this suit.

THE ITALIAN THRUST INTO SOUTHERN ABYSSINIA

By Laurence Stallings

General Graziani's long expected thrust has begun on the southern front, where the Ethiopian military authorities are rushing infantry (from the Bale Province) which is now streaming over the mountains toward the desert. General Nasibou, who is the Commander-in-Chief on the southern front, is returning to Harar and is ordering a great concentration of troops at Jijiga, which is not only an important natural fortress but where the roads from British Somaliland feed the troops with ammunition from across the British border.

A moving episode occurred last night when General Nasibou returned and entered Harar through the Jijiga gate. The General proceeded to the Cathedral where in the open space in front of the church, he knelt down and kissed the ground, while his bodyguard kneeling behind him prayed for victory to the Coptic Trinity.

Ethiopia is facing Italy's critical assaults with a stout heart. The country is full of fight and is welcoming the approach of a period of action after the lonely mountain and desert vigils, the lean rations and the fevers. My own belief is that the Italians must continue to advance at almost whatever cost as otherwise the Ethiopians may seize the oppor-

tunity to develop a counter initiative.

The first Italian objective, it is believed, will be Dagebur, where the main body of the Ethiopian troops is composed of Somalis and Gallas. The men from the Bale Province are being used as shock troops in the coming actions against the Italians.

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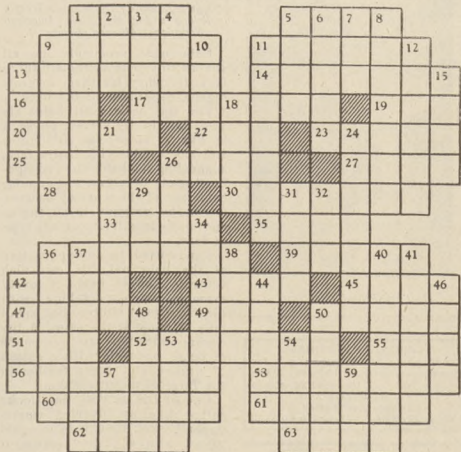


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5—Injures
9—Banish
11—Teases
13—Incessantly
14—Literary research
16—An insect
17—Small embroidered holes in needlework
19—Vegetable
20—Flies
22—Help
23—Small candle
25—Set of three
28—Deer
29—One of the parts of speech
30—Monacing sound
32—Tenant
33—Liquid food
35—Animal cry
36—Parveyor of food
38—Arrange in folds
42—Become dim
43—Tidings
45—Belongings
47—Alone
49—Small sand hill
50—Greek letter
51—Portuguese title of respect
52—Iridescent
55—Permit
56—Barrelled
58—Implements for compacting metal in molds
60—Breaks in
61—Gushes
62—Chore
63—Completes

VERTICAL

- 1—Inevitable
2—Copy
3—Wanders
4—Victim
5—Gather
6—Naughty injunction
7—Fees
8—Article of footwear
9—Givers
10—A special pleasure
11—Apparatus for deepening channels
12—Is contemptuous
13—To abstain from food
15—Attire
18—Evasifier
21—A fowl suitable for the oven
24—Usual
26—Belittle
29—Spawn of fish
31—Bows
32—Sticky substance
34—Groups of five
36—A hooded cloak
37—Very hard mineral
38—A country dance
40—Pills
41—Consumers
42—Hobbies
44—Stationary fish traps
46—Rodents
48—Vocal qualities
50—Devil
53—To make trim and smart
54—Back of the neck
57—An aborigine of the Philippines
59—Mire

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SPECIAL POWERS BILL

(Continued from page 1 col. 3.)

Deputy Malczewski: He was not in favor of granting special powers to the Government. He thought the resultant decrees would have more weight if first passed by the Parliamentary bodies. He raised the question as to how much help could be given the agriculturalist when prices for salt, matches, etc., remained the same. In spite of his opposition, however, he would vote for the Bill.

Deputy Sowiński: He proposed several contract actions to be taken, the first of immediate effect, and the second calculated for delayed reparation. 1. Negotiation with foreign debtors. 2. The most far-reaching ban on import of foodstuffs. 3. Exchange restrictions. 4. Cancellation of taxes for ten years on electric factories. 5. Tax reductions for factories building new production units. 6. Tax reductions for automobiles and aeroplanes. 7. Cheaper rates for electric current. 8. Limitation in the amount of paper used by Government agencies, an amount now equal to that used by the British Empire. The second group: 1. Land reform. 2. Equalization of prices. 3. Commercialization of Government monopolies.

Deputy General Żeligowski: He was opposed in principle to the granting of special powers, and requested that the length of their validity be as short as possible or we should soon have a Parliament without power and a Government with power. The situation will be a caricature.

