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SEJM BEGINS DEBATES ON NEW BUDGET

The Sejm met in its first ordinary session of the year on Thursday, December 5 to consider the preliminary budget for the fiscal year 1936—37 as presented by the Government. After Marshal Car had read the decree of the President calling the session, the first reading of the preliminary budget was begun.

In a three hour speech, Finance Minister Kwiatkowski outlined the economic situation in Poland. As this had been thoroughly discussed during the extraordinary session of the Sejm when special powers were granted the Government, Minister Kwiatkowski brought little new information, save a more detailed account of the plans and aims of the Government. He emphasized the important part the budget plays in the economic life of the nation, rehearsed the causes of the past deficits, and again repeated that the Government had decided to forego open market operations to cover these deficits.

The measures undertaken by the Government in issuing various decrees, which have been reported on in *The Warsaw Weekly*, were brought to the attention of the Sejm by Minister Kwiatkowski. The past month's work of the Government, he summed up in the following table:

I. New Obligations falling upon the Consumer and Municipalities (yearly)

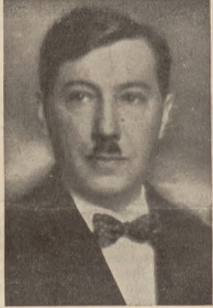
	million zł.
1. Special tax on salaries (approx.)	169
2. Income tax increases	60
3. Reduction in municipal taxes	32
4. Reform in pension laws	15
5. Reform in invalid pensions	5
Total	278

II. Decrease in the Burdens of the Consumer and Municipalities.

	million zł.
1. Guaranteed by the Treasury	30
a) Reduction in Railway Tariffs	20
b) Reduction in the price of sugar	20
c) Refunds to municipalities	26
d) Reduction in the price of salt	4
e) Reduction in prices charged by State Enterprises	5
f) Rent reduction in publicly owned buildings	2
g) Reduction in apartment taxes	12
h) Advances to teachers and state employees	6
i) Miscellaneous	49
Total	203
2. Reduction in the burden of the city tax-payer	35
3. Reduction in the cost of living.	110
a) Reduction in trust prices	40
b) Rent reduction	40
c) Reduction in interest charges	20
Grand Total	408

Minister Kwiatkowski further outlined the aims of the present Government to curtail the participation of the Government in business enterprises better left to private capital, to reform the entire tax structure especially as regards collection procedure, to lighten the burdens of agriculture, and to reassure not only Polish but also foreign capital.

The Sejm adjourned until Friday, when, at ten a. m., it was called



Minister of Finance
EUGENIUSZ KWIAWKOWSKI

to order by Marshal Car. The debate on the preliminary budget was opened by Deputy Wierzbicki (Warsaw).

Deputy Wierzbicki: He expressed great sympathy for the programme of the Government, and assured them that all sections of Poland were firm in support. He pointed out that the present fiscal policy was a continuation of the "deflationary" policy inaugurated by Colonel Matuszewski, when he was Minister of Finance. He wished to call to the attention of the Government that proposed reductions in the retail prices of steel, coal, and benzine would only deepen the slough into which these branches of industry had fallen. The balanced budget must depend on a balanced budget in industry.

Deputy Kopce (Silesia): He wished to take issue with Deputy Wierzbicki. Many large trusts carefully conceal discreet profits under the term "other expenses." When in Kielce, only ninety kilometres from coalmines, wood is used as a fuel because coal costs too much, then the price of coal should certainly come down. He also wished to assure the Government that its programme was getting full support from all sections of the country.

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ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN

In its resolute fight for lower prices to offset reduced salaries and wages and under-consumption of the farming community, the Government struck at the trusts. It was, however, a premeditated step and without bias. It is not that the Government does not recognize the importance of trusts in certain lines of production and commerce in so far as national economics go, but, at the same time, the Government is fully convinced that a number of trusts have overstepped proper boundaries, and that they have been abusive for a number of reasons such as maintaining artificially high prices. This situation, the Government thinks, should immediately be rectified.

Presidential Decree

The first step was the Presidential decree of November 27 amending the previous trust laws of the country. By this decree, the Minister of Commerce and Industry is empowered to dissolve any trust should its existence endanger the public welfare, should its action be economically harmful, or should the prices maintained by it be economically unjustified. All trusts, now functioning or to be formed, shall report to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry within fourteen days for inscription in the Commercial Register. No verbal agreements of any sort are valid. Should a trust be dissolved and its members continue to observe the cancelled contract, they are liable to a fine up to Zł. 500,000 and imprisonment up to two years. All contracts concluded between the parties with a view to a control of production, distribution, prices or terms of exchange of goods, be it in the field of industry, mining, or commerce are subordinated to this law.

Appeal may be made from the decisions of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to a newly formed Trust Court, which is to be a subdivision of the Supreme Court.

Already thirty trusts have been dissolved by the Government on the basis of this decree, and many more will be scrutinized during the coming months. A number of trusts have been persuaded voluntarily to reduce their prices. Thus far sugar, coal, iron, naphtha and paper prices are affected.

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

His Excellency, Wehib Pasha, late defender of the Dardanelles, now divides his time between the best cooking in Ethiopia, as furnished by Generalissimo Nasibu's chef, and the worst, which is struck off *à fresco* by



Minister of Education
PROFESSOR ŚWIĘTOŚLAWSKI

growth of trusts in Poland. At the end of 1934 there were 216 domestic trusts and sales agreements and 108 international trusts in which Polish companies participated. All most of these agreements applied to the field of commerce and industry, save one banking agreement, six insurance agreements, and twelve transportation agreements. Of the remainder, 48 could be traced to the metal industries, 46 to the chemical and 23 to products of first necessity. The number of trusts has been increasing from year to year. In 1918 there were only three; the largest increase was in 1932—34 when 128 new trusts were formed. Of these trusts, 80% are accounted for by producers and manufacturers agreements, and only 16% by merchants agreements.

