

**HUNGARIAN**

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

a. Elementary, Higher (High  
School and College)



WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30077



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, April 20, 1930.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

p.2.....Arpad Kovacs, the treasurer of the Chicago Magyar Club, was awarded the second highest scholarship bestowed by the University of Chicago.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 3, 1928.

BILLY SUNDAY



An American author once said that Billy Sunday is the price that Americans pay for not requiring their ball players to be educated. As is well-known, Billy Sunday was once a baseball player who had an idea that the Holy Spirit descended upon him, and since then--either for the material advantages or in sincerity--he believes that he is God's special emissary in America.

Billy Sunday is a typically American character. The attitude of the average citizen toward real culture, the limited education of most people, the demagogue's oratorical ability are all factors that favor him.

The immaturity of American social life, in which commercial inventions are rated much higher than cultural creations, where a ball player receives

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 3, 1928.



a larger salary than a university professor, the cinema star more than the country's president, etc., is an ideal ground for go-getters like Billy Sunday. Billy Sunday is a typical go-getter.

While the other go-getters peddle houses, lots, tooth paste, and automobiles, Sunday and his followers sell fairy stories and, with uncouth ignorance, discuss questions which even great scientists have been unable to solve. Their methods are empty, consisting of high-sounding words that flatter their audiences and make them believe they are on the same level of intelligence with the leaders, who ridicule institutions that are above the general public and which they instinctively despise. They have no patience for criticism just like their mob audience. They are crafty because they appeal to the mob's instincts, not to its intellect.

They would not deserve more attention than a street clown or soap box orator, but they are so loud that the whole nation is conscious of them.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 3, 1928.



Their sermons are published in the newspapers, because it makes no difference to publishers how they become famous, whether by spreading humbug or the discovery of oil. Besides, it isn't the best policy to arouse the enmity of Billy Sunday or Mrs. McPherson by adverse criticism while they rule the masses.

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 9, 1927.

A LETTER TO THE EDITORIAL STAFF

The Time Has Come to Do Something for Our Culture

Weeks ago your newspaper conducted a series of editorials whose aim was to rouse the American Hungarians from their indifference to cultural activities. These articles described the true state of the Hungarians here. It would have been impossible to draw a clearer picture. It was as if Kossuth's flaming spirit inspired the editor in his efforts to stir the American Hungarians from their apathy, and if this does not succeed, let it sink into oblivion.

Under the influence of these inspiring editorials, I believed and hoped that the local Hungarians would be aroused to remedy what they had neglected in the past. I waited and waited for the otherwise noisy, patriotic Hungarian leaders to take matters into their hands and organize the masses by arranging classes for the education of our Hungarians. Furthermore, I had hoped that as a result of these editorials our Hungarians would awaken to the need of a library and reading room.





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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 9, 1927.

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I C I am greatly disappointed. These articles were read by the Hungarians and they were convinced of **their** truth, but when the time for action came they avoided the issues with the remark: "We will have time later."

But we can't postpone it! The eleventh hour for action has passed. It is not enough to put out our chests and boast about what we do for the Hungarian cause just because once in a while we dedicate a few Hungarian flags or arrange social gatherings reiterating a few meaningless slogans. If we neglect Hungarian culture, progress, and learning, all the rest is nothing.

Never before was there such a need for cultural activity as at present. Now, when Hungary, because of its reactionary government, is open to the world's criticism as the most unprogressive country, which allows students to be beaten and persecuted because of religious prejudice.....

The whole world condemns Hungary for allowing such conditions to exist. The



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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 9, 1927.

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I C American newspapers write columns censuring the Hungarian government. This is one of the reasons we American Hungarians have to save some of our cultural reputation.

In Chicago there are at least thirty organizations, including churches. If each organization would contribute only five dollars a month, how easy it would be to have a permanent reading room, and by charging a small fee a library could be added. The Tarsalgo Society has two thousand books, the Glee Club six hundred, the Workers' Chorus over five hundred, and many Hungarian individuals would also be willing to give books so that the Hungarians could have a nice library. The societies could keep the books at their own club rooms, with the understanding that the Hungarians have access to them.

How nice it would be if during the winter months we could have educational evenings once in two weeks with English and Hungarian lectures, debates and displays of art. If there is co-operation, we can realize these dreams.....



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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 9, 1927.

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I C Forward, Hungarian societies! Your important yearly meetings are near; discuss this nation-saving matter and be the first to do your bit. And all of your men and women who appreciate your Hungarian origin, join this movement to help save the good name of the country of our birth.

An outspoken reader.





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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1925.

### PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Hungarian education which was gained by the Hungarian children of West Pullman, was most gloriously exhibited by the Reverend Eugene Boros and his assistant, Daniel Bodor. It was rather sad that the attendance at this affair was rather small compared to that at some of the ordinary dances sponsored by Hungarian societies. There are many reasons for this. One of the main reasons was the terrible heat of the day, and therefore the committee in charge of the affair should have made arrangements to hold it out in the forest preserves somewhere, in true Hungarian style. The other reason was that we noticed there were very few Hungarian Catholics present. In America this is the main fault of the Hungarians. At all of our Hungarian celebrations the different speakers emphasize the importance of co-operation; but when the time comes that a certain celebration should be given due publicity and honored by a large attendance, religious differences and many other things are brought up while the rest of the Hungarians pay little attention. This great holiday of which we are speaking was one in which all Hungarians should have been interested, for it was a celebration of public education in Hungarian for the benefit of our future Hungarian

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1925.

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population in America. This celebration should have been such that the American people would have sat up and taken notice of the great cultural development that was taking place among the Hungarians of America.

The development, and the right of a nation to continue its existence depend upon the education and cultural activities of its youth. A nation that cannot show some development in its youth doesn't deserve to exist.

The laws of the United States permit the different nationalities to teach their children the language of the nation from which they originated. It is only natural of course, that if this foreign language school idea is abused these different schools will be closed by the Board of Education.

Approximately fifteen years ago the writer of these lines worked tirelessly to get free space in a public school for the Chicago Hungarians; in this school a Hungarian teacher was to be placed and the English language taught through Hungarian channels to adults. A thousand petitions were sent out by the Chicago Hungarian Independent Song Society to determine how many people were interested

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in going to evening school, and it was found that the number interested in this plan was much greater than a thousand. Then under the leadership of Dr. Weiner a committee of three appeared at a meeting of the Board of Education. Dr. Weiner presented the request of the Chicago Hungarians, whereupon one of the members of the board said in his reply to the request that it was impossible; his reasons were that the Hungarians did not become citizens of the United States because the Hungarian teachers taught them, and drilled into them undying patriotism. Dr. Weiner then answered this charge very nobly by asking this member of the board, if someone told him to disown his mother, would he do it?

The plan finally won out even over the protest of this individual member of the board. The Hungarian people were allotted free space in one of the schools, and Dr. Erno Lowinger was appointed teacher. His efforts were successful as his classes were attended to capacity at all times. The board then saw how interested the Hungarians were in education and they allotted additional space and appointed an English teacher to conduct these classes, and also appointed an English teacher to assist Dr. Lowinger.

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1925.

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It seems as though it won't be long before the teaching of all foreign languages will be stopped in these parochial institutions. But until that time comes, religious differences should be forgotten, and when these children exhibit their gains in Hungarian culture we should all attend.

More of us should take part in these cultural activities out here in West Pullman because we do not have very many Hungarian cultural organizations, even though this is a good Hungarian community. We do not have a young people's society here; the only place they have to meet one another is in pool halls. Don't you think that it would be a splendid idea to organize a cultural society for the youth? We could have a place for these young people to meet, where there would be all sorts of games, a good library, and every once in a while one of our good Hungarian friends could take it upon himself to give lessons in Hungarian, so that this beautiful language of ours would never die.

It is beautiful to see a Hungarian worker, be it man or woman, who can be at home in a circle of better educated people. I have also noticed that on

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1925.

special occasions when these ordinary workers have been called on to make a speech, there wasn't one who could speak very intelligently. This and many other mistakes could be rectified through a movement for public education for Hungarian adults and young people. The whole world, whether it be in public or business life, loves a cultured and well-educated person.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

b. Foreign Languages

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 11, 1933.

HELPING THE HUNGARIAN SCHOOLS

At its semiannual meeting, the board of directors of the Verhovay Aid Association adopted an important resolution to aid the Hungarian Schools. John Bencze, chief secretary, has written the following letter to the editor of Magyar Tribune:

"Dear Editor: The board of directors of the Verhovay Aid Association at its July meeting decided to give the sum voted at the last grand meeting for the preservation of the Hungarian language and literature to the most successful students at Hungarian summer schools.

"For this purpose there are three hundred dollars at the disposition of the Central Bureau of the Association, which will use this sum to reward those Hungarian children who, besides their regular attendance at American public schools enrolled as pupils of Hungarian schools, there achieving outstanding success through their diligence.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 11, 1933.

"I have to ask you, dear Editor, to notify, through the medium of your newspaper, all societies supporting such schools to the effect that they send us the name of their most deserving student, one from each school, who in their opinion merits to be rewarded.

"Your newspaper, being well read, is sufficient assurance to us that this request will reach everyone concerned. At the same time, we assure you that the distribution of the rewards will be done in public."

It is with great pleasure that we reprint the above letter of the chief secretary of the Verhovay Aid Association, in the hope that those concerned will realize its importance and report the names of those children who deserve to be rewarded.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



# **I. ATTITUDES**

## **A. Education**

### **2. Parochial**

- a. Elementary, Higher (High School and College)**

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 26, 1931.

FREE BOOKS FOR HUNGARIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN

At the beginning of the school year free books were distributed to the pupils of the parish schools by the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Hungary. At that time it was understood that the money spent for books was to be supplied from the proceeds of two benefit plays. The purchase of tickets to these benefit performances is compulsory for each church member.

The Altar Society has selected the play "The Red Head," which will be staged at the Magyar Home, Sunday, April 26, at 5 P.M.

In order that our children may continue to receive training in religion and in the Hungarian language and customs, and that children of the poorer families may also avail themselves of these benefits, it is our duty to attend these benefit performances.

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Otthon, Sept. 21, 1930.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DAY SCHOOL OPENED

p.2. The parochial school of the Chicago Burnside Roman Catholic Church began the school year on schedule. At present there are only six grades, but next year there will be eight grades. The pupils are taught by four Sisters. One half hour each day is devoted to studying Hungarian. One hundred fifty pupils have registered for the semester.

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Magyar Tribune, July 1, 1927.

HUNGARIAN SUMMER SCHOOL

by

Eugene Boros, pastor

One of the essential and vital requirements of our Hungarian church and social life is the education of our youth and children. Until now only the Hungarian churches felt it their duty to instruct the second generation in the ways of their fathers, even though we all know that the future of Hungarian organizations depends upon such activity.

Our churches and their pastors are the only elements in our Hungarian circle, who toil so tirelessly and unselfishly to create a future public for the Hungarian theater, members for the fraternal organizations and readers for the Hungarian newspapers. Without their work, Hungarian activities would have been doomed to extinction long ago. And, because we know this to be true, we are exerting our efforts to continue this educational program.



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Magyar Tribune, July 1, 1927.

The Chicago Burnside Hungarian Reformed church will again open its summer classes in Chicago and West Pullman. In both places registration begins on July 5. Hours in Burnside are from nine until noon, and in West Pullman, from one until three thirty. Children of members of the church will pay no tuition, only the cost of books and school supplies. Children, whose parents are not members, will pay two dollars for the term.



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Magyar Tribune, July 9, 1926.

### SUMMER SCHOOLS

The South Chicago and West Side Hungarian Reformed churches started their Hungarian summer schools on June 28. The teacher at these two schools is Rev. Gero Garay.

In the Burnside and West Pullman, Rev. Eugen Boros of the Hungarian Reformed Church of Chicago will conduct the classes.

In all four schools the Hungarian language will be taught, as well as Hungarian history and Hungarian music.



I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

b. Foreign Languages



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Otthon, July 6, 1930.

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HUNGARIAN SUMMER SCHOOL

p.2.....The summer school will begin July 7. All Hungarian children are welcome, but those whose parents are not members of the Church (652 East 92nd Street) will pay a tuition fee of \$2.00 for the semester, also 50¢ for books. Children of members are taught free, only the 50¢ for books is charged each pupil.

If there are enough registrations we will establish a school in West Pullman also.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**A. Education**

**3. Adult Education**

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Nov. 27, 1931.

IN THE NAME OF CULTURE!

(Editorial)

Now that the fall months are here and winter is approaching, we can notice great cultural activities in the life of associations--American and of other nationalities. Wherever we turn, we witness all kinds of scientific, social, and literary lectures. Only we Hungarians are lagging behind other national groups in this regard.

We have to admit with regret that in our circles--with the exception of the radical worker organizations--nothing is heard of scientific lectures, even though we have many associations and churches whose duty is to cater to this need. When some of our churches and associations arrange something along this line (which is rarer than a white raven), the attendance is usually restricted to their own circle, and the venture, consequently, is a failure.

This shows that there is something wrong among the Hungarians, and that we have to

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Nov. 27, 1931.

remedy it. We cannot let the Hungarians become a people without culture.

To attain success in this regard, it is necessary that our leaders unite with our churches and associations, so that jointly they may arrange cultural evenings for the Hungarians, on which evenings America's most eminent men--American and Hungarian--would hold lectures on topics dealing with different branches of science.

This is the only plausible way to make possible for the Hungarians living here to march forward with the torch of Knowledge under the Star-Spangled Banner.

Forward, Hungarians, to action!

WPA (111.) PROJ 30275

Ctthon, Sept. 14, 1924.

FREE EVENING SCHOOLS

p.3.... This fall the schools of Chicago will be open again to those who wish to educate themselves further. There is no country which offers more opportunity for education to the population than America and especially the city of Chicago. Aside from the day classes where six or seven hundred thousand children are being educated, evening classes for adults are conducted so that they may have the chance to learn what they may have missed in their childhood. These classes are especially helpful to those of our countrymen who have not been in this country long. They can learn the language and customs of their newly adopted country.

The 1924-1925 classes are divided into two courses. The fall course of twelve weeks begins September 12 and closes December 4. The winter course begins January 5 and ends March 12.

You can register for these evening classes in schools all over Chicago.

Otthon, Sept.14,1924.

Further information may be had in our editorial offices.

We are calling the attention of those people to these classes, who are preparing themselves to become naturalized citizens of the United States. The teachers at these evening schools will be able to give them timely coaching.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**B. Mores**

**1. Temperance**

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HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Otthon, Nov. 29, 1931.

### PROHIBITION AND THE FOREIGNER

The committee organized for the purpose of freeing Lidikiewicz, a foreigner, who is being held in prison on charge of having in his possession several bottles of home-brew, has petitioned President Hoover for a pardon.

The committee has sent notices to the American foreign newspapers, whose number is over one thousand in order that they join in the movement to free Lidikiewicz. They also wish to point out that



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Otthon, Nov. 29, 1931.

often foreigners are victims of unauthorized enforcement of prohibition.

The text of the notice reads: "Unfamiliar with the English language, ignorant of American customs and laws, the foreigners are the easiest victims of over-zealous prohibition agents. The situation is growing more serious day after day, so much so that the Foreign Language press has seen fit to interfere.

We all know that the Volstead act cannot be enforced because it interferes with one's personal liberty. This law is just as invalid as one enacted to curb one's religious beliefs.



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Otthon, Nov. 29, 1931.

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Lidikiewicz cannot be charged with violating the law. Judges have ruled time and again that one may have alcoholic beverages in one's home for personal use. Dry agents, who enter a home without a search warrant, are violating the Constitution of the United States."

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1919.

THE FIGHT ABOUT PROHIBITION

(Editorial)

Since July 1, the whiskey glasses, wine bottles, and beer barrels have become dry. This was the result of the 18th Amendment, which went into effect just after the War. Why should we deny the fact that this was prohibition only in name and that the law has not served its purpose? There exists only a slight change brought about by this law. If one wants to drink wine, whiskey or beer, he may do so, but it must be done in secrecy. The liquor sold today is of a lower grade and the cost is much higher than previous to prohibition. To be subjected to such a condition is not exactly desirable, but who is satisfied with his present state today? We must adjust ourselves to the situation, regardless of the price we must pay for it.

Now, the whole country is to get a terrible jolt. It was believed that the saloons would be opened so that the people might be able to



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1919.

stock up for the coming dry era. But what happened? The law which was passed to keep this country dry during the War is now going to be fully enforced at once, because Congress has just released millions of dollars to that department of government necessary for this purpose.

We all know that after January 16, the United States will be observing Prohibition, and for the next four years there will be no chance of modifying the law. There is very little we can do in the matter, so we must remain satisfied. We have only one hope: that the United States Supreme Court rules it out, saying that this law does not agree with one of the principles of the American government, that is, liberty, which is every man's right. We must not talk about this now. The law has been passed by Congress and signed by the President which means that the 18th Amendment



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1919.

will be strictly enforced within a week. Personally, we do not indulge in alcoholic beverages, nor do we advertise the sale of them, but the whole affair to us seems a laughing matter, because it ignores man's freedom. We will try to explain our ideas very briefly.

There was probably some use for prohibition during the War, because the ingredients of alcoholic beverages were necessary to provide more food for the world. Labor used in the manufacture of liquor was necessary in other industries, and money that was being spent for alcoholic beverages was more valuable as loans to the government during the War.

We are well aware of the fact that prohibition was originally passed as a war measure but that it became effective seven and a half





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months after the Armistice had been signed. July 1, the saloons were closed as a matter of form only, because the closing did not have any effect on the War situation at that time. Today, it is approximately a year since the War ended and it is a well known fact that due to political entanglements, peace pacts have not been signed, but the lawmakers want to spend millions of dollars on this law as a War measure in order that it might be enforced. To turn a law of this kind into a War measure during the time of peace, does not show any wisdom on the part of congress, nor will it gain the support of the people. On the contrary, the people are certain to show their disrespect for the law and it will increase the number of agitators and crime-bent organizations in this country which are two very undesirable elements to be dealt with now.

At this time we want to warn our readers to avoid any violation of the prohibition law and as far as possible avoid places where alcoholic



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beverages are sold. This is a timely warning, because the law provides severe punishment for those who sell, buy, or manufacture, alcoholic beverages. We have also heard that some Hungarians are setting up their own stills to make their own brandies and other alcoholic concoctions. People found guilty of doing this can prepare themselves for jail sentences and heavy fines. Many illicit alcohol dealers and manufacturers have been caught already, and the time will come when every one convicted of such crimes will be imprisoned. We advise everyone to give up the unlawful practice of manufacturing alcohol. It is permissible, however to manufacture grape juice for one's own personal use. This, of course, will turn into wine later. We advise people to remain sober in order to avoid entanglements with the law and suffer the consequences.





Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1919.

What our personal ideas are concerning prohibition is of little concern to the law-makers. It is our duty to obey the law and to constrain others to do the same.



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 1, 1919.

## EFFECT OF PROHIBITION ON SOCIETY

(Editorial)



It is more than a month now since Prohibition has gone into effect in the United States.

The passage of this law did not surprise us. We were prepared for it. We knew it would become effective soon, but little did we realize how serious its effect would really be. We always believed that wine and beer would be legally sold, therefore, the people did not care much whether whiskey was taken away or not.

When Prohibition first became effective, many newspapers stated that the sale of wine and beer was still permissible, but later, this permission

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 1, 1919.



was denied, in accordance with the law. We feel certain that this country is to remain "bone dry."

If we give careful thought to this mania of Prohibition, we will notice that to prohibit the sale of wine and beer means to impair the health of many people. This fact is well known as far as medical science is concerned. Of course, it does not justify the attitude of those who over-indulge.

Other than the fact that this law is of an undemocratic nature and is depriving us of individual liberties we do not condemn it. The people who introduced the bill, and those who made it a law knew what they were doing.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 1, 1919.

It is not our aim to try to modify this law, but we will try to show the effects it will produce, and what profits society will reap thereby.

If we look at this law from the standpoint of the workingman, then we will come to the conclusion that it might be of great financial benefit to the working classes. But only in the event that the law will be strictly enforced so that there should be absolutely no alcoholics in circulation. We know very well that only a man with clear faculties can wrestle the problems of the day, and is able to intelligently tell of his needs. If this law is carried out fully, we can only say that it will be a great help to the working class. It will realize more fully its responsibilities, and will improve the moral character of man.



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 1, 1919.

We do not believe that this law will have such strength because the worker, who was a habitual drinker, does not have the will-power to stop drinking before any harm has been done, either to himself or society. He continues without limit, feeling he has a right to drink as much as he desires. This is his personal liberty and he balks at any interference.

Therefore, from a social standpoint, we are forced to criticize Prohibition and we are fully satisfied that Prohibition will be detrimental to society.

It is only natural that if a person is told not to do a certain thing, that person generally tries to do it, regardless of its consequences.

We can say the same thing about the man who drinks. He does not under-



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 1, 1919.

stand the law. All he knows is that he wants his drink and thinks he cannot live without it, therefore, he will get it, no matter what the price is.

As a consequence, those people who are addicted to alcohol will prepare something which will have a far worse effect on them than whisky ever had. Many people will become dope addicts, which is much worse than alcoholism. It is only natural that forbidden fruit is much sweeter. We say without any hesitation that this law may mean a degenerated society in the United States.





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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1919.

CHICAGO TO VOTE ON TEMPERANCE QUESTION

Recently, there have been published numerous articles for and against the use of alcoholic beverages.

There has been a countless number of people who have attempted to write articles about the evils of drink in a very dramatic manner. They are trying to prove that the hereditary ills, such as insanity, and many other hardships of life, are due to alcoholism. They tell us that alcohol cuts down a man's ambition, and his capacity to work, at the same time slowly destroying the spiritual and physical capacity of man.

We will admit these facts, but at the same time we think that these are exceptions. The evils of alcohol are apparent only where individuals

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use or drink to excess. The enemies of alcohol are using these facts to win the majority on their side. These facts should not make an argument strong enough to convince an intelligent people to swing with those forces that are against alcoholic beverages, and deprive the majority of their civil liberties.

Prohibition of alcohol is nothing more or less than the minority forcing something against the will of the majority. These troubles of alcoholism are natural, and cannot be rectified by the enactment of laws prohibiting the use of alcohol.

The weakness of man can only be corrected by teaching and proper leadership.

Those who indulge in alcoholic beverages to excess are not criminals, and are not detrimental to society of today, nor are they detrimental

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to the laws of today. Therefore, no one has a right to deprive these people of their individual liberties.

There are daily attacks against individual liberty. These attacks are not forced on the people by armed forces, but by the enactment of laws made by people who are against individual liberty.

The intelligent voter should not allow himself to be stripped of a liberty, because a few people are so strongly opposed to alcohol. Temperance is a golden path, and the intelligent man or woman voter will know what is required of them on April first when they make this very important decision. We, the lovers of freedom, must answer these fanatic reformers.

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1919.

These fanatics want to bring about absolute prohibition, and they want to declare it a criminal offense for anyone to indulge in the drinking of light wines and beer.

We must protect our homes against these invaders and confiscators of personal liberty.

Ladies and gentlemen, we urge, you to vote against Prohibition.

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1919.

THE WORKERS WANT BEER

From Union headquarters, Ernest Bohm, president of the Central Federated Unions, reports that he has sent letters to all locals advising them that the Union is declaring a nation-wide strike if the sale of beer and light wines is prohibited. Mr. Bohm said that he would withdraw strike movements, providing the prohibition movement is withdrawn.

This strike movement is being encouraged not only because the average worker needs light wines and beer, but also to keep over one million people at work. If prohibition in the fullest sense went into effect, over one million workers would be thrown out of work. Consequently, every line of trade would be affected.

We must remind the people that this strike threat is not a bluff. The workers





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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1919.

will drive this point with all the seriousness that they can command. This Union has over a million members who will drop work immediately.

The working class is openly declaring itself against Prohibition. From day to day, open declarations are made that the workingman has a right to indulge in drinking light wines and beer in order to stimulate his tired body. By this, they do not mean that they want to drink the deadly poisonous whiskey, but they would enjoy a refreshing glass of wine or beer.

The Prohibition question is continually causing unrest among the workers. This unrest will bring about a very serious situation, if the prohibitionists cannot see the viewpoint of the working-man on this question.





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 13, 1917.



DOWN WITH WHISKEY!

Whiskey is dead! For the duration of the war the people living in the United States will not be able to drink whiskey. During the recent session of Congress the United States was declared bone-dry.

The law not only prohibits the manufacture of liquor in the United States, but also prohibits the importation of whiskey from foreign countries. This does not mean that this law is a measure to economize food supplies. It is intended to stop the people in the United States from drinking; and it is not a victory in food economy, but a victory for the Temperance League. The law does not prohibit the manufacture of beer and wine. It authorizes the government to take over all whiskey stocks in warehouses. The government must, of course, pay for the whiskey it confiscates, allowing a ten per cent profit to the manufacturer. The bill has been passed, but the House wants to prohibit the sale of all alcoholic beverages. We feel quite certain that the Senate will not approve of this.

Magyar Tribune, July 13, 1917.

No one can estimate accurately how much whiskey is stored in warehouses, but there must be between two-hundred and three-hundred million gallons. It will cost the government almost one-thousand million dollars to buy up all this whiskey, and at the same time it will be losing four-hundred million dollars a year in taxes. We, the people, will pay for whiskey we do not drink.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 29, 1917.

BREAD, WHISKEY AND BEER

(Editorial)



Recently there were two very important news items revealed to the public. One of these came from Washington, D.C., stating that the House of Representatives had passed a resolution in regard to food regulation in this country. This regulation prohibits the use of barley or rye for the manufacture of liquor. The other news item comes from England with reference to their barley and rye crop being insufficient to amply supply the breweries. Since the law prohibiting the manufacture of alcoholic liquors will be enacted, it will make the country dry during the war. This law is not being brought about because this country's crop is insufficient to supply the needs of the nation, but it is because of our alliance in war with other nations. This makes it our duty to provide food to people living in those countries, especially England. So the government of this country needs to divide the crops in such manner that we will retain a certain amount, the rest to be divided among the allies. It seems as though the law enacted by Congress is for this purpose, but looks are



Magyar Tribune, June 29, 1917.

deceiving. The truth of the matter is that politics are playing its part. The Temperance League is going to make use of the situation, thereby making this move look like a patriotic move, but at the same time taking a great step towards their objective for which they have been working for some time.

The English news item makes the resolution enacted by the House of Representative of the United States a laughable matter. The law prohibited the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in the United States so England will be supplied with material to manufacture alcoholic beverages. In England beer or ale is considered one of the necessities of life for a worker. In the United States the law makers are not far-sighted enough to see this. In the name of the people of the United States they give up the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, in order that the English people be supplied with plenty of it.

Practically all the nations involved in the war have made restrictions with reference to the use of alcohol, but none of them have closed their breweries or wineries. The German people who have felt the effects of the war more than any nation can still drink beer and their beer is manufactured from barley just as ours was.

Magyar Tribune, June 29, 1917.



If the United States thinks that it is absolutely necessary to prohibit the use of barley by the manufacturers, we cannot speak against it. But this necessity can only come when and if the nations that consume our barley quit manufacturing beer out of it. England should be the first nation to do this. But if the English find that beer is a necessity, then it must be a necessity in the United States also.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

2. Blue Laws



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 27, 1930.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A NOMINATION

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

Under ordinary circumstances, we would not devote an editorial to the discussion of a senatorial nomination in the East, since such nominations are not of national importance.

However, the nomination last week of Dwight Morrow, American Ambassador to Mexico, for senator on the Republican ticket, was obtained by so large a majority as to make us believe that it has enough national significance to be of especial interest to our readers.

We will consider this nomination from two points of view. From the point of view of prohibition, Morrow represents the standpoint of the wets. He believes that the Volstead Act should be repealed and that the prohibition question should be settled and controlled by each state and not by Washington. This would be the most liberal and fair procedure.

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Magyar Tribune, June 27, 1930.

The majority of the people of New Jersey are wet, so that the nomination of Mr. Morrow is not surprising. The surprising thing is that Morrow took this liberal stand so openly.

It must be understood that Morrow is not a shady politician, an opportunist; he is a business partner in the Morgan banking firm--one of the world's largest financial enterprises. Morrow left the Morgans when he was appointed Ambassador to Mexico.....

From the point of view of capitalism, Morrow not only represents capital but also the government at Washington. Until now both capital and the federal government have been identified with prohibition, both insisting upon its enforcement. Furthermore, accusations have been made to the effect that prohibition was the work of the Protestant churches and capital--the Rockefellers, the Kresges, the Fords and the Morgans. This accusation was not entirely groundless,



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Magyar Tribune, June 27, 1930.

but now that Morrow has taken a stand against prohibition, this old theory is upset.

Today, even capital and the government at Washington realize that prohibition, in its present form, is full of errors and must be changed.

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The nomination of Morrow is interesting too from the point of view of the radical workers. New Jersey has been the battleground of communists and radical workers for years.

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Unemployment is at its peak in the United States, and the stock markets have never been so hard hit as in the last few months. The population, used to prosperity and plenty, complains about the depression and there is no relief in sight.

Morrow, the typical capitalist, ran for office in spite of these unfavorable circumstances.

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Magyar Tribune, June 27, 1930.

This was the time for the workers to bare their fangs and for radical agitators to reap a rich harvest. But what happened? Morrow won by a tremendous margin.

He was not elected by bankers and industrialists, but by hundreds of thousands of workers.

The argument against the election of Morrow--that Wall Street is the center of capital and that Hoover's government will gain another adherent if Morrow becomes senator--was justified. Yet, it was useless to reiterate this to the people.

The people, the citizens of New Jersey, placed their confidence in Morrow's liberalism and even in these crucial times they did not turn to Moscow or to socialist Europe for a solution of their problems.....

It is evident that the American people do not believe in experimentation, in



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Magyar Tribune, June 27, 1930.

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theories, but choose the prosperity and work opportunity that liberal capital offers in a democracy.....

In our opinion, based on our analysis of this problem, Morrow's victory means, on one hand, that prohibition is on the wane and, on the other, that the American working element does not want revolution, rainbow-hued promises and "isms," but butter on their bread, bungalows, autos, and radios, which means that the American worker wants an opportunity to work at reasonably high wages.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 9, 1928.

WHY HOOVER? A POST-MORTEM

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

Sadly, but without rancor, we concede the fact that Hoover won and Smith lost in the Presidential race.

From a Hungarian point of view, this Presidential election was a lesson. We wished to jolt the laboring class of Hungarians out of their lethargic indifference, into which it has been sunk for the past few years.

We tried to turn their attention to the American problems, which have such a decisive influence in our daily lives.

We were personally convinced that the Hungarians were thoroughly aroused by this Presidential race. And, today we are confronted with facts, not guesswork.



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 9, 1928.

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I C We know the wishes of the American citizens, the voters' verdict.

We feel it our duty to analyze this verdict--to explain this victory and defeat.

Three fateful factors were instrumental in Hoover's victory in the Presidential race by such an overwhelming plurality.

First, religion.

The United States is a Protestant country. The majority of the population was influenced by the propaganda against the Catholic Smith to such an extent that other good qualities of his were dimmed in their eyes.

For example, one of the points in the anti-Smith propaganda was that if Smith would be elected, the influence of the Roman Catholic Church--the political power of the Pope--would be so great in the United States that



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 9, 1928.

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all marriages not blessed by the Catholic Church would be declared illegal.

For centuries the Catholic Church has declared that all Protestants and Jews are apostates. This was recalled to their memories now.

The first settlers here came from European countries where they had been persecuted because of religion. The story of these persecutions has been handed down through generations, and now Al Smith has to suffer for what the Spanish and French Roman Catholic Church did in the Middle Ages and later.

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Every argument or convincing proof collapsed every time the religious feelings of the American people were put to a test, that is, every time progressive Protestantism and the son of conservative Catholicism were put on the scales.



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 9, 1928.

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For millions of people--good staunch Democrats--the outcome of the Presidential election was a foregone conclusion when Smith was nominated.....

The second important factor was Prohibition.

Besides the influence of the Church, the women voters had a great role in this question, and through them Hoover received millions of votes.

We, the residents of large cities, deplore Prohibition and the violations in connection with it. But America is not composed of large cities only.

The people of small towns and villages accept the Church's advice on this question and disapprove of beer and whiskey.

Undoubtedly, the women are afraid of a return to pre-Prohibition days.





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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 9, 1928.

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I C Women, especially mothers, are the ones who suffer the most when a father or son squanders his wages on liquor. Besides, quarrels are more frequent when men are intoxicated.

Women remember from personal experience the time when husbands spent their whole salary on drinks and came home drunk, spoiling the week-end for their families.

Millions of women [voted for Hoover] because of their personal sad experiences during the pre-Prohibition era; other millions because of the influence of the Anti-Saloon League's propaganda, and still other millions because of the influence of the Church, which, advocating Prohibition, rallied around Hoover, under whose administration Prohibition would be strictly enforced. They were afraid of Smith's regime because they imagined that he would bring back the drinking debaucheries of the pre-Prohibition era.

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 9, 1928.

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I C The third reason why Hoover won the Presidential election is a political delusion--prosperity, an election slogan, an American trick. They promised good times and plenty of work under the Republican administration.

This plank in the platform was used to bring pressure on the materialistic-minded ignorant people, who are terribly afraid of unemployment.

We are positive that Hoover, as an economic expert, knows that the election of Smith would not have created panic or unemployment.

The natural resources of the United States, coupled with its geographical location, the development of its industry, and the genius of its financial leaders, insure prosperity for future generations. The normal fluctuation, the intervals of economic retrogression, cannot be stopped by Hoover or any of the Republican campaigners.

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 9, 1928.

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I C This victory convinces us that it is not we Hungarians alone who need political enlightenment; the Americans need it, too, especially those who follow their instincts, traditional legends, and illogical ideas.....

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 27, 1928.

APPROVED LAWBREAKING

by

Dezso Tomor



We should be celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Volstead Act, which was to improve mankind and to save them from sin. The law prohibits the manufacture, sale, transportation, ownership and use [sic] of intoxicating liquors. That this law did not become popular is only natural, because it prohibits but does not protect. By this time everyone has realized that the opposite result was achieved from that originally intended.....

A conference was arranged between a prohibition administrator and bootleggers in another state. The purpose of this conference was to determine the amount of income tax that bootleggers should pay.

The sale of liquor is prohibited. Anyone found guilty of breaking the prohibition law is punished. Therefore, the penalty has been paid, probably the bootlegger was even jailed. Why should he pay an income tax also?

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 27, 1928.

The administrator's idea is novel. By the same right bank robbers and hired assassins should pay income tax also.....

If a law is enacted it should be enforced. If the law is not satisfactory and cannot be enforced, it should be repealed instead of compromising with the law-breakers. This way it seems as if lawbreaking is approved.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 7, 1927.

## PROHIBITION

(Editorial)

There are few American problems which concern the Hungarian people as much as does the question of prohibition. The Hungarians have been broad-minded in regard to the question of alcohol and its use from the time we were born, even though we saw the bad effects of alcoholism. But at the same time the Hungarian-Americans cannot understand why light wines should be prohibited. It seems rather unfair that the Volstead Act was enacted without some of us having had something to say about it. The enforcement of the Volstead Act is becoming more stringent each day.

The government has gone so far as to poison alcohol so that anyone who drinks it, condemns himself to death for breaking a law.

The few who are observing the Volstead Act are doing so only because they believe it will be repealed soon. The people who have followed this





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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 7, 1937.

prohibition question very closely realize that repeal is hardly possible at the present time.

The absolute enforcement of prohibition is practically impossible.

The owners of hotels and large cafes in Chicago are against this law, but they do not dare break it.

American business is against it and every sober-minded person has protested against prohibition, but it is the law and they do not dare break it.

This prohibition condition being so unsettled, we feel that we have a duty to perform. We advocate that the laws of the country should be obeyed. We have always been for what is right. We believe that the Volstead Act is unjustifiable, and that it deprives individuals of personal liberties. But we also believe that the excessive use of alcohol is detrimental to the user, as well as to society as a whole. This is not only true about



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 7, 1927.

the alcohol which is manufactured scientifically, but we must consider the harm brought about by alcohol manufactured in homes and under other un-sanitary conditions; the alcohol manufactured this way probably means death after it has been used for a certain length of time.

We want to call the attention of leaders of societies and churches to one fact. We are well aware of the fact that when these organizations run affairs, alcoholic drinks are liable to be served, and if these organizations are caught doing so, they are liable to arrest. We have been informed that the prohibition agents are going to pay more attention to these affairs, sponsored by societies and churches, to see that the prohibition law is strictly enforced. These affairs can be run successfully without breaking any laws. One evening of Hungarian entertainment where alcoholic beverages are sold, can ruin the good Hungarian name to an extent where this ruin can't be repaired by ten other lawful evenings of entertainment.

We want to say again that we are not picking on any individual organization



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Nagyar Tribune, Jan. 7, 1937.

or person because we are not reformers. All we are doing is warning our Hungarian organizations to avoid situations which may become embarrassing.

Up to date we have not encountered any trouble with the law-enforcing bodies and we hope we will not have any trouble in the future.

Those who do not like the Volstead Act should fight against it. We ourselves advocate the modification of it. The United States is a democratic country, and the people here have a right to voice their opinions.

We Hungarian-American citizens have the right to voice our opinions openly. We have the same right that any other American citizen has, but we must be brave and sincere.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 11, 1925.

THE BEFUDDLED NATURE OF PROHIBITION

By

Ignatz Izsak

When we consider the remarkable history of mankind, we observe that on various occasions certain fanatics have tried to impose their narrow-minded views on the helpless masses.

During the Middle Ages there was an institution known as the Inquisition. This institution persecuted heretics in a most horrible manner, in the sincere belief that by putting these heretics on the rack or by breaking their backs on the cross their souls would be saved.

Fortunately the progress of civilization has swept away these horrible shadows of the past, but even today we encounter them, although in a somewhat modified form.





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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 11, 1925.

The unexpected World War brought in its wake an era of Prohibition in America. The wine-loving Hungarian people as well as the rest of the population were too busy making good American dollars to pay much attention to what was going on around them. The small but well-organized group of Prohibition fanatics realized, and took advantage of the wide-spread indifference of the masses, their I-can't-be-bothered attitude, and before people knew what was happening they had been shackled with Prohibition. The majority of the States voted for Prohibition, and consequently the Eighteenth Amendment became a part of the Constitution.

Immediately after the war, people realized that they had lost their birthright, and that they had received nothing to compensate them for their loss. Of course, the Prohibition fanatics were responsible for this failure to provide a substitute for this lost birthright. As soon as people realized that they had gotten the worst of the deal, the honorable profession of bootlegging came into being. This profession wrought greater havoc in America than the World War ever had. The underworld





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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 11, 1925.

took on new life and beer-barons sprang up like mushrooms. **These** gangsters and beer-barons were usually Sicilians, and were naturally quite handy with the gun and the stiletto. Whenever one of their number was killed in gang-warfare, his funeral commanded more respect from the general public than that of a king of a nation.

The police are unable to do anything about the situation, and they are now resolved to put their trust in the old maxim which says that the only good gangster is a dead gangster. And so they are quietly sitting back, waiting for the day when the gangsters will have exterminated one another.

It is surprising that certain Protestant churches, which are supposed to be so liberal, are more militant in the crusade than the churches of other denominations. The reason we say "certain churches" is that it seems that our Hungarian churches, regardless of denomination, have not assumed any position in regard to this question.

The Prohibition fanatics do not shrink from drawing the Holy Father

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 11, 1925.



[the Pope] into this controversy. They want him to issue a manifesto to the Italian, Irish, and Polish Catholics, urging them to give up their prosperous occupation of bootlegging because it is against the law. We hope that the honored head of the Church keeps out of this controversy. We believe that with the aid of good will and tolerance this issue can be solved in a manner which will satisfy everyone.

In nature, everything has a purpose; as our ancestor, Noah, said, the seed of the grape also has a purpose. The Bible relates the story of Noah, who had partaken too freely of the juice of the grape. He presented such a sight to his sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, that they had quite a laugh at the sorry plight of their father. Thereupon, an angel of the Lord gave them a piece of his mind. This proves that the scribe who wrote the story of Noah as it appears in the Good Book regarded wine as an excellent thirst-quencher. There are various places in the Bible where the Master openly approves of the use of wine. If wine met with His approval, it must not be wrong for us Hungarians to continue to use it for our own personal pleasure.

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 11, 1925.



We admit that the saloons were largely responsible for Prohibition in America. The saloon-keepers showed us how they got rich at the expense of their own fellowmen. We must admit that wives and children suffered in many cases. We also know that these same saloon-keepers, who made others suffer, would never lend a helping hand to a worthy humanitarian or social cause. We are not sorry to see the saloons go, but we do not understand why a man who sits down to eat a hearty meal should be deprived of enjoying a glass of wine or beer with it.

The pages of history reveal that geniuses were all users of good wine, and that they did their best work while more or less under the influence of the sparkling juice of the grape. These people left behind great masterpieces, the very ones which are admired by our most ardent Prohibitionists.

We admit that some people are rather weak and cannot control their cravings for liquor. But why should the majority suffer because a few people cannot control themselves? We Hungarians must suffer, although we enjoy the reputation of being temperate. We are moderate drinkers.



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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 11, 1925.



We favor and advocate regulation; we oppose the enactment of Prohibition as contrary to human nature and wise judgment. Legalize light wines and beer! If the fanatics continue in their obstinate insistence on absolute prohibition of liquor, then the next generation of Americans will be composed of imbeciles and degenerates. This will be the consequence of the effects of the poisonous drinks which produce blindness, insanity, and all kinds of social diseases.

Let us recover our common sense! If all national groups will cooperate with the Hungarians, who have already expressed their willingness to participate in a movement to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, we can soon put an end to a law which breeds lawbreakers and hypocrites.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 12, 1925.

THE VOLSTEAD ACT

(Editorial)



Prohibition--it certainly means a lot of trouble for the unlucky dry agents.

It is all caused by the unfortunate circumstances under which the prohibition law was passed, and the longer this law exists the longer it will be ridiculed.

It is true that the United States is dry according to the law, but it is easy to see that people drink more today than they drank before prohibition.

The difference is that people drank good wholesome drinks before prohibition, while today they drink any intoxicating mixture, and they drink it in larger quantity than they drank before.

It seems as though any forbidden fruit is the sweetest.



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Magyar Tribune, June 12, 1925.



This prohibition law of ours is certainly a laughable matter; it is ridiculed by everyone in the country and some day we certainly hope to see it repealed for the benefit of our country and its people.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**B. Mores**

**3. Family**

**Organization**

**b. Parent-Child Relationship**

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 24, 1931.

### AMERICAN REARING

We have written time and again about the many American marriages that end in divorces. We believe that our young people are making a great mistake when they follow the American custom of disregarding parental opinion in the matter of choosing their mates.

It is in this connection that we think the American method of rearing children is wrong. Not wrong in all respects, of course, for the physical training given to the American child is commendable. Nevertheless, the spirit--the atmosphere in which the young ones grow up--is dangerous.

Family ties being loose, it is a daily occurrence to see children getting lost to their families as soon as they reach adulthood. Although the practice of teaching children to take care of themselves when they grow up is an admirable one, to expect them to pay for their room and board brings about discord.



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Magyar Tribune, July 24, 1931.

We don't find so much fault in the system of bringing up children as we do in the deep-rooted mercenary greediness of the Americans, a greediness which results in the dissolution of family ties at the first clash.

How different do the Europeans feel in family matters! To them the family is sacred. To illustrate this in a small way, the family of a European can't picture a meal without the presence of the head of the family, much less would any member of the family dare sit at the head of the table. We register with regret the sentiment that this feeling of respect will never prevail in America.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 22, 1926.

OLD-FASHIONED PARENTS AND THEIR MODERN CHILDREN

by  
Ignatz Izsak

From day to day, life in the busy city reveals many of the good and bad features of human existence. The opportunities for amusement offered by the city serve to influence the younger generation to engage in criminal activities. They also serve to disrupt family organization.

Life in the city takes no heed of church, school, or family activities. The city is like a gigantic monster; it swallows the surplus population of small towns and villages because it offers so many more places of amusement.

These aspects of modern life naturally do not fail to affect the Hungarian people. We have known of many unfortunate cases where city life has proved





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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 22, 1926.

detrimental to the entire family. Fathers and mothers are continually complaining, saying that no matter how hard they try to educate and help their children, the latter leave home when they become of age and show little or no respect toward their parents, who worked so hard to make life worth-while for their children. We must admit that this is not a very pleasant situation for the parents.

Changes in education in the home have taken place, but these changes have developed rather slowly. The parents of today are still sticking to the old-fashioned ideas of their parents. When the parents of today were children they had to be good and obedient, because they realized that they were at the mercy of their parents. They could not go out and find work as readily as can be done today.

But during the last generation the world has gone through a great revolution. The profound changes in our economic life have created new problems. The new conditions have forced the parents to send forth their



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 22, 1926.

young children to sell papers, magazines, etc. in order that they might earn money. As the child grew older, he or she began to realize the value of money. The child began to realize that he did not have to beg his parents for a nickel so that he could go to a movie. He knew that he could go out and earn money whenever he so desired.

Soon the child goes to work in a factory. His parents force him to turn his wages over to them, and on Saturday or Sunday he is given a few cents for spending money. When this happens, the child wakes up to the fact that he can do better for himself by going elsewhere for room and board, not only because he will then be free to do whatever he wants to with his money but also because there is no one to dictate to him about the regulation of his habits.

The parents must realize that the good old days they enjoyed so much are a thing of the past. The children of today cannot be reared in the same way as we were.



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 22, 1926.

The children of today maintain an attitude of independence, but we think that they should remember the Fourth Commandment: "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land. . . ." But more important than this commandment is the law which says that the child will receive the same respect from his children that he has shown his own father and mother.

It is not a very pleasant spectacle to see a tired mother, who has worked hard all day around the house, burdened with a sophisticated daughter who thinks that she is too good to lend a helping hand when she returns home from her job in the office or factory. These haughty girls are not even ashamed to ask their mothers to act as servants to them. We do not say that every girl is like this. There are good girls who help their mothers, but harsh as this may sound, even they will become spoiled when they acquire friends who are not so good to their mothers.

We can see only one way in which this difficult and delicate problem



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 22, 1926.

can be solved. The parents must decide whether they want to raise a small number of good children or a large number of bad ones.

The second part of the solution to the problem calls for a new attitude on the part of the parents. The parents should be more than mere father and mother to the child; they should also be his good friends, so that whenever he has a problem to solve he can come to his father or mother and discuss the matter as frankly as he would with a friend.

Many parents commit a great mistake in neglecting the child. When they fail to praise the child for the things he has done, the child becomes discouraged and eventually adopts a hostile attitude toward his own parents.

The most important problem of the day is the maintenance of the family and the home. If these institutions--the family and the home--were to collapse, civilization itself would disappear.





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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 22, 1926.

The struggle for existence becomes harder and harder. Competition is taxing the physical and mental powers of man to the utmost. When a man comes home from work he is tired; his desire for rest keeps him away from his children. With this in mind, the next generation must realize what a great responsibility it assumes in raising children. The lives of the parents must be adjusted; they must be adapted to the standards of modern times. Parents and children must join hands and reveal their love for one another. Harmony in the home forges the strongest ties which keep the family together.





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 15, 1925.

PARENTAL THOUGHTS

By Dr. Laszlo Nogrady

(Editorial)

The rearing of children should consist of filling their lives with worthwhile projects. Society is determined by the behavior of its citizens. The social life of today is sick, and this means that there is something wrong with the way we bring up our children. Since this type of education comes from within the family circle, we feel that the trouble lies there-- thus we shall examine the relationships of family life.

Present conditions have broken down family life to a certain extent. This has naturally hurt the social education of the children, and yet [the demands of] society are an essential [factor] in the lives of the parents. Without proper social education the rearing of a child is impossible. Parents must stop this neglect of social education if they want their children



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 15, 1925.

to be well-educated and refined. Good behavior is taught in very few families because the parents refuse the responsibility, and are interested only in their own enjoyment. They neglect the proper education of their family. In many cases the parents are incapable of educating their families, and in some cases the parents themselves need education.

Parents must prepare themselves for their parental duties. In certain parts of the world the lives of children are so regulated that by the time they become parents they are well prepared for this task. Today we are confronted with serious problems. Instead of our children being interested in family life and preparing themselves for future marriage, entertainment, dancing, and other worldly interests take up most of their time. The activities of our children and the parents of today are certainly no credit to us. They live for worldly enjoyment and have no respect for the needs of family life. The fact that family life is degenerating should not be astonishing.

The initial impetus for the decline of the family was the emancipation of women. Many women took advantage of their new liberty and thereby lost



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Magyar Tribune, May 15, 1925.

their womanly charms. Although every woman can't be a mother, every mother is a woman. So naturally the pitfalls of "liberty" also befell the mothers.

The emancipated women became emancipated mothers who misunderstood the responsibilities of parenthood. They were led to believe that it was sufficient that they were mothers. The emancipated mother refers to marriage as a sport; she is independent of her family and her duties to her family. She becomes a slave to style and society. She loves cafes, coffee-houses, and dance halls. These are the things these mothers enjoy, not their homes and families.

The emancipated woman does not care to have children; her home is no more than a place of entertainment. The emancipated woman when she becomes a mother will not discard her worldly pleasures in order to take care of her child; she hires a nursemaid or a housekeeper to raise her child. If it is a crime to neglect parental care when the child is a baby, it is a much





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greater crime to neglect an older child when the parents should be setting an example for the child to follow. The only parents who can raise children are those who know the realities of life from which is derived the strength necessary to raise a child properly. Among the many problems of life the problem of parenthood seems to be a natural one. The reason people see this picture in an upside-down manner is because parenthood and the sacred institution of marriage have been misrepresented.

The parents who baby their children are at fault also, because the children become spoiled and selfish.

There are pessimistic and optimistic parents. The optimistic parent is one who is completely satisfied with the child and is continually praising him. The pessimistic parent is one who is continually reforming the child and is very strict in his teachings; without concern for the natural tendencies of the child he constantly "drives" him. By this method the child becomes dependent, or alienated from the parents.

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Many parents deal very severely with their children, scolding, beating, and ridiculing them for the least little thing. The child becomes mean and crude and resembles the parents. This is harmful to the parent also.

There are parents who continually threaten, but never act--then there are those who are unsympathetic. All these parents are injurious to the welfare of family life. A child's education is made hazardous by the leniency of one parent as opposed to the strictness of the other.

A great mistake is made by those parents who allow their children to taste of worldly pleasures before they are of age. The young people who are allowed this liberty, lose their self respect; they also lose what respect they had for their parents since their attitude toward life is changed.

How can children respect the mothers who run around with their hair cut short, and wearing their dresses still shorter, imitating young ladies and trying to prove that they can still attract attention.



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Magyar Tribune, May 15, 1925.

Even those parents who rear their children properly at home are threatened by many harmful outside influences. One of the most dangerous of these is the company the child keeps. It will happen more than once that the child is judged by his associates. It is easy to understand the potential danger of bad company.

Secular education has great effect on a child also for he learns that his parents aren't the smartest people in the world. Such knowledge does not lessen the respect he holds for his parents but increases his understanding.

As the child reaches puberty with its accompanying psychological havoc, the parent is forgotten temporarily, but if sex education were properly taught the child, his respect for his parents would begin anew. At this time great care should be taken by the parents because whatever noble work may have been done can be ruined very easily with improper handling of the child.

It is not enough that one is the parent of the child--one must assume the

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Magyar Tribune, May 15, 1925.

responsibilities of parenthood. Worldly riches should be set aside-- children should be raised and trained for the future. Our children's virtues mean more than all the wealth of the world. These facts should be given careful thought by parents so that their lives may be regulated for the benefit of their children.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**B. Mores**

**3. Family Organization**

**c. Family Economic Organization**

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II B 1 c (1)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 20, 1931.

IS THIS **REALLY** THE RECOVERY?

(Editorial)

Last Sunday the Hungarian Cultural and Singing Club presented an operetta before a full house. Not so long ago, Laci Racz, too [with his Gypsy Band], gave a concert before a large crowd--all of which goes to show that the Hungarians like the theater and can afford to have it regardless of the depression.

We are not discussing the performance here--that has already been done elsewhere in this issue. We just want to point out that there seems to be some improvement along the whole line [of our economic life]. It would hurt nobody if, instead of complaining, we would be willing to admit that the situation already shows signs of recovery. Business is better, earnings are rising, and we can afford more for everything. The theater is the best barometer in this regard. If playhouses are full, it means that the people have more

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 20, 1931.

money. Just look at the large American movies and other shows--one can hardly find a vacant seat in them. If the Americans would abandon their continuous complaining and would rather rejoice at the fact that everything is all right, their attitude would in turn spread to other nations, putting an end to this whining epidemic, which eats the body even long after the disease is gone.

True, it feels good to complain, but please let us quit this accursed habit of whining and sighing, and start enjoying the things Providence has given us.

With the power of suggestion we may even bring about some real improvement, in which case the complaining, too, will become superfluous.

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**I. ATTITUDES**

**B. Mores**

**4. Religious**

**Customs and Practices**

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 10, 1934.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

#### BACSKA WEDDING

Next Saturday, June 10, there will be a typical Bacska wedding on the North Side.

Helen Marie Adam and Joseph Adler will be married at 10 A. M., at the St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church.

They have applied for a permit to have a procession to the church in the picturesque style and costumes of Bacska. The procession will probably cause a sensation among the spectators.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 10, 1926.

NEW RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY ON THE SOUTH SIDE

(Editorial)



The St. Peter and St. Paul Hungarian Greek Catholic Church of Chicago has decided to take some definite and serious steps. The members of the congregation have finally decided that their wants must be satisfied. They have decided to build their own church, where they can pray in their own tongue and glorify God in their own way.

A great deal of credit is due the following people: Rev. Joseph Feczko, Andrew Tanci, Andrew Lukacs, Joseph Dobay, Charles Jeney, Mike Punyko, Stephen Szilvagyai, John Zelenak, Mike Danko, Antone Koleszar, Stephen Kis, Joseph Polyak, George Kovacs, and Mrs. Joseph Zelenak; these people have worked tirelessly to make the building of this church possible.

The South Side Hungarians can be mighty proud of themselves, because they are continually bringing respect and recognition upon themselves in the eyes

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 10, 1926.



of the other national groups.

Joseph Kocsis, well-known Hungarian contractor, was selected to erect the church building. Joseph Kocsis is really deserving of this honor because he has taken a very active part in all church and society affairs.

