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INCOME TAX INCREASED BUDGET BALANCED

The Council of Ministers with Premier Kościalski presiding approved the preliminary budget for the fiscal year 1936 - 1937 at its sitting on November 15. The figures as released show a prospective income of Zł. 2,231,171,000, and expenditures have been calculated at Zł. 2,237,121,000 thus providing for a small surplus of fifty million zlotys.

The figures represent a considerable advance over the figures of the current budget, but this is explained by the different scheme adopted this year of including within the framework of a single budget all expenditures, both ordinary and extraordinary, of the Government. Thus, such positions formerly outside the budget, as special funds for road-building, for employment, etc., are now included in the regular budget.

Cardinal Principles

One of the cardinal principles of the new budget has been the retention of the appropriation for the Army, Navy and Air Service in its entirety. Reductions in the budget of the Ministry of Education, however, will not force the closing of a single school or the discharge of a single teacher. Other Ministries also will have their budgets cut, such savings usually taking the form of reduced appropriations for travel, propaganda, etc. No Ministry will be allowed to secure advances against future appropriations.

These measures, together with the fact that the income and expenditure have been calculated on a real basis, seem to provide for a budget that truly balances.

At the same sitting, the decree touching the reform upward in the income tax was approved. This decree becomes effective on January 1. This law should not be confused with the decree laying a special tax on the salaries of Government workers, but it is intended to apply to private workers now paying an income tax.

The exact percentages, as given below, are calculated on a yearly basis. At first glance, a comparison with the previous rates would show that the rates have been doubled, but, at the same time, the "crisis" tax on incomes has been abolished which will give an estimated increase of 35 per cent. instead of 50 per cent.

1,500	—	1,900	zł.	1	½
1,500	—	1,700		1	2
1,700	—	1,800		1	4
1,800	—	1,900		1	6
1,900	—	2,000		1	8
2,000	—	2,100		2	
2,100	—	2,200		2	2
2,200	—	2,300		2	4
2,300	—	2,400		2	6
2,400	—	2,500		2	8
2,500	—	2,600		3	
2,600	—	2,700		3	2
2,700	—	2,800		3	4
2,800	—	2,900		3	6
2,900	—	3,000		3	8
3,000	—	3,100		4	

(Continued on page 6, col. 3)

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

The result of the General Election was very interesting. According to the official view it was a spectacular triumph for the National Government, which received from the people a decisive vote of confidence in its policies; and to judge by the official papers, the whole outside world is crying with joy over the inestimable commensure of the electorate. It is worth pointing out that the Opposition had no idea in its head of obtaining majority against the National Government, while upon the really contentious issues of Geneva policy and sanctions there was practical agreement between the two sides before they went to the polls. Which ever way the vote had gone it would not have been a verdict upon the Geneva policy.

The Government did score a triumph in so far as its majority was reduced from 400 only to 250, whereas even the best informed observers expected that it would be reduced to 150 or 100. But very many of the National Government seats were won by a handful of votes, so that over the whole electorate the Opposition vote nearly equalled the Government vote. In fact, eleven and three-quarter million votes were cast for the National Government and approximately two million went to the Opposition. The Government majority does not, therefore, accurately reflect the opinion of the country, and the percentage of votes confirms this view. For what was called the "apathy of the electorate" expressed in many quarters a deliberate abstention from the polls by people who disagreed with the politicians on both sides. In fact, nine and a half million electors did not vote; and the poll of 71 per cent. of the electorate represented the lowest percentage figures for thirty years, with the exception of the "khaki" election of 1918, when most of the troops did not poll. This aspect of affairs must be mentioned, because undoubtedly it will have its effect both upon



GENERAL GÓRECKI

VETERANS MEET

The seventh Congress of the Polish Association of Defenders of the Fatherland (an organization analogous to the British or American Legion) was held in Warsaw, Sunday, November 17, under the presidency of General Górecki, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

A delegation from the Fidan Church, General Górecki and M. Jean Desbons, had come especially from France to attend the Congress.

After a service in the Garrison Church, General Górecki and M. Jean Desbons, in the name of the veterans organizations, laid wreaths on the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Plac Piłsudski.

The Congress was held in the City Hall, high Government officials attending.

General Górecki spoke of the progress the Association had made, remarking that the present day required not a single burst

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)

UKRAINIANS ON TRIAL IN DISTRICT COURT

The trial of the twelve members of the Ukrainian Nationalist Organization (OUN) accused of organizing and aiding in the assassination of General Bronisław Pieracki, Minister of Interior, June 15, 1934, began in the District Court in Warsaw on Monday.

The court room had been especially prepared for the trial, the Bench being moved back, and a large table, on which the exhibits are placed, stands before the judges. The documentary evidence is contained in twenty-four volumes, and various exhibits include valises, guns, retorts, and materials taken from the secret laboratory of the OUN in Kraków.

The prisoners, Stefan Bandera, Mikołaj Lebed, Darja Hnatkowska, Jarosław Karpyniec, Mikołaj Kłymyszyn, Bohdan Pidhajny, Iwan Maluca, Jakób Czornyj, Eugenjusz Kaczmarek, Roman Myhal, Katarzyna Zarycka, and Jarosław Rak, were brought into court, and seated on three benches, a policeman being placed beside each prisoner.



AMBASSADOR CUDAHY

Proceedings

At 10 a. m. the three judges entered the court, everyone standing. The Court is presided over by Judge Posemkiwicz, and he is assisted by Judges Dębicki and Wiszniewski. Prosecutors are Rudnicki and Władysław Żeleński. Lew Hankiewicz is defending Lebed, Hnatkowska and Rak, Horbowyj represents Bandera, and Szlapak, Karpyniec.

The articles of the Criminal Code under which the prisoners are accused was read, and Bandera was called upon to give his name, names of his parents, and the date of his birth. He did so in the Ukrainian language.

Judge Posemkiwicz remarked that, in a Polish court, the Polish language is obligatory.

Bandera: I shall reply only in Ukrainian.

