

May 19, 1935

# FERVENT ADDRESS BY HITLER LIKELY

## He Is Expected to Restate Arms Case and Ask Britain for Locarno Reassurances.

### MAY STAGE A PLEBISCITE

By GUIDO ENDERIS.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
BERLIN, May 18.—After a recess of ten months the National Socialist Reichstag has been summoned for a single session Tuesday to receive from Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler a significant statement of Germany's foreign policy and her reactions to the present trend of European political currents.

The Reichstag was last convoked on July 13 of last year, when it listened to Herr Hitler's defense of the sanguinary purge of June 30. Tuesday's speech in all likelihood will again reveal the Fuehrer in the rôle of a staunch defender of his policies as well as an unrelenting accuser of those powers that from the platform of the League of Nations pilloried Germany before the world as a violator of treaty obligations.

Those permitted to speak for Herr Hitler predict that he will deny repudiation of the military clauses of the treaty of Versailles with all the ferocity in his well-stocked forensic arsenal.

#### Rebuke Still Rankles.

The rebuke administered by the League's Council still rankles in the Fuehrer's bosom and it will afford an occasion for leveling a sweeping indictment against those treaty powers who in the official German view are charged with responsibility for the present Continental impasse over the arms issue.

Forecasts in authoritative quarters indicate that Herr Hitler will charge that the temporizing tactics of the other powers over the issue of disarmament for a dozen or more years has definitely invalidated the provisions of Section V of the treaty as far as they applied to Germany and had compelled her to take that recourse to self-help that would finally vouchsafe her equality of status.

It is in this connection that the Fuehrer may be relied upon to ring all the familiar changes in his indictment of what is candidly designated as a prolonged exhibition of insincerity and equivocation on the part of other States.

#### Plebiscite May Follow.

It is not improbable that the Fuehrer will follow up his Reichstag speech with an appeal to the electorate through the medium of a plebiscite for approval of the government's rearming program and foreign policy. Such a procedure would be in keeping with his determination to go before the voters for endorsement of his chief policies.

## "SAFETY FIRST": ONE VIEW OF EUROPE'S DILEMMA



Inter-Europa Press.

## BIDDING IS BEGUN FOR POLES' FAVOR

### But Inheritors of Pilsudski's Power Are Likely to Continue to Avoid Entanglements.

By FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
WARSAW, May 17.—A new political battlefield has been created in Europe by the death of Marshal Josef Pilsudski. Here in the next few months will centre a great struggle for Poland's exclusive friendship.

Hitherto Poland has sought to be friendly all around without being exclusively intimate with any other power or group of powers. That was Marshal Pilsudski's policy—the Poles for themselves, rather than for anybody else. And Marshal Pilsudski dominated Poland as Premier Benito Mussolini dominates Italy or as Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler dominates Germany.

Now Marshal Pilsudski is dead, and there is no one in Poland with sufficient strength or prestige to take his place. So there might be a chance to change his policy to the benefit of one side or the other.

Already, before he is in his grave, the bidding has begun. You can see it in the superlatively sympathetic message Herr Hitler, through their government, sent to the Polish people; in the coordinated eulogies that fill the German press and in the dispatch of General Hermann Wilhelm Goering to the fu-

## Hitler's Taste Shows Wagnerian Influence

MUNICH (NANA). — Adolf Hitler has been busily superintending the arrangement of his flat in Prince Regentenstrasse. Enlargements have been made and the furnishings and decorations have been carried out according to the Fuehrer's own designs. Herr Hitler is a great lover of German eighteenth-century art. Colors in his apartment follow the German heroic scheme of blue, white and gold, made famous in Wagner's operas, and the furnishing is all on the same lines. He recently bought six paintings of German eighteenth-century artists from an American dealer.

There are about fifteen of these young Pilsudski aides in all left in key positions. All of them are devoted to the marshal's memory, and they are accustomed to work together. They have a wise coordinator in President Ignaz Moscicki, who is not young, being in his sixty-eighth year. He was the marshal's intimate and fellow-exile.