This church will not only be a big boost to the name of the Chicago Hungarians, but it will mean that the Hungarians of the South Side will be active in promoting cultural activities.

The plans were drawn up by Ignatz Izsak.

We urge all Hungarians to co-operate, and to contribute to the fund, in order that the South Side Hungarians may add another feather of glory to their hats.

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Magyar Tribune, July 10, 1925.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HUNGARIAN-JEWISH CONGREGATION



The first Hungarian congregation in Chicago worked very fruitfully for thirty years. When it was in its blossoming days, eighteen years ago, it built a most beautiful church on the corner of Marshfield Avenue and Polk Street. The priest was that prominent and well-known speaker and orator, Rabbi Moses Fischer who speaks eloquently in both Hungarian and in English, and he stayed with this congregation for twenty years, after which he was chosen to be the rabbi in a Hungarian-Jewish congregation in Detroit. Soon after he left, the Hungarian-Jewish Congregation disbanded.

Furthermore the officers of this congregation became uninterested and sold all the property, the value of which amounted to some \$60,000. Thus due to the lack of interest in the congregation, the people who belonged to it were slowly absorbed into other congregations, and they soon found out that these new congregations cared for their membership only until they had acquired the wealth of the Hungarian-Jewish Congregation.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, July 10, 1925.

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Soon after this happened a small group, under the leadership of Louis Gottlieb, a prominent Hungarian-Jewish lawyer, began some activities.

It was decided that the old Hungarian-Jewish Congregation should be reorganized. We are glad to inform our readers that this reorganization movement has met with unexpectedly great success. The Hungarian-Jewish people realize that they have lost their congregation, and that they committed a grave mistake when they let their church fall into the hands of others outside of their own circle. They have reorganized under their old name, The First Hungarian Congregation.

Up to date more than a hundred of the old members have rejoined. Temporarily they have rented a place at 4825 N. Kedzie Avenue for their place of worship.

Their plans for the future are to build a large church, school, library



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Magyar Tribune, July 10, 1925.

and a social center for their young people. This will not only bring pride and glory to the Jewish people of this congregation, but all Hungarians will be and should be proud of this proposed project. Therefore it would be a good idea if all Hungarian people who are of the Jewish religion, would join this newly formed Congregation, and thus help their great dreams come true in the very near future.

Magyar Tribune, June 5, 1925.

WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

by

Ignatz Izsak

(Editorial)



During the month of July, the little city of Dayton, Tennessee will become historically famous.

A world-wide controversy will take place. The scientific world has sounded a blast, and has invited those stubborn and blind people who believe the Bible to the letter to participate.

The scientific people will be there with all their laboratory equipment and experiments, striving to prove their point of view.

The Biblicists, church members, prophets, priests, martyrs, and the believers

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of miracles will be there with Godly admissions and will try to frighten the scientists.



The problem about which the battle is waging is the origin of man. The Biblicists claim that God was the creator of man. The scientists claim that man's origin is through evolution.

Charles Darwin, an English scientist, was the originator of the evolution idea. He came from a family of a long line of clergymen. He was a modest, but rather religious man, and far from being an atheist. In his book, he endeavors to show that he is not involved in the history of creation, nor is he trying to make a story out of it. He is only probing into the fact that after the earth was formed so was life created. Through careful study, he came to the conclusion that the origin of life was in water, and from here all animal life started to develop.

The believers of the Bible forget to mention that the Bible mentions the fact that it took six days for creation. All they say is that these six days



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consisted of six minute divisions of a second, or in other words, when God said there shall Be, then it happened. But according to the Bible, He did not do this. He took six distinct days to develop the world, which is proof of the fact that He also believed in evolution. The six days of creation fit in with scientific principles.

A man's life passes through a period of evolution. A person is born, then he passes through the childhood stage; the youthful stage; then comes the middle age stage, and finally, the old or feeble **stage**. Each of these stages represents a period of development in the life of the human being.

We ask ourselves why is it that we cannot be born at the age of twenty and remain at that age?

The believers of the Bible claim that everything is the act of God, and we should be satisfied with this.

God is not as great as people imagine Him to be. According to the Bible,





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Lot made a bargain with God when he bargained for the saving of Sodom and Gomorrah, and according to the Bible, God took this step in evolution with pleasure.

Bryan claims that a jenny's milk is the closest to a human mother's milk. He also mentions the fact that man cannot create life as yet. The various individuals, such as Burbank, only produce variations in the types with which they experiment.

Bryan forgets that if man could create life, all the ideas created by the people who believe in God would crumble like a castle built of cards.

It is our belief that the ideas conceived by God were handed down to mankind through evolution.

When we speak of evolution we do not mean to say that there is no Super Being, but we do say that it is a simple and modern conception of the creation and development of the human race.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 28, 1924.

WHAT IS STOPPING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE  
CHICAGO HUNGARIAN NORTH SIDE CATHOLICS?



The interest shown by the Magyar Tribune in the organization of a parish for the Chicago north-side Hungarian Catholics has stirred [the desire for] activity in the hearts of the Hungarians of Chicago. In the past few years many things have been said in regards to the situation which has left the Hungarian Catholics of the North Side looking like orphans; their desire that a parish be established has never been realized. All their' cries have been in vain. It is the duty of the Catholics of Chicago to find out why these people have been so neglected. These cries and pleas disappear within the home of Father Stephen Soltesz, who is the Catholic priest in the Hungarian Catholic parish located on the South Side of Chicago.

Many people have observed with interest the activities of the Hungarian Catholics of the North Side. Among them was Father Menyhert Erduhely who is now located in Allentown, Pennsylvania. But the results of their activities were all the same; Father Stephen Soltesz, openly stated that as long as he was in Chicago,

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 28, 1924.

there would be no other Catholic parish established here, and that he would do everything in his power to stop the organization of a Hungarian Catholic parish on the North Side of Chicago.

It requires two hours of street-car riding for the average Hungarian Catholic to reach the church which Father Stephen Soltesz is serving. These people will not spend four hours traveling to and from church every Sunday. As a result, they have neglected their Catholic duties to the church, and the younger generation is growing up without faith. All this profitless selfishness is due to a fear that has no basis in reason.

According to official figures there are twenty-six thousand Hungarian-born people living in Chicago. Of these people there are approximately thirteen thousand Catholics, and Father Soltesz has approximately four hundred of them belonging to his parish. We know that many of the people who emigrated from Hungary are German-speaking people. These German-speaking Hungarians, most of whom live on the North Side, belong to St. Michael and St. Joseph German Catholic Church; their number is approximately one thousand, so there remains





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approximately eleven thousand Hungarian-Catholic immigrants in Chicago without a parish. Keeping in mind the strict immigration laws of the past ten years, most of the Chicago-Hungarian immigrants, elderly folks with families and their children, are not included in the figures mentioned above. Naturally, the German-Hungarians of the North Side talk nothing but German and, therefore, as far as they are concerned, there are no Hungarian-speaking Catholics on the North Side. If Father Soltesz is not acquainted with these figures, he certainly knows of the powerful Hungarian societies that exist in that part of the city; therefore Father Soltesz cannot be working for the welfare of the Church.

In the past two years Father Soltesz has refused to allow any Hungarian-Catholic priest to come into Chicago. He turned back a missionary priest sent here by the Bishop of Budapest, after which the Bishop condemned the Hungarian Catholics of America in a very critical article written in one of the daily papers, Est, in Budapest. Father Soltesz showed his hostility in the last month or so, when he openly fought against the appearance of Father Hemm, a Jesuit missionary.



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 28, 1924.

Father Soltesz opposed the activities of Dr. Lipot Mosonyi, who worked among the North Side Hungarians on two occasions, during which time he worked with them in order to improve their religious attitude and their general Hungarian spirit. It is this kind of a man that the North Side Hungarians want for their priest, one who unselfishly devotes his time to his own herd.

But what did Father Soltesz do? He immediately started activities to stop the organization of a Hungarian-Catholic parish on the North Side. His basis for stopping these activities was that the Hungarians who lived in this district were German-speaking, and the German-Catholic churches could take these people into their fold. Father Soltesz denied religious rights to ten thousand Hungarian Catholics.

It is very evident that there will not be another Hungarian-Catholic church in Chicago, so long as Father Soltesz is here. Yet there are three Hungarian-Protestant churches here and two Hungarian-Greek Orthodox churches. Those who have eyes must see, and those who have ears must hear.



I. ATTITUDES

C. Own and  
Other

National or Language Groups

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, June 18, 1937.

SHORT ARTICLES

Frank Knox, the editor of the Daily News, who is writing in his paper about experiences and impressions gained in his recent European tour, tells something about the poverty which prevails in Hungary and which he attributes to the senselessness of the peace treaties. He also criticizes the Hungarian Parliament, although that institution is more than seven hundred years old. It seems that Knox must be surrounded by a lot of Czech cohorts who now, as during the war, are indoctrinating him with untrue propaganda. Arpad F. Kovacs, assistant professor of history at the University of Chicago, reminds him in the Daily News that the old Hungarian institution (the Parliament) has at least as great a value in the eyes of the Hungarians, as the Supreme Court--which is so ably and fervently defended by the Daily News--in the eyes of Knox, and that there is no need of his criticizing such an old and tried institution which all the Hungarians regard with the respect it fully deserves.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 9, 1935.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

(Editorial)



We have read in the columns of the Daily News what our compatriot, Frank Bologh, wrote about the deplorable situation of the Hungarian minority in Czecho-Slovakia.

An answer to this was inevitable, from the standpoint of the Czechs, who refuted the allegations of Bologh. So far, this would be in order, but we did not count on a Hungarian who would use the columns of the Daily News to minimize and justify the acts of the Czechs.

The person who wrote the article did not have enough courage to sign his name, but camouflages his identity in the signature of "Mr. Hungarian-American." We believe that the anonymous author is not a Hungarian, but

Otthon, Aug. 9, 1935.



a Czech, who is trying to side-track American public opinion.

We would be pleased to know that our guess is correct, because we would be sorry to think that a real Hungarian would quote our enemy. Palacky, Czech Historian, states that the Czechs only received the land that was rightfully theirs for thousands of years. On the basis of this adulterated history, the restoration of the Phoenician empire could be demanded, too.

It is generally known that when the Magyars settled in Hungary, there were Slav tribes in upper Hungary, but they did not form a state and consequently had no government. Under the rule of the Magyars, they became an organized part of the government of Hungary. The stories of their persecution is not true, because the contrary is proved by the fact that during a thousand years of Hungarian "oppression" they were allowed to retain free use of their

Otthon, Aug. 9, 1935.



language. What did the Slavs have to do with the Tartar scourge, only "Mr. Hungarian-American" could tell us.

The Czechs in Northern Hungary would want the Hungarians to be resigned to their fate and bow their heads to Czech rule. To those who think such will ever be true, then mother country, race, and nationalism, mean nothing. They would embrace the universe but would spurn their mother. We do not know who the anonymous "Mr. Hungarian-American" is; if he is not a Czech dupe, but a so-called Hungarian, he deserves the condemnation of all true Magyars.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 31, 1933.

#### GYPSY CHRISTMAS

Sunday, Dec. 24, Eugene Petrovits and his wife held the first Christmas party for Hungarian gypsy children. There were about forty black-eyed, raven-haired gypsy children. Not one was a blonde. There were toys for all.

It may seem a little strange that Petrovits, a leading Hungarian, should do this for the gypsy children, but he says that we must give a little credit and pleasure to these nameless pioneers of culture. Our Hungarian gypsies are glad when we are glad, sad when we are sad, and play our music for our pleasure in a manner no one can imitate.

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III B 3 a (Serbian)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 24, 1933.

HUNGARIAN GUEST AT JUGOSLAV "LIBERATION"

(Editorial)

The Yugoslav "fake" nation, which can thank its being to Wilson's ignorant kindness, celebrated its 15th birthday anniversary on Dec. 7 at the Hamilton Club.

No matter how much this celebration hurts us Hungarians, we must admit that they have a right to celebrate.

We noted with surprise and distaste, that there was a Hungarian among those present. This man was Dr. Arpad Barothy, so-called leader among Hungarians in Chicago. He is the president of the Magyar Revision (of the Treaty of Trianon) League.

Perhaps Dr. Barothy will say that he is an American and owes no allegiance to Hungary. This is a matter of taste. We wouldn't sit at one table with



Otthon, Dec. 24, 1933.



those who robbed our Mother-country and killed our kin. This man has no right to call himself Magyar even when his vanity or interests make it desirable. Especially, he shouldn't act the leader in Hungarian movements, because he would shame the cause.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

LET US END THE DISCORD!

Editorial



"Let us end the discord!" This was the slogan which, in spite of all hindrances and regardless of religious and political beliefs, brought together from all over America the delegates of the different Hungarian associations to the history-making convention held in Chicago on June 23, 24, and 25.

Let us save our sick benefit associations which operate on a fraternal basis, and which, in case of sickness or death, are the last line of defense of many thousands of Hungarian-Americans. Let us save these associations for their aged and jobless members, who either have already been dropped or face being dropped from the membership rolls, and who through decades have faithfully paid their dues from their hard-earned wages. Let us help one another in every emergency.

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Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.



This was the problem the Chicago Convention was busy with-- and it was with it in mind that it drew up plans to protect the members of all Hungarian associations. At this Convention no word was uttered on political or religious issues.

But those individuals and groups that take advantage of the discord existing between the members to prey as parasites upon the already hard-pressed associations are alarmed at the thought that the latter have found at long last a way to act jointly for the interest of all. With the bugaboo of politics these parasites have endeavored to frustrate the Convention by attempting to frighten away the associations from sending their delegates to it. Those who have always exploited the members of the associations and who have never done for the Hungarian-Americans anything in which they did not skim off the cream--those very same groups and individuals are now shouting: "Attention, the money of the associations is coveted here!"



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Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

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The Convention has declared that it does not want the money of any of the associations. They handle their own money; we only want to obtain through our joined forces Government aid to cover the bond and bank deposit losses suffered by them.

Despite the fact that these attackers and slanderers could have easily convinced themselves at the Convention that no one could be fooled this time by their attacks--for, without exception, all the great Hungarian settlements were represented there and no political questions were raised, nor was there a word about anybody making money--yet they not only kept up their unjust assaults but, by smearing honest and worthy delegates, also attempted to sidetrack the attention of the well-intentioned association leaders and members from the important issues to other channels. These individuals and groups not only do not help in the great work of the National Protective Federation which was formed at the Convention to save the associations and their members but do everything possible to frustrate



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Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.



the fulfillment of the Federation's beautiful and worthwhile program.

Association leaders and members! Do not listen to the sowers of discord! Do not fall for the slanderers! You know them; you ought to know them from their harmful activity to disunite the Hungarians!

Association members! The Protective Federation is yours--it is with you and for you and it aims to bring about results that will be useful for the members of the Hungarian-American associations. You are the guarantee that the Protective Federation belongs to every Hungarian-American, regardless of his political or religious creed.

Leaders of national and local associations! Association members! Let us get together to protect our mutual interests and to rescue our old members! This is a great and important task. Join the Protective Federation. We are inviting all associations to the common work.

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Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

Let us end the discord!



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 11, 1933.

[CONSUL SHOULD MIND HIS BUSINESS]

(Editorial)

Our public life in Chicago has again some sensation of its own, as the Royal Hungarian Consul, in his speech over the radio the other day, made the statement that if the projected Hungarian Day at the World's Fair is not successful, the cause will be the Cultural Federation's failure to support it.

It is very nice of the Consul so to recognize the influence the Cultural Federation wields--an influence of which he is afraid.

His words, indeed, are proof of the Consul's mental poverty.

If we want to be objective, we must state that the Consul is just the person with the least right to speak on this matter, for, as it is well known, the Hungarian government is not officially represented at the World's Fair, so he

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has no right to interfere officially.

The Consul, as a commercial representative of Hungary, would do well if he would keep himself well inside the borders of his calling, and it surely would be better if he would rather endeavor to build up better commercial connections between Hungary and America instead of interfering with the private affairs of the Hungarians of Chicago and trying to disunite them. As it is, they are already torn enough between themselves.. And, as the proverb says: "Had you kept still, you would have been wiser."

As to the Cultural Federation itself, not belittling the importance of its moral influence, we cannot believe that it would do anything to prevent the success of the Hungarian Day. Standing on the height of its calling, the Federation has much more noble things to do than to stoop to waste its energy on such frivolous activities.

If there is anything which may frustrate the success of the Day, look for it

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 11, 1933.

somewhere else, not in the Cultural Federation; and we think it would be wiser to find the real reason than to look for a scapegoat.

The real reason, is found in the fact that, by arranging a Hungarian Day, the Magyar Club wants to earn laurels. The leaders of the Club are directing the whole action from behind the curtains, in order to endear themselves to the Hungarian government. To attain this aim, they exploit the zeal of some well-meaning and honest leaders of the Hungarians.

The masses, however, are not prone to swallow the hook, since they know very well that the white-collar gentlemen, after letting the former pick the chestnuts out of the fire for them, look upon the common people as "stinky peasants". The masses, therefore, are not so very enthusiastic about eating cherries from a common plate with them.

And you cannot blame the Hungarians of Chicago.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 28, 1933.

LET'S NOT FOMENT DISSENSION

### Editorial

Of late we have been noticing a certain state of unrest in our Hungarian circles--produced no doubt by the Chicago representative of Szabadsag (Liberty), with the intention of disturbing the peaceful co-operation now existing among our people for his own personal interests.

It seems that of late Mr. Emery Frank has told so many fibs: to express it as harmlessly as possible--that now he himself believes them. Right here, however, let it be said that he is the only one believing them and that he has lost his prestige in the eyes of the Hungarians, especially those in the South Side.

Well, there is an old Hungarian proverb that the pitcher goes so long to the spring that at last it breaks.

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The Hungarian Federation of Associations and Churches in the South Side held a meeting last week at which Mr. Frank, directly in opposition to the ethics of journalism, behaved like the dictator of the Chicago Hungarians, or at least he tried to show himself up in that role when he tried to force his will on the meeting.

It seems, though, that he found a hard nut to crack, for many in the gathering spoke not so very flatteringly about this domineering news representative. No man of good taste likes to hear a newspaper man attack another.

Acknowledgment is due the Hungarian Federation of Associations and Churches in the South Side, whose management is composed of the presidents and other officials of the associations belonging to the Federation, for its correct Hungarian attitude of not paying any attention to lies and malicious calumnies and by remaining on the straight path of justice.

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Yes, there are many things the Hungarians of Chicago could learn from these brave brothers of ours in the South Side; in the first place, they **could** learn how to guard our present good mutual understanding and how to vanquish all ill-willed attempts to foment hate among us.

Our brothers in the South Side have proved again that they stand on their feet and think with their heads, and that they do not allow themselves to be led astray by malevolent people.

We dip the flag of acknowledgment before them.

The National Protective Federation of Hungarian-American Associations is still under heavy bombardment, as some persons--to whom the Federation is a bone in the throat--are trying again to paint it red, no doubt because they see in it a danger that will eventually overtake them.



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Their efforts are in vain. They are unable to deny facts, and their shameless distortion of the truth is coming to light again, and truth, like the sun, shines once more through the dark clouds of lies. It is a fact that truth can be held back awhile but never stopped in its victorious march.

Steve Serator, a delegate from Trenton, is again in the limelight. He is accused--as we reported in one of our previous issues--of having made a derogatory remark about an association in Trenton at the Chicago convention. We predicted then that this accusation would burst like a soap bubble.

And that is exactly what happened when it was found that the person who made the accusation in a letter published by the Hungarian newspaper in Trenton had not even been present at the convention and naturally could not have known what happened there. This Hungarian now notifies those concerned to this effect, and so, on this occasion also, a delegate is cleared of a



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charge of which he was unjustly accused.

In the meantime the Federation's work is unrelentingly going on, and the National Board of Directors receives day by day reports from all over the country favorable to the movement, thus proving that the work being done has found an echo in the hearts of the Hungarian-Americans, which is only natural, as anyone can convince himself by a thorough and unbiased study of the movement, whose sole aim is to protect the interests of the Hungarians of America.

Now that the Chicago District Board has been formed, work has begun to assume imposing proportions since the members of its committees are men who would rather disregard their own personal interests than those of the Hungarian-Americans as a whole.

And this is what gives living force to this movement.

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Magyar Tribune, July 21, 1933.

OUR DEFEATISTS

(Editorial)

To the uninvited busybodies of our associations, the National Protective Federation of Hungarian-American Associations is still a nut hard to crack, not only because this organization was not called into life for parading under the false password of patriotism, which would only add new burdens to its members, but also because it was created with the purpose of pulling the associations and their members out of the quagmire into which they fell as a result of the present economic crisis.

Naturally, in an action such as this, there is no room for parading ourselves clad in national costumes to the tunes of Hungarian gypsy bands or for blasting away high-sounding empty phrases in highfalutin speeches, but there certainly is plenty of room for the tiresome work of uncovering the sad facts in their plain truthfulness, which work is much more serious than any parading.

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Magyar Tribune, July 21, 1933.

And that is what the uninvited busybodies do not like.

At first these men had the temerity, for lack of a better argument, to smear this movement as red. Now when they see that this calumny didn't work they are directing their efforts in another direction, loudly announcing that the associations have to get back on their feet through their own initiative, as there is no chance that the American Government will ever aid them and their members, and that--in their opinion--the whole movement is only a waste of time.

This, of course, is only the opinion of uninvited busybodies, and as such it has no value at all.

Undoubtedly, they have never stopped to think that the originators of this movement might have planned the whole action carefully. In fact, long before anything was started, the initiators of the movement had collected all the required information from authoritative sources, so that they know the chances there are for the success of such country-wide movement. And it was not until

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they were convinced that the execution of the program could not be done exactly as planned but that the greater part of it was still possible, that the action was begun, an action which still goes on unremittingly, since the men who conduct it are not directed by human vanity but by brotherly love.

And if that is a crime, it is only in the eyes of those who serve selfish interests.

We are certain that John P. Csizmadia, a Hungarian attorney in Cleveland; Coloman Kolozsvary; Ignacius Fancsali; Steve Gyurica; John Szereto, etc., all members of the Federation's national board of directors, are at least as smart as any of the uninvited busybodies, and that if they would see no possibilities in the movement, they would not participate in it.

Naturally, if we go to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation only with fables, certainly the result would be sad, but the National Protective Federation will not approach this great national institution with stories but with acceptable



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and unquestionable facts.

That this is true is best proved by the letter received by John P. Csizmadia from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

So, then, the argument that the Government wouldn't help has also suffered defeat. What comes next?

Last Saturday evening our newspaper was subjected to a tirade from a leading personality, who loudly announced that our weekly feeds the public with dope. We are not angry, for our conviction is that this very worthy compatriot of ours has been misled, as otherwise he would have spoken differently.

However, we have to remind this very esteemable countryman of ours that it is not gentlemanlike and by no means dignified for a Hungarian to pass an ignominious sentence over something without first examining the "crime".

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We are sure that if this very respectable compatriot of ours would have thought over the whole affair and would not have gulped the hook of others, or if he would have taken the trouble to look a little deeper into the case, then he could have seen that here there is no dope but only plain facts.

Everybody knows that superficiality does not burden the brain, so it is no wonder that many persons find it easier to use. Those who really care for the fate of their fellow men are not afraid of a little brain work.

For not always is the individual the most important; there are cases in which the individual should shove back his ego, especially if by so doing he serves the common good.

And in this lies real brotherly love.

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Apr. 14, 1933.

[THE QUESTION OF PURE HUNGARIANS]

There is again a storm in our inner Hungarian circles in Chicago, and not of the type that would be to the advantage of the Hungarians in the city. We learn, to our sorrow, that some of our leaders have turned into knights of the dark and are wandering astray. This is injurious not only to the Hungarians of Chicago but to the Hungarians of America as well.

We learned that there are Hungarians among us who would like to plant Fascism in the ranks of our people in Chicago, and they do that in the most cunning manner, showing themselves to the world as innocent lambs while endeavoring to raise partition wall between Hungarian and Hungarian.

A man of character usually comes to the open with his colors--whatever they may be--and does not play hide and seek with his convictions. It seems that not all pure-blooded Hungarians know that cunning is a trait never present in the Hungarian character.

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Apr. 14, 1933.

There happens to exist among us a Hungarian who, without any hesitation has had the temerity to tell one of his countrymen that one of his acquaintances is not a Hungarian at all, and speaks Hungarian only for the simple reason that he can speak no other language.

Now, this is a shameful--one could even say, an idiotic--statement, for if that "real" Hungarian were to seek--even in Hungary itself--for pure Hungarians, he would find mighty few of them. In all Europe, Hungary is probably the only country where the people is so melted together from so many nations that one, could hardly, even with the help of a lamp, find a person of pure Hungarian origin.

The fact that some one is not a Fascist or Anti-Semite does not necessarily mean that he is not Hungarian. On the contrary, in the eyes of any intelligent and sober-thinking cultured person, he is not only a real Hungarian but a perfect and straight-spined man as well.

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Apr. 14, 1933.

Maybe this compatriot of ours, who is taking the role of knight, does not know what our greatest Hungarian Count Istvan Szechenyi has said: "There are so few of us, that we ought to pardon even the patricide".

Those who intend to take active part in the public life of the Hungarian-Americans must, in the first place, know that the interests of the latter demand that there ought to exist the strongest possible link between them and should refrain from building walls of separation between us. The existence and the survival of the Hungarian-Americans depend on our effort to draw as many Hungarian-speaking and Hungarian-feeling persons as possible into our midst, as otherwise extinction will be the fate of Hungarian life in the future. It would be well for those who favor Fascism to keep this in mind.

WPA FILE, MARCH 1937



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 6, 1931.

SHAME ON US!

The latest convention of the Verhovay Aid Association in Philadelphia adopted a resolution whereby the paragraph in its by-laws which prohibits the acceptance of applicants of certain religions as members becomes null and void, so that in the future Jews, too, may become members of the Association. We greet this decision as a sign of sensible perception, in step with prevailing modern ideas, and worthy of the leaders of America's greatest and most powerful Hungarian association.

According to the by-laws of the association, this resolution becomes a by-law only when at least two-thirds of the districts accept it.

We learn now, with great surprise, that District No. 21 in Chicago has rejected this decision of the convention, and we are afraid that if this example is followed by others, the whole action will be a failure. It is to

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be regretted that only four out of thirteen delegates could think soberly; three others hid themselves under the cloak of neutrality, and the other six showed their backwardness and gave evidence of their poor mentality. Anthony Lachman, Steve Rozgonyi, Julius Szabo, and August Pentek were those who represented the progressive spirit, but to our regret, in vain, as they were unable to bring light into the dark souls of their apponents.

. And yet, Rome has already a Jewish mayor, Palestine has a Jewish governor, Hungary has a Jewish Minister of Justice, and one Chief Justice of the United States is also a Jew.

We cannot say more about this affair than it is impossible to turn back the march of time. Everything runs fast at full gallop, and the coming event will swipe away all those backward, dark-souled men who do not want to or cannot understand the commands of Time.

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 4, 1931.

ABOUT THE LIBERAL RESOLUTIONS OF THE VERHOVAY  
AID SOCIETY'S CONVENTION

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

The writer, while on his vacation, received word about the national convention of the Verhovay Aid Society from the editor of the Magyar Tribune....The Magyar Tribune has for twenty years been a frank, consistent, and fearless advocate of progressive ideas, and the writer has had many occasions to fight against anti-Semitism in Magyar-America during the past twenty-five years. Therefore, we feel that it is our duty to discuss the resolutions passed at the national convention of the Verhovay Aid Society at Pittsburgh. [Translator's note: The Verhovay Aid Society is a national organization with about 30,000 members, of which number there are from two to five thousand members in Chicago. The Society holds a national convention once every four years.]

We, as loyal and sworn citizens of America, believe that the monarchial form



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of government is antiquated, and is merely a superfluous, superficial, pompous nuisance to intelligent, mentally balanced citizens. The republican form of government, with the secret ballot, giving to the individual a wider field for his ambitions, is more suited to our taste.

The Hapsburg dynasty--which ruled our mother country for centuries--was responsible for the fact that during its reign the Hungarians were the vassals of the feudal lords. The Hapsburg family is responsible for the dismemberment of Hungary at Trianon, and for the fact that Hungary, alone of the countries of Europe, is operated under a feudal system for the exclusive benefit of the landowners and clergy. It is the duty of all good Americans to protest against the restoration of the Hapsburgs. It is even more a duty for us, the Hungarian-born, to lift our voices against the restoration of the Hapsburg Dynasty so strongly that they will be heard all over the world and especially in Hungary. ....





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This was done by the convention of the Verhovay Society in August at Pittsburgh.....It was a noble gesture. It was an honest American demonstration.....

The other important decision of the convention was--by a majority vote of the delegates--that hereafter any Hungarian-American may become a member regardless of his religion. This means that the Verhovay has discarded its forty-five-year-old anti-Semitic tradition, its Verhovay-Istoczy heritage of the Middle Ages, and has adopted the liberal, progressive American spirit, opening its gates to all Hungarians, including the Hungarian Jews.....

The spirit of hatred of Gyula Verhovay and Gyozo Istoczy, which pervaded Hungarian-American social life, was a dark blot and a paralyzing influence, a barrier to co-operation.

We have been familiar with the intrigue and selfish motives which prompted



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the toleration of this spirit of the Middle Ages in the Verhovay Aid Society for the past forty-five years. However, the losers by this arrangement were not the Hungarian Jews..... In every American city with a large Hungarian population, there were liberal Hungarian sick benefit societies that did not raise an artificial barrier between Hungarians and Hungarians; the Hungarian Jews in America were not denied their place in the social life of their Christian countrymen. Naturally, those who have wished to become members of the great Verhovay Aid Society have their chance now.....

What causes the greatest pleasure to us in this resolution is the fact that it is a moral victory, with a definite spiritual value. We are glad that the older, calmer Hungarians' way of thinking has reached this layer of Hungarian-American society. We are glad that the liberal American spirit is gaining ground..... We are glad that the ideas of Gyula Verhovay and Gyorgy Istoczy, which came in the eighties, have at last been outlawed.





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It is not easy for any nation's sons to come to the conclusion that in the end anti-Semitism is an evil and stupid political practice.....But to introduce anti-Semitism and make it permanent in the social life of American Hungarians is a sin. There are so few of us and we mean so little here that only unscrupulous, selfish climbers would think of disrupting our unity by advocating hatred. Anti-Semitism among the Hungarians of America means the weakening of our strength; it is against Hungarian interests.

The Hungarian-American Jews have proved their love and loyalty toward our mother country.....We Hungarian-Americans of the Hebrew religion may become loyal and honest citizens of this great country, but when singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country"--the national anthems--we include "God Bless the Magyars". Anyone who disturbs this unselfish and sacred sentiment with incitement to hatred on religious grounds does not deserve to be a citizen of America.

We Hungarians in America are a minority among a hundred and twenty million



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people, and we should be able to understand and sympathize with the five hundred thousand Jews among the eight million Hungarians in Hungary, where they live and if necessary die for their country.....The injustice of the Verhovay Society which for forty-five years has barred Hungarian Jews, has hurt.....

And now, because the Verhovay Aid Society has put an end to this practice, we greet it with all the warmth of our hearts, and would like to wring the hand of each delegate and thank him for casting his vote for this liberal and progressive resolution.....The writer's sacred conviction is that God will bless the Verhovay Aid Society's work.....



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IV (Bohemian)

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 27, 1931.

THE CAMPAIGN OF INCITEMENT

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

A bitter mayoralty campaign is being waged in Chicago. The primary election elicited ridicule and nausea throughout the nation and the world.

The life-and-death struggle will be decided on April 7 and the contestants will not be particular in choosing their weapons....

In spite of the fact that we Hungarians are just as vitally interested in the affairs of our city as any other national group, it was not our intention to discuss the mayoralty struggle in an editorial, but the developments compel us to do so.

For weeks a whispering campaign has been going on in Hungarian- and German-speaking circles. The rumor is being spread that because of national hatred



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and jealousy the Hungarians and Germans will not vote for [Anton J.] Cermak. These poisoners make deprecating allusion to Cermak's name and Czech origin in their appeals to the unsuspecting and innocent voter. The so-called Yankee voters are taunted with the foreign name of Cermak and the fact that he is an immigrant. There is a poison ready for every type of voter.

Intelligent native Americans, and citizens of Hungarian and German stock are familiar with this low form of incitement and condemn it with disgust. However, there are many gullible people among the immigrants who believe this underhanded propaganda....

No people in the world have been so disillusioned with campaigns of incitement as the Hungarians, who were dupes of the Hapsburgs' poisonous propaganda....

Hungary was ruined by the inciters, but in America the self-styled patriots **will meet with no response.**





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America is the melting pot of nations. She became great and powerful because the motto here is unity and co-operation. We must bury the prejudices, the hatred and jealousy, which have been instilled into the hearts of the children of Central Europe. Here in America, under the Stars and Stripes, we are blended together, make peace with one another, live side by side, struggle for existence together, and become Americans not only in outward appearance but in our speech and convictions as well.

We do not for a moment deny our brothers across the ocean, or forget our dis-membered mother country....., but our thoughts and spirit are American. We think of a brighter future, and not merely of a sad past.

Anyone who wants to mix Central European or Hungarian national politics into the Chicago mayoralty election is either a half-witted clown or a paid propagandist.

Nothing should be taken into consideration in this election except our personal



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liberty, our homes, our taxes, the education of our children, our daily bread, our health, and Chicago's future. If anyone says anything different, he is lying and we should not listen.

My Hungarian brethren! Don't let our most holy sorrow be bandied about by cheap politicians!

Two distinguished candidates are contending for the office of mayor. Both have had long public careers from which any citizen who is sane in his thinking and voting can judge whether or not they are qualified to fill the office of mayor for four years.....

Let us weigh the mistakes of Cermak in the last twenty or more years in public office, and Thompson's, too, and select one who is more worthy of our vote.

Deeds and achievements alone should decide the question, and not these



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provocative harangues, because this is the only way that we can contribute to the welfare of our city, ourselves, our families, and also of our fellow citizens of Hungarian stock.....



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1930.

WHY DO WE LEAD A USELESS LIFE?

(Editorial by Morton Benedek)

At the jubilee celebration of Branch 164 of the Verhovay Aid Society last Sunday, one of the speakers made some assertions with which we do not agree; we will endeavor to show here why we disagree.

The speaker in his masterly oration bemoaned the fact that the Hungarian-Americans are the most backward of all national groups living in America. The Hungarian-Americans have not one institution which serves the good of the public--no orphanage, no home for the aged, etc. After the foregoing assertion, the speaker assumed the role of accuser. He blamed the old country, the local Hungarian consul, the clergy, the Hungarian-American press, and the Hungarian-Americans generally. He concluded his speech with the assertion that the Hungarian-Americans cannot create anything permanent, because they lead a useless life.





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Undoubtedly there is a bit of truth in these assertions, because the pre-war Hungarian governments neglected the Hungarian-Americans entirely and did not even maintain contact with them. In those times Hungarians were not known as a separate national group, but were called Austro-Hungarians by the Americans..... Nevertheless, the Hungarians of that time did not despair; instead, a few unselfish men, who recognized the isolation of their people, organized the Hungarian-Americans into groups. To prove that the work of these pioneers was worth while, we have institutions that are today celebrating their anniversaries of twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and thirty-five years. We are not, therefore, leading an entirely useless life.

That up to the present time we have been unable to create anything permanent-- as the speaker asserted--is not entirely the fault of the Hungarians, because for the past few decades the Hungarian-Americans have sacrificed much and contributed always to different Hungarian movements. Consequently, the fault must be found elsewhere.



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For anyone who has been attentively following the movements of the Hungarian-Americans in the past years, it is not difficult to place the blame. The battle is never lost by the troops, but by those officers who, to reap laurels for themselves, incite their men to sacrifice. Recent arrivals from Hungary cannot realize the extent of the work of the pioneers, because they find smoothly paved roads, the work of unselfish Hungarian workers. However, the leaders of national movements--in the past--were not so unselfish. The white-collar, pressed-trouser class of gentlemen--with rare exceptions--participated in these movements for personal glory, and, if obstacles arose and they were thwarted in their desire, they did not hesitate to wreck the most noble causes. Such scoundrels created a useless life here.....

Thousands of dollars were taken from the Hungarian-Americans for various purposes. When, subsequently, these plans did not materialize, the hard-earned money of the contributors was never returned.....After many such experiences, is it any wonder that the Hungarian-Americans have become less gullible and less willing to make contributions?.....The Hungarian-Americans today are less



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naive and more cautious than in the past, and they do not so readily believe nicely-phrased requests for donations. They have learned to their sorrow not to believe everything that the aristocratic leaders say.....

But by no means does this newly-acquired conservatism of the Hungarian-Americans mean that they are leading a useless life. It does prove, however, that they are more mature and more able to judge sanely. It is not so easy today to organize the Hungarians in the old-fashioned way that was used in the old country--coercion by the county squire with the aid of the gendarmes.

.....

In our opinion, when accusations and reproaches are voiced, each individual who has had more education than his fellow men should look for the fault in himself; possibly in that way we could find the cause for our useless life.





Magyar Tribune, July 19, 1929.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ 30275

POLISH DAY! GERMAN DAY!  
When Will There Be a Hungarian Day?  
by  
Halasi

Those who live on the North West Side and travel on streetcars unconsciously notice the conspicuously placed placards advertising the Polish Day that will take place on July 21, the proceeds of which will be turned over to charity.

The Germans had a German Day at Grant Park a few weeks ago. The Czechoslovaks had a Czechoslovak Day displaying grand athletic exercises. The Swedes are also heralding a Swedish Day in the near future.

All these national groups show thus how strongly they are united. Thousands of their peoples attend these national days. They consider it their duty to take part in these national demonstrations in their adopted country.



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The financial success of these affairs enables the national groups to aid their mother countries.

Viewing all this, one thinks sadly about the Hungarian situation here. Who of us gives a thought to Magyar Day? Our societies and churches are wrapped up in their own insignificant problems. They believe that if they concern themselves with a general Hungarian problem, it will be detrimental to their activities.

While other national groups call attention to themselves by these national days, we Hungarians sit back with folded hands, idly, waiting for public opinion to be aroused to sympathy.

It is much more important for the Hungarians to hold a Magyar Day which would be attended by all Hungarians regardless of religion or political views.

The Poles hold their Polish Day for cultural and charitable purposes. Is

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there a better cultural aim than to give assistance to the victims of the  
numerus clausus?

The Hungarian youths who want to study have to go to other countries because their own country denies them this opportunity. These students, especially those in the field of the sciences, bring glory to the Hungarian race.

How much good could be accomplished on such a Magyar Day, when thousands of Hungarians would get together. We could discuss our mother country's plight and how we could be of help. We could use our influence to put a stop to the yellow brand that is being stamped on the children of another religion (Jews) .

The best proof of the indifference of the local Hungarians is that last year, when the barbarous Rumanians butchered our Hungarian brethren in Nagyvarad, they did nothing, although this newspaper called their attention

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to these atrocities. Then it would have been the opportune time to show official circles here the brutality of the people to whom parts of our country of birth were thrown.

Magyars! At long last, do something for the common cause of all Hungarians.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 26, 1929.

### CHICAGO HUNGARIANS AT NORWEGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

p.2.....Norway was under Danish rule for a long period of time. One hundred years ago they declared their independence. Later they had a union with Sweden that is they had one king. About twenty-five years ago the Norwegian House of Representatives, the **Storting**, decided to dissolve this arrangement and offered the royal crown to the younger son of the king of Denmark, thereby becoming an independent kingdom.

That this didn't bring about a war between Sweden and Norway ~~can~~ be attributed to their king, **Oscar II**, who bowed to the wishes of the people and didn't try to use force.

This 100th anniversary was celebrated by the Norwegians in Chicago, Friday, May 17. The first part of the celebration was held in Lincoln Park in the afternoon and at the Medinah Temple (Rush & Ontario) in the evening.

The **Hungarians** who love liberty and are always fighting for it, have always had a



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Otthon, May 26, 1929.

sympathetic feeling toward the Norwegians. At the suggestion of our editor, the Chicago Magyar Club was represented ~~at~~ this occasion by a committee. They presented their congratulations in writing. The document was decorated with the Hungarian national colors. The text written by Louis K. Birinyr is as follows:

"Our highly Respected and Happy Fellow-American-Citizens of Norwegian Descent:

We, the undersigned American citizens of Hungarian descent, cordially greet you on this happy occasion where you are celebrating the glorious independence of the great and good people and democratic Kingdom of Norway. We rejoice and are **deeply** thankful with you that we are living in, and are privileged to enjoy the sacred rights and to share in the performance of the duties of the citizenship of this great and glorious democratic country of ours, wherein we are permitted to recall the greatness of our ancestors, to respect their hallowed memories and to publicly celebrate their achievements in the spheres of religious, educational, **cultural**, economic and political freedom and independence. We believe that there is a real and lasting American value in men and women, living in, and citizens of this, our country,

Otthon, May 26, 1929.

who respect and honor the memories of their ancestors and are jubilant over the successes of their kins, across the ocean, in every form of honorable human advancement. Highly respected and eminently useful American citizens are they, in whose bosom burns the candle of filial love and who cherish respected solicitude for the well-being of their children's children. We, therefore, your fellow American citizens deem it an exceptionally great privilege to congratulate you for the exceedingly high and honorable human qualities which you are publicly manifesting on the occasion of your happy celebration of the independence of the people and democratic Kingdom of Norway.

On this happy occasion we recall with you the supreme test to which your ancestors were subjected, when against their will they and their country, Norway, were bartered from Denmark to Sweden, merely as a pawn in the international game then played in Europe. Denmark was an ally of Napoleon and Norway was compelled to pay the price. The Treaty of Kiel (January 1814) was forced upon the Norwegian people, and therein they were robbed of their right of self-determination, their liberty and independence. Against her will, Norway was ceded to Sweden. But your ancestors vigorously



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protested and so successfully resisted the unholy attempt to deprive them of their liberty and independence that on May 17, 1814, they elected a king of their own, adopted a liberal constitution, established a Norwegian Parliament and gave notice to the whole world that Norway thenceforth shall be a free and independent kingdom. But the God-given right of the people of Norway to liberty and independence was **disputed**. A war followed between Sweden and Norway. The liberty-loving people of Norway were victorious. The great Powers of Europe, however, intervened and Norway was forced against her will into an unnatural union with Sweden. They never consented to the loss of their liberty and independence and on June 7, 1905 the Norwegian Parliament declared unanimously that the union with Sweden under one king has ceased. Ever since, Norway is free and independent.

While we partake in your joy and unite with you in your celebration of the independence of Norway, our thoughts are naturally directed to unfortunate, **inhumanly** mutilated and cruelly crucified Hungary, the land of our ancestors. For one-thousand years past, Hungary was the rear guard of European Christian civilization. Time after time, the Hungarians fought, bled and died to protect Western Europe and her Christian civilization from the invasion of the East, - the Mongols and the Turks. History has given the Hungarian people the title, "**Defenders and Protectors of Christianity**

Otthon, May 26, 1929.

and Christian civilization." Even in this age, the bells in the towers of Christian churches toll each noon the message that on July 21, 1456, the Hungarians, led by John Hunyadi, delivered the final blow to the Turks and settled once and for all time to come the freedom of Western Europe from Turkish invasion.

We proudly recall that the Hungarians were always a liberty-loving people. Originally, Hungary was an independent kingdom and she was the first country in continental Europe to have a constitution (1222), the English Magna Charta preceding it only by seven years. We are proud that it was in Hungary, for the first time in Europe, a law was enacted, which gave freedom of religion and liberty of conscience to all inhabitants of Hungary.

The constant struggle of the Hungarian people against invasion weakened them and subsequently they fell under the control of the Hapsburg dynasty of Austria and there they remained against their will until after the termination of the **World War,**

At the outbreak of the **World War,** Hungary had no international will of her own. Her will was subjected to that of the Hapsburg dynasty of Austria. In turn the Hapsburg dynasty was under the control of its Austrian, Czech, Polish and Slavic leaders.



Otthon, May 26, 1929.

It is now a matter of open historical knowledge that of all the European countries involved in the **World War**, Hungary was the only one that earnestly and vigorously opposed the provocation and outbreak of the **World War**; yet she was forced into it and was ordered to fight although she had no appreciable interest in the outcome of the **World War**. Yet, after the termination of the **World War**, an unprecedentedly cruel punishment was meted out to Hungary. In the Treaty of Trianon more than two-thirds of her population were taken from her. The perfect territorial integrity and economic unity of Hungary were most cruelly violated; her commerce and industry were ruined; her people - ten millions of them - with more than two-thirds of her territory were given over to foreign control of much less civilization. Her remaining eight million people were reduced to unheard of suffering and **privations**. Cut off the head, amputate the arms and limbs of a human being, take **out** his lungs, cut the cord of his heart and then tell him to live - then you will have a correct conception of what was done to Hungary in the unholy Treaty of Trianon.

As the result of the Treaty of Trianon, Hungary is slowly bleeding to death. A great people, who have given so much to the world, who have contributed so much to the advancement of civilization, have been condemned to slow starvation and eventual death.

Otthon, May 26, 1929.

While you, our happy fellow American citizens of Norwegian **descent**, happily celebrate the rebirth of Norway, we, American citizens of Hungarian descent, are earnestly pleading with civilized mankind for justice & fair deal, and renewed life for Hungary."

Long live free and independent Norway!

Long live the Resurrection of Hungary!

I C

HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1929.

III C

III H

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF MAGYAR-AMERICA

"Magyars!

"We are speaking to all who came from the land of the Magyars, and with the New Year's greetings we knock at each door:

"Come all, and let us act!

"There are many hundreds of thousands of us who have worked for the same causes for decades--for our spiritual country, Magyar-America, where the memory of our mother country is uppermost in our minds.

"Our past, present, and future are our own, and our affairs also. We have only one calling and in it our numerous problems that have accumulated during the years. The situation is comparable to that of a family in the life of which the hardships of years have left their mark, and to



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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1929.

III C

III H which the gate of the future has just been opened.

"It is proper that we get together. It is proper and necessary. Our mother country is calling, and our own work summons us. We hear the voices of our fathers and our children every minute of the hour. The time has come for a final reckoning.

"We are living and working--in mines and factories. We till the soil, we use the pen, we analyze our thoughts and feelings. We work with our hands, brains, and hearts in the thousands of Hungarian organizations that we have created. And there is not one among us who does not know that our life is setting and that we must perform our work while we are alive. We must all act together in every way, because we can't lease our feelings and wishes to anyone, for we have had countless proofs that the lessees of our lives deliberately commercialized our most sacred causes.

"God, country, brother, mother, joy, sorrow, ideals, adoration, each



I C

- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1929.

III C

III H heart throb, have all been shipwrecked because we allowed them to end in that way. Hundreds of banners waved at times in the service of a cause. Sometimes they were side by side and often one against the other. And we always contributed and we always suffered.

"Magyars! This state of affairs cannot go on! We number hundreds of thousands, and we must voice our wishes when anything happens to us, for us, or through us. Magyar-America is not an oligarchy, but a free land of the Magyars. It is a free ship manned by hundreds of thousands in an ocean of opportunity. Who should steer it but we ourselves?

"In the future, we will not agree to any flag unfurling or mass movement until our people and all their organizations, as well as delegates from other Hungarian settlements, shall meet for a conference and decide on a method of activity. We will also follow only the leader appointed at such joint conference.



I C

- 4 -

HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1929.

III C

III H "We who are speaking in the interests and in the name of the people of Magyar-America, wish to discuss our common problems and the creation of a perpetual Hungarian forum. For three days, beginning on March 15, the glorious Hungarian memorial day, the Hungarians of Buffalo, New York will herald a national convention and call upon all Hungarian churches, societies, and other organizations, as well as newspapers, to send their delegates. At the same time, let it be known that any true Hungarian has a right to be present at this national convention.

"It is not the curse of Trianon alone that weighs on our shoulders. Our work program must be complete. It concerns our children's fate, the future of our societies, the problem of our orphans and the care of the old and infirm.....

"Our aim is peace and work, and we wish to take care of our problems independently of outside interests. The scope of our work requires a national conference. Magyars, come, let us act!



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II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1929.

III C

III H "We are and remain our Hungarian brethren's true brothers.

"In Magyar-America, December, 1928." [A list of twenty-eight names of newspapers and their editors is appended.]

We will comment on the foregoing proclamation in our next week's issue, and until then recommend its contents to our readers.



I C  
III B 3 a (Bohemian)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 7, 1928.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S JUBILEE ISSUE

The Czechs, it must be admitted, know all about the art of propaganda. The best example is the European issue of the Chicago Tribune in honor of the tenth anniversary of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

There was a great exhibition in Brunne celebrating the anniversary. Of the many exhibits the most colorful was the Jubilee number of the Chicago Tribune. The border of the paper was white, blue, and red, and on the cover page the double-tailed lion with the apostolic cross and the three mounds on its chest appeared.

The contents of the paper are historical anodynes. We read among other articles in this propaganda the following:

"A thousand years ago the nomad Magyars wedged themselves between two brother Slav nations.....When the Bohemian monarchy was defeated, the Slovaks fell under Magyar rule.....Under the Przemslidas, the Czechs were a defensive pillar for

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



III C

III B 3 a (Czech)

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 7, 1928.

Christian culture. They were members of the German-Roman kingdom and defended it against the barbarians of the East.....Vaclav II. ruled Hungary too..... The Czech kings became the victims of the jealousy of their Hungarian and German neighbors, they who allied themselves against the Czechs, and in 1306 the Hapsburgs replaced the ruling family of Przemyslidas."

From the religious standpoint, of course, they write against Catholicism and praise their national religion:

"Western Christianity, founded by Wycliff, had an understanding apostle, Jan Huss, who in 1415 died on the pyre by the order of the Constantine Synod, becoming the martyr of the Czech Church."

The Donne at Kosice is called the fourteenth-century gem of Czecho-Slovak Gothic architecture.

Of Michael Munkacsi (great Hungarian painter) they write:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C

III B 3 a (Czech)

- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 7, 1928.

"The most distinguished representative of Czecho-Slovak art, son of Mukacero, Michael Munkacsi, absorbed the love of political and intellectual freedom in the Czecho-Slovakian atmosphere."

The contributors to this jubilee issue are Masaryk, Benes, Furlinger (Ambassador at Washington), Osusky (Ambassador at Paris), Arne Novak, Msgr. Sramek, Marshal Foch, Myron Herrick (American ambassador ), and Lewis Einstein (American ex-ambassador).

YPPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II A 3 b

II A 3 c

III A

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 28, 1928.

HUNGARIAN ARTISTS HIDE BEHIND THE MODERN  
SOCIAL BARRICADE

by

Arthur D. Miko

The problem of the Chicago Hungarian artists cannot be solved by one or two individuals. It concerns all those who are today groping in a strange intellectual sphere with their fantastic ideas.

There are artists who are equal to the task of developing Hungarian culture, but they emerge from under the cloak of individualism only when their interests or material gains are concerned.

All men are not alike, but I must admit that it hurts my feelings to see [that while our artists remain aloof, other] artists who have come from other countries become accustomed to American ways and are respected by their own people as well as by the Americans.



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HUNGARIAN

II A 3 b

II A 3 c

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 28, 1928.

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These artists are natives of Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, and Jugoslavia. But where are the Hungarian artists? I see the ruined remnants of Hungarian artistry behind the barricade.....

I view with horror the Hungarians around me who submissively suffer indignities at the hands of inferior artists.

We must defend our standards, because we are not at such a low level that we can be disparaged publicly.....

Let us not allow Hungarian false pride to dog our footsteps. It is too bad that we meet some artists in American cultural circles who admit their nationality only because it serves their interests. We, too, could deny our Hungarian birth with the help of a thorough knowledge of the American language, but it is our duty to be true to our mother country and at the same time endeavor to make a favorable impression on Americans.





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 28, 1928.

FROM THE POLITICAL ARENA  
To Every Hungarian-American Citizen

The greatest and most important right that America can give its citizens is the right to vote. Every citizen can have a hand in the selection of officials, even the highest, the President of the United States.

On the day of elections all differences of race, creed, and class are put aside. All citizens--men and women, native or naturalized, rich or poor--are alike. Each has only one vote. Each has the same right as any other fellow-citizen.

It isn't only the right but the duty of every citizen to use this priceless privilege. What would be the use of one's having the right to vote in this the world's most powerful Republic, if one would refuse to make use of it?



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 28, 1928.

Hungarian-American citizens should not forget that they cannot vote without registering first. The day of registration in Chicago is Saturday. Therefore, all must register so that they can vote on election day.



Magyar Tribune, Sept. 14, 1928.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN POLITICS

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

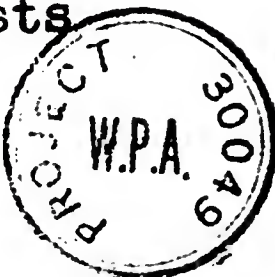
A Roman Catholic bishop instructed the priests under his supervision to preach the gospel of Christ, to work in behalf of the spiritual interests of their parishioners, but to leave politics to politicians.

It would be worthwhile to publish this bishop's letter, because it is not only an interesting church document, but the advice contained therein should be heeded by the Hungarians also.

.....

Individuals who lean toward the radical in Hungarian politics are unaccountably on the side of reactionary politicians here in America.

Horthyists, Habsburgists, and followers of Karolyi and Kossuth--even socialists --are in one camp. They are all good American Republicans.



Magyar Tribune, Sept. 14, 1928.

This is a typical American-Hungarian political chop suey.

It is difficult to be too consequential in politics, for politics is an elastic thing. Usually the character of a politician wavers, and it isn't always that he understands the deeper meaning of politics.

The Catholic Church has learned its lesson from the mistakes of others. It has realized that where Catholics are in the minority, as in America, it should not interfere in politics. This attitude insures it peace of mind. If a Protestant is elected instead of a Catholic, no reproach, suspicion, revenge, or harm can come to the Church from the victor.....

.....

The present battle for the Presidential election has brought to light much dirt, and it is not surprising that the religions of the nominees are being given a public airing.....

There should be other reasons besides religion for the voter to decide who





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept 14, 1928.

will make a better President--Hoover or Smith.

According to our opinion, no one should vote for Hoover just because he is a Protestant or for Smith just because he is a devout Catholic.

We would be belittling ourselves if, in 1928, in the world's most democratic country, we would decide this question of who will be our President for the next four years with such medieval stupidity.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 17, 1928.