Judge Posemkiwicz Does the accused know Polish?

Bandera: Yes. At this point Horbowyj, the attorney defending Bandera, rose, but the Judge remarked that, on this point, he would allow no discussion as the regulations categorically denied the use of other languages except in the eastern districts of Poland, where Russian and Ukrainian may be used.

Lebed, Hnatkowska and Karpyniec followed Bandera's lead, the last saying in a loud voice, "The prestige of the OUN allows me to speak only in Ukrainian."

Prosecutor Żeleński asked for a sworn interpreter, as their statements must be used as evidence.

The Court reserved judgment, but, again the Judge remarked that, in so far as the use of Ukrainian was concerned, the regulations were quite clear upon

AMERICAN TRIBUTE

Another milestone on the smooth road of Polish-American relations was set up last Sunday, when Ambassador Cudahy placed earth from forty-eight States and five territories on the Piłsudski Mound near Kraków. On the initiative of the Club of Great Poland, Silesia, and Pomorze, earth was gathered from many historical spots in the different States of the American Union, placed in suitable urns, and brought to Poland as America's tribute to Poland's greatest hero.

Commemorative albums, presented to President Mościcki, Madame Piłsudska, and the President of the City of Kraków, are composed of letters written by Governors of the various States and Territories.

The ceremonies began with the playing of the American National Hymn, after which Boy Scouts handed each urn to Ambassador Cudahy, who then placed the earth on the Mound.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

SANCTIONS AND POLISH TRADE

It has been officially announced that, as of November 18, commercial sanctions against Italy are in force. From that day, no imports of Italian origin are allowed to enter the country.

There are only two notable exceptions to the above. One is the importation of supplies for

the production of automobiles pursuant to an old contract with Italian "Fiat," and the second, export of Polish coal in payment for the liner "Batory," pursuant to a compensation agreement concluded two years ago.

In this connection, it is of interest to review briefly the Po-

lish-Italian trade figures for the first nine months of this year. During this period, imports from Italy amounted to nearly twenty millions, of which fruits, Zł. 8,660,000, tobacco, Zł. 2,160,000, textiles, Zł. 2,216,000 metals and machinery, Zł. 2,830,000.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

(Continued on page 5, col. 2)

RAILROAD TARIFF REDUCTIONS

Following a series of decrees mapping the economic policy of the new Government, there will shortly be published a new tariff regulating both freight and passenger traffic on the Polish State Railways.

Exhaustive studies on this subject have been in progress for some time, the Ministry of Communications cooperating with the Economic Bureau of the Council of Ministers. A great deal of statistical data has been digested as there are many interests at stake. Thus, raw materials, semi-manufactured articles have to be considered separately, as also those intended for export or internal consumption only.

New Tariff

The new tariff will provide for material reductions calculated on a percentage basis as compared with the old tariff. The new tariff is also said to be much clearer and simpler than the former one. Not only freight, but also passenger traffic benefits. Among the more important changes that are known at present is the substitution of a suburban tariff for short hauls with a radius of 200 kilometres for the normal tariff now in use. As far as passenger rates are concerned, the introduction of weekly and monthly tickets is contemplated which provide for an unlimited number of trips within the week or month between designated stations at a cost equal, in the first case, to the price of three tickets, and, in the second, to the price of twelve tickets.

It is needless to emphasize here the great importance of tariff reduction to the economic system now in favour. There has been a constant clamour for such a reduction for quite some time, and a great deal of discussion has been carried on in the press. It has been pointed out that, in view of the drastic fall of prices, the railway rates were entirely out of proportion to the general indices, thus aggravating the disproportion already existing between prices of agricultural and industrial products and commodities. The suggestion, however, that a flat reduction of thirty per cent be given does not rest on solid ground. It must be kept in mind that the present rates are figured ad valorem, increasing as the prices of the shipped goods increase. Thus, a reduction of thirty per cent, on high priced goods would not reduce the cost to the consumer, while, on lower

priced goods, the freight is frequently from 30-40 percent of the selling price.

Any contemplated rate changes must be governed by strict analysis of individual commodities, and be based on the selling prices of such commodities. In this connection, one may be reminded of a previous wholesale reduction in 1932 which caused a loss of about twenty million zlotys to the railroads without any material benefit to trade in general. — A. B.

SANCTIONS AND TRADE

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

Polish exports to Italy during the same period were Zl. 23,210,000, of which agricultural commodities accounted for Zl. 1,370,000, and products of mineral origin, mostly coal, for Zl. 18,915,000.

It might be mentioned that the tobacco imports during the period under review were only a small portion of the total contracted for, three million kilograms, representing a total value of Zl. 11,000,000.

A result of sanctions which is that the tobacco not yet delivered will be barred. The Tobacco Monopoly, therefore, will have to look elsewhere for supplies, although it is reported that ample stocks are on hand. In the case of fruits, it is anticipated that Spain and Palestine will greatly benefit from the economic sanctions.

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VETERANS MEET

(Continued from page 1, col. 2.)

of energy, but steady, daily efforts to achieve the Polish Nation. In closing, he said:

"I wish to say a few words to our French friends.... There should be no difference in opinion between Frenchmen and Poles. Although even in the best families there are misunderstandings, good-will should clear them up. Upon your return to Paris, tell your colleagues that Poland has not changed, that you met in us the same friends of former times. Say that Poland has only one foreign policy, established by Marshal Piłsudski, the sense which is contained in the four words, — dignity, faithfulness, peace, and normalcy."

Minister E. Kaliniński spoke in the name the Government, General Jarnuszkiewicz in the name of the Ministry of War, and M. Jean Desbouts in the name of Fidac.

General Górecki was re-elected as President, during the afternoon session, and the following resolutions were adopted by the Congress, upon which the Congress adjourned.