These agreements differ considerably one from another. Thus, price control features 175 domestic and foreign trusts. The limitation of production is the subject of 119 trust agreements.

The principal objective of the trusts is to monopolize profits in so far as possible. This can be achieved either through a reduction in costs of production or in the maintenance of artificially high prices. This latter

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HIS EXCELLENCY WEHIB PASHA

the Somalis guarding the acrid brush before Daga Bur. The Pasha thinks it is all up with the Italian plan now—though, sooth to say, he has never given the Duce's men more than a Chinaman's chance at conquest. "The Italians might have dashed along the English border trace and won to Jijiga regardless of an exposed left flank," the Pasha communicates. "But this is too late now, Graziani, notoriously cautious, must pay the penalty for his over-meticulous skirmishing. Caution is a trait for defenders to cultivate. It is fatal if permitted to outweigh an invader's zeal."

The Pasha, in his stress of work, has given over wearing the tunic of the late Imperial Turkish Army, the gold leaves at throat and shoulder no longer quivering as the old war-horse makes his points. Instead, the old gentleman to whom war is an ordinary profession (as selling sweetmeats in a Byzantine bazaar) now prefers a modest suit of blue, a one button sack dusty with desert wanderings. A khaki shirt, open at the neck, from which his powerful throat emerges with pugacious thrust, completes the picture of His Excellency when en suite at Jijiga, where he occupies modest quarters in Nasibu's one-storey, whitewashed Gebbi.

"The English made the same mistake at Gallipoli," the Pasha said. He put down his fork when he said this, and drew a line with his knife. "Their problem was here, to seize this half-fortified line. Had they jumped it at the outset of the war, they should have had it. But there was time to fortify it. To strengthen each position in detail."

I wished to know just how the poor Ethiopians might be masters of military topography worth the comparison with the Pasha's own siege tactics. There was a surprise for me. "It is really remarkable," the Pasha rejoined, "how much these mountaineers know! How wise in the ways of war they are. They seem to grasp at once the profundities of a strange situation. They are not deceived as to the elements for a moment; though, naturally, they can be advised, as to the finer points of a position. But the true strength of a valley, a hill, a watercourse, is theirs intuitively. I have just returned from the outermost defences at the entrances to the Wedi Shebeli. I have been astonished at every turn at their fortifications."

The Pasha, like all men who abstain from the grape according to Mohammed's injunction, is

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LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

This London Letter is written after the announcement of a Hoare-Laval peace plan but before the publication of its terms. The subject is therefore difficult to handle, more especially as Italy's acceptance of the plan, and a Geneva decision on an oil embargo, must clarify the issues before the day of publication. Nevertheless, here is the topic of importance, for peaceful approaches were foreshadowed both by Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons and by Signor Mussolini in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Laval's parliamentary triumph has strengthened his hand for negotiation, and, since he calls the proposed settlement an honorable one, it is assured that Italy is now offered something like a full satisfaction of her October demands — possibly rather less, so as to have something in hand for negotiation. At all events, English journalists are freely forecasting the cessation of Tigre, Danakil, Ogaden and portions of southwestern Abyssinia, with League supervision over Ethiopia proper and an Ethiopian "corridor" to the sea at Assab.

Protracted Crisis

Some such arrangement would shock perhaps less than half of the British public, for the present crisis has been so protracted that many heated opinions of September and October have been revised. People are not now so ready to make a simple distinction between barbarously aggressive Italians and patiently religious Abyssinians, or to regard the League of Nations as an organization of stern justice independent of all national policies. Indeed, the Negus has come to suffer by the perfection of his own international publicity service, while the conviction gains ground that an Italian disaster would be a disaster for Europe, and for Europeans in Africa. Undoubtedly, fanatical protagonists of the League of Nations must regard any settlement short of the surrender of Italy as a national disgrace, but the Government is likely to score heavily by a generous arrangement. Why? Because, although the General Election was not actually fought on this issue — all Parties agreed on a strong League policy — so that the voter could express no opinion about sanctions — nevertheless the Labour Opposition was very much more bellicose than the Government in its desire for a Socialist victory over Fascism. The man in the street, who dislikes both Socialism as a system and Fascism as a system, will welcome a settlement which removes once and for all the danger of a European war. The Government, therefore, aided by the Press, which will represent any settlement as a victory of sane negotiation, will be pleased with a democratic outcome of the whole affair. The effects of a swift change of policy upon foreign opinion, and the probable future of the League, in case a diplomatic truce is arrived at, do not yet enter into the calculations of public opinion. These matters arise later on.

If Italy rejects the terms, no doubt some show will have to be made with the oil embargo, but one can say already that official circles want to be well rid of it, for a number of very good reasons. The increased danger of

war is only one reason. An equally important consideration is that Great Britain's internal economy — the largest industrial market in the world — is faced with the danger of rising prices, which the extreme measure of an oil embargo and an accompanying military preparedness would vastly encourage. On that subject the attention focuses on Canada, where the only considerable stocks of wheat in the world (and world stocks are the lowest for eight years) are at present lying. Geneva attempted to compromise Canada with the oil embargo by persistently describing it as "the Canadian proposal" — exactly as President Hoover was compromised at Lausanne with the Middle West by constant references to a non-existent "American plan." Canada immediately disowned her sponsorship of the oil embargo, thus destroying any non-American lien upon her wheat stocks. It was hoped, perhaps in higher League circles, that a change at the same time in the personnel of the Canadian Wheat Board would lead to the quick sale of the Canadian stocks at a low price; but although the change was made, it was accompanied by a denial that there would be any liquidation, or "fire sale" and as Mr. Mackenzie King has both visited Washington and resumed commercial negotiations with Japan, a re-orientation of Canadian policy is sharply indicated.

