

P O L I T I C A L M O S A I C

MR. EDEN, IN GENEVA, SAID THE SAME THING THE HUNGARIAN NATION HAS BEEN SAYING FOR YEARS

Before going to press we received a report of Mr. Eden, British Foreign Secretary's speech in Geneva in which he announced that the British Government was ready to agree to a discussion of Article 19 of the Covenant by the General Assembly of the League of Nations. Mr. Eden said that this Article recognizes that it was impossible in practice to maintain the *status quo* rigidly, and declared that human life was not static but constantly changing, and that it would be a mistake to attempt to settle the affairs of the world according to rigid forms. This last sentence is almost word for word what M. Coloman Kánya, Hungary's Foreign Minister, has so often said in various speeches and statements and what more than one representative of Hungary has urged before different international forums. For this reason Hungarian public opinion unanimously welcomes the conclusions drawn by Britain's Foreign Secretary. They will surely be welcomed also by the British public in general so many members of which have already declared in favour of a revision of the peace treaties, which implies a satisfactory solution of Hungary's just cause.

For many years Hungary has lost no opportunity of declaring that she does not want to attain redress for the injustices done to Hungary — and through it the solution of the Danube problem so important for the whole of Europe — by war but by peaceful means.

True to its historical traditions the Hungarian nation strives to obtain a revision of the Trianon Treaty not by violence, but with the weapons of international law, and Article 19 of the Covenant is the legal basis on which the country stands. Fully aware of the importance of Article 19, the Hungarian nation is of Mr. Eden's opinion that the League Assembly itself cannot order territorial changes to be made, but on the other hand — and this is where our opinion again coincides with Mr. Eden's — the nation is fully convinced that the League Assembly is in a position to encourage the application of Article 19, and that the opinion of the Assembly would certainly exert a great moral pressure which would largely contribute towards a redress of the injustices in question.

Ideal inter-state relations are indeed those that are based on peace and justice. After what has been said by the British Foreign Secretary we have no reason to doubt that words will be followed by deeds, and that under Great Britain's guidance international diplomacy will shortly enter on the path leading, not to fictitious peace of the *status quo*, but the real peace of justice which will close the dark chapter of history begun twenty-two years ago and, instead of a state of permanent crisis and recurring shocks, will bring a more human and peaceful era to the whole world in general and the basin of the Carpathians in particular.

LLOYD GEORGE: "THERE ARE PARTS OF HUNGARY WHICH WERE GIVEN OVER TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA ON UNCHALLENGEABLE STATISTICS"

According to the minutes of the meeting of the House of Commons on 17th July — which we have only just received — Mr. Lloyd George made the following statement, which is of decisive importance in connection with the Hungarian question: —

"One of the difficulties was the principle of self-determination . . .

"... some of the mistakes in regard to Hungary are due to that. We had to adjudicate on the statistics which were submitted to us. There was always a *natural bias* for the nation which fought on our side, and we were more inclined to accept their contentions than the figures of those who fought against us.

"I am sorry that we were not justified in that conclusion in many cases. There are parts of

Hungary which were given over to Czechoslovakia on unchallengeable statistics, which shows what dangerous things statistics are, and the proof of it is that they return at the present moment Hungarian members to the Czechoslovak Parliament."

No comment is necessary. If anybody is competent to give an opinion on the peace treaties, it is Mr. Lloyd George. His words, which were spoken at a public meeting of the British House of Commons, completely justify the politicians who since years have been urging an equitable revision of that Trianon Treaty of which one of its drafters expressed the above opinion.