Deputy Hutten-Czapki: He wished to ask if proposed reductions in rents could not be applied solely to smaller apartments, leaving larger dwellings out of consideration. He favoured as short a validity for the special powers as possible.

Deputy Spiczycyński: He was not in favour of liquidating trusts not for any reasons of protecting the directors of such trusts, but because of a fear of disorganizing production which would result in an increase in unemployment. He, also, was for setting December 1 as a date for the lapsing of the special powers.

Premier Kościłkowski explained that this time would be too short, as decrees could not be issued until November 5 at the earliest.

Deputy Krukowski then moved an amendment to the text that the powers be further curtailed by adding those laws touching Social Insurance and Pensions to the decree stabilizing the zloty, which is not to be changed. He further proposed that no reductions be made in salaries lower than 400 zlotys monthly.

Deputy Wagner: He observed that State Monopolies should take the lead in cutting prices, but, except for an increase in bureaucracy, little sign of life in the economy.

Minister Kwiatkowski and Rapporteur Deputy Miedziński closed the debate, summing up the reasons for granting the Government special powers. The amendment moved was not adopted, only three deputies voting in its favour. The Bill as a whole was then voted upon and received a majority. The Commission adjourned at ten minutes after midnight, having completed its work.

Advertisements Classified

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Cinema Programme

First-Run Houses

Table with 3 columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, Comment. Includes entries for Atlantic, Apollo, Baltyk, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonja, Majestic, Pan, Rialto, Stylowy, Swiatowid.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

We print below the corrected versions of last week's incorrect sentences:

58. Would you mind in the future taking (to take) more pains (pain) with your work.

59. I am not (very) accustomed to (with) the English language.

60. I can't wear (any more) this suit any longer.

61. I wrote (to congratulate) congratulating my friend who has just become engaged to (with) a beautiful London. (Londoner) girl.

62. It is not so easy, as (that) one may (can) imagine, to become accustomed (get use) to living (live) in a foreign country.

63. Fog is everywhere, (as well) in the house as well as in the street.

64. Many people complain of (to) never having (have) any (never) money.

We print a further selection of incorrect sentences. The corrected versions will be given next week.

65. He desripped the scene very well.

66. I always have liked to think on those days.

67. There is a great deal of mountains in Switzerland.

68. Many ships are to see on the river which at this place is wide over three hundred yards.

69. In Heidelberg are many Middle Age buildings.

70. You can hear the chiming of cow bells in the pastures.

71. I have often thought what this word would signify.

72. Heaps of boxes were laying around me.

73. A trip by steamer which mostly are starting from Vienna will enjoy everybody.

74. Each person like the place where they are at home.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Horizontal: 1 theme, 6 rapid, 11 chosen, 12 abuses, 14 Ares, 15 cover, 17 no, 18 rid, 19 novel, 20 gin, 21 el, 22 roses, 23 brag, 24 slender, 26 feels, 27 lies, 28 surge, 29 slips, 31 springs, 34 tails, 35 quen, 36 re, 37 ode, 38 Burns, 39 ten, 40 ad, 41 plied, 42 boss, 43 devout, 45 elapse, 47 rides, 48 reinse.

Vertical: 1 thrill, 2 hoad, 3 ees, 4 me, 5 encores, 6 saves, 7 Abel, 8 pur, 9 is, 10 denial, 11 cares, 13 songs, 16 over, 19 nodes, 20 green, 22 snips, 23 begin, 25 elite, 26 fares, 28 spender, 29 stood, 30 ladder, 31 sure, 32 grease, 33 senise, 35 quilts, 38 blue, 39 tops, 41 pod, 42 ban, 44 VI, 46 Li.

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

South, Dealer spades and the King of diamonds for his three diamond club, and therefore South bids the slam.

Diagram showing a card hand layout with suits and cards. Includes a small table for 'The Play'.

West opened the eight of clubs, and since South knew that that player was not given to irregular openings, he felt certain that this was a top of nothing lead and therefore that East held the club King. Of course, if West should have the club King, playing the Queen would insure contract immediately. But South was so convinced that this was not the case that he played low from dummy because he foresaw that if East held the King the hand could be played to avoid the necessity of taking a spade finesse. East played the nine and South won the trick with the Ace, drew the outstanding trumps in one round and played three rounds of hearts, on the third round discarding one of his low clubs. This was the key play, since it was vital to stripping the hand, so that the opponents could not continue the club suit after his second round without giving South the opportunity to trump and discard the spade loser in the North hand. The Queen of hearts play threw East in, as South had planned, and forced him to lead a spade, since either a heart or club continuation would give up all hope. With two spade winners automatic, South laid down his hand and claimed the balance.

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