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# THE WARS WEEKLY

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## SENATE PASSES BILL; DECREES IN THE OFFING

Attention has now shifted from the rather slow parliamentary process which has ground out final approval for the Government Bill for Special Powers to the preparation of the decrees themselves and every day new bits of scattered information appear in the Press, though admittedly without official confirmation.

It is stated that the Ministry of Finance has finished drawing up the decree touching the special tax which Government workers will have to pay. Any worker receiving a salary from the Government Treasury, from the Silesian Treasury, from Government monopolies, institutions, funds, and banks, from Municipal sources, from Social Insurance institutions, and from the Bank of Poland are subject to this tax. No portion of the salary received is exempted. To the basic salary is added special payments for overtime, for special work on committees, etc., and pensions also fall within the scope of the decree. Only three classes are exempted. 1) Veterans and the widows of veterans of the revolution of 1863, 2) former political prisoners and their widows and orphans (i. e. from pre-War times), and, 3) those receiving incomes from the orders "Wirtuti Militari" and "Krzyża Zasługi za Dzielność."

### Tax Begins

The tax begins with a five per cent. rate on incomes of Zł. 100 monthly and advances to twenty per cent. on incomes of Zł. 2000 monthly. There is a small decrease in the rate on those incomes which are already subject to income tax or which pay toward social insurance. This tax will be effective from December 1, 1935 through December 31, 1937, or for two years. This decree, it must be remembered, may be amended before it is finally approved by the Council of Ministers.

In this connection, a delegation of Government employees was received by Minister Kwiatkowski on Saturday. He stated to them that this was the only means of balancing the budget, but that everything possible would be done to tax the small incomes as little as possible. Regarding pensions, the Minister stated that reforms were being worked out.

It is thought that the income tax rates for private incomes will range from one per cent. on Zł. 1500 yearly to over fifty per cent. on incomes over Zł. 250,000 yearly.

The Senate held its first session last Thursday, and elected a Commission to study the Bill for Special Powers, after Minister Kwiatkowski had once again explained the Governmental reasons for this measure.

The Commission met Monday, November 4, at three in the afternoon. After a short statement by the rapporteur, Senator Ever, Minister Kwiatkowski made more detailed statements as to the purpose of the Bill, discussing

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## GOVERNMENT PARTY LIQUIDATED

At a meeting of the Non-Party Bloc of Co-operation with the Government, held last week, Colonel Slawek, president of the organization, read a letter to the assembled delegates announcing that the political purpose of the Bloc had been completed, and

## PROFESSOR MEISSNER ACQUITTED

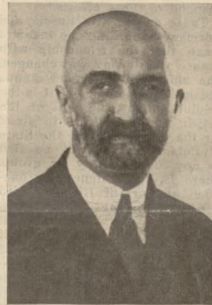
The trial of Professor Meissner, the famous stomatologist and former Director of the Stomatological Academy of Warsaw was held from October 29 through November 3 in the District Court in Warsaw.

Professor Meissner was accused of carelessness in performing an operation on Professor Vincenty Drabik which caused the death of this most famous stage designer of the Polish Theatre. The indictment claimed that Professor Meissner had failed to examine the patient's heart before the operation which was substantiated by witnesses. Experts from the Medical School of the Jagiellon University in Kraków testified that the death of Professor Drabik was caused by paralysis of the heart following the operation.

Because of the great popularity and world-wide fame of Professor Meissner, the trial aroused great interest, and the courtroom could hold only a small portion of the curious public attracted to the trial. This interest was probably deepened by the fact that, in Professor Drabik, Polish art had lost one of its greatest contemporary scenic artists.

As the trial proceeded, new facts were brought to light, attested to by witnesses and supported by visits of the Court to the operating room. Experts called by the Court, among them

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COLONEL SLAWEK

that, under the new Constitution, there was no longer any need for its existence. With this announcement the Bloc no longer officially exists, and an element predominant in Polish political life since 1928 dissolves.

Colonel Slawek briefly reviewed the work of the party during seven and one-half years of political life, characterizing its activities as endeavouring to develop a form of government in accordance with the ideals of Marshal Piłsudski which were realized when the new Constitution was adopted in the spring of this year.

The heterogeneous character of the Bloc was brought out by Colonel Slawek when he remarked on the difficulties experienced because of so many differing opinions and tendencies within

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

## THE ITALIAN PENETRATION OF ABYSSINIA A STEADY ADVANCE

There are indications that the Italian advance is designed to follow the British and French methods of dealing with so-called subject races, and to seize strong points in the enemy's country thereafter announcing that the country has been conquered. After that, one spends years in consolidating one's position and in fighting the die-hards of the interior.

In Ogaden, there may be 50,000 Ethiopian trained riflemen with experience of desert warfare. These are reinforced by an unspecified mass of irregulars who are waiting for their turn to be launched against the Italians. The problem is a grave one for the invader because it is impossible for the Italians to ascertain which of the Ethiopian forces facing them are really effective and therefore worth slaughtering. It must be admitted that the tribes are weakening under the steady bombing of the Italians, who are, moreover, bringing up artillery and thereby enabling their patrols to manoeuvre behind a protecting barrage. The Ethiopians are powerless in view of such tactics to prevent the Italians from obtaining the intelligence they seek. An instance of this occurred when Gorahai station was struck by bombs and shells and isolated for 12 hours, so that the local commanders knew nothing of what was going on while General Graziani was calmly completing the redistribution of his troops.

## WHAT THE PRIVATE BANKERS SAY

The declaration made recently by the Union of Banks in Poland, the most representative body of private bankers here, in connection with a review of last year's operations, has aroused a great deal of comment in official and business circles.

Irrespective of whether or not one agrees with the bankers, a public expression of their opinion must be reckoned with. To grasp the more important points in the report it is necessary to remind the reader of the great changes which have taken place in the past few years in the Polish banking world. These changes were mostly in the direction of a tremendous shift of deposits from private to State and municipal institutions, with the result that, of the total bank deposits of 3,000,000,000 zlotys at the end of 1934, private joint stock banks retained only 517,000,000 zlotys, while in the past their deposits had been as high even as 1,200,000,000 zlotys. The principal winner in this race is the Postal Savings Bank.