### POLISH PRESIDENT



## ITALY IN DILEMMA ON AFRICAN POLICY

### European Crisis and Dispute With Ethiopia Force Il Duce into Contradictory Stand.

By ARNALDO CORTESI.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
ROME, May 18.—When Premier Mussolini spoke this week on the Italo-Abyssinian crisis he was at great pains to reassure those who watch with some anxiety the dispatch to Africa of large bodies of troops and fear Italy's military efficiency will be impaired in the event of serious complications in Europe.

He pointed out that between 800,000 and 900,000 men, including those already under arms and those who could be recalled at a few hours' notice, are at his disposal to meet any sudden crisis that may occur. With this force ready at hand, he asserted, Italy may look the future serenely in the face.

Yet, despite Signor Mussolini's confident statement, a certain contradiction exists in Italy's present military situation. Scores of thousands of men, both military and civilians, are sent to the colonies several thousand miles away and cannot be brought back if needed except in some months' time. This seems to indicate the government foresees no serious trouble in Europe for a considerable time to come, because every available man would be required for the defense

May 19, 1935

# RUSSIAN LEADERS WIN FRENCH FAITH

## Laval, Like Eden, on Visit to Moscow Is Convinced of Soviet Sincerity.

### STALIN PLAYS MAJOR PART

By HAROLD DENNY.  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
MOSCOW, May 18.—This week saw the second important diplomatic conference that has taken place in Moscow within two months. And the second, like the first, produced better results than even the most optimistic Russians had foreseen.

The visit of Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, at the end of March resulted in the assurance that Britain would look benevolently on the Soviet Union's efforts for security in Eastern Europe. The visit of Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, this week resulted in an agreement on a compromise security plan, which, while far weaker than the Eastern Locarno project originally promoted by Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff, is the most France could consent to and the least Russia could accept, and it has the great advantage of being measurably near what Germany has said she might accept.

But the intangible results of the Eden and Laval visits probably are as important as the concrete ones. Just what they expected to find in Russia it is impossible to say, but if they came with the belief that Russia was in the hands of a band of irresponsible adventurers they certainly had no such belief when they left. They left completely convinced that Soviet Russia is sincerely devoted to the cause of peace—at least at the present stage of world affairs—because war is one thing that could wreck Russia's vast and difficult experiment.

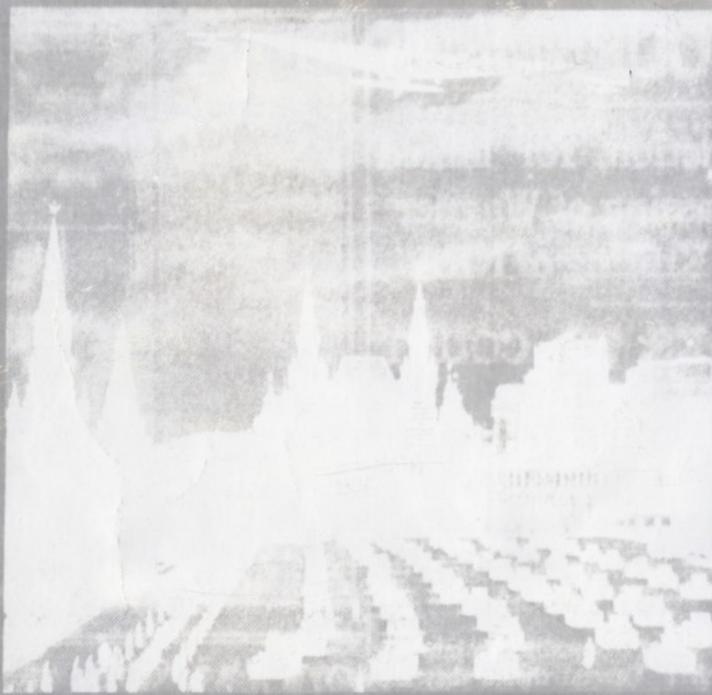
### Military Power Shown.

Both statesmen had the opportunity to see something of the Soviet Union's swiftly developing industry, and both were painstakingly made acquainted with the Soviet Union's military potentialities. They know now better than ever that Russia must be taken extremely seriously in any discussions.