- 1) The Congress affirms that, in all affairs, it shall be guided by the ideology of Marshal Piłsudski.
- 2) The Congress affirms that, in active co-operation with the Army, the building up of a suitable defence force is its highest aim.
- 3) The Congress affirms that hearty co-operation with the Government is necessary in these trying times of economic difficulty.
- 4) The Congress condemns the actions of the Czech Government against Poles residing in that country. It affirms that such measures militate against lasting peace in Europe. It sends to its brothers in Czechoslovakia greetings and sympathy.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

Minister of Interior Raczekiewicz, Vice-President of the City of Kraków, Dr. Radzyński, and Ambassador Cudahy spoke, the ceremonies being transmitted by radio to the United States.

Ambassador Cudahy said: "This occasion once again allows us to express the sympathy and friendship which the American people have always had for the Republic of Poland from the days of the American Revolution.... To this place, as we have come today, millions of pilgrims, as yet unborn, will come to pay homage to the soldier, the statesman, the immortal Polish patriot, Józef Piłsudski."

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NEWS IN BRIEF

At the annual meeting of the Polish Merchants Association, which was held in Cleveland, Ohio, November 19, Poland was represented by Mr. Herse of the Polish Compensation Society (PTC). Mr. Herse will be joined in the United States by Mr. Korpanty, who is leaving Poland November 29.

These two representatives will have with them a large selection of samples of Polish goods, and efforts will be made to open commercial contacts with Polish merchants in America. A thorough study of the American market will be made, and the manufacturing of goods especially suitable to that market is to be encouraged in Poland.

Major Karpiński, whose airplane was damaged while landing in Siam, has abandoned his flight to Melbourne, Australia, and is returning to Poland by sea.

Exports from Poland exceeded imports by Zl. 4,231,000 in the month of October.

The *Polonia* of Katowice published information alleging that the *Gazeta Polska* receives monthly Zl. 40,000 as a subsidy, and that the salaries of the editors are Zl. 6,000 monthly.

The *Gazeta Polska* of November 19 denies this categorically, saying that it receives no subsidy from any official source, and that the salaries of its editors are calculated according to the norm governing this kind of work.

Sums remaining to be paid on the Investment Loan by Government workers have been spread over ten months by order of the Ministry of Finance.

It is announced from Prague that the Czechoslovakian Government intends to close its consulates in Kraków and Poznań, following the withdrawal of ex-quantors from their consuls in those cities.

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THE SITUATION ON THE SOUTHERN ABYSSINIAN FRONT

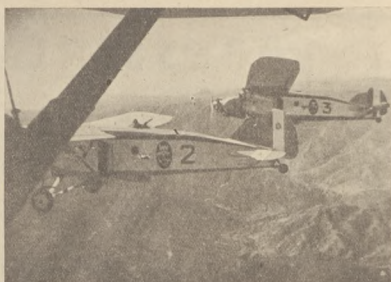
By Laurence Stallings

Although General Nasibou, the Commander in Chief of the Abyssinian forces on the Southern Front, is greatly distressed by fall of Gorahai, he feels that the cost of holding Gorahai would have been excessive. General Nasibou is considering the plan of operations on a grand scale in the direction of the Ogaden country instead of following a policy of protracted withdrawals towards Jijiga. The Abyssinian Army is clamouring to fight and although the decision to evacuate Gorahai was taken for strategic reasons, it is felt that the national honour has been touched by the fall of the place.

Gorahai had been entrenched and provided with dugouts and barbed wire entanglements extending over a square mile covering the hill where the principal water holes were to be found. Meanwhile Harar is being prepared for the sight of convoys of wounded by the publication of communiques dwelling on the gallant resistance put up by the defenders of Gorahai and on the strategic necessity for the evacuation of the place. The inhabitants of Harar are exhorted to make preparations for receiving these wounded and for supplementing the Red Cross installation. Great pleasure is expressed at the ability of the Abyssinian troops to hold their own not only against the Italian Askaris but against the crack white regiments of the Italian regular army.

Information from Italian sources indicates that the Italian plan is to make an early attack on Jijiga. Provided this attack is delivered without delay, the Italian troops will then be able to advance along the desert lines on the right flank and may possibly turn the flank of Jijiga. It is not quite clear why General Graziani is throwing away so many of his native troops in the region between Abyssinian territory and the frontier of British Somaliland. It may be that he is playing a sort of cat-and-mouse game with the Abyssinians and is using his Askaris since their names are not likely to spoil the casualty lists published in Italy. General Graziani is certainly delivering a number of rapid thrusts between Jijiga and the British border.

A spirit of considerable confidence is displayed by the Abyssinians who apparently intend to make a bold stand in the south. Cool heads are in command of the main reserves. The defenders of Gorahai who have fallen back are made aware that the vanguard of the Ethiopian army was bound to be sacrificed. These men, however, put up a great fight and unlike the troops which fell back in the north they sold the ground on which they fell back step by step very dearly. European observers believe that large concentrations of troops are being organized on the Italian right flank.



CAPTAIN GALEAZZO CIANO, MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, FLYING OVER ENEMY TERRITORY
(Copyright by N.A.N.A., The Warsaw Weekly and Fox Movietone News.)

WHITE MEN IN ABYSSINIA

By Laurence Stallings

Nothing is sillier than the belief here, fostered by frantic news gatherers, that the Government is refusing correspondents an opportunity to go to the front. So few journalists here have gone further than the environs of Addis Ababa in this war-time country that they do realize this grave situation; at any front just now, white men would be killed offhand. And only the most disciplined of Ethiopian forces, either the Imperial Guard or the Galla guard of the Harar Dejasmaj, can adequately protect their lives.

The dreadful mixed rabble of blacks in Addis Ababa, with their softening under city ways — or even the dazzled levies of backwoods militia sweeping, poor creatures, through what to them is a vast metropolis, cannot be judged as a temper of the whole nation. Few of the front troops have seen white men before, and those they remember they would cheerfully disembowel; for the

white man in this country was a planter, and he forced the Abyssinian works least of all the world's races.

In this last drive for troops, particularly in the region where Chercher country debouches into the Ogaden plateau, the roads are alive with militia still swarming towards battle. These drovers with the plaited Danakil hairdress, the slender desert chests, the long attenuated desert legs, look up in astonishment to see white faces in a country which they furiously contemplate, as they herd their burros along the route, is even now menaced by the Franks.