With this information, we may look at the report, which says, among other things, "Although there has been an increase in deposits in the Postal Savings Bank, and also in municipal banks, such monies are principally utilized for the purpose of enterprises directed by the State. There is, undoubtedly, private hoarding of capital in the country,

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### State of Exhaustion

The Italians are operating in interior lines towards the south and are availing themselves of parallel motor transport routes. They are driving the Ethiopians into a state of exhaustion and are fully keeping abreast of the enemy's movements which, considering the light equipment of the Ethiopian warriors, are necessarily rapid.

French and British observers believe that Harar will meet its fate within three weeks. Northward, in accordance with their present plans, the Italians are moving steadily and vigorously. But although there is a distinct pressure from Rome which demands bulletins of victories, the local commanders are cautious for fear that their extended flank in the Makillo region southeast of Adowa may invite disaster. The Ethiopians displayed surprising smartness in extricating themselves in the north where, poor wretches, they present an inexhaustible supply of cannon fodder. It must be recorded that an unquenchable hatred for white people is noticeable.

Considered opinion gives Ethiopia only a short time at the present rate of the Italians' advance. The European trained troops of the Negus are not permitted to go into action but are chiefly assigned to such duties as guarding their Amhara over-

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

## BRITISH INDUSTRIALISTS VISITING POLAND

A delegation representing the Federation of British Industries arrived in Warsaw on November 3 and will remain in Poland for a week. Conferences have been arranged between the delegation and the Chamber of Industry and Commerce and other economic organizations interested in the development of Polish-British trade.

This visit, long announced, is being watched with much interest in Polish business circles as it is an evident result of the Polish-British Trade Treaty signed this year between the two countries. The delegation is headed by Mr. C. F. L. Ramsden, director

of the foreign department of the Federation of British Industries, and includes Mr. R. B. Lister, President of the R. B. Lister Company, manufacturers of dairy machinery, combustion motors, etc., Mr. G. S. Blackburn, director of a firm manufacturing spinning machinery, Mr. J. Redman, Mr. N. Wailles-Fairbairn, representing a firm manufacturing machinery for the jute and flax industries, Mr. Neil Mackay, representing herring traders, Mr. A. O. Tookey, Secretary for overseas trade of the Association of Automobile Manufacturers of Great Britain, Mr. W. J. Aston, director of a firm exporting high-

grade steel, knives and certain agricultural machinery, Captain C. W. Parkes, representing manufacturers of building equipment, Mr. E. H. Powis, representing manufacturers of roller bearings and radio parts, Captain A. C. Rouse, representing the chemical and paper industry, and Mr. W. P. Cross, representing hide exporting firms, Mr. D. H. Lyal, a section chief in the Ministry Commerce, Mr. F. N. Gouvy of Morris Industries Exports Limited, Cawley, Oxford, Mr. H. A. Burrell of Austin Motor Company Ltd., Birmingham, Mr. F. Robins of Austin Motor Company, Ltd., Birmingham.



### DEMANDS OF THE DAY

On Wednesday, October 30, Mr. Tytus Filipowicz, former Ambassador to the United States, held a lecture on the *Demands of the Day* before a large audience which filled the hall of the *Kursus Ogrodziska* to overflowing. The lecturer's theme was the present economic crisis in Poland and he criticized the manner of combating it as practised by the former Governments. He compared the way in which other countries, such as America, Great Britain, and so on, dealt with the problem with methods adopted in Poland. Whilst the above mentioned countries took up an active attitude towards the crisis, instituting public works on a large scale, employing a great number of people — Poland was plunged in apathy. "Tighten the belt and wait" is Poland's motto, which Mr. Filipowicz severely condemns. His remedy is: balance of the budget, balance of payments, increase of employment and home consumption by means of public works on a large scale.

#### Correct Diagnosis

The declarations made by Premier Kościalskiowski and Vice-Premier Kwiatkowski meet with the entire approval of Mr. Filipowicz. They have diagnosed the economic condition of Poland rightly — will they be able to take the right measures for rescuing the patient? This the lecturer confessed he is unable to answer, he could only speak of what conditions are necessary that the cure should be successful. For five years the budget has shown a deficit. The new Government proposed to combat this by reduction of the salaries of the civil servants. If it is a question of those earning several thousands well and good. This would be a correction of the mistake made by a former Government in raising the salaries of higher functionaries and reducing those of lower ones, but if the measure is to include reduction for those who already earn insufficiently this would be contradictory to the plan of improving the economy of the state. Is there no other way? The lecturer then asked why not take advantage of the great capital we have in the work of the citizens.

#### Approval

Another indispensable condition is the creation of a suitable healthy political atmosphere. The time has come when we must again apply the principle of Christian ethics in economic and social questions, that the Ten Commandments should be binding in public as well as in private life. (Loud Applause).

We must develop in the youth of the country healthy thought and strong character. This last is a necessary condition to "pacification of minds, increase of confidence of the governed in the governing."

The lecture, delivered with fiery eloquence, excited the

### PARTY LIQUIDATED

(Continued from page 1 col. 3)

the Bloc itself. This fact threatened the value of the Party as the value of the old Sejm was diminished by the fight for leadership, a contest almost wholly partisan.

Replying to criticism which had been aimed at this Bloc almost from its beginning, Colonel Slawek pointed out that, especially where so many opinions were represented, certain mistakes were bound to occur. The presence of persons of doubtful moral value in any large body was almost a certainty, but, whenever anything objectionable had been uncovered, stern disciplinary measures had immediately been taken.

Colonel Slawek said that the whole trend of present political life in Poland was against "partysim" and that organizations of strictly political character were not needed to support the Constitution.

Colonel Slawek was accorded an ovation by the assembled party representatives. Colonel Kaplicki paid a tribute to the work of Colonel Slawek, saying that he looked upon Colonel Slawek as the leader and initiator of future policy. This statement met with audible approval, but Colonel Slawek said that he did not pretend to honours, content with what had been accomplished, sure that the new form of government would be lasting.

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### SENATE PASSES

(Continued from page 1 col. 1)

the text of the Bill much more generally than he did before the Sejm and Sejm Commission. The last week. He stressed the effect of continued deficits on money market, discussed the dynamics of the budget deficit, and said that a just division of financial responsibility must be effected in the decrees about to be issued.