Not the least interesting feature of the recent conferences here is, perhaps, the decisive part that Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Russian Communist party, played in them. The "man of steel," it appears, is no mere diplomat. His forcefulness and clear-headed understanding of the complicated and shifting European situation won him the respect of Mr. Eden.

The impression that M. Stalin made on M. Laval was even more

## RUSSIA DISPLAYS HER MIGHT



Associated Press.

Red Square during a recent military demonstration.

## FRENCH LEFT GAINS DISTURB FLANDIN

### Stormy Parliament Session Is Due as Political Situation Becomes Complex.

By P. J. PHILIP.  
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
PARIS, May 17.—France's internal political situation, which was always complicated, has become much more so as a result of the municipal elections held during the past two Sundays.

However the results are regarded, the conclusion cannot be escaped that it is the extreme Left that is the principal victor.

For Premier Flandin and his government, especially, the results are embarrassing. During the past nine months since Gaston Doumergue was forced to resign the Premiership they had been trying to build up a Centre party that would include the moderate Right and the Radical parties. But it was the two extremes that were opposed to this Central grouping which gained in the municipal elections and may be expected to gain in the general election next year.

What was even more embarrassing was that in many instances the Radical Socialist preference vote for a Socialist, or even a Communist, candidate was higher than for the Radical Socialist's own party. It is therefore clear that finally, despite the efforts of Edouard Herriot and others to keep the Radical Socialists lined up with the moderates, their tendency is still toward the Left and association with Socialist and Communist parties.

## ARMS ISSUE SPLITS LABOR IN BRITAIN

### Party Finds Its Anti-War and Anti-Hitler Policies to Be in Conflict.

By FERDINAND KUHN JR.  
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
LONDON, May 18.—What the Labor party may think of Britain's foreign policy is not such an academic question today as it was in 1931.

Then the party had just suffered the most crushing defeat in its history and appeared to have been shorn of its power for many years.

Today, by an amazingly swift swing of the pendulum, Labor has recovered much of the ground it has lost. The odds are still against it in the general election that is bound to come within the next twelve months, but even the Conservatives admit that Labor can count on 150 seats in the next House of Commons, compared with the sixty-two it holds today.

Even if Labor does not return to power this time, one can never forget that a Labor government may be ruling the destinies of Britain five or six years from now, when Germany will have made herself incomparably the strongest power in Europe and when the danger of war will be more serious than now.

### Questions Before Labor.

For all these reasons it is worth watching the development of Labor in the present critical phase of foreign policy. Will Labor oppose rearmament by Britain? Will it try to weaken the government's policy toward a rearmad Germany?

## LEAGUE TO TACKLE VEXING PROBLEMS

### Italo-Ethiopian, Danzig and Hungarian Issues Are on Agenda for Tomorrow.

### TALK OF THE DIPLOMATS

By CLARENCE K. STREIT.  
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
GENEVA, May 18.—The eighty-sixth regular session of the League of Nations Council will open Monday, presenting an unusual combination. Maxim M. Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, will serve as president for the first time, and an Italo-Ethiopian war is looming as the most urgent problem on the agenda.

Another difficult problem for the Council is presented by the Danzig questions arising not only from the recent elections but more from the basic difficulty of executing the League's obligation to guarantee Danzig's Constitution, now that the majority in the Danzig Government is Nazi, whereas the Constitution remains democratic.

In the background is the question of whether Hungary can satisfy Yugoslavia she has done everything necessary to compose the dispute following the assassination of King Alexander.

There will also be a special meeting of the Assembly on the Chaco conflict, but in view of the Buenos Aires peace conference, little is expected from it.

### A Chance to Talk.

The double session will provide for European Foreign Ministers an opportunity to exchange views in their hotel rooms on all that has happened since they met here April 17 and to negotiate for the future.

There is a big new element in the situation to discuss—Marshal Josef Pilsudski's death. Even without this, all other Foreign Ministers will be anxious to learn from M. Litvinoff and Pierre Laval of France what they can of their talks, and M. Laval and Litvinoff want to know the inside about Italy's conferences with Austria and Hungary and the Little Entente and Balkan Entente meetings.