THE CANCER IN OUR PUBLIC LIFE

(Editorial)



As we were trying to figure out a way to make American-Hungarian newspapermen and public officials see both sides of a question, a copy of the Pesti Naplo (Budapest Diary) came to our attention. In this July 22 issue of the Pesti Naplo we read an article by Emil Nagy, former Minister of Justice and one of the best writers in Hungary today.....

Anyone reading Emil Nagy's article will discover that his remarks fit the situation in Magyar-America. Here, too, any topic of public interest becomes a personal controversy, and ulterior motives are suspected.

.....

We recommend this article to all Hungarian-Americans--the public at large as well as newspaper editors and public officials. "If one is in public office in

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 17, 1928.

Hungary, one meets with a lack of public confidence on every hand that cannot be remedied by either the government or by legislation. This lack of confidence, with exceptions, manifests itself in a distrust for public officials. For most people it is inconceivable that a public official can act for other than his own selfish interests. They always look for an official's ulterior motive, and even when no motive is apparent, they won't give up the idea that there is one. This lack of confidence in our public officials is the cancer of Hungarian public life. There are idealists who would work for the good of our people unselfishly, but this lack of confidence scares them away. As a result only those officials remain in the political arena who only entered public life for material gain.....”  
.....



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 1, 1928.

ABOUT THE WORLD'S FAIR

(Editorial)



The World's Fair that will be held in Chicago in 1933 is arousing the interest of certain groups to a great degree. Even the Hungarians have announced their intention of officially participating in it. It is a good thing that all national groups are so anxious to do their share in this great enterprise, because it is to our mutual advantage. Chicago is our home, and the significance of the World's Fair is appreciated by the residents as well as by the city.

We wish to advise the Chicago Hungarian participants that they should not overestimate their ability as they have done in the past. The manufacturing, commercial and cultural attainments of Hungary can best be exhibited by the Hungarian government. It has, no doubt, already made an appropriation for this purpose, and since this will be quite an important Hungarian undertaking, the Hungarian government will send its own representatives over here to arrange its exhibit.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 1, 1928.

Chicago Hungarians are an integral part of the population of this city. They can show what they have produced and how far they have progressed in the last century. The manner in which we will show our accomplishments will be the task of the Hungarian committee to discover. We do not believe that we should promise, either in the American press or elsewhere, great or impossible things and in the end exhibit a smoky Csarda (inn or tavern), with a few gypsies and a few Hungarian-costumed couples dancing the Csardas, as representative of the accomplishments of Chicago Hungarians.

In all probability, as was done at other fairs, a day will be assigned to each national group. To prepare for this one day is the most important duty of the Chicago Hungarian group. We offer a modest suggestion to the Hungarian committee. Hungarian music and song would be the most effective contribution of our group. Five years is ample time to train a good chorus and a Hungarian symphony orchestra.....

As this great movement is neither political nor religious, let us add that everyone should be asked to take part. All the churches, political, social,

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, June 1, 1928.

cultural, and sick benefit organizations should unite in an effort to produce something worthwhile.....

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 13, 1928.

THE A B C OF AMERICAN POLITICS  
by  
Lowinger

(Editorial)

The most important duty in the educators of American Hungarians is to interest them in American politics. We will illustrate the difficulties that have to be overcome in this struggle for education with an old experience.

As is generally known, the battle is between two major political parties, the Republican and Democratic parties. That most Hungarians and other foreigners--even natives--do not know the basic difference between these two parties is not the greatest misfortune. In local and state elections it is usually the minority against the majority, the criticism of those in power by the opposition.

One thing is certain, however, and that is that one individual cannot



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III A  
I F 4

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 13, 1928.

belong to both parties at the same time. This fact is difficult for some Hungarian politicians to understand. They like to appear as nonpartisans, or they conceal their political affiliations. Both are considered bad politics in America. Sincerity is always better and more likely to inspire confidence.

We were eyewitnesses in the case of one of our countrymen with political aspirations, who openly pledged himself to the interests of the Democratic party. This person was at the same time visited by a Republican campaign manager, and our compatriot signed his name without hesitation, pledging his support to the Republicans. Is this double-dealing ignorance or political immaturity?

Whatever it is, it is not the correct procedure in trying to gain a foothold in American politics.

We don't mean to convey the idea that the foregoing example is a typical Hungarian trait; the illustration, however, depicts the wavering character



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 13, 1928.

of a beginner and we can find such individuals among any other national group. Undoubtedly, these faults of character could be corrected through education.

There are some people who are inconstant to their religion, their creeds and their convictions for commercial reasons. They change their beliefs seasonally. Such people are found anywhere and they cannot be taught constancy in American politics.

The majority of Hungarians, however, must learn that they should choose the party whose platform coincides with their ideas and interests; and once their selection is made, they should adhere to their choice. This is the honorable political method in America, advocated by the leaders of both great political parties. Both parties are fond of the voters, but neither party has any use for the citizen, who is changeable.....

In America, anyone may voice his opinion..... That personal enmity should result from political differences is a sign of political immaturity.



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III A

I F 4

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 13, 1928.

Usually it occurs among primitive people who have not learned to control their impulses and who have no self control.....

Some of us become angry at our compatriots because they are socialists or communists..... In the middle ages when the reformers' great struggle rocked the foundations of the Roman Catholic Church, bloody battles were fought. Today Catholics and Protestants live side by side in peace.....

We Hungarians are quite temperamental and explosive. Our primitive, oppressed life as tillers of the soil for hundreds of years is the reason for the volatile nature of our Hungarian people.

In America we live on a different schedule. Let us accept America as our adopted country, not only theoretically, but by acquiring its ways, its thinking and its procedures. Let us be as calm and analytical in political debate as the better class of native Americans are. Let us not allow our private lives to be disturbed by political differences. Let



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 13, 1928.

us be faithful to our beliefs, consistent and honest in our political activities, but at the same time, let us be tolerant toward our political opponents.



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HUNGARIAN

III H

II A 3 d (1)

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 4, 1927.

II B 2 d (1)

CHICAGO HUNGARIAN MELEE

(Editorial)

We have received many letters from our readers, commenting unfavorably on the article, which appeared in Jeno Endrey's little newspaper on October 15.

. . . . .

At first we intended to ignore this article of reactionary propaganda in view of its unimportant origin. But it seems that the seeds we have sown nine years ago among Chicago Hungarians have grown to greater proportions than we realized.

The slightest malicious reactionary Hungarian propaganda stirs thousands of Chicago Hungarians to action against the spreaders.

It is needless to say that we are happy in the knowledge that there are





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HUNGARIAN

III H

II A 3 d (1)

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 4, 1927.

II B 2 d (1)

others among the Hungarians of Chicago, besides us, who follow events attentively. Therefore, it is not an easy matter to contaminate their souls.

.....

The writer of the article, whose name has not been made public, although everybody knows his identity, is not a responsible individual, and for that reason we do not think it worth while to refute certain details.

We would not believe him on oath, let alone give credence to his views and opinion.

It would be different if we were confronted by a worthy opponent.

Not wishing to make the same mistakes as the "awakened" Hungarians, we will consider Jenó Endrey, actor and theatrical director, separately from Endrey, the left-handed editor.



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HUNGARIAN

III H

II A 3 d (1)

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 4, 1927.

II B 2 d (1)

The artist may be excellent as an artist, even though his political views may be in error, his religion not in order /Translator's note:-- When one's religion is Jewish, the Hungarians say it is not in order/, his character wavering, and his word unreliable.

Jeno Endrey, as actor and director, is sympathetic, energetic, talented, and full of ambition. He deserves our support, because in these adverse times he is doing his best.

We hope that the Hungarians of Chicago will be able to differentiate the actor from the editor.

It is even more important to do this now, because there will be keen competition in the theatrical field this season. We hope that the competitive spirit will bring better productions by all the companies and won't take the form of belittling and political wrangling.



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HUNGARIAN

III H

II A 3 d (1)

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 4, 1927.

II B 2 d (1)

It should be borne in mind that we do not support the Hungarian theaters because the actors must eat, but because they amuse, educate, and keep alive Hungarian culture.

As long as the theater is free of political partisanship, it is needless and perhaps destructive to air the political views of the audience in connection with it.

We must all admit that while the majority of Chicago Hungarians are against reactionary politics, there are some conservative, impartial Hungarians. It is wisest, therefore, to separate the Hungarian theater, the home of culture, from politics.

We hope that the actors, too, will abstain from discussions.

Our readers may rest assured that we are true to our convictions.....



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HUNGARIAN

III H

II A 3 d (1)

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 4, 1927.

II B 2 d (1)

We are not hesitating, bargaining, or retreating. From time to time we may change our tactics, methods, or means, but our aim is unchangeable. We strive to give support to the weak, fight for the rights of the Hungarians of Chicago, attack reactionary movements, and bring about the progress and enlightenment of our countrymen.





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 7, 1927.

LET US EDUCATE OUR BRETHREN

by

Lowinger

(Editorial)

The story of Chicago Hungarians has found a place in American literature. Edna Ferber, a very popular American author, has chosen a few interesting Hungarians as characters [in her stories].

A new book was published this season by this author, the title of which is Mother Knows Best. In this book of short stories, the story entitled "Consider the Lilies" deals with the Hungarians of Chicago.

She selects her characters from the neighborhood of Clybourn Avenue, Halsted Street, and North Avenue. Later, she moves them to Burnside. The action in the story is slight, because Edna Ferber is not concerned with



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HUNGARIAN

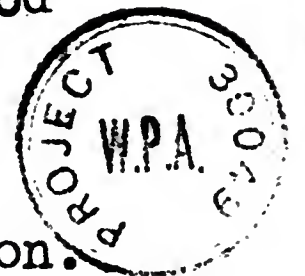
Magyar Tribune, Oct. 7, 1927.

dramatic moments, but captivates her readers, the American public, with her colorful, spontaneous style.

Her short story contains a few episodes that are typically Hungarian. They are not very thrilling, but neither is the life of Hungarians in Chicago. We were interested primarily in the personalities and circumstances of our entry into the realm of American literature.

And these were dealt with fairly honestly. The truth, even though it is unpleasant to hear, is palatable because it is the truth. We know well that the Hungarians of Chicago dance and make merry on the corner of Halsted Street and North Avenue, and this is where the Hungarian girl of gypsy blood and "Antal Sebok," the leading characters of the story, get acquainted. This is not the phantasy of the author. Edna Ferber writes the truth.

The main social event of the Chicago Hungarians is usually a dance in season. We are aware of this and so are the Americans. In Budapest, we can brag



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 7, 1927.

about our cultural superiority, much to the disgust of the Balkan nations, because there is sufficient ground for it. But here in Chicago we cannot boast, because without the support of famous names from across the ocean such boasting sounds fantastic. . . . .

Those Hungarians who are members of church or other organized social groups should find a solution for the cultural needs of our countrymen.

Naturally there are doubting Thomases who say that the majority of the Hungarians in America have no cultural needs. If there is any basis to this serious accusation, the responsibility rests, not with the poor, uneducated workers, but with those who call themselves the leaders of American-Hungarians. . . . . These educated Hungarians, who, through schooling, have outgrown the general run of our compatriots, are the ones who should start an educational campaign.

. . . . .



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I A 3

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 7, 1927.

The tragedy of the American-Hungarians is that the masses are at a low intellectual level. It is futile to say at this date that the feudal system of Hungary is responsible for this condition. At best this will ease our consciences only temporarily. There is only one way to correct matters. We have to lift them [the Hungarian-Americans] out of the mire of ignorance with the implements of education.

.....

The cultured Hungarians must not continue in the false idea of feudal countries that knowledge is sinful.

There should be a general movement in our public life to educate our ambitious but ignorant brethren. If this will be done, then Edna Ferber and other American authors will not write of the barren spiritual life, of auto rides and dancing, when they wish to portray the lives of Chicago Hungarians to their readers.





I C  
I C (Italian)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 22, 1927.

ANNA ROSELLE--ANNA GYENGE

Chicago Hungarians recently proved that they are progressing rapidly on the road to cultural achievement. A nation's cultural standards are measured by their love of good literature and appreciation of art. We would have to write another chapter about the enthusiasm of our American-Hungarians for literature, but we wish to write today about art, to be more explicit, musical art.

There are two nations on this earth who cannot live without wine and song. One is the Italian and the other the Hungarian. It is wonderful the way immigrant Italians love art. If one of their number has unusual ability, they try to raise him to the highest level. Let us just recall the case of Valentino, who started out as a parquet dancer. When his first motion picture was released, the Italians crowded the theaters, day after day, wherever it was shown  
.....

The majority of the audiences at the Chicago Grand Opera performances are



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HUNGARIAN

I C (Italian)

Magyar Tribune, July 22, 1927.

Italians, hence, with few exceptions, the performers, as well as the offerings, are also Italian.

Undeniably, our Hungarians are increasingly getting to be interested in opera and classical music. Not many of our countrymen have attained world fame on the operatic stage; in fact, we know of only one, Ethel Gerster, who was famous thirty years ago.

Only a few years ago, Anna Gyenge, whose stage name is Anna Roselle, made a meteoric appearance on the stage of the famous Metropolitan Opera House of New York. . . . .

. . . . .

At the present time, Anna Roselle is appearing in many famous operatic roles at the Ravinia Park Opera. . . . .



I C  
I C (Italian)

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 22, 1927.

Chicago Hungarians! . . . . Let us show our appreciation of our great artist by attending these performances. Anna Roselle has brought fame to the Hungarians. She is our own, the proud possession of American Hungarians.



Magyar Tribune, July 15, 1927.

OUR SINS  
by  
George Mihok

The Hungarians have good traits, but they also have faults. One of our mistakes is that when we meet individuals, who are seen only occasionally at Hungarian gatherings, we are taken in by their honeyed words.

We notice this fact especially when one of our organizations plans a particularly important affair or wants to create something noble. Our "gentry" always ferret out these bits of news and endeavor to induce a few officers of the society, by honeyed words or empty promises, to befriend them. The saddest part is that some of these officers can be deluded, and then realize too late that all is not gold that glitters, because the "gentry" are selfish and do not consider the welfare of any organization as more important than their own objectives. When it happens that an officer or a committee member dares to disclose this fact, these "gentry" do all in their power to silence him by calling him ignorant and disorderly.





Magyar Tribune, July 15, 1927.

But often these so-called ignorant persons are the ones who would save the society excessive expenditures and also preserve the reputation of the Hungarians.

In the course of some twenty-five or thirty years, methods of conducting the business of societies have changed considerably. Today there are trained and educated men in every Hungarian organization who have had business experience and whose ability and integrity are known to the Hungarians. It is evident, therefore, that there is no need for the obtrusive "gentry" in the life of any Hungarian society. My advice is that these persons should be forbidden to attend meetings.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 1, 1927.

A LESSON IN NATIONAL LIBEL

By

Lowinger

(Editorial)

The Debrecen court fined a woman, who had recently returned to Hungary, one hundred and sixteen pengoes for libelous remarks against the nation. The woman bought a threshing machine and hired out to a neighboring farm. The police would not allow threshing in the willage. Forgetting herself, the woman said "Such an outrage can happen only in Hungary."

.....  
In our opinion, "nation" has a holier, more solemn meaning, and we believe that an impulsive, unconsidered remark does not constitute libel against a nation.  
.....

Aside from the fact that we know that our readers are interested in what

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Magyar Tribune, July 1, 1927.

is going on in Hungary and that, therefore, it is our duty to satisfy their curiosity, we are fulfilling a mission when we present a true picture, from time to time, of our changed, unfortunate mother country.

. . . . .

Let this little episode serve as a lesson to those of our brethren who have not yet been able to become accustomed to American ways, and who are continually criticizing, and finding fault with, everything here.

America is not the ideal home of liberty either. Probably there is no such thing. And even though he [the Hungarian immigrant] does not have a palatial home, a cool summer garden where he can enjoy fine Pilsen beers with gypsy music, or distinguished friends with whom to play cards in the casino (which is probably the reason he came to America), it is better to be here.

Let us admit that in the Hungary of today, in addition to the ten thousand



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 1, 1927

families who live on the fat of the land, there are millions of workers who would be only too glad to cross the borders. If anyone in Hungary would criticize that country as freely as the immigrant airs his views in America, then the whole population would be composed of prisoners and guards.

It would be well if we were to give thanks to God for delivering us from such an autocratic government, and if we were to look gratefully upon The Star-Spangled Banner even while the noise of the firecrackers annoys our ears and outrages our sensibilities.





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 24, 1927.

ANSWERING THE HUNGARIAN BUSINESSMAN  
by  
Ignac Izsak

In last week's Magyar Tribune, a Hungarian businessman objected to the speech I made in connection with the Burnside Magyar Home.

.....

The objecting businessman is far from the truth in his conclusions. If he remembers my talk, he should know that I did not condemn all Hungarian businessmen, but only those who have become wealthy through Hungarian patronage. . . . .

The fact is that most of the Hungarian bankers, realtors, owners of travel agencies, and other businessmen relied on Hungarian patronage in the beginning . . . . that later on, after they were securely established, they did acquire other customers does not alter that fact.



I C  
II D 1  
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 24, 1927.

I repeat that whenever there is occasion to support a public cause, those who have gotten rich by the sweat of Hungarian workers' brows should be the first and heaviest contributors.

I find it peculiar that we should always insist upon contributions from the working class, but when praise or honor is bestowed, the wealthy individuals believe that they should be first in line.

The objector is mistaken when he places the blame for the failure of the North Side Magyar Home plans on me. I did not participate in the work because I saw that it was being carried out impractically. The officers of the United Societies decided to raise the money through collections. I told them at the meeting that the maximum amount that could be raised in six months in this way would be approximately five or six hundred dollars. My prophecy was fulfilled. . . . Any Hungarian is willing to give one or two dollars to assist orphans and widows, but if he is asked to invest fifty or a hundred dollars, he is entitled to get a clear

I C  
II D 1  
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Magyar Tribune, June 24, 1927.

picture of the plan for its repayment.

.....  
The objector is mistaken when he says that because the Bond Company took over the bonds, the responsibility of the Hungarians is over.

The Bond Company has taken over the bond issue, not in order to hold it, but to sell it. If the Hungarians do not buy up the bonds, the Virgin Mary Society will have built the Magyar Home in vain, because it will not belong to the Hungarians, but to whoever buys the controlling shares. It is our duty to enlighten the Hungarians regarding this situation, because many of them are ignorant of the real facts. These bonds may be purchased on the installment plan, which makes it possible for the Hungarians in modest financial circumstances to become owners of the bonds of the Magyar Home.

.....  
It is true that a few Hungarian businessmen of Burnside demonstrated their



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II D 1  
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Magyar Tribune, June 24, 1927.

devotion to their countrymen [by contributing to the Home], but in the end we have to admit that our American friends showed more good will and appreciation [of the situation] than many of our countrymen.

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II D 1  
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 17, 1927.

ABOUT HUNGARIAN BUSINESSMEN

by

A Business Man Who Was Present

The Hungarians of Chicago have had an opportunity to lend their support to dramatic art since Jeno Endrey founded the Permanent Hungarian Theater. I believe that the Hungarian businessmen of Chicago have contributed their share in an effort to maintain this theater on a permanent basis.

However, we find it unpleasant when, on every occasion, Mr. Ignac Izsak delivers a lecture about [i.e. criticizing] the businessmen. He has no reason to do this. Chicago's Hungarian businessmen have always done their duty in public affairs. It is not their fault that plans for a Magyar Home have failed. The Magyar Home of Burnside was not built by businessmen, but by the thousands of members of the Virgin Mary Society. If there were such a group on the North Side, we too would probably have a Magyar Home, but here each organization segregates itself and there is no



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Magyar Tribune, June 17, 1927.

co-operation.

There are no Hungarian businessmen on the North Side who make a living from Hungarians only. If they have Hungarian customers, they give one hundred cents value for every dollar spent. Those who deal only with Hungarians can afford to contribute much more toward such a cause, because for them it is an investment that will draw interest eventually.

I believe that if all the Hungarian businessmen were to turn over to the fund all the profits made from transactions with Hungarian customers, they still would not have enough money to build a Magyar Home. When the societies on the North Side did want to raise money for a Magyar Home, then was the time for Mr. Izsak to make speeches and boost this proposed undertaking. But at that time, Mr. Izsak was not enthusiastic. Now that the building and financing of one Magyar Home has been successful, Mr. Izsak wants another one and is prompting the Hungarians [to act] and accusing the businessmen.

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II D 1  
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- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 17, 1927.

We are all willing to listen to Mr. Izsak's speeches about Hungarian politics, because anyone may have political views, but many of the Hungarian businessmen object to being made the butt of his recriminations. In the event that the societies on the North Side will agree on their desire to build a Magyar Home, Mr. Izsak may rest assured that we Hungarian businessmen will not shirk our duty. In the meanwhile, we ask Mr. Izsak not to try to cause dissension between the businessmen and the people, but to use his efforts to unite all classes, so that we may all work together for the same end.



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I C (Jewish)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1927.

"AWAKENING HUNGARIANS"

by

Ignacio Izsak

(Editorial)



There is not one unprejudiced Hungarian who would not admit that nothing was so detrimental to crippled Hungary as the "awakening Hungarians".

This organization is composed mostly of individuals who never liked to make an honest living, but preferred the methods of extortion, robbery and murder through which their base passions were served.

Since the [time of the] armistice we always voiced our opinion that Horthy was responsible for the sins of the "awakening Hungarians". He took advantage of the help that immature youngsters could give him in



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HUNGARIAN

II D 10

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1927.

II C

I C (Jewish)

his aim to become regent, and then did not keep his promises to them.



These duped army officers organized "divisions" not controlled by the government. These divisions created a reign of terror . . . . .  
Horthy dared to do nothing against them and in many cases provided them with letters of amnesty beforehand.

Many of these disappointed persons came to America, and with a view to a more carefree existence, began to re-enact their original roles as "awakening Hungarians". . . . .

Chicago received its share of these "awakening Hungarians", who badly wanted to awaken our Chicago Hungarians.

But they overreached themselves because our Hungarians are too sane to be influenced by such humbug.

I C

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HUNGARIAN

II D 10

III H

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1927.

II C

I C (Jewish)

But because they wanted to "awaken," by any and all means, they found no better subject than those of us who didn't agree that Horthy was the new Messiah. They sent the most incredible reports to the "black cabinet" in Budapest.

This would have been in order thus far--but. . . .

These gentlemen had a great and daring thought. They arranged a March celebration, not for the benefit of the fund for the statue of Kossuth, but for the more inspiring cause of aiding the widows and orphans.

They had every right to do this, but they certainly didn't have the right to send invitations to the Jews because we have heard that they do not welcome Jewish visitors in their Club and especially do not tolerate them as members.



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II D 10

III H

II C

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1927.

I C (Jewish)

They had even less right to send us an invitation!

. . . . .



They had only one excuse, and that was that they were afraid that their followers wouldn't appear in great enough numbers, so it would be better to be on the safe side by inviting the Jews.

Their calculation was correct!

According to an unbiased report, thirty-five to forty per cent of those present were Jewish which proves that the Jews will attend functions conducted by the oppressors if they know that it is for the benefit of mankind.

Awakening Hungarians! By inviting us, you have tacitly acknowledged that we are not despoilers of nations and trouble makers and that what we said

I C  
II D 10

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1927.

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I C (Jewish)      about the terror of the "awakening" era was true.

If you have awakened to this truth and feel it sincerely, then we have to admit the mystic power of the Ides of March!





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 6, 1926.

## THE FARM MOVEMENT

(Editorial)

The United States is one of the leading agricultural countries in the world. So it is only natural that tillers of the soil of Europe should be attracted here.

The majority of Hungarian immigrants who came to this country were either people who owned farms or people who were employed on them, so one would think that it would be only natural for these people to seek employment in the field of agriculture. This is not so. The majority of these immigrants settled in the industrial centers of the United States.

Immigration from Hungary is practically at a standstill, so we can't urge immigrants to take to the soil.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 6, 1926.

But we will endeavor to convince those Hungarians who have been in the United States for some time to take a part of their savings and invest it in a farm of some kind. The opportunities on a farm are limitless.

For instance the sugar beet farmers of Michigan collected \$13,500,000 from this one product alone.

There are a few Hungarians who have seen this opportunity and are taking advantage of it.

Hungarian readers, our advice is that you should invest your money in the soil, for the tillers of the soil become financially independent, and while they work hard, they work for themselves and their families; they do not take orders from some capitalist who drives his workers to the limit so that his profits will be larger. Hungarians, we hope you have heard this piece of advice.



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II A 3 d (1)

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 30, 1926.

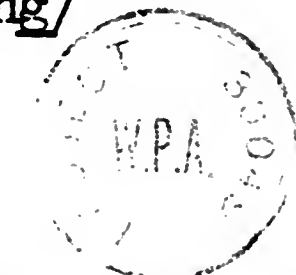
WE MUST DESTROY OUR ENEMIES

(Editorial)

During the course of the farewell banquet sponsored by the Chicago Hungarian branch of the Protected Home Circle organization, in honor of Bernard Henrik, many important speeches were made, some of which referred to the social life of the Chicago Hungarians who reside on the South Side.

The social life of the Hungarians of the South Side has reached a new milestone in its life and this fact cannot be denied by anyone. The Hungarians have awakened, and now are taking steps to accomplish things on a large scale.

As we said in a foregoing paragraph, there were many important and educational talks given, but a speech which was delivered by Kalman Balogh gave a perfect picture of what has happened among the Hungarians of the South Side, [showing] how their situation has been improved.



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HUNGARIAN

II A 3 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, July 30, 1926.

II C

IV He said that he can see where religious hatreds have been dropped and the Hungarian population is again working together in their social activities in order that their real culture might be recognized by other national groups.

A more courageous speech than the one given by Balogh could not have been given by any other person who attended the banquet.

He also said, "The Hungarian people have tried to act many times, but somehow or other always got entangled with an enemy. This enemy constantly tried to tear us apart and for this reason we could not go forward in our activities."

We must admit that our brother Balogh is right in the above statement. We all know that there are certain people among us who take great pleasure in tearing down those ideas which were conceived by people who have sacrificed





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- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

II A 3 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, July 30, 1926.

II C

IV a great deal of time and energy.

The Hungarian people must get rid of these enemies, and we feel sure that they have started to get rid of them. We feel that the speech delivered by Balogh has aroused the feelings of the Hungarian people, and from now on every step they take, will be one that is forward and not backward.

At the present time the co-operation of the Chicago Hungarians is needed. It is now that they must show how they feel towards Hungarian social life and Hungarian culture.

At the present time the Chicago Hungarians have two very important cultural activities developing. One is the Hungarian Home which is being built on the South Side, and the other is the Hungarian Peoples Theatre.

Both of these glorify the Hungarian name and Hungarian culture. We must give



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HUNGARIAN

II A 3 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, July 30, 1926.

II C

IV the Virgin Mary Society due credit for the conception of the Hungarian Home project. The credit for establishing a permanent Hungarian Theatre in Chicago must go to Eugene Endrey.

Both of these cultural organizations depend upon the support extended to them by the Chicago Hungarians.

By aiding and supporting the theatre we are helping ourselves because we all know that the human being needs recreation, and through this type of recreation one gains culture.

The situation in regards to the Hungarian Home is that this Home will be built regardless of whether [or not] it receives the support of other Hungarian societies.

The building of the Hungarian Home will bring about the recognition of the



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HUNGARIAN

II A 3 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, July 30, 1926.

II C

IV Hungarian people in the cultural world, and the other national groups will recognize us as a culturally developed nationality.

If the Hungarian Home is not supported, then we can say that there is a lack of co-operation, and our people of Chicago still have religious hatreds in their hearts. The realization of this Home means a permanent monument to Hungarian culture, and this is the most important [thing].

If we want co-operation we must not think about who is the originator of this idea, nor must we oppose the name that will be given this Home--the only thing we must consider is that it will be a Hungarian institution. We are all Hungarians, and as long as we are Hungarians we must do things that will benefit the Hungarian people as a whole.

We must get rid of our enemies, and our enemies are those people who have religious hatreds in their hearts or people who are willing to work only when they can see profit in their work for themselves.



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HUNGARIAN

II A 3 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, July 30, 1926.

II C

IV These people are selfish and the Hungarian people as a whole do not want them.

It is very important that the Hungarian people co-operate in order that both the Hungarian Peoples Theatre and the Hungarian Home may be successful cultural developments in the lives of the Hungarian people of Chicago. If both these projects are successful, they will bring us closer together in our social activities, we will learn to love each other, thereby assuring the development of a strong Hungarian spirit which will enable us to fight off those enemies which have kept us down.

We must not forget that these cultural movements are for the benefit of each and every Hungarian person living in Chicago and the vicinity.





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 28, 1926.

THE DR. HERZL SOCIETY

Something that the entire Hungarian population of Chicago can't do has been realized by the comparatively small Dr. Herzl Society.

This society has a membership of one hundred and fifty people and they have bought a piece of property on which they are putting up a building which will cost approximately \$100,000.

In order to pay for this building, the dues were raised--this decision being made by the members.

This is an example of what a really active organization can accomplish. The plan wasn't brought about by thoughts alone, but was brought about by activities.

We feel sure that the Virgin Mary Society and its members will follow the



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III B 2  
II F

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, May 28, 1926.

the example set by the Dr. Herzl Society, because we think that if an organization consisting of 150 members is not afraid to tackle a project of this kind, then an organization with a membership close to a thousand can step right in without any fear whatsoever.

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III G

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 13, 1925.

WHAT IS THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE DOING?

(Editorial)

When it became known that Countess Karolyi was refused a passport for entrance into the United States, the Chicago Hungarian University Club demonstrated its protest against this action in front of President Coolidge, and asked Senator Deneen of Chicago for help. At that time we wrote in detail about all this.

Now individuals are protesting that the University Club has taken it upon itself to represent the entire Hungarian population of Chicago. This protest seems to be an echo from the past.

At one time we felt rather peeved about this also, because it did not seem fair to us. Today we look at these activities in a different light.

Since that time, through our co-operation and our help, the Chicago



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HUNGARIAN

III B 2

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III G

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 13, 1925.

Hungarian Societies' Central Committee has been organized. Through this organization we thought that all those misunderstandings of the past would be erased. We also thought that through this organization, we would be able to see the great masses of Hungarians take part in all Hungarian activities, and in this way the weight of responsibility would be more evenly distributed, and honors would be evenly **divided**, and **natural-**ly the results of our activities would be much greater.

For a while the wagon of the Central Committee bounced along a rocky road. Their activities were enthusiastic, they took part in elections, and all these things seemed to be giving this new Hungarian organization renewed life.

All these activities in which they participated filled us with joy, because with each new activity we saw the Hungarian people move forward, and they were starting to realize their ambitions.





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HUNGARIAN

III B 2

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III G

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 13, 1925.

But in the end we were mistaken.

Now we realize that all these things were merely flickering flames.

It seems as though an anesthetic has been given to this organization for which we had so much hope. It is fast asleep. It doesn't even snore. It is probably having its last dream. All indications are that it has seen an early death.

These thoughts occurred to us at this time because we think the Central Committee should have taken some part in the Countess Karolyi movement, not because they necessarily favor her ideas. In the present case this would mean little or nothing.

Activities in this case are necessary because the action of Secretary of State Kellogg has seriously injured American thought, ideals and traditions.



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HUNGARIAN

III B 2

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 13, 1925.

III G

We think that serious thought should have been given to the action of Secretary of State Kellogg because Countess Karolyi should have been considered as just another Hungarian lady trying to gain entrance into the United States.

Today this lady is called Countess Karolyi; tomorrow she will be called by a different name.

All the Washington bureaucracy wants is a precedent to act on, and then they will deal severely with all immigrants, using the original interpretation as a means of refusing them admittance.

It is the duty of the Hungarian Societies' Central Committee to raise its' voice in protest when a law is being interpreted unjustly and to the disadvantage of a brother Hungarian.



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HUNGARIAN

III B 2

III B 1

III G

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 13, 1925.

Probably their protest would not help the present situation a bit. It is natural that it would be only a small step towards an accomplished deed.

But with this [action], and this is the most important [thing], the reputation of the Chicago Hungarians would be saved and the activities of the Central Committee would be kept alive. We sincerely hope for this from the bottom of our hearts.

But life will be kept only through activity.

Regardless of how simple or small these activities are, something must be done. A program must be made up, and this program must consist of such activities as are of common interest to our people, and our activities must be for the welfare of our people.



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- 6 -

HUNGARIAN

III B 2

III B 1

III G

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 13, 1925.

These facts must be realized and the realization must be put before the Central Committee. This realization must come quickly and activities must be started immediately.

If this does not happen, death will come quickly.

The Chicago Hungarian Societies must realize that their activities have been insufficient, or else they can dig their own grave and die silently.

As long as we are faced with such a sad situation as this, no one should protest against the action of the University Club. Any activity sponsored by the University Club is sponsored for the welfare of an individual, or for the welfare of every Hungarian, be it here or abroad.

The Chicago Hungarian people have a right to divide into factions. They

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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 13, 1925.

III G

are allowed to discuss these questions amongst themselves, but their activities must not be allowed to stagnate.

If co-operation is impossible, then something will have to be done to show the rest of the world that there are still Hungarians living in Chicago.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1925.

THE HEART AND THE GOBLET

by

Ignatz Izsák

(Editorial)

One of the most important functioning organs in man's body is the heart. Its functions are similar to the activities of a pump; it forces blood up to the brain and then through the different channels provides for the flow of blood into the body. This continuous and endless circulation of blood is indicative of life, and if the heart stops, the flow of blood stops and consequently there is no life.

It is a well-known fact therefore that there is a connection between the brain and the heart. Since the creation of man, his activities and his behavior have been guided by both his heart and his brain. The great writers attribute the activities of man to the heart, while the scientists and students claim that



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1925.

it is the brain which regulates the behavior of man.

According to the Hungarian viewpoint, it is alarmingly true that both these organs play an important part in the behavior and temperament of the human being. The Hungarian person has a very good heart, which reacts rather quickly when the time comes for the performance of good deeds, if the brain is in an absolutely sober condition. While we are a wine-drinking nation, in many instances our hearts are not governed by our brain, but are dictated to by the glasses which we have tilted.

Under the influence of wine, we become rather sympathetic and we would like to hold the world in our laps. We are liable to make unheard of promises with wine-tainted lips. Then when we sober up we realize what shameful things we have said and done. When we remember our actions while under the influence of wine we would like to find some form of punishment for ourselves, and we also avoid meeting those persons with whom we came in contact while under the influence of wine.



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I B 1  
III B 2

- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1925.

If we wanted to be honest, we would say that our richer class of people is seen under the influence of wine more often than is our poorer class.

The so-called upper class make many promises while they are drunk, and then when they sober up they consider it to be a big joke to have been trifling with the truth. While the promises made by the working class of people whether they are drunk or sober are carried out in order to maintain self-respect.

After making a careful study of the working class of people we have come to the conclusion that they fulfill their duties better than do the upper class. We know of a man who was injured a few years ago at the Illinois Steel Company plant. The Virgin Mary Society has been helping this man for years and although they didn't have to, they paid all the expenses for an examination by a nerve specialist, and after the doctor submitted his report in regards to the case, a large sum of money was given the patient in the form of a donation.

We know of instances where men and women have made promises and in order to fulfill those promises, they are depriving themselves of many vital things in their life.





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III B 2

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1925.

We hear of many cases where the individual is not fortunate enough to secure a better or higher salaried job, and he feels despondent because he can't aid those whom he left behind in Europe, after he had promised to help them.

The above incidents show the co-operation between the heart and the brain, regardless of whether or not these promises were made under the influence of wine.

The human race, in the past seven years, has adopted the attitude of a Cain towards life, which means an attitude of little thought or solicitude for one's fellow man.

People who have thoughts like these do not have the proper outlook on life. The human race is dependent upon each other. There are many people who for some reason or other can't earn their daily bread. But this is not a valid reason for us to let these people perish. We must naturally condemn those who wilfully steer clear of a chance to earn their own living and are continually dependent on others.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1925.

Animal life shows us what happens to those who continually neglect their duties that go with the right to live. It is not necessary to explain to Hungarians that to be successful and humanitarian one must strive for the better things in life, and the goblet of wine is an item which will not co-operate with the reactions of the heart and soul.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1924.

MR. MENKEN WAVES THE FLAG

(Editorial)



[Translator's note.--This editorial written with reference to an editorial which appeared in the New York World on October 28, 1924.]

It is gratifying to find among our contemporaries writers of such intelligent, fairminded, and frank editorials as the one which appeared in the New York World. No doubt, the wise and courageous policy of its great editor, Joseph Pulitzer, now deceased, is not dead yet. The Hungarians in this country, as well as abroad, will notice that the powerful moulder of American public opinion, the world, has diagnosed the Hungarian governmental situation very precisely and correctly, and all the agents and hirelings of the Horthy regime, whether they are Americans like Mr. Menken or Hungarians, cannot mislead the intelligent Americans.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1924.



As much as we deplore the officiousness of the Security League by annoying Countess Karolyi upon her entrance to America, we consider it as a great publicity stunt to her American mission. While we are convinced that her political convictions are anti-Bolsheviki, her lectures will prove beyond doubt the nature and character of her American mission, and the great and glorious type of Hungarian womanhood Countess Karolyi represents.

If Countess Karolyi's American visit would be the very least injurious to the genuine American spirit, or to our American free and liberal institution we would ourselves favor her deportation, as we do not like to see Hungarians knocking our adopted country and hurting the reputation of all of us, but we warmly welcome Countess Karolyi as a true representative of Hungarian democracy, and the finest prototype of Hungarian womanhood, a rare specimen among the aristocracy of old Hungary.

We heartily congratulate the New York World for their editorial. In the



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1924.

vernacular of the day: The World said a mouthful. Let the Horthy regime and their faithful ally, Stanwood Menken, put this in their pipe and smoke it.



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

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THE FUTURE OF THE HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS

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(Editorial)

III H

I G Now that the new immigration quotas have been enacted, we must start

I H watching the future of the Hungarian-Americans because this law is a serious problem in our lives.

We older Americans realize what this new blood had meant from year to year, which has been flowing into this country in the form of the new immigrant. We knew and we gazed at this young ambition and enthusiasm which they so sincerely poured into the work which they were doing.

Even those who had left a sorrowful past behind them came to this country, and upon reaching its shores seemed as though they were reborn. They pitched in and worked for the betterment of the Hungarian population of this country.

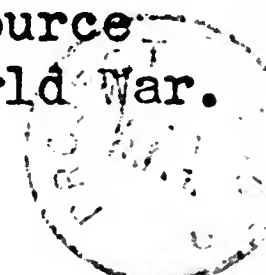


Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

Just as we said we knew all this very well, because we ourselves had to go through the same thing, we older, more tired, more experienced, weather-beaten Americans were inspired by the younger blood. It was from this undivided enthusiasm that the different Hungarian activities were brought forth in this city and throughout the country.

Now this new life-giving stream is going to stop, because from now on there will be very few new Hungarians coming to this city and to other cities throughout the country. We are left alone just as we were during the World War.

During the World War Hungarian life was not dead, as a matter of fact it was quite active even though immigration was at a standstill. We can't credit all this activity to the Hungarian people, because it was an outside source that created this activity; it was the unavoidable influence of the World War.



Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

The first activity that took place was in aiding the war orphans of Hungary. Later, when the United States became involved in the war, it was our duty as citizens of this country to aid it in order that the war might end as soon as possible, and to assure this country of victory.

These activities were prompted by outside influences, although we were all willing to do these things, knowing that it was our duty.

But now we are facing a new problem.

Now there is no war, nor is there any outside influence to force new activities on us.

Things are just the opposite today. A heavy fog has engulfed the souls of the Hungarian-Americans.





Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

The political life of Hungary has caused a great turmoil among the Hungarians of America; we all look at this in a very indifferent manner, and watch this terrible insect of destruction chew us apart.

We must start planning now. These heavy and sorrowful facts must be rectified and ways and means must be found in order that the social life of the Hungarian people may be straightened out. Because it is the social life of the people that the political life and other activities depend on; in other words, it is their future.

The societies that now exist are devoted to sick benefit and death benefit organizations. We must admit that in the past twenty-five years these societies and the different churches have been the springs of many activities that were promoted among the Hungarians.

Usually church life is directed from other sources besides the local church;



Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

often they are helped out financially so that their existence may be assured, so naturally each Saint's hand is closest to his own pocket, and so each church thinks of its own members first, and this membership is the majority. But then there are those who are outside of the church, it seems as though the remaining few will be so neglected that in time they will even lose the Hungarian language.

Therefore, we must look for ways and means, outside the societies and churches, by which the future strength of the Hungarian people may be assured, even under adverse conditions. In view of this we are submitting the following program which we think will help bring back this needed strength:

- 1) Continual aid to the Hungarian-American press.
- 2) Continual aid to the Hungarian theatre.
- 3) Keep the Hungarian folk song, dance, and other musical activities intact.



Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

- 4) Support sport activities among the Hungarians.
- 5) Promote the teaching of Hungarian literature, and become better acquainted with the authors of Hungarian literature.
- 6) Promote co-operative political activities.
- 7) Become familiar with conditions in the homeland and wherever possible lend a helping hand.
- 8) Constantly keep the financial problems of our people in mind.
- 9) Draw the new generation, the Hungarian-American children, into Hungarian life in a satisfactory manner.



There are many other things that might be added to this program, and we

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

would be very pleased if those people who think seriously of this great problem would submit some of their own suggestions to the editor of this newspaper.

We would be very interested and we feel sure that the rest of our fellow Hungarians would be just as interested in new ideas and suggestions.





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III H (Bohemian)

III H (Slovak)

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 21, 1921.

### THE CONSULS ARE COMING

The report was officially confirmed that soon the Hungarian foreign representation will be organized in America, and consulates will be set up at four Magyar - American centers.

Chicago, one of the most important centers of Magyar activity, as well as nearby communities, will also get a Hungarian consul. Naturally, it will be rather unusual, after getting used to the Austro - Hungarian consulate, to establish one purely Hungarian, but we will get used to it. The main thing is that the new Magyar consulate will not assume the superior lordly air, and bureaucratic spirit of the old one.



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HUNGARIAN

III H (Bohemian)

III H (Slovak)

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 21, 1921.

The old unhappy spirit, along with the unhappy old relations with Austria, was wiped out by the War; therefore, we should not be concerned with the past, but look ahead to the future.

We hope that everybody has learned by the errors of the past and that the new consuls will bring the spirit of the new times with them. The consuls are chiefly commercial representatives and as such they will be of great significance to Chicago, which is an important market as well as a railroad and industrial center.

A clever consul can render great services to crippled Hungarian commerce, and give an impulse to Hungarian industrial life. An expert consul can improve business between the United States and Hungary.



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HUNGARIAN

III H (Bohemian)

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 21, 1921.

We know from the past that the Hungarian consulates, as commercial representatives, were of very little service in this respect, since their activities were chiefly directed to settle some more or less difficult affairs of Hungarian subjects. Most of the complaints originated on that account, and we expect some improvement along this line.

Because we serve the same public as the Hungarian consulate will serve, our range of interest is closely related to that of the Consulate. We promise that as long as the Hungarian consulate serves the interests of the Hungarian subjects living here and the interests of the United States citizens of Hungarian descent, with loyalty, love, punctuality, and sincerity, the consulate can always count on our support, without expecting any compensation or acknowledgement in return.



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HUNGARIAN

III H (Bohemian)

III H (Slovak)

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 21, 1921.

This we sincerely promise partly in the interest of our unlucky country and partly for the sake of our Magyar brothers living here. But be it known too, that we (our newspaper) will be no lackey, cover for crime, or a household newspaper for the consulate.

We will preserve our independence under every circumstance. Our independence, first and last, belongs to the Magyars, and it is not for sale. We will be brave and open enemies of consular grafters. We shall constantly and relentlessly expose any bad tendencies of the consulate and we will put a stop to the continuation of any condition of this nature with all our strength.

We have to declare that the consulates in the past were the nests of many





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HUNGARIAN

III H (Bohemian)

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 21, 1921.

kinds of graft, abuse, and partiality, and for that reason they were unpopular among Hungarians, with the exception of a few good friends and proteges.

The main purpose of the future consuls should be to attain popularity and to be liked by all not only by the Magyar people, but by the Americans as well.

World changes have put the Hungarian consulates in a new situation, investing them with an entirely new mission.

Besides their regular duties, they have to take part in the affairs of the



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 21, 1921.

Magyars, not in a lordly manner, but so as to cooperate with them on a Democratic basis.

The support, self - sacrifice, and patriotic sentiment of the American Magyars towards their suffering native country is of great importance and should be sustained and augmented by the consulates. In Chicago a great and difficult task awaits the consulate in this respect, not because the Magyars of Chicago refuse to perform their duty to their native country, but because Chicago Magyar social life is in a period of dullness. Magyar social life in Chicago is desolate, inactive, barren, and quiet.

We cannot let conditions stand as they are now. American Magyar social



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HUNGARIAN

III H (Bohemian)

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 21, 1921.

activities must be given new life and made fruitful, and every meeting of Magyar societies and organizations should strive toward this end. And here is where the consulate faces its great and difficult task.

Besides, as it is known to all of us, Chicago is the stronghold of the pan - Slavic movement in America, and the anti - Magyar movement of the Czechs, Yugoslavs, and Slovaks spread out from Chicago. We have to consider too that the newly born Czechoslovakia has very strong supporters and loyal adherents in Chicago.

Consequently, we have to face these anti - Magyar movements, which means that we have to develop a Magyar irredentism movement.



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HUNGARIAN

III H (Bohemian)

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 21, 1921.

We believe that the Magyar leaders, regardless of whether they are Hungarian subjects or American Magyar citizens, will receive the consuls with warm friendship and they will help them in their work where it is possible and permissible. It depends on the consuls, whether they want to cultivate this friendship or let it cool off as before.

As long as the consulates cooperate with Magyar brotherly sentiment, their work will be successful because the American Magyars, and especially the leaders of the Chicago Magyars, are always ready to work for the interest of the native country. But we will not allow anyone to treat us with scorn, arrogance, or snobbishness.





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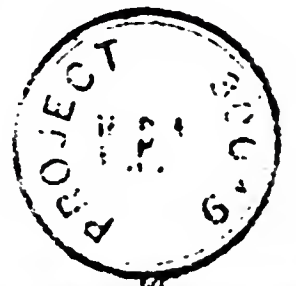
HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1919.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE HUNGARIANS OF CHICAGO?

(Editorial)

During the last few weeks we have been writing articles concerning starvation among Hungarians in Europe. We have tried to arouse the feeling of the Chicago-Hungarians in every way possible. We have employed all the editorial schemes a newspaper is permitted to use in order to picture the terrible conditions abroad, and have explained the methods to relieve the conditions. To a certain extent, we have been successful. We have heard from a number of patriotic Hungarians who are willing to do their part in this behalf. We are trying to organize a society that will be in harmony with and conform to its ideals as has been done in other cities. At this time we are about ready to launch such an organization. Information has come to us that even those Hungarians who are not numbered among our readers have advised us of their intention



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1919.

to help feed the thousands of little children in Hungary in order that they may be saved. This fact has given us great encouragement. There is, however, one discouraging feature connected with this worthy movement. These prospective helpers will support our society providing we concede to some of their wishes. If they can be the leaders and we are the followers, if we are the contributors, and they are the donors, then all will be well. These people have been connected with organizations of this kind before, but this being a free and democratic country, and the majority of Hungarians being a democratic and freedom-loving people, such organizations have always failed.

These self-styled leaders may think what ever they please of our group as a class. Today, this class is not a bunch of sheep following a bell-wether. We are very particular whom we follow and whom we choose



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1919.

to represent us, and, in our opinion, this class of people has always been the backbone of all Hungarian organizations.

As we understand it, the heart of every Hungarian has been deeply touched by the plight of those starving Hungarian children, but his heart will respond only if he can be the collector, if he can be the leader, if he can be the boss, and we, the working Hungarians become the contributors, and his obedient servants.

Let us say right here and now that we have no objections to the character, integrity and ability of Mr. Joseph Byfield and to his associates. They may be conscientious men. We are glad to have them associated with us and take an interest in the affairs of the Hungarian community. But we do



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1919.

object to the un-American methods Mr. Byfield and his associates are using to obtain leadership and control of legitimate Hungarian movements in Chicago. We want to remind our readers that it was Mr. Byfield and his friends who took charge of The Hungarian Patriotic Association which, after operating a short time, was forced to disband. "Too many midwives, and the baby will die," says an old Hungarian proverb. There are no successful organizations in which everyone is a leader, but Mr. Byfield and his friends want to be nothing short of officials in all Hungarian movements. We sincerely admire their ambitions!

It is quite an honor to be a leader of such a noble race as the Hungarians. We admire these men because they wish to be affiliated with our race, despite





Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1919.

the fact these men rank very high socially in American society. What hurts us is that when these distinguished Hungarian gentlemen become heads or are officers of our organizations, about 45,000 Hungarians in Chicago become estranged from that very movement. This is not our personal opinion, but are the facts obtained from past experiences which have led us to form this deplorable conclusion and honest conviction.

Our interest in this movement, as well as in any Hungarian movement, which will benefit the Hungarians of Chicago, is impartial. We feel that it is our duty as public servants to voice our opinion against these cliques whose methods are of a disadvantage to Hungarian traditions and public life.

We hope Mr. Byfield and his friends have the 100,000 distressed Hungarian children in mind rather than the publicity that they might get out of the



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1919.

movement. We want them to be generous this time, not for our sake, not for the sake of democracy, but for the sake of the future Hungarian generation, whose fate rests with all of us.

Let the Hungarian people of Chicago elect leaders whom they believe will lead them to the greatest success. We feel that the Chicago-Hungarians are intelligent enough to pick desirable and worthy men and women as their representatives..

This has been done in all cities and localities where Hungarians live. If this is done the right way, the work and the responsibility is shouldered equally by all. We believe that every one is aware of the fact that we live in a democratic country, and so we want to follow the principles of



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1919.

that form of government.

We hope that no one is offended by this article, that is not our intention. We also hope that it will not close the pocketbooks of those who are willing and able to contribute towards this noble cause. We repeat, we are ready to support this movement with all our power, but we do not want to sacrifice the great principle for which we have been fighting so earnestly and that which almost upset the whole world in the past five years. That great principle is this; no one has a monopoly over the Hungarians. No one can dictate to us. The people have their rights and we are for the rights of the people.

Let the people Rule!



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

a. Big Business



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1931.

### BANK FAILURES

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

The excellent Hungarian newspaper, the Egyetertes (Concord) of New York, published a very interesting article on American bank failures. The article was prompted by the fact that last week several New York banks closed their doors, in particular the bank established by John Nemeth which was later called the American Union Bank. Many Hungarian families had their life savings in this Hungarian bank.

We Chicagoans are no longer afflicted with this contagious disease of bank failures. At least, we believe this is the case. Because last spring this plague ruthlessly took its toll in our midst and we could not offer calm advice while nerves were taut and feelings at fever pitch, we waited until the present time when people have become more or less accustomed to the situation. We give our opinion now because we are not satisfied with the



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1931.

view taken by the editor of the Egyetertes.

For example, the first conclusion of the Egyetertes is the following:

"When a bank fails, the loser is not the banker but the thousands of depositors. The bank itself is only a depository, the handler of the money. The real losers, therefore, are the depositors."

The foregoing comment is either a faulty conception or a malicious misrepresentation. We believe that the Egyetertes based its conclusion on erroneous information. In our opinion the biggest loser is the bank, which loses its prestige when its doors are closed by state authorities. The bank is then completely ruined. It loses the faith of its depositors, and its capital is in imminent danger. Moreover, the directors and stockholders of the bank face a critical and dark future. The stockholders may lose their invested capital and also be held responsible for the stock in their possession at the time the bank becomes insolvent. The directors, on the other hand, lose



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1931.

their invested capital; and, according to state and federal laws, they are faced with double liability for the stock in their possession....Therefore, their wealth is gone and their source of income is cut off. They add to the number of unemployed. This happens if there is no criminal liability involved and if everything was aboveboard and within the law when the bank failed. If the directors of the bank are found guilty of embezzlement or mishandling of funds, thereby violating the banking laws, dire punishment--the darkness of the penitentiary--awaits them. This happened to officials of the New York Bank of the United States and this fate awaits some of the officials of Chicago's closed banks. In other words, the owners and directors lose at least as much as the depositors. Let no one be under the impression that only the depositors are the losers. In such an economic upheaval as that which is sweeping the world, it is a wonder that any small bank can remain open. We see century-old European banking institutions wavering like the leaves of the poplar tree in a storm.

In America the only big bank catastrophe was the failure of the Bank of the





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1931.

United States. The other 560 bank failures were only comparatively disastrous. According to the prevailing American view, the really large banks withstood the tempest, and the failure of the smaller banks was due to the economic depression which ruined farmers and property owners. The depositors deserve our deepest sympathy in the economic catastrophe; and without a doubt, more stringent state and federal laws are needed to put a stop to this contagion of bank failures.

On the other hand, the depositors had a fair share in the failure of the smaller banks. There isn't a bank in the world which is strong enough to withstand a run in which from ninety to a hundred per cent of its depositors demand all their money.....Even the German National Bank could not withstand such a run, although its capital was much larger than that of any of the American banks which failed. Naturally the depositor has a right to withdraw his hard-earned savings from the bank. However, when thousands demand their money at once, it is unfair to the bank. With this act the depositors announce that their faith in the bank is gone. The bank having capitalized on





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1931.

the faith of its depositors, placed the money into interest-bearing securities and kept on hand only fifteen to twenty per cent of the cash deposits. Therefore, the bank can return only fifteen or twenty per cent of the total deposits on immediate demand. The other depositors must either wait or report the insolvency of the bank, which means the failure of the bank and even greater danger to the deposits. When a bank fails in prosperous times, we immediately suspect the directors, but in such panicky times as the present, mass hysteria and economic paralysis are the basic reasons.....In summary, this is our opinion of bank failures.....

The other question is: What to do?

"This is a very serious question [writes the Egyetertes] and we are taking a great deal of responsibility upon ourselves when we endeavor to answer it. As can be seen from the foregoing statements, no matter how much capital a bank has or how strong its foundation may be, an unscrupulous director who irresponsibly flirts with the penitentiary can ruin it.



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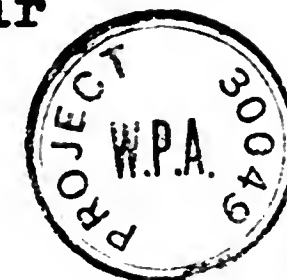
HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1931.