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"THE STATES OF THE LITTLE ENTENTE WOULD STRENGTHEN THEMSELVES BY REVISION"

Sir Philip Dawson, British M. P. (Conservative Party), recently expressed his views at length to the editor of the "Wiener Wirtschaftswoche", a periodical dealing with economics. His statements were published

in the September 9th issue. Amongst other things Sir Philip Dawson said: —

"One of the things required to insure peace is the political and economic solution of the so-called Danube

problem. In the field of politics, besides guaranteeing Austria's independence, certain re-adjustment demands made by Hungary must be settled in a peaceful manner. The States of the Little Entente would act in their own interests, if they admitted honestly that the territorial provisions of the Trianon Treaty were bitterly unjust to Hungary and that — the sooner, the better — reparation must be made. The purely Hungarian frontier territories must be restored to Hungary by way of a peaceful revision reached through

negotiations conducted without mental reservations on either side. The States of the Little Entente would strengthen themselves by a peaceful revision of this kind, which would largely contribute to their internal consolidation. At the same time, each of the Danube States must adopt an honest minority policy and, within the framework of the State, grant to he minorities the widest rights and liberties in the fields of politics, culture and economy."

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BOLSHEVIST PERIL IN EUROPE AND THE ROLE OF HUNGARY

In a letter which appeared in "The Daily Telegraph", Sir Robert Gower, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.P., points out the "acute danger" which he suggests is threatened to Europe by Bolshevism. Sir Robert Gower continues: —

"That alliances should have been made between France and Russia and Czecho-Slovakia and Russia is lamentable. There are strong grounds for belief that the relationship between the two latter — particularly in matters appertaining to the air — is more intimate than has been stated officially.

"The extension of Bolshevism throughout Europe remains the fixed determination of Russia. It regards all other matters as subordinate to it, and an intensive, although extremely subtle, campaign of propaganda is being conducted by Russia for the promotion of its object. It is extraordinary that so many, including prominent people in this country, do not appear to be alive, notwithstanding recent events in Spain and France, to the dire peril that exists.

"As Admiral Sir Barry Domvile says, Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini are the direct outcome of Bolshevism, and there can be no doubt that had it not been for them Bolshevism would be devastating the greater part of Europe to-day.

"One further consideration I would advance. Hungary is the natural "buffer" between Russia and Western Europe. Owing to the operation of the post-war treaties, that nation is now unable to fulfil its functions as such. In my judgment, it is a matter of supreme importance that Hungary shall become strong once more, so that she can take her proper part in stemming the tide that threatens to engulf our civilisation."

SOVIET PROPAGANDA

Subsequently interviewed at the House of Commons, Sir Robert Gower said that the progress made by the Soviet Government in insinuating itself into the counsels of the world was phenomenal. Its work of propaganda had been intense. The present happenings in Spain were the direct result of that propaganda, and in France, once the stronghold of democracy, Communism had made marked progress. "It cannot be too strongly emphasised", said Sir Robert Gower, "that Communism is inherently economically unsound and experimentation with it cannot fail to bring disaster to the country that essays it. Those who suffer most under Communism are the working class, who are reduced to the condition of slaves and serfs. One has only to read the reports of Labour leaders, who going to Russia to investigate, and predisposed to bless, return to curse."

Sir Robert Gower said that what was most perturbing was the political progress the Bolshevik Government of Russia had made in Europe. As was known

it had concluded treaties with France and Czecho-Slovakia. In Central Europe the Soviet Government had achieved what the Czars had failed to accomplish, even at the cost of millions of Russian lives, namely, a foothold. — The military air-fleet bases in those parts of the Slovak territories which had been wrested from Hungary had been designed and built in co-operation with Russia. One could almost call them Russian bases. It was only a few weeks ago that it was reported in the British Press that these bases had been inspected by officers of the Russian High Command. Compared with a few years ago the situation in Central Europe was that for all practical purposes, it had been stated by an authority, the Soviet's advanced military front was in Czechoslovakia. The position between the two countries constituted a very real danger to the rest of Europe and it was difficult to see what the ultimate outcome of it would be. As he had pointed out in his letter to the "Daily Telegraph", the one great ambition of Russia was to extend Bolshevism throughout the whole of Europe and the Russian leaders had not hesitated to aver that to do this Britain must be subjugated. Russia, by reason of her vast territories and extreme prolificness of her population was an increasing world menace and it must not be forgotten that she is the spiritual and material head and moving force of the Third International.