The discussion followed much the same lines as in the Sejm debates last week, and, the debate being finished, the Commission unanimously voted to approve the text of the Bill.

The Senate met Tuesday to consider the report of the Commission. Premier Kościalskiowski again explained the reasons for the Bill. After a long and varied discussion, the Senate voted to approve the Bill in its entirety. The next session of Sejm and Senate will be near the end of this month when next year's budget will be considered.

greatest satisfaction in the audience, which frequently gave expression to its agreement by long and loud applause. K. M.

### LONDON ADDRESS

Dr. W. J. Rose, well known here and abroad for his studies on Poland, and a resident of this country for fifteen years, gave a lecture in London on October 29 on progress in Poland particularly during the past eighteen months since the fact of Non-Aggression with Germany was signed.

Dr. Rose paid a warm tribute to Marshal Pilsudski, whose contribution to the New Europe had been of the first magnitude. Marshal Pilsudski had set an example of utterly disinterested public service for forty years, asking nothing for himself, an example rarely equalled in history.

It has been the continual practice of all nations for generations past to complain that Poles were unable to live at peace with their neighbours. In recent years Poland has proved by her actions that it is no longer fair to level this taunt at her. There has been the Pact of Non-Aggression with U.S.S.R. followed by a similar pact with Germany. Those who were surprised and shocked that Poland could make such a pact with Hitlerism must remember that there are 1100 kilometers of frontier between the two countries and that for eleven years Poland has tried hard to make terms with any German government. Hitler's was the first to those efforts.

These moves with Russia and Germany should not be taken to mean that the friendship with France was in any way changed. The alliance with France stands resolute and with the will of the Polish Foreign Office to stand for the best policy for the State of Poland and not to be tied to any one country or group. There is, for instance, no one-sided support of Hitler's Third Reich, no secret arrangements, therewith, nor the slightest likelihood that Poland will submit to dictation thereof. Poland is anything but Nazi. The same might be said precisely with regard to her relations with Russia. What Poland wants is to remove the friction on her frontiers that has been poisoning the body politic.

Nothing is more untrue than to say that Pilsudski was a dictator in the ordinary sense of the word, but he was a power determined to get action well as deliberation and a better technique for deliberation. The first Constitution of Poland had been magnificent on paper, but it would not work because the people were not sufficiently schooled to administer a too liberal and a too idealistic Constitution. The President had no Executive and the Prime Minister with his Executive had no parliamentary majority. A great legacy of a multitude of parties had been inherited from Russia, Austria and Germany, and Pilsudski was determined to break them up and make a real patriotic Polish party not torn by outside or out-of-date allegiances. In the new parliament the overwhelming majority was of course the government group but they were representative in a really remarkable sense. Diversity was combined with unity.

The lecturer spoke of the terribly low standard of living in Poland, the absence of ready money and no adequate prices for things the land produced; but pointed out that the same conditions applied in Kansas and the Canadian North West, to speak only of two parts of the world with which he was familiar. Poland was fortunate in having little or no foreign indebtedness and for this reason was in fact richer than many countries and better able to face the economic crisis. R. O. M.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

After a short rest in Jodhpur, Major Karpinski resumed his flight, from Warsaw to Melbourne, reaching Calcutta in spite of poor atmospheric conditions. The flight from Calcutta to Akayab almost ended in disaster as while landing in a cross wind the landing gear was slightly damaged.

Bad weather delayed the Polish flier for two days, and, despite fog, necessitating blind flying, Major Karpinski reached Rangoon on Wednesday evening.

The town of Kościnszko in Mississippi, U.S.A., has named one of its streets, Pilsudski Street. An excursion from this city to Poland is contemplated for next summer.

Prizes offered by the City of Warsaw for the best work in the fields of Literature, Music, Education, and Art, and presented yearly, have been won this year by Karol Szymanowski and Pola Gojawiezyńska in Music and Literature respectively. The awards in the other two fields have not yet been decided. The awards will be presented on November 11, Independence Day.

The Governing Board of the Worlds Alliance of Poles Abroad will hold a session in Krakow on November 17 and 18. Among problems to be discussed are organization matters, press and publicity, and the relationship of second-generation Poles to their motherland.

An RWD 8, the best-known make of Polish aeroplane, has been sold to a private airline in the Argentine for the transportation of passengers, baggage, and medicines.



C. F. I. Ramsden, Chairman of British Delegation.

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## Steady Penetration

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

lords. Meanwhile, the nameless peasant mob is offered up in real battle. The rottenness of the Ethiopian state is the chief handicap of these stalwart Gallas and simple Somalis who are dying, rather than accept a change of masters. The ruling caste is stricken dumb by the disaster which is facing them and is rapidly changing its attitude towards the neutral whites.

The French marine infantry at Dire Dawa has doubted its guards along the railway line and is putting up barbed wire in defiance of Ethiopian orders in anticipation of the backwash of the Abyssinian militia streaming from the war zone. I believe myself that these precautions are unnecessary, because the mountaineers regard the centre of the country as a sort of desert and they take the route through the Chercher region to the upland plateaus where they are able to dispossess the inhabitants en route.

In spite of the formal adherence of the Ethiopian Government to such formal conventions as bulletins, official announcements, etc., the country is becoming chaotic under the pressure of transporting two million men to the front to be used, as I have said before, as cannon-fodder. There is little chance of white correspondents reaching the scene of action because they would surely be robbed of all their belongings on their way and would probably also lose their lives and this is a calamity which the Emperor wisely dreads. However, anyone within the Harar area is destined to witness some sort of conflict sooner or later, because it is impossible for this country to sustain the full onslaught of a modern western nation. The poor Ethiopian sniped upon by local enthusiasts and bombed from above, is beginning to understand that he is being "taken for a ride" by "Air-Europe." Personally I believe that these people will acknowledge any master who will permit them to bear arms. Only England's interference can avert an Italian conquest. The Abyssinian overlords are each suspicious of the other and each wonders who will seal out first and when the Italians will triumph.

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## POLISH-GERMAN TRADE TREATY SIGNED

A Polish-German trade agreement, on the basis of the most favoured nation clause, was signed in Warsaw on November 4 by Under-secretary of State Szembek and Director Sokolowski for Poland and by Ambassador von Moltke and Mr. Hemmen for Germany.