Progress Unchecked

The progress towards higher prices is thus unchecked. Moreover, M. Laval's victory ensures the continuance of the gold bloc, indeed strengthens it with the possible adhesion of new members, and even allows a safe measure of devaluation, which (if it takes place) will increase prices by increasing European demand. Lastly, events in the Far East (which are not primarily political) show that at least deflation has not been imposed upon China, for Australian and Argentine wheat has been going to the Orient all week. Now one result of all the disturbances of the past six months has been to encourage a world-wide deflation: threats of war (short of war itself), attacks on currencies, electoral uncertainties, particular currency reforms, all have the same effect. But, one by one each deflationary drive has come to nothing, and with short supplies of wheat, together with independent national measures in the economic field, rising markets will turn attention to the hitherto concealed problem of stabilization. Italy, which broke out of deflation by embarking on a colonial war, may therefore expect, from economic considerations alone, a generous settlement.

The strategic elements of the situation equally promise a speedy appeasement, for the Italian people have shown themselves to be solidly behind the Duce, while the Italian army has acquitted itself well. But meanwhile the strategic life-line of the British Empire, from London to the Far East, is threatened both

(Continued on page 4, col. 2)

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UKRAINIAN TRIAL

The trial of the twelve Ukrainians accused of assassinating General Pieracki when he was Minister of Interior was resumed after a one day's holiday on Thursday. The testimony of Maluca was read to the accused, and they could make explanations if they wished.

Bandera rose from his seat and cried something in Ukrainian. As he refused to be quieted, he was taken from the courtroom by the police. Karpynac, not for the first time, disturbed the proceedings with vocal demonstrations, and he also was taken from the court.

Myhal, the first to testify in Polish, asked permission to question Maluca, whose testimony last week provoked demonstrations among the accused. Myhal tried to establish the fact that he had been accused before the revolutionary tribunal of the OUN, and that the accusation had been made by Maluca. A sentence of death was determined upon, and only luck kept Myhal from keeping an appointment that would have meant his death. (It is probably in this that we find the reason for Myhal's deciding to testify without reservation.)

Evidence was then taken from one Mehl in whose house Maciejko slept after the assassination. During this period, Maciejko was known to the witness as Olszański. The witness identified without difficulty the coat and hat exhibited in court as belonging to his guest. Cross-examination failed to break his story.

Aleksander Bienkowski, waiter at the Café Europejski, testified that he had seen Lebed on the terrace of the Café several times during the spring of 1934. At the same hour, Minister Pieracki was accustomed to visit the Café. After the assassination, Lebed did not visit the Café any more.

Inspector Budny

Inspector Budny from Lwów testified that he had been assigned to the case after it had been determined that the assassination was the work of the OUN. He was detailed to Danzig, where he traced Lebed and Hnatkiewski. He followed them to Zoppot, where Lebed boarded a steamer for Swinemünde. On telephonic application to the German police, Lebed was arrested. With this testimony, court adjourned until Friday.

Friday was occupied with the hearing of testimony of members of the OUN now under arrest in Lwów. Iwasyk, arrested with explosive materials and bomb parts, retracted testimony previously given in which he stated that he had received the materials from Klymyszyn.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

The council of Ministers has completed the draft of an amnesty which will serve to commemorate the new Constitution. If the project is issued in its present form all political prisoners sentenced for less than one year will be freed completely. All those sentenced from one to five years will have half the time taken off, and those sentenced from five to ten years will have their time reduced by one-third. The amnesty will not affect political emigrants, and also excludes all those convicted of counterfeiting and defrauding the State Treasury. Those convicted under the libel law will also not come under the provisions of the amnesty.

Cheaper coal, obligatory from Friday last, was impossible to find last Saturday. Many retailers, despite full stocks, refused to sell, and many citizens who had allowed their supply to run short in expectation of cheaper coal, had to purchase at prices over the old figure. Strenuous measures taken by the police — some forty odd dealers were arrested — restored order, and coal was soon sold at the new, reduced price.

The City Council of the town of Kościszko, Mississippi, has named one of the streets after Marshal Piłsudski. Plans are under way to collect funds to build a statue of Kościszko.

The Academic Senate of the University of Poznań has conferred a doctorate *honoris causa* on President Mościcki.

The Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra gave a concert in Danzig on December 5. Mrs. Greiser, wife of the president of the Danzig Senate, appeared as soloist. The programme was broadcast over the Königsberg radio station.

On December 6, Dr. Henryk Graber, President of the PKO, gave a lecture entitled, "A View of the World Economic Situation."

Heavy snow fell in and near Kraków early this week, interrupting communications. The Douglas Airliner flying between Warsaw — Kraków was compelled to return to Warsaw as violent snow storms made landing at Kraków difficult.

A plan for a rational expansion of Gdynia was approved last week. The plan foresees a city of 250,000 inhabitants, and the city is to be divided into sections, each according to the character of work to be done in it. Thus, a special commercial section will be built, Orłowa is to be planned as a summer resort, and the suburb known as Kamienna Góra is to be built up as a residential section.

President Mościcki has named Professor Wojciech Świątosławski as Minister of Education and Religion. Professor Świątosławski is a member of the faculty of the Warsaw Polytechnic, and he replaces Professor Chyliński as head of the Ministry.

The Belvedere, Warsaw residence of Marshal Piłsudski, is to be made into a National Museum. The care of the Museum will be under the direction of the Ministry of War.

Premier Kościłkowski has established eight scholarships for poor students from the remuneration he receives as deputy. Four scholarships are assigned to the Józef Piłsudski University in Warsaw, and four to the Stefan Batory University in Wilno.

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WEHIB PASHA

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

never led by talk to abandon food. After a few moments with a cutlet, he resumed. "Most untutored people will choose a hilltop rather than a military crest, an eyrie rather than a field of fire. The average chieftain, you might think, would permit an enemy to take possession of favourable ground, provided he might control ground superior to it. Not so these Abyssinian patriarchs, these patriots on watch in the Ogaden."