VERY REAL DANGER

Sir Robert reiterated that he was afraid that the British public was not alive to the very real danger which threatened it. Recent events in Spain and France brought the danger very near home.

As he had stated in his letter to the "Daily Telegraph", Sir Robert Gower said that owing to its geographical position Hungary was the natural "buffer" state between Russia and Western Europe. This was realised by both Germany and Italy which could not afford to permit Hungary to remain impotent to fulfil its natural functions. It was indeed in the interests of the whole of Europe that Hungary shall become strong again and its peoples reunited. This could only be achieved by that revision of the Treaty of Trianon as would restore to her those parts of her former territories as are essentially Hungarian. He (Sir Robert) was convinced that such revision must come before long. He hoped it would be the result of agreement rather than in consequence of pressure brought to bear from outside. He was afraid that eventually there would be hostilities between the Bolsheviks and Nazis, and if that did happen Hungary would possibly be the cockpit of the fighting. To avoid this Hungary should be permitted to rearm at once. "I am not an alarmist", said Sir Robert Gower, "but

without doubt the people in this country, who regard the Russian Bolshevik State as a harmless dove, scheming for the welfare of mankind, are living in a fool's paradise. I hope the awakening will not be too bitter. So far as Britain was concerned, we had a democratic system which enabled Social Reform to advance surely, and so that even now the social conditions of all classes were better than in any other

part of the world. British democracy was opposed to both Bolshevism and Nazism. But if a choice between the two had to be made Nazism was a thousand times better than the other. "I hope", concluded Sir Robert, "that we shall never have to make that choice. We most certainly shall not if we proceed with expedition with our present policy of re-armament."

(*"The Courier"*.)

THE PREPARATORY CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL CONGRESS

On the initiative of the Budapest International Club the Preparatory Conference of the International Goodwill Congress held a session in Budapest from 30th August to 5th September. In his opening speech M. George Lukács, former Minister, amongst other things, said:

"Hungary had no part in provoking the world war. The historical documents to be found in the literature of the war have proved beyond dispute that Count Stephen Tisza, Hungary's leading statesman before the war and Prime Minister of Hungary when the war broke out, did everything humanly possible to avert it and achieve a diplomatic settlement of the conflict between Serbia and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy caused by the murder of the Crown Prince. His efforts, however, were of no avail, and Hungary, against her will, was thrust into a war which from start to finish was one of self-defence on our part. And yet Hungary was punished the most severely by the peace treaties concluding the war. She was deprived of three-fourths of her territory and two-thirds of her population — amongst them three and a half million true-born Hungarians; — she lost the most valuable of her economic resources and many, many beautiful creations of a thousand-years-old civilization. Despite this Hungary, although she feels that she was treated in an unjust and arbitrary manner unprecedented in the annals of the world's history, does not, for a single instant, think of war. There was not one Hungarian before the great war who wanted war, and now too the Hungarians, one and all, are desirous of peace. Convinced though we are that the cruel punishment we have borne was meted out unjustly, nothing is farther from us than to think of, far less plan for war. Our aim is to promote mutual understanding among the nations. We look upon the rest of the nations as our brethren, and wait for a spirit of brotherly understanding to redress the wrongs done to us."

Other speakers at the opening meeting were Mrs. Katherine van Etten Lyford (Boston), Miss Sherwood-Kelly (Australia), Miss Whitelegg (Britain), M. Henry le Conte (France), Herr T. von Draudt (Germany), Mynheer C. Th. Bollaan (Holland), Mlle Irene Cze-slava Bermanska (Poland), Mrs. Stanley de Villiers (South Africa), and Mme. Guillaume, the organiser of the movement (Hungary).

Among the many interesting speeches heard at the Conference special mention must be made of the following.