"Withdraw the money from the bank? If it is safe at home from burglars and thieves, then that is the proper place for it--especially until the economic crisis blows over--because the thought of waking someday to the knowledge that our life savings are gone must be a terrible feeling. In a moment our hard-earned money is no more--a consequence of the unscrupulousness of some banker. We cannot even hope to begin saving anew, because time has flown away and we are old.

"Everyone, therefore, must carefully consider what he should do with his money."

Illinois laws are very strict. There isn't one newspaper here which would dare to advise its readers to withdraw their money from the bank. This is considered a crime punishable with imprisonment.....Even if it were permissible, it would not be fair. Just imagine what would happen if all American and foreign-language newspapers advised their readers to withdraw their deposits from the bank for the duration of the economic depression. Immediately the number of unemployed would be tripled and commerce would be



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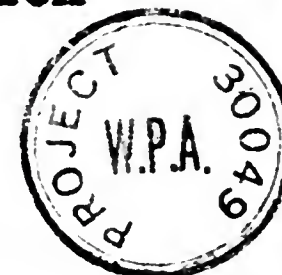
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1931.

paralyzed.....This advice is bad. It would induce a revolution.....We believe that no large amount of cash should be kept at home.

There are many reliable banks where we can safely keep our money..... There are several ways of investing our money. Depositing it in a savings account is only one of the many ways. If there is anyone who does not know how to invest his money he should ask some one who is familiar with the question and who is also honest and reliable. In case of illness we consult a physician; in time of trouble--a lawyer; when building--an architect; and when investing, we ask the advice of a reliable banking institution. In every phase of our life there is risk. This is true in investments, too, but still the risk is minimized when we deal with a good banking institution .....If anyone wishes to make the economic crisis even more serious, he will advise the reader to take his money from the bank and keep it at home. We believe the Egyetertes, which is a conservative newspaper, never intended to be an instrument of radical ideals and will correct the false impression which





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 21, 1931.

its articles created.

For the present we wished to amplify this question for our readers so that they may be reassured of the fact that there are many good, firm banking institutions and solid investments left in America which stand as rocks in this world economic crisis.





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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 24, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027a

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL NEWS

p.4.....To put your savings in the bank is the correct thing to do, but it brings only three per cent.

Michael J. Bransfield & Sons Company whose offices are at 120 S. LaSalle Street is able to recommend something better than a savings account, something that will pay  $5\frac{1}{2}$  % interest.

These securities may be bought through the post office on the installment plan payable in convenient small amounts monthly. Besides these, bonds may be purchased, which pay the same interest.

The Michael J. Bransfield & Sons Company was established in 1894. Mr. Bransfield, director, will give you more information to inquirers.

We can't recommend anything better in the way of investment in these trying times.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 24, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The company has been in business over thirty years and no investor has ever lost a penny.

We ask those of our readers, who have money to invest, to get in touch with this company.

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WPA (1944) PROJ. 30275  
HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 26, 1931.

DISBELIEVE FALSE REPORTS.

p. 1 - State's Attorney Swanson warns the public through the press not to believe malignant reports, which disturb our peace of mind and in many cases incite people to make runs on perfectly safe banks.

These false reports usually have as their source anonymous telephone calls, telling that certain banks are on the verge of failure.

Many attribute these false alarms to Bolsheviki agitators, who are trying to cause dissatisfaction and rioting by this new method. It is perfectly apparent that any bank would have difficulties if all its depositors demanded their money at the same time. But if a bank rests on a solid footing, a run is only detrimental to the depositors.

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HUNGARIANOtthon, Apr. 26, 1931.

Swanson asks the public to heed his warning and not let themselves be fooled by these false alarmists. If apprehended, anyone spreading false reports will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law and the penalty for such offense may be as much as five years in prison.



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II B 2 b (Jewish)

IV (Jewish)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 3, 1926.

JULIUS ROSENWALD

by

Ignatz Izsak.

(Editorial)



The editorial staff of this newspaper can never be accused of siding with the big capitalists, nor can we be charged with ever asking them for help of any kind.

We have always claimed that the big capitalists, whether they were industrialists, manufacturers, or landowners, could be of service to mankind only if they paid their workers a living wage, or a wage that would provide the worker with the same luxuries possessed by the capitalists themselves.

As long as the capitalistic system is in existence, the worker will never



HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 3, 1926.

I E

II B 2 b (Jewish) receive the full amount that he has earned for the capital-  
IV (Jewish) ists. Even when industry slows down and people are out of  
work, nothing is done by the capitalists to provide a living for  
the unfortunate. In our estimation, the least they could do would be to set  
aside, for just such emergencies, a part of the enormous profits that they  
make.

If we compare the European, especially the Hungarian, capitalists with the  
American capitalists, we find a great deal of difference. In Hungary, the  
priests, the aristocrats, and the gentry never try to aid the poor in any way;  
even when they the priests, etc. die, they do not leave any part of their  
fortune to public institutions so that the general public might benefit there-  
from. Every once in a while, it happens that a sum of money is left to a school  
for tuition purposes, but if this does occur, the only ones that benefit from  
these funds are those who are related to the donor.

In America, if a person becomes wealthy, he tries to do something to benefit

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IV (Jewish)

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 3, 1926.



HUNGARIAN

everyone. Regardless of what motives induce him to donate a part of his fortune to the public, the donor realizes that some part of his fortune belongs to those people that helped him acquire his great wealth. He knows that his success is largely due to the support of the public.

There are wealthier men in the United States than Julius Rosenwald, but there are very few that have donated as much money for the public welfare as he has. The donations by Rosenwald amount to millions [of dollars], and when he contributes a sum, he makes no distinction regarding race, color, creed, or nationality.

He has made many notable donations, but we think that his latest is the best. We know that other nationalities will derive as much benefit from it as the American people. Julius Rosenwald has contributed the sum of three million dollars toward the rebuilding of the Fine Arts building in Jackson Park. The

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II B 2 b (Jewish) three million dollars is to be used to establish an industrial museum in the Fine Arts building.  
IV (Jewish)

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 3, 1926.



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This museum is of interest to all. But we Hungarian-Americans should be especially interested in it because most of our people are engaged in industry here in this country. The museum will be of special interest to the young people because the sight of these miniature machines in operation will develop many inventive geniuses. At the same time, the exhibits will be an educational topic of conversation.

The idea of this industrial museum was born to him while he was traveling in Hungary, when he and his little son visited an industrial museum in Bacs, Hungary. As he was about to leave the museum, his son became so interested in the different mechanical exhibits that he [Rosenwald] had to take the youngster back several times before the latter would consent to visit other places. Rosenwald decided that a museum such as this would be interesting to young and old alike, and so we in Chicago are fortunate.



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization

& Activities

a. Unions

(2) Craft

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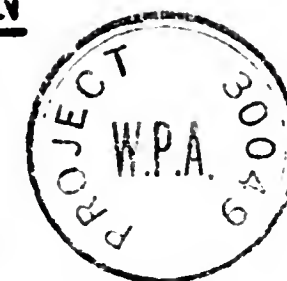
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IV

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 24, 1927.



MINUTES OF MASS MEETING CALLED TO PROTEST SACCO-VANZETTI .... VERDICT  
Meeting Held on June 11 at The Northwest Hall in Chicago

Louis Nagy, chairman, opened the meeting and called upon Ignac Izsak to explain the object of the meeting. . . .

Ignac Izsak told the audience that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocently condemned to die and that they were only exercising their constitutional rights when they tried to organize shoe factory workers into a union. And, although the defense proved that the witnesses were perjured and Judge Thayer biased, Sacco and Vanzetti have been incarcerated for seven years, and the judiciary, which serves the interests of the capitalists, is trying its utmost to have these two innocent men electrocuted, legally murdered. Izsak invited the mass meeting to join other labor groups and launch immediate action.

. . . . .

Other speakers were Lazar Berta, delegate of the Workers' Sick Benefit

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Magyar Tribune, June 24, 1927.

IV

and Culture Society of West Pullman; Louis Barta, representative of the Hungarian branch of the I. W. W. . . . .

. . . . .

Paul Pika, representing branches 13, 58, and 128 of the Workers' Sick Benefit Union, also spoke of the unjust verdict and said that we should not only protest, but should demand the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. At the same time, he asked the audience to contribute toward the defense fund. The result of the collection was \$53.61.

. . . . .

In conclusion, Louis Nagy read the message to be sent to Governor Fuller . . . . which was unanimously approved by the meeting.

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1. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization

& Activities

a. Unions

(3) Industrial



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1930.

OPEN FORUM

(The publishers of the Magyar Tribune do not accept responsibility for items in this column.)

A Statement

To the Editors:

In your previous issue, in the Open Forum, a malicious letter was published against the Chicago Hungarian Workers' Chorus; it was signed by the I. W. W. and the United Protective League. The Chicago Hungarian Workers' Chorus, at their business meeting of November 3, discussed this matter and decided to reject the accusations and brand the signatories of the letter as slanderers.

What despicable depravity is needed to request respectable Hungarian organizations to boycott the Workers' Chorus! They (the I. W. W. and United

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1930.

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Protective League) are protesting because we did not support their political interests. The Workers' Chorus became the center of such undesirable publicity because they did not support the selfish self-interests of this group. The Industrial Worker (Bermunkas) acknowledges that they needed the money (raised by showing moving pictures of the Hungarian revolution) for Garbai's fare. They lie when they say that the Workers' Chorus is a Communist organization and they lie when they state that the Workers' Chorus uses its money for party politics and for drunken orgies. Not one cent of the Workers' Chorus was spent on anything except the salary of a teacher, rent for club rooms, sheet music and for wreaths for deceased members. Malignantly they assert that the club rooms, where the Chorus practices, is a "speakeasy.".... None of the I. W. W. members ever contributed anything to the Workers' Chorus, but the members of the Chorus always helped them whenever the cause justified assistance. The Workers' Chorus would have accepted the last invitation, too, if the proceeds of the affair were to have been turned over to the unfortunate ones, who are imprisoned, victims of class war, but the Chorus refused because that was not the real purpose.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1930.

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This boycott is like the Pope's excommunication, for it neither helps nor hinders. The Chicago Workers' Chorus has always worked unselfishly, and the respectable Hungarians will not boycott them. We place our trust in our own strength and in the support of our fellow workers.

Respectfully, by authority of the Chicago Hungarian Workers' Chorus.

Andrew Pencz, president;  
Joseph Hernesz, Jr. secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3077

Magyar Tribune, June 29, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE I. W. W. PICNIC

On Sunday June 24, 1917 the I.W.W. Organization held a very successful picnic. There were many interesting speakers present.

There was one speaker who made a most interesting talk in regard to the laboring class in America. His speech, in part, was as follows: "We, the workers, who believe that conditions cannot be changed, are very badly mistaken; we are the ones who have power; the factory worker, the farm worker and the miner command a greater power than they realize. I would like to see the miners lay their tools down, and then we would see how long the railroads of the country could operate." Now, with reference to the war he spoke thus: "We, the workers, have no reason to be at war; we have no reason to nurse a grudge against our fellow-men. The Hungarian, Austrian, German, English, French, and Russian workers who are killing one another, have no reason for it.

If President Wilson has business to settle with the "Kaiser" then he should go



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Magyar Tribune, June 29, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

over there and fight it out himself. We have only one interest and that is to break up the system of profiteering." The name of the speaker was not learned, but he spoke very nobly for the I.W.W. cause.

The profits derived from this picnic will be used to publish a newspaper sponsored by the I.W.W.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**D. Economic**

**Organization**

**2. Labor Organization & Activities**

**a. Unions**

**(4) Strikes**

I D 2 a (4)  
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HUNGARIAN

Interest, Aug. 19, 1937.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SHOPS AT BURNSIDE SHUT DOWN

There is a great despair in Burnside, as the shops of the Illinois Central were shut down last week. In those shops were employed mostly the older Hungarians of Burnside, those who are in the descending years of their lives. They let themselves be persuaded to a strike, demanding a 20% raise in pay. The railroad was willing to grant them 5%, which the workers declined to accept. As an answer, the railroad closed the shops, and now, as the workers affected are over forty-five years of age, they have almost no prospect to be able to secure for themselves another job elsewhere.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 13, 1928.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

The Chicago Class-conscious Hungarian Workers' Committee for the Colorado Strikers' Aid and Defense wishes to express their thanks to all those who attended the benefit dances held on November 27 and December 25, 1927. The clear proceeds of these benefit affairs were four hundred fifty and one hundred fifty dollars respectively.

Thanks to the class-conscious workers, we were able to send six hundred dollars to the starving, struggling miners of Colorado. Chicago's class-conscious workers proved that when called upon to do something for struggling fathers and mothers and starving children, they contribute freely so that these strikers may be fed.

The miners are still striking and more than five hundred of them have been imprisoned, many of whom are accused of murder, because six miners were killed by the company's henchmen, and instead of charging the murders to them, they are charged to the strikers and their organizers. Knowing this, the Strikers'





Magyar Tribune, Jan. 13, 1928.

Aid and Defense Committee decided to raise more money for them, so that these strikers won't be the victims of another legal murder like that of Sacco and Vanzetti, for whose death the workers are responsible. Further funds will be raised by holding dances, entertainments, and socials.....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, April 21, 1917.

### DRESSMAKERS STRIKE

For more than two months, now, the Ladies Dressmakers Union has been on strike. This strike involves close to 8,000 workers. The union wants recognition; they demand that the working hours be cut; they also demand a raise in salary. The workers believe they will win the strike. The striking ladies ask all Hungarian women not to accept jobs in the plants that are on strike-in other words, not be strike breakers.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**D. Economic**

**Organization**

**2. Labor Organization & Activities**

**b. Cooperatives**

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1921.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR FROM J. F. STUBNER DIRECTOR OF THE  
HUNGARIAN DEPARTMENT OF THE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Dear Editor:

Some weeks ago, your valuable paper published the functions of the Cooperative Society of America. Allow me to discuss some of the most important facts contained therein.

During its two years of existence, this society has waged a battle on high prices. This war has been waged not only in the business area, but also in the courts to prove how honestly and solidly we are working to forge ahead in a successful manner.

On March 17, Judge Charles M. Foell enjoined State's attorney Brundage from interfering with the sale of the shares of the society. The State's attorney held that the shares of the society were not registered, according to Illinois law, in the correct classification with the Secretary of State, Louis Emmerson.





Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1921.

Harris F. Williams, substituting for the State's attorney, did not find it necessary to re-register the issued and sold shares, but he maintained that the issued shares which have not as yet been sold, should be re-classified and re-registered from Class A to D, although a dollar for dollar security is shown.

After the attorneys for both sides had been heard, the judge decided that the stockholders had been treated justly when their shares were placed in Class "A". Had the shares been in Class "D", and sold as Class "A", then the society would have been guilty of violating the law.

That the society is functioning on a secure and reliable basis, is best shown by the fact that the society enjoys the patronage of one hundred forty stores and more than 93,000 members.



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Magyar Tribune, March 11, 1921.

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR  
FROM LOUIS NAGY OF THE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Dear Editor:

Recently, your paper published an article regarding the Cooperative Society of America and its functions. In reply to this, I would like to make some additions.

Since its organization two years ago, we have waged battles against price increases in such a manner as to make purchases directly from the growers. In this way, we avoided the profits of the middleman and other charges. Six thousand members with one hundred twenty-three businesses enjoy the better quality of goods at cheaper prices received through the society. After all, the consumers should be satisfied. The consumer is as much entitled to the savings as he is to quality.

If all things, such as labor and taxes, are taken into consideration prices should be lower, because as allied growers, all their products are produced on their own grounds. As a matter of fact, the steel mills manufacture their



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Magyar Tribune, March 11, 1921.

requirements on their own grounds, and they do not try to cut down taxes. They try to please the workers, and therefore, get better results.

To help business conditions in Chicago, five million dollars was offered as a loan for building construction. Steps are being taken to accept this offer.

In other words, the Society is always on the lookout to provide work and decent homes in Chicago. Action is most important, and not too much talk.

If you wish to know of more details, Mr. Editor, or any reader, please forward your inquiries with complete confidence to the Foreign department, Room 928, Consumer's Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Respectfully yours,  
Nagy Lajos.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**D. Economic**

**Organization**

**2. Labor Organization  
and Activities**

**c. Unemployment**



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 19, 1933.

TO ALL HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF AMERICA

Brother Members:

The time has come when we have to put aside all our petty differences and come together to debate on our problems and find some solution to our common troubles.

For four years our members have been suffering the ravages of the crisis. Like all other immigrant groups, we, too, are stricken by universal unemployment, lack of money, loss of our homes, farms, and savings and have to face the sinister ogre of a prospectless future, and a sad old age.

This crisis has shaken up the foundations of even the biggest institutions. It was only the generous help extended by the government which averted the

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 19, 1933.

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collapse of several insurance companies. If these giants with their hundreds of millions have been shaken, it is no wonder if the smaller associations find themselves thrown about like so many shells on the stormy sea of the present crisis.

The devaluation of bonds, the loss of savings, the advance in years of our members, not to mention unemployment, are setting almost unsolvable problems before our associations.

In spite of loans and of postponements granted our members to pay their dues, the number of those who have ceased to be our members or who are about to lose their membership amounts to several thousands. As there exists no other social security, these members lose their sole support in case of sickness or death. What will become of our associations, whose future was already gloomy enough in consequence of the closing of immigration? Is there any solution in this crisis, is there any other outlet besides the one of striking

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 19, 1933.

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unemployed members off our rolls?

Yes, there is, if we all look together for it. Just as the small home owners and farmers, so can the members of our associations expect help from the government, provided a mass movement is set in motion to support this action. Just as the members of the associations of other nationalities, so have we Hungarians the right and duty to combine to protect our interests.

We have the right to expect from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which has aided the insurance companies and American lodges with hundreds of millions, to come to the aid of our Hungarian associations too. This, together with the foundation of branches for joint medical care, hospitalization, sanatoriums, and through creation of unemployment funds in our associations, besides other needed steps, will enable us to keep all our members and thus save our associations from disaster.

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 19, 1933.

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At the same time we have to take a stand on the question of social security by the State. It is the duty of society, in the first place, to care for the unemployed and for those who are unable to support themselves on account of old age, physical disability, or any other reason. The Hungarian associations too, have to demand aid for the poor, the distribution thereof to be made through them.

Besides the ever increasing misery, there is another dark cloud hanging over us--the swiftly approaching cloud of war. With cries for new markets and for and against revision of treaties, war is getting under way--a war of which the workers and the little man will be the victims again, just as in 1914-18. With war will come the rise of Fascism and other isms. Hitler and the Fascists are shedding the blood of those who refuse to bend before them--the workers, the people of the middle class, and the Jews. We have to do something against the ever increasing danger of war and Fascism.

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 19, 1933.

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These conditions are not exclusively European. We the immigrants have felt them heavily here in America too. Discrimination against immigrants is found in the shop, in the distribution of relief, and in proposals of patriotic organizations and politicians of America, that demand their registration, fingerprinting, and deportation.

Is there any way to defend ourselves against all this? Certainly, there is! If we get organized and join forces with the American workers, farmers, and little man, then we, too, can expect results. It is high time for our hundreds of thousands of Hungarians to unite for the defense of their common interests. Let us put aside our petty old differences and, with joined forces, seek a way out.

The undersigned Hungarian-Americans, though belonging to different organizations are ready to act jointly, and are calling all leaders of societies--sick benefit, church, workers', cultural, sport, singing, amateur, etc., as well as inter-association committees and national and district leaders--to send their dele-

NPA (LLD) PROJ. 30275

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 19, 1933.

gates to the meetings of the Hungarian-American Associations to be held on June 23, 24, and 25 at the Hungarian Home in Chicago.

The meeting will begin Friday, June 23, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The meeting on Friday evening will be open to the public. Saturday evening is reserved for the guests to see the World's Fair.

Come to Chicago for those days to seek salvation for our institutions and to join our forces for that purpose. Those wishing to participate should report their intention to the Central Bureau of the Committee for Preparation, 458 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Committee for Preparation.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 23, 1931.

HAVE WE ALL BECOME INSANE?

(Editorial by Martin Himler)

It looks as if everyone in this country is slightly insane.....

Something new happened here two years ago. The social order's economic machinery has collapsed. The hoarded billions derived from mass production were not redistributed fairly among the people because the machinery owners did not allow it, and, as a result, the wheels of the machinery stopped. And no genius of the capitalistic social order can make the wheels go until it is acknowledged that the system must be changed.

They do not want to admit that they are facing an economic revolution rather than an ordinary economic depression. Naturally, all our sages, millionaires, and politicians recommend different remedies to end the panic, but up to the present no one has been willing or has had courage enough to admit that a new deal for the workers is what is needed to end the depression.....



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 23, 1931.

Even those who have been forced out of work by the high efficiency requirements [of modern industry] have a right to live, although this fact may not be to the liking of the ruling class.....

And, since the unemployed cannot make a living out of the frequent promises of prosperity or out of the President's promises, bread must be provided for them in some manner. Not much bread but just enough so that their stomachs will not be entirely empty, because a man on an empty stomach will face a bayonet in desperation.

Therefore, great public conferences are being conducted in an endeavor to figure out a way to provide bread for the hungry, ragged millions of the unemployed.....

The "great engineer" who sits in the White House and who is a multimillionaire has all sorts of plans, and talks about the rugged individualism of Americans.....In his speech at Indianapolis he proposed a "twenty-year program"



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 23, 1931.

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and promised his audience that in twenty years, if this program is followed, prosperity and happiness will be our lot. The only thing Hoover failed to think of is where the unemployed will get their next meal.....

However, we have in our midst politicians and statesmen who are endowed with a greater degree of social sense than our "great engineer," and we would expect them to have a broader understanding of the problem.

Everyone considers Roosevelt, governor of New York, the great Democratic leader who wishes to be our next president, such a man. Roosevelt is the hope of the liberals. The citizens have not been altogether disappointed in Roosevelt.....He advocates raising the taxes on the rich by fifty per cent. If our government would follow this example, every needy person could be taken care of.....

After these healthy recommendations, Roosevelt also deviated from the path of sanity. Because he is campaigning for the presidency, he assured the



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 23, 1931.

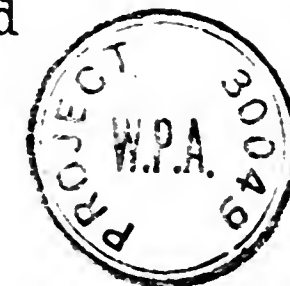
capitalists that they need not be afraid of drastic action if he becomes the next tenant of the White House.

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Roosevelt lied when he said that the unemployed would be given work. Men on relief are ordered to parks and roads, where they idle away the time in superfluous work. Real work will not be given the relievers; the contractors will get the real work so that our politicians can have their graft.....

We begin to believe that Roosevelt is right when he asserts that only the weak-minded and backward people are out of work. If it were not so, if normal, intelligent, sane, conscious American citizens were suffering hardships in this land of milk and honey, such remedies as work relief could not be offered.

It seems from the foregoing that we all are becoming more or less deranged mentally.



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 16, 1931.

### HOOVER'S PROSPERITY PLAN

(Editorial by Martin Benedek)

The people of America are waiting breathlessly for the results of Hoover's newest plan, with which he desires to solve the economic crisis and end this accursed depression.....

President Hoover, after much deliberation, called together the majority and minority leaders of the House and the Senate and acquainted them with his plan, asking their approval.....

The plan is known to our readers. Its basic principle is to infuse the country's banking institutions with new life and to save the smaller banks from collapse.

The fact is that if Hoover would have come forward with this plan a year ago, it would have helped solve the economic crisis and would have even brought back prosperity in a small measure. At that time some of us still had money in the bank, and the infusion would have helped to bring about the desired





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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 16, 1931.

results.

However, we believe that it is too late now for this plan to do any good.....  
In the past year hundreds of banks closed their doors, burying the savings  
of thousands, which in turn added to the army of those whose buying power  
has diminished to zero.....The depression will not be over until the people  
again will have buying power....

This serious economic depression is not only an American crisis; it is also  
connected with the world economic crisis that is at the throat of all with  
its threat of strangulation. If we look at the American situation from a  
broader point of view, we can see that our internal problem cannot be  
separated from the international question . . . . .

The most important thing is to restore the confidence of the public.....

Nor is the world economic crisis alone to be blamed for wholesale unemploy-  
ment. The development of machines, which created a small group of million-  
aires and a huge army of unemployed, is also responsible. This situation





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cannot be remedied through the banks, because it requires a radical change in the economic system of America. This situation can only be remedied by limiting production and by securing a more equitable distribution of this world's goods. This is the only way this country can extricate itself out of the chaos in which it is suffering.

President Hoover's plan may ease the situation temporarily, but it cannot bring about a permanent cure.



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 18, 1931.

GREAT POLITICAL ORATORY

(Editorial)

It is an accepted general American custom that whenever there is a holiday gathering, our politicians, one after the other, take the platform and make flowing speeches; and usually they evade any serious problem, limiting their topics to political ballyhoo.

Last week, on Labor Day, there was no lack of oratory. However, the tone of the speeches was radically different from the usual cut and dried political phraseology.

The chief point of interest is that all the orators chose the same topic. All the speeches were about the present terrible unemployment situation and each orator concluded, that something must be done to remedy the situation.....

However, not one of the orators held out a ray of hope that the depression



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I H will be over soon and that prosperity is around the corner, as they heretofore always insisted.

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 18, 1931.

On the contrary, each orator depicted the present situation in the darkest colors and said that there is no relief in sight; furthermore, they asserted that, if anything, conditions will become worse.....

Unemployment in recent times has reached such proportions that it is unnecessary to exaggerate, because facts speak for themselves and because it is also impossible to conceal the figures. The situation today is not only serious, but positively critical.

The above is acknowledged not only by the radical element, but by the staunch supporters of the capitalistic system.....

Among others, Senator Borah said, "If you wealthy people will not voluntarily feed the hungry unemployed this winter, they will force you to do your duty.



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 18, 1931.

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I H There is no alternative for you, because there is enough food in the warehouses. You have money; therefore you must give. If you refuse to give, the time will come when your wealth will be taken from you against your will."

Even Senator Borah admonishes the privileged class, who are the masters to-day.....

All the orators agree that the present system is antiquated, that it is necessary to substitute a new one. Nevertheless, it seems that they cannot get used to the idea and rise above the system into which they were born. This becomes apparent from the unsound, insecure plans offered by them for the solution of the problem. Seemingly they all acknowledge the seriousness of the situation; they all see the injustice in the fact that millions must go hungry in a country where comfort, luxury, and wealth surround them. But when plans to solve the problem are brought to the fore, the quick flame of enthusiasm dies down and words stick in their throats.....

Suddenly they get frightened by reforms such as unemployment insurance,





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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 18, 1931.

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I H taxation of the wealthy, old age pensions, and similar radical steps.

Most of them would like to avoid all reforms by temporary relief action, alms, and gifts, although they know that even at best this will relieve the situation only for a short while.

Even the president of the American Federation of Labor does not fight for new laws that would assure unemployment insurance and old age pensions to the workers. He only warns the government that such laws will become necessary if a less radical solution is not found soon for diminishing the number of unemployed.....

In conclusion, we can perceive that in all the speeches, a feeling of uneasiness and fright, a foreboding of danger are apparent; but the brave, true, sincere tone which would demand a solution and point to the right direction is missing.....

It is time for united and serious action, not mere words, so that this disturbing situation may be solved, because the zero hour is rapidly approaching.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 23, 1931.

RELIEF FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

p.1. The flowers are still blooming and the poor can bask in the sunshine, but the coming cold winter is heralded by winds and makes our thoughts turn to the future. This future does not promise anything good. Nobody believes in the fairy story of "prosperity is just around the corner"; but for years the public labored under this delusion. Social organizations are now debating the advisability of giving at least crumbs to the army of unemployed, if it is not possible to give them a whole loaf of bread.

To us in America it is of no solace to know that in Europe conditions are still worse. That we are living in the world's richest country does not appease our hunger. A slice of bread in Europe may be smaller, but more proportionate and the government takes care of its citizens and does not let them starve.

In the United States charity is practiced by private organizations and social institutions. The best known charity organization is the Community Chest, kept up by public contributions.

Otthon, Aug. 23, 1931.

The Federal government at the suggestion of President Hoover is still hesitating to give official relief. More and more congressmen and senators have raised their voices in the matter. Dr. M. I. Snovich, Democratic congressman, who is an Hungarian by birth has recently asked Congress for aid for seven million unemployed.

We consider it very important that Chicago Hungarian organizations follow the American organizations' example and unite in a charity drive. It is a well-known fact that the foreigners are the less favored ones in receiving aid from public charities.

The Saint Stephen Society has recognized the urgent need of the people and has already arranged a benefit affair for the aid of the unemployed. We have heard that the Burnside Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Hungary is also contemplating a benefit party. Their efforts deserve our commendation, but we think that individual attempts at alleviating the suffering are futile. The only way to help our needy countrymen is to unite all Chicago Hungarian organizations in this effort.





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1931.

TO IMMIGRANTS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT

(Editorial)

The economic crisis at the present time is doubly critical for the immigrants of America. The Foreign Language Information Service, in the thirteen years of its existence, has answered untold thousands of questions pertaining to the problems of the immigrants, but up to the present time no question was more difficult to answer than that of the unemployment situation. We are confronted with this serious problem: what shall the immigrant do who speaks no English and has a family to support, and who is afraid to apply to the State Employment Agency because he may be deported?

Even in normal times the immigrant who speaks no English has a difficult time looking for employment, but now when native citizens, too, are without jobs and are walking the streets, and when most factories require that one have at least his first papers, it is almost hopeless.....

There is truth in the old saying that one works hardest when one is un-





Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1931.

employed. Those people who have saved a little money try to find work before all the savings are gone. But the lot of one who has no money whatsoever is pitiful because he has to worry about where he can get bread for his family. We don't mean bread in a metaphorical sense, or bread for tomorrow, but literally for dinner.

Unfortunately we cannot give concrete information as to when and where the immigrant can get employment; all we can do is to give advice, so that it will be a little easier for the immigrant seeking employment.....

What is the most important thing for one who seeks employment to observe? First of all he must try to come in contact with as many people as possible ....He must look up his society and his union. Furthermore, he should register at several commercial employment agencies and at the recently opened free employment agencies.

Many skilled workers feel that they must work only at their trade. In these



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1931.

troubled times this is the wrong attitude.....

When we apply for a job let us not emphasize the fact that we need it badly; rather let us show our ability to fill it properly. The American employer is interested primarily in the applicant's qualifications.

Let us be careful when we answer the classified ads. It must be admitted that many thousands have found jobs through the classified ads, but it is also true that there are some unscrupulous people who take advantage of the unfortunate situation of the job-seeker and rob him of his few remaining dollars. This is usually practised on foreigners.....

Today larger factories have their own employment office and old employees should apply at these places first.....If the immigrant cannot speak English he should have someone speak for him.....



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1931.

WHEN WILL THERE BE EMPLOYMENT?

(Editorial by [Dr. Erno] Lowinger)

Martin Himler is one of the brainiest journalists in Magyar America, and his article--which can be found on another page in this issue--deserves to be read attentively and that we should discuss it in this editorial. The topic of which he writes is extremely important and an actuality in all of our lives.

Naturally, the publishing of the article does not mean that we agree one hundred per cent with its point of view and that we accept its analysis. We respect Himler's sincere and brave words, we applaud his sense of social justice, but he colors his conclusions with pessimistic hues and views the future in dark colors. Even concrete facts and events can be easily interpreted in several ways, and prophecies or presentiments can be presented from an individual point of view by an adept journalist.



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1931.

Let us comment on the present economic crisis and on Martin Himler's question "When Will There Be Work?" from our angle.

Evidently, the past two months and the next two months will see the depth, the bottom of this economic depression. In a few years, a more accurate description will be given by the economic barometer. Probably the all-time low will be in December 1930.

But when we live in an era of crisis, the doubters, the pessimists, and the shortsighted fall into deep despair; they prophesy utter ruin....they attempt revolution, moan and think of the worst.

This is the time when sanity, cold calculation, ability to face the future, discipline, and a thorough weighing of consequences and possibilities are necessary.





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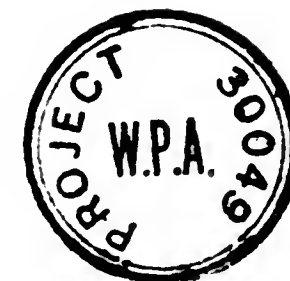
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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1931.

Extreme optimism, foolish hopes, the belief in sure success are unfortunate and dangerous. A calm weighing of the past, investigating facts circumspectly and, of the two magnified possibilities choosing the middle course, will in all probability lead us in the right direction.

In the present serious crisis, too, we can draw our conclusions for the future from two outstanding important circumstances. We accept Martin Himler's assertion (although we think he exaggerates) that capital is the unlimited master of society and countries. Capital is usually represented by banks, financial institutions, and the stock markets. It is also generally known that in the stock markets and in financial institutions, the depression is felt to a dangerous degree. Naturally, this is an artificial, manufactured result--smart tactics on the part of big capital.....

Although this is despicably unjust from the viewpoint of the ordinary



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1931.

citizen or the worker, the fact is that this is the method of manipulation of big capital. This is their cure for the seriously ill society.....

It is purely a matter of time--we can say a relatively short time--when capital will become active again and will bring circulation back by degrees to rigid economic life.....

The greatest commercial and industrial concerns of America--in other words, capital--are gravitating toward gradual industrial democracy and even persuade the workers to buy stocks under favorable conditions.

This is a clever and purposeful tactic. Through democracy, men and women are invested with political rights which gradually will bring about the more equal distribution of wealth.....

It is the stupidity, indifference, and inertia of the voters that is at



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1931.

fault in the slow progress of a more equal distribution of wealth.

However, no one should think that those billions of dollars lying idle in banks, financial institutions, and industry will remain so for long or that the generals of big capital will allow unemployment and business depression to persist without doing anything about it.

The most simple-minded man, with an elementary education, knows that this unemployment situation--the starving people of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Chicago, and New York--is the most fertile soil and the best opening for fanatical experimentation and the outbreak of hostilities on the part of the dissatisfied population.

But American capital does not want this to happen. American capital will not commit suicide. Its past of a hundred years proves the contrary. Just as it will provide food, clothing, and housing, it will provide employment too.



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1931.

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At this time capital is gathering strength for a new era. It needs this lengthy rest.....

Already two important symptoms are apparent which foretell the end of the crisis.....As we have been suffering from the depression for a year and a half, a quick recovery is not anticipated, and employment will not be available for millions of people this year. The beginning of employment for all will be gradual and will start in the most vital branches of industry.

We believe that the number of the unemployed will diminish this spring, but within a year or two, in 1932, the number of the unemployed will be at normal, and even if we will not have loud-noised prosperity, we will have enough opportunities for work.

In such a powerful industrial and farming country as the United States,





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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1931.

where machinery causes such drastic changes every year for industrial workers and farmers alike, there is bound to be and there always is a great number of unemployed.....

Undoubtedly, there are several weighty problems unsolved and these retard economic prosperity, but we do not believe that the American citizens will consider applying the teachings of Marx to their troubles or will make an issue of this at the next election.

For oratorical effect the injustice of the unequal distribution of wealth will often be heard in campaign speeches because it is a sore spot to all of us. Nevertheless, we think that less radical thoughts will be uppermost in the minds of the voters when they have recuperated from the effects of this depression. They will again dream of six- or eight-cylinder automobiles and will discuss Prohibition. This is our conception of the future!.....



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1931.

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We would like to dwell briefly on the fact that although the philosophy and physiology of capital is identical internationally, its tactics, methods, and instruments differ. In England and in Germany, capital has to contend with problems different from those in America.....

America is not independent of international problems, but neither is it wholly dependent upon them. Although it would be very important and profitable that peace and order prevail in other parts of the world, to put at least half of our five million unemployed to work the internal problems of the United States have to be remedied gradually, with the timely co-operation of big capital only. Neither England nor Germany could do this.

Our conclusion is that in time external problems will be solved either peacefully or otherwise, and this will have a beneficial effect on the American economic situation.



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1931.

Our internal economic problems are nearing solution, and although we do not believe that this solution will be ideal and perfect, it will bring another ten years of happy times, when those who are willing to work will have employment and will not have to loiter in the streets in despair to beg for bread, lodging, and fuel. By virtue of reasonable wages, a livelihood and some measure of comfort will be assured the majority of the workers, just as in the so-called good old times, under the old imperfect order.

We are not writing the foregoing to present the facts through rose-colored glasses, but it is an attempt to show the right way on the basis of our observations and analysis.



I D 2 cHUNGARIANOtthon, Jan. 11, 1931.

## SUICIDE BECAUSE POVERTY STRICKEN

p.2. Peter Meszaros committed suicide by inhaling gas.

Meszaros came to the United States many years ago, leaving his wife in Hungary. Recently he wrote to her to sell their property and send him some money, because he could not find work. Just before committing suicide, he received a letter from his wife, in which she wrote that she could not sell the property. His despondency over his unemployment and the failure of realizing any money from the sale of his property drove him to suicide.



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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 12, 1930.

THE ALLEVIATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(Editorial)

The problem of unemployment is causing much worry to federal and state governments. In view of the increasing number of the unemployed, the question arises: How will America take care of its impoverished, ragged, and physically and mentally exhausted army of unemployed that make up the bread lines?

Since it is an undeniable fact that this so-called industrial depression found this country unprepared, the gigantic task of solving the problem of unemployment confronted the nation out of a clear sky. Even in normal times there is misery and poverty among some people of a great country, and there are many institutions and agencies which are busy taking care of these. However, the present crisis found social and governmental organizations totally unprepared to cope with the problem.



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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 12, 1930.

America is beginning to realize the gravity of the situation and is trying to ease the misery with every method at its command.

We will know how the government will co-operate when Congress convenes. Aside from proposals by President Hoover, there is Senator Wagner's plan, which calls for a public works program and also the founding of a prosperity fund.....

In the state of Illinois, forty-five industrialists, bankers, and labor leaders formed a committee to work out a program whereby work would be insured to the unemployed for the duration of the winter. Shortening the working hours and the working week, as well as lowering food prices, was proposed.

In view of the fact that in most instances the American citizen is given preference over the foreign-born in gaining employment or at public works,



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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 12, 1930.

the immigrants feel the weight of the industrial depression in even a greater degree. Many foreign-language organizations realized this and have tried to keep their unemployed members, but unfortunately few foreign-language organizations are in a position to remedy the distress of the immigrants. The Foreign Language Information Service advises that the foreign-language organizations should work together hand in hand with American organizations. To this effect the F. L. I. S. sent out three hundred circular letters to foreign-language organizations, in which it asks for data about their financial status, methods, and possible co-operation with American organizations. The F. L. I. S. also wishes to ascertain the number of immigrants discharged from employment because of their nationality or lack of naturalization papers, and the number of unemployed members in each organization. By securing such data, the F. L. I. S. hopes to bring action in behalf of the foreign-speaking and foreign-born population.



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 28, 1930.

FIFTY MILLION PAUPERS

(Editorial)

We think with horror of the Black Plague that swept over Europe and took two hundred thousand victims. Worse than any epidemic, the World War destroyed millions of civilized people--yet, the danger of the world economic crisis surpasses even the horrors of the World War. The number of people supported by charity--not because they are infirm in any way but because they are unemployed--reached the staggering number of fifty million in civilized countries. Fifty million persons who would like to work but cannot find employment are compelled to beg. What will the outcome of this be? In a year, if conditions do not improve, the number of unemployed may reach one hundred million, and many who are aiding others today will be beggars tomorrow. After the World War each nation tried to place the blame for the war on some other nation. Today, when no war threatens the world, no one brings up the question of who is responsible for the world economic crisis.





Magyar Tribune, Nov. 28, 1930.

In **the** eyes of the public, overproduction is the cause of the world economic crisis.....

But doesn't it occur to anyone to ask that if the world economic crisis is a result of overproduction, who brought about overproduction?

Shouldn't those persons be put on trial who for ten years loudly advocated mass production as beneficial to mankind?

In spite of the fact that lack of balance between production and consumption may mean catastrophe, leading statesmen--the German Rathenau, the Frenchman Millerand, and our own Hoover--said that production must be increased.....

It must be admitted and never forgotten that just as cold can only be counter-acted with heat, so overproduction can only be balanced by increased consumption. The sooner this is clear to our statesmen, the sooner the number of unemployed will diminish. The country that realizes this the soonest will be the first one to recuperate.



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Otthon, Feb. 9, 1930.

### ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S BURNSIDE PLANT CLOSES

Floyd R. Mays, Superintendent of the Burnside plant of the Illinois Central, announced that the company is unable to re-employ the workers who were recently laid off. The freight cars will not be repaired in the Burnside shops, because the company has a better-equipped plant at Centralia. As more and more electric engines are taking the place of the steam engines, the company will soon close the Burnside plant altogether.

Mr. Mays explained that the company regrets having to lay off so many men, but assured them that the company will try to employ some of them elsewhere. Those workers who have been unable to find other employment or are physically handicapped may fill out a request for a pension.

In view of the importance of this statement we immediately contacted Mr. Fisher, who said that the layoffs are due to bad business conditions, but that he hopes to re-employ the workers as soon as conditions improve.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Otthon, Feb. 9, 1930.

We hope to bring good news soon to the hundreds of Hungarians who have lost their jobs.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 15, 1929.

HOOVER AND AMERICAN PROSPERITY

by

(Dr. Erno) Lowinger



We wish to make clear that the purpose of this editorial is not reproach, not political partisanship, but educational.

We have been writing about these historical and economic facts often in the past ten years.....

A year ago, the majority of voting citizens elected Hoover, as President Coolidge's successor. President Hoover took over his responsible position nearly nine months ago.....

His slogan against the Democratic candidate was that the Republican regime means prosperity and plenty of work.



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 15, 1929.

At this time we would like to ask those who voted for Hoover whether these promises....were kept. Is there prosperity today....?



For weeks, public opinion has been worrying about the great economic crisis. On the Stock Exchange, unparalleled losses are ruining American industrial and commercial values.

This situation was brought about by long months of economic stagnation and industrial overproduction, which caused insane speculation on the New York and Chicago stock markets.....

The insane speculation is at an end, but the complete crash, which began on October 20, is not yet over.

It could be imagined what reproaches the newspapers, organs of Wall Street, would bring against Alfred Smith if he were President now, when there is such

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 15, 1929.

panic on the Stock Exchange, such unemployment and business apathy in the whole country.....



Any enlightened individual knows that political parties, Republican or Democrat, have little or nothing to do with prosperity or depression.

There was no perceptible difference on economic matters between Hoover's and Smith's platforms, but the Republican partisans advertised that under Hoover we will bathe in milk and butter and under Smith we will have depression. Today we have the answer.

.....

According to eminent economists, prosperity in the United States is brought about by the natural resources which have not been used up because the country is not overpopulated; the intelligence and energy of the workers; a great domestic market; ample capital and credit; and education of the public to understand advertising and to buy advertised products, which will increase wages and profits.....

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 15, 1929.

Just because there is depression now does not mean that it will continue under Hoover's administration. However, it does mean that the wonderful times promised to certain individuals who worked for Hoover's election did not materialize.

Voters should mark this in their memories and, if in 1932 the same promises are made to them, they should remind the politicians of the humbug of 1929 and 1930.....

It is high time for us Hungarians, too, to learn that during election campaigns, when loud-mouthed Republican partisans make promises, [we should] not take them at their word.....

Let us show that we are not so ignorant as to accept the Republican parrots' chattering as the truth in the 1932 Presidential year.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 4, 1927.

I WANT EMPLOYMENT

by

Ignatz Izsak

(Editorial)

We often hear from life's tired warriors that work is a burden, but, nevertheless, we always think of unemployment with fear.

The whole world thinks of America as the home of work, where all who want to work need never be unemployed.

In spite of this we noticed the other day in Chicago's Loop, one of America's growing and throbbing metropolises, men with children in their arms, carrying placards with this surprising inscription: "I want employment!"

We were astounded at this hitherto unfamiliar sight and asked ourselves whether anything like this was possible in happy America!





Magyar Tribune, Feb. 4, 1927.

But yes, it is possible. America, in spite of being as wealthy as Croesus, is subjected to the fluctuating laws of production and consumption as is the poorest country.

Especially Chicago, whose population increases by tens of thousands of transients from the north woods and mining regions, during the winter months, cannot absorb this floating surplus.

However, these people are also entitled to live and work!

La Fargue, the eccentric author, wrote a book in which he expounds the theory that man has the right to be lazy. If La Fargue were only right and if we could still breathe the carefree and idle air of paradise!

It is too bad that we had to leave because of the serpent whose representatives of today still make their tongue felt.

The immortal book of Madach says: "Man! Struggle and hope!"

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 4, 1927.

Intellectuals and laborers are participating equally in the struggle. If, therefore, we must all struggle, then we all have the right to work. And if anything or anyone hinders the use of men's hands, then something is fundamentally wrong.

The great Lincoln said that all those who are born to this life have a right to insure their happiness through work.

Accumulation of wealth, which places the power of giving employment in the hands of a few families, brings catastrophe nearer by leaps and bounds.

On one side we see insane waste, and on the other poverty and the shadow of future unemployment.

As a temporary solution we advocate public works by the states, which would act as a reservoir for those working hands not employed by private industry.

The other solution would be the control of the accumulation of wealth.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 4, 1927.

The government should handle the surplus wealth and thus give the opportunity to have such work done which would put a stop to the aforementioned sight. [Editor's note: Men walking with "I want employment" signs.]

History repeats itself! If statesmen and the lords of wealth in their blindness won't see and understand such events, they have only themselves to blame.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 26, 1924.

HUNGARIAN BROTHERLY LOVE

Please Give This A Thought.

(Editorial)

The change in economic conditions in the United States has naturally brought about some very difficult situations. These conditions have affected the Hungarian working people just as they have affected the rest of the nation. The present unemployment situation has harmed thousands of Hungarians.



In the first place, there are those who have not been in this country very long and, therefore, they have not established themselves in industry, due to their lack of sufficient service; there are those who belong in the common laboring class, those who do not have a trade of any kind; then there are those who have little or no ambition and naturally are not wanted by industry.

It is an absolute fact that there are thousands of Hungarians in Chicago who are unemployed and who are going hungry.

After these unfortunate, breadless Hungarians have gone to the limit of their



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 26, 1924.

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I C credit, which does not take long, they then are left destitute,

I K common beggars.

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Can you visualize what a terrible situation it is, when an absolutely normal person must resort to begging in a foreign country?

This fact is not imaginary because the Hungarian beggar has already made his appearance in the United States.

Those who came here to the land of wealth have been cheated, and now, with bowed heads they visit Hungarian homes and beg. This is a very bitter situation, but it is not new.

We older Americans know that before the war the Hungarian beggar visited Hungarian families and Hungarian organizations. Who can tell us how many letters asking for aid were received by Hungarian organizations and Hungarian businessmen of this city?

Years ago, when economic conditions became bad and unemployment resulted, the



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 26, 1924.

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I C Hungarian beggar appeared. In the past this movement was so  
I K great that some of the common beggars became regular profession-  
I H al beggars. There were those who regarded begging as a regular  
business: they worked the Hungarian districts of the cities from  
New York to San Francisco, with letters of recommendation, many of these let-  
ters written under fictitious names. They begged from individuals as well as  
from Hungarian organizations.

The war put a stop to this detrimental business of begging.

The never-ceasing begging that took place before the war was so great that those  
Hungarians who were financially able organized lodges and societies to care for  
this situation. The main idea of these organizations was to see that those de-  
serving aid received it.

The members of these organizations did not receive any benefits; all they did  
was donate. These benevolent organizations existed in New York, Chicago, and  
Cleveland. The Chicago Hungarian Charitable Society was famous throughout the  
nation. This organization was highly respected and favored for the honest and



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 26, 1924.

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I C           indiscriminating work it performed.

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I H           The Chicago Hungarian Charitable Society, after almost fifty years of active existence, disbanded during the war. There weren't enough needy people in this rich land of ours; therefore, there was no field for the society to work in. From the organization mentioned above, the Hungarian Charitable Ladies Society was formed. This Society centers its activities around cultural and social movements. Even today they are doing some wonderful work in their own exclusive circle.

But the original aim of the Chicago Hungarian Charitable Society is lacking; even among its members the ever-increasing American ideas can be felt, although the membership consists of a large number of prominent Hungarians.

Present conditions require the activities of the old Hungarian Charitable Society. There are a great number of Hungarians in and around Chicago who are in need of food, clothing, and shelter. All good Hungarian businessmen should give this careful thought. Through an organization such as this, work could be found for many. Aid received through an organization of this type, would be apprecia-



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ted a lot more than aid from individuals.

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Today we have in Chicago a large group of influential Hungarians, who are both financially and socially prominent, and they could do a lot of good to help these unfortunate people.

There are enough Hungarians in this city who could well afford to pay the yearly dues of ten dollars as was paid in the past by the members of the organization. There are many who could pay as high as two hundred dollars yearly.

It is our idea that the time has come in Chicago when this group of beggars, and even more so those who are sitting back suffering quietly, should be taken care of by a regularly organized group of Hungarians. Those who are willing to aid financially should come out and put their arms around those sufferers, and help the more unfortunates across the deep ravines of starvation and hard times.

This problem is a humanitarian duty, and it is needless to write more about it. This movement should be started, the sooner the better, because the hungry and ragged are at our doors, and there are many destitute Hungarians roaming the





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city streets. It is sorrowful, but we are satisfied that this is true.

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In the olden days, when the Austrian-Hungarian Empire existed, the Consul saw to it that aid was received from that government, because they had sufficient funds set aside for this purpose. It is useless to wait for such aid from the Hungarian Consul. Poverty is reigning in Hungary and it seems that they themselves will need help. We are left here alone to do this charitable work. We must bring this movement to life with our own strength, and start the work anew.

This newspaper, keeping the interest of all Hungarians at heart, can be depended upon for a helping hand in promoting such a noble idea, but we will expect those Hungarians who know the value of this movement to help promote the idea and keep it from dying.

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Magyar Tribune, June 13, 1919.

A SLOW CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

Recently, the working conditions in the United States have turned from bad to worse. The cost of living has not been reduced, instead, it has become higher, and the number of unemployed has become greater with the return of the Soldiers from overseas. For this reason unemployment in this country has really become a serious question. The United States, previous to the War, was very happy and blossoming as a great consuming country. It produced cheaply, and it consumed lavishly.



Magyar Tribune, June 13, 1919.

The War brought about a great export business in the United States, and now that peace is about to come, this export business is falling. Consequently, unemployment is increasing.

The true purpose of the World War has not been realized as yet, nor have we felt its effects. What has happened in Europe in the past five years we know very little about. The effects of the War are greater than the War itself. The shattered morale, the horrors of hunger, the cessation of industrial life, the transportation systems being ruined, the transportation centers demolished, and the financial status of the countries, are the factors that have put Europe in a



Magyar Tribune, June 13, 1919.

more precarious spot than the War itself.

We cannot compare this War with any other of the past. For that reason, we should not compare the effects of the present and past Wars. The hardships of today are altogether different from what they were after the Napoleonic Wars. Since the Napoleonic Wars, the industries of both the United States and Europe have been going through a stage of development. Social life is also a great deal different today than it was a hundred years ago.

During the Napoleonic Wars, the population of Europe was only one hundred seventy-five million, while today, the population is over four hundred million. For example, we take England. This country has the





Magyar Tribune, June 13, 1919.

most dense population of any European country. Here, the population averages about seven hundred people to the square mile. Agricultural activities in England are negligible. Only the small gardens of individual home owners are cultivated. In order that these people survive, they must keep up their industries in full operation at all times. During the past twenty-five years, England has been the master of international trade, which was due to the fact that her labor was very cheaply done.

But in more recent times, the cost of living has gone up, while the wages remained the same. Consequently, the average man did not earn enough to buy the ordinary necessities of life.



Magyar Tribune, June 13, 1919.

It happens today that the government of England must build a million new homes, and the money for these homes is to be taken out of the treasury of England.

If the earning power of the people of Europe is cut down to little or nothing, then England's industries can not purchase food and raw materials. For this reason, the future of England hinges on the future of Europe. And if this uncertainty continues much longer, the people will emigrate from England or else, go into agriculture for a livelihood, which would impair the future of England.

France, also, has a great deal of trouble. The cost of the government operation alone there is twenty-two million francs a year. But their



Magyar Tribune, June 13, 1919.

greatest trouble lies in their industrial world. The largest part of their factories were ruined by the War, or else, they remained idle. Unemployment and the cessation of agricultural activities will cause an economic revolution sooner or later.

Today, the future of the United States is tied much closer to Europe than it was previous to the War. The entire world owes the United States, therefore, the United States is interested in the future of the European nations. Before the nations of Europe can return to normal, the United States will have reached a point where the factories will be running at full capacity, and the United States will furnish the countries of Europe with both money and raw materials, and unemployment will have faded.



Magyar Tribune, June 13, 1919.

But as long as there is no peace in Europe, factories are at a standstill and workers there do not start production.

The situation in this country will remain as it is at present. The situation will change but it will take quite a while for things to settle back to normal.





**I. ATTITUDES**

**E. Social**

**Organization**

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 22, 1934.

THE HUNGARIAN UNITED FRONT

(Editorial)

For the past few weeks, one of our newspapers, printed in Hungarian, but directed by the Kremlin, in Soviet Russia, has been publishing articles spurring the Hungarians to unite in one front.

The often repeated call for unity comes from that group which has no sincere purpose or intention towards the people of the Royal Hungarian crown.

It has made us wonder why they are opening their arms so suddenly



Otthon, Apr. 22, 1934.

for the Hungarian embrace.

At the Hungarian Day celebration at the World's Fair, it was evident that the communists do not wish to unite, but on the contrary, they wish to disrupt the existing tranquility among our people.

Last year our countrymen refused to allow these malcontents to take an active part in the leadership of the Hungarian Day celebration.

They are again trying their successful method of "boring from within." Their vanity has suffered because of their unsuccessful attempts last year, and now they are trying to paint their bruises



Otthon, Apr. 22, 1934.

with a national color.

They are very crafty in their newspaper writings, but their intent is very apparent.

Will there be a Hungarian Day this year at the World's Fair?  
We do not know yet. We do not know who the leaders will be, or if there will be any. However, we will be on the lookout to see that those persons who are too friendly with our enemies will not be among them.





Otthon, June 4, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

### HUNGARIAN BOLSHEVIKS UNDER NATIONAL FLAG

About two weeks ago, many Hungarian newspapers published conspicuous articles, calling the attention of all Hungarian-American organizations to put aside any differences and find a solution to the problems of Hungarian-Americans. The solution and the remedy will be discussed at a conference of societies to be held June 23 to June 26 in Chicago.