Coming to Addis Ababa this journey it was necessary to drive a hundred miles to the railway. It was an uncomfortable hundred miles, and one which would have been impossible of completion had my companion, Herbert Eakins, another journalist, and I been attempting it at night. It is easy to understand why now in the countryside white men actually cannot penetrate the more remote regions and why in less remote sections such as the triangle of Dire Dawa and Harar and Chercher, there are cordon gates and anyone attempting to pass after five in the evening will be rigidly detained by the guard until seven in the morning.

Certainly there is nothing blameworthy about the Ethiopian Government for this rigidity. Doubtless the correspondents, laudably frantic to serve their agencies with truth, must soon be taken for a jaunt which, though it will move in compass direction of the front, can hardly be permitted to penetrate even the rearmost reserves of the Ethiopian Army. The temper of these black people, fanned into conflagration by headmen and chiefs — new rifles glinting hungrily for targets — is such that it would be impossible to prevent a man being killed — a white man — if he strayed ten yards into the bush from his strong guards.

There are troops under every bush, in every shaded hole. It is dangerous now, when drumming these red rutted roads, to dismount from a camion even to stretch one's limbs after the brutal driving of four-gearred transmission on a road designed only for wains to flow along. To move into the bush, or to walk pleasantly towards a group of seeming shepherds under a tree, finds the inevitable "alte" of the elder, if he has learned that word. If not, there is a chattering, and a brandishing of spears. The campaign against espionage will make it even more treacherous.

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LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

the confidence of the Opposition and upon the tactics of the Government, while all the politicians together will have one wary eye upon the "apathetic" millions. For the present moment, no doubt, popular interest will be turned from home to foreign affairs where the results of the Geneva policy will begin to show themselves. The immediate political interest at home centres in the composition of the Cabinet, which is one of Mr. Baldwin's secrets. There are the usual speculations, but these cannot be given much weight.

It is said, for instance, that places will be kept in the Cabinet for the two MacDonalds, father and son, who were defeated, but who may be successfully returned from safer constituencies. It is said also that Mr. Anthony Eden will become Secretary for War, but this proposal to endow him with the characteristics of Janus in the temple of peace and war is surely humorous. Interest abroad will certainly centre upon the suppositions that Mr. Winston Churchill will become First Lord of the Admiralty and that Sir Austen Chamberlain may become Foreign Secretary. If these two choices are made, they may neatly balance out the annoyance of Germany and the annoyance of France (since Sir Austen's recent interview) but it will be surprising if any change is made in the Foreign Secretaryship, as the popular pride in Sir Samuel Hoare's speeches at Geneva is largely responsible for the Government's return.

Behind the scenes it is probably taken for granted that Mr. Baldwin's chief concern will be over financial and economic questions, for these underlie the problems of foreign affairs. There is no suggestion made that Mr. Neville Chamberlain will leave the Exchequer, but if he remains there during the next five years

he will certainly have to face some problems, and at the end of that period he will find an electorate deeply interested in monetary theory. The odds are — and heavy odds too that far-reaching financial re-arrangements will have to be made over the whole world within a year or two. Meanwhile, as a practical problem, decisions will have to be made on the financing of re-armament and the proposed extension of social services, and the two ugly questions of gold and silver rear their heads, in Europe with the gold bloc and in the Far East with the Chinese currency reforms to which Japan takes exception. Nor is it irrelevant to notice that the American Presidential election takes place within a year. This is a vital event for London to observe. If President Roosevelt is able to maintain his policies over another year it is safe to prophesy that not only will he be re-elected but that also the whole future of the civilized world will be radically altered. The danger, which must upset all calculations, is that the Italo-Abyssinian conflict will become a Mediterranean conflict if the screw is tightened at Geneva. The issues of peace and war rest now with the British Government, but as Mr. Baldwin was elected for the decisive reason that he stood for peace, it is to be hoped and believed that the emergency will pass with no more than a series of critical occasions.

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Shirley Temple and her film "Father" in the Fox production, "Our Little Girl" soon to be shown in Poland.



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PRESS REVIEW



"Uciekla Mi Przepióreczka..." Second act. MODZELEWSKA (Dorota) and OSTERWA (Przełęczki).

Uciekla Mi Przepióreczka

The *Teatr Narodowy*, to observe the tenth anniversary of the death of Stefan Żeromski, is now presenting the finest play of this great writer, *Uciekla mi przepióreczka*. From the point of view of dramatic form this is undoubtedly Żeromski's most mature work, yet at the same time young in its clean and noble idealism. It may with full conviction be called a masterpiece, even though from the first performance (1924) to the present day the actions of the hero, Professor Przełęczki, have been as strongly criticized, as they have been defended.

Professor Przełęczki, a prominent scholar, social worker and idealist, thanks to his hard work and intense activity in which others join him, has organized vacation courses on a large scale for country teachers, thus enabling them to take advantage of the most expert instruction, as Przełęczki's initiative has marshalled the most famous university professors to his cause. Everything develops smoothly and favourably, and gives promise of exceptional results in a very short time, when one of the country teachers, Dorota Smugoniowa, falls madly in love with Przełęczki. The tragedy of the situation is increased the more when her husband, also a country teacher, comes to Przełęczki and begs him for help, confessing openly that his wife means everything to him, and that he cannot live without her. And so, in order not to ruin the lives and happiness of these two people and their child, Przełęczki decides to sacrifice everything, — his fame, his ideals and hopes, — and drops his whole project so favourably begun; but in order to make Dorota go back to Smugoni, he intentionally makes a laughing stock of himself and brings disgrace down upon his own head by appearing as a career-seeker and a man of shallow morals.

Many are of the opinion that Przełęczki goes too far in his self-sacrifice, which raises certain doubts as to the social values of Żeromski's play. However this may be, one must admit that every audience falls under the intense dramatic spell of the *Uciekla mi przepióreczka*. Though one may not agree with the solution to the problem, nevertheless all the second act — Dorota's and Przełęczki's confessions of love, the tragic breakdown of Smugoni — is a masterpiece of beautiful and elevated poetry, showing the sufferings of noble spirits entangled in tragic fatalities.