Baroness Dr. Melline Asbeck speaking of the possibilities of creating real peace stressed the importance of the revision of Trianon. In her opinion the problem of equality had to be solved by all means,

"Victors" and "vanquished" could not be expected to live in peace and harmony beside one another, and the wrongs done to certain nations could not be left without redress. Nations had a past, and that past was the source of their patriotism. Patriotism admitted of no compromise. The Hungarians, for instance, with a thousand years of historical past could never acquiesce in the provisions of the unjust Trianon Treaty. The peace of Trianon was a treaty that should have been revised "yesterday" rather than "tomorrow". The League of Nations was not suffering from an infantile but from a congenital disease. Its structure was faulty, because it was not built up on the principle of equality. How difficult it was, for instance, for the Hungarians to carry the complaints of the Hungarian minority languishing under foreign yokes before the League. The leaders of international politics recognized now that the question of the Danube Basin was primarily a political and only secondarily an economic problem, and that the present political arrangements in that territory positively must be changed. *And the only way to effect that change was by revision. In the interests, then, of real world peace the most urgent to be accomplished was the revision of the Treaty of Trianon.*

The ecclesiastical head of the Russian emigrants in Hungary, M. Nicolas Esersky, outlined the dangerous policy of Soviet Russia, whose aim was to kindle the flames of world revolution in every country.

Mme. Edith Bors-Farkas spoke of the work done by the International and the Hungarian Youths' Red Cross organisations.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Conference. 1. The International Goodwill Congress will meet in Budapest in 1937. The exact date will be fixed later on. 2. An International Goodwill Committee with headquarters in Budapest will be formed. Complimentary telegrams will be sent by the Conference to the Regent of Hungary and the Hungarian Government. 4. Messages of good-will will be sent to all the Governments of League Member States as well as to all societies and associations with similar aims. 5. All present at the Conference will strive in their own countries and towns to create "Goodwill Circles" which will be in permanent contact with the Central Committee. 6. Films will be made use of as a means of propagating the Goodwill movement. 7. The Youths' Red Cross groups in every country will be asked to co-operate with the Goodwill Circles. The Conference also addressed a request in writing to Dr. H. Szerdahelyi, a lawyer of Budapest re. the construction of a European Economic Association, the aim of which would be to combat unemployment.

CZECH POLICE PRACTISES ARBITRARY METHODS ON BRITISH CITIZENS

In the September 11th. issue of the "Berliner Börsenzeitung" there was an interesting item of news telling us of the treatment meted out by the Czech police in Karlsbad to the British *savant* Pitt-Rivers, Secretary-General of the International Demographical Society, and his secretary, Mrs. Sharp. They were arrested because in the village of Neusattel they had examined German and Czech schoolchildren from a eugenic point of view and had taken photographs of them. Only four hours later were they permitted to ring up the British Legation in Prague, which then energetically demanded their release. They were then

set at liberty; but their passports, their motor-car and their films were seized and were not returned to them until an official of the Prague British Legation arrived and energetically intervened. The two British citizens were nevertheless placed under police surveillance and were watched by detectives in their hotel. It is easy to imagine what opinion these British citizens will now have of the Czech police; and it is equally easy to imagine the treatment meted out to the minorities in that Czecho-Slovakia where the authorities do not hesitate to molest the citizens of the mightiest Empire in the world.

HUNGARY AND THE LITTLE ENTENTE

The declaration of Pozsony (Pressburg, Bratislava), in which the Little Entente gave such an unmistakable expression of its unquenchable hatred of Hungary, has obviously created a great stir in the public opinion of Europe. Even a less unbiassed spectator whose feelings are not too friendly towards Hungary may easily see that this unexpected "raid" was meant to serve the aspects of power and prestige with a view to the intimidation of a disarmed and defenceless enemy.

In section 4. of the communication published regarding the conference of the permanent council of the Little Entente States, we read the following passage:

"Our relations towards Austria have become less friendly owing to the arbitrary violation of the Treaty of St. Germain on the part of that country. Turkey's policy with regard to the problem of the straits is an example to show that there are other methods besides that of accomplished facts, which is a great menace to the friendly relations between States. In the hope that a similar violation of the existing treaties will not occur again, the States of the Little Entente have agreed upon those measures that have to be followed in such cases."