Under this seemingly red, white, and green national flag, the red is substituted by the Moscow blood red, and the political and social synod is not concerned with merely finding a remedy for the ills of the American-Hungarian, but its program includes the application of the Moscow patent medicine for world politics, another impending world war, fascism, and Hitlerism.

The list of these world reformers contains some respectable names, undoubtedly these through some misunderstanding or misrepresentation. The real leaders of this conference, who wish to use the Hungarians as puppets, are bolsheviks and radicals. Those who call themselves Magyars, not only

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 4, 1933.

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in language but sentiments, cannot be identified with this group. These radicals, with their anarchistic tendencies, are like the pirates of old, who never sailed under their own flag. They wish to practice their "bor-ing-from within" tactics under the Hungarian tri-color.

The bolshevik ruse is apparent, and all sane Hungarians will see through it, and have nothing to do with the movement.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 14, 1933.

#### SUCCESSFUL PROTEST MEETING AGAINST HITLERISM

Several hundred persons attended last Sunday's massmeeting, called together by the Chicago Branch of the Cultural Federation, and supported by a number of Hungarian associations in Chicago and vicinity. The massmeeting, held at the Masonic Hall, was to protest against the wave of Hitlerism now sweeping over Germany. On calling this massmeeting, the Cultural Federation issued a call to all Hungarian associations in Chicago and vicinity to a conference on April 5. At this conference thirty-two delegates were present, representing--some officially and some unofficially--seventeen associations. Other associations had no time to send their official representatives but promised they would join the movement.

The associations that took part in this meeting formed a body of nine members, which will later be transformed into an executive committee, whose aim will be to organize a federation against Hitlerism and war. This federation will be composed of Hungarian associations and private persons in Chicago and

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 14, 1933.

vicinity.

The following associations were represented at the conference: The District Executive Committee, Second and Sixth branches of the Cultural Federation, Chicago Hungarian Workers Singing Club, Chicago Hungarian Cultural and Benevolent Association, Chicago Hungarian Group of the I. W. W., Hungarian Democrat Club, Workers Club, Chicago Hungarian Workers Orchestra, Chicago Hungarian Cultural and Singing Club, Association of Independent Hungarian-Americans, Workers Sick Aid Federation Branch 13, Hungarian branches 1003 and 1011 of the I. W. O., Austro-Hungarian Sick Benefit Association, and Twentieth Century Ladies' Society.

The grand protest massmeeting on April 9 was opened at 3:30 P.M. by Andrew J. Szabo, secretary of the Chicago District of the Cultural Federation, who spoke of the work of the committee in charge of arranging the massmeeting and asked Dr. Zoltan Galambos to act as chairman.

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 14, 1933.

In his short opening speech, Dr. Galambos pointed out the danger of Hitlerism not only in relation to Germany but in relation to the world as well, as a result of Hitler's race-hatred theory, which disturbs the hitherto prevailing peace between peoples of different nationalities and creeds living together throughout the world. Dr. Galambos was followed by Dr. Ernest Lovinger, Andor Wiener, Ignacio Izsak, and Joseph Pataki, all well-known speakers and noted public personalities of Chicago and vicinity, who in their turn delivered excellent speeches, enlightening the question from all points of view. The delegate from the John Reed Club spoke in English in the name of the American journalists, writers, and artists, assuring the meeting of their sympathy and praising the Hungarians for this magnificent and thoroughly human movement.

All the speakers agreed on the necessity of promoting unity and solidarity between the associations, so that all of us may, hand in hand, help bring about a better and nobler future.

The massmeeting adopted the following resolution:

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 14, 1933.

"Whereas, The Hungarian associations of Chicago and vicinity, at their joint meeting, held on April 9, 1933, have declared that they join with enthusiasm those organizations which are aware of the dire necessity for human solidarity; and have protested against the Hitler regime in Germany, and

Whereas, The Grand Meeting sees in Hitlerism the qualified enemy of human society and looks upon it as a danger against world peace; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the meeting not only recognizes the necessity of organizing an all-embracing Anti-Fascist World Federation to combat Hitlerism and preserve the peace of the world but also condemns with disdain the now existing political system in Germany, branding its leaders and supporters as the sworn enemies of human rights, civilization, progress, culture, and peace. Be it further

Resolved, That the meeting demands the restoration of the rights of democratic

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 14, 1933.

freedom, such as freedom of speech, press, and assembly; the immediate discontinuation of the persecution of the Jews; the immediate release of imprisoned workers, and the restoration of the workers' political and organizational rights. Be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be telegraphed to the German Government, the German Ambassador in Washington, and the Secretary of State of the United States, as well as to the American and Hungarian press."

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Apr. 14, 1933.

[HUNGARIANS RALLY TO PROTEST AGAINST HITLERISM]

A successful protest-meeting was held Sunday afternoon at the Masonic Temple Hall. The meeting, called together at the initiative of the Chicago Branch of the Cultural Federation, with the co-operation of several Hungarian associations, was attended by a large crowd of Hungarians, who came to protest against Hitlerism and the persecution of the Jews in Germany.

The chairman of the meeting was Dr. Zoltan Galambos, who told in his opening speech how Hitlerism had originated and how we could protect ourselves against it.

Every one of the speakers expressed his opinion on this question and concluded that the situation is dangerous, and that something has to be done to prevent the spreading of this danger.

It goes without saying that if we were to take the views of the different

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Apr. 14, 1933.

speakers at face value, we would have to admit the truth of what they said. Unfortunately, they all are faithful followers of certain principles and therefore gave expression to their own convictions. We prefer not to make any comments on what was said at this meeting, or to approve or disapprove of any of the speeches--we merely want to add our own conviction, as follows: Hitlerism is nothing but a new attempt to save the present and already tottering social and economic system. In other words, its purpose is to mend already torn clothes.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Apr. 7, 1933.

NOTICE

As the Fascist terror in Germany is growing more terrible from day to day and the workers in all parts of the world are protesting against it, the workers of Chicago have decided to do their duty and will protest on April 9.

Since the Chicago Hungarian Workers Club had announced a bunco party for April 9, the members of the Club decided in their meeting held on April 3, that, inasmuch as the protest of the workers against the raging Fascist terror is much more important than a mere bunco party, they will hold the latter on April 8.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 5, 1931.

THE INEVITABLE REVOLUTION

(Editorial by Illes Monus)



Revolutionary forces are at work in the midst of the social world.....This is the result of the capitalistic crisis. We can understand this only if we look at the facts of industrial revolution. Changes have occurred in the fields of industry and agriculture. Not only machinery is responsible for this. Production, compared to pre-war conditions, grew even without technical aid. Capitalism increased work tempo to the maximum without outside help. We cite a few facts: In 1914, nine bakers working eight hours a day baked 3060 loaves of bread, or 340 loaves each. In 1927, nine bakers in a seven-hour working day baked 3570 loaves of bread, or 396.6 loaves each. Production increased 33 per cent without mechanical aid.....

High-speed production machinery was replaced by machinery of even higher speed. Light machinery was made even lighter. Semi-automatic machines were improved



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Magyar Tribune, June 5, 1931.

and became wholly automatic. Obsolete machinery was disposed of as junk. The goal: exploitation of the worker to the fullest extent, murderous work tempo, the reduction of labor's importance in production and the increase of machinery's importance.....

Agriculture is not entirely untouched by the industrial revolution. The creations of the machine industry have changed agricultural production also. One of the most wonderful inventions is the harvesting-threshing machines.....It does the work of three hundred men.....

These facts speak for themselves. This is a real revolution.....This revolution can't be suppressed by sword, bayonet, armored trucks, or imprisonment. The destruction of machinery is also futile....

The capitalistic production method at its peak appears to be without reason. While on one hand it utilizes man-power to the utmost, on the other hand it



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Magyar Tribune, June 5, 1931.

can't employ millions of idle people. While it fills its warehouses speedily with its mass production, millions can't buy the most necessary industrial or agricultural products. On one side it amasses everything that man's creative power made possible, and on the other it allows the army of those who are condemned to death by starvation to become bigger day by day.....

There is no other solution than the rationalization of production and the equal distribution of that production. Sane production can be arrived at only on a Socialist basis.....This method is the best for the interests of humanity..... The industrial revolution may yet be the beginning of a new era.....It is worth while for the workers to struggle toward this end.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 3, 1931.

TODAY, YESTERDAY AND THE DAY BEFORE

(Editorial)

p. 1 - From time to time more or less sarcastically humorous articles have appeared in American newspapers about Hungary's king-problem. We believe that these articles have their original background in that band of sympathy with the Entente, which is still smouldering in the so-called Anglo-Saxon hearts.

America still considers itself part of this imaginary group of people so that in Hungarian matters it usually sides with the views of the big and little Entente.

We do not want to discuss at length the desirability of being subjects of a "tyrannical" king or the advantages of man's rights in a land infested with thousands of petty magistrates, police chiefs, etc.

Otthon, May 3, 1931.

We wish to point to the address of the logic of the Chicago Tribune, which a few weeks ago lauded Alphonse, ex-king of Spain's wise statesmanship; the elaborate preparations to welcome the King of Siam; its hysterical reception of the Roumanian Queen Marie. Now the Chicago Tribune in an editorial of April 28, expresses disdain about Count Bethlen's speech on his tenth anniversary as prime minister of Hungary, in which he says that he believes in a monarchial form of government.

The title of the editorial was "A Kingless Kingdom."

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 29, 1931.

RAKOCZY OR LENIN?

(Editorial)

The Hungarian Bolsheviks also know Montecuccoli's wise saying, "to make war, money, money and more money is necessary" and although their warfare against organized society is considered banditry, they need money, especially that which is in someone else's pocket.

For a while the apostles of Lenin contrived to get money through their newspaper the Elore (Forward), but lately they couldn't get enough so they concentrated their efforts on the Self Culture Club and the Workers' Sick Benefit Society, which they ruined in a short time.

The funds of the Communist agitators are getting low, so they have





Otthon, Mar. 29, 1931.

invented a new money making scheme. They have selected as their next victim the Rakoczy Sick Benefit Society. They smuggled a few Lenin idolizers in as members who tried to sow the seeds of discontent, but without success. Then they started a whispering campaign against the officers of the Rakoczy with the intention of getting them suspended from office and enabling them to put their satellites in their place. They have attacked through their paper, the Elore, Joseph Vasas, secretary, in particular.

We trust the good judgment of the members, and know that they will rid themselves of these bolshevik wolves, but the trouble is that these wolves are in sheep's clothing, and are hard to recognize.

It is our duty to warn the members of the Rakoczy against this attempt of the bolsheviks to undermine the peace of the organization. If they are allowed to do their destructive work, they will debase the memory



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of our national hero Rakoczy. We cannot allow the Hungarian workers to rally around the bolshevik flag and let themselves be misled by the agitators.



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1930.

OPEN FORUM

(The publishers of the Magyar Tribune do not accept responsibility for this article.)

Attention, Chicago Hungarians! The Hungarian members of the I. W. W. (Industrial Workers of the World) and the United Protective League presented a moving picture on October 16 of the revolution in Hungary. The great number of spectators watched the performance with undivided attention.....

Slight changes were made in the advertised program. The so-called Chicago Hungarian (Workers') Communist Choral Society notified us a few days before the presentation that they would not appear on the program. They stated.... that they did not desire to appear at a benefit performance for the aid of the victims of class war. This decision deprives them of the right to be

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31. 1930.

called workers. They disowned the victims of class war and for this act of Judas, we disown them. The Industrial Workers of the World and the Hungarian members of the Protective League have decided to boycott the Chicago Hungarian Workers' Choral Society and at the same time ask all respectable Hungarian organizations to aid us in this boycott.....

Instead of the advertised Hungarian chorus, the Finnish I. W. W. Chorus sang on the program.

The historical film of the Hungarian revolution was not in the best condition. In the past eleven years (since the Hungarian revolution) it dried out and parts had to be cut out, but this circumstance did not alter the continuity of the film.....

After the showing of the film, Sandor Vincze stepped on to the stage and



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1930.

explained to the audience that the communists tried for weeks to stop the presentation of the film. Great disorder met his assertion, caused by communists among the audience.....Someone, probably one of the communists, called in the police, who threw out the disorderly ones.....

We have a few words to say to Chicago Hungarians and especially to those who witnessed the scandalous disorder. The management did everything in their power to make this film performance successful, so that in this way (by the proceeds) the victims of class war may be aided. Before knowing that the communists would turn against us, a committee was sent out to ask their co-operation which they refused.....They knew that by their subversive activities they would ruin the performance. It is a terrible thing when workers turn against workers and take the bread out of the mouths of the victims of class war. Today, when millions are out of work and are hungry, these wolves in communist clothing turn on them.....

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1930.

The International Workers of the World  
and the  
Hungarian Members of the  
United Protective League

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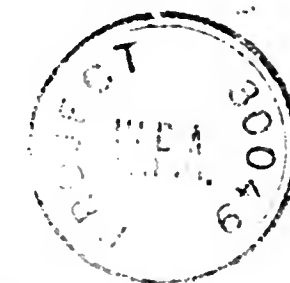
Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1930.

THE DISQUIETING PROSPERITY OF AMERICA

(Editorial by Count Michael Karolyi)

Upon disembarking from the S. S. "President Roosevelt," one of my old American friends greeted me and whispered in my ear, "My dear friend, please do not say that you are a socialist, because they do not like socialists here." He was right, since, for not following his advice, I was excluded from the land of liberty for five years. Since that time, MacDonald toured America, where he was warmly received, and, thanks to his influence, the order for my exclusion--in spite of my being a "dangerous revolutionist"--was suspended.

It would be exaggeration to say that there is socialism in America today, yet the truth is that the masses are beginning to realize that their case



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1930.

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I C is not hopeless. The first thunderbolt that struck Wall Street stirred the people, who thought at the time that unlimited speculation was the chief cause of the crash. However, when the stock market tumbled again, it had to be admitted that everything was not in order in the world's richest country.....

American overproduction, the perfection of machinery, and the rationalization of production all tend to aggravate the world crisis of capitalism. American capitalism advanced faster, more brutally--it was not retarded by the difficulties that beset Europe. With the exception of the Southern states, there was, strictly speaking, no feudalism in the United States. There were no economic limits or traditions to hinder capitalism, which forged ahead by leaps and bounds, a fact of which the workers were unaware until now.

Let us not forget that in America, during the capitalistic era, everyone was concerned with his own well-being only, no one worrying about the





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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1930.

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I C situation as a whole. Up to the present time, no one has had any anxiety. If it was hard to make a living in one field, there were other fields to try. No one noticed that in the meantime capitalism was being concentrated. Today the people understand that the same capitalism-- God forgive it--which meant prosperity, is preparing to undermine the right of individual ownership. A number of the bourgeois are horrified to note that they are becoming impoverished and proletarian.....

Since the end of the World War, America, taking advantage of the poverty of Europe, has conquered the markets of the Old World. Production in America was based on this new situation. However, America did not stop to think that Europe would gradually recover economically, a recovery that already has come about. Be it through socialism or "Fordism", the fact is that an organized drive, in the form of a United States of Europe, is on its way against the Americans' monopoly of foreign markets. It makes no difference to the New World whether the change in the European situation takes the form of socialism or capitalism, the fact remains that America



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1930.

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I C will lose a valuable market for its goods.

The crisis is increased by the fact that industry is not the only one to suffer from overproduction; agriculture, too, suffers a great deal. For instance, the Ford factories had to reduce their production from ten thousand to three thousand cars per month. The 1928 surplus is still in their warehouses.

Before the World War, fifty per cent of the population of the United States was made up of farmers. This ratio has dropped to thirty per cent, which means that industrialization has increased.

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In view of this situation, the number of the unemployed is inevitably becoming larger and larger every day. As no official statistics on the number of the unemployed have been made, it is difficult to give an exact



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1930.

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I C figure, but it is thought that there are from four to eight million people without work in this country.

I saw machines that can do the work of two, three, and four hundred people. The fate of the unemployed is made worse because the government does not give any kind of relief to them. This brutality is a newer proof of the unscrupulous methods used by American capitalists, who do not see the necessity of compensating the unemployed. The proletariat is not sufficiently organized. There are not more than two million organized workers in the United States, as the task of organizing the workers who flocked here from all parts of the world has been difficult. Immigration kept the workers on the move continually from East to West, and the different nationalities, as in the tower of Babel, were unable to understand each other. With the closing of the doors of the United States to immigration, it is anticipated that the socialist and trade-union movements will gain ground.





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The repetition of the crash of the stock market not only ruined the economic foundation of the United States, but also disillusioned the optimistic conceptions of Americans.

The American citizen believed with peculiar naivete that he had to thank his racial superiority for prosperity. Some went so far as to say that Almighty God rewarded Americans because their moral conception and energy were superior to those of other people. There was an element of mysticism, a heaven-sent gift, in this unbelievable conception of prosperity.

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Another circumstance aggravates the American economic crisis. Instead of practicing economy, as in the Old World, the capitalistic system in the New World advocated squandering. Buying senselessly was instigated by unbelievably shrewd advertising. The crisis is the more unbearable because the public has become accustomed to a higher standard of living, a standard





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I C which is only possible when the worker receives his wages regularly.

Today, the worker, besides being unable to indulge in luxury, finds himself deep in debt for things he bought on the various installment plans.

The installment system is an American invention that exhausts the consumer leaving him like a squeezed lemon. Houses, automobiles, typewriters, clothes, tools can be paid for on a monthly payment system. It can safely be said that ninety per cent of the salaries are mortgaged in advance.

The foregoing is the situation in a nutshell, and still one can't express his doubts about prosperity. The newspapers never publish anything that would contradict this stubborn optimism.....The press is not supported by the readers but by the advertisers. We have the Saturday Evening Post as an example--it costs but five cents a copy, but an advertisement in it costs one or even two thousand dollars.

Although I could not state my opinion of the economic crisis in the American



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I C newspapers, still the audiences at my lectures were interested in this topic most.

The lecturer is assailed by questions so childish that they sound foolish. I was asked whether I could define the difference between socialism and anarchism. Furthermore, I was asked what is the difference between French, English, German and Russian socialism.....The answer to these questions was made difficult by the total absence of elementary theoretical knowledge on the part of the American audiences. An American attends a lecture with the intention of finding a radical cure for his ills. He feels that his country is not on the right road, that its economic theory is all wrong, and he expects the lecturer to prescribe a remedy. Nothing is more disappointing to an audience than the lecturer's obscure answer.....

American ideology is traveling in the direction of collectivism, and standardized life will make the transition to socialism easier, but it is



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1930.

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I C       doubtful whether the change will take place smoothly. That unspeakable brutality with which the Americans treat not only the Negroes but the "inferior" immigrants, proves that their morals have not improved and that there will be a bitter struggle. I am positive that the unfortunate Sacco and Vanzetti would have escaped the electric chair had their eyes been blue instead of black.

If a European country commits a crime, it tries to justify it by moral and legal reasons. In America this is done more simply. They cynically assert, "We know that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent of the crime for which they were electrocuted, and that Tom Mooney has been suffering in a prison for nearly fourteen years, but they were all dangerous revolutionists, so we were justified in committing a theoretical crime against them."

I am positive that nowhere in the world will the war between capitalism and proletarianism be bloodier than in America.



Otthon, May 26, 1929.

COMMUNISTS UNDER STRICT OBSERVATION.

(Editorial)

p.l.....Many states have passed laws, and the Federal Government has well laid plans ready to put into action for a defensive warfare against "red" agitation.

It is a well-known fact that there are very few native American followers of communism. They know that living conditions and political freedom in the United States are far superior to those in Russia.

The few hundred parlor-pink radicals among the Americans don't constitute a menace to the government. They are tolerated, because they are not dangerous.

The situation among the foreign born is quite different. They are



Otthon, May 26, 1929.

given an opportunity to work and make good in this country and can take any office, except that of the President. They sin doubly against the constitution and the government, who take advantage of a guest's privileges and get mixed up in movements far below the American ideals.

It is a sad fact that there are a number of our Hungarian brethren who have allied themselves with the bolshevik cause. It is not a credit to the Hungarians that so many of the bolsheviks known to the authorities, are Hungarians. It is our belief that most of them are not conscious of what they are doing, but the danger of deportation is hanging over them.

The authorities know who are the subscribers of Communist publications, and also who belong to societies which spread communistic propaganda. The penalty for participating in anti-government activities in Pennsylvania, according to the new law, is jail, and after completion of the sentence, deportation. Those who subscribe to radical newspapers unknowingly, are warned that they may get themselves into serious trouble. The "red" leaders won't warn their followers, because they figure that one who is deported will become an enemy of organized society, and Moscow can always count on him.

Otthon, May 26, 1929.

The hungry man becomes a beast - that is what the bolsheviks want. They do not want a productive, but a rioting mass.

Before it is too late, we wish to give a warning to our countrymen to desist from all contact with those circles, which will cause their downfall.

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 21, 1928.

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PROBLEMS

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(Written for the Magyar Tribune by Lajos Steiner)

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Today is the era of machinery. Technics are developing rapid-

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ly. Machines are becoming perfect, and their products are get-

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ting better and cheaper. Year after year more people can afford

to buy cars, homes, musical instruments, and jewelry, all of which make life more pleasant. The things that were considered luxuries

ten years ago have become necessities today. The greater the number of buyers, the better the general prosperity and the wealthier the country.

But into this harmonic symphony creeps a discordant note--the fact that there are four million unemployed and needy persons in the United States.

The perfected machines are crowding skilled tradesmen out of work. Their



Magyar Tribune, Dec. 21, 1928.

places are filled by untrained, unorganized, cheap laborers. Often the new machine, handled by a youngster, does the work of fifty men. Railroads and coal mines employ hundreds of thousands less men now than eight or ten years ago. The chain store takes the place of the small, independent stores, and the factories do away with the smaller industries..... The time of profit-making small farms went out with the candles and homemade soap. The ordinary American farmer's annual income is six hundred and forty-eight dollars. Many farmers try to find work in industrial centers, but opportunities are diminishing daily. The result is corruption and the growing number of gunmen.

Can an improvement be expected while production, transportation, and sales are the sources of private profiteering? This is the question that remains unanswered and which awaits a solution.

The capitalists are trying to solve this problem by reducing wages and





Magyar Tribune, Dec. 21, 1928.

introducing the five-day-work week. The white-collar wage slaves are also dissatisfied with their lot. They are trying to organize, too. As can be seen, the oft mentioned prosperity is not apparent at this time.

.....

The experimentation in Soviet Russia is still in the experimental stage. They are developing their industry, educating their people generally. Possibly, when Bolshevism will be mature, it will be the ideal pattern for other countries to follow. Private ownership won't be replaced by state ownership in the United States, and socialism is not accepted here, as proved by the last presidential election. In 1920, Debs, the Socialist [party] presidential candidate, received 554,200 votes. Thomas, the most recent Socialist candidate, received less than 300,000 votes. The two dominating political parties--the Democratic and Republican--differ very slightly in their aims.....Probably they will unite sometime in the future. In this case an opposition party will be formed by the workers. At present



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there is no workers party in the United States.

Of the forty million workers in the United States, less than ten per cent are organized into unions--about three million. On the other hand, the capitalists are very well organized. They have political parties, trusts, chambers of commerce, industrial combines, federal reserve banks, etc.

Progress won't be halted. The example of the postal service is worth following. Mail is handled by the state. The only aim is to give the public cheap, fast, and good service.....If the aim of the postal service were to make profits, the cost of stamps would be several dollars instead of a few cents. If production, transportation, and sales were managed, not for the benefit of private profiteers, but for the benefit of mankind, most probably the cost of commodities could be paid in pennies instead of dollars. Then there would be enough time for self-cultivation. The gunman



Magyar Tribune, Dec. 21, 1928.

wouldn't be forced to murder. There would be no need for misrepresentation, misstatements in advertisements, or competition with inferior products. Swindling, stealing, and sin would be unnecessary and therefore would cease to exist.

.....

Humanity is still in its infancy and has only five senses. In time it will grow mature and acquire more senses. Our descendants will be as far above us in intelligence as we are above the five-fingered fish that was the forefather of the monkey who was our sire. It is a promising thought that our descendants will be angelic beings.....



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 16, 1925.

[PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO LEGION CONVENTION]  
The Horizon is Clearing

(Editorial)

President Coolidge's speech at the recent American Legion convention proved to be a bombshell.

The liberals up to the present time believed that Coolidge belonged to the Ku Klux Klan.

Now the truth has come out.

President Coolidge is not a member of the Klan, and not only that, he is absolutely opposed to it. Coolidge openly stated that the activities of the Klan are entirely opposed to the principles and ideals of the American government.

The President made a very timely statement when he said that Americanism





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cannot be judged among the immigrants by the boat they came on, or the length of time they have been here, or by asking them to what nationality or creed they belong.

To judge Americanism one must consider the immigrants, and determine what contributions they have made to the development of the United States.

The President also brought up the religious question. He said that commerce and industry did not inquire as to your church affiliation, and your worth was not judged by your creed, but was determined by the value of your personal service to the organization.

President Coolidge, in his speech, informed the Klan that there was no room for religious controversies in America. Religious controversies have never been profitable to any nation. The nations that tolerate religious controversies will be led to ruin and destruction. This has been proven by history.

President Coolidge and all true Americans are working to develop this



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great nation and not to hold it back.

The development of a nation is only possible when the social life of that nation is harmonious.



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 30, 1925.

## FACTS ABOUT DEMOCRACY

(Editorial)



They used to say that there are as many forms of anarchy as there are anarchists. In other words anarchy is interpreted differently throughout the world. [Eventually a great struggle will revolve around the interpretation of this word.]

But this fact is true of every organization that has principles and ideals. Naturally these are seen only by those who are within the organization; we who are not acquainted with the situation are not aware of them. Democracy is a question which offers a fertile field for [arguments pro and con].

America is known as the nation of political democracy. Democracy in the United States is a reflection [of the political life of the people]. We wonder sometimes how many people [understand the democratic concept].

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 30, 1925.

How many people really know its true value, how many know its meaning, and understand the principles of democracy?



There are many people who are or call themselves democrats, but in reality are afraid of democracy. Why? Because they believe their cultural activities cannot find a satisfactory outlet within the realms of a democracy. They believe that the principles of democracy are raw and undeveloped and that life under such a system is difficult.

Are these people right?

No, they are not right, because democracy's most sacred principle is the cultural development of the people in order that they may govern themselves.

This concept of democracy leads us to the belief that the destiny of man is not an illusion or a dream, but is a reality, or at least a potential reality. Therefore the true democrat believes that love for





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mankind is not an illusion, but a profound conviction]. This is the well into which our humanitarian apostles have dipped--those of Greece and Rome, those of the middle ages, as well as those of more recent times, Jefferson and Lincoln.

We can't be democratic [simply by intellectual conviction].

Democracy is a practical philosophy because it recognizes the value and rights of everyone.

Those people who [quarrel about] democracy either do not know this, or else their own philosophy of life [rejects this principle]. Is this important? Will it hurt the sun if the blind deny the fact that it is shining?

Democracy throughout the world [favors no class] and this is [the explanation

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 30, 1925.

for the struggle against feudalism in seventeenth-century England where class lines were sharply drawn--a struggle which resulted in the granting of political freedom. This movement had something to do with democracy although it was far removed.

This explains the fact that some people may be politically democratic [although disagreeing with the basic principles] of democracy. The only person who is a true democrat is he who feels co-operatively toward his fellow man. This is the explanation for our statement: "We can't be democratic simply by intellectual conviction." We must listen to our hearts, [to the emotions which arise therefrom and determine our attitudes] towards those things that are good and fine in our fellow man. We can't be democratic according to a prescribed program.

The character of a man is not decided by his attire. This applies to democracy as well, it is not the people who are connected with it or economic conditions, which necessitates the democratic system--it is the



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collective feeling [of all] which with the support of democracy's strength  
gives humanity something worth living for.



Otthon, Oct. 8, 1922.

CLASS WAR

(Editorial)

In the future, we will discuss the problems of workers in our editorials from time to time. The Otthon recognizes the importance of social progress in this century, and especially in the next decade. We are glad to note that our worker readers are concerned about this subject. We would be sorry indeed if they would not think about it at all. It is too bad that many people are not able to think independently. These people try to cover up their ignorance by indifference. Our aim is to interpret the real meaning of articles pertaining to labor and social problems.

Marxism Advocates Class War

Marx groups men into two classes: the bourgeoisie and proletariat. This is the starting point of the Marx theory, and it is natural that



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we, too, will begin our interpretation at this point. We wish to explain first what logic is. It is the method of thinking correctly in order to arrive at a definite conclusion about a given question. Wisdom begins where we are forced to admit our ignorance.

We do not say that grouping men into two distinct classes is illogical, nevertheless, let us look into this matter closely.

The time is past when there were historically privileged classes, aristocratic and bourgeois classes, who had privileges not enjoyed by the peasant class. In these times of economic and political equality, they cannot be divided into two groups from this standpoint, but they can be grouped according to wealth and poverty. However, where does wealth end and poverty begin? How many men are there, especially in America, who were poor yesterday and rich today? Is it right, therefore, to war against the capitalistic class?

Since class distinction was abolished between men, there is no need

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for class hatred, because there is so much inter-mingling that it would be a war of brothers.

If we study class mingling among the immigrants, we find that their children are skilled workers in factories, also some are independent industrialists, merchants, judges, engineers, lawyers, and professors. The proletariat of Marx has progressed and entered the bourgeoisie. The children of the poorest fathers have become rich.

After this interpretation, we ask is it not true that those who incite class hatred become the supporters of fraternal strife?

It is another question why wealth is unequally distributed, and whether the teachings of Marx can serve as a remedy. This phase of the question will be discussed at a future date.



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 21, 1921.

### THE CAVE-SLEEPERS

The presidential election in America is over, and as a result the old system has been wiped away, at least for the present. We believe that the old system will not soon be revived, because here in America a system begins to develop that will give some rights to the workingman; and though it cannot be developed at once, the time will come when its prudent, sensible idea will be entirely realized.

The old system has been responsible for so many evils here, and has contributed so largely to the absurd upheaval in Europe today that we can only guess at the losses and the suffering it has involved. We will know precisely what it cost the world only when the new system of social organization, which we prophesied long ago, comes into power. It looks as though that time may come sooner than we could ever dare to hope.

There is already a plan for a Russo-German-Japanese alliance. The parties to





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it claim before the world that the plan is only a dream, but we firmly believe that the alliance has been formed, and that it will be announced when an opportune moment arrives.

Naturally, shrewd John Bull likes the idea and would like to belong to this alliance too; although in the beginning he would be only an equal, later, according to his tested tactics, he would assume the role of a dictator and would watch, with a satisfied grin on his face, while the others prepared the good meal for him. But this time we know that John Bull will not succeed by using his customary method, because we are convinced that the Germans are more cautious and will not be deceived.

Here in America we should come to our senses and realize that John Bull has let us Americans pull his chestnuts out of the fire, thinking, as we speedily accomplished the task: "Der Mohr hat seine Schuldigkeit getan, der Mohr kann





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gehen". (The Moor has finished his task, the Moor can go) [Quotation from Schiller's "Fiesco", Act III].

It is true that John Bull was not able to consume all the chestnuts raked out, because the American people were not willing to support the policy of the English. The powerful American people were brave enough to tell the leaders of the old system: "Stop!" Let us be on guard and let us tell them not to trouble their heads over our problems; we will face these wild lions ourselves; we will finish the job which John Bull was strong enough to begin, but was too shamefully weak to finish.

Losers in politics never entirely give up hope of a triumphant return to the political stage. Their customary habit is to withdraw into their caves for a time; they sleep and dream, trying to figure out what would have happened had they been successful. Then, after a while, they put their heads out of



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the cave again, sniffing to learn whether or not the time has arrived for them to come out and begin their plays again.

We Magyars are interested, in the first place, in Hungarian cave-dreamers, although as Americans we shall discuss other cave-dreamers too, whose operations can be injurious to us. It is to the interest of the Magyar-Americans--and the future of Hungary depends on it--to be certain whether or not these Magyar cave-dreamers have crept out finally and have succeeded in resuming the scornful roles which their defeat had forced them to give up.

We do not have to go into details as to how the great Lords managed everything--the public property, the national interest, and, most of all, the most precious property of the country, the working people--before the war...after them came bolshevism, and after that "misery-ism". No one knows through how many other kinds of "ism" unfortunate Hungary will go yet, while again and again the masters of the old system treat the working people as guinea pigs. The old system



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 31, 1921.

gave such privileges to those "Great Seigniors" that, even if they had trash in their heads, they could sponge on the state and on the workingpeople.

To avoid becoming again victims of the old sickness, we have to insist that the Hungarian "cave-sleepers" should not be awakened, lest they bring back the old system, if not on us, at least on the Magyars living in Hungary. Let us abolish everything of the past. Let the workingpeople assume the rights which are justly theirs, and let them give the great lords what they deserve for their detrimental work.

We Magyar-Americans have to be very careful whose words we believe, if we intend to take part in the rebuilding of the old country; and we know that if we do not set ourselves to work then all of Hungary is lost forever. We know our duty very well and we do not need sweet, endearing words from the old country to exhort us, any more than we need the courtship of the great lords in this respect.





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We want to be the same to those great lords as we were before, and we want them to leave us alone, because we pay no attention to their speeches. Before the war, when these great lords were full of hopes of victory, they did not flatter us as they do now. Then, a working man or Magyar-American could not come near to a great lord; now, the times have changed, and the newspapers are full of the nice-sounding words of Count Apponyi, who calls us his "kin". We read also a letter of Count Zichy, who surpasses everybody; the old Count has veritably adopted every Magyar-American, calling us all "my dear sons".

Yes, these great lords, every one of them, would like to win us over, but it is not so easy; today we are thinking over cautiously what and whom we should follow. In the old days, when we were not so particular, they took off our last rags, and let us go to blazes.

As we see it now, a big campaign has begun to determine who should become





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American Ambassador; it is a nice fat job. Naturally the great lords are anxious to make us believe that they were always good to us. We, however, following after the old proverb, "One cannot cut bacon from a dog," think it a prudent thing to wait until the time comes; let them see first what they can accomplish without us. Meanwhile let us put the uninvited visitor in his proper place.

We entreat our fellow countrymen to be cautious about everything which originates with the great lords, because we cannot expect anything good from them either for ourselves or for the workingmen living in the old country.

There is among us Mr. Von Lorthy, whom we have tried so many times to obtain as our leader. He understands workingpeople, and he can sympathize with them, because he knows what it means to fight for anything by one's own hard work, without help from outside, while others are obtaining the same things



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through influence. He also knows the ailments of the great lords. We need the leadership of such a man, when the matter of our whole future is in question.





Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1920.

IS IT A SIN TO BE A SOCIALIST?

(Editorial)

In the political turmoil of today, the question arises as to which political party one has a right to belong. Today, people are free to join any political party they choose. But due to the fact that certain political organizations are now working against the laws of the country, one must think twice before affiliating himself with any party.

In other words, political activity of today is so complicated that one does not know what course to choose. Because of the many political parties springing up on all sides today, one does not know which is the right one or which one that really represents the best interests of the people.

Each political party claims certain distinctions. Each party has its individual platform on which its promises are made. The people weigh



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1920.

the merits of each party and reach their decision in the matter of choice of parties. Each party promises much in order to pull the largest number of votes for itself, thereby ranking first among political organizations.

Just as the politicians have a right to represent and organize different political groups, the people have the right to select the political party which they believe will do the most good for them.

Not so long ago, the entire world was praising American democracy. Whether the subject concerned free speech or freedom of the press, it was the United States that commanded high respect of all nations. The government of the United States was regarded as a government instituted to protect the rights of the people.



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1920.



Today, the entire world has gone through a process of reorganization. This reorganization has not left the United States without a blemish. The world's greatest countries have bowed before democracy. They have instituted reforms which have brought about more rights for the people; they have granted the working people greater powers in political affairs. The working people are no longer considered as cogs in a machine. They are to be important factors in civic, state and national affairs.

In other countries, the people are recognized more politically and granted more privileges, while in the United States, the largest democratic country in the world, there is an increased tendency to curb the rights of the people.

Theoretically the American government secures for the people the greatest right in the world, but in practical life, the people can not exercise



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1920.

these rights.

As far as we know, the Socialist Party is as well recognized a political party as the Democratic or Republican Party. According to this statement the American system of government should grant the Socialist Party the same rights and recognition shown the other two parties.

And yet, what do we find? We find that when the people do elect a Socialist representative, he is not admitted to the House of Representatives. If a man is elected by the people, he should have the right to take his place regardless of party affiliation. If the Socialist Party is a lawfully recognized political party, then the people have a right to elect Socialist representatives, and if a Socialist representative is elected, his mandate should be as legal and binding as those of other parties. There is every

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indication that certain groups are trying to destroy the Socialist Party by ignoring it. According to our idea, this is very bad tactics, because by doing this they create agitation and help to make it stronger.

It is our hope that the gentlemen in Washington will become aware of their mistakes, and realize how futile their efforts are. Let them pay more attention to the rights of the people. They will accomplish more with words than force.

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Magyar Tribune, June 6, 1919.

PEOPLES' MEETING A SUCCESS

The Chicago-Hungarian Societies' committee held an open meeting for the Chicago-Hungarians Sunday afternoon at Wicker Park Hall.

When the roll was called it was found that there were fourteen societies represented, although the larger part of the audience consisted of members of the I.W.W., the Social Labor Party, and the Social Party Association. The meeting was opened by Mr. Joseph Szoke, a fellow worker, who gave a short but very interesting talk. He spoke about the duty of American-Hungarian workers towards this country, at the same time reminding them of the causes that made them leave their homeland to seek their daily bread in a foreign country. Then Mr. Szoke, asked Mr. Armin Lowy to speak. He, too, spoke about the new Hungary, the bare constitutional routine of Hungary, and analyzed the causes of the War.





Magyar Tribune, June 6, 1918.

At the conclusion of the speeches, the chorus representing the Social Party sang the Hymn of Revolution. All pending resolutions were read next and were accepted unanimously. After this, Ernest Klopstein delivered a masterful speech, in which he asked the Hungarian-American workers to start organizational work, showing clearly that a well organized group would be able to protect itself. Mr. Klopstein told his audience that it was impossible to accomplish any of their aims by fighting for them in the streets, but we reach our goal by working like the machines of industry. We must organize and work together.

This last speech caused a slight disturbance among the societies, and quite a few arguments were started, pro and con. In order to quell the arguments, the meeting was called to order and then adjourned in order.



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HUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, May 2, 1919.

## ROTHFISHER SET FREE

Last October, Federal Judge Landis sentenced many I.W.W. leaders to serve prison terms at Fort Leavenworth. Among these leaders, several have won pardons, and are being released.

One of the few who will be set free is Charles Rothfisher, formerly the editor of the Hungarian I.W.W. newspaper called A Bermunkas. He was sentenced to serve twenty years in the Federal penitentiary.

A bond of ten thousand dollars was set in order that he may be freed. The friends of Mr. Rothfisher succeeded in raising this sum, thereby insuring his freedom.

Magyar Tribune, July 27, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN ARTISTS OF CHICAGO

There are many Hungarian artists in Chicago who work quietly and stay behind the curtains until they achieve something notable that brings them not only material profits but recognition.

These artists--painters, sculptors, and commercial artists--are forming an organization the purpose of which is not only to get them acquainted with one another but to allow them to carry together the torch of Hungarian genius. By the light of this torch they will be known by Americans and Hungarians, and they will know and recognize each other's talents, aiding each other in every way.

According to plans, this little group of artists, numbering about twelve, will exhibit their works this fall. By doing this they hope to prove to the American public that the Hungarians can compete favorably with other artists because they have ability.....

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 27, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

We congratulate our Hungarian artists on their plans of organization and assure them of our unlimited support. Whenever they need the columns of this paper, they will always be open to them.



**I. ATTITUDES**

**F. Politics**

**1. Voting**

**as**

**Blocs**

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IV

Otthon, Mar. 17, 1935.

KELLY FOR MAYOR

More than two hundred Hungarians, among whom were leaders of various political organizations, gathered at Democratic Headquarters in the Walnut Room of the Morrison Hotel, Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Erno Lowinger, noted physician, leader of the Chicago-Hungarian democrats, and who also fills an important position in the City Health Department, acted as chairman.

In a short talk, Dr. Lowinger stated that this meeting was called together by the Kelly-for-Mayor Hungarian organization, a non-partisan club, with a view of inducing all Hungarians to vote for the administration in office at the present time. He voiced the fact that the Hungarians are



Otthon, Mar. 17, 1935.

welcomed by the Democratic party and that it is not only the duty of the Hungarians, as citizens, to vote for Kelly, but it is to their political advantage.

Dr. Joseph Kovach moved that all Hungarians pledge their support to Kelly on his past record as Mayor. Louis Szappanos seconded this motion and the meeting unanimously accepted it.

The outstanding feature of the afternoon was the speech of Quin O'Brien, City Attorney, who represented Mayor Kelly at the meeting. He assured the gathering of Kelly's gratitude for the support given by the Hungarians and promised to do his best toward them in the future as in the past. Mr. O'Brien also solicited the support for the Mayor in his difficult, but effective work.



Otthon, Mar. 17, 1935.

After the addresses, the present Central Hungarian Committee was increased by the following members: L. Szappanos, A. Rakos, J. Soltesz, and J. Kocsis. The members of the Organizing Committee are: J. Giba, chairman; J. Tury, J. Csonka, Dr. Kruger, J. Fedor, M. Nozar, and F. Palla.





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IV (Bohemian)

Otthon, Apr. 5, 1931.

CERMAK AND THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

p. 6 - The time has come when Chicago's voters should come to the defense of the good name of their city, which is more notorious than any other city in America.

This notoriety is deserved in part because crimes occur daily, protection and graft in public life is thriving, and gangsters can commit felonious crimes, because they know they will go free, if caught.

Taxes are so high, especially on homes, that we are wondering how long we can hold on to them, or will we have to sacrifice them to the real estate sharks.

The present city administration is responsible to a great extent for the unemployment situation, because it will not begin public works that were promised.

Otthon, Apr. 5, 1931.

We can remedy this situation only in one way - if we change the present bad economical system by voting next Tuesday for Anton J. Cermak.

He and his associates will deliver Chicago out of the mire.

R. Lamping.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1931.

### WHO SHALL BE MAYOR?

The question of who shall be Mayor is a question which interests Chicago's young and old alike.

This is the question which prompted Chicago's Hungarian citizens to confer with their ward committeemen and to decide unanimously that they will endorse William Hale Thompson for Mayor. They concluded that Thompson is the best qualified of all contenders for the mayoralty of this metropolis of three and a half million population.

Thompson proved his fitness for this high position during his four years in office.....

His present program includes providing work opportunities. This is of interest to our Hungarian workers. In addition, Thompson is a good friend of the Hungarians. At the present time there are more Hungarian-American citizens on



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1931.

the city pay roll than ever before.

It was decided that there will be a Hungarian mass meeting at the Burnside Magyar Home.

The 43rd Ward's Republican Club of the State of Illinois, which is going to give a big banquet for the needy families of the unemployed, will discuss the question of employment. All Hungarians will be invited.

The primaries will be held on February 24, 1931. No Hungarian-American voter should forget to exercise his right to vote.





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930.

IGNATIO IZSAK, CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,  
AMONG THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S CANDIDATES

Every Hungarian voting for the Republican ticket should deem it his duty to vote for Ignatio Izsak.

The greater the number of Hungarian-Americans voting for Izsak, the stronger we Hungarians will become politically.

Mention this excellent Hungarian candidate to your friends and ask them to vote for him.



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Otthon, Mar. 2, 1930.

## RUTH HANNA McCORMICK FOR SENATOR.

p.2...The nomination of Ruth Hanna McCormick for Senator by the Republican party has aroused interest in Hungarian circles. Our countrymen are supporting her, because they know that honesty and ability are her characteristic qualities. Many thousands of Hungarian-American citizens have pledged their word to vote for Mrs. McCormick at the primaries April 8.

The interest in the coming election is widespread. The people are not satisfied with present officials of county and city, because their property and lives are not safe. They demand honesty and service.

Mrs. McCormick was born in 1880 in Cleveland, She has been in politics since she was sixteen, when she helped her father to campaign for McKinley. She is a member of the Women Workers' League. She advocates more humane immigration laws. She deserves our votes.

Otthon, Sept. 23, 1928.

VOTES OF THE FOREIGN-BORN

(Editorial)

The Chicago Daily News, in an editorial, discusses the allegations of certain politicians that the votes of the foreign-born citizens will be a decisive factor in the coming elections. The News remarks that seven and one-half million naturalized citizens will vote November 6, and that they will not be led like sheep, but will vote according to their individual beliefs.

The Interpreter, a monthly publication which serves the interests of the naturalized citizens, concludes, after intense study, that the political views of the various foreign newspapers differ as widely as do those of the American publications. There is no possibility that the Polish, German, Swedish, Italian, and Hungarian naturalized citizens will cast their votes in blocs. Therefore, the Daily News sees no political problem in this question.

The so-called political leaders, who claim that the people whom they represent will vote as they are told by these leaders, are wrong, because

Otthon, Sept. 23, 1928.

the naturalized citizens do think for themselves and are interested in the campaign. They will vote as Americans and they are not all "wet" or "dry". There is no apparent difference in intelligence between them and the native voters.

Now that the Daily News has brought up the question of the votes of the naturalized citizens, we feel it our duty to bring to light the lamentable fact that there have been persons calling themselves Hungarian political leaders who have misled political organizations. They claimed to bring in the votes if paid for their services. Year after year, especially during presidential elections, we had the opportunity to observe these individuals. They received good pay, but we doubt that the votes they were able to bring in were in proportion to the money paid them by the political parties.

During the last few years Hungarian departments have been set up by the Republican party. The heads of these departments will see to it that such persons do not have the opportunity for such misrepresentations in the future.



Otthon, March 18, 1928.

LOUIS N. BLUMENTHAL FOR MUNICIPAL JUDGE

p.2.....The Hungarians are exerting every effort to have Louis N. Blumenthal, Republican nominee for Judge of Municipal Court, elected.

Louis N. Blumenthal was attorney for the Austria-Hungarian Consulate years ago. At the beginning of the world war when the Swedish Consul took over the leadership of our Consulate, they sent Blumenthal to Frankfurt, Ill., to investigate the circumstances of the deaths of several Hungarian miners who according to reports, were killed by deputy sheriffs during the strike. He made his report to the Department of Labor in Washington.

For five years he was Assistant Prosecutor. At present he is the member of the law firm of Ungaro, Blumenthal and Romano with offices at 134 North La Salle Street.

As assistant prosecuting attorney, he was of invaluable service to the Hungarians and deserves our whole hearted support.

HUNGARIANI F 1Otthon, March 20, 1927.

## VARIOUS NATIONALITIES VOTE FOR THOMPSON

p.l.... Chicago's foreign born citizens, regardless of nationality, or religion, are working for the election of William Hale Thompson for mayor.

The Organizing Committee held its second meeting Tuesday, and new committee members were chosen. We can safely say that all nationalities are represented on the committee. There are many, who were for Dever, but for the good of the majority, rallied around Thompson.

These foreign born voters will have a banquet in Thompson's honor March 27, at the Sherman Hotel.

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Otthon, Jan. 23, 1927.

REPUBLICAN CLUB OF ILLINOIS

p.1.....The South Chicago Branch of the Hungarian Republican Club held a meeting January 9 in the Reformed Church School Hall. The club admitted a few new members.

The aim of the club is to group the Hungarians into the one political organization. It is to the advantage of all the Hungarians in South Chicago and Burnside to rally under the flag of the Republican party.

It is high time for the Hungarians to take their place in the political field, but they will have strength only in unity. All information supplied by John Meszaros, Jr. and Charles Banfy, president.

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 29, 1926.

THE COMING ELECTION

(Editorial)

On November 2 a very important election will be held. It is your duty as citizens of the United States to cast your vote. But while casting your ballot it is also important to know that you are voting properly.

This newspaper and its editorial staff has watched the campaign very closely and up to now has not stated whether they thought the Democratic candidates or the Republican candidates were more worthy of the votes of the Hungarian people. We have always been impartial and have tried to advise our readers to cast their ballots in such a way that it would be to the benefit of all Hungarian people, regardless of whether they were residents of Chicago or not. And in order to do this we think that the Hungarian people should cast their votes as a whole for the Republican party, because the candidates on the Republican ticket have done, and are doing, more for our people than





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 29, 1926.

has ever been done before.

We are sincere in our advice and urge all Hungarians to vote on November 2.



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 22, 1926.

TO THE CHICAGO HUNGARIANS

(Editorial)

We are all aware of the fact that we are nearing a very important election. Very seldom has there been a campaign as interesting as the present one.

Senator Deneen, who has shown great interest in the affairs of the Hungarian people of Chicago, has asked Miss Marie Dienes to make a tour of the Hungarian colonies in Chicago and make speeches in behalf of the Republican party and to campaign especially for the Republican Senatorial candidate, Frank L. Smith.

Miss Marie Dienes at the present time is a law student at Northwestern University. In a very short time she will be the first Hungarian lady ever to become a lawyer in the city of Chicago.



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 22, 1926.

Miss Marie Dienes is related to the former Representative Marton Dienes, who is one of the oldest Hungarian persons in the United States.

We believe that this young lady has the interest of the Hungarian people at heart; she is truly a very intelligent person and has an exceptional oratorical talent.

We urge all societies to welcome Miss Dienes and to accept her as a guest, because she is there for a good cause in the name of the Republican party.

We are well aware of the fact that we can not expect every Hungarian to vote Republican and it would be a narrow-minded statement to say that the Republicans are the only ones who are right.

Our only hope is that Miss Dienes can return to Senator Deneen who is sending her on this mission in the name of the Republican party, and say that the Hungarian people accepted her in true Hungarian spirit.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 16, 1926.

ELECTION RESULTS IN ILLINOIS

(Editorial)

That old American saying, "I told you so", will have to be repeated by us at this time. The election in Illinois is an indication of how the people feel about America becoming involved in any foreign entanglements.

The selection of a man to fill an important position in Illinois politics provides a very good indication of the attitude of the people of the United States toward the World Court. To be quite frank about the matter, we think that Colonel Smith would never have had a chance against McKinley if the latter, had not admitted that he favored the World Court idea.



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Thompson faction defeated the Deneen-Lundin group.....

The Chicago Hungarians lined up with the victors many weeks before the election took place. The Hungarian people were well-organized for this election, and



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 16, 1926.

therefore played a very important part in it.

The Hungarians must remain organized in one political party in order that they may gain recognition and some day play a leading role in politics-- something that has not yet been achieved.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 29, 1924.

ADMISSIONS ABOUT THE KLAN

(Editorial)

The scorching fire of election has started and is lighting up the entire political world. Certain facts that concern millions of individuals have been hidden and have gone without explanation.

Both platforms, the Democratic and the Republican, have discussed certain social and political questions, and have taken definite stands in regard to these questions, but have neglected to assume any kind of a position in regard to the latest menace of society, the secret organization, the Ku Klux Klan.

During the Democratic National Convention, this question came near splitting the party. The Republicans decided to be non-partisans in regard to this question, which involves religious freedom, class distinction, and



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 29, 1924.

race distinction.

A certain faction of the Democratic party composed mostly of Irish Catholics, were all for coming out openly against the Ku Klux Klan.

Bryan and McAdoo stopped this when they told the convention that this would be a great political blunder, thereby losing certain democratic States. In order to keep peace in the family, they left the Ku Klux question out of their platform.

The candidates cannot avoid this important question.

The people are anxious to know just where the candidates stand in this matter. They aren't looking for a diplomatic, flowery speech, but are asking for an explanation. The main question to be answered is: Are they for, or against the Ku Klux Klan?



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 29, 1924.

We know how LaFollette stands; he has condemned the activities, the organization and its entire bloody record.

Last week, John W. Davis, the democratic candidate for president gave a campaign speech in the state of New Jersey, and in his speech he admitted that he had had many inquiries, in regard to his stand on the Ku Klux Klan situation.

Like a gentleman and a scholar he openly declared himself.

He said, - "That any time there is an organization, regardless of what name it might have, let it be Ku Klux Klan, or any other name, waving a standard of racial and religious discrimination, it immediately becomes an attacker of American principles. Therefore it should be condemned just as I will condemn it, if we aim to believe in American ideals."

At the end of his speech he asked that Coolidge make a definite statement de-





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 29, 1924.

clarifying himself as to how he stands with reference to this question, in order that this question be eliminated from the political field.

Naturally everyone will wait to see whether Coolidge will come out so openly to condemn the activities of the Ku Klux Klan.

The immigrant is more concerned with this question than with anything else, because originally the Ku Klux Klan was formed to combat their entry into this country.

The Catholics, the Jews and the Colored people, regardless whether they are immigrants or not, are the Klan's natural enemies. The Ku Klux Klan brand these people as criminals.

In certain states they have very good connections. In certain cities and towns their activities are shameful, and they are living through a mania of hunting people. There is even murder attached to the name of the "Klan."



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 29, 1924.

It is a sad situation indeed when such an ignorant and unbridled organization such as the Klan breaks through the crust of civilization in a great country like the United States.

Therefore, it is very important that our leading politicians declare themselves in regard to this issue, in order that such an organization be stamped out like weeds which bob up from time to time and later endanger the life of the entire nation.

Therefore it is the duty of us immigrant American citizens to watch, and think seriously about which of the leaders of the two great parties will protect those rights which were given to us when we become citizens of this country. We must also see to it, that national peace is preserved, and advancement and security for all is assured.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 29, 1924.

When we are assured of the man from whom we can expect these things on a liberal and progressive basis, we will join hands with that party in order to give more assurance for success, so that every inhabitant of the United States regardless of color, creed or nationality will have equal rights.

Now we wait with curiosity as to what President Coolidge will have to say to this invitation.



I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

2. Part Played by Social and  
Political Societies



HUNGARIAN

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Otthon, Sept. 20, 1935.

## NOTICE TO CHICAGO SOUTHSIDE HUNGARIANS

The Hungarian-American Citizens' Association held their monthly officers meeting on Sept. 5th. After completing past business, the question concerning lack of interest shown by the South Side Hungarian-American citizens in local politics and the political clubs.

In the past, even as now they easily believed in opportunists, who used Hungarian organizations to further their own ends.

We request the South Side Hungarian-American citizens to become members of the Hungarian-American Citizens Association, a Hungarian

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 20, 1935.

political club. This is the only club on the South Side officially recognized by civic leaders. Meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at the Magyar Home.