This second act alone is enough to make *Uciekla mi przepióreczka*... an ennobling social influence, and Żeromski's best dramatic work. Each scene has its own proper style, all are logically and consecutively connected, there are no dull patches anywhere in the action, and the secondary characters are drawn with such

variety, humour and delicate irony, that they form a colourful background for the three splendid portraits of Przełęczki, Dorota and Smugoni.

The *Teatr Narodowy* has presented *Uciekla mi przepióreczka*... with Juliusz Osterwa, both directing the performance and playing the rôle of Professor Przełęczki.



"Uciekla mi przepióreczka..." Second act, Osterwa (Przełęczki) and Dominik (Smugoni).

This play of Żeromski's intimately connected with the person of Juliusz Osterwa, for it was this artist that Żeromski had in mind when he was writing it. If, therefore, Przełęczki bears a certain resemblance to Osterwa in real life, it is not difficult to imagine how deep and true Osterwa's interpretation must be. It does not matter how many times one sees this artist play Przełęczki; each performance is more splendid and revealing than the preceding; each time, Osterwa reveals new psychological elements in the character.

This impression is all the stronger in that Osterwa has a partner of rare talent in Maria Modzelewska who plays Dorota with intense sincerity. The second act especially, in Modzelewska's interpretation, radiated charm, and poetry, and vibrated with a dramatic tension never met with before in this rôle. Of the rest of the cast, Kazimierz Justian deserves most credit for his fine work as the bailiff, a rôle that might easily be spoiled by overacting. Dominik, as Smugoni, gave us some excellent moments, but did not succeed in creating a convincing whole; perhaps our memories of Jarecz in this rôle are still too vivid.

The group of professors, except for Fritsche and Grolicki, left much to be desired, not only in their acting, but in their diction as well. This wasted many fine lines. Osterwa's directing, as usual, was excellent, bringing out the full interest of the play, and giving it proper tone.

One may with full conviction call "*Uciekla mi przepióreczka*"

The "Government and the System" is the title of an article in the Kraków *Głos Narodu* which discusses the relation of the Opposition parties to the Government and the system. Several of these parties affirm that the action commenced by Premier Kościelkowski and Vice-Premier Kwiatkowski cannot succeed without a change in the system. On the other hand, the Government Press does not agree with this.

It is convinced that although certain concessions and reductions are desirable (for instance a political amnesty) yet an essential change in the system is not necessary and saving of the state finances and ennobling of economic life should be carried out by the political forces which are now directing the affairs of state.

The *Głos Narodu* mentions several sections of the Government camp which betray a tendency towards an understanding with a part of the Opposition. Among them it cites the former Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Tytus Filipowicz, whose weekly "Demands of the Day" (*Nakazy Dnia*) shows sympathy both with certain groups of the Nationalist camp (chiefly for the Haller followers) and for the camp of the populists. Other groups are also noted as attracting certain sections of the Government party, such as People's Party, the Z.Z.Z., etc.

Speaking of these tendencies in the sanitation party we cannot pass over in silence the group of the Colonels. This group has not at all been defeated or liquidated. Not to mention the fact that it has two representatives in the Government, we should stress that they dispose of enormous influence, above all by means of personnel bureaus in the ministries, local governments, etc. This assures them much greater influence, on matters of state than is supposed. Influences not always in agreement with the intentions of the present Government.

The Wilno Stars write enthusiastically of Colonel Slawek

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an artistic event of first importance.

The title, "*Uciekla mi przepióreczka*" is a line from a well-known Polish folk song in literal translation it is: "The Quail I had caught is flown." — Żeromski uses this song symbolically to express the loss of ideals and of fame.

as the man truest to the ideology of Marshal Piłsudski.

Slawek alone is the authentic representative who may be called the ideology of Marshal Piłsudski. More than that, Slawek alone of the whole former bloc represents the ideal. All of it whether belonging to the right or to the left have experienced much disillusionment as regards Poland. Slawek has succumbed the least to this disillusionment. He believes the most in Poland of all Poland. This is a serious argument for following him.

The Conservative *Czas* is protesting against wasting the public money subsidies and subventions. A campaign against the subsidizing of publications, etc., has been going on for some time. *Czas* supposes that these protests are no novelty for the finance minister and writes:

If we are to believe in his promises, this, one of the most glaring wastes of the public money, will meet with a well-merited end.

Two quite contrary opinions are expressed by the Silesian organ *Polonia* and the Kraków *Czas* on the Italo-Abyssinian war.

Polonia regards the matter from the religious angle saying that:

Christianity teaches us that all people have a right to justice regardless of differences of language, blood or national distinction. The soul and life of a black or yellow man have the same value as those of a white man. The theory of the superiority and lordliness of one race and people must lead to a struggle of all with all to incessant wars and to the ruin of all culture. *Czas* takes a quite different view. If Italy is unsuccessful, it finds the balance in middle Europe will be upset, France will be obliged to seek support in Russia, which is seeking a way to the Danube.

This will be the situation that a large part of the interested states will seek protection against Anschluss and German propaganda by letting Russia in to the Danube probably an illusory protection, but synonymous with an encircling of Poland... But if Italy attains its aim, not excluding a compromise with England, middle European relations will be stabilized. The two great Latin powers will be permanently allied and there will be a possibility of arriving thereby at a *modus vivendi* with Germany and hence clearing of the international situation in a desirable sense for us.

Kurjer Polski reviews the work of the Government in balancing the budget. It finds that discussions in the Sejm have had an influence on the final publication of the decrees and considers this a good sign of future collaboration between Government and Parliament. An example of this influence is the elimination from the income tax of salaries amounting to only 100 zlotys monthly or less, as also the change in the reduction of house rent extending it to apartments of 3, 4 and 5 rooms. *Kurjer Polski* writes:

The chief result of extremely intense work is above all the budget of which the summarized figure of revenue amounts to 2,387,171 zlotys and that of expenses, 2,257,121 zlotys, and which has now become the real object of interest and discussion.