A very strange train of thought, indeed, with a phraseology still more strange. In the case of Austria the Little Entente is satisfied with a simple statement of facts, expressing its opinion in the form of a modest subordinate clause. In the case of Hungary, however mere suppositions are enough to induce the Little Entente to send a hard and strict message to her and to discuss various measures. We must admit that we are quite embarrassed and baffled by this manifestation. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs seem to have completely forgotten about certain precedents. They seem to have forgotten what Hungary said when Austria declared her equality of rights in military affairs; Hungary then declared that, while she agrees with Austria in the question of equality, demanding the same equality of rights in military affairs for herself, she does not wish to follow Austria's example and does not mean to create accomplished facts in the question of armament. This, of course, did not mean that Hungary would not make sure of her right of free play in a diplomatic sense whenever conditions allow it, at a future date.

It was not fair indeed of the Little Entente to forget about this and to act as if they had not heard or known anything. But this is what the Little Entente is actually doing when it is shooting awe-inspiring

rockets up in the air and threatens to take preventive measures. Unfortunately, their memory seems to fail them not only with regard to farther perspectives but also to the less distant ones. For do we not read, a few sentences farther down, a magnificent eulogy on peace and European collaborations; do we not read of the "firm resolution" of the Little Entente States to form their policy so as to serve the interests of universal peace on the one hand and their own security on the other, both economically and politically; and do we not read, lastly, of their readiness to collaborate with any country whose friendly intentions are manifest?

In other words: collaboration with anyone but Hungary? For if I wished to live in peace and friendship with, let us say, a neighbouring country, I should not start by humiliating and intimidating it first and then, after I am thoroughly convinced that it is sufficiently subdued, invite it to a conference and say: now you have a right to accept all the conditions laid down by myself.

For this is what was and is happening in this case. No, Hungary will certainly not play such a game. At such a price Hungary will not make agreements with anyone with regard to the Danube Basin, and she is not prepared to bury her national future in unessential compromises. She does not wish to pay a high price to others to secure their peace of mind. On the contrary, she will rather continue to live her own modest life, which is not solitary after all for, in spite of Trianon, or maybe just because of it, this country still has a number of sincere friends. These friendships are not founded on empty phrases; they are active friendship rooted in the historical traditions of the past and reinforced by an honest and open recognition of the identity of interests. This is a fact we must point out just now because it, too, seems to have been forgotten at the conference of Pressburg. On the whole, we may well call that meeting a conference of poor memories.

Anyhow, we do not take the whole matter too much to heart. After all, the Little Entente had to demonstrate somehow its formal unity, and what more satisfactory way could it find than a joint action against Hungary? For the Soviet-alliance was not a great success. Dr. Beneš's efforts were of no avail; Yugoslavia showed no inclination to change her former attitude towards the Soviet; Rumania, on the other hand, gave a striking expression of her attitude by dropping M. Titulescu, the great champion of the Soviet-alliance, during her last cabinet crisis.

The fact that Rumania's foreign affairs are in the hands of a new man makes it sufficiently evident that Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia have drifted apart in the Soviet-question; and no matter what they may have decided about common tactics and identical calibers of guns and rifles (in about ten years' time), the Soviet army will certainly not march through Moldavia or Bessarabia.

The great political unity has thus lost one of its cardinal points, the political one. But there is something wrong with the other cardinal point, too, namely the economic unity. For a number of years now the economic council of the Little Entente has tried to bring about a close collaboration that would ultimately lead to an economic union, but without any apparent result so far. Now Dr. Hodža, the Czech Premier, with a great effort submitted an extensive scheme of economic collaboration to the conference in Pressburg hoping it would at once solve the whole question. Generally speaking, the scheme proposed a customs-union between the Little Entente States; but, as was reported by the special correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, the whole magnificent scheme was shattered by M. Stoiadinovitch, the Yugoslav Premier, to who expressed his belief that such a precipitate step might estrange many friendly countries; he thought it more advisable to build up a gradual scheme of economic collaboration. At the end of this lively

debate it was decided to discuss the question again at the economic conference of the Little Entente in October. Mr. Hodža's scheme may thus be looked upon as a fiasco; nevertheless, the Little Entente States have issued joint stamps.