This agreement, which must be ratified, temporarily becomes effective as of November 20, 1935. The agreement, concluded for one year, continues to be prolonged automatically unless one party gives suitable notice.

Under the terms of the agreement, Polish agricultural exports, such as hogs, geese, butter and eggs, plus alcohol, are given preferential treatment, while timber exports are also encouraged. Imports from Germany will probably include pro-



ABYSSINIANS DIGGING BOMB-PROOF SHELTERS  
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## HAILE SELASSIE RECEIVES QUARTER OF A MILLION THALERS

By Laurence Stallings

All troops have disappeared from Addis Ababa. The local inhabitants are hearing vaguely about the bombardments of Debra Tabor and Makale in the north, and are being warned insistently that the Italian invader still perseveres in his inexplicable plan of ravaging even shabby Addis Ababa with its dawdling dwellers, but they do not pay much attention to such warnings. From the south, come rumours that the Italians are continuing their desultory bomb dropping in the vicinity of Geledes and in the feverish morasses of the Wadi Shebeli, close to the frontier of Italian Somaliland, where the men of Bale, with their fingers itching on the triggers of their rifles, wait for the elusive Italian patrols, gingerly reconnoitering under a screen of Italian field guns.

### Wonderful Sight

I witnessed a wonderful sight in Addis Ababa to-day. Long lines of Ethiopians passed me going towards the Palace bearing a gift of a quarter of a million thalers which they were going to present to the Emperor for the purchase of medical stores for the Army. The procession wound along the streets to the Royal residence like a long black and white snake and I followed it to see how the Emperor would receive the gift. The crowd collected in the squalid old palace yard, all bisected in the sunlight. There, the chiefs who were going to tender their hoards to the Nigus as an expression of their loyalty and love, dismounted from their proud mules and kissed the cobbled stones. Behind the chiefs there were thousands of retainers, each bearing a sack of silver thalers on his shoulder. The Emperor gravely accepted the gift, while the brilliant

sunshine cruelly brought out the utter weariness in his sleepy eyes. Behind the Negus stood his chamberlains, who also looked worn out with work and lack of sleep. In a brief and warmly worded speech, the Negus thanked the chiefs.

I found Haile Selassie infinitely more tired-looking than when I saw him on the day mobilization was decreed some weeks ago. His air of dignity, however, remains matchless.

### Striking Pathos

In his speech to the Chiefs, the Emperor confirmed the fact that the short-wave radio installation was still unharmed and could communicate with both the northern and the southern war fronts. The scene in the Palace yard, almost biblical in its simplicity, was one of striking pathos. The men who carried the sacks of silver on their shoulders were all greybeards, clearly too old to fight, and the gunbearers of the chiefs were mere children. The young men whom I had seen in past days proudly carrying the rifles of their lords were now far away.

Another thing that struck me pleasantly in Addis Ababa was the atmosphere of friendliness which still exists here towards the white man. The faded old faces smiled at us and we even flattered when asked to face the cameras. This was a notable change from the harsh stares which followed us everywhere on the southern front.

One cannot help feeling warm sympathy for the crude and ignorant folk of Addis Ababa, who are quite definitely suffering privations owing to the war.

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It is stated that, due to many frontier incidents participated in by the Czechoslovakian Customs Service, the Polish Government has officially protested in Prague against these incidents which have occurred at more than twenty points along the Czechish-Polish border.

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## ETHIOPIAN JUSTICE CRUDE—BUT SWIFT

By Robinson Maclean

He was just another prisoner—his hands chained behind his back and a crowd of weeping, yelling, jeering Ethiopians following behind and running ahead.

I pulled my mule over to the other side of the road and the crowd passed. I had seen lots of chained men in a country where a man can chain to his wrist another who owes him thirty cents — or to the wall of his mud hut by a leg chain, a debtor of four cent thalers.

I had passed the big commissariat prison yard, behind the buzzards that sit in the fig trees outside the Emperor's Palace—had heard the clamour of the half-clad wretches shaking their chains and begging for pence for food. I had seen the prisoners marched past on the main street — two by two with leg chains jangling as they went to work pounding rocks into smaller rocks to make a new road. So I did not wonder much as the procession passed.

An hour later, I rode that way again, and one two-three, three muffled reports sounded from the little stone tukul behind the barred gate.

"What was that?" I asked. "Another murderer?" was the answer. Half an hour later a little knot of bearers carried a coiled form under a brown sheet down the road towards the churchyard.

### Path of Justice

So I started finding out the path of justice in Ethiopia. I saw much. I saw the big triangle in the death cell where the condemned are tied by hand and foot, and the relatives of the murdered poke their rifle-barrels through stone slots, and death barks out the "eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" of the Old Testament. I saw the little bamboo and palm leaf thatched shanty where white beards dispassionate justice and decided quarrels between indigent but argumentative enemies. But what I did not see was the greater part, the electric chain in the old Palace, the smoke-room where truth (I hope) is choked out of

reluctant confessors, the branding when a white-hot iron sears the cross of theft on the forehead of a thief.

But, from what I saw and what I learned by long hours of apparently idle conversation with evidently idle Ethiopians, I managed to piece together a picture of Ethiopian justice—and this is the picture.

### King of Kings

In his palace sits His Majesty, Haile Selassie, King of Kings of Ethiopia—and every Wednesday and Friday he sits on the mat of the Justice court and the quarrels and crimes of eight million people march past. Afe Negus Atenafe, "Breath of the Emperor," sits beside him, or instead of him, in all but capital offence hearings, the 45-year-old son of Atenafe Sugud (the be-beowed-to) who governed Kambata Province.

A thief is caught in the marketplace.

"Brand him," says the Emperor. A rope to his feet and another to his hands are jerked and he is stretched out on the floor of a nearby room. White hot in a charcoal fire comes the iron — and the brander, "one specially chosen for his ability to mark well with the hot iron" draws the searing blade down the forehead to the bridge of the nose, then across the brow as the flesh-smell scorches through the room and the victim yells and writhes.

Who makes the law? The Emperor. But behind the Emperor's decision stands the ages-old "Fets Nagasi" — "open law of the realm" that not even Haile Selassie can change.