Had the Pasha not been born to throw missiles from heights down upon seeking men, he should have made an actor, and the *Comédie Française* could have savoured his emphasis, his value of the polysyllabic pause, his sudden thrust home of his best line. "They know the secret of defence, these Ethiopians. Make your enemy come to you from the most unfavourable point of departure! Assume less for yourself, if you can give him nothing!"

"It is true," the Turkish war horse continued, "that I have been instrumental in fortifying the ranges around Jijiga. And that General Nasion, the Dejazma, has been generous enough to take some of my plans to heart, and in detail. But the low grounds guarding the approaches to Ethiopia's main ammunition artery, the firm ground above the Shebelli's marshes, the sudden twists of contour, the small natural obstacles which will give a section leader a bad day in lost possession when I saw the work of the chieftains there. I was but an old academician praising the work of a natural artist."

The Pasha always stares at the listener when he delivers a pronouncement of this nature. Inevitably, at the end of such a speech, possibly because he has a trick of translating in his mind at least a whole paragraph from Arabic into French before uttering a word of his thesis, he demands a few more cups of café Turque, and remains silent through the ritual of drinking them.

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GENERAL BERBECKI AT THE OPENING OF RADE-LICK'S FURNITURE STORE

CARTRIDGES IN ABYSSINIA

By Laurence Stallings

Now that every man, beggar and male child of the Ogaden possesses a rifle, the sale of cartridges has become the finest boon the Greek nation has received since the battle of Marathon. Correspondents were accustomed to marvel at the willingness of two Ethiopians to swap cartridges upwards of eight hours a day while waiting for the wives to climb back up the mountain with a load of wood. However, the surest way to discover a white man's business in Ethiopia now is by observing the movement of his hands when he is at ease. If he is gently spilling cartridges from palm to palm, it is proof that he has just transcribed the official communiqué for the day announcing the new cooperation between Ethiopia and Jahveh, and that he is a famous correspondent.

Small Arsenal

The average famous correspondent, arriving at Djibouti, usually carried a small arsenal carefully selected from the better London gunsmiths. The French at Djibouti through orders from a mysterious European vendetta called, curiously enough, The League of Nations, instantly seized the weapons and munitions, explaining as only the French can, that this League, out of its wisdom, had decreed that the writing and photographing gentry must enter without weapons a country where babies cut their teeth on shrapnel rings.

The French assure the visitor that he need not arrive at Addis Ababa and inscribe a note to the Minister of War.... but there the matter has rested ever since; and the finest stack of sporting weapons in the modern world now rusts in the torrid miasms of Djibouti.

With the advent of war, the sale of contraband cartridges by

aliens became a serious matter; so serious that all the Armenians and Greeks possessing these contrabands have retired to hotels in Macedonia, comfortably well-off with not a mortgage anywhere on the property. It has now devolved upon lesser government officials to sell contraband to writers, who between greasings at the ex-Greek hotels, confidently expect to join the Ethiopians at the front. As they feel the situation warrants arms, the average journalist possesses a Belgian, Russian or Finnish pistol which last burned an officer's fingers at Balaclava. It is an obsession to find eight cartridges which will reasonably go into the chamber of the weapon.

Since the outbreak of hostilities, the government has been permitted to buy the English munitions which, by the veriest good luck, happened to be piled to the heavens in Aden. These, by another good stroke, proved to be ammunition for German type Mauser rifles which (again coincidence being stronger in life than in fiction) were made in England. While this ammunition store proved ideal for the Ethiopians, their weapons being Mausers chiefly of Belgian make, it immediately knocked the bottom out of the gun-running market. And the gun runners had imported all manner of brands of cartridges.

Hyena Shooting

Thus the correspondents, hourly expecting to go frontwards, are considerably pressed to find ammunition. No more cartridges made in Helsingfors in 1887 for the Novgorod Automatic of 1897 are being imported into the country. Each correspondent who fires such a one at the hyenas around the garbage pails at Papadakosless lessens the chance for one of his fellows to sustain a self-inflicted wound and thus get himself recalled by editors demanding action pictures and eyewitness accounts of battles which are safely three hundred miles from where the correspondents

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dent sits tricking cartridges through his fingers.

The finest weapon among the corps of correspondents, however, is a golden pistol, the gift of the Emperor (of course not to the journalist directly) which is of ceremonial design. It is a beautiful instrument, an automatic working along lines of Browning's patents, which was made especially for such occasions, the gift of an automatic being Hailé Selassie's highest bestowal.

It is reliably reported that the only cartridges fitting the golden beauty are now in the belt of an obscure Fiturii at present fighting around Mount Mussa Ali, which lies just beyond the Danakil plain. The place is easily accessible by a month's camel caravan out of Dik-kil in French Somaliland. The correspondent who has acquired the golden pistol has made repeated though futile attempts to receive from the governor of French Somaliland permission to go on trek towards Mussa Ali. Meanwhile, his editors are wroth because he has not performed his trek according to his vowed intentions. They send him telegrams accusing him of faint-heartedness. So he sits alone in Addis, idly strumming a full set of new British bandoliers for German Mausers, while the golden pistol lies mute in its holster on the correspondent's leg.

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MARVELLOUS ALLOY SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The literary creations of Soviet Russia too often may be characterized as propaganda of the social régime dominant there plus some artistic values.

Such a character is indeed disadvantageous to literature, whether it be fiction or drama as it imposes on the author a kind of pattern to which he must adjust his social ideas, ruling out his own entirely. This being so, we may predict that the author will tell us that life in Soviet Russia may be compared to that in paradise, how wonderful the results of common labour are, etc. We listen to these assurances with an indulgent smile, and in spite of them often hear a work with pleasure, when the talent of the author shines with a spark of that sincere and direct feeling which has given the world Russian literature.

When, however, the propaganda is feebly and stately presented by an author, then voluntarily and obstinately we put the question, "What was the real purpose in presenting this work?"