As it was thus impossible to bring about the desired unity both in the Russian question and in economic collaboration, there was one uniting force left: the Hungarian question. There the three good friends are at one. They all agree that the spoil which was got by mutual effort must be preserved and protected, and that Hungary must be kept in her present inferior state at any cost.

Yet we take the liberty to doubt whether this will be such an easy matter after all. Surely, there will be others who may wish to say a word or two in this matter; first of all, the chief guardians of the peace treaties; the League of Nations and the Great Powers. The public opinion in Hungary will refer to the definite provisions of the Treaty of Trianon in claiming her complete equality of rights in military matters. If there still exists a moral principle in international politics and in the relations between nations, it will not be so easy to keep Hungary deprived of her most elementary rights of self-determination.

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TITULESCU'S FALL AND AFTER

The new Tatarescu Government formed at the end of August is essentially the same as its predecessor. The only radical change is the omission from the list of the Foreign Minister Titulescu and his assistant Junior Minister Radulescu.

WHAT LED UP TO THE RE-ORGANISATION

According to a *communiqué* issued on July 16th the Government was still unanimously in favour of Titulescu's foreign policy and passed a vote of undivided confidence in him personally. Titulescu then expressed to the King too his dissatisfaction with the agitation work of the Extreme Right, which involved a serious interference in the internal order and in the State organisation of Rumania, and with the role being played by Minister of the Interior Inculetz and Minister of Justice Valer Pop, whom he regarded as the chief patrons of the extreme movements.

The events of the following weeks, however, brought matters to a head. The "Iron Guard", which has played a leading role in the movements of the Extreme Right and which was ultimately responsible also for the murder of Premier Duca, today bears the name of "*Total pentru Tara*" (Our Country First and Last). Its branches embrace practically the whole of Rumania. The other Extreme Right organisation — the "Lancer" division of the Cuza-Goga Party, the members of which wear blue shirts — is divided into "legions" and "cohorts". These two Extreme Right organisations had made the streets of Bucharest veritable battle-fields. They were responsible for the murder of a former "Iron Guard" leader, Steltescu; and they were responsible also for the attempt made at Galatz on the life of Engineer Stoenescu, Secretary-General of the organisation bearing the title "Cruciada Romanismului", who was shot at

several times and then beaten black and blue with iron sticks and iron bars. Almost at the same time — on August 24th — five Iron Guards appeared in the Sinaia country house of Madgearu a former Minister of Finance, whom they threatened to kill. Madgearu appealed to the King for protection. These events brought matters to a crisis; and the King instructed Tatarescu to make order. Seeing that there was a block in the Cabinet itself which threw the responsibility for what had happened on Inculetz and Pop, — a block which had the support of a large proportion of the "H" group of the Young Liberals behind Tatarescu and also of the adherents of Dinu Bratianu —, it became necessary to make changes in the departments of government involved.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT

The new Cabinet was essentially the same as its predecessor. Jon *Inculetz*, former Minister of the Interior, remained Member of the Cabinet with the title of Deputy Prime Minister, being thus able to continue to exercise an influence on the policy of the Cabinet. *Pop* too remained Member of the Cabinet, being placed at the head of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The re-appointment of Pop — who has for years been notorious for his extreme right predilections — is a moment by no means reassuring from the point of view of the minorities. The new Minister of the Interior, *Juca*, who had previously been Junior Minister, is a nonentity; it is therefore evident that the department of the interior will continue to be directed by Inculetz, whose dismissal took the form of promotion. The new Minister of Justice, *Djavara*, has represented Rumania at several international conferences; he is a university professor and belongs to the older Bratianu school. The fact that the Ministry of Education is in the hands of *Jamandi* means that Government wishes to prevent theological students participating in the future in acts of ter-

rorism. The Foreign Minister, *Antonescu*, was Rumanian Minister in Paris prior to the Great War and is well known for his partiality for France. The Ministry of Finance has been allotted to *Cancicov*, former Junior Minister (Under-Secretary of State) in the Ministry of Agriculture.