Interest, May 8, 1935.

[FUSION OF HUNGARIAN POLITICAL CLUBS]

There are three Hungarian associations for political purposes in Burnside and that is just the reason why none of them could succeed in the past. Some farseeing leading persons saw this, and have tried to unite the associations into one, by calling a general meeting, where this proposition might be discussed and a greater formation founded, which could demand and merely plead for the rights of the Hungarians. Friday the 3rd of May this general meeting was held in the Hungarian House. Two out of three political clubs consented without opposition to the fusion, and submitted themselves to the wishes of the meeting. As the meeting discussed all the questions thoroughly, the time was so far advanced, that the participants could only elect the new president in the person of Jack Rosenfeld, and as for the election of the other officers it was decided, that a new meeting should convene on the next Friday, the 10th of May at the same place.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 7, 1935.

## MEETING OF THE HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS' CLUB

The Hungarian-American Citizens' Club was organized a year ago. During this short time, it has accomplished results in the direction of securing a closer mutual relationship between the American Societies and the Hungarian voters.

At the meeting in Hergl Hall on April 1, Sandor Rakos, chairman, presided.

After reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Mayor Kelly's letter was read, in which he thanked the Hungarian-American Citizens' Club for their support.



Otthon, Apr. 7, 1935.

Chairman Rakos asked the members to cast their votes for Kelly Tuesday. He also gave an account of the last meeting of the North Side Federation where the radicals have succeeded in gaining a majority. John Balags moved that the Citizens' Club withdraw from the Federation. John Bonifert seconded the motion. Joseph Lautner recommended deferring action in this matter until the decision of the other citizens and patriotic organizations is known.

Among other things, the subject of leasing quarters for the club came up. This decision was postponed also.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 20, 1935.

NOTICE

The Hungarian Republican Club of West Pullman has decided to change its name to Hungarian-American Citizens Club of West Pullman.

Meetings of the Club are held at the Prokop Hall, 924 West 119th Street. The first meeting of the new year will be on January 31, at 7:30 P.M.

The directors request citizens of the Ninth and Nineteenth Wards to attend this meeting in large numbers so that with the united efforts of all, the Hungarians may forge ahead politically.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 9, 1934.

CALLING THE ATTENTION OF SOUTH SIDE HUNGARIANS

The South Side Hungarian Citizens Club will hold its last meeting of the year on December 13, at 8 P.M., at Liberty Hall. As has been the custom of the club throughout its period of existence, new officers for the ensuing year will be elected on this occasion.

All Hungarian-American citizens are requested to take a greater interest in using their political rights and also in all the activities of the Club. We urge all to attend this meeting in a

Otthon, Dec. 9, 1934.

body, particularly because this is the only club officially recognized in the 8th ward and considered by politicians as the only representative organization of the Hungarians.

We have proved that the above statement is true when political assistance or influence required to promote Hungarian interests.

Everyone should be present at this year's final meeting and take part in the work.

Till we meet at the Liberty Hall, December 13, we are the Hungarian-American Citizens Association.

Michael Hornok, president.



HUNGARIAN

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Chicago, Jan. 27, 1934.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BIRTHDAY

The Hungarian-American Citizens Association will celebrate the birthday anniversary of our President on January 29.

Those present will send a congratulatory letter to the President, in which they will express their gratitude for his efforts in behalf of the working class.

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October, Nov. 17, 1941.

WPA (ALL) PRO. 1000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF READING

The Bureau of Reading is planning to hold a meeting at the Gaylord Hotel on Nov. 17, 1941.

The meeting will be held at the Gaylord Hotel, 1000 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

The meeting will be held from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and will be held only for men, women, and children, and no other persons will be admitted.

There is no charge for the meeting, but we can't help those who can't help themselves. Those who are unable to pay for their own transportation to others, in which case the Government will be able to help.

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October, Nov. 11, 1930.

After the distribution of the program, there will be dancing to Joseph  
Smith's orchestra.

Otthon, Mar. 6, 1932.

NOTICE

WPA (ILL) 2001 30/75

The officers of the Hungarian Republican Party of Burnside, wish to inform the Hungarian-American voters that in view of the approaching elections, it has begun an intensive work program.

At its last meeting, it was decided to discontinue the monthly dues, so that now any Hungarian-born American citizen may join without cost.

The next meeting of the Republican Club will be held Tuesday, Mar. 8, at the Reformed Church School Hall, at 7:30 P. M.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 21, 1932.

[CHICAGO HUNGARIAN CITIZENS' CLUB]

"United we stand, divided we fall," is a true expression, and Hungarians of Chicago's South Side gave heed to it when the Citizens' Club was organized.

Even though the Citizens' Club has many members, the directors wish to ask every one to join.

It is time that the Hungarian-American citizens are given their rightful place in local politics. In the past this has been impossible because of petty jealousies.

The Club is nonpartisan, but its aim is to have the Hungarians vote as a bloc for the man who is best fitted for office.

We believe that Hungarians of the South Side will realize that it is in their interest to become members of this Club. The monthly dues are only ten cents.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 21, 1932.

The meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of every month at the Magyar Home.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 8, 1931.

ATTENTION, MASS MEETING!

Recently we received the following notice, and we are glad to give it space in our paper:

"Dear Countrymen: The time has come for Hungarian-American citizens to take their place among other nationality groups in Chicago to do their part in the social work of the city. To achieve this purpose the Citizens' Club has been formed on Chicago's South Side. This Club is arranging a mass meeting which will be held on March 15, together with the celebration of the Hungarian Independence Day. Eminent speakers will discuss the subjects of good citizenship and Hungarian unity under one flag.

"Let us make this a great occasion! Bring your families with you.

"The procession begins at 2 P.M.; it will start from the Hungarian Home, and will

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Otthon, Mar. 8, 1931.

proceed to Roseland, West Pullman, and South Chicago, then back to the Magyar Home where the mass meeting will take place.

"Patriotically,

"The Committee of the Citizens' Club."



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 6, 1931.



THE SOUTH SIDE HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' CLUB

On January 31, the South Side Hungarian Independent Citizens' Club was formed. The meeting held at the Magyar Home was well attended by Hungarian-American citizens. The officers are the following: John Soltesz, president; Samuel Loewy, recorder; and Albert Zenovics, secretary.

The purpose of the Club is to gather Hungarian-American citizens who live on the South Side of Chicago into one large group, so that they may take active part in politics as other national groups do.

It is advisable that those Hungarians who are American citizens join this organization, because it is necessary that the Hungarians have an audible voice in politics.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 18, 1930.

NOTICE TO ALL BRANCHES OF THE ILLINOIS HUNGARIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB

Fellow-Citizens!

The report of the Committee investigating the expenditures of Mrs. Hanna McCormick in the primary elections, published in the Chicago American, shows that of all the national groups, the Hungarian is the only one mentioned as having accepted money for its co-operation.

We all know that our by-laws strictly prohibit the acceptance of money. Therefore, I request all the officers of the branches, including the West Side and West Pullman branches, to contact the writer so that we may take steps not only to find out who were the individuals who took this money but also to question their right to represent the respectable Hungarians of Chicago.

The writer deems it imperative to call a conference together, because



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 18, 1930.

our president has left the city without notice and the secretary is incompetent.

Respectfully,  
Charles Banffy,  
First Vice-President.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB

Hungarian Brethern! Voting Citizens! The Burnside Hungarian Republican Club appeals to you regarding the approaching elections.

This Club represents organized political power and influence in our district. All the candidates of the Republican party acknowledge our organization and turn to us for support at election time. Every Hungarian whose sympathies are Republican would do well to join our Club, for it is a well-known fact that strength lies in unity. Just look around at other national groups, the Germans, Italians, Poles, and Czechs. They have had political representation in Chicago for many years thanks to the fact that they have co-operated with one another. Let us do likewise. Therefore, Hungarian brethern, rally around the flag of the Chicago Hungarian Republican Club and carry the demands of the Hungarian-Americans to victory.





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930.

Election day will be on April 8. Of the many candidates running for office, the one whose election interests us the most is Elmer Brown. He represents the Tenth Ward, our own camp. He worked himself up from the ranks of the working class, therefore, he understands the workers' problems. The workers can expect the greatest benefit and acknowledgment from him. He promised that, if he is elected, he will help us get any necessary favors.

Therefore, on April 8, when voting for Ward Committeeman, vote for Elmer Brown.

There will be a meeting in his interest on Friday at the Magyar Home. On this occasion Elmer Brown will address the voters. Free refreshments will be served after the meeting.....

The Burnside Hungarian  
Republican Club



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 16, 1930.

IGNATIO IZSAK TO RUN FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

p.2...Ignacio Izsak will run for the office of County Commissioner, in the primaries Apr. 8. The committee working in Mr. Izsak's interest, will meet Mar. 18, Tuesday evening, at the hall above the Immigration State Bank, 343 W. North Ave. All those who wish to aid the committee, in their efforts, are asked to come to the meeting place at the appointed time.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 26, 1930.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB

p.2. The Hungarian Republican Club elected its new officers for this year as follows: Charles Banffy, president; Bert Sali, vice-president; Rev. Gregory Garay, recorder; Michael Folyan, Sr. treasurer.

At the meeting of January 5, it was decided to contact other Republican clubs so that other Hungarian clubs may be organized.

HUNGARIANI F 2Otthon, Mar. 4, 1929.

## THE CITIZENS CLUB.

p.2....The Citizen's Club, which will take the place of the disorganized Republican Club will have a meeting Monday, Mar. 4 at 7:30 P.M. in the West Side Reformed Church School Hall. The management invites all American citizens of Hungarian birth to attend, especially those living on the West Side of Chicago.



HUNGARIAN

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Otthon, Sept. 30, 1928.

OPENING OF HUNGARIAN DEPARTMENT OF DEMOCRATS.

p.2....The headquarters of the Hungarian Democrats has opened at the Sherman Hotel, Room 474.

All those who wish to assist in the election campaign of Al. Smith for president should report at the above mentioned address.

The Hungarian Committee of the Democratic Party will welcome everyone.

Magyar Tribune, June 22, 1928.

FLAG DEDICATION

The Hungarian Republican Club of Burnside dedicated its flag on Sunday, June 17. It won the flag in a membership drive this spring.....

The sponsors of the flag were Oscar Wolff, coroner, and his wife.

The principal speakers were Reverend Eugene Boros, pastor of the Hungarian Reformed Church of Burnside; Reverend Joseph Kovalchik, pastor of the St. Peter and Paul Hungarian Greek Catholic church of Burnside; Oscar Wolff, coroner; Oscar Nelson; and Louis Nagy, president of the Central Hungarian Republican Club of Chicago.

After the ceremony there was a banquet at the Magyar Home.



Otthon, Mar. 11, 1928.

ORGANIZATION OF HUNGARIAN BORN DEMOCRATS

p.2..Hungarian born Democratic citizens had their first meeting Saturday at the Sherman Hotel. Martin O'Brien, Chairman of Cook County Democrats, greeted those present and assured them of recognition and support.

At the next meeting the ward leaders and the elected committee will be present.

If you wish to join this organization see Mrs. Dennis G. Yorke, secretary at the Sherman Hotel, Room 404.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 11, 1927.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE HUNGARIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB OF ILLINOIS

The Hungarian Republican Club of Illinois had a very interesting special meeting, where the delegates of all the Chicago branches were present. The Club has four branches, namely: Burnside, North Side, South Chicago, and West Pullman.

The delegates of all branches reported a great increase in membership and activity. They decided that beginning in December they will start evening lectures on citizenship, constitution, and politics at all the branch meeting places. Some of the branches will hold evening gatherings with the purpose that the members may get acquainted with the ward politicians. The North Side Branch is having a tea party in honor of Titus Haffa, alderman of the 43rd Ward, on November 17. The South Chicago Branch will invite ward politicians to their meeting place at 8506 Burley Avenue on November 19.....





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 9, 1927.

[HUNGARIAN REPUBLICANS GET BUSY]

The Illinois Hungarian Republican Club has increased its zone of influence by establishing branches in the Ninth and Nineteenth Wards. They had their first meeting at 924 West 119th Street, with Kalman Balogh acting as president. It was decided to name the new addition "The West Pullman Branch of the Illinois Hungarian Republican Club." The officers are Joseph Stratinszky, president; Stephen Beluschak, secretary; Julius Drogpoty, treasurer.....It would be well for our countrymen to join this organization in great numbers.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 25, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

REPUBLICAN MEETING

p.2.....The South Chicago Hungarian Republican Club had a meeting on September 18 at the Reformed Church School Hall, Charles Banfi presiding.

Many attended this meeting and there were lively debates about the current political events.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 4, 1927.

SUCCESSFUL PARADE IN BURNSIDE

The Burnside Branch of the Magyar Republican Club of Illinois is taking active part in the present elections, especially the mayoralty campaign. We believe that the parade of February 19, sponsored by the club will never be forgotten by the Hungarian voters of Burnside. The parade was in honor of William Hale Thompson, mayor elect. More than thirty-eight automobiles, decorated with Thompson signs, filled with Hungarians, and a truck in which the Hungarian Brass Band rode, started the parade through the seventh, eighth, and tenth wards to the hall in South Chicago. Mr. E. Braun, committeeman, reserved 200 seats for the Hungarians, but they were not enough.

Mr. William Hale Thompson was very favorably impressed when he was greeted by the beautiful music of the Hungarian Brass Band.

When Mr. Thompson concluded his lengthy address, the chairman called upon



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 4, 1927.

Kalman Balogh, president of the Burnside Branch to speak. In a few words he expressed the sentiments of the Hungarians regarding the mayoralty campaign.

The Burnside Club is preparing for hard work before the election of April 5, and we have heard that they will hold a mass meeting at the K. P. Hall in the near future, when Thompson is scheduled to be the principal speaker.





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 29, 1926.

LUNCHEON GIVEN IN HONOR OF THOMPSON

The Cook County Hungarian Republican Club gave a luncheon last Saturday noon in honor of Mayor Thompson. This luncheon took place at the Hungarian Cafe which is managed and owned by Alex Schwartz. That Mayor Thompson is a well-liked and popular man among the Hungarian people was proven by the fact that the Cafe was packed with Hungarian people.

Before the guest of honor arrived there were many short speeches from other Republican candidates.

After these political speeches there followed a Hungarian-American concert and song program. The American part of the program was directed by Mr. Weil of the Herald and Examiner radio station, and the Hungarian part of program was handled by Stephen Toth, who presented the Hungarian opera singers, Mary Kondor and Elizabeth Biro. The audience was overwhelmed with



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 29, 1926.

the operatic and folk songs that were sung by these two outstanding Hungarian singers.

After the musical part of the program Mayor Thompson took the floor and in a three-quarter hour speech made it very clear that the Hungarian people had played a very important part in the development of Chicago in the past seventy-five years.

After this very notable speech by the Mayor, Ignac Izsak read a letter which was sent to him by Frank L. Smith, the Republican Senatorial candidate. Smith said that if he were elected he would do everything in his power to put the Hungarian name in the limelight.



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 8, 1926.

THE MEETING OF THE COOK COUNTY  
HUNGARIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Cook County Hungarian Republican Club held a special meeting last Friday evening at which several important questions were discussed. Ignac Izsak discussed the purposes of the organization. He made it understood that the Republican Club did not want to be an enemy to any other Hungarian organization, be it political or otherwise. He also stated that the Club was organized for the good of the Hungarian people. He said that the Club was open to every serious thinking Hungarian person who might be interested in being of some service to the Hungarian people in the future. He made an important issue of the fact that the members should be selected cautiously because, he said, his experience in the past had taught him that there were many Hungarians who were jealous and who had different hatreds in their hearts, and that eventually these people broke up or disrupted the work of the organizations to which they belonged.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 8, 1926.

The Club endorsed the Harding-Crowe, Barrett-Thompson Republican faction. They also decided to invite a few of the candidates to one of their meetings where they would honor them with a good Hungarian supper. This Club is legally chartered and recorded according to the laws of the State of Illinois.



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 13, 1925.

THE MEETING OF THE HUNGARIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Chicago Hungarian Republican Club held a most interesting meeting last Tuesday. Many important proposals were discussed and acted on. It was decided to send a letter of sympathy to the family of the late Senator McCormick who had been an honorary member of this organization. His death was a great blow to his fellow members who held him in great respect.

It was also decided that a telegram be sent to President Coolidge wishing him success and good luck on his inauguration.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION LEAVING HUNGARY TO  
CONFER WITH PRESIDENT HARDING

We recently read a list of members of a Committee who are preparing to leave our homeland for America to confer with President Harding in the interest of our homeland. According to their program, aside from conferring with our President, they want to contact the Hungarians in America, so they can gain fleece us of our hard earned savings.

These gentlemen are allegedly coming here to request our President to consider the raw deal our homeland has received, and to use his influence toward invalidating the Versailles treaty. If this actually would be their only purpose, then, of course, it would be only natural for us Hungarians in America, and a duty we owe our homeland, to exert all our efforts to help them, thereby giving our President more cause for favorable consideration and action. Surely, it is the deep desire of every Hungarian-American that justice and peace shall come to our demolished homeland. Indeed, if this one aim is leading these self-styled gentlemen to America, then not a single Hungarian in the entire United States would hesitate to serve or sacrifice his life for the homeland.

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921

However, we foresee an entirely different picture of the matter.

We honestly say, without fear of being criticized, that we can-

not find anything else in the matter, except that it is an awkward chess move.

The gentlemen from Hungary have a fixed idea that the Hungarians in America are "loaded" with dollars. Naturally, they want to lighten our burden, and take some of the "load off of our hands."

Consequently, they are coming here for money. Anyone, who has carefully and constantly read the newspapers of Hungary, has read many times the expressions of opinions of the high politicians and wealthy businessmen stating that only the Hungarians in America could bring Hungary out of the financial mire, and rebuild our homeland.

It is true that the Hungarians in America are not as poor as the people in our homeland, but if the people over there believe that we are "bathing in milk and butter," then they are very sadly mistaken. The larger portion of the Hungarian-Americans are nothing more than ordinary workers,





Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

who have never earned more than sufficient to provide the necessities of life. In this way, the amount saved was small.

One can easily see that the people of America have their troubles too, that they are quietly undergoing a change, financially. This change is being pushed by the laboring class, and so the Hungarians of America feel the pressure of the financial change.

The Hungarians of America did have money saved up, but, today that money has been decreased considerably. Let us think of the last six months when the majority in America have either become unemployed, or are working for very small wages. Yet we must live. Living expenses and clothing still remain at a high level. In fact, there is a movement going on to raise rent prices. So it is understood, that the poor worker must of necessity reach for his meager savings. When you are continually withdrawing from a savings account without depositing regularly, it surely means that the balance always grows smaller and smaller, until the entire savings are gone.

For the above reasons, it is certain that the scheme of these titled gentlemen





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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

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will not succeed. In fact, without the above reasons, their

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schemes would have been unsuccessful. The Hungarians of America

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would never have given them their money, because we do not and cannot believe in or trust their promises.

Those promises which were made, as usual, were never fulfilled.

Then again, these gentlemen picked a very poor time to come to America to discuss the problem of the homeland. Not only do they know, but the entire World knows that America cannot, and will not change the Versailles peace treaty. Only England and France could accomplish this, and because they are the beneficiaries of the treaty, the politicians and diplomats do not want to hear of any such actions. These wild animals, dressed up in human flesh, do not wish to come within a hair breadth's distance of their motto, "Vae Victis," (woe to the vanquished).

If the titled gentlemen from Hungary were desirous of bringing our relations closer to the homeland, then they should have found a better reason. To gain our confidence with useless phrases, is impossible, for we are tired of hearing them, and do not want to hear any more of such flowery phrases.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

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III H        If our homeland desires to step into closer relationship with us,  
III G        they should not send titled gentlemen to us, who throughout their  
I C        lifetime, have taken advantage of the poor Hungarian working class,  
and have taken their last drop of blood away from them. They should send  
such men who fight for the poor working people, men who struggle and suffer  
with them. These men will not come to us with flowery phrases, but with the  
actual truth. We will believe and make our sacrifices for these men.

When those titled gentlemen arrive, we will graciously welcome them, for they,  
too, are the sons of our homeland. We will also watch the parade, in fact,  
perhaps, we will join them, as long as it will not cost us money. We bring to  
the attention of the Hungarians in America, far in advance, to watch their  
pocket books very closely, see that they do not become empty. To empty the  
pocket books of the Hungarian-Americans, is the sincere desire of the titled  
gentlemen from Hungary.



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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 30, 1918.

### HUNGARIAN POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

There will be a great political fight this Spring and Fall because the State, County and City elections are coming up.

The Hungarian-American citizens do not want to lose the opportunity to aid the election of the man of their choice.

Therefore, we can mention the factors necessary for starting a political organization.

We know that the Hungarian-American citizens have favored the Democratic party.

It was back in 1905 that there was an organization under the title of



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 30, 1918.

"The Hungarian-American Democracy," which society was granted a charter. It was in this organization that the Chicago Hungarian-Americans gained recognition as Democrats.

The organizing committee consists of such prominent men as Joseph Fekete, prominent Hungarian lawyer, Dr. Ernest Lovenger, and Louis Zidrou.

This organization intends to take an active part in the present primary elections, but it is more important to become organized and take active interest in the Fall elections. By doing this, this organization can develop into an organization of influence keeping future elections in mind.

The main objective of this organization will be to familiarize the





Magyar Tribune, Aug. 30, 1918.

Hungarian-American citizens with their rights as citizens of this country, in order that these people may be able to take part in the political history of this country.

It would be a great achievement to see the Hungarians go to the polls to vote in great masses. They should take a big part in the decision of important questions which would be in the interest of their fellow American citizens, as well as in the interest of the country from which we came.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 19, 1918.

### HUNGARIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY

It is just a few days since the Hungarian Republican Club was formed. At the organizing meeting it gave one great pleasure to see that there were so many Hungarian-American citizens who were interested in the political life of this country.

As yet we have not found out who was on the organizing committee, but the latter asks all the Hungarian Republican voters to join this organization. Its purpose is to get more Hungarian people interested in American politics.

It will also try to co-ordinate social life with political activities, and impress upon the voters the importance of taking an active part in the conduct of our country's affairs.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs  
and Purposes

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 8, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

### THE HUNGARIANS FOR THOMPSON

p.2...A group of American-Hungarians pledged themselves to the support of William H. Thompson at the coming mayoral election .

They gave Thompson a vote of confidence and cited his record of the last four years.

Among the things he accomplished are - improvement of transportation; also, in the question of subways, he advocates employment of those men now on relief, so that, like in England, instead of the dole, able bodied men would be given an opportunity to work.



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 22, 1920.

ON THE EVE OF ELECTION

(Editorial)

The waves of election are piling on us, and out of the many candidates, we feel that we should remind our readers of a few who deserve our votes.

This election is of very great importance due to the fact that the leaders of the nation will be elected.

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 22, 1920.

We feel that we do not want to be involved in influencing Hungarian voters with reference to the national election. But we feel that there are a few candidates who are running on the State ticket who deserve recommendation.

First, we must examine the position and its responsibilities, then the men who are seeking these positions, finding out if they are capable of handling the responsibilities connected therewith.

In Chicago and Cook county the battle for election has been furious. This election involves unusually important positions; therefore, it is

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 22, 1920.

necessary that the voters consider very carefully each candidate. The highest position in the county and city is the States Attorney.

Present conditions as they exist in Chicago are shameful. There is hardly a week that goes by without a bank, train, or payroll wagon robbery. These conditions were probably brought about by the World War because during that period all pickpockets and petty larceny thieves came to Chicago, figuring it an easy city in which to work.

There have been more hangings in Chicago than in any civilized section in the world, and still there are quite a few people loose who belong in a hangman's noose. Today the voters of Chicago are facing a very grave

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 22, 1920.

problem: the office designated to punish criminals and to prevent crime is to be filled.

Two very worthy gentlemen are seeking the States attorney's job: Judge Crowe, the republican candidate, and Michael Igoe, the democratic candidate.

It is not our policy to belittle or involve anyone in scandal. We will not commit ourselves with reference to Judge Crowe, but we will say that Michael Igoe is the better-fitted man for the position. We do not select him in the interest of the party to which he belongs, because we are



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 22, 1920.

absolutely independent in passing our verdict.

Igoe has been assistant State's attorney for eight years and has fulfilled the requirements of that office most nobly. We think that if Igoe is elected, we can be assured that he will always have the people's interest at heart.

During the past eight years, Mr. Igoe has been the Democratic majority leader of Illinois and his record shows that he has always stood by the interest of the working class. Mr. Igoe has built an enviable record for himself.

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 22, 1920.

We also want to tell our readers that Mr. Igoe knows that there are a great number of Hungarian votes in Chicago. If Igoe is elected, the Hungarian people can rest assured that they will receive adequate protection. He has also promised to put a Hungarian-speaking man in his office, to whom all Hungarians may go in order to solve their problems.

Two very good Hungarian men guarantee us that Mr. Igoe will not forget the Hungarian people of Chicago.

They are Dr. Ernest Towinger and Joseph Fekete, the lawyer.

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 22, 1920.

It is our duty, therefore, to win every Hungarian vote for Mr. Igoe. Regardless of political affiliation, you should make an exception and vote for Michael Igoe.

Those who vote for Michael Igoe will be voting for a deserving man. He is the friend of the people and especially a friend of the Hungarian.

The most prominent people of Chicago are fighting the battle for the election of Mr. Igoe. We gladly join hands in this battle and warmly recommend the election of Igoe. We sincerely hope that Michael Igoe will be our next States attorney.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1919.

BEFORE WE ELECT A MAYOR

There will be five candidates on the ballot seeking the nominations for the office of Mayor in the city of Chicago. They are: Thompson, a Republican, Sweitzer, a Democrat, Hoyne, an Independent party candidate, Fitzpatrick, the organized Workers' candidate, and Collins, a Socialist.

Undoubtedly, the principals in this fight will be Thompson, Sweitzer and Hoyne, and when the primaries are over, it will be a battle between Thompson and Sweitzer for the office of Mayor of the City of Chicago.





Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1919.

Now, two questions arise as to which of these two is better fitted for the position, and which one would have the welfare of the Chicago-Hungarian at heart. These are the important questions in the minds of the Chicago-Hungarian voters. Thompson has his good points and we can say the same about Sweitzer. Thompson, as mayor, worked hard and stood his ground well. While in office, he was not connected with any scandal, or outrageous graft situations. Many people do not like Thompson because he did not act in accordance with the ideas of the War press, but there are many people who like him for that reason.

Both Thompson and Sweitzer are good business men. The press seems to be the severest critic of Thompson. It will be disappointed if he is elected.

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1919.

Thompson had promised the Hungarian people many things, but never fulfilled any of these promises, and consequently, many are organized to work against him.

Sweitzer, at the present time, is County Clerk, and has shown his honesty, integrity, and benevolent heart to the city of Chicago and Cook County. Many people are biased because he is of German descent. But during the War, he fully cooperated and worked whole-heartedly with the State Council of Defense in organizing patriotic organizations among the Hungarians and Germans. We do not know if Sweitzer will keep the promises which he has made to the Hungarian people during his campaign, but we do know that we have among us

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1919.

prominent Hungarian Democrats who fully and whole-heartedly endorse the election of Sweitzer. The Hungarians of Chicago commands a large number of votes. They should give their votes to those whom they think is the best man for the City of Chicago as a whole, and, particularly, to a man who will do something that will benefit the Chicago-Hungarians.

This paper, and its staff, recommends the election of Sweitzer.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 22, 1918.

WHY SHOULD WE ELECT HIM?

(Editorial)

It won't be long before we have elections in the city of Chicago, and all the parties and those who won in the primaries are getting prepared for the campaign. These politicians use many devices in trying to convince people that they are the better candidates. One device is the medium of advertising. While traveling around through the city we were attracted by a sign, which had the following phrase printed on it: "Protect against the high cost of living, and elect Laflin for alderman." We don't hold anything against Mr. Laflin, nor do we want to stand in his way against becoming alderman. We believe that he can accept the salary of an alderman and spend that salary just as well as any one else can, without hurting us any. If this man were really a man who would come out with facts, and he told us that what he wanted was the money, maybe we might give him a hand, and help; and why shouldn't we?



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 22, 1918.

Mr. Laflin, as a Socialist, believes in the teachings of Carl Marx.

Mr. Laflin can do no more against the high cost of living than he can do about a cure for tuberculosis, or a cure for infantile paralysis. He is very humble in making this promise, because he could promise a lot more, but by making this promise he is telling us that he is going to cure all our troubles. Therefore, if you are easily led, and believe in the same principles as Mr. Laflin, vote for him. After all, we do not believe that Mr. Laflin can lower the cost of living, but he can't make it any higher either, even if he wanted to, due to that fact that he does not have anything to say about distribution of products.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 11, 1930.

THE CHICAGO PRIMARIES  
Defeat of Hungarian Candidates;  
Mrs. McCormick Wins Decisive Victory



The Chicago primaries, which attracted national interest, were not just a regular election, but a fight within the Republican party.

.....

Mrs. McCormick's victory over Deneen was sensational. The support of the foreign-born contributed greatly to her victory.....The Hungarians, especially, manifested great interest in the results of the primary.

Two Hungarian candidates took part in the internal struggle of the Republican party. Ignatio Izsak, candidate for County Commissioner, was one of the sixty persons after the ten posts for county commissioners.

Otto Reich received the largest number of votes--over two hundred thousand.

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 11, 1930.



Izsak received nine thousand six hundred votes. Of the half million Chicago Republican votes, this is two per cent. However, some of the contestants received even fewer votes than Izsak.

It is regrettable that Izsak was eliminated from the list of candidates, but after all there were only ten nominations for sixty candidates and fifty of them had to be dropped out in any case.

We are convinced that if all the Hungarian voters would have done their duty by Izsak, he would have attained a much better result. As it is, many people promised him their support and then voted for someone else. This is bad Hungarian politics and shortsighted tactics.

Frank Palla, who ran for committeeman in the 43rd Ward, was defeated by Burmeister.....



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 11, 1930.



We are all sorry about Palla's defeat, but in both cases--Izsak's and Palla's--victory was not to be expected. They wanted moral acknowledgment more than victory. They are to be commended for their courage.

The Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, which endorsed McCormick, Reich, Savage, and Pedersen, is to be congratulated for the victory of these candidates, all of whom won by large pluralities.

HUNGARIAN

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Utthon, Oct. 14, 1928.

MASS MEETING

(Adv)

p.2.... A big Hungarian mass meeting to aid in electing Gov. Al. Smith president will be held at the Hungarian Home, 92nd St. and Dauphin Ave., Oct. 21, Sunday evening at seven.

Hungarian speakers will acquaint the public with the importance of the presidential election from the Hungarian point of view.

Musical and artistic program. Everybody is welcome. Smith for president. Hungarian and American committee.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 25, 1927.



BIG BILL THOMPSON IS VICTORIOUS NOMINEE

The results of the primaries were surprising to those who doubted Big Bill Thompson's popularity, and prophesied that Litsinger would be nominated for mayor on the Republican ticket.

The primaries proved that the wish of the people was to see Thompson in the mayor's chair and that is the reason he received such a tremendous majority of the votes.

In spite of the underhanded methods of Thompson's enemies and in spite of the stand of the American newspapers that favored Litsinger, he carried all the wards except one (49)--which gave him a 180,039 majority over his opponent.

This election offers a lesson to the American politicians, and that is that the foreign-born American citizens have a decisive influence on the outcome of

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 25, 1927.

elections, and if a politician wants results, he has to take this into consideration.

The great majority of votes for Thompson in the primaries, leads one to conjecture that he will emerge victorious in the regular April election for mayor of Chicago.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 12, 1926.

OUR POSSIBILITIES IN POLITICS

(Editorial)



In all probability, Chicago is the only city in the United States where the Hungarian people have not received the political recognition which is their due.

Our growth and our activities seem to indicate that we should play an important part in politics, but there is a reason for our being so far behind in political achievements. That reason is that there is a great deal of jealousy existing among us.

On the other hand, it is possible that the politicians regard us as being rather stupid. They feel that we are easily led, or else they think that we are incapable of selecting an able spokesman from our midst. There is nothing more disgusting in the eyes of the American people than the spectacle of one national group being dependent on another for political favors.

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 12, 1926.

The truth of the above statements was clearly demonstrated last Friday when a committee composed of Frank, Kalman, Banffy, Butscher, Schwartz, Reiger, Nagy, Grosz, and Izsak, representing the Chicago Hungarian Republican Club, took part in a Republican rally at the Sherman House. The appearance of the Hungarian committee came as a surprise to the other people who attended this meeting, and the presence of the Hungarians became the general topic of the day.

At 3:30 P. M. the Hungarian delegation was introduced from the speakers' platform, from which Senator Harding, State's Attorney Crowe and Colonel Luby very cordially greeted them. The introductions were performed by Mr. Frank, the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Izsak, the secretary of the committee, then explained why the Hungarian delegation had come. During the course of his speech, he pointed out how unfairly the Hungarian people had been dealt with in the field of politics during the past twenty-five years. He stressed the fact that the Hungarian



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 12, 1926.

people had been loyal to the party, but that they had never received any favors in return. He openly admitted that if the Republican party did not favor the Hungarians with three political jobs, the Hungarians would swing to the party that has already promised these [jobs].

The answer that State's Attorney Crowe gave to all this was rather surprising. He said that he knew just exactly how the committee felt about this matter. He frankly admitted that the Hungarians were not represented in any of the political offices in the city. He said that was neither his nor the party's fault. The Hungarians had never formally asked for anything. It has always been thought that if someone wants something, he generally asks for it. He sincerely promised that the Republican party would satisfy the request of the committee, and then asked for the names of the members of the Hungarian Republican Club who were worthy of receiving these three appointments.

The Chicago Hungarian Club has done its duty. A bargain has been struck, and it has been concluded in a gentlemanly manner. The promise was





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thoroughly sincere, but if it remains a promise with nothing really being done, then the Hungarian Republican Club will know what to do.

State's Attorney Crowe said that if someone wants something he generally asks for it, but if the request is to be at all effective it must be accompanied by action. In the first place, we must organize under one banner, and we must trust our leaders; we must work in harmony for one big cause. We must not permit jealousies to arise when some individual makes more headway in the field of politics than another. We want to safeguard the good name of the Hungarians; we do not want that name to be ridiculed. If we all pull together then the Hungarian people of Chicago can reach the same heights in the political world that other nationalities have attained.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 19, 1926.

HUNGARIANS ON THE SOUTH SIDE FORM POLITICAL CLUB

(Editorial)

The role in political life played by the Chicago Hungarians who live on the South Side has been a rather sorrowful one. The Hungarians who live in this section are aware of the truth of this statement, because they have tried for the last twenty years to gain recognition in the field of politics.

Political clubs were organized, but they were always of an independent nature. Thus when elections were over, the members of these independent organizations never received any consideration from the politicians who had promised them so much before election. The reason for this was that these organizations never declared themselves for either the Republican party or the Democratic party.



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 19, 1926.

Another great shortcoming was the presence among the Hungarians of the South Side of self-appointed political leaders who would lead their followers into the fold of whichever political party paid them the leaders the most. Some of the politicians who were seeking office would make half-hearted promises, and when the election was over these office-seekers would tell the voters that they the voters had no right to ask for anything because they had already been paid.

This is being written to inform the people of their mistakes in the past. We think that we must make an open admission of our political beliefs; we must openly state whether we are Republicans or Democrats.

In the Hungarian community on the South Side of Chicago a Republican club has been formed. This organization intends to work and cooperate in every way with all other Hungarian Republican clubs throughout the city.



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 19, 1926.

All those Hungarians who are not yet citizens of the United States are urged to join this organization, because it will make arrangements to help them obtain their naturalization papers. The organization has also made arrangements to have teachers of civics available for those who want further instruction in the principles of American government.

This organization wants to be strong, and it is the duty of every Hungarian-American citizen to help make it strong. The mistakes of the past should be a lesson to the people of the South Side.



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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 15, 1926.

### NEW HUNGARIAN POLITICAL CLUB

In the Tenth ward of Chicago, where there are a large number of Hungarian-American citizens, a new Hungarian political club, called "Illinois Democracy," has been formed. The purpose of the new club is to get rid of those candidates who have been forced on the people by Dever and Brennan, the well-known political bosses. This new club will endeavor to elect candidates who are best fitted for office.

There is a demand that at least one Hungarian should be elected judge of the Municipal Court, inasmuch as it seems that every other nationality is represented on the bench. The Hungarians are apparently the forgotten people of Chicago. They have received no recognition whatsoever.

It is high time that the Hungarians come to life. By uniting their efforts they can accomplish a great deal, if they really want to.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 25, 1919.

THE HUNGARIANS AND AMERICAN POLITICS

(Editorial)

There are only a few days left before the battle for the mayoral election is opened in Chicago. To be mayor of Chicago is the third most important job in the United States. The most important job is that of president of the United States, then that of mayor of New York City, and after this that of mayor of Chicago. The relative importance of these positions is measured by the number of jobs each has at its disposal. The mayor of Chicago has pretty close to five thousand jobs to give out. It is a known fact that Chicago is the most mixed and most cosmopolitan city in the United States, therefore it is reasonable that each nationality should organize its own political clubs in order that it may take part in the campaign and help the people get interested in the political life of the city.



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 25, 1919.

It is a rather serious proposition, but we cannot speak too seriously of the activities of the Chicago Hungarians. In American political life they are mere novices, and although there are quite a large number of Hungarian-American citizens in the city of Chicago, they do not understand the first thing about politics. This is the only reason for the sorrowful situation that out of ten thousand Hungarian-American citizens residing in and around Chicago, there is not a single one who has ever held a political position. It is true that there are a few men of Hungarian descent who have held and hold political positions, but they did not receive these positions through the backing of the Hungarians, but by their own individual efforts. With the other nationalities it is just the opposite. Each national group with the exception of the Hungarian, organizes and then demands that the group be well represented. It isn't a very nice thing to say and we do not like to write about it, but the Hungarian people are rather far behind. Individually we Hungarians are a fine race but collectively we enjoy no recognition in the American political arena. We have based this conclusion on what we observe among the Hungarians of Chicago, but the statement holds



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 25, 1919.

true for the entire Hungarian population of America, with the exception of New York City.

Sick benefit and church societies are the only organizations active and strong among the Hungarian people. They cannot, however, get mixed up in politics and there are very few if any that would be willing to enter the political field. As things now stand, when an election comes up Hungarian political clubs are formed, which disband immediately after the campaign is over.

Now that the mayoral election is approaching, two Hungarian political clubs have been organized--one Republican and the other Democratic. Unquestionably, before elections are over there will be one or two others. The political position of the Hungarian people has not been properly cleared up as yet, and this is the reason why, as a group, they cannot pick a candidate of their own. It is our hope that as the election gets closer the different Hungarian groups will unite instead of pulling apart, for if they do not





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unite, their political activities will never amount to anything. The ripening process in politics is very hard. It is necessary to have a little intelligence, a little cooperation, and a bit of common sense. Perhaps the politically ambitious Hungarians have come to realize this in the past few years. If they have, then it is time that they organize in a hurry and talk politics loudly and seriously. However, if they are just looking for glory and nothing else, they should hide themselves in shame, as they would only make a laughing stock out of the Hungarian people. It will kill us, and we do not want the hard-developing Hungarian name and future killed.





**I. ATTITUDES**

**F. Politics**

**5. Political Leadership**

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

SOME RESULTS FROM THE CHANGE OF PRESIDENTIAL LEADERSHIP

(Editorial)

We hear that our editorial, of last week, about the Wilson-Harding Presidential change, has become an issue of centralized interest resulting in many inquiries, and remarks. Many objected to some of the facts brought out in the article, in reference to our defense of the Wilson administration, and our criticism of Harding.

We did not defend Wilson! We merely expressed our appreciation of the objective accomplishments made by Wilson's pen at a critical time. We advanced our confidence in Harding, but we insist on our privilege to



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criticize, because we are not going to blindly agree to all the Republicans' actions. We want our readers to see what the entire political change means, and why the American political situation is an eye-sore. Those politicians who sought positions and are now jobholders have a livelihood, while we poor workers can expect no exceptional economic change.

If **there** is work, then we will work, if not, then we starve, whether Harding or anyone else sits in the White House. Harding will bring neither work nor good wages. The domination of the capitalists, over both political parties, is the cause behind the depression.

The political change is more or less only a change in names. For those who still are doubtful of our opinions and maintain and believe, that under

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

Harding's leadership some radical changes for the better in our political life will result, we are at your service and will review some of the great changes brought about by Harding.

Look at some of the construction changes. From Harding's first actions and steps we can already see a great change. His first action was to name his life-long friend and family physician, to be the Chief U. S. medical officer with a mere \$6,000 salary and other considerations, which boost his income to the \$10,000 mark.

Therefore, the small town doctor from Marion, Ohio, becomes a Brigadier General, but not because there is a great need for a house physician in the White House.





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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

Dr. Sawyer himself said, he had never taken care of Harding, because he is very healthy and was never seriously ill.

What is the value of a friendship, if a man does not prove its value with good deeds? So, President Harding set a precedent by putting his old friend on the taxpayers' necks, without serving any good purpose.

This is truly a change. Wilson did not do such things. That is an old Republican custom. Was this change worth voting for? Let us go on. From Marion, Ohio, Harding called to Washington another good old neighbor, a very wealthy friend, Crissinger by name. Hurriedly he named him to a very fat position, Treasurer of the United States. This position pays



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

only a very meager salary of \$10,000 a year, but what is that between brothers? Well, Harding will not become lonely in Washington because of the great change. Dr. Sawyer and Mr. Crissinger, his bosom friends, will be there to ease the pains of homesickness.



This is the way he is introducing the great change. Harding named Farrell to the Shipping Board, where he will handle billions of dollars worth of important transactions. Farrell is the president of the Steel trust. This is another great change, the great result of our vote.

We see that Harding is very choosy with his appointments. He is always appointing those whom he favors most, whether it be the president of the Steel trust or a friendly neighbor. By this, without any doubt, he is

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HUNGARIAN

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outdoing Wilson tremendously, and truly we will agree that the election of Harding means a change. Not only do we feel the results of the change from the appointments, but also the change of foreign and political principles are felt. President Harding also created this change.

Let us not forget, that during the election campaigns, from Harding down to the last grafting politician, they preached to the people, that when they come into power, among other things, they would create a new order in foreign policies. Let us see in what way have they changed their policies from those of the terrible days of Wilson.

Harding asked the Senators to allow the treaty made with Columbia to stand.

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

This is the treaty which was bitterly opposed by the Republican Senators for over two years, while Wilson was President. Our readers can be assured that the Republican Senators and Harding are now doing this in behalf of the great change, though, in the first place, Wilson asked this of them.

The new Secretary of State, strange to relate, has accepted without change, Wilson's pacts regarding the Japs and Mesopotamia. For the time being, Harding is quietly watching and waiting the Mexican situation, again following Wilson's course. Here Harding forgot to make a change. We believe, this great change, is rather a change in people only, and we will find some new gentlemen, strange faces, and hungry politicians around the meat pot. The old order will remain the same.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

For all of that, we are not angry at Mr. Harding. He cannot do anything more clever than to forget his party's election promises and platform. This sudden loss of memory is an asset that is understood by all politicians. Why bother making changes here or there, let it remain as it is, even in Foreign affairs.

This is the great change, that we can expect from Harding--an attitude of indifference, that is all.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 30, 1920.

A POLITICAL INTERVIEW

(Editorial)

The United States is preparing for the coming presidential election, and it seems to me that the Hungarians should start preparations for it also.

I did not find it difficult to locate someone who had enlightening information about politics in the United States. There is only one real Hungarian politician in Chicago. There are many so-called "curb-stone" politicians, who do a lot of talking without accomplishing anything, but there is one Hungarian who is very active and **influential** in the political life of this country. He is Dr. Adolf Weiner, a lawyer. Therefore, I decided to visit Dr. Weiner, who is located on the fifth floor of the Cook County Building. Dr. Weiner greeted me very cordially, guessing immediately that I was the editor of a Hungarian newspaper, and that I was about to ask for an interview. Dr. Weiner asked me what I wanted, and I immediately answered that I was looking for political information, and that I would like to hear his views on the presidential election.

Magyar Tribune, July 30, 1920.

"I will tell you in advance", said Dr. Weiner, "that I am a Democrat, but regardless of this fact my belief is that Cox has the best chance of being elected."

Dr. Weiner then went on to speak of the platforms of the two political parties, pointing out the advantages of the Democratic platform as compared with the Republican. He explained that the tariff question was the important issue of the campaign. He expressed himself also on the Volstead Act, stating that, in his opinion, Cox was liberal enough to see the uselessness of this law.

I then asked him which party he thought would help Hungary, and the Hungarians of America, the most. As he answered this question, a sad look came over his face, but he gave me his honest opinion. "As far as Hungary is concerned," he said, "it does not make very much difference who becomes president of the United States ." He stated that the only ways in which conditions could be remedied in Hungary would be by the enactment of new laws, by more conscientious work on the part of the Hungarian government itself, and by the co-operation



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of the people for a better government.

Dr. Weiner told me that the part of Hungary from which he originally came was now Czechoslovakian territory. He said that he was still Hungarian in heart and soul, even though he has been a resident of this country for the past twenty-seven years. I might mention here that Dr. Weiner received his education in the city of Vienna, and for the past twenty-five years has been one of the most prominent lawyers in Chicago.

The last question I asked Dr. Weiner was whether he thought it possible to form a political organization among the Hungarian people of Chicago, and, if such an organization were formed, which party it should support.

"Organizing Hungarian-Americans", Dr. Weiner answered, "is a very hard job. The Republicans always vote for the Republican candidate, and the Democrats





Magyar Tribune, July 30, 1920.

for the Democratic candidate, but if Hungarians were to organize, each member would want to be the leader of his organization. This is the worst fault of the Hungarians. If there were four thousand members, there would be four thousand leaders. The Hungarian-Americans have not learned the principles of co-operation, and would rather vote for a Slav or an Irishman than for a Hungarian. This is the reason Hungarian politicians do not get anywhere; if they do get a public office, they obtain it without the aid of their brother Hungarians."

Dr. Weiner advised us that Cox, the Democratic presidential candidate, if elected, would probably do more for Hungary than any of the other candidates, because the Democrats have a more liberal platform with reference to foreign policy and immigration. The Republicans have always taken a harsh stand against immigration.

The Hungarian-Americans are mostly industrial workers, and the Democratic party is a workers' party. Candidate Cox has been governor of Ohio for



Magyar Tribune, July 30, 1920 .

three terms, each time being elected by the vote of the great number of industrial workers of Ohio. Therefore, it is clear that, if the Hungarian workers are to cast their votes to the best advantage, they must vote Democratic.

I now left Dr. Weiner, fully satisfied that I had been right in going to see him, because I feel sure that Dr. Weiner understands the social problems of America. I am grateful that he talked with me, neglecting other and more important people who were waiting to see him. Furthermore, he told me that he would be glad to discuss the political question again at any time with any representative of the Magyar Tribune.



I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

6. Graft and Corruption

Interest, June 25, 1937.

OUR POLITICIANS

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

Around election time the newspapers and the air too, is filled with the promises which emanate from the different platforms, rostrums, and soap-boxes, in which the aspirants promise to do everything in the interest of the electors in case they be elected.

It seems the average American will always swallow this nonsense, without giving proper thought, even if the same candidate gave proof of it, that he never kept his promises once he was elected. And the newspapers will bring the photograph of the candidates usually shown in fighting pose, with fist clinched for boxing, even if the stature is such that the onlooker would rightly think a child could lick him in a real fight.

After the candidates are elected, the greater number of them entirely forget their promises, which after all is not to be wondered at as they have to try to get



Interest, June 25, 1937.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

money for expenses and to save enough money for the next election campaign.

The public's money becomes something of a free loot, only those leave it alone, who do not want to take it and those are mighty few. Almost every day we read that this or that public official did embezzle so and so much money, or let himself be bribed, but we can very seldom read something about some such unfaithful official having been punished.

It is still in vivid remembrance the whooppe-era of the Sanitary District which stole out of the taxpayers pockets more than ten million dollars. After that Sweitzer went with about half a million, and so forth. In the last few weeks the newspapers did not lack material in publishing new scandals.

In Springfield the two factions of the Democratic party came to a battle in which one representative struck the face of another representative on the premises of the Assembly House. The fight broke out about F. Lynden Smith, who in the election campaign was the campaign manager of Gov. Horner, and for these services was now awarded a job as Chief of State Public Works with a pay of \$7,000.00 annually. He

Interest, June 25, 1937.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

spoke somehow unkindly about the overlord of the other faction, Patrick J. Nash. Now the accusation was made that Smith rented an apartment, and that instead of paying the usual monthly \$125.00 rent, he pays only fifty, and for the balance he secured a state job for Lawrence Koehn the son of the landlord, which job pays \$125.00 monthly and that this Lawrence Koehn still is holding that state job.

In the State Senate the motion of Gov. Horner for a drivers-license law, fell through. The whole thing is only a camouflage by which new jobs would be created and it is only the question of who should have the right to dispose of these jobs which started the quarrel and which caused the motion to fall through.

In the case of Zintak, a juror testified that a federal official by the name of McKinley had promised him a position with a salary of \$10,000.00 if he would render the Zintak jury undecided, which this juror succeeded in doing. When it came to the fulfillment of the given promise, McKinley offered him only \$25.00 in cash, instead of the \$10,000.00 job. So the juror sued McKinley and the jury declared him not guilty, but now the judge ordered the state attorney to prosecute the ex-juror for perjury.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Malone, Chairman of the Illinois Tax Commission is now under inquiry, to show how he came in possession of his \$700,000.00 cash money.

In Joliet a politician had quite a number of slot-machines all over the town which brought him a considerable income. As the operation of slot-machines is against the law, the police started to raid those places, where they were operating. Now a bosom-friend of the above politician, Judge Wilson issued an injunction, in which he forbids the police to interfere with the operation of the slot-machines, in other words it did not allow the police to do its duty prescribed by law. At the sight of such gross lawlessness some of the more conscientious members of the legislature asked for impeachment of Judge Wilson, but the House on the proposition of Repr. Frank Ryan from Chicago, voted 63:61 against the starting of the inquiry and there will be no impeachment process against Judge Wilson.

It would be well to remember these facts at the next election.



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IV (Bohemian)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 3, 1931.

ABOUT THE MAYORALTY ELECTION

(Editorial By Dr. Erno Lowinger)

The day of the election battle is nearing. Every conscientious voter must decide for whom he will cast his vote. He has to decide who is the man best qualified to manage the affairs of our city during the next four years.....

Naturally, prepossessing campaign speakers endeavor to make up our minds, but the intelligent voters, the politically ripe citizens like the thousands of Chicago Hungarians, will not be sidetracked.....

The fact is that the good reputation of our city is ruined. This is regrettable but true. It is also a fact that the murders of two hundred eighty-six gangsters are still unsolved. Not a day passes without a mysterious gang killing. Chicago today is known the world over as the home of gangsters.





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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 3, 1931.

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IV (Bohemian) Nobody can deny that this reputation is detrimental to Chicago and its population. It is damaging, both materially and spiritually. The damage is material because of the number of visitors lost to our city, since thousands of people are afraid to visit Chicago because of the possibility of falling victims to stray bullets. As a result, we lose millions of dollars annually and, although the loss is felt most directly by hotels, restaurants, and department stores, in the end we all feel it, too.

New factories shun Chicago and build their plants elsewhere because the Saturday pay roll robberies have become so common here that the personal safety and financial security of the industrialists are at stake.

This causes thousands of people to lose work opportunities. At a time when unemployment is so great, this adds to misery.

We are on the threshold of the World's Fair. In two years there will be a



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 3, 1931.

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IV (Bohemian) monumental exposition in Chicago. Not only the visitors, but the exhibitors as well, are terrified by the thought that they will have to come to Chicago.

Please do not jump to the conclusion that the writer is prejudiced against Mayor Thompson or that he holds him solely responsible for the bad reputation of Chicago and for the unsolved gangster murders.....

The writer is convinced that, if it were up to Thompson, he would have all the gangsters behind bars and the reputation of Chicago would be the best.

However, the consensus of opinion, regardless of political partisanship, is that the Thompson regime is at fault and must end if conditions are to improve.....

To these material losses, resulting from the bad reputation of Chicago, we must add the moral and spiritual losses. Our children read nothing in the newspapers



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 3, 1931.

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IV (Bohemian) but accounts of banditry, murder, and the heroic deeds of the gangsters. And, while these gangsters violate the laws flagrantly, our children fill the prisons for minor offenses.

The continuous crime wave created such a noxious atmosphere in Chicago that even small children play "hold-up" and "give-them-a-ride" games.

This must be stopped on April 7, by electing a different man to the office of mayor, thus breaking away from the past and all its troubles and sins....

The mayor is responsible for the police because he appoints the police chief. If the police are corrupt, the mayor is held morally responsible....

[Anton] Cermak's strong and energetic personality will bring order in the ranks of the police. He declared in one of his speeches that he will be personally responsible for the efficiency of the police.....



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 3, 1931.

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IV (Bohemian) We taxpayers know that city taxes have grown year after year and the we have to pay these taxes out of our earnings.

To curb the thoughtless extravagance of city officials and to reduce our taxes, we must elect a man whose record in the County proves that he is thrifty and that he saved the taxpayers' money.....

As noted in the beginning of this article, there is no question now about party affiliation. The only consideration now is the future of Chicago, the personal safety of its citizens, and the good reputation of the city.

The writer does not wish to convince any ardent Republican at this time that he is wrong. Let him ponder over the fruit of the Hoover Republican administration, the misery of the ever-increasing army of the unemployed. If he approves of it, let him be happy.

Lo and behold the Republican prosperity they promised for 1928!





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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 3, 1931.

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IV (Bohemian) We Hungarian-born American citizens must not allow cheap politicians to mislead us by mixing into this purely Chicago election any reference to our mother country's grievances.

If the writer would think, even for a moment, that the situation of the Hungarians in Chicago or anywhere else would be worse if Cermak is elected mayor, he would drop his pen and his mouth would be silent. But this is not so.

That Thompson was born in Boston and Cermak was six months old when his parents brought him to America from Bohemia, can't be the deciding factor in the election of mayor.....

We are all sincere American citizens here who have rights and duties, and we must practice these rights and duties on April 7.

Every sane-thinking Hungarian-born American citizen should vote for Cermak and the Democratic candidates.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 20, 1930.