So it is true that Ethiopian justice is rather crude. It is true that when a new prisoner is thrown, chained, into the dank mud walls of the prison the other

(Continued on page 6, col. 5)

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## MEISSNER ACQUITTED

(Continued from page 1, col. 2)

such outstanding figures in the Polish medicine as Professor Orłowski, Professor Glatzel, Professor Leśniowski, Professor Semerau-Siemianowski, — testified that the cause of death had not been paralysis of the heart but paralysis of the bronchial tube which was result of the narcotic administered. In other words, the death was accidental, as Professor Drabik had an idiosyncrasy for narcotics, something so rare in medicine that Professor Meissner could not be blamed for not foreseeing the result.

Further testimony brought out that the illness of Professor Drabik (*leontiasis ossae*) is very rare and its diagnosis extremely difficult as any tests are deceptive. Professor Meissner was, from his point of view, fully justified in performing the operation, for, unless it were done, Professor Drabik would shortly have lost his eyesight and hearing.

In view of this evidence, the Court decided that the operation performed by Professor Meissner was necessary and was performed with precision and care. Taking into consideration the testimony of court experts affirming the idiosyncrasy of Professor Drabik for narcotics, the Court decided that there were no grounds for holding Professor Meissner responsible for the death of Professor Drabik, and he was acquitted.

Reviewing the fact that, during the operation itself, tests showed Professor Drabik's heart functioning normally, the Court decided that failure to examine the heart before the operation could not be considered important.

The Prosecutor, Olgierd Missna, will not appeal from the decision of the district Court, and so a case which had re-echoed throughout Poland is closed and fully explained.



# Art, Music & Literature



IRENA SOLSKA

## The Chain (Lańcuch)

The *Teatr Nowy*, by its presentation of *The Chain*, has acquainted us with a new Polish author, Miss Janina Morawska. Her pronounced talent and flair for the stage are evident especially in the very interesting prologue and the first act.

Nina Marburg, the mother of the heroine, Ewa, had in a violent fit of jealousy killed her husband. After 20 years she returns, and not recognized by her daughter, learns how irrevocably she has been condemned by her. Nina, therefore, loses her courage to face life further, and commits suicide. The daughter, Ewa, a woman with a thoroughly modern outlook on the world, finds this out, and so begins to suffer, continually haunted by her mother's deed. Up to this point the play is interesting enough, but from now on the author begins to fall into banal melodramatics; and this blood chain that shackles Ewa begins to lack many links justifying her action, while the final solution to the problem, Ewa's taking poison, is a stage effect well known in melodrama, where the purpose is not so much psychological truth as sensation.

The persons drawn by Morawska are pallid, paper figures, most of which are based on stereotyped characters, so well known to us from innumerable plays of this and the last century. Besides, especially in the third and fourth acts, we find many situations as unnecessary as they are unsuccessful and improbable. Nothing, however, so glaringly shows an author his faults and failings, as the presentation of his work on the stage. Having indeed no little dramatic talent, Miss Morawska, after acquiring experience, will undoubtedly give us more than one interesting play.

The presentation of *The Chain* however, affords at least one great benefit and pleasure to Warsaw theatre lovers, for we have the opportunity of seeing the greatest of Polish actresses, Irena Solska, after a long absence from the stage, playing again,—this time in the rôle of Nina Marburg. It is difficult to describe the artistry of her playing. Every gesture, every word of Nina—in Solska's interpretation—seems not acting but the real suffering of a woman. This fusion of highest histrionic art with the sincerest truth to life is what makes Solska's playing nothing less than inspiration and genius.

Miss Smosarska, as Ewa, gave us a very interesting interpretation full of warmth and deep sincerity; while Miss Mla Kamińska played the rôle of the temptress with great subtlety and finesse, creating a character of seductive charm and elegance. Miss Malyniczka deserves mention, too for her excellent work as the

gloomy servant woman, as does Miss Różańska in the rôle of Carolina. Roland, Woskowski, and Karczewski were rather colourless and nondescript in the male rôles.

The direction by Wysocka was thorough and well understood. Decorations were by Wegierkova. — Arno.

## Song Recital

Marian Anderson's song recital on November 3 was a repetition of her triumphs of last season. This singer's phenomenal voice again electrified her listeners. Not only her voice but also her consummate art awakens the greatest admiration. It is due to this that she is able to interpret equally well the classic style of the master of the Renaissance, Claude Monteverdi, as well as Schubert, or even exotic folklore as exemplified in negro spirituals. Above all she preserves always her artistic dignity. There is no attempt at making an effect. She is ever true to her art, sincere and simple.

The impression created by Miss Anderson is fascinating, the audience always cries for more, so that there is no end to the encores, with which she is generous. The hall was filled to the last seat.

— K. M.



MARIAN ANDERSON

## The Rothschild Quartet.

The concert of chamber music by the Viennese Rothschild Quartet, given on November 5 at the Conservatory of Music, was a real feast for music lovers. This perfect ensemble, giving the impression of absolute unity, of finished mastery of playing, of subtle insight into the inner meaning of the works performed, made it a delight for the listener. Whether among the romantic world of Schubert, the grand conceptions of Beethoven, or the colourful effectiveness of Ravel, it seemed equally at home.

The effectiveness of the Quartet is less on the side of powerful tone contrasts and more on that of delicacy and subtlety. The leader has a beautiful singing tone, particularly observable in the Schubert Quartet. Perhaps however the artists themselves felt the most at home in the modern world of Ravel.

A remarkable feat is that they play everything from memory, although making perhaps an unnecessary effort to do so.

The audience was enthusiastic, but should have been larger.

— K. M.

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# PRESS REVIEW

*Kurjer Polski* finds that in passing the bill giving special powers to the Government the Sejm shows its understanding of the need for quick action in the combating of the crisis. By its programme the Government has gained the confidence of the Sejm.

In characterizing this programme the deputy Mr. Wierzbicki has emphasized that the Government in all its moves is creating closed cycles. If it reduced the incomes of the world of work at the same time it thinks how to reduce its expenses. Nor does it limit itself only to an action of restriction and reduction, but at the same it gives suggestions and a programme how to get out of this restriction.

The Premier and Vice-Premier, writes the *Kurjer*, are reaching out in their intentions towards a future of always greater activity for Polish economic life and the steps taken in this direction help the citizens of the state to bear more easily certain temporary difficulties, and are becoming an essential means for breaking up the moral crisis of which Vice-Premier Kwiatkowski spoke with such strong emphasis in his exposé.