WHY TITULESCU WAS „PUT ASHORE“

Rumania's "hereditary Foreign Minister", who had occupied the position for almost ten years without a break, did not learn of his fall until that fall was already an accomplished fact. In his telegram to Titulescu, the Premier *Tatarescu* emphasised that he had been driven to re-organise his Cabinet by the exigencies of the internal situation. It must not be forgotten that Titulescu was not a Member of the Liberal Party now in power and spent practically all his time abroad. Whenever he did happen to go home, he usually had some difference of opinion with *Tatarescu*. He frequently criticised *Tatarescu*'s internal policy and repeatedly hauled his Premier over the coals. Titulescu was no particular favourite of the King either, particularly as the differences of opinion between him and *Tatarescu* often made it appear as if Titulescu will be willing to join it; it has been suggested that he should be offered the office of honorary president of the Party; and the Secretary-General of the Party, *Lupu*, has actually left Rumania to visit the former Foreign Minister.

The report of this visit has caused a considerable stir in the Liberal Party, because any co-operation between Titulescu and the Peasant Party would mean

a renewal of the struggle against the King, particularly as the omission of Titulescu from the new Cabinet is said to have been due to the personal intervention of the monarch.

The extreme conservative press approves of Titulescu's dismissal, because it believes that it was his choleric and obstinate temper that impeded the work of Government. According to the radical press, on the other hand, the treatment meted out to Titulescu was unprecedentedly brutal. At the same time the trend in internal policy is expected to move gradually more and more to the right. The "*Indreptarea*", the organ of Marshal *Avarescu*, has desired Titulescu to communicate to the French press the causes of his dismissal, now that the activity of the censorship prevents him expressing his opinion openly in the Rumanian press. The Peasant Party papers speak of Titulescu's fall as an attack, not upon a person, but upon a whole system. The "*Miscarea*", *George Bratianu*'s organ, writes that the retirement of Titulescu was long overdue, having become necessary when he fell a victim to the "pactomania" of Geneva and adopted an anti-Italian attitude. The dismissal of Titulescu involves a weakening of the Sovietophile tendency of the Franco-Rumanian alliance. In Rumania the latter tendency has very many opponents, the anti-Soviet feeling being very strong.

It is left to the future to show how far the new *Tatarescu* Government will be able to realise its programme and to reveal the role in store for Titulescu.

KING EDWARD VIII. IN BULGARIA

Returning from his voyage in the Mediterranean Sea, King Edward travelled through Bulgaria to visit his Royal cousin, King Boris III. In Turkey his train suffered a delay of 70 minutes so it was feared the King would not be able to realize his plan; but the Bulgarian railways made up for this delay on the route of 250 kilometers. King Edward left his train a few stations before Sofia and was accompanied by King Boris to the Royal residence at *Vrana*; from here he travelled to Sofia, where he inspected the town. This was the first time in history that Bulgaria had been visited by a British monarch, and it offered a favourable opportunity to the Bulgarian people to de-

monstrate their wellknown hospitality and express their gratitude and deep respect for Great Britain, whose great sons have often helped the young Bulgarian State to become a strong and powerful country. The endless thousands who flocked to the stations to greet the King on his journey through their country, the spontaneous expression of their love, and the innumerable columns written about King Edward in the Bulgarian Press were, all meant to demonstrate not only the sincere love of the Bulgarian people for the British Empire and its great Representative, but also their firm confidence and belief in Great Britain's sense of justice.

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CIVIL LORD OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY IN HUNGARY

Early in September Hungary had a distinguished guest in the person of *Mr. Kenneth Lindsay*, Civil Lord of the British Admiralty, who spent nearly a week in Budapest. Although he had come *incognito*, he was unable to remain unnoticed. He was visited in succession by members of the diplomatic corps and of

the political world; he was thus able to meet the most important leaders of the political life of Hungary. During his stay in Budapest *Mr. Lindsay* was received in audience by *Admiral Nicholas Horthy*, Regent of Hungary.