NOTICE TO THE ILLINOIS HUNGARIAN REPUBLICAN CLUBS

In the July 15 issue of the Chicago American there is a report of the committee which is investigating the campaign expenditures of Mrs. Mc Cormick, senatorial nominee. Of all nationalities, only the Hungarian group is mentioned as having accepted money.

It is very important, therefore, that the members of the various Chicago branches of the Hungarian Republican Club hold a meeting to discuss this matter. In the absence of the president, phone Charles Banffy, vice-president.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 3, 1927.

DO NOT KILL  
by  
Ignacio Izsak

(Editorial)

It is an amazing phenomenon of mankind that since Cain killed Abel the spirit of destruction and murder has prevailed.

.....

From one end of the world to the other we see the struggle to spread the Christian gospel, and at the same time we note that parallel to these teachings, those countries that refer oftenest to the Prophet of Nazareth, are the ones planning general butchery.

What humbug! What pretense!

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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, June 3, 1927.

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The slaughtering instinct does not apply to certain countries only, it can be produced by class wars due to economic interests. There have been countless cases, when labor leaders or passionate agitators, who exposed the exploitation of workers by heartless employers, were put to death through false evidence or perjury of witnesses.

There is an obvious case now in America. Sacco and Vanzetti, who successfully led the strike of the Patterson, N. J. textile workers seven years ago, [sic] are the victims of "manufactured evidence."

They are charged with the holdup and murder of a cashier. The evidence was only circumstantial, but the judge, who is partial to the owners of the textile factories, condemned them to death.

The state has not dared to execute them yet, because American public opinion and sentiment are aroused.

The case is in the hands of Governor Fuller now, and it is up to him to





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grant a reprieve or order a retrial.

Chicago Hungarians, with foresight, should take part in this movement also, to inform the world that they will form a bulwark, against the repetition of the sin of Cain whenever anyone, no matter where, is threatened with "retributive justice."

We have received information that a committee is handling this case and we advise all Hungarians to go to the mass meetings in large numbers to show where our sympathies are.



I. ATTITUDES

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, Feb. 27, 1936.

CHICAGO APPROVES THE "ONE MILLION  
SIGNATURES PLAN"



We wrote in our columns about the program of the Revisionist meeting arranged by the Federation of the Churches and Associations of Chicago South Side last Thursday evening, but to be very frank, we do not believe much in its merits. We know that the fiasco of the Revisionist meeting in New York still lingers in the memory of the Hungarians. We saw the frequent changing of plans for the arrangements of the meeting. Also, we did not think that the short time allowed would suffice for debating the subjects of Revisionist meeting. But we would be mistaken, if we said that this meeting was unimportant.

Apparently, it was a success. Thirty-five Associations had sent about one hundred representatives besides some two hundred Hungarians, interested in the aims of the meeting and to participate in the debate about revision.

The meeting scheduled for 7 P.M. was opened at 8:15 P.M. by John Bartus,

Interest, Feb. 27, 1936.



president of the Federation of Churches and Associations of Chicago South Side. At the request of Etelka Revesz, the Hungarian anthem was sung. Mr. Bartus asked the audience to appoint a committee whose duty should be to formulate a program. He proposed that one delegate from each district in Chicago and vicinity should be elected to serve on this committee.

The committee was made up as follows: The Hungarians of Chicago North Side were represented by Paul Soos, president of the Culture Club; the Hungarians of Chicago West Side were represented by William Mayer; those of Burnside by Charles Tarjanyi; of South Chicago by Emery Fegyverneki; East Chicago by John Tenkely; Indiana Harbor by George Soltesz; Hammond by John Bander. The committee nominated as chairman, George Mihok, president of the district of Verhovay branches; and as recorders; Emery Fegyverneki and Frank Foldi.

At this time Mihok took the chair. William Mayer arose to report that he had with him a copy of a letter written by Frank Gondor, the original of which



Interest, Feb. 27, 1936.



was sent to the committee from New York, but if the bad weather conditions had prevented the mailman from delivering the letters, he brought a copy along in case the original had not arrived in time. He asked to have it read before the assembly. John Bartus answered that the letter had arrived and would be read together with other correspondence. This started a controversy of an hour and a half duration. The I W O members demanded that the letters be read; the Hungarians opposed them.

In the meantime, Ernest Kasas, Frank Szabo, Cornel Bors, Louis Nemeth, Mrs. John Paszternak and others spoke. Some spoke of the Revision, some of the letter of Gombos, some again of the scandal in New York. The majority, evidently, were against the reading of the letter, so the recorder read the first of the proposals for a resolution, which contained about five or six points. The audience decided it would debate the points separately.

The letter of Gombos still proved a source of interest and most certainly

Interest, Feb. 27, 1936.



there were many, who although opposing its being read, yet were curious about its contents. Everybody awaited some sensation from it. As the demands for its reading were renewed, although the audience had not yet voted, on even one of the points under discussion, the chairman ordered the reading of the letter. It is hard to imagine what the communists expected from it, but those who were waiting for some excitement from it, were bitterly disappointed.

Frank Gondor, on behalf of the committee in New York greeted the audience of Chicagoans and asked them not to make the same mistake as did the people in New York, but try to arrive at a mutual understanding. He urged them to work for the benefit of the noble cause for which the meeting had been arranged.

Whether or not to have this letter read stirred up a debate for one and one half hours. The mischievous Mayer again fooled the Hungarians. But after the letter had been read you could not hold them there any longer. It was now after ten P.M. Of the many very serious and very useful propositions, only one point of the first proposition was accepted by the meeting. We reprint

Interest, Feb. 27, 1936.



it here. It is a nice bouquet for the Szabadsag [Hungarian Daily]:

"The Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity declared at their meeting, held on February 20, in the Hungarian House in Chicago, that they fully approve and regard as absolutely useful the movement of the Hungarian Daily, Szabadsag under the title "One million signatures plan" which we support and highly recommend to every good Hungarian. We ask the Szabadsag to continue with renewed zeal to sponsor the seemingly lagging movement and we also ask the Nepszava and all the local Hungarian weeklies to support the movement to the best of their ability.

There was no time for anything else. These men, who work hard all day, usually want to be home not later than eleven P.M. The members of the I W O would stay till dawn, but with them alone, the chairman was not willing to pass resolutions in regard of revision. At 10:30 P.M., he declared the meeting adjourned.





Interest, Feb. 27, 1936.

Speaking of the I W O members, we gladly note it for the sake of truth, that at this meeting they behaved themselves much better than we expected. There were suggestions about "inner-revision," but they did not go so far as to even mention the names of their Rakosi or that of Bela Kun who, incidentally, on that same day celebrated his fiftieth birthday. It was Joseph Hernes, the member of Branch 1035 of the I W O, who answered the speech made by Ernest Kasas, who spoke on the subject of the expected results of the plebiscite for those coming from the territories lost by Hungary in the peace treaties. Hernes said:

"The government should create such living conditions for the working people living in Hungary that in case a plebiscite should be ordered in the detached parts of old Hungary, the people living there should vote of their own volition, in their own interest, so that they should be anxious to get back to their own old mother country."

That is just what the Gombos government at home is striving for.



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Interest, Oct. 10, 1935.

AWAY, TO PHILADELPHIA.

p.4....In the interest of the peaceful revision of the peace treaties, a nationwide Hungarian meeting is called for Oct. 12th and 13th in Philadelphia, to which the Federation of Hungarian Churches and Societies of Chicago Southside sent out its president, John Bartus, to represent the Hungarians of Chicago. Bartus will depart Friday; when he returns, he will tell all that he saw, and what experience he gained **at** this great revisionist meeting.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 28, 1935.

ONE MILLION SIGNATURES

(Editorial)

The Szabodsog, Hungarian Daily has just announced that of the one million signatures, demanding the revision of the Treaty of Trianon, one hundred thousand signatures have been secured already.

The Szabodsog has a helper, or competitor, in the person of Frank Bologh of Chicago. This compatriot wrote the following letter to the Chicago Daily News, which was published:



Otthon, July 28, 1935.

"Dr. Jerka, brother-in-law of the late Mayor Cermak, asserts that everyone living in Czecho-Slovakia is working and happy."

I do not agree with him, because he did not mention the million Magyars in Czecho-Slovakia who are subjected to great suffering. These people cannot be happy, because every right is forbidden them that was granted in the Treaty of Trianon. They are not allowed to send their children to Hungarian schools and their life is made miserable in every conceivable way. Is this justice? I was compelled to emigrate when these "robbers" set foot on Magyar soil, because they took everything from us. This land was part of Hungary for a thousand years. I was fortunate to be able to come to this



Otthon, July 28, 1935.

land of liberty. I was spared the suffering that is the lot of those I left behind. I am indeed sorry that all those Magyars are not able to come here, too.

The Chicago Daily News has a million readers, so our unknown com-patriot did a great service for the revision, without collecting a million signatures. We congratulate him.





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HUNGARIAN

Interest, March 20, 1935.

FESTIVAL OF IDE OF MARCH ON THE SOUTH SIDE

p.4.....The memory of the beautiful March festival, which was arranged by the Association of the Hungarian Churches and Societies, will linger for a long time in the soul of those, who were witnessing it. In our preceding number we printed the whole program. Those, whose names were printed in the program, were actually on the stage. Usually the mayors of the world's biggest cities do not go farther than to promise their presence at such occasions, and then let themselves be represented by somebody else, but Mayor Kelly, of Chicago came personally to express the greetings of the city to the celebrants. Somebody in his suite remarked, that this was the first time, when a Kelly went on his St. Patrick's Day to another nationality's festival. He was greeted with a tremendous ovation. The singers sang, the dancers danced, the orators made speeches, everything went in the best possible order, without any interruption. The only orator, who was not on the program was listened to with the greatest attention. Joseph Csanady, secretary of the National



Interest, March 20, 1935.

League for the Revision. He stepped upon the stage after the speech of Rev. Steve Balogh, and made the proposition, that the Hungarians of America send a petition to the League of Nations, demanding a plebiscite on the disposal of the former Hungarian territories, which were given to other countries, to the people in these territories could themselves decide where to belong. This proposition was accepted with the greatest of enthusiasm and the public authorized the Association of the Churches and Societies of the Chicago South Side and the League for Revision to construct the petition and to collect the signatures of the thousands and thousands of Hungarians, and then to foreward the said petition where they expect to get results.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 16, 1930.

### AMERICAN-HUNGARIAN TRANSOCEANIC FLIGHT

The aim of the American-Hungarian transoceanic flight is to call the attention of the whole world to the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Trianon, and its injustice to Hungary.

The American-Hungarian Transoceanic flight is made possible by the voluntary contributions of the Hungarians in America. Lord Rothermere (Editor of London Daily Mail), has offered to contribute ten thousand dollars toward financing this venture.

The American-Hungarians, through the co-operation of the press, the churches and other organizations, are asked to send greeting cards to the fliers on their way to Hungary. These cards, which cost one dollar, are available at headquarters. They will be forwarded in Hungary by the post office. Money may be sent by check or money order. The treasurer is under a ten thousand

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Otthon, Feb. 16, 1930.

dollar bond. If the plans cannot be carried out, the money will be refunded.

The pilot of this transoceanic flight will be Sandar Magyar, the originator of the plan.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 28, 1929.

### COMMEMORATION OF TRIANON

Chicago's Hungarians commemorated the ninth anniversary of the peace treaty of Trianon last Saturday evening in the auditorium of the Olivet Institute. This memorial celebration was arranged by the League for Revision and the Hungarian newspapers, in accordance with the decree of the National Federation of American-Hungarians.

The auditorium was filled to capacity by an intelligent class of Hungarians. Under the leadership of the Reverend [Stephen] Csaktornyai, the audience sang the Hungarian National anthem.

Dr. Arpad Barothy, president of the League for Revision, delivered the opening address and diplomatically outlined the plan for the revision of the peace treaty of Trianon.....

Dr. Erno Lowinger's talk was next on the program. We are printing it in its entirety in this issue.

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Magyar Tribune, June 28, 1929.

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Other speakers were Ignacio Izsak, Victor Drozdy, and Charles Wursell, assistant State's Attorney, Albert Messer, president of the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, and the Reverend Norman Barr, superintendent of the Olivet Institute.

Irma Ferenczy sang irredentist songs. She had to give three encores when she sang the Hungarian Credo. Dramatic scenes were enacted before the map of mutilated Hungary.

HUNGARIANI GOtthon, Apr. 28, 1929.

## THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S ARTICLES ABOUT HUNGARY.

p.1...The Chicago Tribune in its issues of Apr. 22nd and 23rd published several articles written by William Shirer, associate editor, on the situation in present day Hungary, mutilated by the treaty of Trianon.

For a very long time the Chicago Tribune didn't pay much attention to the goings on in Central Europe, but lately it seems to have changed its attitude.

The Hungarian Revision League's northwestern branch will send a delegate to the editor to thank him for publishing the unvarnished truth.

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 18, 1929.

WILSON IN A NEW LIGHT

by  
[Dr. Erno] Lowinger

Few American problems interest the Hungarian-Americans more than Prohibition. We are also aware of the fact that most of the Hungarian-Americans have a biased opinion of the character and political eminence of the late President Woodrow Wilson.....

In 1919, Wilson vetoed the proposed prohibition bill, but both houses of Congress passed it over his veto.....

We concede the fact that Wilson did not have the interests of Hungary at heart when he failed to announce the protest of the United States against the mutilation of Hungary by the Trianon Treaty.....

However, today we know that Wilson was as disappointed in the execution of the terms of the Peace Treaty as we were.....





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And, while we Hungarians judge the results of the war from a purely Hungarian point of view, Wilson's high ideals soared high above the limited boundaries of small nations and aimed for world peace and the happiness of all humans.

**Those** who are moved by the interests of their own race alone can never understand or follow Wilson's idealistic philosophy.....

We Hungarian-Americans, too, feel and see the injustice of the Treaty of the Trianon. We cannot but talk deprecatingly of the tragic outcome of the World War, yet we should see Wilson for what he was--one of the greatest Presidents of the United States.

The purpose of this article is to show Wilson in a new light to the Hungarians.

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Otthon, Nov.25,1928.

### PROTEST MEETING OF TARSALGO.

p.2.....The First Hungarian Literary (Tarsalgo) and Sick Benefit Society of Chicago and vicinity held a protest meeting last Saturday at the Olivet Institute. The aim of this meeting was to acquaint the American guests with the injustice done to Hungary, and the necessity of revision of the treaty of Trianon.

Among the evening's speakers were:

Ignatio Izsak, who spoke in English about the awful state of affairs in Central Europe.

Winifred Ernest Garrison, the editor of Christian Century, spoke about certain phases and aspects of war.

Victor Drozdy spoke about the absolute necessity of revision of the treaty of Trianon.

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Otthon, Nov. 25, 1928.



Dr. Geza Takacs spoke very interestingly about crucified Hungary, and the American audience was impressed.

Mrs. John Balazs sang.

The Young People's Club of the Olivet Institute presented the Rakoczy March.

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Otthon, Nov. 11, 1926.

TO BUDAPEST BY AUTO.



p.4.... Leaving France, we had two distinct impressions. One was that the roads were excellent, and that it is a country of hatreds.

Passing Nancy and entering Alsace, we found more and more people speaking German. Only the children speak French.

Reaching German soil, we lost the feeling of traveling in enemy country. We felt at home in Munich, the Bavarian capital. Of all the Germans, the Bavarians feel most sympathetic towards the Hungarians. The Bavarian newspapers criticised France's anti-Hungarian propaganda and when Coty, the perfume manufacturer, wrote an insulting article in his newspaper, they called him the "insane poisoner."

From Munich to Vienna the roads were still good, but when the good roads ended, the friendly feeling toward the Hungarians ended too. Austria still feels hurt that Hungary was taken away from her.



Otthon, Nov. 11, 1926.

In Burgenland many people speak Hungarian. The same complaint can be heard everywhere: Since Burgenland was taken away from Hungary and given to Austria under Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points, the new master only takes from one, but doesn't spend anything on, its new possession.



We entered Hungary at Sopron, which is only a few hours per automobile from Budapest. The news reached us that the nation is again divided in two factions on the question of "Who shall be king?" One faction, the Legitimists wants Otto, son of the late King Charles. This group is under the leadership of Count Albert Apponyi. The other group, under the leadership of Julius Goembos, secretary of war, would like to have Prince Albrecht, Hungary's Prince of Wales, on the throne.

Hungary's outlook today can't be said to be the best, but they are learning to be real Magyars. With a Magyar heart and soul they are striving to attain happiness for all in our country.

William M. Meyer, Chicago.

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 19, 1924.

LET US REMEMBER WOODROW WILSON

(Editorial by Ignacio Izsak)



On the eve of love and forgiveness, we find it appropriate to remember a man whom many blame, justly or unjustly, for the misfortunes of Hungary as well as for the turmoil of the entire world. If we are to give an unbiased verdict, we must consider the factors that brought about these conditions.

There are three factors which govern human activities--heredity, environment, and contact. The first factor made itself felt in Wilson's stubborn nature. The second left deep imprints on his life. Wilson was born and reared in the downtrodden South after the Civil War. The politics of the North then seemed unfair, since the white people were neglected and the colored people were continually favored by the political leaders of the North. This fact irritated the feelings of the young Wilson, and he never forgot the poverty which the people of the South had been forced to suffer. When he became President of the United States, he favored the

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people of the South at every opportunity. Most of his aides were from the South. Most of the appointments to army posts during the World War were given to Southerners, while most of the Northern boys were sent South to work with the colored boys in road construction gangs.

The third factor, his contacts, was responsible for his autocratic ideas. Born into the family of a Southern leader, raised in a highly developed intellectual environment, he became president of Princeton University, then Governor of New Jersey, and finally President of the United States. This autocratic feeling became evident when he selected his cabinet. He chose men who would act blindly at his command, men who, as time went on, became merely his rubber stamps.

If we ask what the talisman was with which he gained the support of the American people, we can only answer in one way. He was an eloquent speaker, one with whom very few other speakers could be compared. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, was in Chicago in 1914, and talked to the



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writer of these lines. He stated that he did not believe there was another man living who had mastered the art of public speaking as well as President Wilson had.

Perhaps some people were awed and others were mentally sluggish and without forethought, but the fact remains that most of them received Wilson's miraculous utterances, heard all over the world, as an oracle, and his ideas and doctrines were accepted as gospel by even half-barbaric peoples. In effect, the world recognized a new Moses, whose will and ideas were divinely inspired.

Wilson was a master of ideas, but he could not handle people. He was aware of the fact that through his theories he could reach the mind, but that to grasp the soul of the individual his theories must attain idealistic heights. As is the case with all great individuals, Wilson also had a weakness--he was susceptible to flattery.

If Wilson had not gone to Europe, he probably would be living today.



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Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando managed to evade responsibilities, by referring back to their respective governments the decision on important issues. Wilson did not have any one to turn to. He was the chief executive of a nation. History should take note of the schemes used by the European crafty foxes in their efforts to shift to Wilson the responsibility of making a decision in delicate issues. We will mention only the mandate over Armenia and the Fiume verdict, both of which were so written that regardless of how Wilson interpreted them he could gain only enemies.

True, it was a grave mistake on his part to have submitted his Fourteen Point program. If he could have risen to the height of the situation, he would have pointed out the fact that the United States had fought in the World War for ideals, and that if the Allies wanted, as conquerors, a selfish peace, he would leave the conference, return home, and make a separate peace treaty with the Central Powers. Had he only gone a little further and announced that the United States would refuse to lend the Allies any more money, but



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III H instead would expect them to pay their debts in a very short time,  
I J his ideals would have triumphed, because the Allies were in no  
IV condition to risk losing the friendship of the United States. But  
if, from one angle, the mutilation of Hungary can be attributed in  
part to Wilson's passivity, Wilson cannot, from any other standpoint, be  
called an enemy of the Hungarian people.

On September 18, 1918, the Hungarian people of Chicago and vicinity raised the flag of the Hungarian Republic. They unfurled this flag with the co-operation of the Chicago Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Society. We thought at that time that our homeland might be saved in its hour of distress. The American press aided us in our movement, while our own daily papers stood by and watched.

Certain understanding American men, such as Augustus Lukeman and ex-Senator Hamilton Lewis, informed President Wilson of our activities. President Wilson then announced that if a few other Hungarian communities would make similar

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demonstrations, he would be willing to receive Hungarian delegates from industrial sections--and that following this reception he would officially recognize the Hungarian Republican movement.

That these things never happened must be blamed partly on our daily newspapers, which paid little or no attention to the matter, and partly on the flu epidemic, which made meetings at this time impossible. It is a certainty, though, that if Wilson had recognized the activities of the Hungarian-Americans, Hungary would never have been dismembered to the extent that it actually was.

Every man has his faults, and so had Wilson. But no man deserves the bitterness which our position has made us feel toward Wilson. There is only one question we must ask ourselves. Did this man try to do the most good possible for the greatest number of people? Wilson voiced ideals that in years to come will have great effects on international affairs. His faults will be forgotten, and all that will be remembered will be



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III H his theories and their effect upon mankind.

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IV Doctor Alderman spoke justly of him when, in an address delivered in Washington in memory of Wilson, he made the following remarks:

"As death hovered over him, men stopped amid their work and unconsciously felt that an individual blessed with great faith had lived among them. An apparition of a great man with a beautiful soul arose before them. They understood that our leader was a prophet, and for a moment their hearts were filled with warm sentiments. They felt that a fearless and generous man, with a warm heart and an unflinching will, had this slow-moving humanity in his grasp in his effort to be one with those who are called deathless and to enter the eternal Pantheon in glory."





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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 18, 1921.

TRANSYLVANIA UNDER NEW RULE

The Tribune learned that a noted attorney of Transylvania is here visiting his nephew, Dr. Andre Romoin, our well-known fellow patriot. The reporter of The Tribune was sent to interview the distinguished visitor. Doctor Hirsh, a very affable gentleman, answered the doorbell. After the usual introduction, the reporter began his interview. On the question as to the conditions in Transylvania, the reporter was given all the information necessary regarding Transylvania under Rumanian rule.



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 18, 1921.

The interview was in part, as follows: "If you want detailed information," said the distinguished gentleman, "I must start from the beginning of the Rumanian rule in Transylvania, when General Geresen's Division marched in to Klossterburg. This was a very disgusting sight. The soldiers wore several kinds of uniforms. Some of them wore home-spun peasant garb. Some wore boots, some wore shoes, and some wore peasant sandals, while others were bare foot. Their horses were sick with scabies.

The important thing to do first was to clothe the tattered militia. The next movement was the organization of the government Council, which issued a call to all Hungarian officials to take an oath of allegiance to the new



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 18, 1921.

government. As a result of this call, the Saikels, who claim to be descendants of King Attila, were the first to take the oath. The others, Magyars and Jews, refused to take the oath, because they believed that the Rumanian rule would not last long.

We cannot talk about public law, because there is none in a country like Rumania, which is governed by decrees.

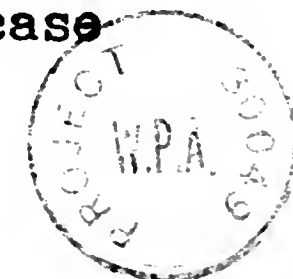
Speaking of corruption, is putting it mildly as it is practiced in Rumania. Everybody is practicing it from the lowest policeman to the highest official. To illustrate, I will relate an event which happened to me.



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A Provisional secretary's office was established by the Rumanian government in Transylvania. The duty of this office was to issue permits for carrying provisions from one town to the other, even for his own consumption. The price of the permit was from ten to one thousand Crowns. It depended on the length of service of the party on duty at the Secretary's door. If the policeman were a new man; he would be satisfied with ten Crowns, but if he had been employed there for a longer time, he would have learned the game and would not accept less than one hundred crowns.

The legal rules of the court are many. If two Rumanians are involved in a law-suit, as defendant and plaintiff, there is a regular legal trial. If only one of the litigants is Rumanian, the latter wins the case. If two non-Rumanians are the litigants, he wins, who pays most. I know of one case





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in particular where one of my clients received three different decisions by three Ministerial decrees.

I had a peculiar case when I applied for my passport.

One forenoon, I wanted to see the Police captain regarding my passport, and, as a friend of the Police Captain, I thought it unnecessary to bow to the policeman standing at the entrance and ask permission from him. As I entered, the officer ran after me, trying to stop me, but ignoring his warning, I continued on my way. Then he grabbed me by my coat and rudely pulled me back. I, of course, became enraged, and slapped his face.



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Naturally, I was arrested, and I had to use all my influence to save myself from the usual "twenty-five on the rack."

Except for a few cases, there was no political persecution. Everybody had to keep his opinion to himself, because if some one criticized the government in the presence of a policeman or gendarme, he received the customary "twenty-five sticks on the rack" without any legal proceedings.

The Rumanian people of Transylvania did not get what they expected from Rumanian rule. The intelligent and the richer people hoped to be given leadership. The poorer classes wanted land and expected an improvement in the general economic situation. Both classes, were disappointed, and are thoroughly dissatisfied now."



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 28, 1921.

THE CAVE-SLEEPERS: JOHN BULL AND IL DUCE

By Von Lorthy.

I answer, with the above heading, to the article titled "Cave-Sleepers," which appeared in last week's issue of the Tribune. Perhaps should add my own name to the above heading, because my name was mentioned also by the Tribune.

I agree with the ideas expressed in the article, and I would like to read that you would "peel the skin from the face" of John Bull. The shameful ingratitude accorded the United States for the services in saving England from being expelled from the face of the earth by the Germans is clearly shown in an article in the issue of Herald and Examiner on January 15, page 1. This article describes how the American Mariners are murdered by the English in Cork.



I shall not mention again how the United States "raked the chestnuts from the fire" for the English, and the attitude they assumed toward the United

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 28, 1921.

States. It is enough to say that by God's grace the American people soon enough came to their senses and left the whole "crooked business" to England who alone is worthy of it. Nevertheless, America is cautious enough, and she declares she wants to be at peace with the whole world. Still she builds the largest navy in the world, which England cannot duplicate until she pays the debt owing to the United States. Since England is so beggarly that she cannot afford to pay even the interest, we have still less hope of ever getting the capital. England cannot be taken seriously, she cannot keep pace with us in the development of armaments.

Who would furnish her with money for that? All Europe is bankrupt, and this bankruptcy was staged by England and we must admit that she was successful, at the same time, bled us. I am certain of this, however, England will not succeed in bluffing away the large amounts of money given to her by the United States, because if she were to resort to such tactics America will give her a thrashing, and that with not over-exertion.





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As to the German-Russian-Japanese alliance, it is not news to me, for I predicted it four years ago, and what the result would be. I have foretold too that England will be the first country to try to get away from the old alliance. She will join a new alliance to again be on the side of the victors. Of course, England forgets that Germany knows her cunning, hypocritical, policy, and she will not confer with her.



If the German-Russian-Japanese alliance begins its work, I think that work will have a tendency to bring to reason the old English-French alliance, because these "running footmen" implored America, with tears, to save them, and since the people here were not very enthusiastic to stop the army of English-French alliance in their flight, certain business-interests might have forced our sons to go over whether or not to prevent the English and French army from disappearing from the earth. Thus, the great English-French victory was won. When the armistice was signed on the basis of the fourteen points of the president of the United States, everybody believed, not only the central powers, but the whole civilized

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world, was certain that these points would bring universal peace. Instead of peace, the English-French craze gained ground, the results of which are now apparent. I think the new alliance wants to replace what the English-French craze spoiled.

Although we believe that Germany would have enough reason to sulk as a result of the treatment accorded her but the Germans were wise, and they understood what happened. It was not the will of the American people that brought us into the conflict and the old friendship will return.



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 13, 1920.

SHALL THERE BE A LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

(Editorial)

The battle of election is primarily being fought around the ideas of the League of Nations. Cox has come out openly and has declared himself for the League of Nations. Harding, on the other hand, does not approve of Wilson's ideas of the League, but he is for some sort of international organization.

This does not settle the League of Nations question.

The more progressive members of the Republican party, headed by Johnson and Borah, have campaigned against our having anything to do with any foreign entanglements just as the policy of the United States has been in the past.

At times, Harding expresses himself as being for the association of the

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 13, 1920.

different nationalities, and at other times, he seems to take the same stand that Johnson and Borah take.

The more prominent men of the Republican party, including Taft, Hughes, Root, Hoover, and Wickersham, have expressed themselves as being for the League.

Since these men are all faithful Republicans, and understand politics, they recommend that the plans for the League of Nations be revised from the way Wilson advocates, but they approve of the idea itself.

There are some people who claim that the Wilson plan for a League answers all requirements, but if the Republicans accept this plan, they will be playing their cards right into the hands of the Democrats, and then there will



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 13, 1920.

be no disagreements during the election campaign with reference to the League.

There are certain people who would like to change certain ideas of this League pact. This probably would not be a bad idea.

The activities of the League of Nations at the present time are being followed very closely. The League may prove to be very useful, but again, it is liable to be absolutely useless. At the present time, these facts remain to be proved. One thing we do know is, that it is imperative to know all about this very important matter.

The Constitution of the United States is not absolutely perfect, so, consequently, they are continually modifying or adding to it. It has been amended nineteen times up to date. And, if necessary, it will be modified again. This is the process of development.

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In Europe, there is no controversy about the League of Nations. Each nation can see the necessity of such an organization, in fact, they are looking forward to its activities with high hopes, as an organization being capable of preventing a recurrence of another bloody war such as we have just gone through, and one that has upset Europe and the entire world.

The nations that lost the war, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, are the only nations of Europe who cannot be members at the present time, due to the fact that the other nations do not want them to have anything to do with the conferences of the League, and this revolutionary move. This is considered as a punishment to the above named nations.

In a very short time these nations will also be admitted as members of the League. Russia is not a member yet, either, because Russia seems to be preparing for war against the whole world, though it is only a matter of time

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before Russia will join the League, even though its political views will be entirely different from the rest of the world.

It is here the controversy lies. Maybe, it is because there is nothing else to discuss, or on which the Republicans and Democrats can argue, maybe, it is because if America joins the League it will mean radical changes in America's foreign and domestic policies.

The United States has kept away from serious disagreements that have come up between European countries, but the World War thrust us into European politics. Due to industrial and economic conditions, the United States can no longer remain isolated from Europe.

Europe needs America, and America needs Europe. Products of the United States

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are constantly being exchanged for products manufactured in Europe, thereby cementing the tie between the two continents.

The entire world has made great advances in the field of contacting one another, since the invention of the steam locomotive, steam boat, and telephone. These inventions have brought the entire world closer together, and new ideas have developed.

So now the nations throughout the world are beginning to feel as though they should all unite into one solid organization, which will insure the world of everlasting peace, without interference from any one particular nation. This is the idea that gave birth to the League of Nations.

There are some who doubt whether the League will live up to these expectations



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of wiping war from the face of the earth. Of course, this is all guess work, but the idea seems like a good one and we believe it is worth trying.

The way it looks now, we think Harding, if elected, may sign with the League, while Cox, if elected, would enter without a doubt.

Therefore, it seems that there is no question as to the United States joining the League of Nations.

The most important question that will have to be answered is, will it bring about the expected everlasting peace?

There will be a League. But will there be cooperation, and will all nations work together for one cause, peace? Only a prophet could answer the above question, and we are not prophets.

Magyar Tribune, July 2, 1920.

FOR OVER A THOUSAND YEARS

It is not necessary to dig into history to discover that Hungary, before the war, was a natural country, just as Bohemia, the Czechs part of Czecho-Slovakia, is also a natural country. Its natural boundaries were perfect. On the north, the west and the southeast, it was rimmed with high mountains. On the south, its boundaries are formed by large rivers. It is one of the most perfectly closed basins that can be found on any of the five continents. The Czechs argue that their country is a natural country, and has always belonged to them, therefore, the millions of Germans within their boundaries must bow to the will of the Czechs. For this same reason, Hungary wants to keep her natural country intact. Strangely enough, there are many people, who recognize the justice of the argument of the Czechs, but cannot see where a similar argument on the part of the Magyars is worth its weight in sour apples. As a result, the boundaries of Hungary to-day are nothing but red lines on maps. They are natural boundaries, and Hungary is bound and determined to regain most of the

Magyar Tribune, July 2, 1920.

land that has been taken from her.

In the north, Hungary has lost Slovakia and Rumania, these two countries being at the extreme tip of Hungary. In the east, she has lost the huge rough triangle of Transylvania to the Rumanians. In the west, she has lost the small strip of Germany west of Hungary to Austria, and in the south, she has lost Croatia and Slovenia to the Jugo-Slavs. All that remains is the Magyar kernel, which was the center of the old Hungary.

There is practically no outcry from the Magyars over the loss of Croatia and Slovenia, the districts behind Fiume and the Dalmatian coast, which now make up the upper end of Jugo-Slavia. The Croats have been a distinct, war-like, and progressive people for centuries. Until the day of the Armistice, they fought hard and valiantly against Italy and the Allies on the side of Austria-Hungary. So the esteem of the Magyars for the Croats is high as brother warriors, whereas they loathe the Czechs. Of all their enemies,



Magyar Tribune, July 2, 1920.

the Italians held the Croat regiments of the Austro-Hungarian Army in the highest respect. The Magyars have great sympathy and love for them. For years, Croatia has been a state under the care of Hungary. Hungary is sorry to lose Croatia, but so far as we can find out, there is no bitterness over the slicing of Croatia.

But over the losses to the Slovaks, Rumanians, and Austrians, the Magyars are making such an uproar that the ear drums of any stranger in Hungary are constantly being dulled. They say that the wrenching away of these parts of Hungary is comparable only to the partition in Poland, and the theft of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany.

One hears the phrase, "For over a thousand years," so many times in the course of a day here in Hungary that he finds himself walking along whispering over and over again in tune with his footsteps: "For over a thousand





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years." He unconsciously sets it to all the tunes of the Hungarian orchestra music. The rattle of horses' hoofs seem to click out the words, "For over a thousand years."

All Magyar arguments are based on these very words. Because of those thousand years, the Magyars grit their teeth, and say, No! No! Never! when asked to submit to the partition of their country.

The Magyars are the direct descendants of an Asiatic tribe of people who hailed from the rich lands around the sea of Asov, and their chief means of support was obtained by swooping on a neighboring tribe, thereby providing themselves with supplies and moving on. It is highly probable that if Attila, the well-known Hun, had not damaged his reputation by his loose methods of waging war, the Magyars would claim a distant relationship with Attila and his warriors. Attila, at the present time, is rather neglected in most histories of the Magyars. The greatest of all Magyar leaders is said to be Arpad.

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However, none of these early Magyar leaders were honored with triumph for their clever work.

Many men were lost in the thousand years of conquest of Hungary, and now after a thousand years the real Hungary is to be crippled, and the most vital sections taken from her.

Note: this article to be continued in the next issue of Magyar Tribune.



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 23, 1920.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?

by

Foreign Correspondent Von Torthy

(Editorial)

Since the signing of the Armistice, there has come to our attention at regular intervals the matter of bringing before a court of justice those persons who were responsible for the war. This is a very good idea, but it seems that the real question is not to bring those persons to justice, but to determine who really was responsible for the war.

I repeat, the punishment idea is very good, but as put forth by the French politicians, it takes on more of an aspect of vengeance than of punishment. Society punishes criminals to prevent crime, but not in a spirit of vengeance. The Good Book warns, "Vengeance is mine, sayeth the Lord." Who are these French politicians that they should set themselves up as "Solomons" in an issue that concerns the whole world?



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 23, 1920.

You will notice that in signing the Peace Treaty, the Germans signified their willingness to give up everybody and everything asked by the Allies. But once the document was signed, Mr. Clemenceau engineered his vengeful demands. The Germans saw fit to regard these vengeful ideas as a joke. At least, they have not surrendered to anyone. Nor has Holland. Nor has any other country. Why? Because they do not know to whom they should surrender.

European politicians seem to be laughing up their sleeves at Mr. Clemenceau, while they are playing his game of "Should we give him up, or should we not give him up?" Let me repeat that this trial idea is a good thing when the responsible ones are found. But the trial should not be before a court. It should be before the people and the punishment should not be banishment to some comfortable isle or peninsula. The guilty one should be sent to but one place: The lamp post!

What crime did Wilhelm Hohenzollern commit? As far as I can see, none. He tried to bring his nation out of the war victorious. What did the officers of





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his army do? They fought for their country just as we did. To punish such as these would be vengeance and nothing more.

What sort of crime did the Habsburgs commit? None, whatsoever. It does seem as though they committed a crime, against Hungary, which has been suppressed for centuries. The Hungarians were forced to go to war because of treaties made by the Habsburgs. If punishment should be inflicted on anyone, it should be the Habsburgs. But have they not been punished enough? This is an affair that concerns Hungary alone and no one else, not even the long-nosed politicians of France.

I cannot see how the feeling of revenge which prompts this call for punishment can be directed toward Hungary, because it was there that war prisoners were treated the kindest as evidenced by the fact that thirty per cent of them sought permission to make their homes within its boundaries after the war. I contrast this with the spirit of hate that existed within French prison camps



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 23, 1920.

toward the men of the central powers. I have never heard of any former prisoners who wanted to stay in that country after the war, have you? For this I blame the politicians who have blinded people.

If it does happen that some one must be punished for the crime of war, the searchlight of justice should be turned on the acts of those politicians, who were busy before the conflict began and after it ended. They are the ones to be punished. They are the back-stabbing assassins of the nations. Mr. Clemenceau has committed the gravest of sins against the peace and welfare of the world by making secret treaties with vengeance as his motive.

When he signed the Armistice under which the warring nations put down their arms with the precise stipulation that Mr. Wilson's fourteen points be carried out, did Mr. Clemenceau have any intention of carrying out even one point of



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 23, 1920.

this program? Previous and subsequent action on his part proved that he did not. That, in itself, is a crime against the people of the world.

I know I am inviting argument in the following statement, but on the part of the central power the war was a war of defense against other European powers. That it developed into a world conquest is another matter. But at the beginning I can truthfully say and do believe that it was a stroke of defense for the central Allies. Defense against what, you ask me? Against French political schemers and insidious leaders, I will answer.

My proof is very easily presented. Notice the number of secret treaties France negotiated before the war as brought out at the peace conference. While the central powers were accepting President Wilson's fourteen points, Mr. Clemenceau sent the Roumanians into Hungary to occupy and plunder. Was this not a crime, a punishable crime? These Roumanians would be there yet had not America put



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forth such strenuous efforts, and stood staunchly behind General Bandholtz in his efforts to put an end to these robberies. Talking about crimes against the peace of the world, I need not name the arch-criminal. I will leave it to your intelligence and sense of justice.

When Mr. Clemenceau went out to get America's help, did he mention any of his secret treaties? He did not, because he knew he would not get America's help if he did. Another indictment against Mr. Clemenceau: dishonesty. When the American people found out about his policies, they turned their back on him, and would have nothing to do with his schemings.

Permit me to make a prediction: Mr. Clemenceau's hysterical ambitions will never be realized. In the first place, America will never agree to such policies nor sanction such action; and in the second, the countries upon which he





Magyar Tribune, Apr. 23, 1920.

attempts, or his successors may attempt, to impose his policies can be counted on to resist to the last man. This is human nature and human nature is the same in a nation as in an individual.

I am sure that the Hungarian nation, which has borne up under the policies of the Habsburgs for a thousand years, will continue to bear up under any burden. If the signs that point to the election of Archduke Joseph are true pointers, then Hungary will speedily take her place among the great nations of the world. I am sure that Joseph possesses the strength of character, the determination and the intelligence to lead his people to political and economic preeminence.

As for Mr. Clemenceau, you mark my word, he will live to reap the harvest of his insane policies, and to rue the day he gave them birth. That I know!



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1919.

THE NEW HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION

(Editorial)

The forces of revolution that have shaken poor old Hungary have hurt the heart of every son and daughter of Hungary throughout the world. Naturally, we Americans of Hungarian descent, are hurt as a consequence of the sorrowful plight of our native land. We do not want to apologize for this terrible plunge that she has taken, as we are only distant observers of this great tragedy. Justification she hardly needs.

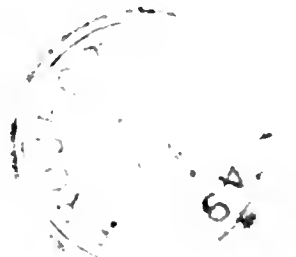
As a drowning man grasps at a straw, Hungary, as a last resort for self-preservation, was driven into the arms of Bolshevism. Pressed in upon all sides by her enemies, lacking food and fuel, the approaching peace seemed to



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1919.

be worse than all the horrors of the unfortunate War. Her ancient territory taken from her, stripped of all her economic wealth, tied down with old debts, she could not resign herself to be the broken shadow of her glorious, but stormy past.


After a thousand years of continuous fighting to attain a place in the world, bleeding for, and defending Christianity of the western civilization against the heathen hordes of Tartars and Turks, with all the grave errors that she may have committed, she deserves something better than to be destroyed to the core.



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1919.

Let us hope that this desperate step Hungary has taken will open the eyes of the world, and stimulate the realization of an honorable peace which is founded upon the well-known and universally accepted Wilsonian principles.

In whatever direction events may develop and terminate in this great European turmoil, I have found assurance for Americans of Hungarian descent. In this immense turmoil abroad, the heart and soul of the American people responded to defend the cause. America understands the sad plight of Hungary, and places the blame where it belongs. To illustrate this point, I refer to two of our greatest exponents of American public opinion: The Chicago Daily Tribune, and the New York World. The first representing western thought, and the second, eastern reflection. The former representing the Republican anti-





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administration sentiment, the latter the Democratic pro-administration sentiment. Both great in their influence, and outspoken in their views, the consensus of opinion of both papers is surprisingly uniform, fair-minded, and just on the question of this new Hungarian revolution. They do not condemn Hungary for declaring war again, and joining the Russian Bolshevik movement, but they clearly point to the French imperialistic tendencies, and to the outrageous claims of Hungary's surrounding enemies, the Czechoslovaks, the Serbians, and the Rumanians, as the undermining momentum which caused the explosion in Hungary.

This honest expression of the American public's opinion demonstrates that Americans harbor no feeling of revenge or animosity toward Hungary, but quite to the contrary, there is an understanding and unbiased opinion here.

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This also should be a lesson to Hungarians all over this great country, and should inspire us to more earnest devotion, more genuine patriotism, and unflinching faith in the United States.

Note: This editorial was written for the Magyar Tribune, by Dr. Ernest Loewinger, who is a resident of Chicago, and a tireless worker in the interest of the Chicago-Hungarians.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 22, 1918.

LOUIS KOSSUTH LEADER OF HUNGARIAN IN-  
DEPENDENCE

(Editorial)

Louis Kossuth, leader of the Hungarian revolution against Austria in 1848, who exiled himself after the uprising was suppressed, forwarded a message to the people of the United States before he visited this country. In this message were utterances of great importance, and predictions which, for the most part came true. For this reason, and for the unshakable confidence the former governor of Hungary had expressed in the sense of justice of this nation and for its bitter attack on Austria, vassal of Germany.



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 22, 1918.

While writing in this country, the great leader for liberty first described events as they happened, and asserted that Austria had fought against the Hungarians not only with arms, and with the aid of traitors, but with diabolical plans and unceasing slander.

Louis Kossuth addressed the American people in this manner: "Free citizens of America! You have given in spite of this slander your fullest sympathy to my country. Oh that you had been the neighboring nation, the Old World would now be free, and you would not be forced to endure those terrible "convulsions" again, and cross rivers of "blood" which are inevitable. But the end is with God, and he will choose the means to fulfill his purpose."

These words, prophetic as they were, have come true, even in their negative



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 22, 1918.

sense, that if America had been the neighboring nation, the old world would have been free, and we had not witnessed the present catastrophe.

In another passage, the passing of the Hapsburgh is foretold, the message reads: "Francis Joseph, thou beardless Nero, thou darest say that Hungary shall not exist, but you and your treacherous house shall stand no longer, you shall no longer be king of Hungary. Be forever banished, you terrible traitor to the nation!"

The disruption of a centralized Austrian empire is predicted as follows: "The sentiment of sympathy for our sufferings will inspire among the smaller states and race the wish for a fraternal confederation for that



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 22, 1918.

which I always urged as the only safe policy and guarantee of freedom for all of them.

The realization of this idea will hurl the power of the haughty monarch's history out of the past, and Hungary will be free and surrounded by four nations.

Among the nations of the world, we owe gratitude and affection to the people of the United States, who, with their liberal government, inspired us with hope, and gave us courage by their deep interest in our cause and sufferings." Kossuth exclaims in his appeal: "Austria, even in her victory, has given herself a mortal wound. Her weakness is betrayed. The



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 22, 1918.

world does no longer believe that it needs the preservation of this decoyed empire. It is evident that its existence is a curse to the welfare of society. Among all the races of the empire, there is none that does not despair the reigning family of Hapsburgh. When the empire falls, not a tear of regret will follow it to its grave, and it will surely fall. A shot fired from an American or English vessel from the Adriatic would be like a trumpet at the city of "Jericho."

Describing the sentiment in this country some fifty years ago, Kossuth writes the following: "The President of the United States in whom the confidence of a few people have elevated to the loftiest station in the world, in his message to Congress announced that the American government would have been the first to recognize the independence of Hungary. And



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 22, 1918.

the Senators and Representatives in Congress marked the destroyers of the liberty of my country with stigma of ignominy and expressed with indignant feelings their contempt for the conduct of Austria, and their wish to break diplomatic intercourse with that government. The summoned monarchs are before the "judgment seat of humanity."



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 30, 1918.

WHAT THE IDEA OF THE MILITARY SHOW IS

This Military Show, which is going to be held in Grant Park beginning September 2, through September 15, is one of the customs or requirements of the United States government. There will be more than twenty carloads of war equipment put on exhibition. Cannons, rifles, airplanes, torpedoes, bombs, and many other articles of war taken from the German captives and those used by the Allies.

The government, through the committee on Public Information, wishes to acquaint the people with its ideas on war. With this assurance, the War Department, the Secretary of Navy, and the Department of Finance are cooperating to make this Military Show possible. In addition, there will be representatives from the Allies and also representatives of many patriotic associations functioning in the United States.



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 30, 1918.

All these different organizations and individuals are affiliated with the local branch of the State Council of Defense, and a committee of one hundred businessmen, representing the city of Chicago. Samuel Insull has been chosen president of this organization. He is also president of the State Council of Defense.

This Military Show is not being sponsored for monetary reasons because the committee has established a fund of \$125,000 dollars which has been set aside in order that the government will not have to pay the expenses of this Show.

This military Show will not be a theatrical performance, neither will it try to perform any miracles.



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 30, 1918.

We do consider this Show as having more or less an educational value, with its aim to educate the people of the Middle West in the following:

That this War is the peoples' war.

That the Germans are fighting, the type of war equipment they use, and their treatment of women and children, and the results thereof.

How our boys are fighting, what type of guns they use, and how they are taught to use them.

The most important point is to teach the people why this war is being fought, and why it is the duty of every man, woman, and child, to aid the boys who are fighting for this country over there.



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 30, 1918.

This Show is for the veterans' benefit. The Middle West has done its part very nobly in aiding this country in this War, but until we can see how our boys face death over there, we will not know what War means.





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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1918.

MEETING ON COMMON GROUND

(Editorial)

There is to be another Liberty Loan this Fall. Another test of the patriotism, thrift, and self-sacrificing qualities of the Hungarian-Americans. But is it fair to call it a test? Have not the Hungarian-Americans, during the months just gone by, since their entry into the War, demonstrated to all the world that they can deny themselves luxuries, forego comforts, and shoulder unwonted burdens in the cause of liberation?

There may be some among us who are shortsighted, little realizing the magnitude of the task that lies ahead, who permit themselves to think, but they will not say that they are tired of loaning.

But the mothers, wives, and sweethearts of America have not grown weary of giving up their men. Every day, from every port, sail regiments of men, who



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 25, 1918.

are the gifts of American laborers to the nation. Deep below the face of the earth, men are pitting their strength against the elements of nature in order to supply the allies with coal and metal. There is no slackening there.

In the shipyards, where the new armadas are being built, and a myriad of hammers are beating out a tune of death to the Germans, the workers there do not say that they are tired. Here, in the circle of the home, where every nationality has found opportunity and security, while the young men representing this country on the battlefields of France, are dying heroically for the ideal of international justice, there is not much talk of resting.

The call of the fourth liberty has filled the ears of one hundred ten million persons in the United States.

From whatever land these millions hail, whatever traditions or usages may



Chicago Tribune, Aug. 20, 1918.

have influenced them in the past, they all meet on common ground when they subscribe to the War Liberty Loan, which is to be largest in the history of the country. The order of the day is economy, and the wise husbandry of resources.



Maygar Tribune, Aug. 16, 1918.

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED WITH THE WAR

(Editorial)

Day after day, we read news of what is happening on the different battle-fields of this great war. We have become so accustomed to these war items that we now regard them casually, without stopping to consider the millions of lives now involved in this War.

We do not take this attitude of the War because our feeling or interest in civilization is dying, nor is it because we are not concerned with the outcome of the War. The outcome of the War does matter, as the fate of the suppressed nations depends on the outcome of this War.

We do not think we are wrong in saying that this indifference is due to the fact that we can only read about it in the newspapers, and judge from what





Maygar Tribune, Aug. 16, 1918.

they say about the War concerning the millions of men fighting each other, and the thousands dying daily. All we do is read about these things. We do not realize, nor are we able to see the horrors that exist on the battlefields. We can not hear the exploding cannons and shells, nor see the constant fire of machine guns, nor do we fear the attack of battle-ships.

This is the reason why we talk so unconcernedly of War, this is the reason why we do not do anything to help end this great War. This is why we do not show more patriotism toward the country in which we live.

The committee of Public Information, in conjunction with the State Council of Defense, has decided to show the people of the United States the horrors of War. To do this, they have decided to hold a gigantic Military Show in Grant Park from September 2 to September 15.



Maygar Tribune, Aug. 16, 1918.

The committee of Public Information has extended invitations to all editors of foreign newspapers to attend a meeting to be held August 13. This newspaper was represented at this meeting by Mr. Martin Benedek, and the other Hungarian newspaper, The Figyelo, was represented by Mr. Stephen Fay.

The editors of all the foreign newspapers received the idea very favorably. It looked as though all the nationalities had been planning for just such a thing. The Slavic editors had already designated the time for the exclusive use of their people.

It is up to us now, Chicago-Hungarians. We must not get lost behind the rest of the nationalities. We must not bring shame on the Hungarian name. We are Americans also, and good loyal Americans. It is for our own good that we take part in this affair just as all the other nationalities have done.



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Magyar Tribune, May 10, 1918.

IDEAS OF THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION

(Editorial)

From the great Hungarian loyalty demonstration day, May 5, ideas were formulated for a new organization which will be known as the Hungarian Patriotic Association.

The Hungarian Patriotic Association is sanctioned by the State Council of Defense. This organization has been in existence for the past three weeks, and its power and strength was demonstrated by the large number of Hungarian people who turned out on their patriotic demonstration day. This last meeting and demonstration day has never been excelled by any Hungarian organization in the United States.

Now this organization is trying to familiarize the Hungarian people with its ideas and principles. This organization was founded by the Hungarian people; their interests gave birth to the ideas of the Association, and these ideas

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, May 10, 1918.

will be carried out by it. This organization has shown the people of the United States that the Hungarian people are loyal--that their emotions, thoughts, and actions are governed by loyalty. This organization believes that loyalty exists in the heart of every Hungarian, and that there is not a single Hungarian inhabitant of the United States who does not have reason for gratitude to this country.

Hungarians are fundamentally a loyal people. This organization will not tolerate nor promote disloyalty. The duties of Hungarian-American citizens are the same as the duties of those who are native-born citizens of this country. Those Hungarian-Americans who are not citizens should also be loyal to this country, for by taking part in this war the United States is fighting for world democracy, a cause which should be championed by every nation, in order to make the world safe for democracy and peace.

The United States has taken it upon herself to free the people of Europe, including the Hungarian people, although the Hungarian government has been



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fighting as a German ally. The Hungarian people, however, are not free. They are governed by the country's capitalists, who for their own protection have forced Hungary into the war. The same persons who forced the Hungarian nation into war are the ones who oppressed the Hungarian people. It is the duty of the Association to acquaint the people with the facts of the war and the objectives for which the United States is striving.

As far as this organization knows, no Hungarian organization has ever explained the intricacies of the war. Therefore the Hungarian Patriotic Association has been organized with this idea in mind. The Association has a great future, although now it is only a state-wide organization with Chicago as its local headquarters.

This organization was built up by the Chicago Hungarians in order that the Hungarian people might show their appreciation as a group toward the United States. The Hungarian people in Chicago are fully satisfied that the United States is fighting to free all humanity from a reign of tyranny. This

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organization does not believe in suppressing the facts of the war, but will take every opportunity to present a true account of the conflict.

With this cultural work in mind, the Association will gain the confidence of the Hungarian people in their fight for liberty through the Hungarian-Americans. The Hungarians in the United States will fight for the victory of the United States; they will understand that Hungary would be fighting for the same cause that the United States is fighting for, if the German Junkers were not the overpowering rulers of Hungary.

Translator's note: This article was written by Joseph Fekete, secretary of Hungarian Patriotic Ass'n.

I GMagyar Tribune, Apr. 26, 1918.

## HUNGARIAN INVOLVED IN CRIME.

One can find individuals among Hungarians who do not appreciate the freedom and liberty enjoyed by the people living in the United States. All this country expects of its residents is that they respect the laws and keep their thoughts to themselves. We will find some one every day who expresses his thoughts freely, thereby committing a crime. This is just what happened to a Hungarian man by the name of Frank Sule, who is employed by the Oliver Plow Works. He became involved in an argument with his superintendent and made some remarks which were unpatriotic and anti-American. He was immediately placed under arrest. What will happen to him is not known at this writing. His case has not been heard as yet.

I GHUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, Apr. 5, 1918.

## WHY I DO NOT JOIN THE HUNGARIAN LOYALTY LEAGUE by B. SHENK.

I confess that I do not write these lines with pleasure. It would be more pleasant to write about the opposite subject, Why I Joined The Hungarian American Loyalty League. But I feel that as a conscientious American citizen I cannot enter into the Loyalty League.

I cannot accept the loyalty of the Hungarian League. It is not the kind of loyalty which would satisfy our citizens. The loyalty of the Hungarian league is without any conscience and rests exclusively on the servile feeling. We must not be loyal from a sense of humiliation or from gratitude as the Hungarian league proclaims, but from the conviction that the United States defends, in fact world justice so many times offended by Germany, and her allies. These latter powers have oppressed and abused small nations in selfish and universally dangerous political interests, and justice requires that the crimes committed by Germany against the other nations be punished.