Kurjer Poranny writes of the sudden change in Lithuanian policy towards Poland. Whereas there distinctly existed a tendency towards Polish-Lithuanian understanding accompanied by a turning away from Germany, a reaction has now taken place, strange to say, after the defeat at the Memel elections and after Hitler's threatening speech at the Nuremberg conference. Organs of the Lithuanian Press, which had seemed in favour of a Polish policy, have become vio-

lently anti-Polish, reiterating all the old slogans of "Wilno for Lithuania, etc." And so, writes the *Kurjer*:

After various revolutions through which Lithuanian policy has passed during the last few years, when, in one way or another a constellation was formed favourable to Polish-Lithuanian relations, now there has come a period of victory for the old Lithuanian tactics of waiting for something indefinite which must come to Lithuania's help in realizing her imperialistic plans.

Undoubtedly a tendency existed to liquidate the Lithuanian dispute with Poland, writes the *Kurjer*, but this has given way at the present moment to a tendency "for normalizing Lithuanian-German relations." There is no doubt that the present slogan is "normalization of relations with Berlin at any price. Considerations on the subject as to whether the initiative comes more from the Lithuanian or the German side, although they might be very revealing, are yet, in this case, futile."

Gazeta Polska discusses the possibility of a Chinese-Japanese war, and comes to the conclusion that in case of such an eventuality the Chinese *Komintang* having to decide between two dangers, the red and the yellow, would choose the red. The *Gazeta Polska* writes:

This choice may have an enormous significance. Hence the moment, when either from the Japanese or the Chinese side the first shot may be fired and energetic concentration of forces be carried on, will doubtlessly be observed with bated breath by the rest of the world. We should remember, however, that the concentration of forces and first shots are not always simultaneous with the outbreak of war, just as last shots are not always its conclusion.

The writer furthermore expresses the supposition that the Chinese-Japanese dispute may be pacified by an arrangement giving nominal sovereignty to Nanking over the autonomous northern provinces which would at a pinch pass as preserving the integrity of the Chinese territory and save the faces of the Central Government towards the Left-Nationalist elements."

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DIPLOMATIQUE

The new Swiss Minister, M. Maxime de Stoutz, presented his letters to President Mościcki on Friday.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Józef Beck, received on Thursday the Austrian Ambassador Sir Howard William Kennard; received on Thursday the Austrian Ambassador M. Hoffinger; the American Ambassador M. John Cudahy, and Mr. Robert Kelley, Chief of the East European Division of the Department of State.

On Saturday, M. Józef Beck received the Turkish Ambassador, M. Ferit Tek.

On Monday, M. Józef Beck received the Swedish Minister, M. Eric Boheman; the Bulgarian Minister, M. Sawa Kirow; the French Ambassador, M. Leon Noel.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs received, Tuesday, the American Ambassador, Mr. J. Cudahy; the Danish Minister, M. Peter C. Schour; and the Hungarian Minister, Dr. Andrze de Hory.

The Turkish Ambassador and Madame Ferit Tek entertained at tea on Thursday.

Madame Bastianini, wife of the Italian Ambassador, received on Saturday afternoon.

The Latvian Minister, Dr. Mikelis Walters, received on Monday, celebrating the Latvian National Holiday. Madame Walters received on Saturday afternoon.

The Netherlands Minister and Madame Carsten received on Friday afternoon.

M. José Eduardo Vaz Sarafana and Madame Vaz Sarafana, entertained at tea on Saturday.

The Czechoslovakian Chargé d'Affaires and Madame Smutny entertained at dinner on Friday.

The Swedish Military Attaché and Madame de Laval entertained at dinner on Saturday.

Mrs. Hallock L. Rose arrived in Warsaw on Sunday, to rejoin her husband, after a visit in the United States.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. John Stone entertained at dinner on Thursday.

The Annual American Thanksgiving Service will be held on Thursday, November 28, at 11 a.m., in the Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Mokotowska 12. The Proclamation of the President of the United States will be read by the American Consul Marcel E. Malige.

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THE UKRAINIAN TRIAL

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

this point, and, moreover, each of the accused knew Polish. This being the case, he was obliged to consider any remarks or answers in Ukrainian as refusal to answer.

Bandera: (in Ukrainian) I intend to speak without any reservations. Judge Posemkiwicz: The Court will consider only those explanations made in Polish.

Same Difficulty

The same difficulty being experienced with the remaining accused, Kłmyszyn refusing to answer in any language, personal data relating to them was read from the Act of Indictment.

This formality being completed, Attorney Szłapak requested an interpreter. This request, the Court refused. He further requested that the policemen placed between the accused be removed, as any conversation of the attorney with his clients would, necessarily, be overheard by two witnesses.

Attorney Horbowy declared that he had not had time to study the evidence presented by the State, as he had finished his negotiations with Bandera only five days before the case was scheduled for trial. In view of this, and as five of the accused had not had time to secure legal aid, he asked that the case be postponed for a month.

Bandera: (interrupting) As not all the accused have legal representation, I refuse to be defended. (He was called to order.)

Judge Posemkiwicz refused to postpone the case as the Act of Indictment had been given the accused on October 5, thus allowing sufficient time for the accused to choose attorneys and for the attorneys to become acquainted with the details of the Act. Attorney Hankiewicz appealed to the full Court, but Judge Posemkiwicz's colleagues upheld his decision.

Attorney Hankiewicz complained that he was not allowed to speak with his clients, as the police guards forbade him to do so. "I ask," he said, "that those guards be removed or so placed that free discussion may take place between accused and attorney." He further questioned the mental competence of one of the accused, Jakób Czornyj, referring to a report of State alienists, attached to the evidence.

Judge Posemkiwicz: Are you defending Czornyj?

Attorney Hankiewicz: No, but in the evidence I noticed a document which is of special interest.