This question will occur to not one spectator of the comedy of Kirszon, *Marvellous Alloy*, now being played at the *Teatr Letni*. For two acts we are entertained with a larger allowance of propaganda than usual, served up, moreover, in a sauce of doubtful wit and almost sinful triviality. In the third act, we are in the atmosphere of a very banal comedy, and in the last act, suffer a return to propaganda.

Kirszon tries to show that only communal labour can give scientific results, but, involuntarily, he gives homage to individualism. This "marvellous alloy" succeeds through the invention and study of one young scholar. That he has conducted his experiments with a group of young and talented people does not affect the case. Not the thesis, but the antithesis is stressed.

Kirszon, in "Marvellous Alloy," does not show the slightest capacity as a writer of comedies. In addition to the defects already noted, there is a still more cardinal fault, slow tempo, which makes the whole proceeding tiresome and dull. Chaberski's efforts to animate the comedy

The Symphony Concert of Friday last was a very successful one, though, as usual, too long. The conductor, Mr. Jascha Horenstein, gave an extremely interesting and subtle rendering of Brahms' beautiful Third Symphony. In startling contrast to this music, which seems to mark the conclusion of a great epoch in the art, was the characteristically modern and striking composition of a young Polish composer, Kondracki. This piece is called *Mez* and is a musical representation of a sporting match. All the possible colour and dynamic effects of the orchestra come into play. The result is brilliant, exhilarating, and, from the musical point of view, very interesting. One almost sees flashes of scintillating colour, and the whole is concise and logical. It has a certain mental relationship to Hoesgger's *Train* and belongs to the modern type of music appealing in a quite different way to the musical sense.

The principal thing is that the composer has something to say and says it well and effectively. That his idiom is a different one from that of the older writers is natural. In him no doubt there will come a greater deepening and with it a flight into a more abstract region of pure music, that region attained in the Brahms' Symphony and the Beethoven Violin Concerto which was very well played by a young violinist, Henry Temianka, who won the second prize at the Wienlowski Violin Contest.

Temianka has a very pure singing tone and plays with much musical feeling and an excellently developed technique.

Further, there were two nocturnes for orchestra by Debussy and the Introduction to Tannhäuser. The orchestra under the skillful direction of Mr. Horenstein played with exceptional verve and brilliancy.

— K. M.

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 2, col. 2)

in the Mediterranean and in the Red Sea at a moment when Japan is once more extending

THE BEST CAMERA FOR THE WINTER MONTHS

BUY YOURS FROM ERNEST NEUMAN
Mazowiecka 6

FOTOTECHNIKA
Marszałkowska 44 a
KAROL RUDOLF
Marszałkowska 145

her interests in China. It is widely felt by responsible people in England that a Mediterranean entente is by all odds better than a Mediterranean war, and that relations with Italy have already been too severely strained without commensurate advantages. The latest news gives every encouragement to optimism, no doubt with many disappointments yet to come, for it can be seen that there will be more sanity in international affairs if the present dispute is sanely settled. Foreign relations have been anarchic everywhere since the "depression" began; the last year has been chaotic; but the underlying movements have been

Gazeta Polska brings an article of Colonel Matuszewski, former Minister of Finance, who discusses the action of the government during the period of one month and comes to the conclusion that the mistrust which was felt in the beginning of the methods adopted for fighting the bad economic conditions, has now vanished. He writes:

It cannot be denied that from September to the middle of November opinion was much troubled. This trouble found its expression in the "lesaurization" and flight of capital. To-day, after a month's work of the Government we may note, as a very considerable plus, that this mistrust has disappeared. What declarations were unable to accomplish — has been done by decree. As soon as the community has learned that the so much abused policy of deflation is not only spoken of but is actually being carried out — calm has returned. And this calm is just the indispensable condition for all policy.

The balance of the first month of the government's economic work has been closed with a surplus for the government.

Kurjer Polski, writing on the reduction in prices, says that this must evoke a reduction in current expenses which consist principally in wages for labour and social rates. A second consequence is that production will have to be concentrated in a smaller amount of enterprises which will again cause a reduction in the employment of labour:

This must inevitably happen. But the state can influence the shaping of the reduction. If it wants really to protect the level of wages and the condition of employment it has only one issue — to attack the social burdens, to lower their absurd height.

The *Kurjer* writes that so far no mention is made of such action, the only one which can give good and positive results.

Express Poranny summarizes an interview with the Minister of Railways, Mr. Butkiewicz, on the subject of motorization. The Minister said the first assembling enterprises and factories will be opened shortly.

We desire that the production of motors cars remain entirely in private hands as a matter of private initiative. Our task is to arrange concessions so as to push forward the question of motorization promoted by private capital and contributing as much as possible to the benefit of economic life.

Foreign firms now working in Poland chiefly only at assembling cars will gradually use more and more Polish material, said the



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financial and economic. If the Italian affair is brought to an end with one truce and the financial war with another, a healthier and more prosperous Europe will have a better will to adjust its real political differences.

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Minister. As regards the prices of new motors, he said:

The price of a new car assembled in Poland ought to come very near that of prices in other countries. Doubtless the factories will accommodate themselves to the purchasers and will agree to a system of payment by installment.

The *Kurjer* says in conclusion that obviously the Minister foresees the day when his employees will come to their office in their own cars.

Kurjer Poranny, discussing the speech made by Vice-Premier Kwiatkowski in the Sejm, says that everybody must agree with the diagnosis he made of the deficiencies in economic life and in his declaration that "there is a necessity to begin work for the thorough reform of our social economy." The *Kurjer* writes further:

In what direction this indispensable reform is to go we have no reason to doubt. The Government itself has removed all doubt by appealing in this difficult moment of budget deficit to the increased sacrifice in the world of work. Eternal historical truth has shown that those who are summoned to take the greater part in the costs of maintenance and defence of the country also sooner or later must take part, to a greater extent, in the rôle of governing the country.

Robotnik criticizes the Vice-Premier's speech; first, the speaker said nothing about Polish foreign policy, which cannot be kept separate from home policy.