The *Express Poranny* (pro-Government) demands a reduction in the costs of living. It writes that the world of work understands state necessities, that an appeal to its generosity has never been without result.

But the world of work would not understand that while it carries its generosity towards the state to the last limit—the world of capital should stick compulsively to its selfish policy of "stiff" prices. Hence the action of reducing the cost of living for the "man in the street" is a burning need

and must be met at once so that its results be visible at the moment when the reduced salaries and increased taxation become obligatory.

The *Kraków Głos Narodu* writes, in connection with the dissolution of the B. B. (Club of co-operation with the Government) that after the death of Marshal Piłsudski the necessity of authority with a clear ideology and district programme is felt, for only authority can overcome the difficulties of the present moment.

Mr. Stępczyński complains of the complete "dissolution of the Sejm." It cannot be otherwise since it was elected not on the basis of a political-state programme but on the principle of loyalty to authority. Let us wait and see if after the dissolution of the B. B. another Government camp will not be forthcoming, based on some programme and ideology.

The *Goniec* reprints quotations from *Czas* concerning the dissolution of the B. B. Club, saying that Colonel Slawek has been deserted by the members of his club.

*Czas* complains that whereas as the pro-Government Press formerly expressed the most extravagant praise for every utterance of the former Premier, now there is no end to abuse and ill-will toward him. Even during the Brześć period, Slawek had not such an unfavourable Press. Within the twinkling of an eye his silent, secret unpopularity now found expression like an unloosed storm.

The *Storno*, published in Wilno, writes that Premier Kościłkowski has an easy rôle as he is popular not only in his own camp, but also among the Opposition. This it ascribes to the great difference between the political and economic situation of the country.

The political screw was so tightly turned that Kościłkowski can loosen it a little without great danger. Thanks to his predecessors the Premier can play the part of a great liberal on the basis of regulations or moves that before 1926 were cried down as reactionary. Strong authority, a strong hand is, as it were, the capital which Mr. Kościłkowski has inherited and now he can spend a little of this capital. It is different on the economic side. Here the taxation screw is also tightly turned and the demand for loosening it is not "so much" but far more justifiable, and the tragedy of the Government consists in its not being able to do this because it does not want to enter on a road of devaluation or of auxiliary money.

*Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy* brings an article on the three most important things for Poland.

They are, first, the solution of the Jewish question; secondly, reform of economic life; thirdly, moral and judicial reform. As

regards the first, the *Dziennik* makes no suggestion how the matter is to be solved; as to the second, it says:

Poland must rise to a great economic plan. She must break with policy heretofore practised, she must abolish cratism, reduce drastically the budget of the state (with the exception of the army budget) must reduce in a drastic way the bureaucratic apparatus. Taxes must be lowered in a large degree. The rôle of large anonymous capital, especially foreign and Jewish, must be limited; and according to possibilities, large industrial and trade enterprises must be limited in favour of small, industrial undertakings. Poland's economic life should approach the principle of self-sufficiency.

The Berlin correspondent of the French newspaper *La Croix* writes on the subject of the supposed attempts at rapprochement between France and Germany. According to him there is no doubt that Germany does not count now in Poland. Germany can now turn to France in order to gain freedom of action in the east and south. It is only under such conditions that Germany can imagine the possibility of entering into contact with France.

According to the London correspondent of *Kurjer Warszawski*, Dr. Schacht is ardently in favour of French-German contact, assuring that Germany has only the most peaceful intentions in relation to western Europe, reserving for herself only influence on the Baltic. He is supposed to have said: "Sooner or later Germany and Poland will divide Ukraine between themselves." *Kurjer Warszawski* adds: "As nobody in Poland dreams of any division of Soviet Russian territory, the above revelations must be considered as a propagandamaneuvre operating by means of so-called 'indiscretions'."

*Robotnik* (Socialist) protests emphatically against any higher taxation of the working classes saying that it is impossible for the Government to count on any revenue from that source.

"We do not know in what condition the new Minister of Finance has found the Treasury after his predecessors. Even however if it be empty—any attempt to lay new burdens on such exceptionally poor people as the working classes must end in catastrophe."

*Robotnik* states that the winter season already puts upon them outlays which they are unable to meet. The prices of articles of food have already gone up and the cost of living for working men has increased in the last two months by twenty per cent. The non-adjustment of wages to the increase of prices of food articles must finally reflect on the rural population. The countryside cannot sell for more than the working man earns. This is clear.

*Czas* (Conservative, pro-Government) while considering that the wholesale condemnation of militarising the administration should be refuted as demagogic at the same time makes certain reservations:

Whereas military specialists well qualified and clever are a favourable addition to the administration, on the contrary the creation of a quasi-retreat for pensional officers by placing them in the administration is a distinctly unhealthy practice and should be cancelled.

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## THE GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN THREE YEARS

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**DIPLOMATIQUE**

President Mościcki received on Tuesday the Hungarian Minister of Education, M. Homan, the Hungarian Vice-Minister of Education, M. Szily, and the Hungarian Minister to Poland, Dr. Andrzej de Hory.

The British Ambassador and Lady Kennard gave a luncheon on Tuesday in honour of the British Trade Delegation.

The Austrian Minister and Madame Hoffinger held a soiree on Wednesday evening at which the Rothschild Quartet played.

The First Secretary of the Portuguese Legation and Madame Sarafina entertained at dinner on Thursday.

**ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY**

The British Chamber of Commerce gave a luncheon on Wednesday in honour of the delegation representing the Federation of British Industries.

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M. de Fleurius, former French Ambassador in London, photographed as he leaves for London.

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**BOOKS**

**THE ANGEL OF THE ASSASSINATION**

By Joseph Shearing

There is no more dramatic and sensational incident in the whole French Revolution than Charlotte Corday's stabbing of Marat. What made this convent-bred young woman enter the room of an unknown man with a knife in her hand and murder in her heart? To answer this question Mr. Shearing unfolds the troubled scene of revolutionary France, re-creates the life-story of a woman who in earlier times would have been acclaimed as one of the great heroines of history and paints a brilliant picture of the two men with whom her destiny was bound — Marat, the envious, diseased and brilliant doctor she slew, and Adam Lux, the Hessian idealist, who died for championing her memory.