Judge Posemkiwicz: As you are not Czornyj's attorney, I cannot allow you to speak in his name.

Attorney Hankiewicz: This does not concern Czornyj so much as the law. We may soon find ourselves up a blind alley as it is known that Czornyj was sent to Tworek on February 8. (for observation.)

Judge Posemkiwicz: That is known.

Attorney Hankiewicz: There is no mention of this in the Act of Indictment.

Judge Posemkiwicz: I cannot allow you to speak in this matter. Prosecutor Zeleski explained that doctors had unanimously decided that Czornyj was fully competent mentally.

Bandera again rose and stated that he did not wish to be defended. He was forcibly seated.

Attorney Horbowy asked for a ten minutes' recess, so that he might speak with his client.

Judge Posemkiwicz: Since the accused does not wish to be defended by you, there is no need for you to speak with him.

The Prosecutor, however, intervened with Judge Posemkiwicz, and the recess was granted.

The court having re-convened, Judge Posemkiwicz announced that orders would be issued to the police guards to turn away as not to hear conversations between attorneys and their clients.

Bandera decided to have the services of an attorney after Mr. Horbowy had assured him that every effort was being made to secure counsel for all the accused.

Act of Indictment

The Act of Indictment was then read.

It must be remembered that the actual assassin, Gregorz Maciejka, has not been apprehended. The accused have the following charges brought against them:

A. All twelve are accused of belonging to the OUN, which has for its purpose, the detachment of the Polish Ukraine from Poland.

B. I) Bandera is accused of persuading Maciejka to carry out the plot, of giving him false passports, money, and the pistol with which Minister Pieracki was shot.

2) Lebed is accused of having persuaded Minister Pieracki so that the best time might be chosen to accomplish the act of assassination.

3) Hnatkowska is accused of

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FASHION NOTES



The dress to wear under a fur coat is the problem of the moment. Miss Colbert wears a frock of velveteer, a sheer fabric which is full yet carries the soft sheen of velvet, developed in a lovely grey—a grey with all the subtle tones of platinum, yet with a darker thread accompanying it which gives its substance and a correct autumnal tone.

Simply cut, this little suitlet is chic to a degree at luncheon, for cocktails or for informal movie-viewing at night. It is not too bulky to wear under the topcoat of kimmer which is so beautiful with the Colbert brunette type. Its tones blend beautifully with the platinum and blue-greys of the fur.

Miss Colbert's tiny hat—half-abat—is of duobonnet suede felt. So are the shoes. The scarf in this lovely new shade of red and the shaggy carnations are all in this delightful tone.

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accused knew Polish, and that this demonstration by them was a political manoeuvre. He wished to state, since all Europe was watching this case, that, if the defendants had not known Polish, an interpreter would have been provided.

In the preliminary inquiry, Lebed denied belonging to the OUN or taking any part in the plot against Minister Pieracki.

Hnatkowska, in turn, refused to answer in Polish, and evidence against her was taken from the Act of Indictment, in which she admitted being in Warsaw on the day of the assassination, but denied belonging to the OUN or having taken part in any plot.

Karpynec was then examined as before, the evidence being taken from the preliminary inquiry. At first he admitted belonging to the OUN and aiding in the manufacture of bombs, but this statement, he later retracted.

The Court adjourned until Friday, November 22.

aiding Lebed, and of acting as liaison between Lebed, and Maciejka.

4) Karpynec is accused of manufacturing a bomb, which might have been used instead of the pistol.

5) Kłmyszyn is accused of furnishing the material for the bomb.

6) Pidhajny is supposed to have acted as liaison between Lebed and Bandera.

7) Malton is accused of preparing a hideaway in Lublin and Poznań for Maciejka.

C. 1) Czornyj is accused of hiding Maciejka for one night in Lublin, after the assassination.

2) Kaczmarecki is accused of aiding Maciejka in Lwów with money and arms.

3) Myhal is under a similar accusation.

4) Zarycka is accused of helping Maciejka escape across the Czechoslovakian border.

5) Rak is under a similar accusation.

The Act of Indictment is followed by a long document furnishing the evidence on which the Indictment is based. In two parts, the first dealing with the actual assassination itself, the second with the organization and history of the OUN, the reading occupied the first and second sittings.

Third Day

The third day the trial was occupied with detailed examinations of the accused.

Bandera was first called, and asked by Judge Posemkiwicz if he confessed to having persuaded Maciejka to assassinate Minister Pieracki, and to having aided Maciejka in his subsequent escape.

Bandera: I, as Ukrainian (speaking in that language) —

Judge Posemkiwicz: The accused has already been informed that the regulations permit him to speak only in Polish.

Bandera: Polish law does not bind me.

Judge Posemkiwicz: As the accused does not answer in Polish this will be taken as refusal to answer.

Bandera attempted to speak further, but, as he did not speak in Polish, he was removed from the court, and evidence against him was taken from the Act of Indictment.

This consisted of a complete history of Bandera's movements, actions, and answers given in the preliminary inquiry. He denied everything, but refused to call witnesses in his behalf.

After the dinner hour, Lebed was brought into court, but he also refused to use Polish, a language he knows as there are letters written by him in that language. Evidence against him was also read from the Act of Indictment.

Prosecutor Rudnicki: He wished to underline that each of the



"I LIVE MY LIFE"

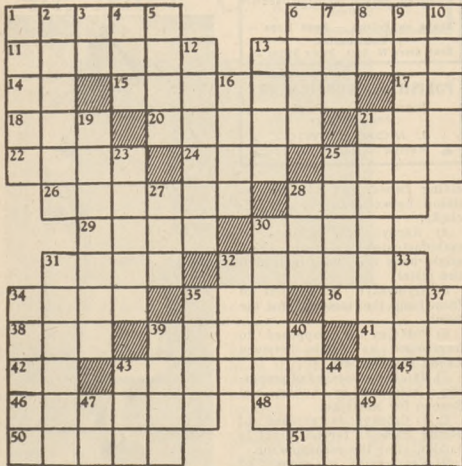
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CROSS WORD PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1—Social rank. 6—Non-clerics. 11—About. 13—Excited activity. 14—Pronoun. 15—Maidenly. 17—Half an em. 18—Kitchen vessel. 20—Destruction. 21—Evil. 22—To strike. 24—Consumed. 25—Dishes. 26—To refer. 28—To go by 29—Defeat. 30—Spectacle glass. 31—Locality. 32—Chinese city. 34—Hastens. 35—Pouch. 36—Chimney carbox. 38—Conclusion. 39—Capacity measure (pl.). 41—Conjunction. 42—Article. 43—One of a Biblical race. 45—Therefore. 46—Sends. 48—A shore bird. 50—Tours. 51—Small globes.