Not only because a given foreign policy must bring with it direct results (for instance in the sphere of loans) but also because it brings indirect results influencing the confidence of the community in economic investments.

Second, *Robotnik* is dissatisfied that Mr. Kwiatkowski said nothing about constitutional problems. The former Government's "result," according to *Robotnik*, is a failure:

Is it sufficient now to direct the helm somewhat "to the left" or "to the right" in economic matters, and all will be well?

Kurjer Polski, writing on the same subject, finds that the Vice-Premier did well to declare that the economic constitution of Poland is based on the capitalist system and on private property;

The fact that this had to be affirmed publicly from the tribune of the Sejm

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by a representative of the Government would seem to show that some doubt may exist as to this state of things in more critical or more suspicious minds.

Iustrowany Kurjer Codzienny writes that Minister Kwiatkowski has rightly said that the balance of the budget cannot be separated from the problem of the economic level:

The continuation of reductions still further narrowing economic turnover and weakening the anemic organism

is not the way for which we long and which has become an historical necessity.

Further, it writes that the present deflation is the last endeavour in this domain necessary in order to secure hard ground under our feet, but now we start to think of beginning an offensive, going towards the enlivening of economic life. "In Vice - Premier Kwiatkowski's speech we hear the first announcement of the coming offensive."

Czas writes of the discussions at the congress of the Peoples Party in Warsaw and agrees that in a country in which three-fourths of the inhabitants are peasants, the people's element cannot be ignored nor deprived of influence on the political life of the state, but equally "class government" is an impossibility in modern Poland.

All depends on the direction given to the people's movement by the present leaders. If they limit themselves to a negative rôle of disappointed malcontents, if they seek allies among groups and tendencies quite opposed to the interests of the peasantry, and if they do not rise to a broad, real state progress — the people's movement will slip from their hands and will degenerate into regrettable anti-Semitic pogroms which make the solution of the Jewish question impossible.

Kurjer Poranny comes to the conclusion regarding the question of the rural population that in view of the fact that the majority of the inhabitants of Poland belong to the peasantry it is obvious that Poland's future lies on the road of the peasant's cottage. The country is now poor, ignorant and hungry. Its hunger poverty and ignorance cause a flush of shame to the proud and most deserving in the nation. Its misery and backwardness are the most humiliating truth of our days. None the less it is a truth from which we may say we cannot escape nor can we pass it by, if we would build from the base.

The Wilno *Stowo* is satisfied with the nomination of Professor Świętosławski as Minister of Education. It reminds the public of the various reforms and alterations made in the school system under the last Minister of Education and the last new academic statute which aroused much discussion among the members of the University Senate who considered it deprived them of all independence of action in respect of organization and administration.

Professor Świętosławski will at that time stood out in defence

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of the liberty of the academic schools and therefore the *Stowo* welcomes his nomination as Minister, being convinced that "the new Minister although having to face greater difficulties than any of his predecessors, will be able to meet them better than any other."

Leica

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were, under these conditions, fruitless. We must, however, confirm that he has given the maximum of good will, but even a good director is not able to change such a feeble work as "Marvellous Alloy" into an interesting play.

The whole cast, composed of a representation of our youngest players, acted with verve, humour, and intelligence. That their labours did not produce the desired result was not their fault.

The best were Kondrat, Daczyński, Woszczerowicz, Karpiński, Karczewski, Wasułyńska and Daszyńska. Very interesting sets were made for the play by the painter Jarocki. The landscape in the third act was very effective and colourful.

— Arno

DIPLOMATIQUE

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Colonel Józef Beck, received on Saturday the Swiss Minister, M. de Stoutz; on Monday the Japanese Minister, M. Nobu-bumi Ito; on Tuesday the French Ambassador, M. Leon Noel, the Italian Ambassador, M. Giuseppe Bastianini, the Finnish Minister, Dr. Gustave Idman.

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Count J. Szebek, received on Saturday the Italian Ambassador, M. Bastianini; on Tuesday the Yugoslav Minister, Dr. Grisogono, and the Finnish Minister, Dr. Idman.

Chief of Protocol, Count Romer, decorated M. André José Wallace with the Golden Cross of Service. M. Wallace has been Consul General for Argentina in Warsaw for fifteen years.

The High Commissioner of the League of Nations in Danzig, Mr. Sean Lester, arrived in Warsaw on Thursday.

The G-rman Ambassador and Madame von Moltke gave a dinner on Saturday for the Polish journalists who had been in Germany on an excursion.

Madame Hoffinger, wife of the Austrian Minister, has left Warsaw.

The Danish Minister and Madame Schou entertained the Scandinavian group in the Diplomatique Corps on Saturday.

The Finnish Minister held a reception on Friday to celebrate the Finnish National Holiday.

The Hungarian Minister held a reception on Friday celebrating the Name-day of Admiral Horthy.

Comte and Comtesse Raoul de Montferand entertained at tea on Monday.

The Finnish Military Attache and Madame Siöör entertained at luncheon on Sunday.

Dr. Alfred Escher has been appointed Second Secretary at the Swiss Legation.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COLONY

The engagement of the Reverend Martin Parsons and Miss Emily Wynne is announced.

Mr. D. F. Holdway left to-day for a holiday in England.

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THE UKRAINIAN TRIAL

(Continued from page 1, col. 5)

Makaruszka, a medical student, was next examined. He, also, retracted testimony given during the preliminary examination. He asserted that the testimony given by him was the result of a secret message which he thought came from the OUN. After he had testified and incriminated some of the accused, he came to the conclusion that the message was from another source, and now he explained that what he had said was false. He also made accusations of physical ill-treatment against prison authorities in Lwów. Prosecutor Zieleski asked that a copy of Friday's proceedings be sent the prosecutor in Lwów for action against the witness for perjury.

Bronisława Kocińska testified that she had overheard a conversation, while in the prison hospital, between Zarycka and one Czorna, in which Zarycka had said that the authorities had found out that she had helped Maciejko escape across the Czecho-Slovak border.