(Albatross).

**ENGLISH BOOKS**  
American and British Magazines  
American, British and Continental Editions.  
Books on Poland — Read Maps — Dictionaries.  
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Warsaw — Mazowiecka 12

**The Shipbuilders**

By George Blake

"Even though the year rains masterpiece, which is quite unlikely," writes Mr. Hugh Walpole, "this must be one of the best books of 1935. It will, I think, be very much more... I rank this novel with English Journey telling of the fate of master and man in the great depression that has struck the shipyards of Clydeside". Mr. Blake gives a brilliant analysis of the effects of the crisis on the psychology of employer and employed. Quite apart from the vivid picture he paints of Glasgow life and of the Scots character in particular, his book is full of that understanding, humanity and power which have led the critics to regard it as a piece of important and substantial creative literature.

(Tauchnitz).

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**THE SEASON-MID COLLECTION**

By Lucie Marion

Mid-season changes are noticeable rather in the materials used for day and evening wear than in general outline, although there is a decided tendency towards an accentuated slenderness and height for the evening. The draping of the skirt from the decolleté to below the waist; the flounce at the hem at the back or on the side, while the whole of the skirt in front is perfectly flat; the absence of a belt, and the scarf-like arrangement with one end caught at the shoulder and the other end somewhere on the skirt or loosely trailing behind, are all in evidence in most houses and are sometimes accompanied by a small train.

check pattern materials, already seen for several seasons, are now used in an ingenious and novel way which consists in opposing the cut on the straight to the cut on the bias. At Schiaparelli an original pattern of this kind is detailed on the back of the jacket of soft brown woolen with a wide pale blue stripe. This jacket is worn with a pale blue woolen skirt and a brown blouse. Any Blatt carries out a similar scheme in a green suit with a bright yellow stripe. Molyneux uses ribbed woolen to make a brown frock for street wear. There is a new broad cloth with a dull finish called Papier Buvard which makes the very modern evening jackets shown by Schiaparelli. They are in pink and blue, cut on tailored lines and quite fitted at the waist and they have little basques and long gilet sleeves. At the same house, they are making frocks in a new thin pékiné woolen material, especially in white, worn under a short coat made of a crisp rainproof shantung in pastel shades. Rayon has produced a wide range of new materials. One, which is almost as thick as crepe de chine, yet with a matt finish of linen and close weave of satin, is to be seen at Schiaparelli. It is black and printed all over with a regular design of small wild horses in white. It is used for evening frocks. Small geometrical or square patterns, leaving a certain amount of plain ground, appear in cloqué and new tiny cloqué or gaufré material as well as very fine matt silk jersey are used for very supple evening frocks.



Molinueux, Chanel and Drecoll illustrate this conception by several beautiful models which suggest original illuminations by their half-length wide coats which are richly hemmed with fur and have enormous sleeves leaving the lower arm quite slender. One is black and has a coat printed with biggish red flowers, and another is in magnificent, horizontally cloqué white lamé. Skirts are still short for daytime and the jacket is generally fitted to the waist, while the coat is often belted. A tight-fitting effect at the waist is accentuated by fullness of the sleeves at the top. These sleeves are mounted quite high on the shoulder and are frequently trimmed either with fur, like one at Schiaparelli's where a heart of fur is worn upon each sleeve, or with a work of tucks to add to the interest. Epaulettes are in fashion when sleeves are less wide. Even Any Blatt has given the sleeves of her knitted suits this effect of broadness. With at the top of the shoulder is made more pronounced by the fact that a seam giving a ridge-like effect is stitched on the top side of the arm. But sleeves are generally tight-fitting from the elbow downwards especially on coats and jackets. Although Marcel Rochas has sleeves with enormous tops and deep vertical pleats on a pale beige jacket in matt rayon to wear with a black frock, he puts sleeves which are narrow at the top and are widened and gathered at the wrist on his frocks to wear under coats. Materials for sports clothes include knitted fabrics flecked like tweeds which are used by Any Blatt and Agnes Drecoll to make supple and uncrushable travelling coats and suits mostly in grey flecked with oranges and reds. Dotted thin tweeds at Chanel make practical ensembles consisting of frock and short cape. One is in grey with white and black smooth dots. Plaid and

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Drecoll shows a very pretty afternoon frock worn with black woolen coat and made of stiff lace that looked like crochet work, showing a pattern in black and white of very small flowers.



Among new items of interest, I must mention blouses at Vionnet in fine cravat silk buttoned all down the back with coloured crystal buttons. She makes much use of pale blue and golden rust colours. Her redingotes for daytime are made with flaring hems and close fitting waists with a seam and no belt. Her evening coats and wraps are cut with enormous draped sleeves.

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Parisian fashions Women's Hats  
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**WHAT THE PRIVATE BANKERS SAY**

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

in the form of gold, and this does not participate in commercial circulation, for reasons not clear even to bankers. Private initiative is stifled on the one hand by high taxes and social insurance burdens, and on the other hand, by the excessive participation of the State in business."

In many branches of commerce and industry the private businessman has to compete with State enterprises, and competition is made more difficult because the State enterprises do not on the whole operate for profit and they enjoy, in addition, a number of privileges, such as subsidies, rebate of taxes, etc. For these reasons bankers believe that stability of the budget is dependent first upon recovery of private business. So long as the State follows a deflationary policy and in consideration of a favourable balance of trade, there is no danger whatever to the stability of the currency, granted that the budget will be stabilized.

As to the banking situation it has been steadily improving, deposits of private banks having increased, in 1934, by 16,000,000 zlotys (of which 15,000,000 in savings deposits) and this is a favourable sign. During the same year, however, deposits of the Postal Savings Bank went up from 715 to 858 million zlotys, those of the National Economic Bank from 237 to 314 million zlotys, and those of municipal banks from 615 to 664 million zlotys.

It is on account of an insufficient inflow of deposits to private institutions, the bankers say, that interest rates charged by bankers on loans and discounts can not be lowered. As is known, such rates are still very high, approximating 9% per annum, and more, if one considers incidental charges. As a result, bank advances have not been showing any upward trend. At the same time there has been a scarcity of good commercial paper affecting discount operations. For these reasons the banks have further reduced their indebtedness to the

Bank of Poland and to foreign banks. Total rediscounts at the Bank of Poland at the end of 1934 were only 155 million zlotys (or 13 million less than a year ago), while foreign banks' credits decreased from 80 to 66 2/3 million zlotys. In June, 1934, the private discount rate for three months' bills was unanimously reduced by the banks from 9 1/2 to 8 1/2 per cent.