VERTICAL

1—Temporary dwellings. 2—Space between leaf veins. 3—Thus. 4—To pull. 5—Girl's name. 6—Luxurious. 7—Residue. 8—Pronoun. 9—Scoura. 10—Transmits. 12—Fears. 13—To seize with teeth. 16—Tardy. 18—Scored. 21—Musical instrument. 23—Considers. 25—Breathes rapidly. 27—Custom. 28—Writing implement. 30—Derived from milk. 31—Evil-doer. 32—To slant. 33—Road. 34—An organ of body. 35—Perches. 37—Poetic. 39—Hoies. 40—Remnant. 43—Part of the body. 44—Before. 47—Third note of scale. 49—Musical note.



The Four Aces System of Contract Bridge includes a thorough analysis of responses to the Opening forcing two-bid. Among other things, we state: The two no-trump response may conceivably include a High Card Value of 3/4, but no more. It denies the strength for any other response. Therefore, under the Four Aces System the play-er who first responds with two no-trump can subsequently take considerable action in the bidding. Such was the case in today's hand.

North, Dealer Neither side vulnerable

9 2
K 10 4
K Q 10 8 2
J 9 2
N
W E
S
J 10 4 3
9 7 6 2
J 5 4
5 4

AKQ85
AQ8
9
AKQ
The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 2 (1) Pass
2NT(2) Pass 3 (4)(3) Pass
3 (4) Pass 3NT(5) Pass
5 (4)(5) Pass 6 (7) Pass
Pass Pass

1—A sound Opening two-bid. 2—With an Ace and a Jack (H. C. V. 3/4) North has a maximum two-

no-trump response. 3—Showing his second suit. 4—Correct. 5—North's three-diamond bid has at least shown a stopper in that suit. 6—This bid completes the picture of North's hand. His initial two-no-trump response has shown that his hand is very weak. This bid indicates club support, definitely suggests a slam and therefore shows that the three-diamond bid had been made for the purpose of showing the Ace of that suit. 7—The six-bid is sound. South knows that his partner holds the Ace of diamonds but not the King of hearts. Hence he does not bid seven. (Copyright by N.A.N.A., The Warsaw Weekly.)

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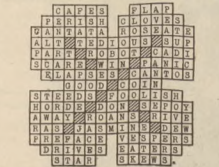
"Termion Iron Stoves"

The question of obtaining full benefit from all calories in coal, and of reducing the amount of fuel required has long interested inventors. Results had been disappointing until the "Termion" type heater was discovered, which gives best results. Not only is this invention interesting from the point of view of results, which are eminently satisfactory, but also as a Polish invention, produced from Polish materials in this country. "Termion" is made from a special type of cast iron, so made that it fits into the door of an ordinary stove. The usefulness of "Termion" is based on the complete firing of the fuel used, and in the fact that the greatest possible space is exposed to the air, thus ensuring no loss in heat. In addition, "Termion" thoroughly heats the stove itself, which acts, as it were, as an accumulator for the heat, remaining warm even after the fire has gone out. Very interesting is the scheme for controlling heat, which, by simple regulators, may be tempered to the size of the room. This is based on increasing the draft. Placed in the bottom of "Termion" is a small grate and ash box, which is readily removed, thus doing away with that familiar groping in the depths of the stove to dislodge unburned pieces of coal or coke. "Termion" burns the coal completely, leaving only fine ash. These technical advantages, however, are far outweighed by the low cost of heating, which is from 40 to 60% less than the cost of heating in an ordinary stove. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs, which uses this stove, say that their fuel costs have decreased 50%, and, at the same time, the average temperature in the room has increased from 3 to 6 degrees Celsius. Also all other Government departments are using Termion stoves with the greatest of satisfaction. The low cost of "Termion" Zl. 27 and Zl. 31 amortizes itself within six weeks. Many communications received by the factory prove the enthusiasm with which the public welcomes such an invention, and many are now being exported to Yugoslavia and the Baltic countries. Comm.

INCOME TAX

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Answer to last week's puzzle



Cinema Programme

Table with 3 columns: Address and Performances, Films Currently Showing, and Comment. Lists various cinemas like Atlantic, Apollo, Baltyk, etc.

HINTS ON ENGLISH

A reader has sent in the following list of Polish proverbs, asking us for their English equivalents. We give it below in the hope that those of our readers having a thorough knowledge of both English and Polish, and an agile mind will suggest equivalents. 1. Wiedzą sąsiedzi jak kto. 2. Po nie kide do kłębka. [siedzi]. 3. Nie pitce to pałką. 4. Przyszła koza do woza. 5. Niema tego zlego coby na dobre nie wyszło. 6. Lepszy rydz niż nic. 7. Wyrwał się jak Filip z konopi. 8. Zastaw się, a postaw się. 9. Porywał się z motyką na siano. 10. Nie chwał dnia przed zachodem słońca.

- 11. Nie mów hop póki nie przeskoczysz. 12. Zanim słońce wzejdzie rosa oczu wyje. 13. Stry głodnemu nie wierzy. 14. Jak sobie pościelisz tak się wypiszesz. 15. Półt dzban wodę nosi póki się ucho nie urwie. 16. Każdy święty ma swoje wykryty. 17. Potrzebaj jak dzura w mocie. 18. Wolność Tomku w swoim domku.

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