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So I am not loyal because the Hungarians are permitted to continue their work. The government of the United States did not even prevent the Germans from working. I am not loyal because the Hungarians did not have to register, as the Germans had to do. It would not be a cause for disloyalty. I am not loyal because the independence of Hungary depends exclusively upon the victory of the United States as stated by the loyalty league.

All these are false pretexts to loyalty, the teaching of which does not serve the purpose of educating the masses of Hungarian Americans, who in Hungary and here are influenced by the Hungarian Junkers who are allies of the German Junkers. The Hungarians need to become free thinking men who are able to understand that it is in common interest to humanity to crush the rule of the European Junkers, and that this is especially in the interest of those who suffered under this system.

Without any view of my citizenship, I am loyal because America did not require

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this war. Germany pressed it upon America with provocations and deeds, face slapping every international law. During the first three years of the war Hungarian Americans were taught that the responsibility for the war did not rest on Germany and her allies, that was British propaganda, against the French and Italians because they did not lay their arms down before the Germans. They stopped this, but that alone does not satisfy me.

I expected the loyalty league to restore with educational work the sympathetic feeling which the Hungarians have always felt for the French, British, and Italians. It would be a very easy task, only it must be explained that the war is caused by Germany. The wrongs committed by the Germans towards the other nations must be shown. If the loyalty league would do this educational work, to disrupt every ideological, psychological communication between the Hungarian Americans and the German Imperialist. If the loyalty league influenced by this higher view would put in the mind of the Hungarian American the principles laid down by President Wilson, I would join as a member of the league without any hesitation, but I am not the man to deny the real cause to

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confess loyalty with pretexts, helping with it to cover the truth from the American Hungarians.

In short I am loyal because it is in my personal, and in general human interest, that America and her allies gain victory over Germany.

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III AMagyar Tribune, Mar. 8, 1918.

## THE LOYALTY LEAGUE

(Editorial)

As good men and loyal men it is the duty of each and every Hungarian American to show his interest in the success of the United States in this war; after all this country is protecting you and your family and you make your living in this country, therefore, it is your duty to join the Loyalty League regardless of whether you are a citizen of this country or not. This organization is for your protection.



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 16, 1917.

### POSTAL SAVINGS NOT TO BE CONFISCATED

With reference to laws governing the manufacture of goods which aid the enemies of our country, there has been a misconception in their interpretation with regard to those of the foreign population of the country who have deposited their savings in postal banks. Citizens of Germany residing in this country are not considered enemies according to the interpretation of the law. These people who have their savings in the postal banks of the United States need not worry about having these savings confiscated by the United States Government.

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 5, 1917.

AMERICA'S SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

(Editorial)

The United States government in order to finish the war in which it is fighting for world peace and to make the world safe for democracy is appealing to its citizens for another war loan which is the second of its kind since we entered the war.

This second loan is nothing to be alarmed about and we feel sure that the people will subscribe to it with one heart and one soul the way they did with the first loan, because we all realize that this money is being used to end war for all time. This purpose can only be accomplished through the united strength of the people of this nation.

We will not speak of how much individuals love their country or how much concerned they are about the development of the human race: the lodges and

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 5, 1917

societies should use their influence to induce their members to support the loan. If it is not successful, regardless how strong this nation might be, its general principles and aims will be completely shattered. Each and every lodge club, and other organizations must do something to secure the success of this loan.

At this time the government wants to acquaint the foreign population with the necessity of the loan. The government has sent representatives to the foreign groups in order to acquaint them with the situation and from now on it is up to them to rally to the aid of our government. To support this loan it is not only a patriotic duty but also a good business investment. Its success depends on whether or not the public is fully acquainted with the facts. Every individual should purchase at least one bond.

The Hungarian American citizens, as they always do, will find the path of righteousness and recognize their patriotic duty. We all know that each and every citizen has his bit to do. The Hungarian American citizen knows that in the time of peace we should all be good law abiding citizens, and

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now, in time of war, we all know that not to help our country is a great sin.

The foreign American citizens will make it possible for this second Liberty loan to be just as successful as the first one. This success will be the most expressive proof of good citizenship, patriotism, and of our love of a peaceful home.



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 10, 1917.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

WHO CAUSED THE WAR

(Editorial)

Recent statements made by Girard, a Berlin representative give the American press a different interpretation of the meaning of the war. Our free American press who has proven itself non-partisian in the war<sup>now</sup> wants to prove that this world catastrophe was caused by the German Kaiser. He was the one and only one that wanted to bathe himself in blood and suppress the rest of Europe. - The Russian Czar is just a shy little lamb, the English king is as innocent as a new born child, Peter the Serbian king is a nationalistic idol and he is a true representative of democracy, the Roman and Italian kings are two peace loving kings and hate the sight of blood as much as some of our temperance promoters hate the sight of intoxicating beverages.

Perhaps the American papers are right, although no one can say for sure whether they are right or wrong. The allies blame the German Kaiser solely for having caused the war, while the central Europe powers blame the Russian Czar and the English empire, while the socialists of the world blame the capitalists.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 10, 1917.

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All this shifting of blame from one to another does not interest the human race. After the blame is determined it will not resurrect those that have lost their lives during the last three years of war, nor does it protect the lives of those millions who by some chance are still among the living. There is not one single American soldier who will be saved by the fact that the German Kaiser is being made the scape goat.

The American press would accomplish a lot more by determining who is to blame for the continuation of the war, or who is to blame for the fact that we can not have peace.

Today, after millions have lost their lives, those who are standing in the way of peace are committing a greater sin than those who three years ago promoted this war.

Magyar Tribune, May 31, 1917.

REGISTRATION

(Editorial)

June 5th will long be remembered by every man in the United States. On this day the first call will go out for all men to register in order that the United States army officials may pick suitable men for duty overseas. The registration takes in every man regardless of whether he is a citizen of this country or not. At present, it is required that every man who has reached his 21st birthday, but has not reached his 31st should register for examination by the Army. It is the duty of every American citizen to protect his country. Only American citizens are being drafted into the Army, but every man regardless of citizenship will be required to register.

The registration will take place at the polling places of the different precincts. There will be no excuses for not registering. Even those who are ill must register; there will be special provisions made for them.



Magyar Tribune, May 31, 1917.

The Hungarian-Americans have always fulfilled all requirements of good citizenship. It does not seem necessary to warn the Hungarian citizens in this country of the importance of registering, because they all know that laws in this country are not considered as a joking matter. Now we must consider the Hungarians who are not citizens of the United States. They must register also, although they are not required to serve in the Army.

It is very important that no Hungarian should consider this matter of registration lightly. No one should think that if they postpone their registration, the government will not catch up with them. When the offenders are caught no excuses will be accepted whether a man is a citizen of this country or not. The penalty for the offense of not registering is one year in jail, and this penalty can not be escaped by the payment of a fine.

June the fifth should be kept in mind by all Hungarians and if any of them have any doubt as to the date let him find out about it.



Magyar Tribune, May 31, 1917.

A reprint of the registration law has been mailed to all recognized newspapers in the country with the request that the editors familiarize their readers with this law. We of the Magyar Tribune stand ready to serve our readers and friends at all times. We will give you our fullest co-operation and our best advice in this matter.

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 21, 1917.

NPA (ILL) PROC 20771

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR IMMIGRANTS IN TIME OF WAR

(Editorial)

I

You must never forget that no one asked you to come to the United States. You came here of your own free will to make a better living and to save a few nickels for your old age.

II

When you stepped on the shore of the United States you were on free soil. No one asked you what you were doing here, and no one stood in your way. It was up to you and you only what you were going to do in this country. The nation immediately became your friend. You received the respect due to a guest when you entered the United States. Respect your host, and your host will respect you.

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 21, 1917.

WPA (LL) PSC 20270

### III

Keep your thoughts to yourself. Maybe the pope knows everything, but you are not a pope, and this does not mean that you know more than he does.

### IV

Do not get involved in any arguments in public places.

### V

For six days do your work and attend to your duties. On the seventh day rest; that is what the Lord intended you to do. Six days out of the week are for labor, and during this time you should think of nothing but your duties. If you are engaged in respectable work, you will be considered a law-abiding citizen, so work for six days, and on the seventh day of the week devote your time to rest and to your family.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 21, 1917.

APR 21 1917

VI

Do not take part in any political movement. Trust the people whose duty it is to think for you. Be satisfied, for you will not be able to change things anyway. In war unity means strength.

VII

Have respect for the laws of the country which provides your daily bread. The laws defend your interests. Every law has a purpose. You must be familiar with the laws, and you must obey them.

VIII

Do not carry on your person any kind of firearm or other deadly weapon. Your only weapon of defense should be your self-respect.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 21, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

IX

Keep your savings in the same place in which you had them in time of peace. Money should be kept in a bank and not on one's person or at the place where one lives. You yourself cannot guard your money so well as the bank can. The laws of this country insure that what is yours is yours only. Regardless of what the future may bring, your wealth will not be threatened by disaster in the United States.

X

Love your neighbor. All men are equal regardless of creed and nationality. We all came from the same parentage originally, and we are all brothers and sisters. After the World War will come brotherly love among the nations of the world. It is for this purpose that this country is fighting. No one asks you for sacrifice in this war; therefore you can lead a life of peace and happiness if you keep to the straight and narrow path.

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HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 00000

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 6, 1917.

WARNING

We do hereby urge those Hungarians who are not citizens of the United States, to adhere strictly to laws of the United States.

Every Hungarian citizen should guard against criticizing Congress and the President of the United States in regard to their action on the war situation. Free speech is not the privilege of those who are only guests of this country.

The only ones that have a right to criticize the acts of the President and Congress are the people of the United States who are citizens of the United States.

To those of us who are only guests of the United States, the war between the allies and Germany is of no concern. We should keep to our usual business and avoid dissention among our fellow-workers with reference to the war question .

I GMagyar Tribune, March 30, 1917.

## SAFETY OF FOREIGN WEALTH

(Editorial)

A decision is up before the congress of the United States with regards to entering the war. This decision is giving the German people of this country considerable worry and this situation has also caused the Hungarian people to be worried to some extent. Since this country broke relationship with Germany, the German people in a couple of cities in the United States have become worried, and have taken all their savings out of the bank.

Therefore the President of the United States has seen fit to make an announcement, that even if this country does go to war with a foreign power, the wealth of foreigners in this country will be safe.

The President of the United States has learned that there has been a rumor among the foreign population of the United States that if war breaks out with any

Magyar Tribune, March 30, 1917.

particular nation, the people of that nation living in this country will have their property and savings in the banks confiscated by the government. Therefore the President has authorized the Secretary of State to make an announcement that these rumors are false and that there is no cause for the people to worry.

The government of the United States under no circumstances will use the war situation as a reason for confiscating wealth in this country. The government will protect foreign property in this country just as it will protect the property of the citizens of this country.

This means that property and bank savings of Hungarians living in the United States are and will be just as safe in time of war as they were in time of peace.

This announcement will cause a better feeling towards the government by both the citizens of this country and non citizens.



Magyar Tribune, March 30, 1917.

We ask that you do not listen to anyone, who is spreading fear and dissatisfaction. No one should rush the banks or leave his present place of employment.

No one should get excited over the present situation and everyone must feel that the situation will be cleared up to the satisfaction of everyone.

I. ATTITUDES

H. Social

Problems and Social Legislation

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Otthon, Mar. 10, 1935.

TODAY, YESTERDAY, DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY

(Editorial)

The United States is a peculiar country. It was founded on democratic principles and has set an example for all nations who fought for liberty and took their government in their hands. On the basis of these democratic ideas, this country created the Congress, consisting of two Houses, so that the Upper House, the Senate, may curb the enthusiasm of the House of Representatives. Administering justice over these bodies, it created the Supreme court, and delegated to this body composed of nine men, the privilege to nullify laws enacted by the Congress, if they feel so inclined.



Otthon, Mar. 10, 1935.

Common sense dictates that Congress should know what it is doing because there are enough members in it capable of performing their duties, and they have ample time to thrash out thoroughly what is advantageous for this country. In the United States, however, this is not enough. The validity and constitutionality of the laws are decided by the nine men of the Supreme Court.

If, in the gold decision, it had not happened that five votes were for the measure and four against it, in other words, if one man would have had different ideas, there would have been chaos in the financial affairs of the country. There is enough trouble at present about the constitutionality of the NRA and the New Deal.

We are up to our necks in debate. Congress has passed laws which it believes will restore the country to normal, but it seems that the laws can-





Otthon, Mar. 10, 1935.

not be made a vital part of the country.

Congress supported the workers in the NRA measure, and insured them the right of collective bargaining. This unhopèd for victory gladdened the workers' hearts, but their joys were short-lived. They see that this law has made many enemies for them. The government meant well, but could not carry it through.

The workers should not lose hope. The road to progress has always been slow, but sure. As slavery was abolished, so will the modern industrial slavery not last long, no matter how the nine men of the Supreme Court decide.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 11, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 30273

### HUGE CONFERENCE AGAINST DIES BILL

The Protection of Foreign Born Organization held a huge conference on Nov. 20.

Two hundred and forty delegates, representing 250 organizations, were present and discussed ways and means how to voice their objections against the Dies Bill, now in Congress.

There never has been a conference of such proportions, where so many nationalities and organizations took part.

Among those present were delegates of churches, benefit societies, social clubs, branches of the A. F. of L., and radical organizations. Albert Goldman, attorney, explained the danger of the Dies law to all workers, whether native or foreign-born, of the deportation in progress of ignorant workers. He showed in his talk that the greatest danger is to those workers and organizations that are not familiar with immigration laws.

HUNGARIAN

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Otthon, Dec. 11, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

We have to do everything in our power to enlighten the people about the Dies Bill and other anti-foreign policy laws, to protect them from unofficial persecution by officious government employees.

We must organize before taking any steps, and everyone has to take part in this movement.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 7, 1931.

WPA 111 125 30076

### PUBLIC WORKS TO AID UNEMPLOYED

William Randolph Hearst, America's leading publisher has joined the ranks of the miracle doctors of economics who have discovered sure cures to end the depression. Hearst, who owns twenty American newspapers and is a multi-millionaire broadcast his theories on the Columbia Network.

Hearst says that the depression is due to over capitalization and furthermore that Big Business didn't give enough of their earnings during prosperity to the working class.

To remedy this situation he advises the Federal Government to take the leading role and hasten the return of prosperity by beginning huge public works, because the only way to restore confidence is to give work to the army of unemployed.

The working hours must be shortened, because more men can thus be employed. If the wages would have kept pace with the modern machinery, not only the machinery,



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Otthon, June 7, 1931.

not only the manufacturers, but the wage earners would have benefited. This would have meant prosperity and more buying power.

Hearst's theories contain many good points, which would affect us all, if it were put to practice. We think it important to entertain these thoughts favorably.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

THE CHARGE OF AVARICE

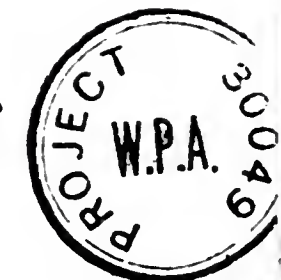
Comments on the Editorial in The Chicago Tribune

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

Undoubtedly many of our readers noticed the Chicago Tribune's editorial in which the materialistic tendencies of Europeans are discussed. This editorial was evidently inspired by the cablegram from Budapest which announced the mass murders committed by the midwives of Szolnok County, Hungary.

This piece of information as related by Laszlo Toth, rector of Tiszakurt, offers proof that religious feeling has been lost in the hearts of the population. The desire for money forces women to commit horrible crimes, such as the murder of their husbands in order to collect the inheritance and then remarry.

The Chicago Sunday Tribune states that although Europeans accuse Americans of



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

being mercenary dollar chasers, the opposite is true as evidenced by the fact that Europeans are so avaricious that they resort to the murder of husbands to obtain wealth.

Further on in the editorial, the writer dissects European social life and concludes that Europeans, the uncultured primitive class as well as the idle upper class, are purely materialistic, always struggling for wealth. The writer goes on to say that accusing the American people of greediness is childish, because the Americans are merely keeping step with the progress of the twentieth century.

The editorial, in our estimation, is in itself apologetic.....

We who have lived in America for a long time note with pleasure the commendable change that has taken place in American life in the past fifteen or twenty years. The interest and good will shown toward art and science and the effort to solve social problems force us to admit that the branding of Americans as purely



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

materialistic and greedy is wrong.

In a country with a population of one hundred and twenty million, comprised of so many different kinds of people, it is difficult to find the typical American. Therefore, the exceptions are often branded as typical.

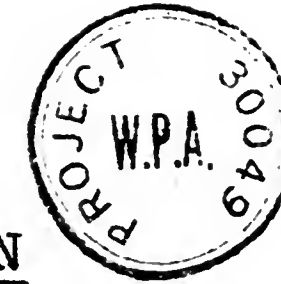
On the other hand, it is just as ridiculous to condemn all Europeans because of the Szolnok County mass murders.....

We who have divided our life into two parts and know European and American people equally well, realize that this question cannot be discussed superficially and that generalities are deceptive. It should be analyzed in order to get a clear picture and reach a true verdict.

Let us take the case of the Szolnok County mass murders. Let us admit that the rector stated the truth when he said that avarice was the cause of the mass murders. We must add that such crime can occur only among the lowest







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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

class of agricultural workers where extreme poverty drives them to crime.

And, although we decidedly condemn the crimes committed by these poverty-stricken people, still we can understand this better than the crimes committed by wealthy and cultured men of America.

The poor people of Hungary are literally in a state of hopelessness. If they earn a little above their everyday needs, the government taxes eat up the surplus. In this desperate situation, the primitive uncultured soul heeds the voice of instinct and steals, embezzles, and murders. Terrible, but comprehensible.

However, what do we see here? The Sinclairs, the Days, the Capones, and the other millionaire oil and bootlegger barons who are in jail or against whom suits are pending--aren't they the prototypes of American greed, avarice, and materialism?

What could be the cause of gangster warfare that has been going on in Chicago

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

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for years? These American criminals are enjoying all the advantages of the twentieth century. They travel in the fastest automobiles, conduct their business by wireless and telephone; and still they are the world's worst materialists, because they have never experienced the pangs of hunger, the cold of unheated homes. They were not clothed in rags like the Hungarian sinners; they lived in palaces and enjoyed all the luxuries offered by the twentieth century--steam heat, air conditioning, bathrooms, theaters, concerts, schools, lectures--and still they committed horrible crimes. This, too, is terrible, but incomprehensible. This is purely pathological criminality.

This is the materialism that Europe abhors and for which it ridicules America!

In Europe or in Hungary, poverty, the struggle for bare necessities, which is the most primitive instinct, drives some people to crime. In America, the desire for luxury, the satanic greed for wealth breeds criminals.....



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

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Between the two abhorrent kinds of crime, which is the more human, the desperate or the materialistic?

We believe that the crimes committed by Americans are more deplorable, because here we have democracy; we have the highest degree of prosperity among workers; and general culture is at a higher level, so that crime should be at a minimum.....

Avarice has been a trait of mankind since the world began and has been the curse of every age.....

There is a great difference when one considers money in itself as the ultimate goal, or when money is used only as a means. The overestimation of the power of money has caused most human ills, and, for centuries, has provoked social and class wars.

Thousands of years ago Horatius wrote the following:



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

"Money was not made to command our will,  
But all lawful pleasures to fulfill,  
Shame and woe to us, if our wealth obey,  
The horse doth with the horseman run away."

....The Chicago Sunday Tribune's editor is afraid that America is materialistic, and to forestall an accusation to that effect, he tries to pin the charge on Europe, on poor downtrodden Hungary.

Degradation will be the lot of America and Europe, too, if materialism is allowed to take complete possession. Mutilated Hungary is already the victim of the materialistic ruling class.





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 27, 1928.

LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY

(Editorial by Dezso Tomor)



The thoroughbred American is very proud of his liberty and the democracy that insures the greatness of this country.

How free are we? How democratic are we?

A few examples can illustrate the untruth of these elegantly phrased slogans said to be the American spirit.

Prohibition is one proof of how little we respect the sanctity of personal liberty.

The free spirit of labor and commerce, which made this country great, will be regimented now and the rest will follow rapidly.

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Magyar Tribune, July 27, 1928.

The Secretary of Labor has discovered that many children under ten years of age are wage earners. He wants to license newsboys and prohibit bootblacks from working.

We are not saying that this attitude of the Honorable Secretary of Labor is right or wrong, but we do think that if the parents of these children-workers were employed continuously and paid a living wage, child labor would automatically cease.

A shining example of democracy was given at Bailey's Beach in New York.

The upper "400" wouldn't allow actors and actresses to bathe at their beach--in the ocean. In their eyes these people are not in their class, therefore, they are not fit to bathe in their company--in the ocean.

Beautiful examples! Pride of liberty and democracy!

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Magyar Tribune, July 27, 1928.

The most insignificant chorus girl is a worthier member of society, through her work, than any of the idle rich, who--because they have millions--think that they are better than those who produce the millions for them by the sweat of their brows.

This is a picture of democracy in this beautiful adopted country of ours.



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HUNGARIAN

Lagyar Tribune, Jan. 27, 1928.

THE NEW LAW AFFECTING SOCIETIES

Attention, Sick Benefit Societies!

The new law passed by the legislature at Springfield, Illinois, on June 27, 1927, and which is to become effective January 27, 1928, deals a death blow to our Hungarian fraternal organizations.

We cannot go into a detailed explanation of the law because it consists of thirty paragraphs. However, we recommend to our sick benefit societies to take steps immediately to amend their by-laws to conform to the new law.

Several societies have commissioned Joseph Tékete, Jr., attorney, to assist them in reorganization.

According to the new law, a society must have at least two hundred members to allow for death and total disability claims to be paid. Such societies must





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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 27, 1928.

have a capital of at least one thousand dollars and must from time to time submit their books for inspection to State authorities, at the society's expense.

Sick benefits in their present form are prohibited under the new law.

The new method of reorganization [requires that] societies wishing to pay claims out of their own funds instead of collecting assessments from their members must have at least five hundred members and conduct their business in the same way as life insurance companies.....

All sick and death benefit societies must secure new charters and change their names to meet the requirements of the new law.

Officers of the societies who fail to observe the new law, beginning January 27, 1928, will be prosecuted and are liable to fines ranging from twenty-five to five hundred dollars and imprisonment of thirty days to one year.

Cultural, charitable, gymnastic, and other social clubs are not affected by this

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 27, 1928.

new law. They don't need new charters and may continue activities under the old law of 1827.

We have published only a few essential points of the new law to call the attention of the officers of societies to the necessity for immediate action to save our Hungarian organizations.

We can readily see that our small societies are facing a critical phase of their existence, but with timely legal advice, the rights of the members may be assured.

The First Hungarian Tarsalgo and Sick Benefit Society has already called together a special meeting for this week to discuss reorganization.

This newspaper is glad to be of service to the societies, and we ask them to inform us of any change in policy and names of new officers, so that we may publish such news for the information of our readers.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1924.

ABOUT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(Editorial)

On November 4, Calvin Coolidge was elected President of the United States by a big majority, and at the same time, the majority of Republican candidates were also elected to office.

Since we love America deeply, we hope that this election will mean peace, happiness, prosperity, and generally speaking, good times, for the people and the country. But still with all this we have more to say about the results of the election.

Outside of the victor, we have two "dead" individuals with whom we must deal. We cannot bury these people with simple ceremonies and an ordinary farewell, because this incident is of great importance.

We must have the bisecting (sic) knife of a doctor to carefully analyze



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1924.

the importance of this election, and the powers of the people in wielding it.

Calvin Coolidge became a presidential candidate without much effort on his part. He was well behaved in the political circles, so the Republicans selected him unanimously as their presidential candidate.

Coolidge is not a bad fellow. He is a Puritan, he is sincere, respectable, plain, and a North American type of a man.

He has kept his truly great possibilities a secret. Probably in the next four years we will see the greatness of this man. Maybe time will reveal a great man? It looks as though he will be good to the American people, even after he defeated two very prominent men: John W. Davis and Robert M. LaFollette.





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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1924.

Now we can say without partiality and without campaigning that John W. Davis was the man best fitted and qualified for the presidency of the United States. It seems as though Davis had prepared his entire life in such a way that would fit him to be the President of this great Union some day. He advanced step by step with high respect, and with truly great intelligence he represented all. He was a representative of the people, and through his various achievements he reached the highest goal. He has broad experiences in diplomatic circles, and is well versed with Democratic activities. But all this did not impress the people.

The other candidate was LaFollette. His entire life was devoted to the public, and he was a fighter for the welfare of his people. He fought the big heads and individuals who were against the working people. In his own State, Wisconsin, as a law maker and Governor, he fought bitterly against **graft** in politics and **for** improved conditions for the people of his State.



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1924.

While serving in the Senate, the trusts and big capitalists were afraid of him. He is seventy years old. Probably this was the draw back. His talent, his experience, and his interest in the welfare of his people are far above the ability of Coolidge, and still the people did not cast their ballots for him.

To compare the three platforms is useless. The Republicans are conservative. The Democrats are liberals, and the followers of LaFollette are the more radical type. But the people were impressed by the conservative type. Davis and LaFollette openly declared themselves against the Klan.

Coolidge showed a rather independent attitude towards the Klan. There are those who believe that Coolidge is a strong believer of the principles of the Ku Klux Klan. And yet there were millions of colored people, millions of Catholics, and even millions of immigrants who voted for him. Disregarding



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1924.

the Klan, these people were impressed by the Republican party and Coolidge. These people must be happy now that their hopes have come true. The reactionary leaders of the Ku Klux Klan are riding high and fast throughout the nation. The people voted for a full kettle of meat.

Prosperity and a threat of economic disturbances forced the people to vote the way they did. The present unemployment and unsettled economic conditions scared the short-sighted, spineless ones. Setting all intelligence aside, and all the other soul-stirring matters, these people believed the sweet words and flattery of the campaigners. They believed that the banks would close for the next four years, that the furnaces in the steel mills would shut down, they believed that coal and iron ore mines would cease operating, in other words, they believed that the entire industrial world would come to a standstill if Coolidge were not elected.





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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1924.

The workers of industrial organizations applauded LaFollette. Davis was met with high acclaim, but when voters stepped into the voting booths, eighteen million voted for Coolidge. LaFollette was branded as a "Red" through and through by the Republicans, and this proved to be the fact that made his campaign such a failure. They could not find much fault with Davis, so they claimed that if he were elected there would be a panic, because Wall Street only favors the Republican party. Where is the logic? Where will this end?

It was the people, these cultured people, who took all this in and believed it. The millions of people who were entrusted with the work of the Republican party did their work very well. The strength of propaganda can not be figured under conditions existing today. The one who becomes victorious is the one who has the greatest amount of money to spend on propaganda and this will either enlighten or fool the people, depending upon how intelligently it is used.





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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1924.

We must admit that the Republicans knew how to use the method of propaganda and at the same time they had enough money to publicize and spread their ideas. Clear thinking, satisfaction, advancement, and the future, seem to be secondary. The important items seem to be the meat kettle, money, and tobacco. They have forgotten about those who deprived the people of their rights and other faithless representatives, among whom, Fall, Daugherty, Denby, and their activities are not thought of.

.....

Every damaging veto made by Coolidge was forgiven on November 4, and their motto became: "Re-elect Coolidge, because he will be the one to bring good times."

To the girls, silks; the boys, Fords; the fathers, radios; and the mothers, the movies. This is what the people want.

Many years ago, in the days of the Roman Empire, when it was at its height,



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1924.

the easygoing and thoughtless people asked their emperor for bread and a circus. They received both. But this powerful Roman Empire met its downfall.

If the American people are looking for ordinary good times, movies, etc., at the time of election, then this great nation, which was formed under the leadership of Washington and Jefferson, will meet the same fate of Rome.

This presidential election meant a backward step, and not one that will advance us, as it would have happened if Davis or La Follette had been elected.

We hope we are false prophets, and that the election of Coolidge and Dawes will be the beginning of a more liberal form of people's rights. We hope this from the bottom of our hearts, but we will not lose sight of them.

Since Coolidge is our President, even though we did not vote for him, we sincerely beg of him to talk to Morgan, Gary, Mellon, and others belonging



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to the Republican group, so that they can start the train of prosperity and good times, because we, the working people, could use some of it now. We are tired of old Republican promises, high cost of living, and unemployment. These conditions exist throughout the nation, and we are getting tired of it all.



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 29, 1924.

WEALTHY AMERICA

(Editorial)

America is truly the rich land that one reads about in fairy tales, which is thought of in Europe as a land of milk and honey, and we are proud to admit the realities of the riches of this land.

Is there any wonder that everyone who now lives in broken down Europe, exerts every effort to come to these United States?

Nothing should surprise us now, since an unfortunate law was enacted closing the doors of the United States to millions of starving people. These people of Europe will use every method, regardless of the law, to gain admittance to the "Promised Land," the United States.

Naturally everyone will attempt to come here in accordance with the circumstance he or she might be involved in. All feel that they are trading starvation, unemployment, and oppression, for life-giving independence and a right to live.





Magyar Tribune, Aug. 29, 1924.

These people feel that they can secure this, one way or the other.

What will the price be?

Of late two very sorrowful facts shed light on this subject when someone speaks of the alarmed parents, and how they can help themselves, as well as give help to their children.

One sorrowful fact is that the alarmed parents here in rich America are offering their children for sale, and many of these children have been sold in order to insure a future for the child in the hands of people who are better financially fixed than they are. The other fact is that they will relieve themselves of financial responsibility for the time being at least.

The psychologist might look for other motives but we doubt whether he will find any, or try to offer an explanation for this terrible situation by tracing back to find out what leads up to this horrible situation that exists in modern civilization. Regardless what their explanation is, it will be wrong.



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 29, 1924.

This situation is not brought about by natural causes, but by an empty stomach, and especially where children are involved.

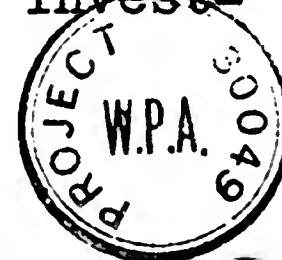
Parents such as those mentioned above, should be, or are branded and condemned as incompetent parents, but at the same time they should be pitied.

The people who do such pitiful things, certainly have no outlook for the future, or else they would find some other means by which they could solve this problem. This is absolutely the last straw for which the parent can reach in order to save the child from starvation and other hardships, but while the parents are doing this, they are also profiting themselves with the money received from the sale.

Wealth!

A nation with a hundred million (Sic) and wealth without limit.

The bank of the world literally throwing its money away in order to take advantage of a less fortunate nation, and then later collecting interest on its invest-



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ment, thereby not only creating a vast amount of wealth, but also engendering a great amount of jealousy in the hearts of other nations.

These riches are used only for the accumulation of more wealth.

No one seems to care how the children of this country might be saved from the hardships they are suffering, because the parent who sold the child was supposed to be able to take care of his children; at least that is what society claims. He was supposed to rear this child so that in later life, it would become a good citizen of that nation which has such a great amount of wealth, but whose wealth is not used for lightening the burdens of poverty and suffering among the youth of the coming generations. This wealth is not used for the purpose of relieving those parents who bring children into this world and make good citizens for this nation.



HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 14, 1917

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30278

### MORE CRIMINALS THAN CAN BE HANDLED

This newspaper has received numerous inquiries from Hungarian citizens in regards to why so many criminals are out on the streets, when they should be behind bars in jails. This condition has impressed other people also. They in turn have called Sheriff Traeger's attention to the facts. The reason he gives for this condition is that the Cook County Jail is filled to more than capacity. The jail was built to accommodate five hundred and twenty people and at present there are eight hundred and twenty occupants. The crime rate has risen so fast that the sheriff will have to provide for more than twelve hundred prisoners within a very short time. But there is no room at the present time to take care of these criminals; arrangements are being made, whereby the criminals will be rounded up and there will be enough room for them all. So if the citizens will wait a while, everything will be taken care of.



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Magyar Tribune, March 15, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30272

HUNGARIANS VICTIMS OF HYENAS

The trusting and kind hearted Hungarians were very easy victims of the swindlers and had many hard earned dollars taken away from them.

When immigration was at its height, the Hungarians thought that they were coming to this country as mere guests of America, therefore they did not think it necessary to learn to read and write the English language. There were, however, a few exceptions and out of these exception rose the swindling hyenas.

The unfortunate immigrants could not look for work, they could not write English, they could not sell, they could not buy. In other words they could not do anything unless they consulted one of the people who could read and write both Hungarian and English.

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Magyar Tribune, March 15, 1917.

The oldest and most profitable racket was the employment racket. When the poor foreigner came to this country he was very unfamiliar with working conditions. So these labor racketeers would sign them up as strike-breakers, or put them to work clearing forests or put them down in mines making them work under very unhealthy conditions, and the wages for the most of these jobs were nothing but slavery wages. But this kind of a racketeering is a thing of the past, mostly due to the fact that the Hungarian press and the government have gotten after them. But as this racket faded a new one took its place.

The people gradually became acquainted with their surroundings and being of a thrifty class of people they began to save some money. So then racketeers invented new schemes to relieve the Hungarians of their wealth.

With the development of fraternal organizations, such great depredations took place that these organizations remain as a sore spot in the hearts of the Hungarians. There was for example an organization that offered twenty-five dollars sick benefit and a

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

policy worth five-hundred dollars in case of death. This was purely a fraudulent scheme. When the time came to collect, the policy proved to be nothing but a one dollar railroad ticket. We know of localities where as many as twenty-five families were involved, each family paying twenty-five dollars cash for this supposed protection.

Now there are other rackets such as stocks and bonds, property that does not exist, and patent medicines. One of the greatest foes of these rackets, the one that has cut this racketeering down a great deal is the Hungarian Miners News.

This racketeering not only hurt the wealth of the people but it also makes it hard for the legitimate business man to sell reputable product. Now the better class of business people are starting to recognize the value of the business that might be had from the Hungarians in Chicago and other Eastern cities. We think it necessary to mention the Union Pacific Railroad and Fred H. Bartlett Realty Company, who have

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lent a hand in doing away with the racketeering hyenas who preyed on the Hungarian people. These two organizations offered their services and are willing to give advice of any nature.

We therefore urge the Hungarian people to learn from the experiences of others and do business with firms, organization doctors, that have a well established reputation. This article is meant to be an article to educate the Hungarian people to be on their guard against swindling hyenas.



I. ATTITUDES

J. Interpretation of American History

I JHUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, July 8, 1917

## HISTORY OF CHICAGO

There are very few Hungarians in Chicago who know about the geographical advantages the city of Chicago possesses, or of the general history of the city. This is probably due to the fact that the average Hungarian works daily, and has very little time to devote to his own cultural development.

The purpose of this article is to familiarize those Hungarians living in Chicago, and its vicinity, with the social standing of the city and its commercial wealth.

## THE FOUNDING OF CHICAGO.

In 1673, Fathers Louis Joliet and Marquette, two French priests, visited this part of the country and were probably the first white men to have ever set foot on what is now known as Chicago. When Father Joliet went back to Quebec, he told the French in Canada about the possibility that Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River might be connected.

Magyar Tribune, July 8, 1917.

In 1777, John de Sauble, a trader, built the first wooden house in what is now the corner of Kinzie and Pine Sts. Seventeen years later De Sauble sold this house to another trader by the name of Le Mai, who in turn sold it to John Kinzie.

The first fort was Fort Dearborn at Michigan Avenue and the river, built in 1803.

In 1812 the Indians set fire to the fort and burned it to the ground. Captain Hall and his men who were at the fort tried to escape to Detroit, but were ambushed by the Indians, and were all killed in the vicinity of what is now 18th Street. Today, in memory of these men, a monument stands at 18th Street and Prairie Ave.

In 1816 another fort was built which became the start of one of the world's foremost cities.

In 1830 a group of people decided that this would be an ideal location for a city. In 1833 it was incorporated as a village, and in 1837 as a city.

In 1848 the first railroad came into Chicago, and from that time on the city grew with leaps and bounds. The population in 1853 was 50,113 after that the

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population grew as follows:

1864	-	-	-	169,653	1890	-	-	-	1,208,669
1868	-	-	-	252,054	1900	-	-	-	2,007,695
1872	-	-	-	367,391	1910	-	-	-	2,189,520
1880	-	-	-	491,516	1915	-	-	-	2,550,000
1888	-	-	-	802,951	1917	-	-	-	2,633,000

The city today is twenty-six miles long and fourteen and one-half miles wide. It covers an area of two hundred square miles. It has 4,700 miles of streets. It uses 615,000,000 gallons of water per day. It has three hundred schools. A million and a half people get on and off trains here, and Chicago's park area is 3,750 acres.

In Chicago there are forty-three different nationalities represented. Chicago has more Swedes, Norwegians, Bohemians and Russians than any other city in the United States, and New York is the only other city that has a larger German population.



I. ATTITUDES

K. Position

of Women and Feminism

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

THE HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN WOMEN AND OUR  
SICK BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS

On June 23, 24, and 25 a very important grand meeting was held in Chicago. Delegates from all over the country gathered here to find a solution to important problems and to seek ways and means to heal the painful wounds inflicted on the Hungarian-American associations by the economic crisis which started four years ago.

During its three days' debate the Convention worked out such a splendid program that were we to follow it with joined forces, we could remedy our grave situation in spite of all calumnies and hindrances, and could retain among us the old and jobless members, who otherwise would have to be dropped.

As one of the delegates present at this worthy grand meeting, I find it essential that, regardless of what association we belong to or if we do not

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

belong to any institution, and regardless of our religion, we, the Hungarian-American women, establish connection with this movement to fulfill the magnificent program laid down by the Convention.

Sister compatriots and workers! Let us see what is our situation today. In these critical times of unemployment, which has lasted already four years, our husbands, fathers, and sons have been unable to work. Haven't we been, as the workmen's wives and mothers, the ones most bitterly touched and stricken? We are the ones who have to think about the future, of what will happen to us in case of sickness or death! Through years we have been saving our pennies to pay the dues of different sick benefit associations, giving even our last cent so that we could get something in return in case of sickness or death in the family. Now we find we may lose even this, and there are many who have already lost this consolation.

Hungarian sisters! Just think what would become of us and our poor little orphans if we lose our last ditch of defense and are left without a penny?

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Magyar Tribune, August, 25, 1933.

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There are cases in which many of our sisters have not enough money left to bury their dead, because they have lost that for which they paid through many years and on which they built their hopes as on something positively certain. It is a very, very sad situation indeed.

Sister countrywomen! Hungarian working women! The time has arrived. Let us all get out and help save what there is yet to save! Let us join and participate in this great work for the common interest of the Hungarian-Americans, which will succeed provided we start immediately and stay united!

The aim of the National Protective Federation of the Hungarian-American Associations is to retain the aged and unemployed members on the rolls and to reinstate those who have already been dropped; besides this, it seeks government aid for the associations, and there is a possibility that this aid will be obtained.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

Forward sister working women! To action for our common interests!

A. S. Working Woman.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 13, 1928

THE MARRIAGE AND BIRTH CONTROL MOVEMENT

by

Dr. Erno Lowinger

(Editorial)

In last week's New York newspapers, I have read that the Women's City Club-- whose membership includes not only women of New York but the most prominent and nationally famous women of America--will officially support the Birth Control Amendment, which bill will be introduced in the New York State House of Representatives. This amendment would permit physicians to instruct married couples in the methods of birth control and in some cases to perform surgical abortion.

The social significance of this amendment and the support given it by a nationally known women's club, can be called revolutionary.



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 13, 1928.

Newspapers haven't given much space to comments on this new issue, possibly because of habitual prudery or because the general reader is probably not interested in this question. Headlines about the Nicaraguan military excursion, Lindbergh's brave flying maneuvers, or a sensational kidnaping, distract the attention of the public.

However, we wish to look into this matter. The institution of marriage has gone through such radical changes in the last twenty-five years that now one of the most important phases of marriage, sexual life, will be governed by laws, according to the news article.

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Woman's emancipation, woman's freedom, woman's equality with man, woman's economic independence caused this revolutionary movement.

What was woman's calling previously?



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 13, 1928.

Marriage and problems arising in married life.

In the days before the twentieth century, the poorest as well as the wealthiest families brought up their daughters to be wives. The girl who failed to get married before she reached the age of thirty missed her aim in life and was a disappointment to her parents. She became an old maid, the most tragic fate of a girl in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

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The modern woman in many instances keeps her job after marriage. She does not approach marriage with the same ideals as her grandmother did.....

At present, stringent laws prohibit birth control and abortions, but it is safe to say that both in Chicago and in Budapest not a day passes without violations.....





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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 13, 1928.

On the other hand, if birth control would be legal, women wouldn't be forced to go through illegal operations which endanger their lives.

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In Hungary, especially in the counties of Baranya, Somogy, and Zala, it has become a prevailing custom to have only one child per family. In America, the land of milk and honey, there are usually two heirs in each family. The only exception to this rule is the immigrant family. We are slightly more prolific....

Ben Lindsey, a Denver judge, wrote a book about companionate marriage and birth control. This book elicited wide publicity in newspapers..... Judge Lindsey advocates trial marriages lasting two years and resulting in no offspring, and then, if both parties find the arrangement satisfactory, to marry and raise a family. According to Judge Lindsey, the wife's place is in the home and the husband should be the provider.



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 13, 1928.

There are friends and opposers of Judge Lindsey's ideas.....

Whether we approve of Judge Lindsey's theories or not, we do think that it is time something was done about the tottering institution of marriage.

.....  
American public opinion is aroused, which means that there will be changes in the principles of married life.....

I feel that I did the right thing in writing about this new American problem so that my Hungarian brethren may be well informed. In our own circles-- family, church, and social--this matter should be discussed and thoughts exchanged.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 13, 1926.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN THE WORLD

(Editorial)

Everyone knows that a great change has taken place in the economic and social activities of Europe and the United States during the past hundred years. The working conditions of women were naturally affected by these changes. Their educational and political status also underwent great changes during this period. Up to the end of the nineteenth century, women's duties were confined to the home; they did their work the same way that they had been doing it for many hundreds of years previously. The upkeep of the home was left to the various members of the family. The care of the home, and the care of the children were the primary duties of the housewife. These duties took up most of her time. Business played a very unimportant part in man's life during this period. The necessities of life were provided for by man's own labor and by nature. Educational opportunities in those days as compared



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 13, 1926.

with today were almost negligible. The girls learned their domestic knowledge at home. In those days regardless of to what social class a girl belonged, it was impossible for her to go to a university in order to prepare herself for a professional position. In most countries the women could not assume a position lawfully in government circles.

The citizenship status of women was not considered any more than was that of a child. A woman could not make a contract. She could not sue anyone nor could she be sued by anyone. If she committed a crime, the husband or the father was held responsible. A wife could not own property. She had very few rights over her children. If a woman worked for a salary, the salary automatically became the property of her husband.

With the opening of the present century however, a great change took place. Large factories sprang up in every field of manufacture, and machines were





Magyar Tribune, Aug. 13, 1926.

invented to make working conditions easier; girls and women were hired to run these machines. Cities and small towns became industrial centers where men, women and even children made their way to work to make their own living. As industry developed, the people became specialized in certain fields of work. As this change came about, some of the women realized that they were as capable in the business world as were the men. They opened places of business and hired women for sales jobs. As women went into business, the realization developed slowly that they were highly suitable for office positions. As time went on, the younger girls were attracted to the business and factory world where they would work from the time they left school until they got married.

With the opening of the era of women in industry, different countries realized that laws had to be enacted which would protect women against long hours and other hazardous conditions. As women became more and more involved in industry and business, laws were enacted which enabled them to acquire education on the same basis as men. However, in European countries cultural education among women is stressed more than anything else.



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 13, 1926.

There isn't a country in the world which affords the educational opportunities to men and women that the United States does. It has been these educational opportunities which have made it possible for women to become doctors and other specialized workers.

The status of women has changed legally and politically. In different countries different changes have taken place, but what we think is the most important is that women got the right to vote. Norway was the first country to grant suffrage to women. With this change came the right of women to represent the people in parliament, congress or other governmental activities.

There are still countries where women have not gained the right to vote. But in these countries, the women are up in arms and are demanding their rights, which is no more than just. Women are as capable as men in most instances, and therefore they should have the same rights.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 15, 1926.

The purpose of this article is that we want our people to become acquainted with the social activities of the women of America. We want our Chicago Hungarian readers to know how the women advanced step by step. We want our women to realize the educational opportunities they have. We want them to know what opportunities await them in the business world or in the field of politics.

We think that as long as these opportunities exist, women should take advantage of them.



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HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, March 8, 1917.

### HUNGARIAN AMERICAN WOMEN.

We Hungarian Americans owe certain duties to the United States government regardless of whether we be men or women. Men or women, the United States takes care of us, whether in time of peace or war. The United States does not regard the men or women as enemies of this country. From this point of view we think it necessary that the Hungarian American women take part in patriotic movements in this country.

One way that the Hungarian American women can show their colors is by joining the Loyalty League. By joining the league you can show your appreciation and good patriotism for the protection and equality granted you during this war.

The Hungarian American women must think of the fact that their husbands have been given the opportunities to earn their own daily bread and amply provide for their families.

The Hungarian American women must think of the fact that the Loyalty



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 8, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

League is here to protect your husband and his family.

The Hungarian American women must bear in mind the fact that this country is such a wonderful place to live in and the opportunities that it offers.

After thinking all these things over it is very apparent that it is the duty of the Hungarian American woman to join, and become a faithful member of the Loyalty League.

It is only natural that women would think about their homeland and wonder what is happening there, and in their own little communities from which they came to this country. By joining the league the Hungarian women can show the government and make them realize that the Hungarian population of America is doing its duty very patriotically. Perhaps by realizing this the government will open the channels for mail between this country and Hungary.

Every Hungarian American woman should step into the Hungarian American Loyalty

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League. She owes this to herself and to her family and thereby lives up to the standards of good patriotism towards the United States government.

I. ATTITUDES

L. Agriculture  
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Otthon, June 14, 1931.

### BACK TO THE LAND MOVEMENT

Probably there is more true appeal in the slogan "back to the land" than in any other. The movement to till the soil for a living is widespread all over the world and especially in the United States at present it is timely.

This conclusion is actually true especially in the case of the Hungarian workers, who have suffered more during the year of depression than the people of other nations, if that is possible.

Their condition is made bearable by the thought that they could return to their original means of livelihood, farming. The Hungarian immigrant loves the soil and knows how to till it better than any other nation's sons. Most of them emigrated, because of the shortage of land in Hungary. Through the years of laboring in the foul atmosphere of shops and factories their hearts were filled with a desire to be in the open under the clear skies and work on the land, which afforded them a more independent livelihood than the shops.



Otthon, June 14, 1931.

During the long drawn out period of depression, many Hungarians have settled on farms, but they followed the general trend and settled either in the East or Middle West.

The South was entirely disregarded until recently. We hasten to mention that the most desirable state is South Carolina. Geographically, it is located ideally. It is close to the big markets of the North. Agricultural possibilities outside of cotton and tobacco are various garden products. The climate is mild and frost occurs very rarely. The climate also has the advantage of evenness, because South Carolina has a long coast line and the Gulf Stream affects it favorably. According to official statistics, 250 days of the year can be devoted to growing, which means two crops annually. Cattle, sheep and hogs may be in the open almost the whole year. The transportation facilities of South Carolina are excellent. The whole state is interwoven by railroads and automobile roads are in the best condition.

Thousands of acres of wonderful land is available. The state needs expert farmers and is more glad to have foreigners than any other state in the union.

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Otthon, June 14, 1931.

In other words there is plenty of tillable land and not enough farmers. For this reason the sober, hard-working Hungarians are welcomed with open arms.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 30, 1931.

IRRIGATED FARMS CORPORATION  
Magic Valley, Lower Rio Grande, Texas

The majority of our readers have been raised in a farm environment. Their parents and their ancestors for generations have tilled the soil. Therefore, it is natural that the present generation also should be fond of farming.

When a Hungarian has to work from morning until evening in the putrid atmosphere of a factory and has to live in the noisy and congested city, he envisions in his imagination the sunny meadows of the countryside and longs to breathe the pure air of the country.

Today we have a proposal that coincides with the foregoing descriptive picture. The Irrigated Farms Corporation makes an offer which is very valuable to those who want to till their own farm land.

From both the viewpoints of health and investment, the land in the Magic Valley, Lower Rio Grande, offered by the Company, is an extraordinary opportunity.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 30, 1931.

This Company is not a new one. For thirteen years it has been in Chicago, formerly called Rutherford and Harding, Inc. The Company can give bank references in both Chicago and Texas, and even more important, the large number of satisfied investors attest to the integrity of the firm.

This is neither speculation nor a venture, but a sound investment backed by responsible businessmen. We recommend this proposal to our readers because we know that they would appreciate the climate and soil of Texas....

Further information may be obtained from the Company or from the Magyar Tribune.





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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1930.

FACTORY WORKERS, MINERS, POOR HUNGARIANS!

You who would like to be your own bosses, but have realized that no matter how long you have worked in factories or mines you will never be independent--think about our proposal!

We have fifty thousand acres of first-class land in the northwestern part of Florida, and we offer half of this land for Hungarian colonization.

Our climate is the healthiest, our water the best, our roads excellent, and our land located near two main railway lines. The state's Agriculture and Farm Bureau and other experts declare that our land is the best. Our winters last only six weeks, and the thermometer seldom drops to the freezing point. The summer season is mild; although we are in the South, we are close to the ocean and the temperature rarely rises to ninety degrees. There is enough rain, especially when needed, and there is never a drought. In the middle of January we are already planting potatoes.....



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HUNGARIAN

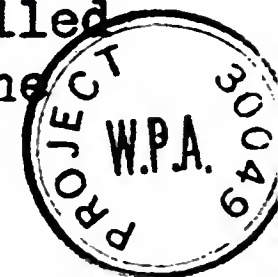
Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1930.

We take our products to market from March until June, when the best price is paid for them. Furthermore, we can raise two or three crops on the same land, and it is not to be wondered at that often one acre of land produces a hundred dollars' worth.

Our lands provide an assured livelihood for all, even older people, who wish to work.

To the first settlers we give loans and provide credit; moreover, we furnish them with houses and let them use our tilled soil, thereby assisting them in getting a start. All we ask is that under the guidance of our experts they work industriously, so that they may become independent and help other of our Hungarian brethren to prosperity.

We will sell excellent land, also, to those who have enough cash to start work without assistance. However, if the quota of the first settlers is already filled and some of our Hungarians do not have sufficient money to invest and become one



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1930.

of the first settlers, we welcome them also and offer them very advantageous terms.

In December of this year we wish to begin colonizing, but anyone who applies after that date will not be too late, although the advantages offered to the first settlers will be withdrawn.

Write in English or Hungarian.

Among the first settlers there are two Hungarian Reformed ministers, whose detailed plans have been accepted. They have made it possible for this company to offer such remarkable advantages to the agricultural Hungarian people.

Write directly to us or to: Reverend G. Garay, 8506 Burley Avenue, Chicago, or to Reverend J. M. Hanko, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The West Florida Land Owners Association



Otthon, Oct. 12, 1930.

## COLONIZATION OF HUNGARIANS

A committee of five went to Florida at the invitation of the Florida Industrial Corporation to view the land owned by them and offered to the Hungarians for colonization purposes. The committee spent five days in Florida investigating conditions. The aim of this committee is to find a suitable place to settle for those Hungarians who are tired of working in factories and would rather farm their land as they did in Hungary. The report of the committee is as follows:

"We came to the conclusion that the 250,000 acres of land offered by the Florida Industrial Corporation to the Hungarians for colonization purposes is the most acceptable proposition. The land is fertile and free of pebbles. Anyone wishing more information may inquire of Wendell Hajdn, Charles Boros, David A. Kovach, C. K. Katona, and Louis Meszaros, committee members."



**M. Health  
and  
Sanitation**

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 18, 1926.

DEATH RATE AMONG BABIES

(Editorial)

More than a quarter of a million babies die yearly in the United States, or in other words, more than a million babies are lost every four years. This figure is amazing, and it means that we, as a civilized nation, must do something about this situation. According to baby specialists in the medical field, the death rate among babies can be lowered. This terrible death rate among babies must awaken society to realize that it must be stopped. We all know or should know that in order that a child may be healthy, the mother must receive proper care before and after the child is born, and the child in turn must receive proper medical care when it is born and proper parental care after it is born. The above-mentioned things are the only means by which we, as a human and civilized race, can save yearly a quarter of a million babies.

We must realize that the mortality rate among mothers, in seventeen nations, is



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Magyar Tribune, June 18, 1926.

much lower than it is here in the United States; we also know that the death rate among babies is lower in nine nations than it is here. The aid of every person is needed to help lower this death rate. We Hungarians are especially concerned because the birth rate per family amongst us seems to be a little higher than the average.

We must protect the children and the mothers in order that the future generation may be clean, strong and healthy, thereby ensuring a strong, able-bodied nation.

II. CONTRI-  
BUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

1. Professional



Otthon, Oct. 28, 1934.

HUNGARIAN OCULIST

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dr. Edward J. Weinberg, our compatriot, has recently earned his diploma with high honors. Dr. Weinberg has taken offices at the Mallers Building, 5 South Wabash Avenue.

As our most precious possession is our eyesight, we must guard it well. Those who are suffering from any eye ailment, will do well to consult a skilled oculist.

To our best knowledge, Dr. Weinberg is the only Hungarian eye specialist at present in Chicago. His office hours are daily from 10 A. M. until 8:30 P. M. Make your appointment by phone. Dearborn 2485.

II A 1HUNGARIANOtthon, July 22, 1934.TWO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS ON  
HUNGARIAN CULTURE

Dr. John Shapley and Dr. Alexander Shusko, professors of the Chicago University, have, in their research, come to the conclusion that long ago European civilization was not exclusively Latin and Greek, but was affected greatly by the people of Asia, particularly, the Turanians and Magyars.

The distinguished professors made an intensive study in other lines of the culture of Hungary in the 11th Century. The Royal Crown shows unmistakably Eastern art. These eminent professors believe that the superior culture of the ancient Magyars will soon be recognized, evidenced by the important data which has been collected for years.

This is the aim of Doctor Shapley and Doctor Shusko. Last Monday, they

Otthon, July 22, 1934.

invited some Hungarian leaders to confer with and urge their cooperation, and also to show results of their research to date.

The activities of these two internationally known professors have met with little appreciation shown by the Hungarians, but we hope that their interest will be aroused soon, because, from a Hungarian point of view, this work is fostering a better understanding.