The three last witnesses of the day refused to testify in Polish, and were fined two hundred zlotys each or ten days arrest. Their testimony was read from the preliminary examinations in which they had told of OUN activities in Lwów. All denied knowing anything of the plot to assassinate Minister Pieracki. Here, the court adjourned.

Testimony from Warsaw witnesses filled Saturday's proceedings. First, Karpyniec, who had been barred from the courtroom for two days, was acquainted with what had been testified to during his absence, in accord with the regulations of the Criminal Code.

Zoładek, administrator of the Municipal Barracks in which Maciejko (Olśzański) had slept while in Warsaw, positively identified the clothing exhibits in the court as belonging to Maciejko.

The policeman on duty before the Ministry of Interior testified that he had seen Lebed at least ten times stopping before the Ministry and looking into the courtyard. He further stated that he had seen Lebed looking into the display window of a newspaper office nearby in which

were hanging pictures of high Polish officials.

Further evidence was taken from the servants working in the apartment houses where Lebed and Hnatkivska lived while in Warsaw. Lebed was identified with reservations, but they were certain as to Hnatkivska.

Aleksander Koczyk, a cab driver, testified that he had picked up Lebed as passenger at 3:30 on the day of the assassination, and had taken him to an address near the scene of the assassination. When the cab driver had later found out that the assassination had taken place, he informed the police of his passenger, who, he said, was very nervous. He positively identified his passenger as Lebed.

Attorney Hankiewicz: Did the witness know that a reward had been posted for the assassin, and did the witness see someone he knew during the confrontation with the assassin?

The Court refused to allow the witness to answer. On motion of defending counsel, the Court ordered that the policeman on duty before the Ministry of Interior be recalled to the stand at one of the nearest sessions. With this court adjourned.

Tuesday's sitting was twice disturbed by demonstrations by witnesses, former members of the OUN. Both Adrian Hornicki and Marjanna Kuźnińska refused to testify, shouting sentences in Ukrainian. Both were sentenced to fines and imprisonment for contempt of court.

The evidence offered by other witnesses further traced Lebed's movements in Warsaw, where he was also known under the name of Dacka. Żurkowski, sentenced for attempted robbery of a postoffice in Galicia, carried out by the OUN, testified that Lebed had also taken part in this act of violence.

At an early hour, the court adjourned.

Wednesday and Thursday were occupied in further examination of former members of the OUN, and the testimony offered, while interesting in showing the workings of this organization, had little to do with the actual assassination of Minister Pieracki.

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ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 1, col. 4)

method has been followed by the Polish trusts. Such a policy may be explained to some extent by the fact that a number of weaker manufacturers belonging to the trusts probably could not survive should the trust price be determined by the cost of production of the most efficiently operating members.

It is evident, however, that the prices of products controlled by the trusts are entirely out of proportion with the general level of prices, which has been showing a continuous downward tendency. This may be seen from the following chart prepared by the Main Statistical Office:

	1929	1932	1933	1934
1. Raw Materials				
cartelized products	112	103	91	87
non-cartelized	90	39	42	45
average	97	62	58	58
2. Semi-Manufactured				
cartelized	103	93	84	78
non-cartelized	95	52	50	50
average	97	65	60	57
3. Manufactured Products				
cartelized	110	93	83	77
non-cartelized	101	73	64	62
average	100	74	65	63
Total (1 plus 2 plus 3)				
cartelized	107	97	86	82
non-cartelized	96	53	54	54
average	99	68	61	60

A. B.

Hunting in the U. S. S. R.

The coming winter season, among other recreations, presents a particular attraction to those who find pleasure in hunting. Hunting in the U.S.S.R., thanks to climatic conditions, picturesque surroundings, and variety of game, may be counted as one of the most popular and attractive sports.

The territories most adapted to hunting are those of Lisino and Gorkow, where game is in abundance. Certain sections in the Caucasus, very rich in fowl, should also be mentioned. The Union Lloyd Agency, combined with Intourist, is organizing a number of such hunting excursions, where all accommodations for comfort are so thought out as to provide a pleasant and enjoyable experience.

It is worth while mentioning that reductions from 50-70% are granted tourists interested in joining these hunting excursions.

Commissions Organize

On Saturday both the Budget Commission and the Foreign Affairs Commission met for organization. Deputy Byrka was elected Chairman of the Budget Commission, and Deputy Schaezel, Chairman of the latter Commission.

Different sections of the budget were given different deputies for investigation and report. As rapporteur, Colonel Miedziński takes charge of steering the budget through the Sejm.

The same procedure was followed in the Foreign Affairs Commission, different treaties, mostly trade agreements, which have to be ratified, being placed in charge of groups of deputies for study and comment.

FASHION NOTES

John Gielgud's exquisite production of "Romeo and Juliet," which continues to draw London to the New Theatre, is probably responsible for the vogue of "Juliet" dresses and "Juliet" caps now affected by smart women in London for evening wear. All this season's fashions are rather Shakespearean, and flowing skirts, enormous sleeves, embroidered belts, modified ruffs and jewelled hair-nets are all popular.

There are dinner suits in chiffon velveteen which are reminiscent of a page boy's costume; and black velvet gowns with wide skirts, looped up draperies and wide belts of gold leather in which one could impersonate Lady Macbeth.

One "Juliet" gown is in a heliotope metal material and has long pointed sleeves, a high draped front and a scooped back décolletage. Another in leaf-green velvet has long flowing sleeves, a scooped back and a V-shaped front to the bodice.

The most popular colours for evening wear are violet, raspberry, light browns, greens and black velvet. The materials used are mostly heavy, dull-surfaced crêpes, metal materials, all the new range of velvets, slightly crinkled crêpes and a few moirés.