There is also Rome's coming Danubian conference to prepare for.

During the Council session itself the committee of thirteen named a month ago to study the question of sanctions against future treaty repudiation is scheduled to assemble. Since that committee has appointed Germany has ordered several submarines.

Reichsminister Adolf Hitler, who no one has visited this month, who professes not to mind being absent from the Geneva talks, post, seems to keep an eye on the League calendar. He has timed his public appearance to the last moment

## SOUTH IS 'B'

### Our Exp Their Wh

By JOHN

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...to the Soviet Union. ...hoping for the best, but not ...confident, the Russians lavished ...honors and courtesies on M. Laval ...week. Then came Tuesday's ...meeting with M. Stalin, and the ...atmosphere cleared like magic. The ...two men of such contrasting back- ...grounds and representing cultures ...as wide apart as the poles de- ...veloped an instant liking for each ...other. There seemed to be a curi- ...ous similarity in their personali- ...ties. The rapprochement between ...France and the Soviet Union, which ...until that moment had been a ...rather artificial thing—a marriage ...of convenience rather than a spiri- ...tual union—became real.

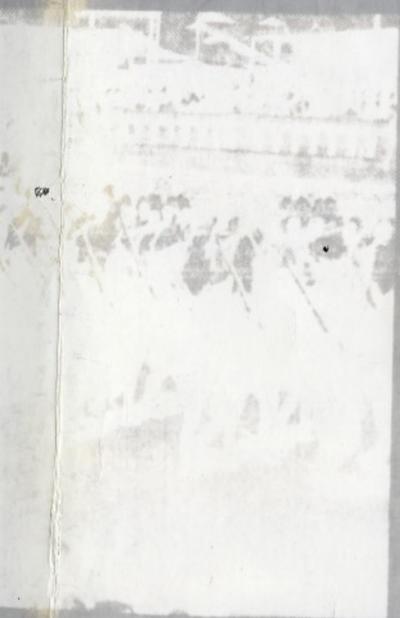
**Down to Brass Tacks.**

They immediately got down to es- sentials and discussed the vexed problems created by an ambitious Germany and a wavering Poland.

Soviet officials realized M. Laval's freedom of action was limited by the fact that his course must not conflict too greatly with public opinion at home, and they knew, too, that certain sections of French opinion were strongly antagonistic. Accordingly, they treated the French newspaper correspondents accompanying M. Laval with cour- teous and helpfulness.

The Russians provided transla- tions of Soviet editorials and news items and arranged a swift and ef- ficient telephone service to Paris. Thus they did much to undo their initial blunder of denying visas to part of the French press and were rewarded with favorable dispatches in Paris.

**ARMY ON PARADE**



Associated Press.  
...ments for his standing army.

...causes, but the principal cause at present lies in the big issue that must be fought out in the French Republic within the next few years of whether Parliament or Cabinet is to rule the country.

Paris is just now plastered with posters demanding reduction of expenditures and withdrawal from Parliament of the right to initiate expenditures.

When the republic was formed virtually all the power was given to Parliament, and the Executive had none. In some ways the system has worked quite well. But there is no doubt it also has great disadvantages. If there is to be authoritative government and any prospect of a steadily balanced budget, the Executive must have more security of office.

But that kind of reform is ex- tremely difficult to get. M. Doumergue went out for it last year, and although he had been greeted only a few months before as the savior of France he was forced to retire into the country.

Pierre-Etienne Flandin has managed to avoid the big issue or find a way around it, as by the self-denying regulation that the Chamber itself adopted last year, by which it agreed not to ask to in- crease expenditures. By his former associates on the Right the Premier's action in trying to make the parliamentary system work has been regarded as amounting almost to treason.

**Stormy Session Likely.**

There are, therefore, many signs that the parliamentary session that is to begin May 28 is going to be a stormy one. Having strengthened their position in the municipal elections the Communists and Socialists are going to be more vociferous than ever, and they are, perhaps, going to win over to them some Radical Socialists who depend in the Southern constituencies on Socialist votes.

On the other side of the Chamber the Right is going to push steadily against the government and, perhaps, draw away from it some of its moderate support, leaving it more dependent on the Radical Socialists.