In these circumstances, bankers further demand that the Bank of Poland withdraw from direct activity of loaning money to private businesses. Although such activities have been carried on by the Central institution for a number of years, on account of shortage of money and impossibility of supplying all the needs of the business by private banks, the bankers maintain that such activities are interfering with their business. They assert that they are better qualified to judge the underlying risks and that the Bank of Poland should make all such loanable funds for private business available through the intermediary of private banks. This, they say, would contribute in the most efficient manner to an increase of their total turnover and would enhance their profits.

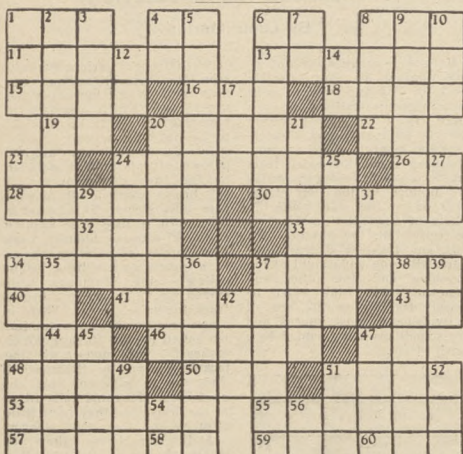
Despite all the difficulties bankers have had to contend with during the past year, for the first time since the depression year they were able to show a favourable result of their operations, in some cases even paying a small dividend.

—A. B.

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CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

- 1-Modern
4-Pronoun
6-To exist
8-Plant juice
11-Excused
13-To attribute
17-To weary
16-High mountain
18-Wiles
19-French article
20-Statement
22-Musical note
23-Pronoun
24-Supplanted
25-Butterfly
28-Published
30-Changes of color
32-Age
33-Every one
34-Exclusive right
37-Column
40-Oppa (abbr.)
41-Promptly
43-Symbol for tantalum
44-Jumbled type
46-Falls in drops
47-Pronoun
48-Luna
49-Corded cloth
51-A flower
53-Shrewd
55-To disregard
57-A beverage
58-Hypothetical force
59-A negative
60-Born

- 1-Seine
2-Depots
3-Part of "to be"
4-Above
5-Glared
6-Two-footed animals
7-Type measure
8-Rolling waves
9-To achieve
10-Foot-like part
12-Pronoun
14-Father
17-Meadow
20-Scoured
21-Items
23-Exclamation
24-Less sullied
25-To toilet
27-Bone
29-To place
31-Sick
34-Italian river
35-To place near
36-Blackened
37-Apple
38-Dress
39-Sun god
42-Gaming cube
45-Small part
47-A metal
48-Rug
49-Greek letter
51-Within
52-To observe
54-Toward
56-To depart

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CRUDE BUT SWIFT

(Continued From Page 3, Col. 5)

prisoners demand their "yihshama ganzab" or money for tallow dips which are not provided by the gaol. It is true that prison fare is only the barest answer to blood and bone's demand...

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Cinema Programme

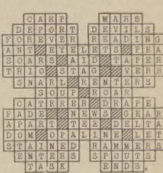
First-Run Houses

Table with 3 columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, Comment. Includes entries for Atlantic, Apollo, Baityk, Capitol, Casino, Europa, Filharmonja, Majestic, Pan, Rialto, Stylowy, Swiatowid, Bonnie Scotland, Panienka z Poste-Restante, Anna Karenina, Wacus, Clo-Clo, Rapsodja Baityku, Nie Miala Baba Ktopotu, Les Yeux Noirs, Dwie Joasie, Annapolis Farewell, Midsummer Night's Dream, Sanders of the River.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

- 77. I study carefully the passage which I read.
78. This town is notorious through its lovely scenery.
79. A bird in the hand is better as two in the bush.
80. I was so ill that when I would swallow anything it would cause me much pain; so the doctor regarded my throat to see what was the matter. He then explained me the reason.
81. I am not enthused by the statues in London.
82. The glacier put the glasses in the window.
83. They had central heating which I more prefer than an open fire.
84. They are in England the opposite customs as they are in use in my country.
85. They do not want that somebody interrupt their conversation.

Answer to last week's puzzle



74. (Each person) Everyone (like) likes the place where (they) he (are) is at home.

We print a further selection of incorrect sentences. The corrected versions will be given next week.
75. The sea was dark blue from the horizon till the shore.

76. After few minutes one hear the whistle.

Winning CONTRACT
One of the greatest advantages the Four Aces System has over all other lies in the superiority of the Four Aces point count over methods of valuing by honor-tricks, quick-tricks, etc. This applies particularly to the bidding of notrump Slams. Since there are always the same Four Aces, Kings, Queens and Jacks in the pack, the high card count in each deal is constant at 29 points, and if we know exactly how many points our hand contains we know exactly how many we miss.

High Card Values of the Four Aces System
ACE... 3
KING... 2
QUEEN... 1
JACK... 1/2
TOTAL VALUE OF PACK 56
AVERAGE HAND 9 1/2

1-The Four Aces Opening one notrump indicates a high card value of from 11 1/2 to 13. With a value of 13, South's hand is a maximum notrump.
2-A six-notrump response invites the Opening Bidder to go to seven if he holds a maximum notrump. It is made with a high card value of 11 1/2 or 12.
3-With a maximum notrump, South naturally goes to seven. Note, 13 plus 11 1/2, equals 24 1/2; the hand must be in the Grand Slam zone.

Of course, the hand is not a laydown, since it includes but twelve tricks in Aces, Kings and Queens and it is necessary to produce the thirteenth trick in either spades or clubs.
After East showed up with a singleton spade, South had some slight worries but when West failed to follow on the second club, he had a proven finesse for the Jack of clubs and hence made his thirteenth trick in that suit.

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Today's hand shows one of these notrump Slams.
South, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable
The bidding:
South West North East
1NT (1) Pass 6NT (2) Pass
2NT (3) Pass Pass Pass Pass

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