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The midnight-tailored suits of Maggy Rouff are more superb than ever. A floral printed taffeta, for example, has full décolletage and a slight train to the slim skirt which is rucked up the centre front to reveal the ankles. The jackets are tailored but fastened down the front. Spangled fabrics are used to make the jackets for black tailored gowns. Brides are favouring blues for their going-away frocks, dark Nattier and dark sapphire—both chosen by Princess Maria who recently married the youngest son of ex-King Alfonso. Blotting-paper pink is a new shade; it makes a dainty 'smoking' jacket for a gown of dark plum-coloured satin with Schiaparelli.

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C O S T   S W O O D
C O S T   S W O O D
P O L O W E R   S T A T E
W A L   S O R E   S A P
A B   A V E R N A   R A P
P O L O W E R   S T A T E
S A B E R   S T A T E
S A B E R   S T A T E

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SEJM PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from page 1, col. 2)

Deputy Minberg (Łódź): He expressed the wishes of the Jewish population in asking that the Government prevent the inflaming of one section of the people against another.

Deputies Budzinski (Sieradz), Krzeczunowicz (Katuz), and Wymysłowski (Łódź) deplored the agrarian situation, too little provision for the peasant, and the plight of the city worker, respectively.

Deputy Dr. Lubelski (Tarnów): The Government had every support in its fight against trusts. The balancing of the budget had, however, been accomplished at the cost of education. Although Premier Kościński had promised that not one school be closed or a single teacher discharged, yet he did not mention that there were over one million children without the opportunity of going to school, and that the average was one teacher to every one hundred children.

Deputy Pochmarski (Kraków): He had no doubt that many of the investments made by the Government were of great value. He wished, however, to point out that the spending of two million zlotys for a railway line on Kasproy Wierch (in the Tatras) when this same two million would pay the salaries of many teachers was unreal. (Applause.)

Deputy Powny (Kowel): He expressed the opinion of all Ukrainians in Wolynia when he said that only under the Polish Government could they attain any great stature in national life. (Applause.) Only in Poland do we have full powers, lacking to us in any other country. (Applause.) As far as the budget was concerned he wished to state that there were ten thousand illiterates in his district, and so the school question was very pressing. He also urged greater speed in parcelation activities.

Deputy Peltczyńska (Wilno): She referred to the statements of the Minister of Finance that, in so far as possible, husband and wife would not be allowed to hold Government positions. She wished to point out the danger of forcing fictitious divorces, concealed marriages, and illegal compromises dangerous to the community. She urged the greatest care in the administration of this problem.

Deputy Madryj (Lwów): He said that the Ukrainians of Little Poland would support the Government, and were in favour of the budget as presented by the Council of Ministers.

Several deputies spoke on trusts, the agricultural problem, and the necessity of a general onslaught against them and its *Marshal Carr*. He remarked that, upon reading the stenogram of the speech of Deputy Rubinstejn (Wilno), he had observed that the deputy had used phrases objectionable in reference to another country. For this, he called the deputy to order.

A Budget Commission of thirty was elected. The Marshal of the Sejm reminded the Commission that its work must be finished by February 10, as, according to the Constitution, the Sejm must pass the budget within ninety days after having received it from the Government.

A Foreign Affairs Commission composed of twenty-one deputies was elected.

The Sejm adjourned at midnight. It is expected that the Sejm will meet today, and then adjourn over the holidays, thus enabling the Budget Commission to complete its work as soon as possible.

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Address and Performances	Films Currently Showing	Comment
Atlantic Chmielna 33 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	The Gay Divorcee Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire American Production	Comedy
Apollo Marszałkowska 106 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	The Last Outpost Claude Rains, Cary Grant American Production	From the book by Tolstoy Good
Baltyk Chmielna 9	Anna Karenina Greta Garbo, Frederic March American Production	
Capitol Marszałkowska 125 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Jaśnię Pan Szofer Rodo, Benita, Fertner Polish Production	Comedy
Casino Nowy Świat 50 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	Cio-Cio Marta Eggerth Austrian Production	Musical Good
Europa Nowy Świat 63 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Dante's Inferno American Production	
Filharmonja Jaśna 5 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	Mystery of the Wax Museum Lionel Atwell, Fay Wray American Production	Horror Picture
Majestic Nowy Świat 43 Perf. 6. 8. 10.	The Dictator Madeleine Carroll, Clive Brook British Production	Costume Picture
Pan Nowy Świat 40 Perf. 4. 6. 8. 10.	China Seas Clark Gable, Jean Harlow American Production	Adventure Thrilling
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HINTS ON ENGLISH

We are frank in saying that we did not expect more than two or three of our readers to inquire about the dictionary we so casually mentioned two weeks ago in this column. As it is impossible to reply individually to each inquiry, we give here the title of the dictionary. It is the "New Method Dictionary," published by Longmans, Green & Co., and retails in Poland for Zł. 3.50. You may order it through any bookstore. For the convenience of our readers, we are willing to order this book for them, but, for requests outside Warsaw, about fifty groszy should be added for postage.

We must also mention a new series of books in English issued by **Nasza Księgarnia** and edited by Miss K. Malecka and Miss M. Szejman. This series may also be purchased at any bookstore.

A construction rarely met with in Polish syntax is the passive. The passive is formed from the active voice by use of "to be" as an auxiliary verb plus the past participle of the main verb. Thus: active — to see, passive — to be seen. To change a sentence wherein the verb is in the active voice into the passive, the following transposition takes place. The subject of the active voice becomes the object of the preposition **by**. The direct object of the active verb becomes the subject of the passive. Thus: I saw him (active). He was seen by me (passive).

We shall show a short passage for translation from Polish into English.

Korespondent jednego z bardziej poczytywanych pism paryskich donosi z oceanu: Nowy Jork obchodził uroczyste "koniec kryzysu." Teatry przepielonice, ruch towarowy i pasażerski na liniach kolejowych rosł, lokatory szukało nowych mieszkań, p. Riank, antykwaryz, wywieśli w oknie plakaty, "Okazje! Kupujcie teraz, ceny lada dzień podskoczą."

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