When he took office M. Flandin said in the Chamber that his Ministry might be the last experiment in parliamentary government. In saying so he, perhaps, slightly exaggerated the situation, but it certainly is becoming clear that the old system is going to be seriously challenged and that the slight Left victory in the recent elections, when the suburbs of Paris showed their "Communist tendency" and Paris itself went what is called "Fascist," is not going to facilitate the operation of revision.

...an important consultation on foreign policy between the national executive of the party and the general council of the Trades Union Congress. It is impossible to answer them with much confidence now, for the Labor party is tightly caught in the same dilemma that has caught sincere pacifists the world over. It wants to reduce or abolish armaments altogether, in the belief that armaments breed war; at the same time it fears fascism in all its forms and is determined to resist the spread of Hitlerism in Europe.

In the last two years, ever since Adolf Hitler marched into power, British Labor has tried to be anti-armaments and anti-Hitler at the same time. It has beaten both drums at once on hundreds of political platforms throughout the country and sometimes, as in the case of the memorable fight at East Fulham, it has won a resounding political success thereby.

**Britain Already Arming.**

But the Hitlerism that Labor is pledged to resist has become a formidable military force in the heart of Europe. To meet it, Britain is arming to the teeth by creating a huge fighting air force. What, then, is to become of Labor's anti-armaments policy?

Some Labor leaders, including the kindly George Lansbury, believe that if Britain were to demand abolition of all aerial warfare, Herr Hitler would gladly scrap his superb new air force. Some others, notably a few Labor Peers, believe in trusting Herr Hitler, even though he has exterminated the Labor movement in his own country and arrested hundreds of its leaders.

The present government in Britain has less to fear from Labor in its conduct of foreign affairs than from indecision and dissension within its own ranks. As long as the government steers clear of military alliances of the pre-war kind and as long as it uses British rearmament to strengthen a genuine collective system based on the League of Nations, then Labor will give it tacit approval.

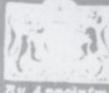
...sign Ministers will be back. The French fear he will offer enough talking points to allow up diplomatic manoeuvres against him.

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when he would reveal his decision to hold an armament conference and the League.

Speculation of a more active sort centres on what Herr Hitler will have to say about the recent inter-governmental exchanges regarding Continental security. It is predicted that he will demand more precise elucidation of Britain's interpretation of her liability under the Locarno pact than was recently volunteered by Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons.

At the German Foreign Office it was reiterated with more than casual emphasis that Germany proposed to stand by that pact and live up to all its implications, even in so far as they concerned further recognition of the demilitarized Rhineland zone.

There is no little resentment in official and other responsible political quarters over the alleged ambiguity of Sir John's reply to inquiries on this point, and legal advisers at the Foreign Office are reported to read an authoritative interpretation into his interpretation of the obligation under the Locarno pact to stand by Germany in the event of French aggression.

**Security in Locarno.**  
Germany sees in the responsibility of all the signatories of the Locarno accord real security for her in the West and stresses that the responsibility is not only reciprocal but was voluntarily assumed by all the participating powers.

The circumstance that some doubt has been cast on the deeper sense or implications of this responsibility has considerably strengthened German skepticism regarding the reliability of the other pacts of a mutual nature now emerging in such profusion from the Continental chancelleries, and that skepticism, it is believed, will be freely voiced in Herr Hitler's speech.

It is especially in relation to the Franco-Russian mutual aid pact that German misgivings find an outlet. Not only is that pact pronounced incompatible with the Treaty of Locarno on the ground that its spearhead is directed at Germany but it is broadly viewed as suggesting a shrill dissonance in the scheme for collective security.

Germany, Herr Hitler will probably tell the Reichstag, has no imperialistic aims and does not intend to lose herself in self-imposed isolation; she is prepared to assume her share in any scheme promising effective Continental pacification and will cooperate for disarmament and accept control of armaments, but always on the condition that an equal share of responsibility and equal freedom are allowed to her in such undertakings.

here from Moscow, Russia, giving him a special train to speed his arrival.

**Soviet's Attitude.**  
The Soviet itself is in no position to pay excessive honor to Marshal Pilsudski, the victor of Vistula. It will leave that to France, meanwhile waiting expectantly. But Karl Radek, editor of Ixvestia, wrote a sympathetic eulogy which was published throughout the Soviet Union.

Even King George of Great Britain sent a sympathetic message of condolence, although the dead marshal jurisdictionally wasn't the head of the Polish State.

However, Polish foreign policy, if the Pilsudski tradition is adhered to, is fixed. Poland has an alliance with France, a non-aggression treaty with Russia, a ten-year agreement of amity with Germany and non-aggression compacts with her smaller neighbors to the north. She wishes to go no further.

For the last year or so her foreign policy has been handled by Foreign Minister Josef Beck, originally Marshal Pilsudski's nominee and his mouthpiece along lines laid down by the marshal but with details to suit himself. Colonel Beck probably will remain Foreign Minister. It is not without interest that one of the last long interviews the ailing marshal had was with Colonel Beck.

**Great Pressure Certain.**  
There will be tremendous pressure upon Poland to fall in with the Franco-Russian alliance. There will be equally strong pressure to go in with Germany and share such spoils as Germany might win. The task that his dead leader has left Colonel Beck is to keep out of Bolshevik arms without falling into the German embrace.

Yet at the outset the omens are good. Under Marshal Pilsudski's guidance, Poland had been built up to what earlier would have been regarded as unbelievable strength. She has a good army and a small but efficient air force.

Her economic position on the whole is good. The States has grown richer under concentration of power. Its people are far from rich, but all have enough to eat.

Politically Marshal Pilsudski had assembled around him an able group of men, most of them young. Colonel Beck is in his forties, so is General Edward Rydz-Smigly, who has succeeded to the marshal's post as inspector general of the army. General Taseus Kasprzycki, who becomes Acting Minister of War, is six years younger than the inspector general but is also in his forties. All were officers in the Pilsudski Legion in 1914.



Associated Press.  
**Ignaz Moscicki, ally and friend of the late Marshal Pilsudski.**

In him the new Polish Constitution centres all power. He is a conciliator and balance wheel of immeasurable value at this time.

If this group sticks together, all will be well for Poland. The only danger would arise from their quarreling among themselves, and that seems to be remote.

**Opposition Lacks Unity.**  
The Opposition leaders, on the other hand, are mostly old, and they are disunited. There is no outstanding figure. Roman Dmowski, leader of the Nationalists and Marshal Pilsudski's oldest foe, is both aged and in ill health. General Sikorski, former Premier and former Chief of the General Staff, is in his fifties; but he has no party behind him.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, whose inability as Premier to get along with the marshal as army chief is historic, certainly has no political ambitions now, if he ever at heart cherished any. He will stick to the piano without troubling this new era.

hand, that nearly 700,000 men are permanently under arms would lead one to reach exactly the opposite conclusion.

**Cost Tremendous.**  
It is obvious that military preparedness on such a vast scale entails an expense that is sorely taxing Italy's financial resources. To keep one man in the army costs about 75 cents a day. Calculating that the present standing army, without taking into account reinforcements sent to East Africa, numbers 400,000 more than in normal times, it is seen Italy is spending money at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year for her security in view of the present uncertain European situation. This amounts to one-fifteenth of the government's total yearly revenues.

This contradiction between the forecasts of fair weather in Europe that may be drawn from the dispatch of reinforcements to Africa and forecasts of stormy weather that may be drawn from the extensive military preparations in Italy is indicative of the dilemma that confronts Signor Mussolini.

On the one hand he feels Italy's position in East Africa will soon become untenable unless he strenuously defends Italian prestige, even by force of arms if necessary. On the other hand he realizes the moment for doing so is not particularly well chosen as far as the European situation is concerned.

There is no doubt, however, that Italy is now so deeply involved in Africa that she is determined to see things through to their logical conclusion.

## ETHIOPIA PREPARES: "REGULARS" O



Emperor Haile Selassie is reported to be mustering reinforcements for

TACKLE

SOUTH AMERICA AGAIN

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUN