

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Oct. 30, 1931.

DOCTOR HONORED

Dr. Joseph Kerekes, who is well known and well loved in Hungarian circles of Chicago, has been honored by the staff of the Murphy Hospital, which last week elected him chief surgeon of the Hospital.

Dr. Kerekes' promotion to this post is quite an achievement, especially considering that he came to America ten years ago. His election by such an eminent body as the medical staff of a high-class hospital, is certainly a sign of appreciation of his merits. Our congratulations!

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1930.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OFFERS DR. VICTOR GONDA PROFESSORSHIP

Just as this edition of our paper was going to press, we were notified that Dr. Victor Gonda, eminent Hungarian psychiatrist, was offered a professorship at Loyola University. We are sure that every Hungarian feels proud of this recent acknowledgment of Dr. Gonda's ability. Dr. Gonda is the chief psychiatrist of the Mercy Hospital, and he will also lecture at the Cook County Hospital.....

It was public knowledge in university circles that Dr. Gonda, who taught at the University of Chicago, was well liked by his patients and was worshipped by the students. His accurate diagnoses were acknowledged by other professorsWe have heard that Dr. Gonda is sorry to leave the University of Chicago where he has taught for five years. Many Hungarian patients, too, can testify that Dr. Gonda had tremendous success in curing one of humanity's greatest scourges--syphilis of the nervous system.



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1930.

Dr. Gonda's new post will keep him very busy, but we hope that he will find time to continue his efforts in behalf of the working class. We also take this opportunity to ask him to continue his articles on health and social problems in our paper, as he has done in the past under a nom de plume.....



Otthon, Aug. 3, 1930.

HUNGARIAN PROFESSOR AT DE PAUL UNIVERSITY

Among the professors at De Paul University there is an Hungarian man, Dr. Arcadius Magyarossy, who teaches Latin as a conversational language. His name is listed as Dr. Arcadius Avellanus, his name Magyarossy means "nux avellana."

Professor Avellanus came to America about fifty years ago. He has spent his life in the profound study of the Latin language. Without a doubt he is the greatest authority on Latin in this country. For eight years he edited a Latin monthly publication Graeco-Latinus. At present he is secretary of the Societas Gentium Latina.

Professor Avellanus' favorite theory is the unity of all nations with Latin as their language.

"In Hungary," he says, "the official language in Parliament and the courts

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Otthon, Aug. 3, 1930.

was Latin until 1825, when, at the suggestion of Count Stephen Szechenyi, it became Hungarian. Of all nationalities the Hungarians kept Latin as the official language for the longest period of time, which accounts for the solid basis of their culture."

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 11, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DR. KOPPANYI LEAVES CHICAGO

p.2.....Dr. Tivander Koppanyi, professor of biology at the Chicago University who in this capacity has gained note for Hungarian methods, has been honored with an invitation from the University of Syracuse. He accepted the invitation and has already gone to his new post.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 6, 1927.



CAREER OF A YOUNG HUNGARIAN DOCTOR
Hungarian Child Specialist on the North Side

We are always happy to publish accounts of the successes of our countrymen. At this time Dr. Martin Zeisler, child specialist, arouses our interest. He was mentioned in this publication several months ago in connection with a notable surgical achievement. Since that time Dr. Zeisler has received a permanent appointment to a staff position at the Children's Memorial Hospital. This hospital is known to be the best in Chicago in the field of children's diseases.

The Children's Memorial Hospital, 712 Fullerton Avenue, with 250 beds, helps about 20,000 children each year to get well. The staff members are all well-known specialists. To be on this staff is an honor and a career in itself, and the Hungarians can be proud to see one of our compatriots in such a post.

Dr. Zeisler is to be commended for never having been ashamed of the fact that he is Hungarian, on the contrary, we know that whenever he had the opportunity, he has given special attention to Hungarian children.

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HUNGARIAN

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IV (Jewish)

Magyar Tribune, May 6, 1927.

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We are glad to hear that this young doctor with such a fine career, has opened another office, in addition to his Lawrence Avenue location, at 1166 Diversey Parkway.....

Considering that the Chicago Hungarians do not have another child specialist, we welcome this new doctor because it is time for the Hungarians to recognize the American spirit which sees its future national wealth and happiness in the children.



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 18, 1925.

DR. STEPHEN BARAT



A very serious incident has taken place in the lives of the Chicago Hungarians. One of their most active members was taken by death last Tuesday morning.

Dr. Stephen Barat received his education in Budapest and Prague. After finishing his internship, he left Hungary for the southern part of Europe. At first he settled in Sofia and later he moved to Constantinople. The Turkish noblemen recognized the ability of this young Hungarian doctor, and in a short time he was one of the best-known doctors in the Turkish capital.

He came to Chicago twenty-five years ago, and established himself on the South Side, in the Bryn Mawr community where the population was very small. His familiarity with many languages made him a very popular doctor on the South Side where there were immigrants from all over the world.

He was a very active man not only in his professional field, but he also took part

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in all social functions. He became a member of the different business and political associations where he was recognized for his superior European education. He became the official doctor for the Illinois Steel Company, where he introduced many improvements in the medical treatment of the men of that company. The political world recognized his ability and good common sense, and his ideas and suggestions were followed in many instances.

Dr. Barat was a leader in all Hungarian activities. He was a typical, outspoken, brave Hungarian man. He belonged to the old school, to which truth and respectability were sacred rights. In 1918 he took a very active part in the Hungarian-American movement for a Hungarian republic. He had very strong democratic ideas about the liberation of Hungary.

His main interest was the Hungarian University Club, of which he had been president several times. His enthusiasm was a great inspiration to his co-workers.

During the World War he sacrificed a great deal of service, and the American



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officials honored him with recognition in many instances. Dr. Barat had a personality which was well liked by everyone. He was considered a great humorist and he was accorded honor for this at all social gatherings which he attended. His death is a loss which can't be replaced, because his leadership and his enthusiastic activities among the South Side Hungarians will not be replaced for a long time.

The Hungarians of Chicago and the vicinity will remember him always with great respect. His activities and his good deeds will never be forgotten by those who were close to him. Dr. Barat was truly a good Hungarian-American warrior. May he rest in peace.



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 14, 1925.

DR. ARPAD BAROTHY

After participating in the unsuccessful fight for Hungarian liberty, the father of Dr. Arpad Barothy emigrated to America. He settled in Iowa, where he became a farmer. He offered his services to his adopted country during the Civil War, and acquitted himself with honor.

His son Arpad is a native-born American, and has travelled extensively throughout the United States. When Dr. Arpad Barothy was nineteen years of age, he visited his father's homeland. The memory of that visit will live with him until his dying day.

Young Arpad selected the medical profession as his life career. He was a pioneer in the development of electrical therapy, and became one of the best known doctors in Chicago.

Dr. Arpad Barothy is a staunch advocate of farm development. He believes



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 14, 1925.

that every man should have a certain amount of land to which he can retire when he becomes too old to work and where he can make his own living for the remainder of his days. Doctor Barothy owns large farms in Michigan, and he plans to buy a large tract of land in Florida in the near future.

Doctor Barothy is a true Hungarian. He is a tireless fighter for the truth, and he is a modest and good-hearted individual. He has performed a countless number of good deeds among both Hungarians and Americans. He is greatly interested in art, music, literature, and the theater. There has hardly been a Hungarian visitor to Chicago who has not enjoyed the hospitality of Doctor Barothy's home.

He was president of the Hungarian-American Federation. During the World War, he was a leader in the western division of the Loyalty League. He is honorary president of the Chicago Hungarian University Club. He is also a member of many American societies. There is hardly a Hungarian activity that he is not interested in and for which he does not work untiringly.



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 14, 1925.

Doctor Barothy's home is located near the lake front. He owns many works of art by celebrated painters and sculptors, which are famous throughout the world.

His wife is a well-educated American. Her interests are centered in social work and literary activities. They have two children, both boys, who embody the true Hungarian ideal of manhood.

[Translators note.- Doctor Barothy is still active in the field of medicine in Chicago. He is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Hungarian residents of Chicago. He is still active in all Hungarian functions, and is an authority on Hungarian history in Chicago.]



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Magyar Tribune, June 29, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW HUNGARIAN DOCTOR

Dr. Armin Loven who received his medical training in Chicago, but who has been practicing medicine in the city of Toledo for the past few years will soon return to Chicago. Dr. Loven was well liked by the Hungarians in Toledo and had a very successful practice there. His relatives and friends have asked him to return to Chicago.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial

II A 2HUNGARIANInterest, Sept. 23, 1937.THE HOFBRAU

The Hofbrau which is the most liked meeting place for the Chicago Hungarians, will in the future enjoy an increasing popularity. As the place is very often too crowded, Louis Wagner, the owner, took over the adjoining store, and the Hofbrau will be twice as large, as it was. The new hall, which will be known as Alpine Room, will be decorated by the wall paintings of Nicholas Gaspar, the world known Hungarian painter. This Thursday and Friday will be the opening festival, and many members of the Hungarian societies will be present.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 27, 1935.

NEW MOVIE HOUSE

A new motion picture theatre is being built in West Pullman at a cost of \$100,000. It will be called the "Normal," located at 119th Street and Normal Blvd. The design is modernistic black glass front with aluminum trimming.

The owners of the new theatre are Hungarians, namely: Mrs. Debreczeni and Mr. Toth.



Otthon, Aug. 12, 1934.

SENSATIONAL HUNGARIAN AIRPLANE INVENTION

The mushroom shaped airplane that was tried out successfully at Curtis-Reynolds airport is the invention of Stephen Nemeth, a Chicago-Hungarian engineer.

The machine vies with the wind mill type airplanes. It flies at the rate of 30-40 kilometres an hour, and requires only 15 metres space to land.

The new type airplane is like a huge mushroom, and according to experts, will be the forerunner of cheap week-end air transportation.



Otthon, July 16, 1933.

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HUNGARIAN INVENTORS

Two practical inventions by Hungarians, which show that the depression brings out latest powers in some of us, are:

Julius Klaynik, of Chicago, Burnside, is the inventor of a combination window-cleaner. The contraption has a brush on one side and rubber on the other. The handle is made with springs, which allows the instrument to be turned to whichever side is to be used.

Adam Stutz, Chicago, North Side, mechanic, has several inventions. The newest is a beer cooler which keeps beer ice cold for 24 hours and is portable. It is made in one-gallon or larger sizes.

Otthon, Aug. 30, 1931.

HUNGARIAN CURATIVE COSMETIC ENTERPRISE IN CHICAGO

p.2. Joseph Jahn, popular Hungarian business man, has opened a factory for the manufacture of curative cosmetics. He will manufacture among other products, medicated bath salts.

Pin-o-zone products will be sold in drug stores in Hungarian districts.

The technical department of the factory will be in the capable hands of Ede John, well-known chemist whose reputation is a guarantee as to the excellent quality of the products.

We ask our readers to give their support to this worthy Hungarian business venture.

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HUNGARIAN WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Otthon, Oct. 19, 1930.

(Adv.)

JULIUS RUDOLPH

Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.

Diamonds, **jewelery** and watches.

Watches and jewelery repairing.

29 East Madison Street. Chicago, Ill.

Dearborn 5515.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 28, 1929.

THE CASE OF THE CHICAGO HUNGARIAN THEATER

The stockholders of the Chicago Hungarian Theater had a meeting on March 12. At this meeting, the director of the theater, Eugene Endrey, reported on the financial standing of the corporation. He told the meeting that the shareholders would receive checks by mail for seven per cent interest due and a dividend of ten per cent.

It is now the end of April, and the stockholders have not received either the interest or the dividend.

In the meantime, we read in the Perth Amboy Hirado that subscribers to stock in New Jersey have not received either shares or receipts for the money which they paid to Endrey. The Fuggetlenseg writes:

"We do not know how Endrey's stock-selling is conducted elsewhere, but if it

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Otthon, Apr. 23, 1929.

is like his share-vending here, we warn Hungarians to beware. We have had to swallow many bitter pills already. What will Endrey, director of the Chicago Hungarian Theater, make us swallow next?"

We hereby ask Louis Terebesi, the president of the corporation, to use his influence to get a clear picture of the situation and to submit it for publication, so that our readers may be enlightened.

Ctthon, Jan. 13, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JOHN HERTZ, FOUNDER OF YELLOW CAB COMPANY RETIRES AT AGE OF FIFTY.

p.1....John Hertz, president of the Yellow Cab Co. told reporters that he will retire from business.

Hertz was born in Hungary. In the years before the World War he began a taxi business with a few old automobiles. The business grew and became the Yellow Cab Co. The growth of this venture stands without a parallel in the business world. Immense profits and large dividends followed so that Hertz became a millionaire in a few years. In 1920 the Yellow Cab Co. bought out their only rival, the Shaw Taxi Co., and in this way became the leading taxicab company in America.

Hertz organized the Chicago Bus Company and later the Saint Louis and New York Bus systems. A few years ago he founded the Hertz "Drive-it-yourself system.

Otthon, Jan. 13, 1929.

The General Motors Co. bought the Yellow Cab Co. and this transaction netted Hertz and his friends a handsome profit.

John Hertz today is a multi-millionaire and he is only fifty years old. When he retires he will pursue his hobby and find pleasure in his racing stables.

Magyar Tribune, July 6, 1928.

HUNGARIAN SUCCESS

We are always happy to bring news of successes achieved by our countrymen in America. We are glad to announce that Samuel Goodman has just patented a new window frame. A prominent architect stated that this is the most successful improvement in thirty years in this field. The new frame not only can be raised and lowered, but it also opens in and out. It is a boon to window washers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIANII A 2Otthon, Apr. 22, 1928.

CLOSING OUT SALE

p.2...One of our oldest immigrants, Mr. Gyori, has been in the retail furniture business for eight years. He has two stores, one at 362-368 N. Cicero Ave., the other at 408 S. Cicero Ave. The lease on his store on South Cicero Ave. will expire shortly, and all furniture in stock will be sold at a 25 to 50% price reduction.

We call the attention of all Hungarians to this sale. Buy your furniture at big savings at Gyori's.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 26, 1927.

A CHARMING NEWCOMER

In spite of the immigration quota, the Hungarian colony of Chicago, thank God, is growing.

Our colony has become richer by the addition of Elizabeth R. Mathe, graduate pharmacist, who, having settled in Chicago, bought the North Park Pharmacy.

The newly stocked pharmacy; its new owner, who has had wide experience as a pharmacist; its shelves of imported and domestic medicines, perfumes, and cosmetics, will please all who visit the store.



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HUNGARIANOtthon, Oct. 11, 1925.

MILLION DOLLAR HOTEL BEING BUILT BY HUNGARIAN

p.2.....Andor Halasz our countryman from Miskolc is planning to build a twelve story hotel in Chicago. The site of the new hotel is at the South-west corner of Leland and Racine Avenues. The hotel will be named the Uptown Square Hotel and will cost one million one hundred thousand dollars. The hotel will be built of red brick and limestone and will have 225 rooms with baths. There will be a roof garden dining room.

The Chicago Hungarians are glad that one of their number has achieved such success.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 18, 1923.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Odon Kmentt, well-known foreign exchange and steamship agent, has opened an office in the business section of Chicago's South Side under the name of "Parnoria" located at 9215 Commercial Avenue, 2nd floor. This office will be open for the convenience of South Side customers Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. The loop office at 22 Quincy Street is open Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.



II A 2IVHUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, March 15, 1917.

HUNGARIAN BUSINESS MAN'S SUCCESS

Mr. Alex Schwartz is an up and coming Hungarian business man who owns the successful business enterprise known as the Original Hungarian Restaurant. He is located on Dearborn Street in downtown Chicago, and his restaurant is the favorite eating place for many of the prominent people of Chicago; doctors, lawyers, actors and actresses. They have made the restaurant their favorite meeting place. This establishment is patronized by Hungarians from far and wide. The Chicago Restaurant is the second one of its kind in the United States. Mr. Schwartz also has one in New York City.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

a. Arts and Handicrafts

HUNGARIAN

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Otthon, Mar. 7, 1926.

CHICAGO WOMEN'S HANDICRAFT EXPOSITION

p.2... Preparations are being made for the second Women's Handicraft Exposition.

This exposition is very important to the Hungarians, because last year they didn't take part. The Hungarian women's art craft is well known all over the world, and the Hungarian Consul, Mr. Schefbeck, secured from the management a suitable place to display the offering. The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce promised to send material for the exposition. The Hungarian women are requested to bring needlework and other art craft material.

The exposition will be from April 17 to 24.

II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND

ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

b. Music

II A 3 bHUNGARIANInterest, Sept. 30, 1937.

BEVERLY LANE

The newly discovered star of the Chicago City Opera Company, who conquered the public, and the great crowd of critics and singing artists with her beautiful voice, is, in fact, a Hungarian girl. Her father, Emil Sachs, is a meat merchant of Hungarian descent. The young, not yet eighteen years old, opera singer, will make her debut on December 8th in the Opera Rigoletto.

Radio, June 16, 1937.

MARY MATYAS IS MARRIED.

The theater-going public of Chicago learned to love the performances of Mary Matyas, who was with the Chicago Civic Opera for four years. The mezzo-soprano, who is of Hungarian origin, attained the highest success in her role in the opera "Carmen." From here she went to the Metropolitan Opera, where she gathered new leaves in her wreath of successes.

On June 1st she was married to Dr. E. C. Wilson, professor of English at Cornell University.

II A 3 bRadio, May 12, 1937.HUNGARIANHUNGARIAN SONG WRITER

We present: John Kurucz, who is the author of over four hundred Hungarian songs. Can anybody write anything better, more effective or more lasting praise about anyone, than just that?

For, it was he who wrote the most effective, the most lasting things about himself, when he created those four hundred Hungarian songs.

Four hundred Hungarian songs! All of which are enclosed in the hearts and souls of hundreds of thousands Hungarians. Can a stone or metal statue compete with that?

John Kurucz is a favorite of the Muse, from whose hearts the laughing and crying Hungarian songs simply blossom out. His songs will be sung by the future generations as fresh as newborn, as the Hungarian generation sings them today.

We greet John Kurucz with our love on the pages of the Hungarian Radio News.

Interest, May 14, 1936.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

LETTERS

p.2..... Dear Editor: - Last Friday, May 8, we had the pleasure of hearing an excellent violin concert given by our young, rising violinist, Bela Martay at Kimball Hall. Mr. Martays' program was very artistically selected and produced with much brilliancy and skill. He has been acclaimed by American critics and we hope that in the future the Hungarians will appreciate his talents and patronize him in much greater numbers.

Y. Horkay.

WPA (11) 8102.0070

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Nov. 7, 1935.

MARIA MATYAS AT MAGYAR CLUB

Maria Matyas, famous opera star, who is a Chicago-Hungarian girl, recently returned from a European tour. At first, she planned to join her old company, the San Carlo Opera, but Paul Lorgore, director of the Civic Opera Company offered her a much better contract, which she has accepted.

The Chicago Magyar Club is arranging a reception for our distinguished compatriot at their club rooms, 100 East Ohio Street on Saturday, Nov. 16.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 28, 1935.

ITZA KISZELY'S CONCERT

WPA (L) PROJ. 10413

Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity have been eagerly looking forward to the concert by Itza Kiszely ever since she came back from a two years study in Rome.

Hundreds of people came to the De Paul Auditorium last Saturday night to hear her. When she appeared, the audience greeted her with a great ovation. Her personality and charm held the audience spell-bound. She sang compositions of Verdi, Mascagni, and Richard Strauss. Laszlo Gamouf, the pianist, accompanied her. Gamouf also played the following numbers with great success: Mozart's Phantasy, and Dohnanyi's Rhapsody.

During intermission, Itza Kiszely received beautiful floral offerings.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 7, 1935.

"THE COURT JESTER" ON SOUTHSIDE

Paul Berak's musical comedy, "The Court Jester," was produced with success at the Magyar Home. The large hall was filled to capacity. Every one enjoyed the amusing performance. The three leading roles were in the hands of the following professionals: Simi Varga, Carlos Hataary, and Adrienne Tomory. The supporting cast was made up of amateurs.

The play was arranged and directed by the author, Paul Berak. Laszlo Gamauf had charge of the direction of the orchestra.

Otthon, Apr. 7, 1935.

GIZELLA BALAZS' CONCERT

Gizella Balazs, distinguished member of Chicago's Hungarian artistic colony, will give a concert Sunday, April 7, 1935, 3:15 P.M., at the Kimball Hall. The program numbers will be sung in Hungarian, German, and French.

Gizella Balazs has recently gained recognition in her field and is highly appreciated by the American public. Her voice, intonation, and interpretation, are excellent and far surpass many better known stars.

The program on Sunday will have the following numbers: "Red Roses and White" and "Last Night" by John Kurncz, Hungarian; "To Welcome you" by Gernin Thomas; "The Lilacs are in Bloom" by Lund Tyson, English; "Plus de tourments et plus de peine" and "Le Cid" by Massenet, French; "Und ob die Volk" by Weber, "Madchen mit dem roten Mundchen" by Franz, German.

Success of the concert is doubly assured with the addition of John Kurncz, the noted Hungarian pianist who will play some of his compositions. The



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piano solo by Goldye Rothman will complete the program. Chute d'Albert
accompanies Gizella Balazs on the piano.



II A 3 bHUNGARIANInterest, Jan. 23, 1935.

BELA MARTAY

p.6.....The young violin-artist, Bela Martay is deservedly the pride of the Hungarians of Chicago. He gave his first successful concert at the beginning of December in the Kimball Hall, of which not only the presumably prejudiced Hungarians, but the professional critics, spoke very highly. It is on a very general request, that the hopeful young artist has arranged to give another violin-concert at the Kimball Hall on the 29th of January. We are glad to call the attention of our readers to this really beautiful concert-program.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 26, 1934.

CONCERT

The Illinois Host House, World's Fair Grounds, will have an interesting concert Tuesday August 28, at 8 P. M.

The concert will have as guest soloist, Louise Fernald Rice, well known Hungarian Opera Singer.

Miss Fernald will sing American, and Hungarian operatic selections.

The concert is being arranged by Mrs. Beulah Christian Mayher, Honorary-Hostess.

We recommend this concert to our readers. It will be artistic and inspiring.

Interest, March, 1934.

SUCCESS OF A CHICAGO HUNGARIAN ARTIST

p.13.....Mrs. Komarik, Irma Ferenczy is one of the foremost of the Hungarian artists in the United States. As a performer during many years on the radio she has many admirers in all parts of America, both in Hungarian and American circles. The Germania Broadcasting Company has long been watching with interest and has found her the best interpreter of the role of Ilona Koroshazi in the "Gipsy Love." In **acknowledgment** of Hungarian music and Hungarian artists, the many thousands strong public in the Civic Opera will see on March 4, an entire Hungarian production, a Hungarian artist will present that scene accompanied by a real Gipsy-orchestra. The partners of Mrs. Irma Komarik-Ferenczy are Angelo Lippich, Lucy Western, Kurt Benisch and the best artists of the Civic Opera; the dirigent of Zigfried is the monitor of the performance.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 18, 1934.

IRMA FERENCZI IN "GYPSY LOVE"

Chicago will have an extraordinarily rare theatrical event on March 4th, when the Germania Broadcast, under the direction of William Klein, will present Franz Lehár's operetta "Gypsy Love."

It is natural that in this Hungarian operetta, our prima donna, Irma Ferenczi, should get the leading role.

To make the atmosphere of this occasion still more Hungarian, the directors have made arrangements to have the best gypsy orchestra in Chicago play.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, March 10, 1933.

"THE WHEATEARS ARE RIPENING" SCORES GREAT SUCCESS

For a long time the Turner Hall had not seen such a great mass of Hungarians inside its walls as it did on Sunday, when the Chicago Hungarian Actors Theatre brought to the stage for the first time the operetta "The Wheatears Are Ripening". The performance was faultless--in fact one could truthfully say that it was far above the level of all Hungarian shows presented up to now. The story of the operetta appeared in one of our recent issues, so that we will limit our report to a description of the achievements of the performers.

Frankly, we have to state that at long last we saw a stage which really blended with the background of the play, and which was in itself a sight worth seeing. The success of the performance was greatly aided by the fact that when the curtain was raised the audience saw a beautifully arranged stage, which spurred the interest of the public toward the play. The remarkable cast, the excellent interpretations done by the performers, and the delightful melody of the music--all combined to offer a moment of

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Magyar Tribune, March 10, 1933.

unforgettable delight to the public.

We do not have to introduce Irma Komarik-Ferenczy to the Hungarians of Chicago, for this very talented artist has long been the favorite of our theatergoing public. Nor can we find an adjective to describe the art of this sweet lark of ours, whose voice rings like a silver bell. We must admit that she was the head, the soul, and the bouquet of the performance. On the stage she transformed herself from an English girl into a sweet, gracious, fiery Hungarian wife, and all so well that one can hardly imagine her part could have been played better by anybody else. The repeated applause proved beyond doubt that she conquered the public entirely in her role of "Betty Garfield."

Not in the least is smaller the success achieved by Adrienne Tomory in her role as the widow of Adam Ban de Belezna. Her part as a mother who sacrifices herself for the sake of her loved children, always keeping their happiness before her eyes, was excellent. The public rewarded its

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 10, 1933.

beloved artist with almost never ending applause.

We discovered a new star in the person of Miss Eva Humay, who played the role of Eva Ban de Belezna, and whom we saw for the first time on the stage on this occasion. We can conscientiously say that she has won her battle with brilliant success, and appeared on the stage as an accomplished artist, which, expressed in other words, would mean that a new star has arisen on the firmament of the Hungarian Theater. With her graceful appearance, charming and well-disciplined acting she has earned a complete success, and we hope to have more occasion to enjoy the acting of this young artist.

The role of "Andrew Ban de Belezna" was played by Simi Varga, an extremely talented actor. Ban de Belezna, a Hungarian aristocrat, was almost a chauvinist in his love and admiration of everything Hungarian. The excellent arrangement, as well as the painstaking coaching received by the players in their roles, goes also to his credit. We have to thank

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 10, 1933.

Simi Varga for this delightful performance, as it was thanks to his efforts and his artistic taste that the public could enjoy such a charming evening.

Louis Horvath was a guest player in the role of "Steve de Belezna" and deserved the applause he received for his good acting and singing.

The role of "Eugene von Wittensberg" was played by Henry Somlay, who kept the audience in good humor whenever he appeared on the stage. He deserved in full measure the immense ovation he received.

Ladislav Szilagyí played "Peter Toszod" very well. He, too, received great applause.

In their minor roles, Henry Szigeti, Louis Havas, Louise Bayer, and Tibor Tomory gave excellent performances and contributed materially to the success of this evening, as did also the dancers and choir singers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b
II A 3 d (1)

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 10, 1933.

It was Ladislas Nagy, the pianist who instructed the players in their preparations and it was he who accompanied the singers on the piano during the performance. The difficult and responsible work of the prompter was done by Gisele Szilagyi.

Taking everything into consideration, we come to the conclusion that the Hungarian [artists] of Chicago have great opportunities ahead, since the necessary support from the public is in full measure available, provided of course, the performances are worthwhile. This performance satisfied the expectations of the public in every regard.

II A 3 b

IV

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 31, 1933.

THE CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA

Chicago's intelligentsia has succeeded in saving the good name of this three and one half million metropolis by opening the doors of the Opera, even if for a shorter season.

Of the conductors, we must give special note to Leo Kopp, the young Hungarian, who is one of the most talented young men in the group. Mr. Kopp's name is equally well known to musical circles here and abroad. He is the brother-in-law of Dr. Victor Sonda, professor at Loyola.



II a b

HUNGARIAN

Utton, Dec. 1, 1955.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Leo Le's Symphony Orchestra, which aims to make classical music popular, will hold the first concert of this season at the Kimball Hall, on Jan. 7, at 8 P.M.

At this concert we will hear three prize winning artists. We are glad to report that the well-known Hungarian soprano, Gizella Balazs, is one of the three. The program will include compositions of Sibelius, Liszt, Sarasati, Grieg, and Verdi.

Magyar Tribune, July 28, 1933.

ICUS KISZELY DEPARTED FOR BUDAPEST

When these lines reach our readers, Icus Kiszely, beloved singing lark of the Hungarians of Chicago, is nearing Budapest, where she will continue her singing studies at the Music Academy.

Icus Kiszely left by train for New York last Thursday. There she booked passage on the fast steamer "Europa", which took her overseas. The actress is greatly missed by her parents, sisters, and a multitude of her friends and admirers. Her departure has created some sort of emptiness in the never too crowded artist life of the Hungarians in Chicago.

But Icus Kiszely's destiny is to reach the highest regions of art, so that her talent may turn into a sparkling star enveloping the horizon of the Hungarian singing art in a brilliant light. To attain this, her European studies are necessary.

Magyar Tribune, July 28, 1936.

Therefore, all of us have to accept this inevitable temporary loss, in the knowledge that Icus Kiszely will return in a few years, enriched with great fame and laurels, to our circles and will again delight the Chicago Hungarians with her perfected art, educated voice, and charming personality.

Icus Kiszely says through our paper goodbye to all her acquaintances, whom she could not see before leaving, and asks the Hungarians of Chicago to remember her just as she will always remember them from far away.

II A 3 b

II A 3 b (Italian)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 19, 1933.

CHARLES HATVARI IN "THE BARBER OF SEVILLE"

The Italian Opera Company gave a brilliant performance last Sunday at the Ashland Auditorium, where the gay opera of Rossini, "The Barber of Seville," was brought to the stage with phenomenal success.

About twenty-five hundred people enjoyed the opera, the music for which was played by the orchestra directed by the celebrated Dino Bigalli.

In the role of "Count Almavivo," Luigi Ruffino earned a unique success with his sweet ringing tenor. As "Figaro," the young baritone Mario Fiorella easily enthralled the audience, which rewarded him with long applause. Charles Hatvari gave an excellent rendition of "Fiorello". Even in this smaller role, Hatvari proved his talent as an opera singer and artist. His next greater role will be in "La Traviata", Verdi's famous opera.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

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HUNGARIAN

II A 3 b (Italian)

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 19, 1935.

We wish to call the attention of the Hungarian public to these popular artistic performances, to which the highest admission fee is only a dollar, and where, for as low a price as fifty cents, one can enjoy performances which rival those given by the Civic Opera itself.

The other members of the Italian Opera Company, most of whom are ex-members of the late Civic Opera, did their supporting roles excellently.

[Translator's Note: Charles Hatvari is a Hungarian immigrant.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 17, 1933.

CARLO HATVARY JOINS THE CHICAGO
COSMOPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY

We are always glad to record the successes of our Hungarian brethren, and especially well pleased when we can give news of a Hungarian accomplishment bringing fame to our race in the fields of science and art.

We are now again able to give news of one exceptionally important event. Carlo Hatvary, well-known and well-loved opera singer in American and Hungarian circles, who has already won fame and esteem for the Hungarians through his art, has now received a contract from the Chicago Cosmopolitan Opera Company, where he will show his magnificent ability and art in singing leading roles.

The Chicago Cosmopolitan Opera Company will give its first performance on March 5 at the Ashland Auditorium, at which occasion Hatvary will sing in two plays, "Bajazon", and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

II A 3 b

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 17, 1933.

We hope that Carlo Hatvary will conquest new honors for our name and art. Our hearty congratulations and best wishes of success.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 18, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027A

JOHN KURUCZ'S CONCERT

John Kurucz, Chicago Hungarian composer and pianist, gave a concert at Kimball Hall last Sunday.

It is interesting to know that many of Kurucz's compositions have been translated into English by Glenn Frank, dean of the University of Wisconsin; Miss. Amy Folk, Douglas Malloch, Gordon St. Clair, and Miss. Eunice Titjens.

Two distinguished sopranos interpreted Kurucz's songs: Mrs. Mary Duffield, dramatic soprano, and Rose Napau, lyric soprano. Also contributing to the program were Frederic Jencks, baritone, and Carlos Hatvary, tenor.

The Chicago Tribune's critic wrote: "The compositions of Mr. Kurucz are melodic. The folk-songs of his native country had a pleasing effect on the audience."

' II A 3 b
II A 3 d (1)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Dec. 4, 1931

THE CONCERT OF LACI RACZ WAS A GREAT SUCCESS MORALLY

Laci Racz's Gypsy Band from Budapest gave its second concert last Sunday at the Eight Street Theater. This concert attracted--we regret to say--a rather small audience, but those who attended it warmly praised the artistic play of the King of Gypsies and his band. Laci Racz XXXVI and his orchestra took hold of the audience with their beautiful playing, just like they had done at the first concert, and those present enjoyed the solos and ensembles.

Particularly delightful was the solo number by Julishka Varady, who later played and received great applause together with Louis Horvath and Joseph R. Toth in the one-act play, "On the Hayloft".

The public listened attentively to the whole program, for after all, where can we find a Hungarian who does not enjoy the music of Laci Racz and his excellent band? Yet, we must say that the people did not get the kind of performance that the price they had paid for the tickets called for. Naturally, we do not insinuate that Laci Racz failed to give us all we were expecting from him; on the contrary, he

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b
II A 3 d (1)

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Dec. 4, 1931

gave us more than we were entitled to expect--he and his band played better than we had anticipated.

Laci Racz and his band offered us enjoyment that would have been worth five dollars had we been amusing ourselves at a coffee house--but as a theatrical performance it is not worth two dollars. If you go to one of the better movies, for thirty-five cents you get a varied program which offers you good amusement and the enjoyment of art at its best.

The arrangement of the program was faulty. Had Laci Racz and his orchestra appeared on the stage only once or twice it would have been better than to let them stay on the stage throughout the performance. To satisfy the public, the program must have a variety of attractions.

It looks as though Mr. Friedman, the director of the ensemble, does not care whether the public is satisfied or not. He probably is trying to reduce expenses as much as possible, figuring that the smaller the expenses, the larger the profits.

MPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

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HUNGARIAN

II A 3 d (1)

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Dec. 4, 1931

We hope that this empty theatre has brought home the lesson to Friedman, that besides looking for his pocket an impresario has to satisfy the public. Only then will the Hungarian theater be filled again to capacity, which, in turn, will bring the desired profit.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 4, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 30276

SANDOR SEBALD'S CONCERTS

Sandor Sebald, violinist of world renown, will begin a series of string quartette concerts on October 14, at Kimball Hall, to which events, the music lovers of Chicago are looking forward with much joy.

Other contributions to the program are: J. Kovocs, violinist; L. Zverov, 2nd violinist; and W. Peske, cellist.

The series will continue with concerts on November 11, and December 3, at Kimball Hall. The concerts are arranged by the offices of Loro Gooch.

II A 3 b

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 27, 1931

LACI RACZ, KING OF GYPSIES, IN CHICAGO

Since the world War, many kings have lost their thrones. Only the royalty of art and knowledge have been able to keep their crowns. Laci Racz XXXVI has been able to succeed in this direction.

Laci Racz, with his gypsy orchestra of ten men, will appear at the Eighth Street Theatre in a concert on October 18.

(ALL) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b
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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 26, 1931.

BELA MARTAY, VIOLIN VIRTUOSO, RETURNS

Bela Martay, violin virtuoso, has returned from a five year stay in Europe to the home of his parents on the West Side of Chicago.

The Press wrote at length about Bela Martay five years ago; and he at that time, gave promise of becoming a great artist.

Bela Martay studied diligently for five years under the tutelage of the greatest masters in Europe, among them Jeno Hubay.

We greet the young virtuoso in our midst and hope to hear him in a concert soon.

Otthon, Mar. 15, 1931.

RADANOVITS ON THE RADIO

Music lovers spent an enjoyable hour last Sunday evening, listening to the opera broadcast at 10 P.M. from Radio Station WCHI. Under the direction of Sandor Radanovits, the opera company of the Chicago Conservatory gave a finished performance of the "Cremona Violinist," a popular Hungarian opera.

Previous to his radio presentation Radanovits and his company toured America giving performances of this opera, which has been a success wherever it has been presented.

Otthon, Oct. 26, 1930.

THE LENER STRING QUARTETTE IN CHICAGO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

p.1. The Budapest Lener String Quartette are on their second American tour. Sunday, November 2, at 3:30 P.M., they will give a concert at the Studebaker Theatre.

Each member of the quartette is a graduate of the Budapest Conservatory of Music.

Lener, the conductor, was the first violinist of the Budapest Philharmonic Orchestra at the age of eleven. Smilovits won the Reminyi prize and Hartmann won the Popper prize, while Roth was a professor at the conservatory.

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 20, 1929.

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CONCERT OF HUNGARIAN ARTIST.

p.2...Elsie Patay, Cimbalom, (Zymbal) player, will give a concert at the Kimball Hall on Oct. 22, at 8:15 P.M.

Miss Patay is one of the best cimbalom players in the world. She studied at the Budapest Conservatory of Music.

The Hungarians of Chicago will have an opportunity to hear this old Hungarian instrument, a forerunner of the piano, played with two sticks, by a master.

II A 3 b
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 24, 1929.

SENSATIONAL TRIUMPH OF A HUNGARIAN BOY

On the evening of May 17, an important concert--from a Hungarian point of view--took place at Kimball Hall. Bela Urban, a seventeen-year-old high school graduate, made his debut as a violinist.

Bela Urban was born in Budapest. He was an honor student in high school despite the fact that much of his time was spent in study of the violin since early childhood.

A large audience gathered to hear Urban, who in spite of his youth is a master of the violin.....

He will leave this month on a study tour to Europe. His teacher here was Edward Dorazil.

We are positive that this concert was the initial link in a chain of successful



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 24, 1929.

future concerts and are eagerly awaiting the time when he will return from Europe a great master.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 8, 1929.

SUCCESS OF A HUNGARIAN GIRL

Margaret Kovalcsik, who received her Master's degree in music, composed a waltz entitled "Reminiscence Waltz."

This new musical composition was recorded by the Columbia Recording Company and is now on the market.

Anyone wishing to buy this record should ask for No. 12101 F.

When we congratulate the composer on her success, we give voice to the hope that in the future we may have many opportunities to hear about **her** work.



II A 3 b
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 14, 1928.

CONCERT IN THE EIGHTH STREET THEATER

The Chicago People's Symphony Orchestra's sixty-five members will give a concert in the Eighth Street Theater on December 16. The featured singer at this concert will be the well-known Chicago Hungarian opera singer Miss Louise Fernald.

Miss Fernald is well-known not only to the Hungarians, but to the Americans as well. The following excerpt from an American newspaper proves this.

".....Ready and impetuous temperament, which bathes all she does with the readily distinguishable color of her personality. She has an excellent voice and it is very pleasant to hear her singing the songs of her native Budapest....."



II A 3 b
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 1, 1928.

LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON

The Florentine Room of the Congress Hotel was the scene of a brilliant concert on May 29. Miss Louise Fernald gave her last concert of the theatrical season.

The audience listened attentively to the beautiful voice of Miss Fernald, the charming Hungarian artist, who was accompanied at the piano by Louise M. Evans.

Both Miss Fernald and Miss Evans were rewarded with stormy applause. Many numbers had to be repeated.

After this successful concert, the public bade Miss Fernald farewell until next season.



II A 3 b

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 30, 1928.

HUNGARIAN ARTISTS PRAISED IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Again we read Hungarian names in the American newspapers and the criticisms are so flattering that we publish some of them verbatim. The reviews concern Mesdames Renee Engel-Lidge, pianist, and Irma Ferenczy, soprano. We are especially proud of these two artists, because they live among us here in Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune of March 23, says [Editor's note: Text here is in English]:

"Madame Renee Engel-Lidge and Madame Irma Ferenczy were at Kimball Hall. Mme. Engel-Lidge is a pianist of both rapid and powerful enunciation, with the evidence of careful training in her performance. She made an excellent impression with a Roumanian dance by Bela Bartok, playing it with great dash and fervor.....



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 30, 1928.

"Mme. Ferenczy's voice was of unusually brilliant quality and she was well received in the ancient and seldom heard Cavatina from Meyerbeer's 'Roberto Diavolo', following it with an attractive tune called 'Liliomszal' ['A Lily'] by Oscar Dienzl....."

From the Chicago Daily News:

"Madame Renee Engel-Lidge, pianist, and Madame Irma Ferenczy, soprano, both Hungarian artists of routine and public experience, gave a joint recital of piano and vocal music at Kimball Hall last evening. Mme. Engel-Lidge's interpretations disclosed a comprehensive and advanced technical prowess, a taste for poetic musical expression....."

She made a distinguished success at this, her Chicago debut.

Madame Ferenczy has an engaging stage presence and a voice which in the higher ranges is clear and powerful."



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 30, 1928.

We wish continued success to these two talented Hungarian artists that they may bring more laurels to us Hungarians.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 30, 1928.

KAROLY KOVACS, COMPOSER, A SUCCESS ABROAD

This morning, when we opened our foreign mail, we were sincerely elated. Among others, a Parisian musical publication claimed our attention. This periodical lists song hits of other nations, and while glancing over this column, we were pleasantly surprised to note the first name, Karoly Kovacs.

Karoly Kovacs, composer, is very well known and loved by Chicago Hungarians because he makes his home here. It is, therefore, a great honor to know that his compositions have gained recognition abroad, also. His newest song hit, "Katicabogarka" [Little Ladybug], is translated into French, and all Paris is singing it.

We have also heard that Carl Fisher, distinguished American publisher who has already published six of Karoly Kovacs' compositions for violin, has agreed to publish another violin composition. The publisher has instructed Karoly Kovacs to compose Hungarian rhapsodies.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 30, 1928.

We are happy at this success and hope that Kovacs will bring continued glory to the Magyar race.

II A 3 b

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, March 4, 1928.

WPA (112) PROJ 30275

BELA BARTOK OF CHICAGO

Professor Bartok didn't appear in a public concert. He was the guest of the "Pro Musica" Club and for the limited number of members gave short discourse on his work and illustrated the motives on the piano. The members of the "Pro Musica" were appreciatively grateful to the master.

Bela Bartok is well known in the musical world. He is in the United States on a ten weeks tour and stopped to spend a few days in Chicago. Bartok, Kodaly, Donanyr and Weinert are bright stars on the musical horizon.

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 21, 1927.

PERFORMANCE OF THE "KISSING WOMAN"

The Italia Hall was packed to capacity when the Hungarian Operetta Theatre of Chicago presented the "Kissing Woman", a three-act operetta. Rozsi Kassay, Adrienne Tomory, Simi Varga, Joska Virag, and Manci Szabo played the leading roles.

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This was the first presentation of the newly formed Chicago Hungarian Operetta Company, and it was a great success. It is up to the members of the company to do their best in coming productions, because the audience will show its appreciation by attending in greater numbers, if they receive real artistic entertainment.



Otthon, Feb. 13, 1927.

DOHNANYI'S CONCERT

p.2.....Erno Dohnanyi's world famous composer and pianist, will give a concert at the Orchestra Hall, February 14, Monday evening. Leo Sowerby, Carl Beecher, Edna Richolsan Solitt, George Dasch and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra will constitute the rest of the program.

The program numbers are:

1. Bach's Concerts, played on three pianos, accompanied by nine violins: Dohnanyi, Sowerby, Solitt with Dasch directing.
2. "Legend of St. Francois" by Liszt, solo of Dohnanyi
3. Bethoven's "G" Major Sonata in three tempos, Dohnanyi.
4. Dohnanyi's own compositions.

Otthon, Feb. 13, 1927.

- a. Humeresque, overture,
- b. Presto of Ruralia Hungaria,
- c. Hungarian Christmas Hymns,
- d. His version of Delibes "Coppelia"

5. "Pierettis Veil," by Dohnanyi, Beecher and Sollett on three pianos by the composers.

We call the attention of all Hungarians in Chicago and vicinity to attend this concert, where they may not only celebrate our great countryman, but will witness an unforgettable performance.

II A 3 b

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 12, 1926.

A HUNGARIAN COMPOSER'S SUCCESS

A beautiful song has appeared on the musical horizon of Chicago. This beautiful melody has attracted the ears of the American people. The name of the song is "Little Butterfly Give Your Heart To Me" and the composer is Charles Kovacs, well-known Hungarian music teacher and composer of both Hungarian and American songs. Mr. Kovacs is a resident of Chicago and he has been quite active in the musical world of both Chicago Hungarians and Americans.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 1, 1926.

POPULAR COMPOSITION BY HUNGARIAN COMPOSER

We are always ready to print news in regard to the accomplishments of our own Hungarian people. The well-known Chicago-Hungarian composer and music teacher, Charles Kovacs, has stepped into the American musical field. Charles Kovacs has just written that beautiful ballad the waltz, "Pining For You". This song has met with great success in the musical world.



II A 3 b
IV

Otthon, Dec.6,1925

WILLIAM BECK, HUNGARIAN OPERA SINGER FOUND DEAD

p.1.... The news of the death of William Beck caused great consternation in Chicago and especially among the Hungarians. Everyone loved Beck, who has been with the Chicago Opera for the last fourteen years.

Everyone was surprised to hear of his sudden death, because he had not been ill and sang his part in "Madame Butterfly" perfectly Sunday. Monday evening he was to sing the part of Vitellius in "Herodiade."

When the performance started and Beck didn't appear, the manager sent the call-boy for him to his hotel. In the meantime, Desire Defrere, also a baritone, took his place on the stage.

Otthon, Dec. 6, 1925.

The call-boy went to Beck's room at the Auditorium Hotel, knocked on the door and received no answer. He tried to open the door and succeeded, because it wasn't locked. The singer was lying on his bed motionless. The boy thought he was just ill and called the house physician, who pronounced Beck dead, probable cause, heart failure.

As Beck was a bachelor, with no known relatives, the Opera Company wanted to bury him. At this time Benjamin Ehrlich, an attorney, appeared, saying that he was Beck's best friend and he demanded that an inquest be made to find out whether Beck wasn't poisoned. Ehrlich said that the night before his death, Beck drank some wine at a party and complained soon after of illness. The funeral was postponed until Dec. 27.

William Beck was fifty years old. He knew every opera ever written. Although he has no relatives in America, a million people mourn his death.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 10, 1925.

A BIT OF JOY



In this bitter world when we hear nothing but sorrow from our unfortunate homeland, and the Hungarian-Americans are fighting each other, it is encouraging to receive good news.

Recently Hungarian writers have brought honor to our Hungarian population. Then there are individual stage artists who now and then happen along to glorify the Hungarian name in America. We Hungarians seldom find out that one or another of the prominent actors or actresses of the stage is Hungarian. The American tongue finds it hard to pronounce Hungarian names, therefore these prominent artists assume Americanized names, but they never deny the fact that they are Hungarians.

During the past week the San Carlo Opera Company made its appearance at the Auditorium Theatre. There were very few people who knew that the prima donna of the company was Ann Roselle, or the Hungarian Ann Gyenge. The

II A 3 b

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HUNGARIAN

II A 3 d (1)

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 10, 1925.

III H

I C majority of the members of this company is Italian. Much to the surprise of these Italian artists, one of America's foremost and most exacting music critics, Maurice Rosenfeld, recognized and extended the palm of glory to the Hungarian lady Ann Gyenge.

Miss Gyenge made her appearance in the opera, "Aida". Mr. Rosenfeld, in an article in the Chicago Daily News, [said of her performance] that there is a possibility that the part might have been sung as well but not any better, but that her acting was far superior to any he had ever seen. The Evening American critic, Glenn Dillard Gunn, wrote: "At last we have an American girl whose stage artistry is far superior to any European artist I have ever seen." It was only natural that the Italian artists should correct him, and inform him that Ann Roselle was a Hungarian. To our joy, he apologized and corrected himself in his next article.



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II A 3 d (1)

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune Apr. 10, 1925.

The success of Ann Gyenge proves to us that if one has talent and ambition [recognition will come]. Many of us remember back seven years ago when under the direction of Frank Palasthi, the New York Hungarian theatrical Society played at the old Globe Theatre. The name of the play was "The Count Of Luxemburg". It was at this time that Ann Gyenge made her first appearance. We knew then that in a short time she would become one of the foremost artists of the stage. She has been with the Metropolitan Opera Company which is one of the best-known companies in the world.

Last Thursday she played "Nedda" in the opera "Il Pagliacci". It was gratifying to witness her success.

It is possible that this notable opera star will sign with the Chicago Opera Company.

To us Hungarians it is a great pleasure to know that one of our own people has reached such heights of fame.

II A 3 b

HUNGARIAN

Ctthon, Feb. 15, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JOLAN MERO'S CONCERT.

p.2.....Jolan Mero's concert at the Studebaker Theatre last Sunday was a huge success. She played Chopin's Bolero and Liszt's Funeral March with equal skill proving herself an exceptional pianist as only few artists interpret the compositions of these two geniuses equally well, because they are so basically different.

There is fire and technique in her interpretations.

HUNGARIANII A 3 b
II B 2 eOtthon, Dec. 7, 1924.

GYOZO SZABADI ON THE RADIO

p.4... Every Hungarian should tune in on WTAY at 6:45 P.M. December 20, because Gyozo Szabadi, a graduate of the Conservatory of Music in Budapest, will give a violin concert. His accompanist at the piano is also Hungarian, Louis Gregsamer of Budapest.

Gyozo Szabadi is quite a young man who has already gained an enviable reputation, and we hope that in time he will be known as one of the wonder-violinists of Hungary. At present he has a studio in Chicago at 4140 Wilcox St.

II A 3 b
II A 3 d (1)
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HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Otthon, Nov.16,1924.

OLGA FERRAI IS NEW MEMBER OF CHICAGO OPERA

p.4.... This is the first time that the Chicago Opera contracted a Hungarian woman singer. She is Olga Ferrai, soprano. For years, we've known of William Beck as a male Hungarian member of the Chicago Opera.

We are very glad that Olga Ferrai is here, because we know that with her art she will make us Hungarians proud of her.

Among the members of the Opera there are many nationalities and every nation is not only proud of members of their own group, but does everything within their power to help them. Behind every artist there is a colony, who claim the artist as their own. If an Italian, Jewish or French artist is here, the Italian, Jewish or French colony celebrates. We Hungarians can't stay in the background either,

II A 3 d (1)

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Nov. 16, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

in this case. We welcome Olga in Chicago and promise to stand by her.
All the Hungarians in and around Chicago should hear her.

II A 3 bHUNGARIANOtthon, Feb. 10, 1924.

CONCERT

p.3.....Emil Telmanyi, young Hungarian violinist who has scored success on two continents will give a concert at the Blackstone Theater Sunday February 10, at 3:00 P.M.

Telmanyi is the pupil of Jeno Hubay. The American press writes that he is an exceptional violinist. The Copenhagen newspaper says, "Telmanyi is the apostle of music, a Raphael in the world of music."

II A 3 b

HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 21, 1921.

LUCIE WESTEN'S PREMIERE

We are sincerely glad that Franz Lehar's operetta, the "Gypsy Love," which was presented in the Chicago Bush Temple, (German theatre) was a success. The prima donna, Lucie Westen, has selected the same play for her premiere Saturday evening. We hope the house will be filled with Magyars, at the premiere of the talented actress, who has gained fame by participating in the best Hungarian plays.

The various roles will be distributed as follows: Zorica, Lucie Westen; Joesy, gypsy orchestra leader, Angelo Lipich; Michael, Restaurant keeper, John Joby; Ilona, landlord's young daughter, Anna Berneck; Jonnel, young Rumanian nobleman, Willy Schubert; and Dragotin, Rumanian nobleman, Curt Beniceth.

The director is John Joby, former member of Opera Company of Budapest, Hungary. His capable direction assures an excellent performance.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 7, 1921.

DUTZY KERÉKYARTO

The Music lovers of Chicago, had a very pleasant surprise Tuesday Jan. 4. Dutzy Kerekyarto, noted Hungarian violin virtuoso, who was born at Ruttká, Hungary, and acclaimed in New York, presented himself for the first time before a Chicago audience, in Orchestra Hall.

His program consisted of selected works of the celebrated composers, Corelli, Tartini, Schubert, Sarasate and Pazanim.

At 8 o'clock the audience had thronged into the hall and occupied their seats. When at 8:15 the hall became dark, all eyes turned to the stage, and with bated breath, those present awaited the appearance of the great artist. In the background of the stage, the door suddenly opened and



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 7, 1921.

there appeared the portly young Hungarian Artist. The audience burst into a storm of applause, lasting four minutes.

Kerekyarto, our dear artist, placed the violin to his chin and began playing "La Folia," by Corelli. The instant he began to play, the audience was carried away by the strains of the violin. We saw only one violin, but it seemed a whole orchestra was playing. Kerekyarto is a young man, but as an artist surpasses the popular older violin virtuoso's of the present time.

While Kerekyarto was playing, the mind of the audience was roaming far away in a fairy land, among vari-colored beautiful flowers, where there is no worry, no misery, and where everybody is happy.

The proverb says that the "criticism of the people decides." Regarding



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 7, 1921.

the art of Kerekyarto, the people decided his greatness, because after every number the audience applauded wildly, and the great Hungarian artist was called three or four times to appear before the curtains. Everybody was applauding; everybody was paying homage to the technique of the great artist.

His talent manifested itself especially in the "Nightingale"; the audience imagined itself in a fairy forest listening to the sweet songs of birds. Only when they glanced at the artist, did they realize they were in a theatre, and that the pleasant tunes were coming from Kerekyarto's violin.

At the concert, the Magyars were present in imposing numbers. We saw quite a few prominent Magyars who enjoyed the playing of our eminent artist and shared the triumphal success of Hungarian art. We never expected that Hungarian art would be the great success in America.



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 7, 1921.

Kerekyarto made it.

Toward the end of the program, the Magyars of the audience, as if united by the same thought, all cried at once, "Magyart!" (A Hungarian!). Kerekyarto, with double ardor and "Magyar heart," played a number by Hubay, which was tremendously applauded, not only by Hungarians, but by the rest of the audience.

After the concert many of the Magyars congratulated the young artist, who received them with warm friendship.



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II B 1 a

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HUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1919."PRINCE BOB"

On March 8, the Chicago-Hungarians were given a second chance to enjoy the grand operetta, "Prince Bob." The performance was given for the benefit of that grand Hungarian-American, Paul Berak, who, for the past fifteen years, has worked hard for the preservation of one of the most cultural societies in Chicago, the Chicago Independent Song Society.

Of this performance, we are glad to state that it was performed better this time than it was before by this group of players. The outstanding actors who took part in this operetta were as follows: Michael Redey, a former member of the Budapest opera company, and Miss Irma Petrovics, former Hungarian actress. The performance of Mr. Redey was superb. But we think it necessary to say that his performance put real life into the performance of this operetta. He acted so well that when he appeared on the scene we forgot that it was merely an act, and not a true life happening. This is not taking anything away from the per-

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1919.

formance of the other actors, who all performed in the finest way possible.

The staging of the operetta was, both financially and culturally speaking, a huge success.

At this time, the Hungarian University Club presented Paul Bera with a beautiful silver sword, and the Chicago Independent Song Society honored him by presenting him with a beautiful silver wreath for the work he has done for the preservation of this organization.

II A 3 bHUNGARIAN

IV

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 12, 1919.

PRINCE BOB TO BE PLAYED IN CHICAGO

The editors of this newspaper have been informed that the Chicago Hungarian Independent Song Society will present the famous Hungarian Operetta, Prince Bob at the North Side Turner Hall on March 7, 1919, under the direction of the well-known Chicago Hungarian, Mr. Paul Berak.

We have also found out that the principal parts in this operetta will be taken by such well-known Hungarian actors and actresses as, Mr. Michael Redey, Mrs. Petrovics, and Irma Almassy. We think that the fact that these people are in the cast of players is enough to guarantee that the performance will be of the very best grade. We believe that the Chicago Hungarians are going to witness a production of which they will be proud, and they should be especially thankful to Mr. Paul Berak for his tireless effort in producing this play.

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 11, 1918.

HUNGARIAN MUSICAL COMEDY.

Attention Hungarians! The Chicago Hungarian Independent Literary Society has gained the membership of two prominent theatrical artists. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kenessey formerly members of the New York Hungarian Theatrical Association have moved to Chicago and have joined the most prominent Hungarian Literary Society in the City of Chicago. These two artists have already put their shoulders to the wheel and are working on a musical comedy under the direction of Mr. Paul Bevak well-known Chicago Hungarian.

This musical comedy, the name of which is "Trial Marriage", is in three acts, is filled with mirth, music and dancing. This musical comedy will be presented on November the third.

This play will be a hundred per cent better than any play that has been

Magyar Tribune, Oct.11,1918.

presented by this organization thus far.

It is the sincere hope of this organization that all Chicago, Hungarians will be present to enjoy the comical antics of the players.

Tickets to this play may be bought from any Hungarian business man.

Magyar Tribune, April 28, 1917.

HUNGARIAN PRIMA DONNA IN CHICAGO

The Hungarian American theatrical association is going to make an appearance in Chicago on May 6, 1917, at the Strand Theatre, located at 700 S. Wabash Ave.

The operetta "Divorced Lady" will be presented, featuring Anna Gyenge prima donna from Budapest, who was the featured attraction at the "Kings Theatre in that city. Another feature singer will be Louis Hegedus a tenor of high reputation and well-known among the Hungarians in America.

Die Fackel (Sunday Edition of Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung),
April 6, 1884.

The popular singing society "Fidelia" will give a concert tonight in the North Side Turnhalle which, no doubt will prove the most interesting of any heard this winter. The famous Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra has been won for this occasion.

The following program will give the reader a view of the enjoyment to be expected:

- "Rakoczy March" Czinka
"Husar Ciny" (The Jolly Hussar) Vidi Karoly
Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra
"In the Forest," Men's Choir and Tenor Solo F. Moberg
"Csak Egyszepiany van a Vilagon" (The Most Beautiful Girl in the World)
. Kokas Janos
Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra
"The Own Heart," Solo and Quartet
J. Schafer, Messrs. I. Klaussen, Chr. Carr, T. Carr, L. Nettelhorst

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Die Fackel (Sunday Edition of Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung),
April 6, 1884.

Violin Solo, Hungarian Selections	Franz Garay
"Heaven in the Valley," Song for Tenor	Marschner
Mr. Alexander Bischoff	
"Wine Drinking," A Jolly Duet for Baritone	L'arrange
Messrs. T. Carr and L. Nettelhorst	
"Csip Meg Magyar," (Prick Him, Fly)	Samu
Two Popular Songs:	
a) Everything Is Beautiful	
b) I Have to Leave Tomorrow	
Fidelia	
Cymbal Solo	
"Czardas Hungarian"	Vidi Karoly
Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra	

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We hope that the Board of Directors will be rewarded for its efforts to offer such a program by a large participation by the public.

II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND

ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

c. Painting and Sculpture

HUNGARIANII A 3 c

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Interest, May 20, 1937.

ABOUT EMIL FELLEGI

The famous painter, whom our Chicago Hungarians still remember vividly before he moved to Los Angeles, played a big role in the social life of the Chicago Hungarian colony. The Hungarian government begins to follow the example of the governments of other nations, who bestow orders and distinctions on those of their former subjects who distinguished themselves in serving the national idea of their native lands. The Hungarian government recently bestowed upon Emil Fellegi, the Officers Cross of the Hungarian Order of Merit, which was presented to him in Los Angeles at a special festival.

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HUNGARIAN

Radio, May 19, 1937,

WPA (ILL) PRO. 30470

[H UNGARIAN ARTIST]

We present Nicholas Gaspar, the painter, who came to America after the war, and settled in Chicago. His life, naturally, was full of struggles. And yet, on that road, so difficult to most artists where so many fail, and even perish - he succeeded. He did not have anybody to encourage him, yet he succeeded. Every step toward success was a struggle. But he fought the battle. Today, not only are there many in America, and especially in Chicago, who know the name of Nicholas Gaspar; but according to experts, he possesses one of Chicago's first art studios. It is a large grand church-like place.

The wall paintings of Nicholas Gaspar are best, and most widely known in America. For example, it was he who painted the famous frescoes of the Chicago Medinah Athletic Club. There are also many churches, whose walls are decorated by the religious paintings he has done.

In the contest for plans of the famous Chicago Tribune Tower his design won the third prize. This in itself is quite a feat.

HUNGARIAN

Radio, May 19, 1937.

WPA (L.L.) 1937. 102.

At the Century of Progress Exposition his forty-eight pictures constituted the best part in the decoration of the General Motors Building. The frescoes of the Fisher Building in Detroit, which are known all over the United States, also is a testimony of the genius of Nicholas Gaspar. So then, the discovery of the Hungarian's genius, "is after all, not a mere tale."

Nicholas Gaspar is the child of the present generation, his art developed, so-to-speak, before our eyes into a mighty universal art. We remembered him here almost as "in a nutshell," but we hope we will have an opportunity to say more about him in these columns to come in the future.

Interest, Nov. 28, 1935.



HUNGARIAN PAINTERS ARTS EXHIBITION IN CHICAGO.

p.5...The National Museum, Budapest, sent the works of sixty-seven Hungarian painters to America to be exhibited in the larger cities of the United States. They arrived in Chicago last week. They will be exhibited in a big room of the Webster Hotel, 2150 Lincoln Park West, and the public may see them, free of charge, every day until Dec. 1st.

Ladislav Medgyessy, Royal Consul opened the exhibition in the presence of representatives of all Chicago newspapers; the Hungarian journalists, the art knowers of the American public - among them Mrs. F. G. Logan, the well-known art maecenas, who did not keep secret, the fact, that she considers this exhibition more interesting, artful, and honest, than the one the American artists, just opened in the Art Institute.

Among the exhibited pictures one can see the works of John Aldor, Laszlo', Eugen Czaps', Bela Ivanyi- Grunwald, Joseph Beregi, Desider Szlavik,



Interest, Nov. 28, 1935.

Francis Gaal, Mozart Rottman, Rudolph Negeli, Anthony Pecely, Louis Gimes, Aladar Padly, etc. The Chicago Tribune reproduced in one of this week's issue the picture by John L. Aldor, the "Girl with Guitar," but there are many, who think the best picture is "Bridge of Lights" by Rudolph Negeli. The miniature pictures by Steve Giszinger are worthy of the attention they receive. They were painted by the artist while looking through a magnifying glass.

It is a real pleasure to look at these pictures, the creation of the best painters of Hungary. We might add, that those, who are able, should purchase some of them, as the manager of the exhibition is authorized by the artists to sell any at a moderate price.

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, Oct. 24, 1935.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WALL PAINTINGS OF NICHOLAS GASPAR

p.5.....October 10, was the unveiling of the twenty-eight wall pictures, painted by the well-known Hungarian artist, Nicholas Gaspar in the Boy's Club, located on the 8th floor of the Union League Club.

The Union League Foundation for Boy's Club was incorporated on December 26, 1919, so the poorer boys should also have some opportunity to indulge in the healthier amusements. The first club was opened on May 29, 1920 on the corner of 19th and Leavitt Streets. The second club was opened on April 3, 1927 at the corner of Lincoln and Emmerson Streets. In these clubs the boys found everything, that is close to their hearts: sports, work-exercises, reading, amusements.

The wall pictures show in chronological order the phases of their development from the moment, when they first join the club to the time, when they leave it as determined young men. The pictures shows in serial order the work-shop, the gymnasium, swimming-pool, studio, club-room, reading-room etc. that is, the special world of the boys.

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, Oct. 24, 1935.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The artist, Gasper, solved his task with a remarkable success. With a striking directness he pictured the separate episodes, and through all a forceful life is pulsating.

The guests and more so the members of the Foundation, who saw in the group of pictures the fulfillment of their sixteen years old desire, gave an enthusiastic ovation to the painter, who with this creation has given a lasting monument to Chicago, and honored the name of Hungarians. Every Hungarian has reason to be proud of these pictures and of their painter.

II A 3 cHUNGARIANOtthon, June 22, 1934.MINUTE PAINTER IN THE HUNGARIAN
PAVILION

Large crowds surround Vince at the Hungarian pavilion daily. Master Vince paints oil pictures in an unbelievably short time. His imagination has no bounds and he produces hundreds of paintings daily of pastoral and still life.

The public literally snatches these paintings and it occurs very often that the painting is still wet when given to a customer.

II A 3 c

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 12, 1929.

MIKLOS GASPAR'S SUCCESS

His Frescoes Attract Much Attention and Comment

by

Dezso Tomor

On Monday, April 8, the writer was invited to the Medinah Temple, on Michigan Avenue, to view the fresco work in preparation in several of the rooms. By being entrusted to do this work, Miklos Gaspar, a Hungarian artist, becomes one of the best known artists in America.

One of the frescoes, ninety feet long and seven feet high, depicts scenes of the Holy Crusades.....

[Translator's note: M. Gaspar is a Chicago Hungarian.]



Magyar Tribune, July 27, 1928.

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.....

II A 3 c

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 27, 1928.

WPA (11 1 1945) 4073

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.

II A 3 c
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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 7, 1926.

WPA (1-1-1) PROJ. 30273

GASPAR WINS BUTLER PRIZE

Nicholas Gaspar, noted painter was awarded the Butler prize at the Art Institute for his painting entitled "Galician Refugees on the Russian Frontier."

This is not the first time Gaspar was honored. He won a prize awarded by the Chicago Tribune for fresco-painting. Recently he did two frescos for the Knights of Columbus Building, the "Landing of Christopher Columbus in America."

II A 3 c
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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 27, 1924.

THE ART EXHIBITION OF NICHOLAS GASPAR.

p.5...Nicholas Gaspar, noted Hungarian painter, will exhibit his works at the Palette and Chisel Club, 1012 North Dearborn Street until February 23rd. The first day of the exhibition will be January 23rd. The works of Gaspar may be viewed daily from 10 A.M. until 11 P.M.

Among the seventy pictures exhibited, will be one that won the prize offered by the Chicago Tribune.

Otthon, Mar. 4, 1923.

INTERVIEWING CHICAGO-HUNGARIAN ARTIST

The economic and social turmoil caused by the War has cut short many promising careers of budding artists. Many of them had to leave their countries to better their conditions abroad.

One of these artists has settled in Chicago. He is Nicholas Gaspar, who has a studio in the Studio Building, 3 East Ontario Street. Our reporter found him there, and had a very interesting interview. He does historical and church frescoes. He was the pupil of Aladar Krisch. During the War, he made valuable art contributions of the Roumanian and Russian fronts to the Budapest and Vienna art institutes.

When Gaspar came to Chicago, he heard of the fresco painting contest of the Chicago Tribune and decided to enter it. We understand that there were eighty contestants, and Gaspar received second prize. We

Otthon, Mar. 4, 1923.

Arch. (1000) 11. 3. 275

believe that if Gaspar had been an American, with some knowledge of the language, he would have won first place with the \$5,000 award.

The local Art Institute has placed three of Gaspar's works on display, proof that they consider them worthy of note.



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1921.

THE SUCCESS OF A HUNGARIAN BOY

WPA (ILL) 1000 20278

The proverb, "That every man is the fabrication of his own success," is very true, and can be applied to Frank Zurik, our compatriot. We learned that although he started out as a printer, he has now become an artist.

A short while before the World War, he came to the United States from upper Hungary, and as a printer, he started to earn his livelihood. For quite a long time, he was employed in our plant. Frank Zurik is not the type of the average young man who uses his spare time in a wasteful manner. He worked during the day, and at night and other spare hours he would busy himself with art work in order to become an artist. Now he has mastered it, and has become successful. We learned that beginning with April 1, he is to work for the Museum's Artist class. We are happy to learn of this, in fact, we wish to offer him our congratulations, and wish him luck in his new adventure. We only ask him to put forth all his effort in order that his art will bring glory to the Hungarians.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 14, 1918.

SUCCESSFUL HUNGARIAN ARTIST

The war was a source of inspiration to many artists. Among them was a Hungarian painter, whose paintings reveal the influence of the war. Bela Ormio, a Hungarian artist who lives in Chicago, has been working for the past two years on his war pictures. He has now placed those pictures on exhibition at the Aeolian Hall, 118 South Michigan Avenue.

The five pictures all deal with war subjects. The first is a picture revealing the message of war. The second shows the dissolution of the family group. The third shows the horrors of war. The fourth shows the aftereffects of war, and the fifth is a moralist painting portraying the effects of war on human morals.

This Hungarian artist has not only gained recognition for himself, but has brought recognition to the Hungarian people as a whole.

These pictures have been seen by many of the greatest artists in Chicago, who

WPA (11.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, June 14, 1918.

have praised them highly. We trust that all the Hungarians will see this art exhibition by a Chicago Hungarian artist.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(1) Drama

II A 3 d (1)

II D 1

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Nov. 22, 1935.

"FIFTY YEARS OLD--FIFTY THOUSAND MEMBERS!"
SLOGAN OF THE VERHOVAY AID SOCIETY
TO AID IN ATTAINING THIS GOAL

(Adv.)

"The Great Inheritance" a three act play will be presented from coast to coast. This play was written expressly for the fiftieth anniversary of the Verhovay by Arpod Tarnoczy. This prize winning play will be under the direction of Erno Kiraly with his Hungarian Actors Company Sunday, Nov. 24, at 8 P. M., at the De Paul Auditorium.

Admission one dollar, seventy five cents, and fifty cents.

Installation of new members during the third act.

All Verhovay members are urged to attend, also those who wish to become members.

II A 3 d (1)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 17, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE CHURCH MOUSE AT ADELPHI

After a successful European tour, the "Church Mouse," by Laszlo Fodor, has reached Chicago. The first performance will be April 24.

The "Church Mouse" was a hit in New York, where it played at the Playhouse for five months.

II A 3 d (1)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 7, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

FATA MORGANA IN HARRIS THEATRE

(Adv.)

Erno Vajda, famous Hungarian author's

"Fata Morgana"

A play in 3 acts

at the

Harris Theatre

Good seats \$1.00 - 1.50 -

Reduced Admission Matinees

II A 3 d (1)
IV

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 24, 1931.

THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION AND THE HUNGARIAN THEATER

(Editorial by [Dr. Erno] Lowinger)

Perhaps it would not be uninteresting to dwell a little on the subject of the Hungarian theater in America now when everyone feels so uncertain about the future. Day after day old firms and banks are running into bankruptcy. It cannot be denied that in these troubled times the Hungarian-American theater is like a lost soul, because our people need their money for food and clothing and cannot think of expensive diversion.

On the other hand, the Hungarian-American public that patronizes the theater has been often disappointed with the performances of our professional actors. For this can be advanced the excuse of their lack of organization, the inconvenience of traveling from place to place, and the lack of technical advantages.



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 24, 1931.

We can hardly wonder at the failure of the Hungarian-American theater if we consider that even on Broadway--the hub of theatrical activity--three fourths of the theaters are closed.....

Nevertheless, the theater is a necessity. Certain groups and nationalities have solved this problem according to their temperament. In ancient Rome, "Bread and Circus" was the slogan of the people.....The theater followed the era of the circus and now, in the twentieth century, nations vie with each other in the production of colossal plays. We note with quite a bit of pride that in this race the cultured Hungary is among the foremost.....

The practical solution to the problem of developing a successful Hungarian-American theater lies in finding a way to give good performances at lower admission prices. If it can compete with low-priced cinemas, the Hungarian public will support the theater.

The theatrical company of Jeno Endrey will present the "Homely Girl" Sunday



II A 3 d (1)
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 24, 1951.

at the Turner Hall at a fifty-cent admission price.

This is the first step to successful performances, because those days when one-dollar-fifty-cent and two-dollar admission prices were charged are gone.....



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II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 14, 1930.



HOW DOES THE CASE OF THE CHICAGO PEOPLES THEATER STAND?
Statement of Jeno Endrey and Mrs. Endrey

In one of our recent issues, we mentioned that the Chicago Peoples Theater had been disbanded, which did not mean that the corporation failed.

Jeno Endrey refutes our report on the matter, a report which we published upon what we believed was reliable information. We wish to be consistent with justice when we give Endrey's article space in our paper, for we believe that he is the most competent person to enlighten our readers about the failure or nonfailure of the Chicago Peoples Theater, Inc.

We had to omit parts of Endrey's article because the language he uses is so strong as to be unfit for printing. In the letter of Margit Padly, his wife, we had to make alterations too.

In spite of soft-pedaling Endrey's assertions, this newspaper assumes no

II A 3 d (1)

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HUNGARIAN



II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 14, 1930.

IV

responsibility in publishing them, placing the entire responsibility on him.

"Inasmuch as I have read in so many newspapers that the Chicago Peoples Theater, Inc. has failed, I was not in the least surprised at the report in the Magyar Tribune, according to which the Chicago Peoples Theater had been disbanded.

"Most of these reports were placed in the newspapers with the intention of arousing the thought in the mind of the public that the Chicago Peoples Theater will give no more performances, thereby aiding our enemies in achieving their aim of diminishing the number of theatergoers.

"I am sure that the article in the Magyar Tribune was published upon well-meant information, since the actors who couldn't stand the unbelievable struggle--which I will continue until the end for the Chicago Peoples Theater--left the company and came back to Chicago to try to make a better living.

"After all, if the members of the company were unable to get their salaries for weeks, they can't be blamed for trying to better their situation. There

II A 3 d (1)

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 14, 1930.

always were, are, and will be scared rats that try to escape from a sinking ship, and the ship of the Chicago Peoples Theater today is fighting such a storm that the rays of the sun cannot reach her. **Victor Drozdy** bewailed in the last issue for his newspaper the calamity that has befallen the actors. Nevertheless, he is one of the guilty ones who are directly responsible for the plight of the Chicago Peoples Theater. He predicted the demise of the Chicago Peoples Theater when it was in its heyday, just because we did not advertise in his paper.

"That the Chicago Theater is losing money and that it is in dire straits, I admit. I also admit that I am at fault.

"My greatest fault was my generosity. I wanted more than was possible, more than the circumstances of the Hungarians would permit. I generously wanted to provide a living for seventy people.....

"I am compelled to review Drozdy's article, to explain it so that none of the well-meaning Chicago Hungarians should be fooled. It is the duty of the Magyar Tribune to publish this and to help in the revelation of the underhanded

II A 3 d (1)

II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 14, 1930.

IV

methods used in an attempt to ruin the Chicago Peoples Theater.



"Drozdy writes that a delegation appeared in his editorial office under the leadership of Louis Horvath. If Horvath says that just because he and two others left the company the Chicago Peoples Theater has been disbanded, he tells an untruth.

.....

"When Drozdy uses the power of the printed word to write in his newspaper that I won't die in a horizontal position, my fists clench, because I will account for every cent of the stockholders' investment and I will pay all just claims against the Chicago Peoples Theater. I hope that my last profitable act will be to see that Drozdy will be removed from the editorship of the newspaper where I placed him and where he failed to fulfill any of his promises."

[Translator's note: The letter of Margit Padly is almost a repetition of that of her husband.]

II A 3 d (1)
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 31, 1930.

THE CHICAGO PEOPLES THEATER DISBANDED
A New Company Has Been Formed under
The Leadership of Louis Horvath



A queer and unexpected event took place in the editorial room of the Magyar Tribune this week. The shipwrecked members of the Chicago Peoples Theater, who were stranded in Toledo, Ohio, came back to Chicago to begin again where they left off.

The fact is that the Chicago Peoples Theater (Inc.) has been disbanded. The cause of this is not known to us now and we have no wish to discuss it until we have a clear understanding of the matter. However, we cannot close our eyes to facts.

At the present time, six of the members of the company are here in Chicago and desire to make a livelihood. They do not ask for alms, but wish to earn their daily bread by honest work. They have formed a new company and have

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 31, 1930.

named it the Chicago Hungarian Theater. Their purpose is not to tour the country, but to offer the Chicago Hungarian theater-going public amusement and pleasure with their art.

Among the members of the new company we find the cream of the Chicago Peoples Theater, who are all favorites of the Hungarians of Chicago.

The director of the new company is the veteran actor Louis Horvath, who has been an American-Hungarian favorite for twenty-five years....

The first performance of the new company will take place on February 8.....

We are convinced that this new company will strive to do its best to earn the respect and admiration of the Chicago Hungarians....

We cannot demonstrate our love and attachment for Hungarian culture in a better manner than by attending the initial performance of the Chicago Hungarian Theater on February 8.



Magyar Tribune, July 5, 1929.

SUCCESS OF A HUNGARIAN PLAYWRIGHT

Four one-act plays were produced last week at the McCormick Memorial Hall under the direction of a Hungarian artist.

One of these plays, "The Just Claim," with a Hungarian theme and background, was written by Mrs. Ernest Szekely, nee Sari Dobo, a theatrical director.

The performance was given before a distinguished audience last Friday by the Emerson Players. The play "The Just Claim" is thoroughly Hungarian and patriotic. It shows that Mrs. Szekely not only can write, but knows how to show the more advantageous side of Hungarian life. She won the Illinois State award for 1929 with this play.....

Sari Szekely herself played one of the character roles in the play. She left a theatrical career behind her when she left Budapest to come to the United States. Her father was Sandor Dobo, one of the best Hungarian



II A 3 d (1)
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- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 5, 1929.

comedians, and also a theatrical director. It is understandable that she, too, should be talented--blood does not turn to water.

Mrs. Szekely is entitled to a brilliant career in America because of her versatility.



II A 3 d (1)

II A 3 b

IV

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 17, 1929.

THE PERFORMANCE OF "MY BROKEN VIOLIN"

Last Sunday evening the Chicago People's Theater, under the direction of Jenó Endrey, gave a brilliant performance at the North Side Turner Hall. The operetta "My Broken Violin" was written by Emil Zerkovitz.

The North Side Turner Hall was nearly filled to capacity by theater-loving Hungarians.

The story of the operetta differs from others. The battle between jazz and gypsy music, bobbed and long hair, the modern and the old-fashioned wife, are combined into a delightful tale.....

After the curtain came down on the second act, Endrey addressed the audience.He told of the attack that was launched against him and the Chicago People's Theater. He refuted the charge that the Company is on the verge of bankruptcy. Furthermore, Endrey said that the stockholders had all received the interest and dividends on their shares.....Many stockholders who were present testified publicly to the truth of Endrey's statement.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 22, 1929.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO PEOPLE'S THEATER, INC.

The stockholders of the Chicago People's Theater, Inc. held a special annual meeting last Tuesday at the Ravenna Hotel to discuss last year's activities of the corporation.

Jeno Endrey, director of the corporation, announced that the income of the Chicago People's Theater, Inc. shows a steady increase. He stated that the gross income from September to March was \$43,000. Inasmuch as Endrey couldn't give a clear account of the expenses of the corporation, a committee of three was appointed to inspect the accounts and give a report of its findings within three weeks. Endrey was instructed by the meeting to turn his books over to this committee. The committee must call in a certified accountant to check the books. Endrey also announced that the stockholders will receive this month, through the mails, checks covering not only the seven per cent interest on their investment but also ten per cent in dividends. The stockholders received this announcement with approval.

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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 22, 1929.

Endrey outlined the plans of the two troupes of the Chicago People's Theater, whose season begins next September. The companies need trucks, and to be able to purchase them, Endrey proposed that the capital stock be raised to \$50,000. The meeting approved his proposal and instructed the corporation's attorney to take the necessary steps in Springfield, Illinois.

The following were elected new officers: Louis Terebessy, president; Isidore Feuerzeig, and Mrs. Martin Chanyi, vice-presidents; Julius Mihalyi, secretary; Jenó Endrey, treasurer and director; Louis Terebessy, Ede Gruber, Mrs. Dennis Gyorke, and Mano Kaufman, members of the board of directors.

The meeting instructed Endrey to make a monthly report of the financial progress of the two troupes to the board of directors.



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 2, 1928.

[HUNGARIANS PRESENT OPERETTA]

Sunday evening, at the North Side Turner Hall, a large audience enjoyed the four-hour presentation of "Alexandra," an operetta by Albert Szirmay, presented by the Chicago People's Theater Company.

The title role was played by Margit Padly.

We are glad to note that the directors of the Chicago People's Theater are trying to please the Hungarian theater-going public by choosing plays and operettas destined to meet their approval.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 23, 1928.

THE CHICAGO PEOPLE'S THEATER, INC., ORGANIZED



The Chicago People's Theater under the direction of Jeno Endrey has had four successful years of activity in Chicago. Unlike other Hungarian theatrical companies, this company was stationary and the patronage of the theater-going public enabled the members of the company to make a decent livelihood. The most interesting feature of the business methods of the Chicago People's Theater is that last season eight hundred season tickets were sold. This insured a full house at each performance.

The management now announces that the Chicago People's Theater is being incorporated with a capital of ten thousand dollars. Hereafter the company will have a touring troupe of twenty members, their own orchestra and theatrical props. They will tour the country in their own bus. The record of the company is sufficient guaranty of their future success.

The Magyar Tribune records its pleasure at this new cultural effort, which is

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 23, 1928.

destined to keep the Magyar spirit : live in a strange land.



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II A 3 d (2)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 9, 1927.

THE PERFORMANCE OF "NEBANTSVIRAG"

The Chicago Hungarian People's Theater opened its fourth season with "Nebantsvirag" [Touch-Me-Not-Flower], an operetta, at the North Side Turner Hall. The hall was packed to capacity.

The play was not the best choice for the opening of the season because it didn't hold the attention of the audience. The roles were so inferior that the performers had to exert every effort to make them acceptable to the public.

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Carlo Hatvary, the well-known Hungarian tenor, played the leading male role and Margit Paddy played the title role.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 9, 1927.

The sensation of the evening was a dance duet by Yola and Paul, Hungarian dancing team.

The orchestra, directed by Madame Renee Engel Lidge, performed with artistic precision.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 13, 1927.

JENO ENDREY AS PLAYWRIGHT

We have known the versatile Jeno Endrey from many angles. We have expressed our admiration for him as an actor and producer, but have never had occasion to see one of his own plays. Apparently he has written quite a number of one-act plays that have been shown in Budapest cabarets with great success, so we are eagerly awaiting to see Endrey in this new character.

The playwright declared that he wrote the play for the American stage, but, in deference to the Chicago Hungarians, he will first produce it in Hungarian. The play is a burlesque comedy, which is designed to amuse.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 2, 1926.

THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLES THEATRE

(Editorial)

Since Eugene Endrey announced that he would continue the activities of the Chicago Hungarian Peoples Theatre for the third consecutive year, there has been a great deal of interest shown by the Hungarian people in this great cultural activity.

With this announcement Endrey has started to write a new page in the history of the Chicago Hungarians. This is a move of which the Chicago Hungarian people can be mighty proud.

When Eugene Endrey created the Peoples Theatre he gave something to the Hungarian people of which they had dreamed but had never dared to create. The Hungarian people owe him a vote of thanks for organizing a permanent Hungarian Theatre where the cultural jewels of Hungary will be preserved and passed on to our children.



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MEMORANDUM

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Hungary Tribune, July 2, 1923.



We realize that the idea of the permanent Hungarian theatre was not conceived by Andrey, but he was the only one who dared to risk his time, money and energy in a project of this kind.

The reason that Andrey was successful in his theatrical activities in Chicago was because he presented productions which were the best in every respect, and he thereby won the Hungarian theatre-going public to his side.

The Chicago Hungarians have taken Andrey into their hearts, and now the Hungarian theatre is more than a financial success--it is a moral success to both the public and Andrey.

When the Hungarian Peoples Theatre closed its second season, Andrey found that it was an immense success financially and he decided that the third year should be made a banner [year].

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HUNGARIAN

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Chicago Tribune, July 3, 1934.

Aidin: In all this work Andrew's wife, Margaret Kelly, who the people have come to know as "our Margaret."

Eugene Andrew has done his part.

Now it is up to the Chicago Hungarians to continue to support this great cultural activity.

In order that he shall be able to take his plans for the future, Andrew has decided at this time to sell season passes. By doing this he can devote more time to the production of his plays because his time is not lost in promoting ticket sales and worrying about finances for the future.

Eugene Andrew is not asking for a favor when he asks us to buy these season passes. But he knows that it is the duty of every good Hungarian to help promote Hungarian cultural activities in Chicago and throughout the United



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SECRET

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a year Tribune, July 2, 1933.

States.

Andrey would like to sell 500 season passes, but he thinks that he shouldn't have any trouble in getting all of 500. The unionists love the theatre, so we must show Andrey that we really appreciate his honest theatrical activities by subscribing for these season passes.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 14, 1926.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF EUGENE ENDREY AS THEATRICAL DIRECTOR

The Chicago Hungarian People's Theater has reached the end of its second season. This organization is something the Chicago Hungarian people can really be proud of. The culture of any group, land, or nation is judged by the number of schools, churches, hospitals, and theaters it possesses. The theater is a symbol of culture, and if there is a permanent theater in any locality, its presence shows that the people in that locality are anxious to acquire culture and that they are willing to learn.

The Chicago Hungarian people have proven that they can successfully support a theatrical organization. This is demonstrated by the fact that Eugene Endrey has announced that he will again be director of this organization for the third year.

We don't have to tell our readers what Endrey has done in the past two



Magyar Tribune, May 14, 1926.

years. Eugene Endrey has worked untiringly to make this favorite organization of the Chicago Hungarian public a successful enterprise. It is this Eugene Endrey who is celebrating his fifteenth anniversary as a stage director. Up to this time, he has worked to erect a strong edifice. He is now temporarily resting from his labors, now he has stopped but he will start again, and he will follow the path that fate has appointed for him.

The Hungarian people have always been generous in honoring deserving people. And Endrey was honored by his co-workers and by practically every Hungarian-speaking person in Chicago on May 13, at a gigantic banquet given in his honor on the occasion of his fifteenth anniversary [as director].

Ignatz Izsak was the honorary speaker of the evening, and he expressed the thanks of the Chicago Hungarian people to Endrey for his great devotion to the Hungarian people of this city.



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 18, 1925.

PAUL BERAK

Some day when that unknown historian writes the history of Hungarian-Americans, and comes to his chapters relating to the cultural activities of these people, we are sure that Paul Berak will be the one who will be in first place for his part in cultural activities.

Twenty-three years ago, before Paul Berak came to Chicago, the Hungarian life here traveled a very narrow path. The defunct Hungarian Federation and the Hungarian Sick Benefit and Social Society were the only ones who kept Hungarian cultural activities alive in Chicago.

After the arrival of Paul Berak, and the renaissance of the Independent Society, a new cultural life began which put Hungarian cultural activities on a new front.

The evenings of entertainment and education lured many of the young Hungarians, and these people promptly came under the influence of Paul Berak.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 18, 1925.

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I E Berak is a leader in the field of Hungarian literature and is a
I C prominent Hungarian playwright. Twenty years ago when he took
IV those young people in hand he wrote a play called "The Judge's
Daughter." This play was presented by young amateur Hungarian
actors with such great success that even the American papers gave it favor-
able criticism.

Those people who saw this performance will never forget how masterfully it
was handled.

He wrote and directed play after play with great success, for which he should
be very proud. But the Chicago Hungarians should be proud also, because it isn't
every national group which possesses so great a playwright as this man.

Many of his plays were translated into English and the critics of the theater
praised them highly.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 18, 1925.

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Paul Berak for many years was a pillar in the Chicago Hungarian Independent Song Society.

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He has opened a business of his own, and at the present time his business activities take up all of his time. He still writes editorials for Hungarian newspapers once in a while, which are gratefully received by the culture-loving Hungarians.

He is a believer in democracy and is still hoping that some day Hungary will become a little America.

[Translator's note: Paul Berak is still living. He has in his possession many interesting facts concerning the history of the early Hungarian immigrants. He also has in his possession a Chicago Hungarian news publication (complete file) which has been defunct for many years.]



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 11, 1925.

CHICAGO HUNGARIAN PEOPLES THEATRE TO RE-OPEN

Eugene Endrey and his wife, Margaret Padly temporarily bade farewell to the Chicago-Hungarian public last April, when they left for Budapest, from whence they were to bring back their two children to establish a permanent residence here in Chicago. The boat on which they sailed for America has already arrived in New York.

Engene Endrey is the organizer of the Chicago Hungarian Peoples Theatre, and as soon as he arrives in Chicago, his work will begin: to prepare a program for the season's opening of the Chicago Hungarian Peoples Theatre, about which we will give more detailed information later.

In connection with the arrival of Eugene Endrey, we print the following item which appeared in a Budapest daily paper, the Evening Courier, which deals with Eugene Endrey and the Chicago Hungarians in connection with the theatrical movement here in Chicago.

This is the article which appears in the Courier:

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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 11, 1925.

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IV "Eugene Endrey went to the United States two years ago, and there he organized the Chicago Hungarian Peoples Theatre. This theatre has an extraordinarily important position in the cultural lives of the Hungarian Americans, inasmuch as this is the only permanent organization of its kind in the United States. Eugene Endrey has given many performances in Chicago which have inspired not only the Hungarian people, but also the English-speaking people of Chicago. His prima donna, Margaret Padly, has gained great recognition here in Budapest also.

"Endrey returned home not long ago and here he purchased many plays for the benefit of his 'Chicago Theatre'. A few days before he left here to take up again his great cultural work in the United States, one of our reporters interviewed him, and Endrey made the following statement:

'My Chicago theatrical season was very successful and I am sure that the coming season will also be very good to us. I am taking back the following operettas, "The Song Has Ended," "The Singing Captain," "The Countess Maritza," "The Sun Is Shining," and many other interesting plays which have been

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HUNGARIAN

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III H

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 11, 1925.

I C

IV successfully produced in Hungary, and I feel that these plays and operettas will find their way into the hearts of the Hungarian Americans. In Chicago we have taken upon ourselves great cultural responsibilities, among which are the development of the Hungarian press, the popularization of Hungarian literature and the making of Hungarian music more accessible to the Hungarian public.

'I can only speak in the most respectful manner about the Chicago Hungarians, especially with regard to their societies; the outstanding one among them all is the Rakoczy Society that will do everything in its power to assure the existence of the Hungarian theatre. It is not a small job for us poor Hungarians to struggle there among strangers, but everyone over there is striving to keep the Hungarian language alive, even though the distance from the fatherland is so great.'



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 28, 1924.

A LARGE HUNGARIAN THEATRE FORMED

It gives us great pleasure to announce to the great Hungarian population that there has been formed a permanent Hungarian theatre association.

There have been many Hungarians in Chicago who have insisted that the Hungarian people of Chicago could well afford to support such an institution, and now it has been formed.

Jeno (Eugene) Endrey who up to the present time has been connected with the Dani Papanek Theatre Association will become the director of this newly formed organization, and it gives us great pleasure to announce that a permanent agreement has been made between this organization and Joseph Viz who is the director of the Hungarian Theatrical Association.

This newly formed organization will work in the field of operettas, comedies



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 28, 1924.

and dramas.



Margaret Padly and Adrienne Tomori, who are two of the foremost Hungarian prima donnas, are included in the staff of capable artists of the stage.

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HUNGARIANOtthon, Nov. 16, 1924.

THE CHICAGO HUNGARIAN THEATER.

p.2... The first Chicago Hungarian Theatre has been formed. The aim of this group is to stage operettas and dramatic plays in and around Chicago. The leader of the company is Jenó Endrey, and the secretary is Joseph Vig. At the same time a school for actors will open where actors and actresses will be taught in the method of Budapest. Inquiries may be made at 1042 Wrightwood Ave., Jenó Endrey, phone number, Bittersweet 3364. In Burnside the school will be at the K.P.Hall. Inquire at Charles Sary, 9231 Cottage Grove Ave., telephone, Chesterfield 0672.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 26, 1924.

SARI FEDAK IN CHICAGO

p.2... Sari Fedak, most famous Hungarian actress, Franz Molnar's wife, is expected to arrive with her company this week. The city's Hungarian population is eagerly looking forward to the three performances she will give. The first time she will appear is Oct. 25 in the three act play, "Mezeskalacs;" then on Sunday, Oct. 26, in "Csokon Szerzett Volegeny," and Monday, Oct. 27, in "Janos Vitez" as a farewell performance.

We judge from indications, that Fedak will play to crowded houses.

The three plays will be given in the Aryan Grotto Theatre, 741 South Wabash Avenue, Saturday and Monday evenings, at eight, and Sunday at 3 P.M.

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 24, 1924.

A NEW HUNGARIAN THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION

Joseph Viz, became known to the Hungarians of America on May 4, 1924 when he appeared on the program at a Hungarian music festival which was given in Chicago. His crystal clear bell-like voice seemed to be like a magnet the way the audience was attracted by it. This young artist, who came to this country only a short time ago, has become a favorite among the Hungarian-Americans, and we Hungarians should feel proud of him. Joseph Viz is devoting a great deal of his time at present to organizing, The Chicago Hungarian Theatrical Association. He is endeavoring to secure the services of the best Hungarian amateur actors and actresses in and around Chicago.

The Chicago Hungarian Theatrical Association, has designated as its purpose the presentation of the best Hungarian plays for the benefit of the Hungarian theatergoers.

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 24, 1924.

It is certain that the Chicago Hungarians will not be cheated by attending each and every performance sponsored by this newly formed group.

Their opening performance will be a Hungarian operetta written by James Farkas. Rehearsals and preparations are already taking place. The name of the play is "Across the Great Ravine" with the following people taking principal parts:

Joseph Viz, Mancie C. Toth, and Henry Somlai, while the lesser parts will be taken by the better amateur players of Chicago. This play will be presented on November 16, at the Italia Hall.

Preparation are also being made to present the operetta "The Blue Meadow," by Lehar and "Rur," by Charles Capeks. The latter is a fantastic play and duplication of Sandor Petofi's life.

The music for these operettas will be directed by Paul Pavella, a well-known choirmaster of Chicago.

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 24, 1924.

The Chicago Hungarian Athletic Club will receive five per cent of the entire proceeds of all performances that are to be sponsored by this newly formed cultural organization.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1924.

"THE JUDGE'S DAUGHTER"

September 21, will be a great day in the history of the Chicago Hungarians. On this day, a testimonial and a play will be given for the benefit of the well-known and well-liked Paul Juhasz, the great Chicago Hungarian actor, who has been sick for some time.

This performance will be a testimonial, and a genuine testimonial, for a truly great actor who has been confined to his bed for the past ten years.

Mr. Juhasz is known by the Chicago Hungarians not just as an ordinary actor, but as a great actor.

The intelligent Hungarian people of Chicago, who are good sports, acknowledge the greatness of this man by sponsoring this play for his benefit.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1924.

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This day will be a dear and pleasant day in the life of Paul Juhasz. He really deserves all this, because he has provided many hours of enjoyable entertainment for the Chicago Hungarians.

"The Judge's Daughter", is the **name** of the play to be presented. This play was written by another well-known Hungarian resident of Chicago, Mr. Paul Berak. The play will be given under the best direction obtainable, and the parts will be taken by the best actors and actresses available.

It is the duty of all Chicago Hungarians to attend this large benefit performance and to show the respect that is due this great man. Those people who fully realize how much happiness this will mean to this beloved Hungarian actor, will be on hand to acclaim his greatness by attending this testimonial performance.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

RESULTS OF THE "BEGGAR PRINCE" PERFORMANCE

A rare treat was had by those Hungarians of Chicago who attended the performance of the "Beggar Prince" on the afternoon of March 13 at the Central Theatre, 64 East Van Buren Street. The story was written by Leo Ascher. The production was held under the auspices of the Hungarian-American Theatrical Productions Company.

Not long ago, the leaders of this production company were so disheartened with the attitude of the Chicago-Hungarians toward their performances that they announced that in the future they would not come to Chicago because, when given in Chicago, they were not successful, financially.

The leaders of the production company, as well as the artists, were skeptical in the promise that the support of the performance would be sufficient. At this performance, the entire company was deceived, for the Hungarian culture loving people responded in great numbers. Over four hundred disappointed patrons were turned away. Among these four



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

hundred, were those employed by the Magyar Tribune. It was impossible to secure either seats or standing room. So it was impossible for us to see the performance, or know, first hand, what happened.

We can only report about the performance from what we hear from those actually present during the performance. This is not much, which adds to our disappointment. Although we were deprived of the privilege of viewing the performance, we still are able to imagine how our fine arts friends were able to perform to the best of their ability, to understand the story, and impart realistic performances.

We know the fine art players very well, and for this reason we know that such performers as Steffi Hegyesi, Boske Dobo, Julia Varadi, Mary Kondor, Louis Hededus, Aladar Zsadanyi, Louis Horvath, Sandor Palasthy, Karl Darvas, and Istvan Toth, are performers of the first class in fine arts productions. The leaders of the Hungarian-American Theatrical Productions Company have announced that they will return to Chicago on April 17.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

They promised to make arrangements to accommodate more Hungarian fine arts and culture lovers on their return. They have rented the Arvon Grotto Theatre for this performance, at 8th Street and Wabash Avenue.

It would be very advisable for all of us to purchase our tickets as early as possible for we believe that even though this theatre is much larger, there will be a few hundred more disappointed patrons turned away at this next performance without seats or standing room.



Magyar Tribune, March 4, 1921.

THE OPERETTA, "KOLDUS GROF," (BEGGAR PRINCE) COMING TO CHICAGO

It has been a long time since the Hungarians of Chicago have had the pleasure of being entertained by the beautiful performances of the Hungarian-American Theatrical Producers. The last time that they were in Chicago it was announced that they would exclude Chicago from their tours. Their announcement was made at that time for the reason that they believed the extent of support and cooperation given them by us was insufficient. We did not blame them for the announcement, for it was clear that the producers were justified. Just as a good teacher deals with bad pupils, the producers are dealing with us. They decided to give us another chance.

As we have learned, the Hungarian-American Theatrical Producers' Company has been reorganized. In reading over the list of members of this company, we find that they are justified in being proud of their cast of fine arts dramatists. The performances will start at 2:30 P.M., promptly, Sunday, March 13, at the Chicago Central Theatre, 64 East Van Buren Street. The setting and the costumes are exquisitely ornamental. With our distinguished prima donna, Steffi Hegyesi, we have for the first time such exceptional performers as Boske Dobo, Sandor Palasthy, Julia Varadi, Marie Kondor,



Magyar Tribune, March 4, 1921.

Louis Hegedus, Aladar Zsadanyi, Karl Darvas, Istvan Toth, etc. The author of the three-act operetta, "Koldus Grof," is Leo Asher. This operetta is one of the best of fine arts productions. It has enjoyed a remarkable success at every performance. We are depending more on the success of the operetta than on the performers, because of the fact that the operetta is in the capable hands of such exceptional artists. The artists are not only excellent performers, but are capable of understanding the real points that the author has desired, and bring these fine points out in their performance. They become adapted to the author's imagination.

All indications point to a very successful performance of fine arts, and we believe everyone will enjoy it immensely. Now then the main problem for the success of the performance is for us, as Hungarians of Chicago, to do our duty and attend this performance. The more, the better. Let us show them that we are entitled to have them return more often to Chicago. Let us all be there. Admittance prices are \$2.20, \$1.65, \$1.40, \$1.10, and 85 cents.

Reserved seats and tickets can be purchased at Hercoq Bros, 534 West North Avenue, telephone: Diversey 5428; Julius Rudolph, jeweler, 1460 East 57th



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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, March 4, 1921.

Street, Midway 907; Pal Berak, 902 West 119th Street, Pullman 1911;
Louis Nagy, 333 West Grand Avenue, Superior 246, Eugene Petrovics, 1502
Clybourn Avenue, Diversey 4089; Samuel Ratkay, tailor, 908 West 119th Street.

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I C (German)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 26, 1920.

"CIGANYSZERELEM" AT THE GERMAN THEATRE

We have received word that the managers of the Chicago Bush Temple's German Theatre have contracted to produce Frank Lehar's "Cigany-szerelem" (Gipsy Love) operetta, for six performances. This event has brought us great pleasure, for the reason that today, when our homeland is surrounded on all sides by enemies, in this far off land that is now our country, we find a nation that shows appreciation of Hungarian fine arts by producing Hungarian operettas. This operetta of Lehar's is fashioned after life in Rumania, but has the Hungarian literary style and beauty interwoven in its performances. Not long ago we had the opportunity to see this operetta, here in Chicago, presented by our artists. We can safely say that all of us will enjoy the performances at the German Theatre.

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HUNGARIAN

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I C (German)

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 26, 1920.

By this we do not mean to belittle our artists. We must take into consideration the German Theatre's original costumes, ornaments and the eminent orchestra. We must not forget the disadvantages of original Hungarian form of managership, whereby, attention must be focused on the whole production, even to the smallest details. We hope to see the Hungarians of Chicago, attending the performances in large groups. The theatre is located at Chicago Ave. and Clark St.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 19, 1920.

OUR THEATRICAL PRODUCTIONS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

By Pat Berak



Since the death of Arpad Heltay, promoter of Magyar theatrical productions, activity along this line has been tossed around back and forth, much as an orphan child. A new foundation has been already built, but it suddenly ceased to function because the leaders failed to agree and broke up into a number of companies, each trying to outdo the other.

Now we have word that the leaders have buried the hatchet and that the organization will remain as Heltay left it, that is, with the same cast of stars, and managed under the principles of Heltay, the old guard leader. Both actors and actresses have promised to do their best in giving the finest performances on the stage. Our beloved Louis Hegedus, after expressing great happiness over this turn of affairs, said that not only is the old guard together again, but the followers of Heltay will still pack the theatres along the entire route of the company.

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 19, 1920.

At last Sunday evening's performance, at the Aryon Grotto Theatre, we were happy to witness the arrival of thousands of high class Hungarians, who arrived at 8 P. M. in automobiles that rivaled in beauty with each other. The crowd around the theatre was so impressive that it drew the attention of hundreds of passers-by. The writer of this article heard an intelligent American ask of persons in the crowd the cause of the enormous gathering. Upon being told, he remarked, "Oh, the Hungarian is an art-loving people."

After the second performance, we regretfully heard Bela Szende, the manager, announce that, although they had performed for an exceptionally large audience, the expenses were much greater than the income. This caused him to declare that he will never bring his company to Chicago again. Later, he said, his company may return to Chicago, after four or five months, where it will give matinee performances to cover expenses.

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 19, 1920.

IV



The Hungarians of Chicago can fill to capacity any theatre twice a month, but not on consecutive days of the week. If the performances were held every two weeks, the plan to have a permanent Hungarian theater would be successful.

We know now that it is impractical to give performances on succeeding days of the week and expect capacity audiences. So, therefore, we cannot expect to gain anything by holding matinee and evening performances the same day. The few reasons that make this an impossibility are:

First, the Hungarian Colony in Chicago does not live in any one central location as a group. They are spread out over the entire city and suburbs, and not as in New York City, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, where they are grouped together in a certain section of the city. Because of this, in order for a Hungarian to attend a matinee performance, he must leave his home before noon. To attend the evening performance, he must leave his home way before supper time and eat in strange restaurants, which he detests.

II A 3 d (1)

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HUNGARIAN

I B 2 c

V A 2

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 19, 1920.

IV

The theatrical productions in New York, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, are given on alternate Sunday evenings and draw capacity audiences. Second, because of the tremendous expense involved in travel to Chicago from New York, Pittsburgh, or Cleveland, it would be impossible to bring the Company here just for one performance and then have it return to the East.

Here is where the conflict starts in this business. Every time a manager for a reputable visiting Hungarian troupe from Hungary approached Bela Szende in order to include his cast in Szende's, or to ask him to sponsor a different production, he was not permitted to make any headway on his mission of progressive cultural functions. Szende quieted him by saying that his company was an entertaining troupe of the stage on business, not on an artistic or cultural mission. Taking into consideration the position and the conditions of life of the actors and actresses while on a road tour, no one could expect artistic and cultural performances. They have to keep traveling without any stop-offs, performing in a different city every day, on platforms three feet long and two feet deep, in stinking places. They must haul heavy luggage with them continually. They have no decent regular

II A 3 d (1)

- 5 -

HUNGARIAN

I B 2 c

V A 2

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 19, 1920.

IV



hours to eat or sleep. As far as the question of productions with ex-temporaneous tawdry parts are concerned, the audience's preference leans more towards this form of entertainment than towards the parts of the play with musical or literary beauty.

In writing this article, we have stepped on the toes of the leaders of theatrical productions. This is because the production of fine arts was stimulated by rotten tawdry bits of performances, causing a contest between the theatrical producers, who soothingly tried to outdo each other in their fine arts.

Now that the theatrical production company will not come back to Chicago, we feel that the good, old-time fine arts players should step forward with a progressive program. Let the old tried leaders of the fine arts productions step forward. Among us in Chicago lives one of the greatest of leaders, and managers of fine arts productions that ever lived in Hungary, Michael Redey. He is also an excellent fine arts player. We can feel

II A 3 d (1)

I B 2 c

V A 2

IV

- 6 -

HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 19, 1920.

positively certain that Redey will form his company from the good old-time fine arts players, and will give such a good performance that the Chicago Hungarians will be indemnified for the loss of the other production.

Here in distant West Pullman, the old-time fine arts players regained consciousness and stood ready to obey the orders of the veteran leader, as did Louis Irsza. The rehearsals for the production of "Ordog Matkaja" (Devil's Bride), are progressing rapidly and with the greatest enthusiasm. We know how Louis Irsza has struggled for many years, in West Pullman, to produce fine arts productions. To his name is credited, the success of many excellent performances. Like the aged warrior who after much struggle finds himself facing a disillusioned end, the developers of our fine arts again turn against the old guard. This stimulates a contest with the youthful players ... Our faithful old time leaders will not stain the Hungarian literary theatrical productions with vulgar parts that cause audiences to blush with shame. Our artists shall perform as the author wrote the story, according to Hungarian literary style.

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 29, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

The Hungarian people should anticipate a pleasant surprise on October 31, when a Hungarian playlet will be presented. Two new Hungarian operettas will be given. The presentation will take place in the Aryon Groth temple, Eighth Street and Wabash Avenue under the management and direction of Emil Erdelyi, while Stephen Kautz will have charge of the music. It goes without saying that whenever these two men are associated together in the production of plays or operettas, success usually crowns their efforts.

The cast of characters has been carefully selected; each one being well fitted for the role to which they are assigned.

All persons who enjoy real culture should purchase tickets immediately in order to see the performance, thus avoiding disappointment.

II A 3 d (1)
II B 1 c (1)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 14, 1920.

THE HUNGARIAN THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION

The Hungarian Theatrical Association presented three 3-act plays on three different occasions in Chicago recently. The first play was presented on April 30, entitled "The Typhoon," which was written by Menyhert Mengel. This play has never been presented by anyone in Chicago. It has a very interesting plot, and has to do with the life of Japanese youth.

On May 1, this theatrical association presented a gay Hungarian play, "The Gypsy Primate". This play does not need any explanation, as it is one of the foremost Hungarian plays. It is full of gay gypsy music, and Hungarian dancing.

On May 2, the organization again presented a play, "The King of Affection." This was a real surprise to Chicago Hungarians, not only because the performance



Magyar Tribune, May 14, 1920.

of this play was so superb, but because it shows that Hungarians have given considerable thought to the more modern type of theatrical plays. This play was written very recently by George Martorfalvy, who is choirmaster of this organization.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

HUNGARIAN

II A 3 d (2)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interest, Jan. 13, 1938.

THE SAN CARLO OPERA COMPANY

The San Carlo Opera Company gave a contract to Rozsika Szabo', the favorite of the Chicago Hungarians, who was Hungarian Queen of the Chicago Auto-show in 1936. Miss Szabo' will be away from Chicago for five months, and her first station will be Detroit, where she will dance next week a solo dance. The company will tour in Florida, California, and from there goes to the Southern States. The progress of Miss Szabo' causes joy to her dancing teacher, Professor Petri, and the 1. Chicago Hungarian Junior and Amateur Club, and every Hungarian in Chicago rejoices in seeing the success of Miss Szabo.

II A 3 d (2)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 28, 1935.

KIDDIE REVUE

WPA (CL) 30274

Paul Saphir, noted dance master, paraded his students at the K. P. Hall Sunday, April 21.

The progress made in the art of dancing during the six-week course is proof of Professor Saphir's skill and patience.

The Kiddie program was applauded enthusiastically by the audience.

The program consisted of the following numbers: Baby Csardas, Gypsy dance; Polka and Hungarian Dance. The best dancers were: 4 year old Joe Szabo and Betty Szekely.

II A 3 d (2)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 22, 1934.

WPA (ILL) PRO 30275

HUNGARIAN BALLET DANCERS

The pupils of John Petri, Hungarian dance master, were performing with remarkable success at the Goodman Theatre last Sunday, June 17.

John Petri has been a resident of Chicago for twenty years. He was the soloist of the Chicago Opera ballet group. He has traveled all over the world with the San Carlo Opera Company.

Petri has always been a master and now he has proven that he is a good teacher. The arrangement of the program numbers, the costumes and the artistry of his pupils, exceeded all expectations.

The numbers deserving special mention among the dance section were: Brahm's Hungarian Csardas solo by Rose Szabo, and the Japanese dance

II A 3 d (2)

- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 22, 1934.

by Marietta Spitzer.

Petri, himself, danced the "Sword" dance with many encores.

We hope to see the pupils of John Petri perform again soon, and believe that many of them will gain fame in the dancing profession under the **guidance** and instruction received in Petri's school.

II A 3 d (2)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 19, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN DANCER AT CIVIC OPERA

p.2. Tery Rudolph, daughter of Julius Rudolph, Loop jeweler, is appearing on the programs of the Chicago Civic Opera. On two occasions she danced typical Hungarian dances. We are positive that by introducing Hungarian dances, the young artist is doing a good service to Hungary, and deserves our gratitude.

HUNGARIAN

II A 3 d (2)

II A 3 d (1)

II B 2 f

I B 3 b

I C

IV

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 17, 1926.

HUNGARIAN BALLET SCHOOL IN CHICAGO

Those people who have followed the development of the Hungarians in Chicago fully realize that they have been more active than Hungarians located in any other city in the United States. We have hardly recovered from the realization that we have a permanent Hungarian theatre here in Chicago, which is supported most impressively by our people, and now we are surprised by another development. A permanent Hungarian ballet school has been opened in Chicago. This school is under the management of Rose Kassay who is the prima donna of the Chicago Hungarian Peoples Theatre.

She has equipped a beautiful studio at 333 North Avenue. She will teach Hungarian ballet and folk dances exclusively.

We feel that the Chicago Hungarians are fortunate in having in their midst such a capable woman to teach their children the Hungarian dances.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

a. Music

II B 1 a

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 28, 1935.

WPA (ILL. PROJ) 10272

DISTINGUISHED HONOR

Alice Landgraf, who is one of the coming young pianists, received distinctive recognition last Tuesday, June 18, when the American Conservatory of Music held its Junior Examination in Piano. Miss Landgraf was awarded the W. W. Kimball Gold Emblem for her artistic accomplishments. This award is the highest of its kind and is usually conferred upon great celebrities.

II B 1 a
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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 22, 1935.

WPA, [unclear] 10273

HUNGARIAN EVENING

Miss Helen Moreak, musical director of the Medinah Club, is arranging a Hungarian Evening, Sunday evening, March 24, from 5 to 8 P. M. Irma Terenczy, singer and Paul Igrenyi, cimbalamist, will be featured. Dr. Laszlo Medgyessy, Hungarian Consul, will represent Hungary.

Hungarian guests are welcome at the Medinah Club on Michigan Boulevard, immediately north of Tribune Tower.

II B 1 a
II B 1 d

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 13, 1935.

THIRTY-FIFTH JUBILEE OF HUNGARIAN LITERARY AND
SINGING CLUB

The Literary and Singing Club will celebrate its thirty-fifth anniversary on January 27, at the Lincoln Auditorium. On this occasion it will present the "Mezeskalacs" (Gingerbread), a three act operetta.

The "Mezeskalacs" cast will include the most talented amateurs, who are members of the Club also. The "Mezeskalacs" is not a pretentious operetta, but a simple Magyar musical presentation.

It is hoped that the program will be an exceptional one, and the Club expects all those who have given it their moral support for the past thirty-five years to attend this jubilee.



Otthon, Jan. 13, 1935.

The churches and societies are requested not to hold any affairs on this day, which would divide the attendance. The club has always done likewise, if requested.



II B 1 a

II B 1 c (2) (Ukrainian)

II B 1 a (German)

Magyar Tribune, June 2, 1933.

HUNGARIAN

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

It was on an exceedingly beautiful spring day, in which even the sun contributed its share to the success of the occasion, that the grand spring concert of the Workers Singing Choir and the Workers Orchestra took place at the People's Auditorium, whose hall was crowded with those Hungarians who gladly aid and support the activities of these organizations. We note with great rejoicing that on this occasion there were present many people who up to then had not shown much interest in the artistic activities of the workers.

It was an imposing sight, indeed, when the heavy bordeaux-colored velvet curtains were raised and there on the stage before us we saw, in well-ordered rows, the workers' mixed choir and orchestra, all their members clad in white. This is not intended to be a courteously flattering report, yet we still have to say that the director of the orchestra, Henry Helm, and the leader of the singing choir, Joseph B. Mayer, did a job which deserves praise.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

II B 1 c (2) (Ukrainian)

II B 1 a (German)

Magyar Tribune, June 2, 1933.

The selections played by the orchestra, as well as the singing of the choir, were well received by the audience. The last number on the program, "Lady Bird," was so well liked that, on general acclamation and after a hurricane of applause, it had to be repeated. The other numbers of the program were also first-class. As to the guest artists, we must mention Laura Jean Ruhig, who played a beautiful violin solo, and Helene Varga, who earned tremendous applause with her piano solo. Great success crowned the performance of the Ukrainian Dance Ensemble; also successful was the German singing choir Freiheit, composed of fifty members. The Workers Singing Choir and the Workers Orchestra [Translator's Note: The article does not say whether or not these organizations are Hungarian] were rewarded with applause and encouraging words from the public.

And now, singers of the workers, you are assured of an audience, not of five hundred but of a thousand persons at your next concert in the fall. Sing and work, you certainly deserve all support and aid.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), April 21, 1933.

JUBILEE CONCERT

Last Sunday the Chicago [Hungarian] Workers Universal Singing Club celebrated at the Mage Barners Home its first anniversary with a brilliant and varied program, followed by a dance. The hall was crowded to the limit with Hungarians who love Hungarian songs and music. We can say that the public enjoyed this very delightful evening.

The program opened with a short speech by Aador Biener. Then Edward Rusznak stepped in front of the curtain as master of ceremonies. The first number on the program was the gypsy band of lista Kardos, which played "The Internationale." This was followed by the Singing Choir, which showed the discipline and excellent training in the art of singing it had attained during the first year of its existence. The laurels for this achievement are due to Joseph B. Mayer, its director.

MM (LL) PK01.30275

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), April 21, 1933.

Ladislás Kerekes, a pleasant and modest-mannered young artist, sang some songs with a pleasing voice, earning well-deserved applause.

Miss Pope and Mr. Oprea reaped a fair success at the violin and piano. The same must be said of our young friend, Louis Hecedus, who plays masterfully on the violin, and for whom we predict a brilliant future.

Miss Icus pronounce: Itsush Kiszely, as always, this time again conquered the audience with her God-given talent, beautiful voice, excellent mastery of singing, and her lovable personality. She was rewarded with thunderous applause.

Edward Rusznak sang some songs that caught the heart of the audience, enriching anew his already vast series of successes on the stage.

The solos were accompanied with artful precision by the pianist Aladar Harmathi.

The program ended with the appearance on the stage of the Singing Choir, which

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), April 21, 1933.

earned new applause.

The program was followed by a gay dance....

The jubilee festival was a great success both artistically and financially, and this success was naturally due to the good work of the Arranging Committee.

II B 1 a
I D 2 a (4)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 17, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO HUNGARIAN WORKERS' CHORUS

The Chicago Hungarian Workers' Chorus has been formed Apr. 13, 1932. Its aim is to aid worker movements and give moral support to victims of industrial strife.

Those Hungarians who can't join because they can't sing, may become supporting members.

The Workers' Chorus deserves the support of the Hungarian organizations, because it is at the service of everyone on any occasion.

II B 1 a

II B 1 a (Mexican)

II B 1 a (Ukrainian) Magyar Tribune, Dec. 4, 1931.

III A

I C

HUNGARIAN BENEFIT CONCERT IN THE APOLLO

(Summary)

The monster Hungarian benefit concert held Saturday, November 22, at the Apollo Theater, with the participation of some first-class American, Ukrainian, and Mexican artists, was a great success. Those who are always trying to find fault will perhaps object to the presence of non-Hungarian artists in a concert, advertised as purely Hungarian. It would be a waste of time to debate this point with people who most probably were not even present at this unforgettable performance, the memory of which will always be marred by the fact that certain social classes did not look at this benefit with much sympathy. There is no reason for such an attitude, and the Hungarian reputation was endangered in this manner by those who didn't accept the invitation of the Daily News, which was the sponsor of these series of concerts. The indifference of some Hungarians was amply counterbalanced by the zeal of those who are little in number but great in

HUNGARIAN

II B 1 a

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

II B 1 a (Mexican)

II B 1 a (Ukrainian) Magyar Tribunen, Dec. 4, 1931.

III A

I C enthusiasm and unselfishness. This enthusiastic group of co-workers made this brilliant performance possible and by their effort enriched the Joint Emergency Fund, under the sponsorship of the Daily News, with more than six hundred dollars.

For the masterly artistic arrangements, laurels are due to Alexander Radanovits, professor of singing, and his wife, Marishka Young-Radanovits, former prima-ballerina of the Vienna Opera House. Thanks to their effort, the concert could boast of such first-class artists as those composing the Ukrainian Mixed Choir and the Mexican Band, not to mention the American violinists and pianists who played a number of compositions by Hungarian authors. These artists received no remuneration for their services. As to the Hungarian part of the evening, it must be admitted that never before in our history here in Chicago did the Hungarians give a show that could surpass this one in enthusiasm. This is the unanimous opinion of the large audience, whose applause at times resembled the thunder of an organ.

II B 1 a
I D 2 c

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 27, 1931.

[HUNGARIANS HELP THEIR UNEMPLOYED]

Again a thousand people were present at a Hungarian performance. We speak of the successful benefit concert held last Sunday, in the Apollo Theater. A thousand people saw the performance, which proves that one can bring together a large Hungarian audience if one offers something worthwhile.

We are glad to see that at long last something is being done to help the unemployed. Our congratulations spring from our very heart at the sight of this success, as there will be many of the poor who will partake of the funds derived from this performance.

A thousand people were present, a thousand people applauded this Hungarian performance, where our artists reaped a Hungarian success.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a
III C

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 26, 1931.

CHORUS OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

The Chorus of the newly organized Senior Christian Endeavor Society of the Burnside Hungarian Evangelical Reformed Church made its debut last Sunday. The congregation was delighted to hear the thirty-six members of the mixed chorus sing with such exactness. It is gratifying to observe that a friendly contest has begun between the choruses of the Junior and Senior Christian Endeavor Societies.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 18, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PRO 30275

CONCERT

p.2.....Margaret Kovalchik, daughter of the Hungarian Greek Catholic minister, Father Joseph Kovalchik, will give a concert Sunday, May 18, at 8:00 P.M., at the De Paul University School of Music Concert Hall.

II B 1 a
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 8, 1929.

[HUNGARIAN PRODIGY]

Those who attended the concert arranged by the American Conservatory of Music at Kimball Hall last Saturday, March 2, witnessed an unforgettable event.

From a Hungarian point of view, the program was doubly interesting. Compositions of three Hungarian geniuses were interpreted in the course of the concert, and we Hungarians were represented by a young pianist, Eugene Boros, Jr., the 15-year-old son of the Reverend Eugene Boros, pastor of the Burnside Hungarian Reformed church.....

Eugene Boros, Jr. played Liszt's Eighth Rhapsody with such artistry that it is hard to believe that he is only fifteen years old. It is rare indeed to reach such technique at fifteen.....



II B 1 a
II B 1 d
II B 2 g

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 5, 1928.

SCHUBERT NIGHT OF THE SELF-CULTURE SOCIETY



A small music-loving, enthusiastic crowd gathered in the home of the Self-Culture and Glee Club to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Franz Schubert.

Mme Renee Engel-Lidge, the talented Hungarian pianist, played Schubert's "Serenade" effectively.....

Bela Joseph Mayer talked about the life and works of Schubert.....

The Self-Culture and Glee Club will have two more such evenings this season. The first one will be in honor of Franz Liszt and the other in honor of Bela Bartok, greatest living Hungarian composer.

Both evenings Bela Joseph Mayer will discourse on the works of these great Hungarian composers.

II B 1 a
II B 1 d

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 15, 1928.

THE ADY CLUB'S SOCIAL BANQUET

The one hundred and fifty Hungarians who were present at the banquet of the Endre Ady Circle on June 9, at the Cameo Room of the Morrison Hotel, spent an unforgettable evening. Never before in the life of the Chicago Hungarians was there such a gathering, where so many different types of Hungarians--conservatives, liberals, and radicals--were together in complete harmony. The spirit of the great Endre Ady was instrumental in making these people of opposing ideas tolerate each other's society for an evening.

The program of the evening, after an opening address by Mrs. Michael Bokor, included songs by the Workers' Chorus; a piano solo by Alice Landgraf, a little thirteen-year-old Hungarian girl, who played one of Dohnanyi's compositions; the recitation of two of Ady's poems, by Mrs. Erno Klopstein; two poems of Ady's set to music by Bela Reinitz, sung by Miss Yolanda Simiz; classical selections by the Kovacs Trio, violin,



II B 1 a
II B 1 d

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 15, 1928.

cello, and piano; and two songs of John Kurucz, by Adrienne Tomory, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Kovacs.

✓ The Endre Ady Circle is a cultural society. Magyar Tribune, Oct. 12, 1928. ✓



Magyar Tribune, May 11, 1928.

CONCERT OF THE CHICAGO HUNGARIAN WORKERS' CHORUS

The Chicago Hungarian Workers' Chorus gave their spring concert on May 6.

The first number on the program was an overture by Bialko's orchestra, Joska Kiss conducting. After two songs by the Workers' Chorus, the guest chorus of the Sudungarische Saengerverein sang two numbers. Other guests of the evening were: Tinike K. Rusznak, Zsiga Farago and Margitka Langos.



II B 1 a

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 3, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

EUGENE BOROS AT KIMBALL HALL.

p.2....The program offered by the American Conservatory of Music will include four immortal Hungarian compositions: two works of Liszt, Hubay's "Hejre Kati" and Dohnanyi's newest composition.

This concert is an event in the lives of the Chicago Hungarians, because we will be represented by Eugene Boros, Jr., the son of Rev. Eugene Boros, who will play Liszt's "Eighth Rhapsody."

We call attention to this young artist, who, though very young, is the best Hungarian pianist in Chicago.

II B 1 a

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, April 17, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROC. 30275

THE HUNGARIAN WORKERS' CHORUS

p.2.....The Hungarian Workers' Chorus which cultivates Hungarian songs of world renown meets in the Prudential Hall every Wednesday. The choir leader is Joseph B. Meyer. They will take part in the International Song Festival April 24.

II B 1 a

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (3)

II B 2 e

II D 1

IV

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 9, 1925.

HUNGARIAN WEEK IN CHICAGO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The past week was really a Hungarian week in Chicago. Without speaking of the few American theaters in Chicago where real Hungarian plays are being shown, we will only talk about those typically Hungarian activities which took place during the past week.

The first activity we must mention is the performance of the Beregi Theatrical Society. A better and more beautiful performance of theatrical art has never been given before the Chicago Hungarian public. But we can't overlook one individual, the choirmaster of this company, Janos Kurucz. This man is today the outstanding composer of Hungarian music. He is the pet of Hungary and will only be in the United States for a short time. Janos Kurucz actually awakened out emotions and our love for our native land of Hungary, so great was his musical performance. The audience was entertained during the intermission by three child artists who sang and played instrumental music. That these children were taught by Hungarian music teachers and that their parents were good Hungarians could be easily recognized by their performance.



HUNGARIAN

II B 1 a
II B 1 c (1)
II B 1 c (3)
II B 2 e

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 9, 1925.

II D 1 The second interesting Hungarian incident took place in the studios
IV of radio station W.O.R.D., located in the Webster Hotel. Here our
own Chicago Hungarians were the important factors, and this event took place
last Saturday evening. The program was given by members of the Chicago Hungarian
Theatrical Society. The outstanding performer of the evening was Addrienne
Tomory, who thrilled the Hungarian and American audience with her splendid voice.
As a result of this performance, the American critics praised her voice highly
and her extraordinary feminine personality.

Another great performer of the evening was Margaret Padly, who held her audience
spellbound with her thrilling voice, and exacting American critics referred to
her as the Hungarian nightingale in their articles in the daily newspapers.

Another of the outstanding performers of the evening was Guly-Gara who has played
his violin in practically every large city in the world, thereby bringing great
glory to the Hungarian name. During his performance he played the Rakoczy March.
He played this so well that the radio audience responded with fifty letters of



II B 1 a

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (3)

II B 2 e

II B 1

IV

Hungary Tribune, Oct. 9, 1935.

congratulation written in Hungarian and more than fifteen hundred
written in English.

This extraordinarily successful radio concert was arranged and conducted by Bela Csilag, who is an orchestra leader in three large hotels in Chicago.

The third great event of the week was the truly picturesque Hungarian grape festival. There were two such festivals this week in Chicago.

One of these festivals was sponsored by the Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Society at the North Side Turner Hall, where thirty-six couples danced the real Hungarian folk dances, provoking in the audience the true Hungarian spirit. This same audience was thrilled by the beautiful Hungarian costumes worn by the dancers.

The other grape festival was held at Prudential Hall and was sponsored by the Workers Sick Benefit Society. Here the ladies and girls gave a performance of Hungarian folk dancing.

It seems like a crowded week for the Hungarian people, but all these events were

II B 1 a

HUNGARIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (3)

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 9, 1925.

II B 2 e

II D 1

well attended and they were financially successful.

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As we were going to press we were informed that next week, on Saturday, station W.O.R.D. will present two outstanding Hungarian stage artists on their program, Joseph Viz, and Irma Ferency, two splendid Hungarian singers.



II B 1 a
II B 2 d (1)
III B 2
I C

HU. M. I. I.

Magyar Tribune, May 22, 1925.

[ACTION TAKEN BY HUNGARIAN SONG SOCIETY]

(Editorial)



We are being threatened! At an open meeting it was decided that we should be ignored.

[If this threat did not come from a so-called cultural organization,] we would simply consider the matter laughable. We respect the past record of this society, and so we must express our sympathy because this great cultural organization is now in a state of ruin.

We are speaking of the Chicago Hungarian Independent Song Society, which is one of Chicago's oldest cultural societies.

After the last affair which was sponsored by the Song Society, we wrote an article in which we reminded them that they had forgotten us, and for that reason we had

II B 1 a

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

I C

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, May 22, 1925.

failed to print an article about the affair. Later we found that their negligence was a regrettable oversight so far as the Song Society was concerned, and we apologized through writing and through their honorary member and our good friend, Paul Berak. At this time we thought that the controversy was closed and forgotten. But [such was not the case].

[It happens] that the Song Society has a few members who would like to reveal their anger and indignation through the channels of the society, because they know they themselves are weaklings [incapable of any action]. These people do not [promote worthwhile projects] because they lack sufficient intelligence. These people wisely figured out a method by which the Song Society could be used as their tool in this despicable undertaking. They hastily convinced other members of the organization that we had repudiated the society in our aforementioned article.

There is only one answer we can give, and that is that [such a charge] is an absolute distortion and perversion of the truth.



II B 1 a
II B 2 d (1)
III B 2
I C

Magyar Tribune, May 22, 1925.

At no time did we attack any of the activities of this organization. We commented upon their activities most respectfully.

We want to take this opportunity to remind our readers that we have nothing against the Song Society or its officers, even though they have decided to ignore us. Such action will not hurt us, but we do feel sorry for the organization.

There seems to be something rather strange and incomprehensible in the situation. We can't understand why the Chicago Hungarian Independent Song Society, which has been the pet cultural organization of the Chicago Hungarians, has now fallen prey to these selfish and unscrupulous people.

We are fully convinced that there are many members in the Song Society who can read an article in a newspaper, grasp its meaning and form an unbiased opinion.

Mr. Henry Gross in a very timely statement told those members, who had something against this publication to make it a personal matter; [they had no] right to drag the name of this society through the mire.

II B 1 a
II B 2 d (1)
III B 2
I C

- 4 -



HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 22, 1925.

If this society is truly a cultural organization, then the membership should take the same view of this situation.

We are very grateful to Mr. Gross for defending our point of view. Mrs. Chanyi and Mrs. Vogel also took our point of view. We are fully satisfied that these people who defended us did not do so as a favor to us, but because they believed that we were right, and they wanted to defend the good name of the Song Society. Their sense of justice would not allow them to stand by without defending the organization. They had read our "incriminating" article and found nothing in it which was damaging to the Song Society.

So far as the "ignoring" of our paper is concerned, it does not harm us. If there is any harm done, [it will be to] the Song Society. When an organization becomes a tool in the hands of individuals, it means that that organization is headed for destruction.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 12, 1917.

CHICAGO HUNGARIAN DRAMA ASSOCIATION

The newly formed Hungarian Dramatic Association will make its first appearance with a presentation of an operetta, written by Kalman Imre, the title of which is "Tatarjarast." The purpose of this article is to let the people know of this beautiful operetta that is being presented by the newly formed organization.

We assure our patrons that by witnessing this performance they will become better acquainted with the cultural development of Chicago.

This new association is under the direction of Bela Szende.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational
and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

b. Painting and Sculpture

II B 1 b

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III H

Otthon, Feb. 24, 1935.

HUNGARIAN STUDENTS' EXHIBITION

Recently negotiations were started between the American and Hungarian educational authorities, among other things, for the purpose of promoting the appreciation of art among students of both countries. For this purpose, they are arranging joint exhibitions of the students' works.

Such an exhibition has opened at the Roosevelt High School on Wilson Avenue, February 18, where the works of Hungary's high school students are exhibited.

The Hungarian Consul was also present and was greeted by the school's art director, Walter G. Hjerstedt.

The Hungarian students displayed ten statues, various plastic art, ten paintings and one hundred other works of art. The exhibition will be held over for a few more days. There is no admission charge.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(1) Drama

II B l e (1)

I G

III H

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 6, 1935.

THE SILVER BIRD

The plot of the story the "Silver Bird" is a true likeness of the Hungarian nation, which is under sentence of death. John Barothy, Hungarian landowner, is condemned to die because he loves his country. A patriotic Slav youth rescues him from his fate. The Czechs have misled the Slavs, who have been patriotic and loyal to Hungary for a thousand years, but they, too, are disillusioned and are helping us to fight for our rights. The fate of the Hungarians is akin to that of the Silver Bird. This proud bird followed the Magyars from the plains of Asia and made its home in the swamps of Ecsed. The swamps were drained and the Silver Birds flew back to Asia. Their place is taken by sparrows, crows and ravens. The Czechs, Rumanians, and Serbs have robbed the Magyars of their homes.

This prize-winning play will be produced on Oct. 13 at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie Avenues. All patriotic Hungarians should see it.



Otthon, Sept. 6, 1935.

Paul Berak is directing the play and takes this opportunity to ask American Hungarian dramatic and culture clubs to produce it also in all Hungarian localities so that the Hungarians will understand why we are demanding revision of the "Treaty of Trianon."



II B 1 c (1)

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III C

HUNGARIANOtthon, Dec. 23, 1934."THE ORPHAN JULISKA" AT ST. EMERICH'S

"The Orphan Juliska" is the title of the beautiful play that will be presented at St. Emerich's Roman Catholic Church School Hall on December 25, at 6 P.M. All North Side Hungarians are cordially invited.

The Altar Society held a Christmas party for the children of the parish.

This Society is doing commendable church work. In the last ten months it has paid \$618, the amount needed to furnish the parochial residence.

II B 1 c (1)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 11, 1934.

WPA (11) PROJ 10218

"MASTER JOHN GOES A-COURTING."

The South Side Hungarians will have an enjoyable time Sunday, Feb. 11, at the Magyar Home. The First Hungarian Radio Amateurs will stage a three-act play, "Master John Goes A-courting," written by Joseph Gal of Chicago.

The North Side premiere of this play was very successful and the same is expected in Burnside. The characters are hand-picked from the best South Side amateurs. Helen J. Varga is the musical director.

Magyar Tribune, June 2, 1933.

PERFORMANCE OF "THE EXCHANGED BRIDE"

A crowded house enjoyed last Sunday the performance of "The Exchanged Bride", an excellently written three-act comedy, the product of our esteemed compatriot and author, Paul Berak, who has earned great laurels by writing this fine play. Those present at this performance will carry for a long time the remembrance of it in their hearts.

The performers, the best amateur players in Chicago, raised the play to a high level with their ability and zeal. As there is much comedy in the play, the public laughed repeatedly. The plot of the play revolves around some boarders and their relations with their landladies.

The role of "John Soos", an American-Hungarian worker, was played by Charles Csajaghy with his usual skill. Soos' wife, "Mariska" was personified by Mrs. Francis Werbovsky, who took hold of the interest of the public with

WPA FILE 1-13

Magyar Tribune, June 2, 1933.

her extremely delightful acting. In the role of Mariska's sister "Helene", Mrs. Werbovsky's daughter, Marion, reaped great success, as she can act almost as well as her mother. Louis Klajnik was very good in the role of "Steve Keseru", another Hungarian-American worker. "Alex", the head waiter, was excellently rendered by Charles Hatvary, our own favorite opera singer, who, at the request of the public, on several occasions had to repeat his beautiful songs, for which all expressed their gratitude with hurricanes of applause.

The role of "Sarfy", the tavernkeeper, was played exceedingly well by Bertalan Saly. Joseph Gonczy gave a perfect rendition of "Susak", an American-Hungarian worker, and Mrs. Joseph Horvath was very good in the role of Susak's wife.

Joseph Ratkay played well as "Kovacs", a Hungarian-American worker. "Mrs. Kovacs" was well interpreted by Mrs. Alexander Ruzsinsky. The serious role of "Kolay", a newspaper editor, was successfully played by Joseph Kocsis.

Magyar Tribune, June 2, 1933.

"Mici", a Hungarian-American actress, was played by Helen Gyorko, who earned much applause. The role of Mici's partner, "Juci", an actress was played by Elisabeth Csajaghy, the amiable and sympathetic wife of our good friend Charles Csajaghy. She made a great impression with the audience. Paul Oswath was excellent as the gypsy band leader "Laci", as was Mrs. Stephen Fazekas in the role of "Mrs. Hartnett". In the smaller roles, John Kary and Steve Demeter were very good.

After the successful performance, there followed a dance, the music for which was furnished by the celebrated orchestra of Joseph Kovacs.

Magyar Tribune, May 12, 1933.

"WOMEN HATER" A SENSATIONAL SUCCESS

Sweet, charming Hungarian song and music filled the North Side Turner Hall last Sunday, where a group of players from the Chicago Hungarian Amateur and Singing Circle brought on the stage the beautiful operetta "The Women Hater", under the masterly direction of Joseph B. Mayer.

The play was very well chosen, it being one of the best Hungarian romantic plays, and its heart-enlivening and soul-refreshing music simply creeps through the ears into the very hearts of the listeners.

It is due to the unsurpassed artistic sense of Joseph B. Mayer that he succeeded in bringing this piece to the stage in such precise arrangement, such excellent rendering, such careful distribution of roles, and in such beautiful stage setting. Certainly in this latter task he was assisted by the Singing Circle, which did

Magyar Tribune, May 12, 1933.

not spare any sacrifice to offer the public the best possible performance. Next to Mayer's share in bringing this play to such success, is that of the performers, who did their best in making the play a success by their artistic accomplishment and so have the right to share the laurels too.

In the role of Cilike, Tinike Kovacs, whose God-given talent would merit her enrollment in any company of professional artists, had a brilliant success. Her songs were so charming and her acting so full of grace that the audience had to applaud her almost continually.

We were greatly pleased to note the return to the stage of Mrs. Francis Werbovsky, this veteran soul of the art, the Irene Klacsman [Translator's note: This was her stage name before she married], whom the Hungarian theater missed for so long. She played the role of "Lina," the divorcée, with a temperament that only an Irene Klacsman can possess. Her acting was so realistic that for a moment the audience feared that this temperamental woman would in fact use the double-barreled shotgun she held in her hands. It is only

Magyar Tribune, May 12, 1933.

natural that she would reap great success once again, just as she always did in the past whenever she appeared on the stage.

Charles Csajaghy surpassed all his previous stage successes in his skillful rendering of an obstinate Hungarian landowner, whose will could not be disputed but who at last succumbed to the demands of the heart and became a lamb in the hands of his second wife. The public rewarded him with well-merited applause.

In the role of "Tony Cziha," George Pasztor was excellent. He spoke in correct Hungarian and received great applause for his mastery of stage technique, his agreeable voice, his excellent acting, and his quiet humor.

Grandiose was the acting of Frank Szabo, who played the role of the priest of Ipafa. He brought out the whole character of his role so wonderfully that he secured the success of the play as well as his own.

Martha Schwartz was also good in the role of "Manci Mandula," and so was

Magyar Tribune, May 12, 1933.

Zsofika Palagyi, who won great success in the role of "Irma."

Also good in their smaller roles were: Translator's Note: Here follow twenty-five names, who contributed to the great success of the performance. The lion's share, of course, belongs to Joseph B. Mayer for his masterly work in arranging the play and training the performers. A great deal of credit is due Gladys Bauer, who accompanied with artistic precision the musical part of the play, the veteran prompter of the Singing Circle, Gizella Weiner, and the stage director Albert Komjathy.

That this performance attained such excellent financial and artistic success is unquestionably the result of the efforts of the Committee of Entertainments, for which its members deserve to be praised, as they did the most thankless part of the performance.

The performance was followed by a dance, which lasted well into the late hours of the night.

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Apr. 28, 1933.

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE OF THE HUNGARIAN THEATER

Last Sunday the Dr. Herzl Hall was filled to capacity by theatergoing Hungarians, who gathered there to see the performance of a group of ambitious actors from the Hungarian Theater. The performance, which was a success and made the audience laugh to tears, proved that our public supports the theater and will continue to do so as long as it sees good will on the part of the theatrical company, that is, as long as the latter endeavors to satisfy the demands of the audience, giving real value in return for the entrance fee it receives.

Well aware of what the public expects, Louis Horvath Jr., leader of the theatrical company, is doing his best to overcome all obstacles and tries hard to give the public good performances. This is the reason why at this occasion the group played to such a crowded house.

The first play, a one-act burlesque, "Master Ciprian Cures Everything," kept

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Apr. 28, 1933.

the public laughing through the whole play. Naturally, the credit is due the performers, who, without exception, did their parts to the best of their ability.

The role of "Master Ciprian" was played by Horvath himself, who acted so well that everybody believed a real fakir from India was on the stage. No wonder the public applauded him so loudly.

Etus Humay was so good in her role as the mute, yet very quick-tongued and child wishing woman from Budapest, that even a professional actor would have envied her.

In the role of "Safarny," Ladislas Szilagyi made the public feel the great danger he feared should the fakir be able to give back to his wife the power of speech.

Another good performance was that of Joseph Diosi (Dokman) in the role of a peasant who lived in constant anxiety for his cow. He interpreted his small

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Apr. 28, 1933.

role excellently, proving that in good hands even small roles become big ones.

Mr. Meszaros and Miss Gabnay were very good in two smaller roles, and we believe that in the future they will be able to play bigger ones just as successfully.

The other play of the evening was the two-act comedy, "I will die tomorrow, anyhow." In this play Henry Somlai, the much-loved comedian played the role of a man who wanted to commit suicide, showing how a timid man can be transformed into an energetic one. He was rewarded with thunderous applause.

Henry Szigeti reaped a great success in his role as clerk of the Suicide Protective Bureau. He held the public spellbound with his exceedingly perfect diction and the naturalness of his acting. Berta Wiener played very well the role of a manhunting energetic girl. Other successful players were Joseph Dokman and Tibor Tomory.

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Apr. 28, 1933.

A very pleasing feature of the program was the magnificent dance by Rozsika Kardos, who danced at the accompaniment of the girl choir. Another successful number was a song in English by the girl choir of Harminckettes Baka [Private of the Thirty-second Budapest Infantry Regiment].

Just before the last act, there appeared on the stage Joseph Dokman and Emery Berger, accompanied by their wives. They were the donors of the expensive violin which Martin Benedek presented to Joseph Horvath, Jr., director of the Theatrical Ensemble. Horvath was so touched by this courteous recognition of his talent, that he promptly played two beautiful Hungarian songs on the violin that had just been given to him.

Many thanks are due those who co-operated financially in the success of the performance, first of all Mrs. Joseph Dokman, who not only assisted with her work but also advanced the necessary money to cover the preliminary expenses.

Others who did much to make this success possible were.... [Translator's Note:

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Apr. 28, 1933.

Here follow twelve names in the article.]

The performance was followed by a dance which lasted well into the morning hours. It was still a big crowd that left the Herzl Hall at this late hour with a lasting good impression.

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), April 28, 1933.

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE

A grateful and contented audience was present last Sunday at the theatrical performance given by the members of the Chicago First Hungarian Amateur and Youth Circle. The members of this Circle again gave proof of their being first-class amateur players able to perform a play so well as to be enjoyed by the public. Our friend, Joseph Kaszas, did again a masterly arranging. [Translator's Note: Title of the play and place where given not mentioned in the article]

Mariska Horvath played the role of "Zsuzsika" so well that the audience shed tears, which can be easily understood, as in her play she was talking for the last time to her sweetheart, Steve Berzsenyi, a wounded soldier about to die in a field hospital, who told her his last wishes. No wonder there were no eyes left dry.

Mrs. Charles Schmidt and Irene Thury, as nurses, rendered wonderful plays, as did Frank Balogh and Alexander Kreitz in their roles of wounded soliders, Anton Kovacs and Alexander Boman, as doctors, all of which contributed materially to the success of the play.

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), April 28, 1933.

After this play there was a monologue, "Night Quarrel". In her role as a wife, Mrs. Matthew Hubert was, as she always is in whatever role she plays, excellent. Her partner, in the role of a drunken husband, was Joseph Kaszas, who gave an extraordinary good performance. The fact that all the amateurs played their roles so well can be credited to Mr. Kaszas' work as stage director. The prompter was Joseph Szenasy.

The performance was folled by a dance with the orchestra of Miska Pal.....

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 27, 1933.

NEW THEATRICAL COMPANY IN CHICAGO

Will Make its Debut with "The Wheatears are Ripening"

The Hungarians of Chicago have the reputation of being staunch supporters of their national theatre, even more so than their countrymen in more populous Hungarian centers, such as Cleveland and New York. We have had two types of theatrical producers: those who deserved our support and those who regarded the theatre as a godsend to plunder the theatergoers—which may be one of the reasons why, aside from the present economic crisis, our theatrical life has been rather stagnant during the last two years. And, God be praised, this is not because we lack local talent. We are certain that our people would again crowd the theaters were they sure that the artists do not regard the enterprise as a mere business proposition to satisfy their hunger for profits.

This situation has been recognized by a number of our local artists who

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 27, 1933.

united recently for the purpose of awakening the still smouldering love of the Hungarians toward the theater. These artists will present performances worthy of our Hungarian drama, song, and music--performances which shall stand on a high artistic level. [Translator's Note: The article gives the names of the artists of the Theatrical Company.]

The first performance of this company will be held on March 5 at the Turner Hall, when the Hungarian comedy "The Wheatears Are Ripening" will be brought to the stage for the first time in America.....If the hopes of this new theater ensemble are brought to realization, the artists will present on the stage other excellent Hungarian plays. It depends on the Hungarian public whether the Hungarian theater will have a more or less permanent home in Chicago.

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Dec. 4, 1931.

[LACI RACZ'S SHOW A FAILURE]

The show business is not so simple as it looks. You must understand how to go about it. The public, especially the Hungarians, in spite of numerous complaints, still attends all performances in great numbers. During the theater season, most performances are attended by a large number of Hungarians.

Hence, it was rather a shock that at the last performance of Laci Racz the house was almost empty. For a moment we were dumfounded, but then we began to search for some psychological explanation. It seems that something was missing somewhere. The public was seeking for something which it did not get. Everything was good. The gypsy music was excellent. The actors were old, proved and knew their business. And yet, something was missing.

It is possible that a certain finishing touch was missing, a touch which would have put the whole production in the right frame. A diamond is more valuable when in the proper setting. Even the best art has to be dished out skillfully.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Dec. 4, 1931.

The missing master touch was noticed by the public who crowded the theater for the first performance.

Yes, the show business is not so simple as it looks.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE

The amateur group of Branch Number 346 of the Verhovay Aid Association presented a very successful play last Saturday evening at the Social Hall of the Hungarian Catholic Church--which hall, the author himself, William Feifar, decorated for this occasion. The title of the one-act play Feifar wrote, and which he himself arranged for the stage, is "What the Old Woman Is Good for." The play deserved the great applause it received. The public was very much pleased at the display of artistic decorations and enjoyed the performance greatly.

We do not want to flatter the author, but we have to admit that he wrote this one-act play excellently and arranged it for the stage masterly. [Translator's Note: Here the article goes on to praise each of the fourteen players and other persons connected with the play.] The music was furnished by the newly organized band of the Verhovay Aid Association. Those who didn't come to see this play have missed an unforgettable and agreeable evening.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Nov. 20, 1931.

THE PERFORMANCE OF "END OF THE SONG" WAS A BRILLIANT SUCCESS

(Summary)

The Hungarian Cultural and Singing Club presented last Sunday evening in the North Side Turner Hall the operetta "End of the Song". The hall was crowded, and the performers, as well as Joseph B. Mayer, the stage director, were greatly applauded. [The article goes on to praise each one of the thirty-two amateur performers, describing their roles, and how they played them].

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune) Oct. 30, 1931.

SUCCESSFUL THEATRICAL EVENING

Last Saturday the Hungarian branch of the Industrial Workers of the World held a successful theatrical performance and dance at the Wage Earners Home, 1961 North Halsted Street. This was the first theatrical evening of the season. On this occasion all the performers excelled in their roles, which was highly appreciated by the audience, the more so as the play was taken from real life. [Translator's Note: The article does not mention the name of the play, or the nature of its plot]. The performers very often made the audience laugh and then again to cry. Everybody had an instructive and enjoyable evening, even the youth, who danced until early in the morning the Csardas and other dances to the music of the gypsy band of Pista Kardos.

Those supporting this organization will have more such surprises during the course of this winter, since the organization is trying to improve its performances as the season progresses. This is the reason why a movement is afoot to reorganize the Modern Theatrical Circle, and why an appeal has been made to all those who, in the interest of promoting the workers' movement, should be willing

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune) Oct. 30. 1931.

to do their part. Those wishing to help this movement should come to the Theatrical Circle Evenings, held every Wednesday evening at the Wage Earners Home.

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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Oct. 30, 1931.

AMATEUR SHOW

(Summary)

The Catholic Magyar Amateur and Youth Circle gave an enjoyable and greatly applauded performance Sunday afternoon in the Social Hall of the Chicago North Side Hungarian Catholic Church. The stage director, as well as the amateurs, did everything in his power to make a success of this afternoon, in order to serve the Hungarian Culture. Both the arrangement and the performance were excellent, and that is the reason why the show turned out so well. Two one-act plays were shown--"When the Dead Come Back" and "The Suitors of the Girl".

[Translator's Note: The article contains the names of twenty-nine performers and others who helped make this afternoon a success.]

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Nov. 9, 1930.

DRAMATIC PLAY

p.2. The Maria congregation of the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church will present a three act play called "The Living Statue" on Thanksgiving day, November 27, at the Magyar Home.

The play will be followed by a dance.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 5, 1930.

PASTORAL ON THE BURNSIDE

p.2. The children of Hungarian Roman Catholic parents presented a pastoral at the Magyar Home. The place was filled with spectators. The proceeds were turned over to the Burnside Hungarian Roman Catholic Church.

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HUNGARIAN

Geza Kenda, Magyars in America, (Cleveland:
Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II, Chap. 14.



THE FIRST MUSICAL AMATEURS

Chicago was the third city, (New York being the first, and Cleveland second), where the Magyars showed an interest in amateur stage plays.

On April 6, 1889, the first Magyar Social and Amateur Society invited the Hungarian public to see the play "Szokott Katona" (Deserter), which was being produced in Turner Hall, at North Clark Street near Chicago Avenue.

The same play was produced in New York twenty years ago.

What did this mean in those times to produce amateur play performances during the early years of the American-Magyars?

It meant chiefly that the amateur play production brought together the

Geza Kenda, Magyars in America, (Cleveland:
Szagadsag, 1927), Vol. II, Chap. 14.



Magyars of New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Bridgeport, and other nearby cities.

In the theatre, the Magyars became acquainted with each other, and the acquaintance gave a start toward the Hungarian social life, the foundation and organization of the societies, congregations and parishes of the Hungarians in United States.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.

"NANI"

[Translator's note: "Nani" is the name of a person.]

Last Sunday, October 25, the Hungarian ladies' division of the Woodmen Circle gave a play at the Wicker Park Auditorium. The name of the play was "Nani," which happens to be the name of **one of the characters in this play.**

The play is filled with good Hungarian music and illustrates many colorful Hungarian folk dances.

The direction of the play was handled masterfully by Mr. Legredy, and the actors gave a notable performance.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 2, 1925.

"THE THREE BODYGUARDS"

The first performance of "The Three Bodyguards," was staged in true Budapest style. The performance took place last Sunday at the North Side Turner Hall, and was sponsored by the Chicago Hungarian Song and Athletic Society.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 19, 1924.

"THE BLUE MAZURKA."



On Sunday afternoon, December 14, the Chicago Hungarian Theatrical Society made its first public appearance under the direction of Eugene Endrey. As an introduction, this performance will have great bearing on the activities of this society in the future. Mr. Endrey made mention of the fact that this organization was in its infancy, and is being nurtured by the Chicago Hungarians. It will be up to them to support this organization. We are satisfied the Chicago Hungarians will be faithful guardians of this great cultural organization.

This performance was merely a test of strength of the organizers. In their first step in the theatrical world, the society sought to learn everything necessary to insure themselves of further development. We can rest assured now that the Chicago Hungarians will have a permanent theatrical organization which will devote all its time to entertain its friends who

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IV

HUNGARIAN

- 2 -

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 19, 1924.



reside in Chicago and vicinity.

Concerning the introductory performance, the beautiful operetta, "The Blue Mazurka," was presented. Its performance would have satisfied the most critical type of person. "The Blue Mazurka" is a beautiful piece of art, which contains romance and music which are pleasing to the ear. The acting was superb.

.....

We have very, very great hopes for the success of this society under the capable leadership of Eugene Endrey, because we are satisfied that each performance under his direction will be an exhibition of art.

What this Society can produce we have witnessed. Now it is up to the Chicago Hungarians to show that they are good and faithful guardians of this newly organized society in order that both may reap the harvest they deserve.

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Otthon, Mar. 2, 1924.

THE "TRAGEDY OF MAN."

p.3...Chicago's theater-going Hungarians looked forward hopefully to last Sunday's and Monday's performances of the "Tragedy of Man". Frank Pap's daring venture yielded a moral success for him and the amateur performers, but we were sorry to see that our Hungarian public doesn't show enough enthusiasm toward the efforts of our artists. We are sorry that Frank Pap was disappointed, but we hope that he will have better success in other cities.

II B 1 c (1)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 10, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THEATRE

p.3.....The rehearsals of "Man's Tragedy" have begun. Elaborate plans are being made and we know that we will witness a performance such as we have never seen.

Steven Papp is exerting every effort to make this an outstanding event and he deserves our support.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 4, 1931.

HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3021

A SUCCESSFUL STAGE PLAY

The Count Michael Karolyi, Lodge #345, of the Woodmen of the World, held a dance and stage performance, in the Pythian Temple Hall, Sunday, January 30.

The affair began at 8 P. M. with dancing, and was followed with the well-known play "Bad Boy of the Village," by Edward Toth, with amateur players under the direction of the stage-director, whose ability, and skill, instructed the players, and arranged the play.

The committee and lodge officers merit thanks, for the success of the evening too. Mr. Louis Hornyak, the dance-manager, and Mr. Andre Tarkas, Jr., and his twelve-piece orchestra, whose excellent music gave perhaps the greatest pleasure of the evening to the guests.

During a brief intermission, the president, dance-manager, and the manager of the Magyar Tribune, made short address to the audience, (in Magyar and English), appealing to them not to forget the suffering and sick children in the old country. It was a very touching appeal, and

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 4, 1921.

MSA (LL) PROJ. 3027

contribution amounted altogether \$11.30.

On January 31, the amount of money was forwarded to the European Childrens' Aid Society. Anyone who wishes to, may see the receipt in the office of the newspaper.

We extend our heartfelt thanks to all contributors, in behalf of the children whose suffering you have lessened by this noble humanitarian deed.

Draiss.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 2, 1920

THEATRICAL ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

The Chicago Hungarians are to be honored with the presence of a famous Hungarian theatrical group. This group is under the direction of Bela Szinde, a well known character to Chicago Hungarians. Mr. Szinde has worked hard to organize this group of actors. His work has met with much opposition; in particular, he was opposed by Alex Palasthy, who has done everything in his power to keep him from attaining his goal. Bela Szinde has encountered such opposition before, but every time he fought with renewed energy and won even greater victories.

There have been many occasions on which we have criticized his work in regards to cultural development, but there is one thing we must admit. He has been a tireless worker in the cultural



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 2, 1920

field. Next Sunday, January 11, this theatrical group will present two dramatic plays, "The Proletarian" and "The Queen of the Dollar." We hope that the Chicago-Hungarians will appreciate these performances. This is the only way we can show our appreciation to such a worthy cause and a great leader.

An advertisement elsewhere in this issue gives in detail the high lights of the Plays, also the unusual interest already in evidence. We advise all desiring to see the Plays to purchase their tickets early to avoid being disappointed as has been the case in many instances before. It is very likely that the entire house will be sold out.



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 30, 1919.

THE WORST OF THE VILLAGE

The Chicago Thalia Artists and Singing Society, after a long absence from the cultural field, resumed its work on April 25. They presented the play "The Worst of The Village," which was enjoyed by all present.

The play was presented in a very pleasing manner and we compliment the actors for their excellent performance. We must also say a few words about the beautiful songs rendered by a mixed chorus made up by members of this organization.



II B 1 c (1)
I E

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 25, 1919.

SUCCESSFUL STAGE PLAY

The Chicago-Hungarian Socialist Labor party presented a very beautiful stage play to the Chicago-Hungarians on April 13,

The name of this play was "The Old Shoemaker and His Son, The Hussar." The play was directed by Joseph B. Mayer, and is worthy of great praise as the direction of this play was superb. The director is not the only one that deserves great praise, the players were absolutely marvelous. They were all amateurs, but acted like veterans.

At this time, we cannot mention the names of the players due to the fact that our informant could not get this information for us.

The success of this affair is unquestionable, both financially and culturally.



II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

III C

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 19, 1919.

THAT IS GOD'S HAND

Sunday afternoon, January 12, the junior branch of the United Virgin Mary and Saint Imre Sick Benefit Association presented a three act play called "That is God's Hand." This play was written by Sandor Lukacsy. The play represents the typical Hungarian folk play and was directed by Alex Kirner. It was presented in the most satisfactory manner. All the young participants acted like veterans of the stage.

The following people had parts in the play: Stephen Emody, Elizabeth Mitro, Marie Dojcsak, Frank Racz, Marie Johasz, Rose Kocsis, Helen Samuel, Paul Kovacs, Anton Rasz, John Toth, Clara Szabo, Andy Farkas, Colman Fajkuczus, Louis Klajnik, John Dojcsak, Andrew Kaposzta, John Konradt, George Klejnar, Anna Varga, and John Kady.

II B 1 c (1)
II D 10
I G

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, March 23, 1917.

THEATRICAL PLAY GIVEN FOR THE AID OF WAR
CRIPPLES

On March 27, The South Side Good Will Society will present a very beautiful and interesting play at the Pythian Temple located at 9231 Cottage Grove Avenue. The profits from this performance will be used for the relief of those crippled in the war.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

Interest, Oct. 21, 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IFJUSAGI KOR DANCERS PERFORM AT SZURETI BAL

(English Editorial)

Despite the inclement weather condition of the seventeenth, several hundred people gather in the church hall to celebrate the Grape-Vintage Festival Dance. Among the crowd the Ifjusagi Kor dancers could be observed most easily because of their Magyar costumes of many brilliant colors. Long since they had danced at this church hall, the Ifjusagi Kor occupied the prominent place in the program of the evening. Although several members of both groups were not present, those who were there carried forth the colors of the club.

The Kor Junior Dancing Group were the first to dance. They performed the Toborzo and then the Csardas. The crowd who had assembled thundered a mighty applause after the youngsters had performed each dance. This little group, ably led by young Szenassy and Rosemarie Szenassy, included the following: Elizabeth Balogi, Catherine Pesik, Rosemarie Pesik, Eugene Petrovitz, Lillian Radi, Catherine Schna-gel, Olga Szabo and Betty Timko.

Interest, Oct. 21, 1937

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027A

The Senior Group, too, danced "Palotas" and the gay and lively "Koszoru Csardas" and it was with enthusiasm that they performed it. The people certainly enjoyed the program of dances as was most apparent from the uproar and the immense applause given to the groups. While several members did not show up at this affair, others came who had not been present at the German-Hungarian festival last week. The Senior Group, last Sunday, consisted of: Olga Chudek, Frank Chulay, Catherine Fury, Charlotte Gonczlik, Rosemarie Huziany, Steve Huziany, Margaret Kalman, Frank Kantor, Marvin Kunstadt, Ella Meszaros, Betty Mihalyka, Margaret Miller, Ethel Petrovitz, "Jim" Radi, and Alexander Szabo.

We hope that these public performances will serve as an inducement to the other members of the dancing groups to show a better spirit towards our club and to co-operate more heartily. It is essential that we prove worthy of the good reputation which we are enjoying and which has echoed in Budapest. We must keep up the good work that is being accomplished. Are you co-operating fellow-member? Then do not forget our annual Dance-Festival next Sunday at the Harmony Hall, 1639 N. Artesian Avenue, which will climax with the crowning of "Miss Hungary" who will be selected

Interest, Oct. 21, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

by directors and officials of the Chicago Automobile Show under the energetic supervision of Mr. A. C. Faeh, Show manager of the 38th Annual Chicago Automobile Show which will be held from November 6 to the 23rd at the International Amphitheatre, at 43rd Street.

Stephen Hulzianyi.

II B 1 c (2)
III E

HUNGARIAN

Interest, April 15, 1937.

TO PROCURE HUNGARIAN FESTIVAL COSTUMES

A Bunco and Card party will be held on Thursday, April 29, at the Immigrant Building, 333 W. North Avenue, under the auspices of the Chicago-Hungarian Youth and Amateur Club, for the benefit of its dance-group. The proceeds will be used to provide costumes for Hungarian festivals.

II B 1 c (2)
II B 1 c (2) (Bohemian)
III E
I C

Interest, Dec. 10, 1936.

HUNGARIAN

[DANCE FESTIVAL]

New Glory was obtained by the Hungarian Youth and Amateur Club of Chicago, which is under the leadership of its president, Frank Balogh. In the presence of a public several thousand strong, its dancing group presented the Hungarian Dances in the Grand Ballroom of the Stevens Hotel. In the ranks of the public one could observe many notables of the Chicago Society. The dancers were received enthusiastically by the public. Simultaneously with the dances, there was enacted on the stage a scene of a harvesting group, which was impersonated by Mrs. Catheryn Furj, Therese Fapp, Elizabeth Szabo, Charlotte Gonczlik and Jim Rady, Jr. It is rumored that the Czechs stayed true to their national character even on this festival on which the different nationals exhibited their national dances. The Czechs showed as their own dances the Csardas, the Waltz and even the characteristic **Polish** dance, the Krakowiak.

II B 1 c (2)
III B 3 a

HUNGARIAN

Interest, April 23, 1936.



NATIONAL DANCES

p.3.....In the Recreation Building of Humboldt Park there was a well attended meeting on April 15, at which preparations for the arrangement of an International dancing day on Labor Day at the Soldiers' Field was debated. At this meeting there were represented the Germans, Hungarians, Austrians, Danes, Norwegians, Turks, Ukranians, Lithuanians, Czechs, and some other nationalities. The Hungarians were represented by the I. Hungarian Amateur and Youth Club, through its president, Frank Balogh, Steve Huziany, Charlotte Gonczlik, Emeric Radi, Katica Furj, Eugene Petrovits, Mrs. Petrovits and Etelka Petrovits. Their speaker was Steve Huziany, who was enthusiastically applauded for his beautiful speech by the audience, numbering over three-hundred persons.

Miss Dorothy Nelson representing the arrangement committee, announced, that she will call another meeting in the near future, where she would like to meet also the representatives of the other Hungarian societies.

II B 1 c (2)
II B 1 c (3)

HUNGARIAN

Interest, April, 1934.

THE HUNGARIAN CSARDAS GROUP

p.24.....The Hungarian Csardas Group of Chicago consists of sixteen girls, all of Hungarian descent. They have danced at many Hungarian affairs during the past year. Most of these girls were members of the group that danced at the first Carnival of Nations program in the fall of 1931 and **again** in 1932, in the second Carnival of Nations. They were organized as a permanent group by Mr. Delbert Chute at the beginning of 1933. He was very fortunate in obtaining the assistance first of Mr. Gustave Woytas and later of Mme. **Antoinette** Ludwig, who has most generously given of her time and experience in teaching the girls the technique of ballet and in creating dances for presentation purposes. Mme. Ludwig is one of the finest teachers of the dance in America, having been with the Berlin Royal Opera, the Metropolitan Opera of New York and the Chicago Opera.

Mr. Chute, the musical director is known among Hungarian circles of Chicago, owing to many Hungarian friends and his own interest in Hungarian music. He also teaches piano and voice in the Chicago Conservatory.

Interest, April, 1934.

The Csardas Group was the outstanding feature of the Magyar Day program at the World's Fair last summer and was selected to represent Hungary on the program of all nations, for which it received a silver cup from the exposition authorities as a trophy.

Mr. Chute hopes eventually, to develop the group into a singing ensemble as well as a dancing group to specialize in Hungarian material.

It is hoped, that the group will present a dance program in a down-town theater in the near future.

Otthon, Dec. 3, 1933.

HUNGARIAN DANCE CLUB

This group was formed with dancers from the World's Fair, and it has grown very popular.

The group, together with Wojtas, dancing master, was invited to the Fenger High School to do the "Kor-magyar," a national dance.

The large auditorium of the school was filled to capacity, and the girls received a great ovation from the appreciative audience.

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (3) German

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 16, 1933.

SPRING FESTIVAL

Chicago's oldest and most distinguished German society, the Germania Club, held its spring festival not so long ago, and since its program included the most celebrated artists in Chicago, it is quite a piece of good news for our Hungarian hearts to hear that the greatest success of the evening was attained by a group of Hungarian girls dancing the Csardas and other Hungarian national dances.

It is interesting to note that these girls were discovered by Mrs. Ludwig, herself of German origin, the dancing teacher of the North Shore Conservatory, and a former member of the New York Metropolitan Opera and later of the Chicago Civic Opera. The music director and manager of these Hungarian dancing girls is Dalbert Chute, well known in our circles for the feeling he puts into the Hungarian music he plays.

The ensemble has already had much success in Hungarian plays (usually whenever Irma Ferenczy took part), and now they enrich the collection of their former laurels with new ones, this time before an audience of another nationality.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (2)
II B 1 c (3) German

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 16, 1933.

The Csardas group is composed of Maria Blasko, Margaret Bonifert, Erica Buzy, Margaret Chako, Helen Gyorke, Julia Kantor, Victoria Kasser, Helen Makert, Anne, Betty, and Helen Rehor, and Marion Werbovszky.

I. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(3) Festivals, Pageants,
Fairs and Expositions

II B 1 c (3)

Interest, Aug. 19, 1937.

[HUNGARIAN DAY A SUCCESS]

The Hungarian Day in West Pullman was celebrated on June 29th and now the treasurer of the arranging committee, Mr. Fajkucius, announces, that the total income of the day was \$577.65; the total of the expenditures was \$301.65, so the festival brought a clean profit of \$276.

Interest, Aug. 19, 1937.

THE HUNGARIAN DAY

WPA (11... 1937)

The Hungarian Day preparation committee held its account meeting last week, and its treasurer, John Bonifert, gave out a statement, that the total income of the Hungarian Day was \$677.80, derived from the ads and the selling of the button-signs, against which there was a total of \$517.80 expense. The difference was distributed among the arranging associations, so the Southside Federation of Hungarian Churches and Societies received \$50, and the Societies of the Northside got the remaining sum. All the expenses were of the usual, routine type, but one item cries out loudly, that of \$50 to Grant Park. When Mayor Kelly invited the Hungarians to celebrate the Chicago Charter Jubilee, by arranging a Hungarian Day, he offered the use of Grant Park free of charge, but when everything was arranged, the Park demanded an insurance fee of \$31.25 for the chairs, and \$50 for the permit, to distribute the program books free.

II B 1 c (3)

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III A

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HUNGARIANInterest, June 11, 1937.GRADUATION FESTIVAL AT ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL
IN BURNSIDE

This year the Roman Catholic School in Burnside held its graduation festival Sunday afternoon at the Hungarian House. There was a large crowd present, such as is only seen on the occasion of the great national festivals. Those who came could see for themselves how well this School had taught the new generation to become good Catholics and useful and loyal American citizens. It was apparent to all present that these youths will not forget the land of their ancestors and will never be ashamed of their origin.

The program of the festival was really very good. After the class of ten girls and eleven boys had sung its farewell song, Margaret Grand, speaking for her classmates, thanked the teachers and parents for their interest and efforts. In his commencement address Reverend Ernest Horvath advised the graduates to apply themselves with renewed zeal to the course of their future,

Interest, June 11, 1937.

and then he presented the class with their diplomas. Reverend Horvath also commended the parents of the graduates for their sacrifices in making possible the education of their children.

Especially nice was the Minuet of the little tots; they tiptoed hither and yon with sweet childish uncertainty, clad in droll crinoline and white wigged. The uniformed boys' troops very cleverly staged a mimic baseball play, then the sixth and seventh grade boys marched in and captured the attention of the audience with their Hungarian songs, during which three groups of the girls, clad in red, white, and green formed very attractively the Hungarian National Flag. But probably the best part of the program was the "Dream of the Hungarian Child," in which the enemies of great Hungary tore apart the territory of Hungary, each stealing a part of it, but in the end the Almighty God made them give back to Hungary all the territories they had stolen from her.

The last number on the program was a dramatic presentation which was most

Interest, June 11, 1937.

remarkable because all of the girls who played in it spoke the Hungarian language with astonishing clearness.

The credit for the success of the School, which was reflected in this festival, belongs to Reverend Ernest Horvath, and to the teachers of the School, the Holy Sisters, in whose bosoms beat real Hungarian hearts, and who must have worked more than their share to attain such success.

HUNGARIAN

II B 1 c (3)

Interest, May 28, 1937.

MOUNT THE HORSES, YOU HUNGARIANS!

During a conversation in regard to the arrangement of the Chicago Hungarian Day, Mayor Edward Kelly expressed his desire, that the Hungarians, being a nation of good horsemen, should appear mounted on horses during the festival. He is willing to put a certain number of police-horses at the disposition of the arranging committee. The arranging committee asks all those, who know how to ride a horse, - in the first line those who as soldiers served with the hussars, or who were Csiko's (cowboys) in the old country, - to make application in such number, that a detachment of at least fifteen riders could be formed. As there is an opportunity, to show ourselves in one of our better capacities, we must bring out only first class things, therefore, only such ones should apply for participation in this mounted band, who really know how to ride, and under whom the horse will feel, that it has a Hungarian horseman on its back. We know on another occasion in the past, a group of horsemen were carried by their mounts

II B 1 c (3)

Interest, May 28, 1937.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

just like so many sacks of flours, showing that their horsemanship instructions had been gotten in dreams. Such things ought not to happen again.

There certainly are among us many, who could perform some kind of attractive show, for example voltige, the use of the whip (karikas-ostor), zarriat, etc. which all would attribute to great success of the festival. We need also, someone who has been a bugler with the cavalry. Let us apply, therefore, in great number, and try to enlist such Hungarians, as are sure of being able to perform as well as a Hungarian horseman should perform.

Apply to the president of the arranging committee of the Hungarian Day, Joseph Bercei, either personally or by letter in the Hungarian House in Burnside, or by phone (Stewart 2474.)

So: Mount the horses, Hungarians!

II B 1 c (3)

II D 1

III R 2

Interest, May 20, 1937.

IV

III C

FLAG DEDICATION FESTIVAL OF THE TARSALGO

III H

It was not in vain all the work and preparation which the Arranging Committee for the forty-five years jubilee and dedication of the flag of the I. Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Association of Chicago and Suburb did for weeks and even months. On Whit-Sunday there was not room enough to harbor all the crowd of the Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity, who came together on this occasion. Even from other states the Hungarians gathered together to participate in this festival. As we know it, there were guests even from California, Los Angeles, whom the noted Hungarian painter, Emil Fellegi, sent to Chicago to witness this Hungarian gathering, so as to be able to tell the Hungarians of California, how it was done.

At about 3:00 P.M. began the gathering of the different associations. First to arrive was the German-Hungarian Ladies Sick-Benefit Association whose members appeared clad in their white uniforms, bearing their color, under the leadership of Mrs. Mary Acker, president. There were also other uniformed groups, as that of the Woodmen of the World, Branch No. 317; many brought their flags along, like the Chicago Youth and Amateur Club, the 164th Branch of the Verhovay Aid Association, the Rakoczi Sick Benefit Association,

Interest, May 20, 1937.

Independent Hungarians Association, Chicago Literary and Singing Association. There were further delegations of the branches 221st and 57th of the Bridgeport Aid Association, the Chicago Ladies Benevolent Association, the South Side Hungarian Reform Church, the Hungarian Society, the Federation of Hungarian Churches and Societies of Chicago South Side, etc.

With the branch 221st of Bridgeport Aid Association came also the district director, John Kovacs, who delivered during the festival a very nice greeting speech in the name of the greater associations.

The program proper began with singing by Miss Jolan Horkay, who was accompanied on the piano by Miss Elvira Rakos. John Balazs, President, greeted the public, then giving the stage to Paul Timko, who in the past was often president of the Jubilant Association and in his speech related the events during the forty-five years of existence of the association.

Next on the program came the songs of Miss Adrienne Szegedy, accompanied by her sister, Alice Szegedy. Then came the dedication of the flag, the present flag of Hungary. The

Interest, May 20, 1937.

church ceremonies were performed by Rev. George Thegze, Hungarian Greek-Catholic Priest, followed by a speech by the Rev. Gero Garay of the Hungarian Reform Church in South Chicago about the significance of the flag in general and of this flag in particular. The flag was dedicated by the honorable Ladistaus Medgyessy, the Royal Hungarian Consul, who then presented it to its god-parents, Mr. and Mr. J.Szidak. They, together with the honorary President, Coloman Molnar, became the guardians of the flag, and solemnly they vowed to take good care of it always.

After the act of dedication those present were photographed, and then the program was continued. According to the program, the next number should be the singing and the dance of the "Prima-Donna" of Burnside," who was nobody else than the seven year old daughter, Betty Lou, of the Louis Nimeths'. The girl earned a tremendous ovation through her performance. She was accompanied on the piano by Miss Irenke Marossy, recorder of the Tarsalgo. In the name of the South Side Federation of Hungarian Churches and Associations, Joseph Barceli, the President, presented good wishes to the Hungarians from Chicago's South Side. Irenke Sinko recited with great success an English poem, written for this occasion by the lyricist of Bihar.

Interest, May 20, 1937.

As the stage was too small, the dance numbers of the Dancing Group of Chicago Hungarian Youth and Amateur Club was shown in the second, the dance part of the festivals. Of the two dances, the Palotas received great applause from the public, and was performed by the dancing group with real grace. This success is also due in part, to their dance instructor, John Petri.

In the meantime the drinks were served lavishly, and the supper was in full swing in the dining-room. But since the Arrangement Committee planned for only about eight-hundred dinners, that number only could be served. However, there were no complaints about anybody being left hungry, because there was an abundance of sausage and all kinds of eatables.

In the ballroom the dancers were happily dancing till sunrise. Everybody who was there had a good time celebrating this memorable festival of the Tarsalgo.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN

Interest, Nov. 12, 1936.

RECEPTION PARTY

When in September the Hungarian Nation as a gesture of it's gratitude unveiled the monument erected to the memory of the American General, Harry Hill Bandholz, his widow, who lives in Michigan, could not be present at the ceremonies. The Chicago Magyar Club invited Mrs. Inez Bandholz to a reception party in honor of the memory of the late general. Mrs. Bandholz accepted the invitation in order, to make the acquaintance of the sons of that nation, which erected a lasting monument to her late husband's memory. The Reception Party will take place on November 14, Saturday at 9:00 o'clock in the evening in the localities of the Chicago Magyar Club (100 East Ohio Street). The club invites all the Hungarian societies and all the Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity. The festival also features a first class musical program. The American Army also will be represented at this celebration. After the program there will be dancing with Gipsy-music. No entrance fee.

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

III B 3 a

III E

Interest, Sept. 10, 1936.

HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

A tremendous success was the reward of the dancing group of the First Hungarian Amateur and Youth Club at the International Folk Dance Festival which was held on Labor Day at Soldiers Field. About fifty young men and girls in their Hungarian National Costumes participated in this festival; their names were mentioned in our last issue.

In today's issue there is a picture of a smaller group, in which you can recognize Etelka Petrovitz, Irene Papp, Cathrine Furjand, Charlotte Gonczlik.

II B 1 c (3)HUNGARIANOtthon, Nov. 25, 1934.

NATIONS' CARNIVAL

A carnival program, by Chicago's various national groups, who will endeavor to show their cultural, and musical worth, artistry, and customs, is being planned.

Twenty-three nations will participate in the Nations' Carnival of 1934. The various programs will begin Saturday, November 24, at the Hamilton Club, and close at the Chicago Stadium on December 15.

The 1934 Nation's Carnival Committee unanimously agreed that the box office receipts of each program shall be left with the respective national

- 2 -

HUNGARIANOtthon, Nov. 25, 1934.

groups. The last program in which all national groups will take part at the Stadium is sponsored by the Chicago Daily News. The net receipts of this last program will be turned over to the Fresh Air Sanitarium Fund.

The Hungarian group held a meeting at the Magyar Home and decided to have their program on Thursday, November 29. The Athletic Club has charge of the program.

Otthon, Nov. 11, 1934.

VANDALS IN HUNGARIAN PAVILION

The success of the World's Fair was somewhat overshadowed, and the good name of Chicago periled, when on the last day, in conjunction with the Halloween celebration, a riotous crowd looted and damaged property on the Fair grounds.

The Hungarian pavilion, too, was broken into, and Dr. Joseph Vizsolys suffered the greatest loss. The riotous mob raided the Hungarian pavilion in the early evening. Doctor Vizsolys already had the exhibited objects packed in cases and locked up the place. He left, without any thought about their safety. He was mistaken because the mob forced the lock and entered. They broke valuable Zsolnay and Herendy porcelain ware and stole all the imported cigarettes and tobacco. Doctor Vizsolys's loss is estimated at several thousand dollars.



II B 1 c (3)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Nov. 11, 1934.

WPA (11) FROM 30275

HUNGARIAN GROUPS HONORED

The World's Fair had the contest among nations on Monday and Wednesday.

After the Monday evening program, the Hungarian participants, who danced the national group dance, were awarded the Stroller Medal.

Wednesday evening, the Hungarian group won second prize with their national costumes. The Ford Company gave the members of the group Ford Medals.

Now that the World's Fair is over, we have to commend the unselfish work, in behalf of the Hungarian cause, of Mrs. Dennis Gyorko and Mrs. Rose G. Carroll.

II B 1 c (3)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 7, 1934.

HUNGARIAN TOURIST PROPAGANDA AT FAIR



The Hungarian Government has established a tourist information bureau at the Hungarian pavilion at the World's Fair. The Hungarian government's work cannot be sufficiently appreciated because our impoverished country is in great need of an influx of foreign visitors. This is beneficial in more ways than one, because not only will tourist trade boom conditions, but foreigners will have an opportunity to become acquainted with our people and also become friends of the Magyar cause.

Dr. Joseph Vizsolyi is in charge of this information bureau, and is doing commendable work, despite difficulties. One of the effective inducements

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 7, 1934.

is the distribution of attractive information booklets. Over a thousand booklets are given out daily. They are written in English and illustrated with pictures of points of interest in Hungary.

We are positive that the tireless efforts of Dr. Vizsolyi will be rewarded during the coming season as is already in evidence.



II B 1 c (3)
II A 3 c

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 19, 1934.

FRESCO BY ERNO KASAS AT WORLD'S FAIR

Erno Kasas, painter and art instructor, exhibited his newest work at the World's Fair.

Originally, the fresco was made for the East Chicago Library.

The painting is 34 ft. long and it required six months to paint the work.

At present, it is displayed in the pavilion of General Exhibit 4. The space was given by the Cuneo Press. The General Exhibit pavilion is next to the Science Building, where the Hungarian Day celebration was held last year.

We are glad to hear that this achievement will reflect its glory on the

Otthon, Aug. 19, 1934.

Hungarian Day celebration because the success of Erno Kasas is, without a doubt, a Hungarian success also.

The characters on the fresco depict poetry, music, Columbia, and beauty, the combination of ancient and modern art.

II B 1 c (3)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 12, 1934.

HUNGARIAN EVENINGS AT NAVY PIER

Next Saturday and Sunday have been set aside as Hungarian evenings at Navy Pier.

It is well known that the Navy Pier is built into Lake Michigan, a mile from the shore, which makes it one of the coolest spots in Chicago.

On these evenings, dancing is free on the beautiful pavilion for all those who cut out this notice and present it at the entrance. There will be a dance contest and many valuable prizes.

- 2 -

HUNGARIANOtthon, Aug. 12, 1934.

The City of Chicago has spent ten million dollars to build the Navy Pier and it is up to the citizens to make use of its amusement facilities.

II B 1 c (3)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 12, 1934.

WORLD'S FAIR HUNGARIAN DAY

PROGRAM

Part I

1. American National Anthem by Gizella Balazo and audience
2. Hungarian National Anthem by Gizella Balazo and audience
3. Violin solo "La Folia" by William Boros; Piano accompaniment,
Eugene Boros
4. Folk songs by Maria Matyas, opera star
5. Piano, "Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2."
Mme. Renee Engel-Lidge



Otthon, Aug.12, 1934.

6. New Folk Songs by Gizella Balazo
7. Pot-pourri by Joseph Virag
8. Operatic and folk songs by Irma Ferenczy
9. Ballads by Dr. Louis Barsony, opera star
Piano accompaniment by Alador Marmati
10. Ballads by Barbara Palfy, lyric soprano
X Folk songs by Nicholas Kosa
11. Oboe solo by Anton Skolny



Otthon, Aug. 12, 1934.

Part II

12. Toborzo (Dance) by Rose Varga and Esther
13. Csardos by Steve George and Margaret Toth
14. Hungarian Dance by Bobby Demeter and Paula Sabo
15. Csardos by Irene Paop and Catherine Furj
X Gypsy Dance by Rose Kardos
16. Group dance by Rose G. Carroll, Margaret Bonifert and Marion Verbousky
17. Hejre Mati by John Petri, Lucille Davidson, Rose Szabo, Dorothy Driesen, Irene Orsay, and Maryette Spitzer.



II B 1 c (3)

I C

IV

HUNGARIANOtthon, July 1, 1934.

TROUBLE AROUND WORLD'S FAIR HUNGARIAN DAY

(Editorial)

We have noticed that at the meeting called by the directors of the World's Fair the radical Hungarians have no intention of cooperating with the conservative patriotic Hungarian group in arranging of the Hungarian Day celebration.

The radical group does not want to show to the American public

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July, 1, 1934.

the Hungarian culture and artistry, but wish to use this occasion to make **charges** and false allegations against Hungary.

The unfortunate remark of Doctor Barothy, temporary chairman, was due probably to his unfamiliarity with the Hungarian language. He stated that the assistance given by the Hungarians was negligible, and that the most important thing to do was to gain the cooperation of the Americans. This statement gave the radicals group a chance to withdraw **demonstratively** from the meeting.

The reds saw their opportunity to drive a wedge between the two

Otthon, July 1, 1934.

Hungarian groups, and persuaded Joseph Lautrer to call a special protest meeting. This meeting was held June 18.

The radical group then began their destructive work. They wished to use the Hungarian day for their own selfish purposes. They demanded majority representation on the committee, and threatened, if their demands were not granted, to make a demonstration at the Hungarian Day Celebration.

The result of this radical attack was that Lautrer resigned, and Petrovits was elected in his place on the committee.

Otthon, July 1, 1934.

We would not be surprised to hear that the committee has disbanded altogether.

II B 1 c (3)

HUNGARIAN

Interest, July 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARY IN THE HEART OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

p.11.....We Hungarians, whenever we happen on to a foreign map, a schoolbook, a coin or stamp collection, almost unconsciously turn to that part which deals with the details pertaining to Hungary or to the Hungarians. After the great world fire brand, we are anxious to know what is the world's opinion about us. To satisfy curiosity of ours, we could not find any better place than that, where the different nations are lined up to exhibit their culture, their industry, art, their moral or physical strength. It is only natural, that such an event, as the participation of the Hungarians in the World's Fair, can leave no Hungarian uninterested.

When we approach the vast exposition from the 23rd St. entrance bridge, in the shadows of the proud towers, there modestly hidden we find the Hungarian Pavillon, on top of which flutters in the air the Hungarian flag, the sight of which lifts our heart and soul high above the stone and steel

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

Interest, July 1934.

structures of the city. We live in a free country, where the wind plays with the red, white and green of Hungary just so as with all the other nations colors. In the life of the Hungarian-Americans the Hungarian colors are not rare guests, but this flag is something different; it is the flag of a very great association—that of fourteen million Hungarians. We raise hats when we notice it, and uncover again before we enter the pavilion. The foreigners first enter into the rooms marked "Hungary" and when they learn to know their native land from the materials exhibited therein, they may give the salute due our tricolor when they come out.

But, is it possible to parade all the culture of a country on such limited space? Why, certainly, it is. And what is more remarkable, we offer more than those imitations of cities, made of paper, and which, in some cases only misrepresent their countries. That which is offered in those "villages" are neither folk-art, nor national life, nor even art, which would satisfy even a medium class public. They are built with an eye to the weary visitor, who after a prolonged sight-seeing walk hardly can keep himself on his feet. He will greet a chair to sit on if for

Interest, July 1934.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

the price of 25 cents he can see something, provided it does not happen too often that he is obliged to pull out some change to pay for something or other. The programs are intentionally short ones, so the visitors should have time, to buy something in the selling stalls of these stage wall houses.

How much better it is to know, that there were no attempts to make any paper-Hortobagy, where some overworked comedian would impersonate the Hungarian peasant. No pure blooded Hungarian would stoop so low as to dance for money in his unique Csiko's costume. On the contrary, every visitor is free to come, to study and if he wishes, to buy something in the Hungarian Pavilion, where there is no entrance fee to be paid. In our modest, almost conspicuously simple pavilion there was a color display, which would put to shame that of Fableland. I do not refer simply to the group of the many hundred little dolls clad in Hungarian costumes, which resemble so many flower-bouquets, but also to those pieces of folk-handicrafts which are worthy of being exhibited, and which are to be seen right next to the entrance, further inside the world renowned Zsolnay and Herendi-porcellains, which could stand all possible criticism and the like of which you cannot find in the whole exposition. The best authority on the Hungarian Folk arts, Mr. Victor Unterreiner, puts a whole collection before the eyes of the visitor. He selected out the market-pieces with the eyes of a good

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, July 1934.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

business man, as well, as those pieces, which have their places in the show-windows, thereby offering the opportunity both for the widening of our knowledge and for trade by selling some of the pieces to the customers. In his collection we can find the most beautiful pieces of the folk-arts of Buzsak, Mezokovesd, Sarkoz and other vicinities. He did not forget even the "Arvalanyhaj." He has also some copper and color etchings, the works of some of the best Hungarian artists. It is also to his credit, that he succeeded to import a greater quantity of Hungarian wines. The importance of this is hardly necessary to stress. It was high time, that the world's best and most famous wine should reach the American market. I was astounded to hear, there is on the market some kind of a wine, under the name, "Canadian Tokay" but can not understand, how they can use that name. In the Hungarian Pavilion one can find besides the Tokay wine of 1916 vintage also the Hungarian Champagne To-ley.

Maybe there are many of us who did not know, that in the last years the Hungarian tobacco industry and especially that of the cigars, gained

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Interest, July 1934.

world fame. In England, the best cigars are of Hungarian origin, and France takes a considerable quantity of tobacco from Hungary every year. The Hungarian Tobacco Monopoly sent out Dr. Joseph Vissolyi, to represent the Hungarian tobacco on the World's Fair. He also represents the Hungarian Tourist Department, the beautiful posters and photographs of which are real decorations to the Hungarian Pavilion, and which are teaching about the culture of our less known native country, and the character of Budapest as a health resort.

The foreign hunters left much money in Hungary during the last few years, for the privilege of shooting some big game. The hunting association "Hubertus" took care to call the attention of the American hunters to the hunting possibilities in our old country.

Elmer Nagy, the engineer-jeweler had a valuable collection of masterpieces of the old-Hungarian jewelers' art. The exhibition of the famous Gerbeau candies serve to show, that besides the Hungarian cook the Hungarian conditor is also first of his kind in the world.

-n one corner of the pavilion there is going on almost mechanically the

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Interest, July 1934.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

painting of pictures for sale. Geza Vincze and Marras painters are "creating" with great speed. The former creates landscapes in five minutes, the latter makes colored portraits. Naturally under the given circumstances it is impossible to produce real art products. I have to mention another painter, Nicholas Gaspar, who painted all the reklame-pictures of one of the exhibition halls. He is a marvelous decorator and in one of his pictures, that of the harvest one could almost smell the air of the Hungarian Plain, the Alföld. The group of his pictures ends in an unfolded world map. On this map, my colleague, Gaspar accomplished that for which the Hungarians are hoping the revision of the Peace treaty. He simply cut off on the map a goodly portion from each of the neighboring countries and the territories so gained he added to Hungary, thereby making it as big almost as Germany is. Well, why should not the foreigners see that we have been, are now and will be always some bodies on this unfolded world globe.

By Ernest Kasas.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 20, 1934.

HUNGARIAN DAY AT WORLD'S FAIR

(ALL) PROJ. 30275

The directors of the Chicago World's Fair have asked the Chicago Hungarians to hold a Hungarian Day this year, too.

The unfamiliarity of the directors with the Hungarian situation cannot be censured.

Otthon, Sept. 3, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30272

CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR HUNGARIAN DAY A GREAT SUCCESS

In the memory of the American-Hungarians, the Hungarian Day at the Chicago World's Fair will live forever. Hungarians from all parts of the country came in great numbers. From Cleveland alone, 500 came to this mid-western metropolis to prove their cooperation.

About 24,000 Hungarians attended this celebration. The huge success of the Hungarian Day exceeded the most optimistic expectations.

The Chicago Hungarian societies worked hand in hand and overcame the obstacles and differences of opinion that always occur when so many organizations meet.

Each and every one of the performers, almost a thousand men, women, and children, most of them in national costume, did their best to make the program successful.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, September 1, 1933.

[HUNGARIAN DAY]

(Editorial)

After a long preparation full of excitement, at last the Hungarian Day took place in the Hall of Science at the World's Fair. In addition to the Hungarian visitors, there were many non-Hungarian ones, who occupied most of the seats without paying for them. This irritated those who had paid for their seats but who had to stand because their seats had been taken and their occupants could not be ordered to give them up, since admission to the place was free. And in a free place, first come, first served.

Then again, we have to state that this time success was greater financially than artistically, though usually at such Hungarian occasions the opposite is always the case.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, September 1, 1933.

Somehow or other here it was the opposite, since despite the fact that Hungarians had paid their hard-earned money, the Arranging Committee gave them nothing in return--not even seats.

It seems that the Arranging Committee was only interested in making money and did not care a bit whether the audience was satisfied or not. But after all, why should the Committee worry--a Hungarian Day takes place only once.

Though the Hungarians were present in great numbers, yet the Day looked like a ship without a pilot. This was evident right from the very beginning, proving that the Arranging Committee knew as little about the arrangement as a village blacksmith knows about chemistry.

It was a shame which could not escape being noticed, that the march looked more like a funeral than like a festival.

And who knows, maybe it was a funeral.

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Magyar Tribune, September 1, 1933.

Those who arranged this Hungarian Day should have kept in mind that their business was to show to other nationalities and to the American press, the cultural progress made by Hungary during the last century. Instead, the Arranging Committee presented a program fit for a picnic, a program which did not satisfy even the Hungarians, many of whom wandered away from there rather than face the humiliation of seeing how their Hungarian culture was slapped in the face with that comedy.

To make matters worse, the radio microphone was disconnected, which was a great humiliation too.

Those who know the history of our one-thousand-year-old country know well that Hungary is blessed with various periods of historical development. It would have been better to show these developments on Hungarian Day not only to the Hungarians but also to the people of other nationalities who were present there.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar-Tribune, September 1, 1933.

It seems that the eyes of the members of the Arranging Committee were impeded by their own noses, as only so is it possible to account for the fact that they did not present Hungary as a cultured country.

But again, maybe the race hatred so diligently cultivated by that little group which dictates from behind the curtains, played its role here too.

Or do those gentlemen ignore that a peasant wedding or a harvest festival is not adapted to represent the culture of one-thousand-year-old Hungary, which culture we always cherish and proudly and with full right superimpose upon the culture of all other nations of Eastern Europe?

A peasant wedding and a harvest festival are attractions good enough for a picnic or an outing, but they do not show the Hungarian cultural development to the people of the civilized world.

Magyar Tribune, September 1, 1933.

It seems that the Arranging Committee had no intention of showing the culture of the Hungarians, but its own ignorance, and in this it succeeded.

The Hungarian colony of Chicago, as well as that of the vicinity, has many brilliant artists and amateur talents who are capable of giving a good performance, and so there could be no difficulty in arranging a cultural program, which would have earned laurels for Hungary and her culture, so that the non-Hungarians present would express themselves in lauding terms rather than in disparaging ones.

Would it not be much better if instead of the peasant wedding and harvest festival, Madach's "The Tragedy of Man" had been shown, supplemented with the events up to date, which could have been accomplished without any appreciable effort on our part?

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, September 1, 1933.

Would it hurt the Hungarian-Americans and the Hungarian nation any, if a program showing our culture, performed in a grand style, would be presented again under the sponsorship of some of the greater American newspapers?

And in this program the results of the dismemberment of Hungary could have been easily shown, which would be better than any other propaganda in the interest of Revision.

But unfortunately our "pure blooded" compatriots can boast only of their race cleanliness of doubtful value, for when the opportunity offers itself for them to do something in the interests of Hungary, then all their patriotism ceases.

And we can thank these "patriots" for the fact that the moral success of the Hungarian Day was below all criticism, since the leaders considered financial success more important than artistic opinion.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, September 1, 1933.

And thereby they have hurt Hungarian culture more than any enemy could hurt it.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 25, 1933.

SELECTION OF MISS HUNGARY

About seven hundred persons gathered Monday evening at Herzl Hall to witness the selection of the Queen for the Hungarian Day at the Century of Progress. The coveted title of "Miss Hungary" was awarded to pretty Miss Helen Peter, who lives with her parents.....She is young, not quite 18 yet, and exceedingly beautiful. It would be hard to find another girl better suited for this title, although the other six contestants are very beautiful too, and were selected as the Queen's ladies in waiting. The Queen's court, one of the most attractive features of Hungarian Day, is composed of Margaret Gorombey, Aranka Tunkl, Gizella Szabo, all of Chicago, Julia Girasin of Indiana Harbor, and Ethel Haryada of Whiting.

The selection was done by nine members of the Exposition Committee through secret voting, and in this selection the opinion, taste, and liking of the public was not taken into consideration at all. We cannot understand why all that large crowd was called together since it wasn't given a chance to

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 25, 1933.

express its opinion as to the selection. Also, where were our Hungarian artists who would have been able to do the selecting through professional eyes, thereby avoiding the inevitable murmuring and dissatisfaction evident afterward?

We repeat that in spite of this faulty arrangement, the selection is most lucky and the Queen, as well as her ladies in waiting, will rival in beauty, as well as in appearance, any of the other Queens and courts selected by other national groups.

We have to remark that both presidents of the Hungarian Group of the World's Fair, Dr. Arpad Barothy and Ernest Holvay, who left their wives home for this occasion, were enthusiastically applauding all twenty contestants. Had their votes counted, we would have twenty Queens instead of one.

K. E. [Ernest Kunstadt.]

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

HUNGARIAN DAY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

by

Ernest A. Lowinger, M.D.

The World's Fair's designation of Hungarian Day is gratefully acknowledged by the Hungarians in Chicago and other places all over the United States. But, no doubt, the Hungarians who visit this magnificent Exposition for the first time are sadly disappointed.

Is it because A Century of Progress does not offer them what they expect? No not at all. As a matter of fact they are amazed at and completely satisfied with the many exhibits from all over the world, the ingenious and phenomenal lighting effects, as well as the marvelous parade of wonders and collections shown at the Fair.

However, the Hungarians, like other national groups, look for their own pavilion. When they see it they sigh.

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Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

The Hungarian commercial exhibit is just a corner on one of the leading business streets of Budapest. We are happy that they are there with their excellent wares and that Hungary is at least represented on the grounds of A Century of Progress. But this is not what we expected; not what our people deserves. It does not do justice to our native country, nor does it do justice to this triumphant demonstration of A Century of Progress. Our thousand-year-old Hungary deserves a special pavilion of her own in the World's Fair, because she has a fascinating story to tell the visitors coming there and because she has greatly contributed toward culture in the last hundred years, a fact which Hungarians ought to be proud to show the world.

But when such a desirable opportunity as to take part in the Chicago World's Fair is offered, the government of Hungary fails to grasp its significance and pleads economy and poverty, thus missing a great chance, to the regret of all Hungarians.

I do not wish to indict the Hungarian government for this omission and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

and neglect; but I have no doubt that were we to examine the Hungarian national budget we would find less important items for which double the amount required for representation at the Fair has been appropriated.

There is in Hungary a semiofficial organization for the revision of the Treaty of Trianon, which has money for all kinds of patriotic purposes, especially to show the world the great injustice committed against Hungary. Had it exhibited the old and the new maps of Hungary at the World's Fair, in a Hungarian pavilion, the attention of America, as well as that of the world, would have been centered on the crying injustice to Hungary committed at Trianon. What a pity that this opportunity was not taken!

We who love Hungary are disappointed everytime we visit the alluring grounds of the World's Fair.

Our only consolation is that at the Fair there is so much to see, so

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Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

much to learn, so much to enjoy, that we bury our disappointment in the wonderful accomplishments A Century of Progress brings together before our eyes.

We admire each and everyone of them and, above all, those really gifted and far seeing men and women, who are responsible for this gigantic and magnificent Exposition.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 23, 1933.

HUNGARIAN BOOK OF THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

Simon Szerenyi, newspaper man, was commissioned by a Chicago firm to assemble a handbook containing all necessary information of interest and importance to visitors to the World's Fair. This is the first Hungarian handbook on the World's Fair, and is going to be invaluable to visitors and to those not able to attend.

The book will contain about two hundred pages, and also illustrations stressing, of course, the Hungarian points of interest. It will be sold at 50¢ a copy.

Those interested in this book, which is now at press, should write to the Editorial department of Handbooks, A Century of Progress, 241 West Van Buren Street.



Magyar Tribune, July 21, 1933.

WORLD'S FAIR HUNGARIAN DAY

We have just received from the Federation of Hungarian Associations of Greater Chicago a circular which appeared in the out-of-town [Hungarian] dailies last week. This circular has come a bit too late to be published in full in our weekly. It is our opinion that in local matters the local weeklies are at least as important as the out-of-town dailies, and that news of local events should reach them at the same time they reach the latter.

If the leaders [of the Federation] cannot see the importance of this, let them bear the consequences. They have no one but themselves to blame. For the information of our readers, we wish to mention that the World's Fair Hungarian Day will be held on Saturday, August 26, at the court of the Hall of Science.

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Otthon, July 16, 1933.

ONE THOUSAND COMING TO WORLD'S FAIR FROM BUDAPEST 6275

Margit Veszi, ex-wife of the famous playwright Franz Molnar, has given a statement to the Hungarian press, that she is conducting a tour to the World's Fair from Budapest. Plans are being made for 10,000 tourists.

Margit Veszi has already been at the World's Fair, and she was so impressed that she immediately cabled Budapest, to the Est, daily newspaper for which she is a staff writer, to prepare a tour.

The tourists will spend a week in Chicago. The trip from Budapest to Chicago, with all expenses paid, including hotel and meals, will cost \$200 per capita.

The party will include many notables, among them Stephen Horthy, son of the Regent.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 2, 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

HUNGARIAN DAY AT WORLD'S FAIR

The committee is holding many meetings to make the Hungarian Day a memorable one. They have contracted the larger American-Hungarian organizations, which have promised their cooperation. New York's Hungarians have promised to bring a famous gypsy band. Cleveland, Cincinnati, and other cities, have announced the sending of delegates.

The committee wishes to have a musical program that will bring out the Hungarian characteristics.

A typical Hungarian wedding in national costumes, is planned.

A queen of the Hungarian Day will be chosen and crowned.

The work of the committee would be considerably lightened if they would have more money at their disposal to meet the incidentals in connection with the preparations.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 2, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30478

In view of the fact that 5,000 people attended the Hungarian Rodeo picnic, 10,000 are expected to be at the World's Fair Hungarian Day on Aug. 26.

Otthon, July 2, 1933.

HUNGARY TO TAKE PART IN WORLD'S FAIR

WPA (ILL) PRO. 3404

(Editorial)

The American-Hungarians were recently saddened by the report that Hungary wouldn't take part in the World's Fair. Their pleasure [was great] at the announcement that in the last hour their country had erected the Hungarian pavilion, and that the Hungarian exhibit had already begun.

The unfortunate economic situation and other circumstances were obstacles, but the exhibitors themselves overcame them, and we are at the Fair.

South of 22nd Street, close to the Old Heidelberg, there is a small, but very nice Hungarian pavilion, which cost about \$10,000.

We find the exhibit of Manfred Weiss' conserve products, consisting of varieties of canned goulash, stuffed cabbages and peppers, pate de foie gras, and fruits.

Otthon, July 2, 1933.

WPA FILE # 30275

There is a separate entrance to the Hungarian Hall. On the walls, we see paintings of Budapest, familiar scenes that were sent by Ibusz.

On the right, we see the tobacco exhibit of the Royal Hungarian Crocan. All kinds of Hungarian cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, are sold in original packages.

There is the Pannonia sheepskin refining exhibit, the Krausz Brothers' jewelry display, the Szechenyi Export Company's exhibit of home industry, the Charles Adam's character-doll factory exhibit, the Herendi factory's display of porcelain.

The Hungarian pavilion is a great success. The small place is jammed all the time.

Magyar Tribune, May 19, 1933.

NEWS OF THE EXPOSITION

At the meeting of the Committee of the Hungarian Group of A Century of Progress, held on May 14, the Royal Hungarian Consulate reported the following list of exhibitors:

Hall of Science: Torsion Pendulum of Baron Lorand Eotvos

Medical Department of the Hall of Science: Collection of the discoverer of Puerperal Fever, Dr. Ignatius Semmelweiss.

Building of Social Science: International Book Exhibit. Hungary is represented with about fifty books.

Other exhibitors are Manfred Weiss, Hungarian manufacturer of canned goods; Krauss Brothers, industrial arts and fine metal works; Szechenyi Export, and Pannonia Leather Manufacturing.

Magyar Tribune, May 19, 1933.

The chief concern of the meeting was the selection of the delegates for the opening ceremony and the marchers who will take part in the festival procession of May 27. Besides a committee of seventeen delegates, dressed in Hungarian national costumes, sixty men and women wearing Hungarian national costumes are needed for the festival procession of national groups scheduled to march before President Roosevelt and Governor Horner. The Committee invites all those willing to participate in the march dressed in Hungarian national costumes, to apply not later than May 22 to Anthony Lachman, 4343 Carroll Avenue.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 12, 1933.

HUNGARIAN RADIO HOUR AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

Almost all the nations of the world, even such obscure lands as Lithuania and Latvia, which only in recent years were brought back to life, recognize the necessity of being represented at the World's Fair, which opens at the end of this month under the name of A Century of Progress, and where man's accomplishments in industry, art, and science during the last century will be exhibited.

It is to be regretted that our thousand-year-old Hungary, guardian of Western civilization against Eastern Europe, will be the only nation conspicuous by its absence at the Exposition. Official Hungary tries to blame the depression, with the social institutions in the old country playing the same old tune of destitution. This has been carried so far that we fear the Hungarians will play no role at the Exposition. Just imagine, Hungary, one of the oldest and worthiest nations in the world, left out in the cold! It is with great satisfaction that we hear now that the Hungarians here at long last woke up and, through the Federation of Associations, will tell the world they are alive, and

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 12, 1933.

that Hungary is not dead but just sleeping. What role the Federation will play is at present not yet clear. The belated action of the Federation had been preceded by the action of the directors of the Hungarian radio hour in Hammond, who decided to present a radio hour of Hungarian songs and music to the millions visiting the Exposition. This action will in some measure counterbalance, so far as our reputation of cultured people is concerned, the negligence, partly due to our poverty and partly to our indifference, on the part of the Hungarians.

The directors of the Hammond Hungarian radio hour, fully aware of their duties, have signed a contract for the duration of the Exposition, that is to say, six months. The contract entitles them to use the 750-seat studio of the broadcasting station, right within the Fair grounds, and to broadcast twice a week Hungarian masterpieces of music and song.

This enterprise, which serves to bring fame and recognition to the Hungarians, deserves all praise and should be supported by the public, the more so as it

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 12, 1933.

could be done without any material sacrifice on the part of anybody.

To cover the expenses necessary to maintain this service, the management of the radio hour will give a ball on June 4 at the Hungarian Home.

WPA (L.L.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 12, 1933.

NEWS ABOUT THE EXPOSITION

The Hungarian Committee of the World's Fair, under the chairmanship of Dr. Arpad Barothy, held a meeting on May 8, at the Chicago Magyar Club. The meeting elected the sixteen persons who will officially represent the Hungarians at the ceremonial opening of the Exposition on May 27.

The officers of the committee have succeeded in finding the whereabouts of the Hungarian flag sent some years ago to the unveiling of the Kossuth Monument, and took the necessary steps to insure its return to Chicago from Homestead, Pennsylvania, before the opening day of the Exposition.

The committee has sent out the following call to Hungarian associations and individuals:

"The Federation of Hungarian Associations of Greater Chicago, in co-operation with the Committee of the Hungarian Group of A Century of Progress World's

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 12, 1933.

Fair, later reorganized on November 1, 1930, held a meeting to name a new committee on May 1, 1933, at the Chicago Magyar Club.

"Presidents and other officers of the Associations belonging to the Federation were named to this committee, with Ernest Holvay, president of the Federation, as copresident of the Hungarian Committee of the World's Fair. From among the officers of the old Committee, the meeting elected Dr. Arpad Barothy president, Joseph Kaszab vice-president, and Joseph Csanady secretary.

"This committee will handle all Hungarian World's Fair problems. It will also name the sixteen Hungarian delegates who will represent, true to the geographical traditions in national costumes, the Hungarians in the festive march of thirty-two national groups scheduled to take part in the opening of the Fair.

"We are cordially inviting all those willing and able to create something to join us in this work--all those who guard with sorrowful self-consciousness

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 12, 1933.

in their hearts the deep grief of the people of one-thousand-year-old Hungary, now cruelly dismembered and lamed--all those who hear the people of that land cry for justice and human rights--all those who, led by their unselfish idealism to co-operate with us, are willing to work, so that, by dignified representation, the Hungarian nation, which is culturally the equal of any of the cultured nations, may make a deep impression on the delegates of other nations gathered here from all parts of the World.

"We are asking all associations willing to work with us, to apply to Joseph Csanady, Secretary of the Committee, 201 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Magyar Tribune, May 5, 1933.

NEWS ABOUT THE EXPOSITION

Several years ago, when the Committee of the Hungarian Group of A Century of Progress World Exposition was founded, its leaders not only sold shares to the Hungarians, but also kept in continual touch with Fair officials. It is to be regretted that this Committee did not inform either the Hungarian press or the Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity how far its work had progressed.

The bad economic situation that prevailed in Europe threatened the success of the Exposition. It is a well-known fact that two years ago Hungary was forced to withdraw her intention to be officially represented at the Fair. Since that time, the meetings of the Committee for the Hungarian Group became more sporadic, giving rise to the impression that the Hungarian-Americans had withdrawn entirely from participation in the Exposition.

The Federation of Hungarian Associations of Greater Chicago took this case into their own hands and called a meeting on May 1, 1933, at the Chicago Hungarian Club. Present at this meeting were Ládiaslas Medgyessy, Hungarian

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Magyar Tribune, May 5, 1933.

consul, Dr. Arpad Barothy, Joseph Kaszab, Ernest Horvath, priest in Burnside, Dr. Steve Csaktornyay, R.C. Hurd, the official representative of the Century of Progress, the executive members of the Federation, and the representatives of the newspapers Magyar Tribune, Aziras, and Szabadsag.

The meeting, under the chairmanship of Ernest Holvay, after a lengthy discussion resolved to form a new committee and restart immediately the already abandoned work this time with united forces, so that there is every right to hope that the Hungarians will be well represented at the Exposition.

The new committee is composed of Dr. Arpad Barothy, president; Ernest Holvay, executive president; Joseph Kaszab, vice-president; Joseph Csanady, secretary; Joseph Iroczy, treasurer; and Ernest Kunstadt, recorder. The board of directors is composed of Louis Szappanos, Joseph Lautner, Anthony Lachman, Dr. Steve Csaktornyay, John Balazs, Henry Gross, and three other members to be delegated by associations on the South Side.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 5, 1933.

"TODAY, TOMORROW"

A large crowd filled the Wage Earners Home last Sunday to see the beautiful May festival program given by the Hungarian members of the I. W. W., the Modern Theatrical Circle, and the Workers Universal Singing Club.

The master of ceremonies was Mr. Szabadi, who introduced Arnold Wiener as festival speaker. Wiener spoke of the origin of the May festival and of its importance. In his speech, short but full of meaning, he spoke of the May First of times gone by, and gave expression to the hope that the time will come when May First will be a real holiday throughout the world.

His speech over, the Choir of the Workers Universal Club, led by Joseph B. Mayer, took the stage and sang a few selections, which were much applauded.

An unexpected treat was the recitation by six-year-old Juliska Wiener. She recited a poem with such perfection that her listeners applauded until

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 5, 1933.

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their hands turned red.

Ladislav Kerekes, accompanied by the gypsy band, sang a few Hungarian songs. His pleasing voice, his mastery of singing and his winning personality--all contributed to his success.

Paul Pika's one-act play, "Today, Tomorrow," had a warm reception. Pika, an old veteran of the Hungarian labor movement, is well acquainted with social problems, a reason why he was able to write this play in such a magnificent manner. In this play he deals with great skill on the questions of today. We think our friend Pika would be a successful playwright if he would take the time and pain to write a three-act drama. No doubt he would render great service to the labor movement.

As stage director Andor Wiener did a masterful piece of work. His arrangement of the stage and direction of the play would do credit to even the biggest show. The play was so well rehearsed and arranged that it brought out all the

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I D 2 a (3) Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 5, 1933.

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expected effects.

By all means the actors themselves contributed a great deal to the success of the play. They did their best to entertain the public.

The following actors gave good account of themselves: Translator's note:
Names of ten amateur players: and so contributed to the brilliant success of the May festival.

The program was followed by a dance, which kept the public together well into the late hours of the night.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, March 24, 1933.

SUCCESSFUL FESTIVAL

Last Sunday the Federation of Hungarian Associations of Greater Chicago held a brilliant festival to commemorate the events on the Ides of March [1848]. The Dr. Herzl Hall, in which the festival was held, was crowded to repletion. The crowd listened with attention and remarkable self-discipline to the program.

The presentation of the banners belonging to the different associations made a great impression on the Hungarians, and served to create a more festive feeling in the hearts of those present. The speech of the Hungarian Consul, Ladislas Medgyessy, was highly appreciated, and this was the first time we saw an official representative of our native country at a March festival. The singing of the choir of the Hungarian Reformed Church, seventy singers strong, was so good that it was almost constantly on the stage to respond to the demand of the public. Credit for this success is in great part due Reverend Eugene Boros. The lecture delivered by Reverend Sidney Snow about

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Magyar Tribune, March 24, 1933.

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his two visits in Hungary and about his experiences while there, was rewarded with enthusiastic applause.

Mrs. John Balazs, a radio singer, sang some songs in her beautiful ringing voice, thereby greatly adding to the brilliancy of this evening. Erica Buzy also reaped an acclamation, as did the festival speech delivered by Alexander Szentivanyi. The exact performance of the Kormagyar [circle dance] by the girl dancers revealed that painstaking efforts had been made to assure a faultless performance. They were instructed by Dalbert Chute and Gustave Vojtas. The trio of the new generation, the "Kopogos" [tramping dance] of the danseuse, and the dance performed by the youth division of Branch 96 of the Verhovay Aid Association brought immense applause in their wake.....Several donations were made for the treasury of the Federation, for which the latter is herewith expressing its gratitude.

The palm for the brilliancy of this festival belongs to the Arrangements

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Magyar Tribune, March 24, 1933.

Committee, which worked tirelessly to secure this outstanding
success.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 13, 1933.

CABARET TROUPE AND DANCING AT THE HUNGARIAN HOME

New Year Day will for long remain a fond memory in the minds of the Hungarians living in the Calumet region, because on that day a record crowd attended the Hungarian Home to see the first Hungarian Radio Festival. The evening was an outstanding success, which proves the popularity of the Hungarian Radio Hour and speaks well of its skillful arrangement. This Radio Festival was arranged by Frank J. Kovach, director of the Hungarian Radio Hour over Station WIND in Gary, Indiana, who was aided in his work by the businessmen of Burnside and by the House Committee of the Hungarian Home. The festival was scheduled to start at six o'clock in the afternoon, and by that time the halls of the building were crowded to capacity. To facilitate listening to the program, the halls, on the two floors were provided with loudspeakers. The loudspeakers were of great service when the time to dance came, as the same music was heard in both halls, thus preventing any crowding, to the great satisfaction of the public. The program consisted of numbers by amateurs and the well-known cabaret Troupe headed by Louis Horvath, Jr., a gifted actor. The program was

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 13, 1933.

varied and rather long, and the public evidently enjoyed it very much.

Frank J. Kovach, who acted as master of ceremonies, greeted the audience with a short speech, which he commenced with the same phrase he uses when he opens his Hungarian Hour: "Good evening to all!" The public rewarded him with thunderous applause.

[Translator's Note: The article describes each number on the program, naming and praising each of the 76 performers, musicians, etc., and giving an account of how each of them played.]

The festival lasted until the morning hours. The income of the evening will be used to make the Hungarian Radio Hour a permanent feature.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 15, 1931.

COLONEL SEWELL AT CHICAGO MAGYAR CLUB

Colonel John Stephen Sewell, director of the 1933 Chicago Century of Progress Exposition, was the guest of the Chicago Magyar Club, Friday evening, March 6.

Colonel Sewell recently was abroad in connection with the World's Fair, and visited Hungary also. He recalled in his talk the hospitality of the Hungarians during his stay in Budapest. He outlined the plans of the World's Fair, and introduced the blue prints of the Old European section, where each nation will have buildings in their own style of architecture. The ground on which these buildings will stand, is to be given free of charge for the use of all nations.

Dr. Elmer Horvath, president of the Chicago Magyar Club, thanked Col. Sewell for his interesting and informative talk.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 22, 1931.

HUNGARIAN GROUP OF WORLD'S FAIR MAKES PLEA

The Hungarian group of the proposed World's Fair (Century of Progress) of 1933, is anxious to conduct the venture on a business basis. This will require the formation of a company to finance the operations of the group. The Hungarian group invites those of our countrymen who possess business acumen, and who can afford to invest capital in such a company, to co-operate for this purpose.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 20, 1931.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE HUNGARIANS

The growth and development of Chicago constitutes one of the most remarkable feats in sociological history. In the place where one hundred years ago trappers used to sell their wares in wigwams, we find today the greatest inland city in the world.

Of the five million people in Chicago and immediate vicinity, sixty per cent are immigrants from forty or more different countries. These immigrants will arrange a great international exposition at the Century of Progress World's Fair.....

The Century of Progress will be not only the World's Fair of Chicago but also an exposition of all the nations of the world.....The United States Congress declared the event as of national importance and the Federal Government issued invitations to the nations of the world, Hungary included.

We, the leaders of the Hungarian group of the Century of Progress, were commissioned by the Central Committee to organize the participation of the Hun-



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 20, 1931.

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garians.....

We do not wish to monopolize this commission, but ask the fraternal co-operation of all Hungarians who can be of assistance in working out a program.....

In connection with the Chicago World's Fair, the task of the American Hungarians is divided into two parts:

1. In the Hall of Fame, where international cultural achievements will be shown at the Century of Progress, we must find room to exhibit everything that the Hungarians can be justly proud of. Among the links of the chain of artistic, scientific, and technical achievements, the contributions of Hungarian geniuses must take their proper places. The material to be exhibited here will be provided by the Hungarian government.....

2. An artificial island of thirty acres in Lake Michigan is nearing completion. "Old Europe" will be built on this island. Every European nation



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 20, 1931.

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which participates in the World's Fair will be allotted two acres of land on this island. We Hungarians, too, will receive land, so that we may exhibit "Old Hungary's" national characteristics. This is the place where we will be permitted to build the only "Csarda" (Inn) on the Fair grounds. The whole territory will be the amusement ground of the various foreign groups--on a commercial basis.....The [Hungarian] Committee, following the example set by other national groups, made inquiries as to the cost of official participation in what is outlined in Paragraph 1..... Hungary, in its present economic condition, cannot bear all the expenses of official representation. The members of the Committee unanimously decided that our activities on the territory allotted to us on the "Old Europe" island shall be of a commercial nature, the income thus derived to cover the expenses of Hungary's exhibition in the Hall of Fame.

Since contributions of money by the Hungarian-Americans are out of the question, the plan is to form a financing company with a capital of one million dollars. We invite those of our countrymen who have the necessary money for investment and probably business ability also, to become members of this financing company.



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 20, 1931.

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If our countrymen won't volunteer to subscribe the necessary amount, the Committee will endeavor to propose its plan to an American financing company.

We, therefore, respectfully ask those who have plans or capital to invest to get in touch with Dr. Arpad Barothy, Chairman of the Hungarian Committee, 180 North Michigan Avenue.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 15, 1931.

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HUNGARIAN LADIES SOCIETY.

p.2.. The social event of the Chicago Hungarians this year will be an elaborate concert and dance, at the Sherman Hotel, Feb. 11. The high light of the evening will be Vilma Banky's entrance with her husband, Rod La Rocque, and twelve men in formal attire. She will sit on a throne on a raised platform so that everyone will have an opportunity to see the most beautiful woman in the world.

Vilma Banky, who still speaks Hungarian more fluently than English, is appearing on the stage of the Erlanger Theatre in "Cherries Are Ripe."

The huge concert program is built around John Kurucz, the brilliant Hungarian pianist of Chicago. We will also hear Carlos Hatvary, Irma Ferenczy, Jolanda Corne, Itza Csorba, Aladar Harmathy and Mrs. Eugene Kuhn.

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Otthon, Feb. 15, 1931.

The Beauty Contest will be a big attraction also. The winners portrait will be painted by Miklos Gaspar.

Music for the evening will be furnished by a gypsy band.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 7, 1930.

MISS COLUMBIA

p.2. The Knights of Columbus, Catholic organization will arrange a charity carnival at the Sherman Hotel on December 11, 12 and 13. The net receipts will be used to aid the Chicago poor, cripples, and the unemployed.

Tickets for the carnival are being sold by a number of young ladies. The young woman, who sells the most tickets will receive a Cadillac automobile and a trip to Cuba. We vote one Hungarian lady's name on the list. She is Miss Violet Nemeth Joo.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that at the coronation of Miss Columbia, the winner, there will be huge crowds and in the event of Miss Joo's victory, the Hungarian question of the injustice of the Treaty of Trianon will be publicized. Therefore, if anyone offers tickets to the carnival to our readers in Miss Joo's name, please do not refuse, because the sale of each ticket means 125 votes..

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 14, 1930.

HUNGARIAN SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

p.2. Sept. 13. The Saint Peter and Saint Paul Hungarian Greek Catholic Church bazaar.

Sept. 14. The workers' Sick Benefit Society, grape harvest festival at the Prudential Hall.

Sept. 14. The Protected Home Circle, Branch 229, 10th year anniversary jubilee at Stancik Hall.

Sept. 28. The Chicago West Side Reformed Church, children's holiday at Rebman Hall.

Oct. 5. The Burnside Roman and Greek Catholic Women's Aid Society, 4th year anniversary jubilee at Magyar Home.

Otthon, Sept. 14, 1930.

- Oct. 12. The Brotherhood Society, amateur play and dance at the Rebman Hall.
- Oct. 26. The Protected Home Circle, branch 202, autumn dance at Magyar Home.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 4, 1930.

WHEN WILL THERE BE A MAGYAR DAY?

by

Halasi

A few weeks ago there was a great celebration in Grant Park, where more than sixty thousand Germans had gathered to celebrate German Day. In a short while, Grant Park will witness another national-group celebration, and this time it will be the Czechs, who will celebrate their Czechoslovak Day. Other national groups, too, are planning their celebrations, but the Hungarians--we sorrowfully admit--do nothing along this line.....

In the first place, the local American newspapers devote much space to these affairs, publishing pictures of groups in national costumes or engaged in sports, thereby directing the attention and sympathy of the American people toward other nations.



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Magyar Tribune, July 4, 1930.

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Secondly, it would be advantageous, from a nationalist point of view, to see our country-men gathered in large numbers and in a position to discuss their problems with one another. Such activities would give rise to new hopes in our mother country, bleeding from countless wounds, which would see her sons together in one great camp and with one aim--to save the Magyars, here and over there.

No other national group has a greater need for a day of demonstration than we Hungarians! No other innocent nation was smitten so severely by the World War as Hungary. Her best territories were severed, a large part of her population was thrown under foreign yoke, and the part that remained Hungarian has unfortunately a government that oppresses the peasant and working classes and denies them the privileges that other civilized nations grant to their citizens, such as the secret ballot and the opportunity for the children of a religious group (the Jews) to obtain higher education.

Therefore, if we could get together and have a Magyar Day, we could do much



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for our mother country. We could raise our voices against the injustice of the foreign powers and at the same time demand a change in the present Hungarian government.

Furthermore, if we could get the Hungarians together, we could establish a Magyar Home, where we could spend our spare time, have a library, hold our meetings, etc.....

We have to admit with shame that we Hungarians do not have a public institution like other national groups, although some of them number less than we.....

Who is to blame for all this? We must admit one thing, that the curse is upon us, the curse that prevents us from sticking firmly together. We have a good number of churches and societies, but they do not co-operate with one another.....



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The Chicago Hungarians resemble the dying father who gave his sons a bundle of sticks to break. The sons tried to break them, but found it impossible. The old man then untied the bundle and broke each single piece with his feeble hands. He meant to illustrate that in union there is strength.

Magyars! Brethren! Societies! Churches! How long will you wait? The twelfth hour has come for the Chicago Hungarians. The bells of distress are tolling! Get together and do something for the common cause.....Plan a Magyar Day celebration where all the Hungarians, old and young, may get together.....

Let the mistakes of the past teach us a lesson, and let us look bravely to the future, and our hopes will be rewarded and the truth of the old saying, "Hungary was not, but will be," will become a reality.



II B 1 c (3)HUNGARIANOtthon, June 15, 1930.

HUNGARIANS AT MILITARY EXPOSITION

p.2.....From June 21, to June 29, there will be a military exhibition combined with army maneuvers at Soldier's Field. The following nationalities will take part: Bulgarian, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Czechs, Slovak, Jugo-**Slav**, Norwegian, Polish, Roumanian, Swedish, Ukrainian, Syrian and Hungarian.

The Hungarians will participate in the celebrations on June 24, together with the Swedes.

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Otthon, Sept. 29, 1929.

GRAPE HARVEST FESTIVAL.

p.2...The Burnside Men and Women's Aid Society sponsored the grape harvest festival this year. The festival took place at the Magyar Home.

Sixteen couples of boys and girls, dressed in Hungarian national costumes, marched in procession, to Hungarian gypsy music. After the procession, they danced. Part of the evening's entertainment was grape stealing from the wire vines decorated with grapes. If caught stealing, a fine was paid to the appointed judge.

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Otthon, Apr. 7, 1929.

HUNGARIAN STUDENTS AT THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

p.2...The Hungarian students at the University of Chicago will arrange a Hungarian night at Mandel Hall, East 57th Street at University Avenue. The Chicago University never had enough Hungarian students before to do anything like this, but now the fourteen Hungarian students will try. In order to contribute to the success of the evening, we call this event to the attention of our readers and ask them to attend.

The Hungarian night deserves our support, because we have been informed that the revision question will be brought up. The meaning of "Magyar" will also be explained to the American public.

The program, which begins at 8 P.M., will be followed by dancing until 1 A.M.

It would be desirable if our young people could attend this affair in national costumes.

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Otthon, Jan. 27, 1929.

NOTICE

p.2..... We all know that there will be a World's Fair in Chicago in 1933. We also know that all nationalities in Chicago are making preparations for this event. We Hungarians have not as yet done anything. It is time that we make some preparations to represent Hungary at the World's Fair, thereby gaining respect.

We can't remain idle. We must do something. Let us get together to talk over details and then act.

Time of meeting Jan. 30, Wednesday evening at 8; place of meeting: Room 529 Burnham Bldg., 160 N. La Salle St.

Requesting your participation, we are respectfully yours,

Dr. Arpad Barothy, Pres.

Rev. Julius M. Hanko, Sec.

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Otthon, Oct. 14, 1928.

HUNGARIANS TO PARTICIPATE IN CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR

How are the Hungarians preparing to take part in the World's Fair and Chicago's Centennial celebration? We must say that we Hungarians are very slow when there is a call for action. We celebrate birthdays of our friends, so how do we feel about this gigantic centennial celebration which the City of Chicago is planning? How can we Hungarians contribute towards this great celebration? Up to the present time the Hungarian people **have** hardly given it a thought. There has been one organization which has elected a committee of three people to sell five dollar **certificates** for the fair, but no other organization has started any movement whatsoever.

We are all waiting for some one else to start the movement of the Hungarian people in Chicago in order that they might participate in this great event. There is no reason for the Hungarian people to feel that way about this event; we all should pitch in **and** go to work with but one thought in mind and that is that the Hungarians will take part as one great organization striving for the same purpose.

Otthon, Oct. 14, 1928.

Let us all get together, ministers, priests, society leaders and all men belonging to any social or other Hungarian organizations, and plan something for this event.

There will be a meeting at the Hungarian Home on Sunday afternoon to get all these people together so that the Hungarians can take part and be well represented at this Pageant of Progress. Hungarian brothers, we want all of you to be present at this meeting.

World's Fair Organizing Committee of the community of Burnside.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 10, 1928.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO CHICAGO HUNGARIANS

Chicago, the Grandchild of Methuselah-Aged Metropolises,
Celebrates its Hundredth Birthday in 1933.



One hundred years. Nearly the age limit of man. In the life of a city a short time.

The unprecedented quick development of this city gives significance to this jubilee, which will demonstrate the wonders of the twentieth century with a World's Fair. The Fair will show how the most beautiful city in the world was built in a hundred years on marshland overgrown with reeds.

If there is truth to the saying that the head of the Union is New York, then its heart is Chicago.....

During the winter months in certain cities, thirty per cent of the population was unemployed. In New York City it was seventeen per cent. In Chicago only

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 10, 1928.



seven per cent were idle. This percentage will be even smaller as we near the completion of the plans for the World's Fair. It is natural that money comes to those who use it. It is certain that during the next five years the Chicago World's Fair will be the most outstanding commercial, technical, and cultural undertaking.

What will we gain in these five years? Steady employment. The probability of higher wages. An opportunity to accumulate money. Learning and experience. Better and nicer life.

And what is required of us in return? Confidence, loyalty, and consideration.

The World's Fair will cost a fantastic sum. The preliminary work alone will be ten million dollars. Half of this amount should be guaranteed by the capitalists and the other half by the citizens and workers. This is not a gift, loan, or a tax that is required from the people of Chicago. It is an opportunity for a good investment when each Chicago resident, who can do so, buys ten admission tickets to the World's Fair at fifty cents each.....

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 10, 1928.



Each national group is allotted a quota according to their number. It is evident that Fair officials know exactly how many Hungarians live in Chicago. This city has never humiliated the Hungarians. We have enjoyed all the privileges extended to the Anglo-Saxon people. Therefore, we can't do less than other national groups. Whether we deserved to be treated well will become evident now.....For decades we would be disgraced if inferior races--yellow and black, or the Czechoslovaks, Roumanians, or Jugoslavs--should surpass us in doing their utmost to further this great cause.

.....

Any Hungarian who buys his ten tickets from an American or another national group will cause a loss to the Hungarian prestige. Each Hungarian organization will select individuals to sell tickets.....

We expect every Hungarian of Chicago who is not an ungrateful citizen of this city, not only to purchase his tickets, but to aid in placing them elsewhere.

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 10, 1928.

The Hungarian Group of the Chicago World's Fair Committee
Julius Hanko, secretary;
Dr. Arpad Barothy, president;
Kalman Balogh, Louis Nagy, Leo H. Laszlo, vice-presidents.



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Magyar Tribune, June 22, 1928.

THE HUNGARIAN SOCIETIES AND THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR
Less Personal Antagonism and More Democracy Needed

(Editorial)

Chicago Hungarians want to take part in the World's Fair and to share in its success. To do so is not only their right, but also their duty.

The question still is: How--in what way--can the fifty thousand Hungarians living in Chicago be enlisted in this movement? The answer is simple: Thorough organization.

How can this Hungarian population be approached, organized, and enlisted in the preliminary work of the World's Fair? By enlisting our organizations-- churches, societies, and clubs. These organizations are composed of the self-conscious, working, patriotic class of our Magyars.



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Magyar Tribune, June 22, 1928.

It is not enough that meetings, speeches, concerts, banquets, and other simple activities be arranged by a few individuals or one organization. To enlist the aid and co-operation of all the Hungarians, we must persuade the leaders of all churches, societies, and other organizations.

If we neglect to follow this procedure, success will be doubtful and the fruits of our efforts bitter, because the method of organization would be at fault.

The Hungarian committee of the World's Fair has been temporarily chosen. Action had to be started and it has in a way.

At first some individuals came together who took it upon themselves to do the pioneering work. We must understand that the World's Fair is still in a preliminary stage, as it won't start until 1933.



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Magyar Tribune, June 22, 1928.

The greater the competition now the better, and the more the enlisted aid to find ways and means, the surer we will be of ultimate success.

At the last meeting of the committee, much enthusiasm was manifested. This is a good sign, even though some individuals used a tone that others disliked.....

There isn't one person in Chicago, or in the world for that matter, who has the confidence of everyone. Therefore, it would be futile to voice our doubts as to the ability of any member of the Hungarian committee to do the task entrusted to him before giving him a chance to prove his worth.

Let us not forget that we can have only one chairman and one treasurer. These posts are not alone honorary, but tiresome.

Are our organizations willing to stand by the present committee, brushing



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Magyar Tribune, June 22, 1928.

aside their individual objections against some members and following the old American democratic system of government by the people? Do they want to have a committee named under this system?

The leaders of the organizations should come to a unanimous agreement as to who should represent the Hungarians of Chicago in the Fair.

This is not a personal question or the prerogative of one organization or individual, but the prerogative of our Hungarian organizations as a whole.

The work of the World's Fair has been started so early that there should be ample time for all to take part in the planning and to get ready for participation.

Success is assured only if we all work together.....



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Magyar Tribune, June 1, 1928.

THE HUNGARIAN GROUP OF THE WORLD'S FAIR

The Hungarian group, under the chairmanship of Dr. Arpad Barothy, held their first meeting on the proposed World's Fair of 1933 on Monday, May 28. The meeting naturally concerned itself only with forming committees from the delegates of Hungarian organizations. It was decided that on June 14 another meeting will be held at the LaSalle Hotel, to which each of the societies is to send three delegates. The societies are requested to send the names of their secretaries to Reverend Julius M. Hanko, 4323 West Carroll Avenue, so that they may be notified officially of meetings.

The Chicago World's Fair is not just a local affair because the whole world will be interested in it. Therefore, it is fitting for the Hungarians to do-- as other national groups are doing--our share in this great work. We will gain the appreciation of the sons of our adopted country, as well as respect from other national groups.



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Otthon, Nov. 20, 1927.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO

p.4.....Eighteen countries including Hungary will be represented in the International Industrial Exposition at the Sherman Hotel on November 21.

Hungary has sent a film for this occasion which will be shown several times daily. This film will show the natural beauty of Hungary, also customs, industries and cultural strength.

Included in the exposition will be the progress in transportation from the days of canoes and covered wagons to present day luxury liners and airships.

The exposition is under the auspices of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce. It will close November 26.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 23, 1927.

THE FIRST HARVEST FESTIVAL



The first harvest festival of the season was held at the Wicker Park Hall last Sunday by the Workers' Sick Benefit Society Branch 13.

The festival was a huge success materially [i. e. from the standpoint of attendance] but we are sorry to say that morally [i. e. with respect to the crowd's behavior] it was not so successful.

The entertainment committee did everything in its power to produce an amusing program. It was useless for the performers to try to entertain, because the large crowd was unruly and noisy. The audience made a poor showing in discipline and spoiled the day for those who were orderly.

A picturesque group consisting of many girls and boys in national costume performed a dance. Simon Varga recited, or tried to recite the poem "Petofi", but could not make himself understood above the noise. The next number on the

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 23, 1927.

program was a song rendered by the thirty members of the Workers' Chorus, but it, too, suffered the fate of the other numbers.

It was decided not to have programs at these affairs in the future. . . .



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 23, 1926.

WOMAN'S WORLD FAIR

In our last issue we told our readers that the Hungarian people would participate in the Woman's World Fair which is being held at the Furniture Mart.

The Fair opened last Saturday, and the parade which was part of the opening ceremonies was led by a group of Hungarian girls, dressed most artistically in Hungarian costumes. Last Tuesday night was Hungarian night at the Fair, and we think we ought to make a few comments about this occasion.

It is very good to know that there are a few Hungarian men and women who are willing to step forward to aid in the promotion of an event as significant as the Woman's World Fair. These men and women arranged a program which was at once noteworthy and very suitable for the occasion.

.....



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 23, 1926.

First of all, we shall mention Elizabeth Felegi, who danced the Hungarian Csardas [Hungarian folk dance]. Another excellent feature on the program was a piano solo by the son of Reverend Boros. Charles Hatvary, a great Hungarian tenor, was accompanied at the piano by Miss Steinberg in several Hungarian and American songs.

The people who arranged the program and the Hungarian exhibit at the Fair can rest assured that the people of other nationalities who saw the program and the exhibits had nothing but praise for their work.

It is activities such as this that our Hungarian people should participate in, in order to show the rest of the world that the Hungarians are culturally as far advanced as any other nationality.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 11, 1921.

A GREAT BALL

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Hungarian American Amateur Circle, will hold a great ball on February 13, 1921, in the Slombrick Hall, corner Woodland Ave. and 93rd St.

Music, and entertainment, will be provided by members of the Orchestra Circle. Sandwiches and other refreshments will be served.

Proceeds will go to the library funds of the Circle.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 26, 1920.

APR 1 1920 3275

SPRING FESTIVAL

The Chicago Hungarian Athletic Club will sponsor a spring festival and dance on April 3, at the North Avenue Auditorium, North Avenue and Sedgwick Street.

This organization wishes to extend an invitation to all Hungarians in Chicago and vicinity.

The organization has made arrangements to have Hungarian food and drinks. Music will be supplied by a Hungarian orchestra. The admission fee will be nominal, thus making it possible for all Hungarians to attend.

HUNGARIAN

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II B 1 c (1)
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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1919.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The Chicago Hungarian Independent Singing Society, observed its Twentieth Anniversary Sunday, October 5.

When we think of the struggles and reverses an organization of this kind encounters in the course of twenty years, we cannot help admire the people who are responsible for its success.

The twenty year period is now history. Our hearts were filled with joy and pride to witness the celebration. The direction of the affair was superb;

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1919.

every member of the organization did his bit to make it a success. Especially do we want to pay our compliments to the instructors of the three act play, and particularly Joseph Kennessey, the director. The only ones who do not deserve credit are the Chicago Hungarians, who did not do their part.

To be a reporter is not a pleasant occupation when you are unable to criticize the artists and are forced to criticize the audience. Usually the fate of a reporter is dubious, and he is forced to tolerate many unpleasant things, and it was particularly true at this notable celebration.

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1919.

The play was to have started at 3 o'clock, but at that time there was hardly any one in the hall. It is with regret we report, that kind of cooperation from the Hungarian people. The development of Hungarian culture will be very slow in Chicago, we fear. We must pay serious attention to this matter because the entire world has turned against the Hungarian nation, her art and cultural activities. It is the duty of the Hungarian-Americans to cherish the Hungarian language, the works of art and literature. Will we do this? It is a sad thing to say, but we are afraid not!

When this society invited the Chicago Hungarians to help them celebrate their

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1919.

twentieth anniversary, and so small a number appeared, it's not much to the credit of the Hungarian colony.

Now we must write about the actors and actresses who appeared in the play. Mrs. Csany had an important role and her acting was superb. Mrs. Joseph Kennessy and Mr. Schwimmer had important roles, and performed like experienced artists of the stage.

During the first act a little girl gave a beautiful recitation. Her name

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1919.

was Margaret Felner. We must give her great credit because she has just started to school. Her parents can be proud of such an intelligent child.

The celebration was financially successful.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1919.

GRAPE FESTIVAL

The Chicago-Hungarian Athletic Club is going to hold a "Grape Festival" on October 12th. Festivities will begin at 3. P. M. at Wicker Park Hall.

This well-known Hungarian organization cordially invites every Hungarian and American to join in the celebration of this unique type of festivity. Hungarian dinner will be served with grape juice, and music will be furnished by a genuine Hungarian Gypsy orchestra.

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HUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, July 4, 1919.

A GIGANTIC PICNIC

The Chicago Branch of The Rokoczi Society has sponsored many social affairs for the benefit of Chicago-Hungarians, but the picnic which was held on June 22 surpassed all their previous activities.



The Chicago-Hungarians really enjoyed themselves. A Hungarian orchestra furnished the music, and the performance of several Hungarian folk dances and songs claimed the attention of all present.

The Hungarian Athletic Club was the guest of the Society, and they conducted a very interesting athletic tournament. This particular feature of the picnic will long be remembered by those who attended this picnic. There was a race of 100 yards, a hammer throwing contest, high jumping contest, football kicking contest, and a bowling tournament. All these events had very thrilling finishes.

Magyar Tribune, July 4, 1919.

Mr. Nandor Robatkay, president of the Chicago branch of the Rokoczi Society, wishes to express his sincere appreciation for the splendid work done by the members of this organization, and extends his heartfelt thanks to the Hungarian Athletic Club for the part they played in this celebration, thereby helping the people enjoy this picnic, which will be long remembered by the Hungarians.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 7, 1919.

PEACE PARTY

On February 1, the Hungarian branch of the Twentieth Century Ladies' Society sponsored a dance which they called "The Peace Party." The Hall in which this celebration was held was too small to accommodate this party. There was entertainment for young and old. On the whole, the entertainment was very good, but there was one act which was outstanding. Two little girls, about 8 years of age, Rose Friedman and Gertude Biss, performed a number of Hungarian folk dances and American ballet dances. The affair was a complete success, the society reports.



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Magyar Tribune, April 26, 1918.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION

On May 5, the Hungarians people living in Chicago and vicinity are urged to attend a patriotic mass demonstration.

All Hungarians are urged to appear in Grant Park between Monroe and Harrison. The lodges and Hungarian societies will meet there also.

The parade will start at eleven o'clock and will proceed down Michigan Boulevard to Grand Avenue and then to Municipal Pier, where a giant meeting is to be held.

The main speakers of the day will be Governor Lowden and two of the foremost Hungarian newspaper editors and representatives of the lodges and societies, Dr. Cserna and Geza D. Berko.

Magyar Tribune, April 26, 1918.

There should not be a single Hungarian missing from the demonstrative parade, in order that the Hungarian people may show the American people their loyalty to and co-operation with the President and the country in which we live. Let us join hands for the common interest of all the people.

Let us all be prepared for May 5, for this will be the first time that all the Hungarians have been together at one time and place since the first Hungarian settler came to Chicago.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual.

1. Aesthetic

d. Literary Societies c

II B 1 d
II B 1 a

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 12, 1928.

CELEBRATION OF THE ENDRE ADY CIRCLE

Sunday October 7, the Endre Ady Circle, a new cultural society, held a beautiful celebration.

This new organization did not lose any time in applying for its charter, which arrived just recently.

Eugene Baum, president of the Club, opened the celebration with a welcoming address. The secretary, Salamon, in solemn words, made delivery of the charter to the president. Besides these ceremonies, the program consisted of a recitation of one of Ady's poems by Mrs. George Vaczy, a piano solo by Miss Khjen, and some Ady's poems set to music, interpreted by Michael Vincze who was accompanied by Jolan Simiz.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 25, 1928.

THE ENDRE ADY CIRCLE IS FOUNDED

On the twenty-third day of this month the First Chicago Hungarian Casino and Aid Society held a special meeting. The members gathered in great numbers, and amid enthusiastic acclaim the name of the society was changed to Endre Ady Circle.

This is the first organization in America which has taken the glorious and immortal name of Ady [the poet-laureate of Hungary]. With this change, a part of Paragraph 3 of Section I of the bylaws--"nurturing our culture"--will become the actual program of the society. The enthusiasm that the members have manifested toward their society until now will serve as a basis for the literary work that the society is destined to spread among Chicago Hungarians.

Everyone who is interested in this excellent venture and who wishes to help in the work is invited to come to the Endre Ady Circle, 2847 West Division Street.



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HUNGARIAN



Geza Kende, Magyars in America,
(Cleveland: Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II. Chap. 24.

CHICAGO-HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITY CLUB

There is only one Hungarian University Club in the United States, it being in the city of Chicago. Although there could be one in any other large city, because the number of Hungarians with academic and university education, such as physicians, attorneys, professors, artists, clergymen, and intellectuals who, if consolidated in an organization, could make the way easier for the recognition for talented Magyars. They could be sounding heralds of the Magyar knowledge, and by the weight of their authority could swing the scale of the American public opinion to the advantage of Hungary.

The Chicago-Magyar University Club is the name of that interesting and worthy organization, which was founded in 1912, an idea and through the influence of John Pelenyi, former Austro-Hungarian consul, later councillor of the Hungarian embassy. The founders were:



Geza Kende, Magyars in America,
(Cleveland: Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II. Chap. 24.

Berthold Singer, honorary Spanish consul; Dr. Arpad Barothy, Dr. Steven Barat, Rev. Valentine Balogh, Emil Fellegi, Mladen Gawansky, Emery D. Groak, Arthur Hertz, Ignatz Izsak, Rev. Ladis Farkash, Dr. Ignatz Reiss, and Julian Kune.

The club, even by its denomination, secured for itself a certain authority, and privileged position in the American-Magyar circles, and of which it is well deserving of this authority by the virtue of its office, although before the outbreak of the World War, and immediately after the peace treaty, occupied itself exclusively much with the politics of Hungary. On such like acts, the club was guided by the faith, convictions, and full bona fide, but it departed from the purpose set up at its organization.



Geza, Kende, Magyars in America,
(Cleveland: Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II. Chap. 24.

Well, what was the purpose of the University Club? According to the definition of a meritorious founder, and member, Ignatz Izsak, it is the following:

"The Chicago-Magyar University Club, its members are chiefly individuals with academic and university education, has for its purpose to maintain friendship, and public spirit, to cherish the Hungarian culture and Hungarian Art. The University Club, knowing its moral weight should endeavor to be of service to the general public and, if possible, to take part in the movements, aiming to promote the improvement of the fate of the mother country, just as well as to the improvement of the conditions of the American-Magyars. It should never lose sight that in such cases their performed activities have to be characterized by real devotedness and unselfishness.



Geza Kende, Magyars in America,
(Cleveland: Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II. Chap. 24.

The Chicago Hungarian University Club should be an association of true friends, a determined brave guard, if necessary, ready for the combat, and protector of every Hungarian and American's good cause."

Two years after the formation of the University Club in the spring of 1914, Count Michael Karolyi came to America. The University Club became interested in his political program at that time, and supported with all its power the Karolyi movement.



HUNGARIAN

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Geza Kende, Magyars in America (Cleveland: Szabadsag, 1927) Vol. II Chap. 24.

CHICAGO-HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITY CLUB

The members of the Chicago-Hungarian University Club established the liberal periodical Magyar Figyelo. A few members of this Club formed the "New Freedom Society," which, based on the Wilsonian principles, tried to arouse sympathy for the fate of Hungary. The University Club also drew up a report to prove the "Truth about Hungary, Magyar Truth."

The club which includes all the upper social strata of the Chicago-Hungarians, entertained sumptuously.

Theodor Brentano, is the first American Envoy to Hungary, and Count Laszlo Szechenyi, is the first Hungarian ambassador to the United States.

The University Club is now "sailing on more peaceful waters," and with renewed

Geza Kende, Magyars in America, 1927, Vol. II
Chap. 24.

strength, can fulfill its cultural and scientific aims. It can become the connecting link between the scientific groups in this country and in Hungary.

There is only one Hungarian University Club in America, and for historical records, it would be worthwhile to mention the names of the members of that outstanding Hungarian cultural organization in 1927: Dr. Arpad Barothy, physician; Louis Chase, manager; Emil Fellezi, artist; Bela Fuzy, attorney; Mladen Gawansky, representative; Emery D. Groak, mechanical engineer; Henry Gross, advertising official; Louis Korach, mechanical engineer; Louis Kaufman, banker; Joseph Kaszab, manufacturer; Alphonze Lefkow, attorney; Dr. John Meszaros, physician; Dr. Adolph Rodosy, dentist; Philippe Schwarz, chemical engineer; Emil Pressburg, banker; Zoltan Spellenberg, bridge engineer; Archie Weissburg, wholesale merchant; Edward Weissburg, wholesale merchant; Zoltan Weissburg, attorney; Dr. Melchior Whise, physician; Alexander Raab, concert pianist; Maurice Rosenfeld, music-critic; George Weiss, wholesale merchant;

Geza Kende, Magyars in America, 1927,
Vol. II Chap. 24.

Dr. Morris Balla, physician; Dr. Victor Gonda, nerve specialist; Dr. Martin Zeisler, child specialist; Dr. John Perl, physician; John Stubner, architect; Leslie Bower, architect; Ignatz Izsak, mechanical engineer; Louis Szold, wholesale merchant; Joseph Markovich, surveyor; and Zoltan Dicker, wholesale merchant.



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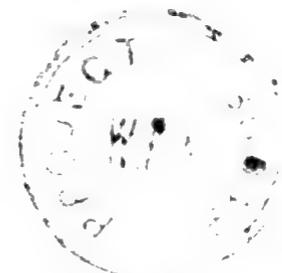
IV

Geza Kende, Magyars In America, (Cleveland:
Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II. Chap. 24, pp. 288-289

SELF-EDUCATIONAL CLUBS

The Chicago Singing Club and the Self-educational Circle have a worthy record. The leaders of the club are always striving with all their might and soul, and with self-sacrifice that success and happiness might bring into existence a social life of more noble ideals, and to accustom the bulk of the American-Magyars to regard with favor their work toward cultural achievements.

Not merely imported national folk plays and operettas were produced by the amateurs, and trained by the leaders themselves, but an original folk play performance was given, the "Biro Lanya," and written by Paul Berak, one of the most devoted and animated Chicago-Magyars, setting an example by this action to the other self-cultural clubs, how such projects could be and ought to be supported and developed not by word, but by deed, the specific American-



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Geza Kende, Magyars In America, 1927, Vol. II.
chap. 24.

Hungarian literary endeavor of an American-Hungarian cultural organization.

The Chicago Self-educational Circle reached its pinnacle of success because of the zeal and untiring efforts of the leaders helped to attain it. These Hungarian leaders, who labored with untiring zeal are: Bartholomew Stark, Francis Kasztory, Dr. Ernest Lowinger, Ignatz Izsak, Paul Berak, Paul Yuhas, Julius Bauer, Francis Brugovitzky, Martin Furtosh, Charles Koningsberg, Leo Laszlo, Danziger, Dekany, and a whole rank of those enthusiastic Magyars, ready for any sacrifice, without whose zealous toil nowhere could grow the "Hungarian flower."

The Chicago Self-educational Circle faithfully lived up to its name, providing not only entertainments, but by arranging scientific and literary evenings



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HUNGARIAN

Geza Kende, Magyars In America, 1927, Vol. II
Chap. 24.

which satisfied the yearning of members for education, and so it was a real self-educational club.

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HUNGARIAN

Geza Kenda, Magyars in America, (Cleveland: Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II. Chap. 24. pp. 285-289.

THE FIRST SELF-EDUCATIONAL CIRCLES OR CLUBS

Following the first wave of Hungarian immigration, self-educational clubs were organized in the larger cities, such as New York, Chicago, and Cleveland, where the Hungarians had settled in large numbers. The pioneers responsible for this cultural movement patterned themselves after the Magyar patriots, who, during the Bach period, fought to keep alive the flame of Magyar nationalism.

Those early American-Magyar leaders and zealous workers, who toiled with passionate registration for their ideal, stimulated the desire for education and inoculated the mind of the Hungarian worker and tradesman with ambitions such as he had never known.

The means for reaching that goal were at first very simple and primitive; at the regular and social gatherings, the members recited patriotic verses



Geza Kenda, Magyars in America,
1927, Vol. II. Chap. 24.

and sang ballads, the works of Magyar poets. Later, they gave humorous monologs, plays, song recitals and performances of national dances. Lectures on Magyar literature and occasional debates were also in order. In the celebration of historic Magyar dates, the leaders of these self-educational clubs had to concern themselves with forming a suitable program for the occasion.

The Magyars in the large cities set the example for the small town groups. It is certain these self-educational clubs would never have been organized in the smaller towns were it not for the eagerness of small town leaders whose enthusiasm was stimulated by articles appearing in the American-Magyar newspapers about the success of the Chicago, New York and Cleveland self-educational circles.

The Chicago-Magyars, a small group of dreamers and idealists, organized the first Clubs in Chicago.

Geza Kenda, Magyars in America,
1927, Vol. II. Chap. 24.

What which Joseph Cukor and few friends realized in 1888 in New York was also made possible years later in Chicago, through the efforts of Lajos Jilly when he organized the Chicago Singing Club which later became the Self-educational Club.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 24, 1926.

MARGARET SCHLACHTA IN CHICAGO

p.2.....Margaret Schlachta former member of the Hungarian parliament, will be guest of honor at the luncheon given by the Book-fellow Literary Circle at the Weiss Restaurant. Tickets are being sold in advance by Miss Bertha W. Clark, 5738 Drexel Avenue.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 19, 1920.

NEW HUNGARIAN SOCIETY

The Chicago Hungarians have added to their cultural wealth in the formation of a new society. A few days ago, Frank Kalman and Joseph Csajaghy came to our offices and told us of the organization of a club called "The Hungarian Social Club." This organization has already been given its charter. The club was formed on a very democratic platform with the purpose of promoting a desire for the study of the Hungarian language and the development of Hungarian literature and cultural activities. All Hungarians are asked to become members regardless of class or creed. When the membership fee has been definitely decided, it will be published in this newspaper. Until then, we wish the charter members success in all their undertakings.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 7, 1919.

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE THALIA MEETING

Last Sunday afternoon, February 2, the Thalia Literary and Song Society held its regular quarterly meeting, in which practically all the members were present. After the secretary, the treasurer, and the different committees made their reports, many important topics were discussed, topics which in all probability will elevate the position of the organization and help it branch out further in Chicago.

One of the important topics--which later became a resolution--was the establishment of a library by the organization, which, with its classes in the different literary arts, will be greatly benefited by this addition. At the same time the society announced that the members of the small group attending these classes are showing a great stride forward due to their energetic and wholehearted work.

A resolution was made that all Hungarian sick benefit organizations be asked to send people to this association, in order that a large male choir may be formed.

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II B 2 f

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 7, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3422

The purpose of this choir would be to attend the funerals of the members of the different organizations having representatives in the choir.

Another resolution was passed to the effect that, through the membership of the choir, different organizations should keep in touch with each other, thereby avoiding the possibility of two or more programs being given on the same day by different organizations.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 25, 1919.

CHICAGO HUNGARIANS ATTENTION!

It gives us great pleasure to inform the Chicago Hungarians that the Chicago Thalia Literary and Song Society, will meet January 24, and every Friday thereafter, at Schoenhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Avenues, 8 P.M. Classes to develop literary and musical talent will be tonight. Every one is urged to participate in these classes regardless of age, especially those who have artistic ambitions along the lines of drama, or are musically inclined. These classes will endeavor to teach the pupils the more technical points of literary art.

There are no special fees except that one must pay regular dues to the Chicago

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 25, 1919.

YPA (156) 7000 201/10

Literary and Song Society. This fee is ten cents a month for women and fifteen cents a month for men.

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 29, 1918.

more literary and art talent among its members. This suggestion after proper procedure was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Joseph Mayer addressed the meeting, and stressed the principles of the organization, explaining the purposes for which it was organized. As a result of his address a resolution to the effect that regular classes would be held every Friday night, when classes in drama and music would be taught.

There will also be some very interesting discussions on other subjects pertaining to cultural development. A resolution passed which provided for lectures one evening each month, where prominent Hungarians in Chicago would speak on educational and literary subjects that would help the growth of this newly organized society.

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 29, 1918.

Mrs. Pilath suggested that the society select an official newspaper, through which it could advise the Hungarians of their activities. After a short discussion, the Magyar Tribune was selected as their official newspaper.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 8, 1918.

HUNGARIAN CULTURE ON FOREIGN SOIL.

A new star has appeared on the horizon of the Chicago Hungarian societies, which is spreading its bright rays upon the Chicago Hungarians, and this new star is the star of culture.

Without any exaggeration the Chicago Hungarians can be mighty proud of the fact that out of all the Hungarian Colonies in the United States the Hungarian colony in the city of Chicago has more societies than any other city. Every one of these societies is working for a worthy cause. Each one of these societies have different principles and different ideas, but they are all worthy and necessary. But there isn't a single one of these organizations that is engaged in cultural development, this is due to the fact that all the different organizations are either benevolent associations or are engaged in charitable work, and these things are necessary also.

There has been cultural societies in this city also, but these organizations were either very lax or falsely named as such, because they did very little

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 8, 1918.

WPA (ILL) (NOV 8 1918)

or nothing towards cultural growth.

But just recently when Andon Garvay and his theatrical group were in Chicago we got a glimpse of the star of culture.

The Thalia Literary and Song Society is the Hungarian society which grasped the idea and took it upon itself to associate the word Thalis with culture. This society is introducing itself to the Hungarians of Chicago as an organization to develop culture.

The Thalia Literary and Song Society did not honor Andon Garvay for the sake of publicity, but because they wanted the people to know that for the sake of promoting culture they are always to fight those who are working against culture.

We should not praise them because this is one of the primary duties of this organization. But we must be proud that we Hungarians of Chicago can have such a wonderful organization, which, not only, is a cultural society, but is also a cultural development association.

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 8, 1918

This association, or society, is making great plans for the future intending to go into this cultural work on a large scale. It will be a hard job, but for a worthy cause. It is hoped that they will not give up because at times their job will be hard. They must be brave, because "victory belongs to the brave."

So far as this newspaper is concerned, this society will receive our fullest cooperation and we believe that the Hungarian population will realize the value of the work being done by this organization and will aid it in carrying out its high ideals.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

e. Literature

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III C

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 25, 1954.

RELIGIOUS MOVIES AT GREEK CATHOLIC SCHOOL

The Chicago-Burnside Hungarian-Greek Catholic Church takes advantage of every opportunity to promote the religious education of its members. On the occasion of Holy week, a religious motion picture, two and a half hours long, will be shown March 23 and 24, at the Greek Catholic Church School Hall.

The title of the picture is "Jesus Christ's Life and Death." Wherever this film has been exhibited large crowds attended. Prominent actors portray the characters in the picture of the life of Christ.

In view of the fact that many people desire to see this motion picture, the church committee has decided to exhibit it two days. We call the attention of the Hungarians to this religious film. Don't miss it. The performance begins at 7 P.M. and the admission is 25 cents.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

b. Museums

II B 2 b

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III C

HUNGARIAN

Interest, Nov. 1934.

SATURDAY HUNGARIAN SCHOOL

p.11.....There is an increasing interest in the new Hungarian school, which was begun at the North Side Roman Catholic Church and the number of the enlistments grows from week to week. The teaching of religion in Hungarian language is done by Rev. James Kasztovszky, the reading and writing in Hungarian is taught by Ing. Michael Bayer, a former teacher in Hungary. The school term will last till the opening of the summer school, and is held every Saturday beginning at 2:00 P.M. There is room for some more pupils and the leaders of it ask the parents to send their children to these Saturday schools.

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 13, 1918.

MFA (111) 1011

HUNGARIAN SUMMER SCHOOL CLOSES.

The Chicago Hungarian Reformed church has conducted a Hungarian summer school during the summer vacation of the Chicago public schools. The children who attended this Hungarian summer school gave proof of the education they gained by holding their examination open to the public. At this examination there were forty pupils present. The parents of these children were more than satisfied that the children had been capably handled and educated in the Hungarian language. All the children answered the questions put to them very satisfactorily. The examination was held in the church room. After the examination was over the church choir sponsored an evening of entertainment in honor of the children who attended the summer school. It was a very pleasant evening of entertainment. The choir sang some Hungarian folk songs, Bill Manta entertained on the violin, accompanied by Bertha Manta on the piano. Elizabeth Gazso played a piano solo. The guests were well pleased with this entertaining evening which they thought was a very fitting way to end the summer school examinations.

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III C

HUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, March 29, 1918.

HUNGARIAN SCHOOL

In Chicago there are many Hungarian parents whose children are growing up without learning to read and write Hungarian, and without being taught about the history of Hungary.

There are many smaller Hungarian communities in the United States where practically all children of school age can read, write and speak fluently in Hungarian.

Not only those parents who expect to go back to Hungary after the war, but also those who are to stay in this country feel it their duty to provide their children with the Hungarian education which the Hungarian Summer School offers.

Among the Chicago Hungarians the development of Hungarian schools has been very slow. There is a very small percentage of children who can boast of any Hungarian education. The slow development of the Hungarian schools was caused by certain occurrences which we will not enumerate here, but we do know that the parents want to eliminate these causes, in order that their children may enjoy the same privileges of Hungarian education as the children of other communities enjoy.

Magyar Tribune, March 29, 1918.

We, therefore, want to call the attention of those Hungarian parents who are interested in the education of their children to the fact that the Chicago Hungarian Reformed Church is to organize a Hungarian Summer School. Although this church had a small Hungarian class last summer, the idea was not fully developed and the school was conducted on a small scale only. Classes were held daily in the school of the West Side Hungarian Church from the first of July till the month of September. The attendance was about fifty pupils, consisting mostly of children from the immediate vicinity of the church. Many of these children could hardly speak Hungarian, but when examinations were held, which were open to the public, these children read and wrote fluently.

On July the first the Hungarian school will reopen on the West Side and we feel sure that the attendance will be much larger than it was last year. The West Side congregation does not feel satisfied that this opportunity is available to the children on the West Side alone, but they are going to see to it that the children living on the North Side of Chicago are given the same opportunities; therefore, the church will sponsor a daily Hungarian school on the North Side also. Due to the fact that we would like to locate this school centrally, we would like to have the list of names and addresses of those children who wish to attend.

Magyar Tribune, March 29, 1918.

Therefore, we ask the Hungarian parents living on the North Side, who wish to have their children attend this Hungarian school to get in touch with Rev. Endre Sebestyen so that arrangements can be completed.

In this Hungarian school there will be no creed distinction. We welcome every Hungarian child to attend the Hungarian school.

Signed, Rev. Endre Sebestyen,
210 South Ashland Blvd.
Phone - Seeley 1106.

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 5, 1917.

SCHOOL SPONSORED BY SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS

A free school is being organized jointly by the Chicago Hungarian branches of the Social Labor Party and the Social Party. The school will be held in the evenings and on Sunday afternoons at the Hungarian Worker's Home, located at 1336 Sedgwick Street. The meetings will be held every Wednesday night at 8:00 o'clock.

Lectures **will** be held on the following subjects: The old age organization, the slavery problem, the money system and capitalistic organizations, etc. On October 14, Paul Petras will give a lecture on the battle for class distinction. November 11, Frank Zerman will lecture on the causes of war. December 9, Armin Towy will lecture on the history of the working class.

The Sunday lectures will start at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon. All Hungarians who are interested in the above subjects are cordially invited by the organizations.

II B 2 b
III C
III A

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 31, 1917.

HUNGARIAN SUMMER SCHOOL

Rev. Endre Sebestyen Hungarian Reformed Minister wishes to announce that he intends to organize a Hungarian summer school. This school will be organized to serve those children residing in the more central part of Chicago.

The summer school will be held during the months of July and August. The children will be taught to read, write and speak Hungarian. The parents who are interested in this organization of a Hungarian school will please communicate with the Rev. Sebestyen for additional information.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

c. Scientific and Historical
Societies

II B 2 c
III B 2

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 11, 1926.

A NEW HUNGARIAN SOCIETY

Last Wednesday, June 9, a new Hungarian organization was born. The name of this organization is the "Evolution Round Table Society." The members of this new Society are so loyal to the theories of evolution, that they have absolutely denounced the evolution laws of the State of Tennessee, and are recognizing the theories of Darwin and ignoring the theories and ideas of Bryan.

This extraordinary and different Hungarian Society has decided to have its headquarters in the old Rozna Cafeteria. These headquarters are only temporary.

At the present time the membership numbers more than a thousand.

Doctor Balla was elected secretary. The secretary of this organization has the power to accept or reject members. The requirements of the organization are very rigid, so that it seems as though it is a very exclusive society.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(1) Newspapers

HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interest, Jan. 6, 1938.

FRIDAY LETTER

My table is all covered with newspapers. Some of them are newspapers from the old country which arrived this week; some again are the American Hungarian newspapers. Involuntarily, I reach first for the American Hungarian papers, and as I look them over, I am surprised to see how clever their editors are in their work of advertising. Almost all the newspapers are full of good wishes for this Christmas and New Years occasions, and if these good wishes all could be realized, the Hungarians would be the happiest folk in this country of ours.

So reading these advertisements, I remember way back in old Hungary those newspapers of the Yule-tide. I recall the arrival of those newspapers in my town, the fifth biggest town in old Hungary, on the fast train, arriving at about 2 P.M. The local newspaper agency was at such times besieged by

Interest, Jan. 6, 1938.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

the would-be readers, who were almost fighting with each other for those papers. It was worthwhile, because there were many good and interesting things in those papers to read, not only advertisements. As I now turn over the leaves of the American Hungarian papers, to my sorrow, I am unable to find something worthwhile in them besides the advertisements of the distilleries, breweries, the undertakers, and the New Years Greetings of those politicians, who are preparing for the elections.

Signed: Ernst Kunstadt.

II B 2 d (1)

HUNGARIAN

Radio, May 12, 1937.

WPA FILE PROJ 30275

GREETINGS TO THE READER! GOOD DAY TO EVERYBODY!

There are creations, of which in the moment of their first appearance few are able to sense, that they are road makers of the Future and that they are building quarters for the Future. Such a one is - we firmly believe, - The Hungarian American Radio News.

The title: Radio News is not merely a name, but a conception and at the same time a program. The word "Radio" is the mirror of a new era, which came into being by the developing and quickly moving life, in order to teach us, to entertain us, to keep its hand on the pulse of the events and to retain everything which is worth to be retained out of the quickly flying waves of the ether.

Others may judge our appearance just as they want to, but we feel, that we are fulfilling a calling like that, which prompted us to let our Hungarian Radio Hour fly on the wings of the ether.

Radio, May 12, 1937.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 10275

We think and hope, that our brother Hungarians will receive the Radio News with the same love, as they received our Hungarian Radio Hours. These two are Twins, who are working with the same enthusiasm to satisfy the needs of artistical, cultural and technical knowledge of our brother Hungarians, which the tempo of the new radio era makes absolutely necessary.

We can state the platform of the Radio shortly in the following:

Cutting out all debates about parties, religions; no quarrels; to bring about a spiritual, artistic and cultural bond between the Hungarians, who live scattered all over, far from each other.

To exercise a just and educating criticism over all kinds of cultural achievements: On the theatrical, amateur and artistic performances, over singing or musical concerts, dancing and other festivals. We intend to exercise these quite independently and uninfluenced.

Radio, May 12, 1937.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 10013

To give moral support to those young second generation Hungarians, who are coming up as having some talent in some field of the arts.

To give account of all the Hungarian Radio Hours which are operating within the territory of the United States.

Radio News gladly puts to disposition its columns to all those personalities of the Hungarian Cultural life, who are stepping to our sides in the sincere endeavor to help us in our road breaking tasks and who desire to work with us in building up the Hungarian Culture.

The Radio aims to enlarge the knowledge and the views of its readers, to satisfy their thirst for art.

We ask you to accept the Radio News with as much love as that which is moving us while we write its every letter. Close in your heart the aims and help us realize our endeavors.

II B 2 d (1)

- 4 -

HUNGARIAN

Radio, May 12, 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PR. 10022

Those who have Hungarian faith and Hungarian souls, will come with us. With these words we are knocking on the doors of the Hungarian hearts and greet the Hungarians of America.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 6, 1933.

TWENTIETH YEAR

(Editorial)

Today, on the front page of our newspaper and below the title, there appears the caption, "Twentieth year," which means that during the last nineteen years we have served with unselfish perseverance the Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity. Like a faithful soldier, the Magyar Tribune has stood watch through nineteen years over the Hungarian interests, so that nobody and nothing could hurt them. For nineteen years we have been preaching with unyielding consistency liberal and, in some measure, even radical ideas, in which we see the only way to a happier future.

All this we have done only through our own work, with great sacrifices on our part, especially during the recent years of depression. We fought against all obstacles, because the Magyar Tribune is not solely a business enterprise but also a Hungarian institution, which, in fulfilling its calling, does not shrink back from making any sacrifices in order to promote the interests of the

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 6, 1933.

Hungarians.

In this struggle of ours, our only support has been the mighty legion of our readers, which is warmly faithful to us, and is together with us in our struggle. Our enthusiastic readers give us the strength to continue our fight. They know and feel that ours is not a battle for individual gain but a battle for human rights and to build up a better future.

Now at the beginning of the New Year, we ask our readers to keep us in their affection and to strengthen us by **renewing** their subscriptions, so that we may further serve the interests of the Hungarian-Americans.

In return we pledge ourselves to be in the future what we were in the past: the determined fighters for the interests of the Hungarians and the torch-bearers of progressive ideas.

MPA (11) PROJ. 20275

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 b

I D 2 c

III C

III G

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 9, 1931.

THE CRUMBLING FRONTIER FORTRESSES
Comments on the Editorial of Sandor Gondos

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

In our last week's issue we published an editorial by Sandor Gondos about the crumbling frontier fortresses--the death struggle of the Hungarian-American press.

We do not believe that anyone could write more objectively or more thoroughly about this subject than Sandor Gondos, dean of Hungarian-American journalists.

What we wish to add to his summary--we admit in advance--will not solve the problem and will not stop the disintegration of our frontier fortresses, but it will shed light on this question from our point of view....

Before we can think of a solution, we must understand two or three basic principles....



II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

I D 1 b

I D 2 c

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 9, 1931.

III C

III G In the midst of the present depressing world economic crisis, the Hungarian-American newspapers have double their share of difficulties. There is no new generation, no new army of readers, and there won't be, because the number of immigrants coming from Hungary at the present time is insignificant. As for the American-born Hungarians--they don't want or need a Hungarian newspaper.

Many of the old settlers have given up reading Hungarian newspapers, preferring the American papers. Also many old-timers have died; others ceased to subscribe because they couldn't afford it. The foregoing is the story in a nutshell about the decrease of subscribers.

The loss of the advertisers came about in a similar, if not in exactly the same way. The important thing to the advertiser is the number of readers, and if circulation is on the decrease, the advertiser pays less for his ad or doesn't advertise at all.



II B 2 d (1)

- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

I D 1 b

I D 2 c

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 9, 1931.

III C

III G Whenever a Hungarian businessman dies or goes into bankruptcy, it means one less advertiser.

This, too, is a frequent occurrence nowadays.

The last frontier fortresses will eventually be the Hungarian churches and societies.

The leaders of these institutions must concern themselves with the affairs of the Hungarian newspapers, because if the Hungarian Press becomes extinct, it will be a deathblow to the churches and societies.....

As in the case of the world economic crisis, our situation, in a smaller way, was caused by overproduction.

There are certain cities in America where a number of Hungarians live, but



II B 2 d (1)

- 4 -

HUNGARIAN

I D 1 b

I D 2 c

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 9, 1931.

III C

III G which are not the proper places to publish Hungarian newspapers.

Still, some enterprising editors and publishers who thought that Hungarians must have a newspaper and--what is more important--that such a newspaper would be an excellent source of income, started one.

This same thought induced others to start a new paper in a locality that already had one....

But not only were there too many Hungarian newspapers, but too much was given the readers for little money in an attempt to outdo other newspapers. In this way the publishers lost sight of their own future welfare and of the coming lean years.

These mistakes were made because few of the publishers had any business experience in publishing a newspaper in Magyar America.

There are a number of fine Hungarian journalists in America....but business



II B 2 d (1)

- 5 -

HUNGARIAN

I D 1 b

I D 2 c

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 9, 1931.

III C

III G acumen is lacking in most of them.

Nevertheless, the above quality is most important, because our most brilliant editorials won't see print if the printer is not paid and the postal charges are not taken care of.

In America, at the height of prosperity when work is plentiful, the sun shines and the dollars pour into the coffers of the most loosely-constructed business concerns. But when these lean years arrived--the economic crash that we have all been feeling for the past two years--then the theory of the survival of the fittest became a reality.

The extinction of some of the Hungarian newspapers is even more certain, because they have to contend not only with overproduction and a world economic crisis, but also a future without prospects.

A combination of newspapers is an honest solution to the problem.....



II B 2 d (1)

- 6 -

HUNGARIAN



I D 1 b

I D 2 c

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 9, 1931.

III C

III G The vital thing is to know the circumstances thoroughly, and in every instance each newspaper owner and publisher should solve his own little economic crisis so as not to make it more difficult for his colleagues whose fate is to remain in the business of writing and publishing Hungarian newspapers.....

The Hungarian institutions must co-operate strictly with the Hungarian newspapers in America. By Hungarian institutions we mean churches, societies, and organizations that are working for the Hungarians. We are talking about religious, economic, political, and cultural organizations without exception.

The years of all these Hungarian institutions are also numbered. And, if in an American city which has a large Hungarian population, a Hungarian newspaper becomes extinct, the social life there will become flat and the institutions will waste away.

Naturally we all know that our Hungarian institutions have also been very hard

II B 2 d (1)

- 7 -

HUNGARIAN

I D 1 b

I D 2 c

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 9, 1931.

III C

III G hit by the world economic crisis.....

We have here, for instance, the sad fate of our wandering theatrical troupes. How many churches do we have at present in America without a pastor? Or the reverse, **how** many pastors and teachers are performing their duties without salary? How many cultural societies have ceased to exist in the past year? How many members of sick benefit societies let their policies lapse? For all this we can blame unemployment or the diminished incomes.

Therefore, at the present time the Hungarian institutions cannot be taxed with any extra burdens.

But, sooner or later this economic depression will end and our strong organizations and newspapers with wider circulation will weather the unemployment situation too. And, when we have waded out of this economic chaos, a way must be found for a better mutual understanding....which will save the life of the printed Hungarian word and the future of our institutions in America...



II B 2 d (1)

- 8 -

HUNGARIAN

I D 1 b

I D 2 c

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 9, 1931.

III C

III G Those whose deepest interests lie in the continuation of Hungarian social life and the Hungarian printed word will find a way to prolong the life of the Hungarian Press in America and at the same time the life of our institutions.

The Hungarian newspapers can't do this alone. At most, they can toll the bells as Sandor Gondos did, making his voice heard in the benumbed and frightened Hungarian-American colonies.

And when the rescuers arrive, greet them with brotherly understanding.....
A new life and hope may be the harvest.



II B 2 d (1)

II D 1

I F 6

III A

III C

I C

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 2, 1931.

THE FRONTIER FORTRESSES ARE CRUMBLING
Attention, Hungarian-American Newspapers!

(Editorial by Sandor Gondos)

Ten years ago, at the height of prosperity, when Hungarian-Americans willingly paid for two- and three-year subscriptions to Hungarian newspapers, and when we did not have to knock on the doors of the merchants for advertisements--because they brought them in themselves--we thought that the Hungarian-American frontier fortresses (the Hungarian-American press) were indestructible. Not the Hungarian-American churches and societies, because they were only institutions which used the Hungarian flag, but the Hungarian-American newspapers were the frontier fortresses of Magyar-America. The church, be it Hungarian, Slavic, Russian, or American, is primarily a sectarian institution and only secondarily of national character. If anyone says that any church in America is Hungarian, he is either laboring under a delusion or knowingly stating an untruth. His Excellency the Bishop (usually of Irish



II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

II D 1

I F 6

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 2, 1931.

III A

III C

descent) says sternly. "The church is mine. The school is mine.

I C

The cemetery is mine. And if you Hungarians don't do as I want you to, if you are not satisfied with the Hungarian-speaking priest I gave you, I will send you an American priest, who will discipline you. You can thank me for the goodness of my heart that I tolerate the Magyar language in my church."

The Magyar race in America cannot build frontier fortresses on this foreign soil. Nor can they build Hungarian insurance institutions. Our large fraternal organizations are hesitating to consolidate with one another to form one big insurance company. However, inasmuch as their capital runs into millions, it is only a question of time until clever American politicians will covet this money and, under the pretext that the leaders are incompetent to handle the interests of their members, will turn the companies over to American "experts". With this step, which is on our threshold, the Hungarian character of our Hungarian societies will end.

The only Hungarian frontier fortress whose every stone was purely Hungarian--

II B 2 d (1)

- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

II D 1

I F 6

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 2, 1931.

III A

III C it could not be anything else--has been the Hungarian press. The
I C much-maligned, disdained Hungarian press is the only exclusively
Hungarian institution in America which has always defended the
Magyar language, Magyar virtues, customs, and traditions. It could not
very well do otherwise and maintain its own existence.....

These frontier fortresses are begining to crumble now. Martin Himler, who has kept up his chain of Hungarian newspapers through great personal sacrifice, has warned us that the complete destruction of the Hungarian-American press is fast approaching.....He says, "Beware, because the flood that will engulf all of us is on the way, and it will be good night for the Hungarian-Americans."

The false pride of the individual Hungarian newspaper publishers has kept this most urgent Hungarian public affair out of print up to this time. The modest Hungarian newspaper owners would not face their readers with the statement: "We cannot carry on. We have sacrificed our mentality,



II B 2 d (1)

- 4 -

HUNGARIAN

II D 1

I F 6

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 2, 1931.

III A

III C spiritual strength, money, and business honor in trying to keep up
I C the Hungarian press. We have reached the end of our rope, and now
it is up to the Hungarian-Americans to save their frontier
fortresses".....

Possibly we could try to publish a consolidated newspaper. Instead of the many local weeklies, we could have one or two newspapers centrally located. It would cost much less and still serve the purpose.

....The drowning man grasps the proverbial straw.....Why should we, the ever-struggling Hungarian publishers, give up without a fight?....

With love for our vocation the writers turn to the publishers of Hungarian newspapers and beg them to co-operate in an attempt to save all of us..... If fate has decreed that we continue to exist, let us struggle for the vital requisites of life. If we are condemned to death, let us die like men.



II B 2 d (1)

HUNGARIAN

III H

I A 3

I C

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 24, 1930.

ON WHAT KIND OF TREE DOES LIBERALISM GROW?

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

Greater disappointment cannot happen to the parlor scientist than when upon leaving the four walls of his room he enters the ordinary everyday life and views the practicality of scientific theories.

Greater disappointment cannot happen to the author of editorials of Hungarian newspapers than when he mingles with the general Hungarian public and listens to the critical opinions, the judgment of the ordinary Hungarian reader.

The ordinary reader is not familiar with elementary things, yet the author of the editorials credits him with the intelligence of a university graduate. This is the beginning of misunderstandings.



II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

III H

I A 3

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 24, 1930.

I C

We have here, for instance, a practical example.

For more than a decade we have emphasized in our articles that this newspaper has positive convictions. We call it liberalism.

At times we call it the radical mouthpiece of sane, progressive workers.

With these assertions we believe that we have sincerely designated the political and social course that we follow and advocate.

And what do we see? Most people, even intelligent readers, believe that the word liberalism is a beautiful phrase or even less. Much trouble and misunderstanding are created by this attitude.

A favorite saying of good automobile drivers is that they are not afraid of anything more than a bad driver in another car. That is the cause of danger always.



II B 2 a (1)

- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

III H

I A 3

I C

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 24, 1930.

Our position is identical. Most critics who have not a clear conception of basic principles, who have only a limited education, criticize theories and trends.

With those who know what liberalism means in practical politics, we have no quarrel because they know how elastic it is and how far one can lean without changing the basic principle.

But there are marked lines of demarcation in liberal, social, and political courses, too.

Those who only imagine that they know on what tree liberalism grows, are as dangerous to us as the inexperienced driver is to pedestrians or to the other driver. Sooner or later a senseless crash is inevitable.



II B 2 d (1)

- 4 -

HUNGARIAN

III H

I A 3

I C

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 24, 1930.

We wish to reiterate for the benefit of the uninitiated one or two general truths about what the creed of the liberal newspaper is and what liberalism means.....[It means] merciless war against feudalism, land ownership limited by birthright, reaction, and unprogressiveness. Because of this we are such stubborn and unshakable opponents of the Bethlen-Horthy methods of government.

The conservative individual progresses only when he must, only under coercion. The liberal individual progresses whenever he can or is able to progress. This is why we are progressive and support every new viewpoint and objective that is for the benefit of the majority.

Liberalism intends to free the will, the thoughts of the individual. Therefore, it advocates free speech, free press, and the right of free assembly.



II B 2 d (1)

- 5 -

HUNGARIAN

III H

I A 3

I C

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 24, 1930.

This is the reason we demanded that Count Karolyi be granted permission to enter the United States, even though we do not always agree with his political creed. On the other hand, we would demand the same right of free speech for Bethlen, were he to come to America. This is liberalism!

Clean liberalism supports all honest efforts until it clashes with another honest effort. Leveling these clashes with fair methods and concessions will forestall revolutionary conflicts. Therefore, liberalism is against force, against militarism. It insures the progress of individual and social forces and free competition. In other words, it does not artificially hinder anyone from attaining the highest level, economically or politically.

This is why we are fighting against the numerous clausus, which prohibits artificially the pursuit of study and scientific development in Hungary....



II B 2 d (1)

- 6 -

HUNGARIAN

III H

I A 3

I C

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 24, 1930.

Summarizing the foregoing, the newspaper which chooses the liberal course as its creed insures freedom for its readers, because it strives to obtain freedom for all individuals.

Those who know all this about liberalism will understand that we have not deviated from our course when we gave space on one page of our newspaper to the announcement of the Amosz (Amerikai Magyar Szovetseg--American Hungarian National League), while on the other page we are trying to assist in the preparation of Count Michael Karolyi's lecture and meeting in Chicago.....

There is one thing only which shows the true course of a newspaper--the editorials. That is where the principles of a newspaper are expounded. The intelligent and thinking reader can draw his conclusions from the editorials.



II B 2 d (1)

- 7 -

HUNGARIAN

III H

I A 3

I C

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 24, 1930.

We have written the foregoing because recently we have listened attentively to the comments of our critics on the policy of our newspaper and were greatly surprised that our belief that the general reader is familiar with the meaning of liberalism and democracy was incorrect.

Our simple words are not simple enough for everyone to understand us. There is room here for education. We say again that the best and wisest thing that can be done by those interested in the affairs of Hungarians would be to establish reading and lecture courses for the education of our adults. For example, the following topics could be used in an educational campaign: how to conduct a meeting; the rudiments of social science; methods of debate; health problems, and historical facts.

Most of the nobler projects of the American Hungarians fall into a rut and stay there because our well-meaning, simple Hungarians do not understand the intellectual leaders. On the other hand, there are always a few unscrupulous



II B 2 d (1)

- 8 -

HUNGARIAN

III H

I A 3

I C

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 24, 1950.

leaders who find pleasure and think they are doing their duty when they see to it that these projects are never rescued from the rut, but are buried forever.



FI B 2 d (1)

IV

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 22, 1929.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE PRESS GUILD

The American Hungarian Press Guild held a meeting on November 8, in Cleveland.....

The Guild conferred about the communication of the NFAH (National Federation of American Hungarians) and clarified the relationship between the Guild and the NFAH. The meeting brought the following decision:

"The American Hungarian Press Guild noticed with great indignation that the Chicago weekly Az Iras is conducting an unprecedented-- in the life of Hungarian journalism--unethical warfare against the NFAH, the American Hungarian public, and the unselfish servants of the press.

"The American Hungarian Press Guild unanimously decided that it condemns the Chicago weekly Az Iras and its editor, Victor Drozdy, in whose case the third paragraph of the seventh point of the bylaws will be invoked."



II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

IV

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 25, 1929.

WHO IS TELLING THE TRUTH,
AZ IRAS OR CHICAGO'S POSTMASTER?

We had no idea that our assertion relative to the size, circulation, and influence of the Magyar Tribune would once become a topic of debate in newspapers. [Translator's note: The above-mentioned assertion, which appears in each issue, is (in English) as follows: "We assert that the Magyar Tribune is the greatest Hungarian Newspaper published in the City of Chicago and has the greatest number of paid subscribers. We challenge anybody to prove otherwise."]

We believed that if the Chicago Tribune has a right to assert that it is the world's greatest newspaper and that it is the best advertising medium in the Middle West, we too can say that we have a greater number of subscribers in Chicago than any other Hungarian newspaper, and that it pays to advertise in our paper, because for nearly sixteen years we have served our advertisers satisfactorily.....



II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

IV

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 25, 1929.

This is modern advertising! The self-advertising of modern enterprises is an American specialty, but it is approved all over the world if the aim of the advertising is not cheating.

We tried to draw the attention of the public to these facts on the advice of advertising specialists. We did not mean to antagonize or provoke our new neighbor, our contemporary, Az Iras (The Writing), or its editor in chief, Victor Drozdy.

Naturally, we were not aware that the assertion of our strength, influence, advertising and subscription superiority would touch a weak spot in the otherwise hardy editor.

We did not advertise our superiority because we wished to offend someone, but to strengthen ourselves.

Our paid subscriptions have increased by a greater number this past year



II B 2 d (1)
II A 2
IV

- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 25, 1929.

than at any other time in the last decade. We had hopes that the number of our advertisers would increase at the same rate. Therefore, we started an advertising campaign.

Our sensitive neighbor, Az Iras, took this as a personal affront and labeled it as unfair competition.

They began to talk in pounds--their pounds. They declared the number of pounds they distribute each week.

But where did they get the precise information about how many pounds we send out?

We are talking about paying subscribers, not pounds. Pounds of paper are easy to print and ship, because only paper and postage are necessary, but getting paid subscriptions is the painstaking work of years for a Hungarian newspaper. That is the reason we are so proud of our army of readers.



II B 2 d (1)

II A 2

IV

- 4 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 25, 1929.

We wished to be considerate and tried to avert further controversy between colleagues by a witty announcement. However, our short-tempered, sensitive colleague is not satisfied.....

All right! We will leave it to our readers to judge whether the contention of the Az Iras about the number of pounds or the statement of the Postmaster of Chicago is correct.

We asked the Postmaster and his answer follows:

"Publisher, Magyar Tribune,
2207 Clybourn Avenue.

"My Dear Sir: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 14th, inferring that the statement appearing recently in Az Iras to the effect that an issue of your publication does not exceed 200 pounds in weight may have been made through information given by this office, and in reply



II B 2 d (1)

- 5 -

HUNGARIAN

II A 2

IV

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 25, 1929.

you are advised that this is contrary to the fact, as careful inquiry was made of the personnel of this office, who all disclaimed any knowledge of the matter.

"Information contained in the records of this office pertaining to any publication is regarded as inviolate and may not be divulged to any person.
Arthur Lueder, Postmaster."

We believe that we have finished with the pounds.....

Drozdy said that Az Iras is the most popular Hungarian newspaper.....If it makes him feel better, we are willing to acknowledge this.

Nevertheless, we, the Magyar Tribune, have the greatest circulation, not in weight, but in actual readers. It is the sixteenth year that we are the best Hungarian advertising medium in Chicago.....

The Magyar Tribune Publishing Company.



II B 2 d (1)
IV

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 20, 1929.

DR. ENDRE CHERNA

Last Sunday the wires spread the news of the sad event, the sudden death of Dr. Endre Cherna, the editor in chief and publisher of the Szabadsag [published in Cleveland, Chicago date line and Friday edition]. He died of a heart attack on Saturday in New York.

According to reports, he was in New York for the purpose of launching a deal to buy the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava (The American Hungarian People's Voice)..... He was accompanied by the business manager of the Szabadsag (Liberty), Herbert Kobrak.....

We Chicago Hungarians were distressed by the sad news in a great degree, because Dr. Cherna lived among us for years, and worked with us for the betterment of Hungarian community life..... The sympathy of the Chicago Hungarians toward the bereaved family of Dr. Cherna is, therefore, understandable.



II B 2 d (1)
IV

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 20, 1929.

The death of Dr. Endre Cherna is not only a great loss to his family and the Szabadsag, but it leaves an irreparable void in the ranks of the American Hungarians.....

His funeral was on the 18th of September, when he planned to celebrate his forty-seventh birthday.



II B 2 d (1)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

MAGYAR TRIBUNE ADOPTS NEW FORMAT

For more than fifteen years we have served the Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity with unfailing regularity.....

Our record of the past fifteen years proves that our only aim is to give our readers the best by making this newspaper so interesting as to keep our large number of readers eagerly waiting for each successive issue.

To accomplish this, we have never spared any expense. On the contrary, we have grasped every opportunity in an endeavor to make our paper more interesting and satisfactory.....

Our readers show their appreciation for our work with their subscriptions and, in return, we wish to give them a bigger, more compact newspaper.

The Magyar Tribune, beginning with today's issue, will be published in seven



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

(instead of six) columns, which means an added page of reading matter to our readers.

We wish to announce at this time that although this paper appears in a new format, our policy remains the same.

We will fight for the rights of the Hungarian working class in the future, too. We will use the whip against the oppressors of our people and those who attempt to disrupt American-Hungarian unity.....



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 11, 1929.

EXPOSURE OF THE MOTIVES BEHIND THE TRIANON
REVISIONARY MOVEMENT

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

We are continuing what we started to write about the revisionist movement last week.....

.....

It is only natural that there is much controversy around such a public American-Hungarian problem.....

....We will understand why the movement for the revision of the treaty of Trianon is so beset with difficulties. All abstract, idealistic endeavors of the American-Hungarians are so.

We have already said that the leaders of the American-Hungarian revisionist movement are tackling a huge problem by trying to bring about, with their



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own special methods, the revision of the treaty of Trianon.....

There are some people who would turn somersaults for a medal, especially the great patriots of the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, who once tried to bolster this paper's declining business with a movement to erect a statue to Kossuth and now with activities in this revisionist movement.....

.....

The following exposé appeared in the Ember (The Man), a political weekly:

"The Amerikai Magyar Nepszava (The American Hungarian People's Voice) made an agreement with the Budapest Revisionist League in June, 1928, that in return for revisionist propaganda, the newspaper will receive seven hundred and fifty dollars per month from the treasury of the League. This amount--nine thousand dollars annually--has been paid promptly since July 1, 1928. The agreement which stipulates that the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava must exert every effort in behalf of the revision of the peace treaty of Trianon, is for

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 11, 1929.

a term of ten years. It is a well-known fact that the Hungarian government is behind the League, so the money that the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava pockets each month for the revisionist propaganda really is the money of the tax-paying citizens of Hungary.....

"We not only contend that the foregoing statement is true, but we can prove it. We call upon the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava to give us an opportunity to prove it. Let the Nepszava sue us for libel, so that we can prove what we say under oath, with witnesses and other conclusive evidence."

Our opinion is:

It is not a crime to accept money from the Hungarian government for certain services, especially if the postal authorities know about it.

Business is business!



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 11, 1929.

If the Hungarian government or any political faction needs this propaganda, let them pay just as other advertisers do. That is their business.

However, we do protest, together with other unselfish newspapers, churches, and societies, against the impudence of a paid newspaper, which preaches to us of ethics, virtue, and patriotic duty, and is the self-appointed public leader and dictator.

The newspaper that sold itself should accept its proper place and name, because there is a name and place for such in this mixed social world!

Anyone who uses the erection of a monument to Kossuth or the revisionist movement for personal profit, commercializes the ideals and earnest desires of the American-Hungarians, and has to be dealt with as such and exposed as such to the public.

We detest such racketeers and toll collectors!



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I C (Polish)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 25, 1928.

THE FATE OF HUNGARIAN NEWSPAPERS

by

Lowinger

(Editorial)



Two outstanding pieces of news concerning Magyars in America claimed our attention last week. Both events concerned the two largest Hungarian daily newspapers in America.

The first news was about the Szabadsag (Liberty), a daily with national circulation, published in Cleveland, Ohio. The owners of Szabadsag have bought the Waechter Und Anzeiger, a German newspaper, and are moving the former into the plant of the German paper. This new investment gave a clear picture of the Szabadsag's financial condition, and shows that the owners are progressive and have business acumen.

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HUNGARIAN



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Magyar Tribune, May 25, 1928.

III A

I C (Polish) The other news came to us from New York. The Amerikai Magyar Nepszaja (American Hungarian Peoples Voice), also a daily with nation-wide circulation, had been having financial difficulties recently. After trying all means of saving the paper, nothing remained but to sell it to M. F. Wegrzynek, owner of Novi Swiat, a Polish daily. For fifty thousand dollars the Amerikai Magyar Nepszaja has come under the unrestricted control of a Pole, Mr. Wegrzynek.

From the Hungarian point of view, we cannot be indifferent to this change, but let us look at it from the point of view of business. Strength overcomes weakness. "The fittest will survive," says Darwin, the scientist. Foreign newspapers have been condemned to a slow death and stagnation since the World War and since the restriction of immigration. The owners of the Szabadsag and the Novi Swiat are fighting extinction by fusion. By cutting down publishing expenses, the business will be put on a firmer foundation. This fusion will probably save the Amerikai Magyar Nepszaja, too, from extinction.....

The Amerikai Magyar Nepszaja in its thirty years of existence was always

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HUNGARIAN



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Magyar Tribune, May 25, 1928.

III A

I C (Polish) motivated by considerations of profit. The result was that it could get no one to provide the necessary fifty thousand dollars-- not even the Hungarian government.

Many people are surprised that the Hungarian government allowed this paper, their official mouthpiece in the United States, to become the property of Poles. We were not surprised at the action of the Hungarian government..... The Hungarian government will not pay fifty thousand dollars even for propaganda.

.....

From time to time the majority of American-Hungarians were irritated by the stupid tendency of the Amerikai Magyar Nepszaja to become subservient to the Bethlen-Horthy reactionary regime. Its editorials were full of praise for the policies of the Hungarian government. It was disgraceful to do such a thing in this liberal, democratic country.....

The Hungarian government would have made a serious mistake if it had purchased

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Magyar Tribune, May 25, 1928.

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I C (Polish) the Amerikai Magyar Nepszaja..... It is not necessary in a case like this for a government to buy a newspaper; it is only necessary to give the paper financial aid until that government's aims are realized.....

These financial difficulties of our Hungarian newspapers should serve as a lesson for the future. Those that follow the example of the Szabadsag are progressive, and those that stubbornly swim against the current will eventually meet the sorry fate of the Amerikai Magyar Nepszaja.

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HUNGARIAN

Geza Kende, Magyars in America, (Cleveland:
Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II, Chap. 28.

HUNGARY AND THE AMERICAN-MAGYARS

Two American-Magyar newspapers were very active in stirring up the patriotic enthusiasm: The Magyar Napilap (Hungarian Daily) and the Szabadsag (Liberty) newspapers; the American Magyar Nepszava newspaper followed reserved measures.

The first two mentioned newspapers were hostile to each other, and only the staunch belief in the outbreak of the revolution in Hungary



Geza Kende, Magyars in America, 1927

induced them to cease the hostilities, at least, in appearance. The editors of the two newspapers, Tihamer Kohanyi, editor of Szabadsag, and Emery Fetso, editor of the Magyar Napilap, believed that the American-Magyars will play an important role in the new Hungarian war of independence and, therefore, cooperation and unity were needed to organize the Magyars of America.

T. Kohanyi, in his newspaper, Szabadsag pointing out the imminent danger of the Mother country, called a mass meeting, summoning all the Magyars living in the United States. This "summons" was also published



Geza Kende, Magyars in America, 1927.

in the other paper, the Magyar Napilap so that all American-Magyars would learn about the occurrence.

The date of the big mass meeting was set for February 22, 1906. This date is a red letter holiday in the history of the American-Magyars.

The American-Magyars never before gave more imposing testimony of their ardent love for their native country and their readiness to sacrifice for an independent Hungary.

At the mass meeting held in Cleveland, Magyars of two hundred different cities, towns, and villages were represented. The chairman was Rev.



Geza Kende, Magyars in America, 1927.

Michael Biro, a priest from South Bend, Indiana. Enthusiastic and spirited speeches were made by: Tihamer Kohanyi, Rev. Eleck Chootorosh, Calvinist clergyman, Rev. Coloman Kovats, priest, and many other prominent men.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 16, 1925.

THE MAGYAR TRIBUNE IS A TRUTHFUL PUBLICATION

(Editorial)
by
Ignatz Izsak

It is not an everyday occurrence to stand by and listen to a lengthy speech of praise, or hear people express their gratitude to us. We would not be telling you the truth if we said that we didn't like it. The poor, tired editor is like the wandering actor who is more gratified by praise and glory than by the gift of a large sum of money. The fact that his tireless work is appreciated by the people is sufficient [compensation].

At a banquet given in honor of Oscar Beregi, I became acquainted with a very interesting and learned person, Mrs. Stephen Czimbalmos. During the past few years this lady has had the opportunity to read the principal Hungarian papers of the United States, and during our conversation, among other things she said,



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 16, 1925.

"Of all the Hungarian newspapers, the Magyar Tribune is the only newspaper that prints the truth. Whether it deals with a foreign item or an American, it gives factual news."

That Mrs. Czinbalmos is not the only one who thinks thus was discovered after we talked to a Mr. Kelemen. In the course of our conversation, we asked him how he liked the banquet and he told us that he was very pleased with it, because Oscar Beregi tells the truth on the stage, as the Magyar Tribune does [in the press].

We have cited two instances, but there are many other people, who perhaps are better educated and are prominent in the business world, who think this way and who follow our articles very closely. A good friend of ours was there also, Steve Riman; he told us of a very interesting incident which took place in his home. He had a visitor one day who was a radical, and this man asked him if he might read the Magyar Tribune. Riman told him that he thought that it would be rather uninteresting for him because his



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 16, 1925.



ideas were rather radical in comparison with the ideas expressed by the Magyar Tribune. This man then told Riman that he had read articles which probably had been written by more intelligent men, but that there was something about the Magyar Tribune that he liked and that he could not help liking.

The explanation for this favorable criticism lies in the fact that the editors of this newspaper were born and raised with the common everyday people of Hungary, and the largest part of their younger days was spent in the society of common everyday people. So naturally they learned what the people thought, what they wanted, and how they wanted others to act towards them.

The editors of this paper write what the people want them to write. When people read this paper, they realize that there is nothing but truth in it, and that it is written just the way the reader would write it.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 26, 1925.

THE MAGYAR TRIBUNE IN THE WHITE HOUSE



Last week we wrote and published in our paper an editorial about the speech of President Coolidge in Minneapolis. A copy of last week's issue of our paper was sent to the White House. In reply to this editorial we received the following letter.

The White House,
Washington, D. C.

June 22, 1925

My Dear Mr. Izsak,

I have received your letter of June 20, and of course remember meeting you in Chicago.

I am indeed glad to have the editorial which you were good enough to send to me, and I shall have pleasure in showing it to the President as you

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Magyar Tribune, June 26, 1925.

suggest. I know how deeply he will appreciate this evidence of your continued interest in the administration.

Sincerely yours,

Everett Sanders,
Secretary to the President.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1921.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE MAGYAR TRIBUNE

(Editorial)

In the Hungarian Daily News we find that the Swedish consul in Chicago, who is the representative of Hungarian interests here, has had published an announcement in which he asks for the address of a certain Hungarian family which is supposed to be living in Chicago or in its vicinity. The article requests this family either to send to the consul their address or to present themselves at his office. We need not add that articles of this nature originate, generally, in our native land, where some member of a family is seeking lost relatives.

It is completely in order that the article should have appeared in the Hungarian Daily News, for this paper is read by Hungarians in Chicago and its suburbs. Why it did not also appear in the Nepszava and the Elore, Hungarian papers which are likewise read by Hungarians in Chicago and its suburbs, is something that

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1921.

we can not worry about. Let them worry about it.

But as to why this article or advertisement did not appear in the Magyar Tribune of Chicago, which is in fact the only Hungarian paper in this city published weekly--we certainly have some opinions to express regarding this discourtesy!

There are two points that we wish to make clear before we express ourselves on this matter. The first is that in this discussion we make no personal reference to any one. We do not know the Swedish consul, nor do we know the person in charge of Hungarian interests. We have no ill feeling against them personally. It is only that their actions toward us were scandalous. The second point to be made clear is that though we live in a material world, in this case the amount of the price of the advertisement is absolutely of no interest to us. We do not know whether they paid for this advertisement or not. If they did pay for it, we know that the sum does not amount to such a figure as to be worth mentioning in an article of this size. For the cost of writing this article

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1921.

is much higher than the cost of those small advertisements which consuls are accustomed to have printed.

Our article is not written for business reasons but from the standpoint of fundamental principles. From the standpoint of fundamental principles, in Chicago and its suburbs, the Magyar Tribune cannot and must not be overlooked or ignored.

Those who wish to serve the interests of the Hungarians in Chicago and its suburbs must take advantage of our paper and not ignore its large circulation. Do not think for a moment that we are conceited, or have dominating instincts or wish to be dramatic in this pronouncement. We are the sincere guardians of Hungarian interests, the reporters of opinion, the mouthpiece of our native land, and the news agency of the Hungarians in Chicago and its suburbs. For six years we have served without relaxing our efforts and with patient loyalty.

There were times when others made efforts with pen and paper to maintain a

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1921.

newspaper, and while we went through fire and withstood many trials and tribulations, they simply gave up and went out of business. Now we are alone, and our existence can be stopped only by dirty politics. Those who believe that they can ignore the Magyar Tribune in Chicago and suburbs by playing dirty politics are gravely mistaken.

If the consul, because of dirty politics, does not notice us, then he not only is playing poor politics but is also guilty of sin. This sin caused the writing of this discussion. The sin is committed against those poor people in our native land who are patiently awaiting signs of life from these relatives of theirs who live in Chicago and its suburbs and desire to initiate closer relationships. The sin is also against those that live here and wish to communicate with those who are looking for them.

Now then, without any question, our paper, the Magyar Tribune, is the most highly developed Hungarian paper existing in the Chicago area and the paper

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1921.

most widely circulated and most widely read, among the Hungarians. This we write not as an advertisement but simply as a matter of fact. Consider, if you please, the three Hungarian papers issued daily, the Szabadsag, the Nepszava, and the Elore. The total subscriptions of these three papers for Chicago and its suburbs, we are certain, is doubled by our list of subscribers. This fact gives us the right to feel proud, and we do not say this to soothe our wounded pride but to prove how ill the interests of Hungarians are represented by the Swedish consul.

He who contemplates doing business with Budapest or with Szeged must consider which city has the larger population; he must not play politics. Szeged may be wealthier, healthier, more virtuous, more Hungarian than Budapest, but Budapest is the capital of the country and has the largest population of Hungarian cities. This is a fact, and here all discrimination stops, and all arguments end. This is how we stand compared with the Hungarian Daily News. We agree that the Hungarian Daily News is an older paper, is much wealthier, is issued oftener,

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1921.

is well known, and has a better income; but--in Chicago and its suburbs--the Magyar Tribune is the largest and most influential paper. Those who wish to send a message to all the Hungarians in Chicago and suburbs in the surest way can do it through our paper. This is the fact and the truth. Here end all arguments and all partiality. This is an axiom.

If the consul is looking for Hungarians in Chicago and its suburbs, then it is, without the remotest doubt, his duty to seek them through our columns. He can seek them elsewhere, also; we have no quarrel with that; but he must take advantage of our columns without fail. First of all, he owes it, to those who entrusted to him the job of finding their lost relatives to do this. Secondly, he owes it to those whom he seeks to give them this great advantage, for those people most certainly are readers of the Magyar Tribune. Thirdly, perhaps he owes it to us, who are loyally serving the interests of the Hungarians better than any consul or other official is representing them.

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1921.

This would be the smartest procedure from the business standpoint and would be playing smart politics. Or do we still stand where we stood at the beginning, on the assumption, that, smart actions are not to be expected by Hungarians of their consulate?

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II B 2 d (1)HUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, Dec. 17, 1919.

WHEN THE PRESS IS IGNORED.

At this time we want to tell the people how and where the press stands or should stand with the people.

The Magyar Tribune and the American Magyar are the two Hungarian newspapers with large circulations in the city of Chicago. Since the Magyar Tribune is a local newspaper, we think that we can keep the interest of the Hungarian people more at heart than the other newspapers, including the Szabadsag and the Nepszava. We have a larger circulation than the two newspapers combined, although they have a large enough circulation to warrant a business manager for this city. These facts are indications that the Chicago Hungarians do not ignore the press.

The press has played an important part in the life of the older Hungarian societies and churches. We have no reason to feel badly towards the sick benefit societies, the cultural societies or the athletic organizations.

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 17, 1919.

These organizations have always acted with greatest courtesy towards the press.

In Chicago there is a combating force in the life of the Hungarian press. This group is usually taking action without the knowledge of the press. Through these actions they hope to become leaders. They move secretly because they know that they will never become leaders among the Hungarians with the aid of the press.

These so called, self-appointed leaders are people who are supposed to be from the upper class of people, socially speaking. They are all university graduates and consequently use gloves when they shake the hand of the common workingman.

Just how detrimental, this ignoring of the press is to the Chicago Hungarians we will not attempt to say but we do want to stress the fact that the Chicago Hungarian press has had enough of their foolish tactics, and in the future will use every method to put an end to their activities.

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HUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, Dec. 17, 1919.

We are not trying to plant any ideas. This is not a personal or a patriotic battle, nor should it be a battle to gain individual recognition. This is a battle for bread and butter.

Those who ignore us, the representative of the press, make it hard for the press to exist. Without making things harder, we find that it is hard enough to exist, and for this reason we battle these people who so completely ignore the press. This battle is not being fought secretly, but in the open.

We of the Chicago Hungarian press are not in this business for graft nor can we be bribed, but we are trying to make reflections so that we can be recognized by everyone, as a mouthpiece for the Chicago Hungarians in all their activities.

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 17, 1919.

If we had caused any trouble or if we were standing in the way of Chicago Hungarians, or if the Chicago Hungarians favored two or three other newspapers in Chicago, then we could say that there would be individual partiality shown. But this is not so.

Certain people have tried to organize Loyalty Leagues, Freedom societies and now they are trying to organize people to aid those people of Hungary who are suffering.

All of this they have tried to do without the aid of the press. The careers of the first two societies mentioned show that these organizations did not live very long. In other cities no one who would try organization work without the aid of the press.

Many unusual things have happened in Chicago in regards to important Hungarian activities. Individuals have forgotten about the press and have thrown it off into a corner somewhere. But at this time, we openly and bravely say that

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 17, 1919.

this will not happen again. We are not writing this threateningly, but in a manly way, just as a man seeking employment speaks up and demands a hearing even if deaf ears are turned to him. We are not fighting this battle for our individual good alone but also for recognition of the other publications appearing in Chicago. We can add that we of the Magyar Tribune are the only Hungarian news editors of Chicago who are suffering financially, striving continually for the betterment of our publication in order that this newspaper gain recognition everywhere.

We believe that people who do not recognize our newspaper, do not recognize the thousands upon thousands of Chicago Hungarians, so therefore we are not only seeking recognition for our publication, but we also want our readers recognized.

We can conscientiously state that we not only continually seek recognition, but we will surely gain it.

Magyar Tribune, March 15, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) FRON. 50270

THE MAGYAR TRIBUNE

(Editorial)

This newspaper is a new publication, although the people of Chicago have heard something about it. After it is read the first time it will have become a true friend and neighbor to all who feel that they are Hungarians.

The Magyar Tribune is two years old, formerly it has been known as, A Nep, and we are going to adhere to the same principles that the original newspaper followed, and that was, to help the Hungarians in their aims and purposes, help them become educated to the modes of this country.

The small newspaper formerly known as, A Nep was too small to represent the great Hungarian population of Chicago. The Hungarian population of Chicago deserves just as much recognition from the press as the other nationalities have received.

Magyar Tribune, March 15, 1917.

We call our readers' attention to the fact that we will write about the different happenings in Hungary, but our American political viewpoints shall be governed by the belief of our readers, we will remain independent of any profiteering or religious organizations, but at the same time we want our readers to know that we are not opposing any of them.

From now on we will stick to the above platform and we will be at the service of all our readers; we will present the viewpoints of our readers, whether it pertains to religion, politics organizations, or any news item pertaining to the interest of Hungarians living in Chicago.

Our doctors, lawyers, and other professional friends will always be ready to help our subscribers.

We the publishers trust that this much larger and better paper will be met by the Hungarians of Chicago with high acclaim.

The Editors of Magyar Tribune.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(2) Periodicals

II B 2 d (2)

II B 2 e

IV

HUNGARIAN

Interest, June 4, 1937.

RADIO

A new Hungarian weekly was released from the press in the last few weeks in Chicago, which to judge by the first four numbers is really a first-class product, both in form and in content. Its editors are Frank J. Kovach--who is known by the Hungarians of all America as Radio Kovach and is the director of the Hungarian radio hour at Gary--and Leslie Szegedy, a noted Hungarian publicist, who in his time was the editor of the Nemzet in Budapest, a weekly containing articles from the pens of none but Hungary's best writers. Not only does Radio present articles which are connected with the radio, but one can find in it other articles of all kinds, some with educational value and others entertaining. It has no political tendencies whatever; it does not allow in its pages any kind of personal controversy to appear; so it gives every sign of becoming in the near future the most widely read weekly newspaper in the Hungarian language, with the biggest circulation, since its content interests not only the Hungarians in Chicago but also the Hungarians all over America, even far away from Chicago. The subscription price is one dollar per year.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, March 25, 1937.

West Side Ref. Little Journal is the name of a monthly publication which came off the press at the beginning of this week. The nicely composed tabloid is edited by Rev. Foltan S. Vajda and will contain only church news.

II B 2 d (2)HUNGARIANInterest, Nov. 1933.

INTRODUCTORY

p.1.....When a new sprig of the printed Hungarian word starts on its way, it involuntarily discloses, that there is Hungarian life in America. If this life is not very active outwardly, it is nevertheless to be appreciated, worthy of notice.

Our aim is to follow with interest this inner life to serve our readers with objective descriptions of the American, foreign and our native country's events. We do not make loud promises, do not write impressive slogans on our flag, we have nothing in our pockets, but the honest endeavour and the desire to serve the Hungarians.

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IV

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 10, 1928.

FAREWELL

Jeno Endrey Is Only a Theatrical Director Now

Jeno Endrey, director of the Chicago People's Theatre, became an editor and publisher in August of last year. He published the Magyar Elet (Hungarian Life), a social, theatrical, and literary monthly magazine.

The Magyar Tribune printed this publication. It was an original, tasteful periodical.

The last number was issued on January 15. After ten issues, the editor, Jeno Endrey, returned to directing and managing the Hungarian Theatrical Company.....

We are not glad, rather we are sorry, that this publication is dead. This periodical was not our competitor. Those who are acquainted with the hardships of publishing Hungarian newspapers know that it is risky



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 10, 1928.

business to start a new publication, because there can be but one outcome--failure.

The general depression--the unemployment situation, which has cast a shadow over America--has made the solicitation of subscriptions and advertising difficult even for well-known, long-established Hungarian publications.

The Americanization of our Hungarians and the restricted immigration quota are killing the future of Hungarian publications. The high cost of publishing, too, is a discouraging factor.

Last but not least, there are so many Hungarian publications in Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and smaller cities that we can safely say that there is overproduction in this field.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 10, 1928.

In the last twenty years a great many Hungarian publications became extinct, although talented writers and able businessmen exerted every effort to save them.

For example, there was the Napsugar (Sunshine), with its editor, Julius Rudnyanszky, the poet and brilliant author. But this was only one of the many. One had a longer, the other a shorter span of life. They all bled to death, notwithstanding the fact that conditions were more favorable at that time.....

If Endrey couldn't draw his conclusions from the unfortunate ventures of his predecessors, he learned a bitter lesson from his own career as an editor.

We hasten to assure our readers that the retreat of Endrey from the field of journalism does not affect this newspaper in any way. The Magyar Tribune,



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 10, 1928.

without boasting, has never had as many subscribers as in the last six months. This is the reward of our honest, struggling, and persevering efforts of fourteen years.

We are grateful to our readers, our host of friends, the church and society leaders, and all the Hungarians.

We solemnly promise that we will try to deserve their patronage in the future.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(3) Books

II B 2 d (3)
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 21, 1933.

WORLD'S FAIR HUNGARIAN SOUVENIR BOOK

Simon Szerenyi, co-editor of the New York daily Magyar Ujsag, is now in Chicago, where he was sent by his newspaper to write about the World's Fair. An American firm in Chicago has given Szerenyi an order to write a book. This book, which will be interesting, technical, and of literary value, will contain all information valuable to the visitors of the Exposition, especially Hungarians. This is the first book in Hungarian dealing with the Fair; it will be not only a useful guide to all Hungarian-Americans visiting the Fair, but also an album and souvenir book of artistic value to all those who come here to see the Exposition and to those who, for some reason, cannot come to Chicago. This interesting and valuable book will show in detail by means of pictures the progress of the century. It will contain about two hundred pages and will dwell with emphasis upon those things which in some way have some relation to the Hungarians. Its price will be fifty cents, and it will be sold at every Hungarian place.

WPA (H.L.) PRO 1 30275

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II B 1 c (3)

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 21, 1933.

A separate chapter will deal with the life of the Hungarian-Americans, especially those living in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and New York.

Those interested in this World's Fair Hungarian souvenir book, already under press, should order a copy now.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

II B 2 d (3)

II B 2 d (1)

III F

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 14, 1926.

ABOUT OUR HISTORY

(Editorial)

One of the outstanding Hungarian newspapers, the Szabadsag (Liberty), has been publishing the history of the Hungarian people in American in installments. The readers of this newspaper are usually interested only in the news items, and they barely glance through the section which contains this important and interesting history.

People do not realize what a serious undertaking it was for the Szabadsag and for Geza Kende, who was entrusted with compiling this history. It has always been found important to make notations of important functions of societies and other Hungarian organizations, but up to the present time no one has had the time, or perhaps the serious thought, to start writing the history of the Hungarian-Americans.



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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III F

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 14, 1926.

It is indeed a noble and great deed of the Szabadsag and its editor, Dr. Cserna, who, with Geza Kende, gathered this material and arranged it for publication.

We, as editors of newspapers, realize perhaps better than anyone else how important an undertaking this was. We know how important it will be in years to come, when someone wants to know what the Hungarian people did to help build such great American cities as Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Toledo, etc.

The history that appeared in the Szabadsag is now being printed in book form. The first book deals with the period from 1583, when the first Hungarian set foot on American soil, to the time of the Civil War. One of the most important parts of the book contains the history of Louis Kossuth and his travels in America.

We think it rather important that the Hungarian people of America and their



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 14, 1926.

children get acquainted with this history which deals with the things our forefathers did for this country and the hardships they had to overcome. We know that the younger generation will feel mighty proud of themselves when they find out what an important part was played by the Hungarians in the Civil War.

Geza Kende is a newspaper writer and a very good one at that. In his first book he wrote elegantly and truthfully about the pioneer work done by our forefathers in preparing the present America for us.

The second volume will be a more difficult piece of history to write because it will deal with a more active and trying situation than did the first volume. This second volume deals mostly with Hungarian-American history during the past twenty-five years.

We recommend that all our readers buy these books so that they may become acquainted with the role of the Hungarian in the development of the United States.



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III F

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 14, 1926.

We will write in a more detailed manner about the second volume in a later issue.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

e. Radio Programs and Cinema

II B 2 e

I V

III C

HUNGARIAN

Radio, May 26, 1937.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

REV. STEPHEN E. BALOGH AND HIS FAMILY

Above on this picture we present a priest in the circle of his family, - one, who keeps step with the progress of our age, and whom on account of his many good characters the Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity know advantageously, love and esteem. He is the first Hungarian priest, who gave a real meaning to the proverb: "If the mountain does not come to Mohammed, Mohammed goes to the mountain," when he began to spread the Holy Gospel through the radio. There are many of those, who for one reason or other can not attend the church service, however much he or she may feel the need of it. To satisfy this need, Rev. Stephen E. Balogh made a truly record breaking step, when he created the so-called "Invisible Church" service with the use of the radio. He highly recognized the tremendous advantage derived from the fact that he can reach through the radio to everyone, from the richest palaces to the poorest shacks, who are thirsting after the words of the Gospel, and to announce the greatness of Our Lord.

II B 2 e

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III C

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HUNGARIAN

Radio, May 26, 1937.

REF ID: A6275

Rev. Stephen E. Balogh finished his gymnasium (Latin high-school) and theological studies in the Hungarian Capitol, Budapest. His first American parish was that in Leechburg, Pa., in 1929-31. From April 26, 1931 to April 15, 1934, he was at the head of the congregation in McKeesport, Pa. From the beginning of the year 1935 he is leading the Hungarian Reformed Church of Chicago - South Side.

We can hear his invisible church service on the station WWAE from 5:00 to 5:30 P.M. every Sunday.

II B 2 e
II A 3 b

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 22, 1935.

MARIA MATYAS ON THE RADIO



Maria Matyas, member of the Chicago Opera Company, will sing on the Hungarian Radio Program, W C. B D, on Sunday, December 22, 9:30 A.M.

Tune your radio in on this program. We are confident you will enjoy hearing her.

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III H
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Otthon, Nov. 7, 1935.

RADIO BROADCAST ABOUT HUNGARY

Tuesday, Nov. 5, Dr. Elmer Horvath, correspondent of the Royal Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, gave a very interesting discourse about Hungary. This was done in a conversational form with the station announcer, during which the history of Hungary and the deplorable situation created by the Treaty of Trianon were discussed. The interviewer asked questions about Hungarian literature, art, and intellectual accomplishments. Dr. Horvath depicted eloquently what Hungary has contributed to culture, the technical world, and what progress it has made in music and the finer arts. He related further that tourist trade in Hungary is on the up-trend, even the Prince of Wales visited there twice last year.

The recorded Hungarian "Credo" completed the program.

II B 2 e
II A 3 b
IV

HUNGARIAN



Otthon, Aug. 30, 1935.

ONE HOUR HUNGARIAN PROGRAM

Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity will have the pleasure of hearing one hour of Hungarian radio entertainment this Sunday, September 1, from Station WIND at 1: P.M.

On this program, we will hear popular Hungarian talent. For this reason we call the attention of the Hungarian radio audience to this one hour program.

The program is under the direction of Frank J. Kovach, who has just returned from a tour of Hungary.



Otthon, Aug. 30, 1935.

Erno Kiraly, famous singer,,will be the featured highlight of the program. Joe Kiss, the singing violinist, and his orchestra; Mrs. Istvan Czigany, singer; Margit Golya, narrator; Magda Schmidt and Joseph Berczeli, news; and Eugene Pataky, humorist; will entertain the radio audience.

Station WIND can be tuned in at 560 kilocycles.

II B 2 e

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 5, 1935.

NEW HUNGARIAN RADIO HOUR IN CHICAGO

The new Hungarian Hour will be on the air beginning May 2, from 6 to 7 P. M., Daylight Saving Time. It is under the direction of Henry Gross.

Tune your radio in every Thursday to Station W C B D, 1080 kilocycles.

HUNGARIAN

II 3 3 e

Otthon, Mar. 10, 1935.

PRESENTATION OF HUNGARIAN FILM OPERETTA

The gem of Hungarian films: "Corn Flower," from an artistic and technical viewpoint, is a masterpiece. It will be shown at the Janet Theater, 617 West North Avenue on March 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

Chicago's Hungarians are glad to know that the Janet Theater will exhibit this motion picture, which has been shown with such tremendous success in other cities.

The blue eyed little country girl leaves home in her attempt to make the young squire fall in love with her. Overcoming all obstacles, she manages to make him come home with her to the beautiful Hungarian plains.

The operetta was written by Laszlo Bus Fekete and Dezso Szenkar. It is full of music, dancing, and scenery of the plains.

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II D 10

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 20, 1935.

THE FIRST REGULAR HUNGARIAN RADIO HOUR IN AMERICA

The Hungarian Radio Hour is in its fifth year. Countless times its justification has been established.

The First Hungarian Air Theatre is not only the first regular Hungarian Radio Hour in America, but if all the Hungarian radio hours and programs, outside of Hungary, were added up, the total number would not equal the frequency with which the First Hungarian Air Theatre has broadcast. This is a daring statement yet true.

The First Hungarian Air Theatre has entertained its listeners for years. The time has come for those listeners to prove that there is a necessity for a regular radio hour. They should fully support the noble movement it has started for the benefit of the refugees from Jugo-Slavia. These unfortunates, through no fault of their own, were expelled from that country.



II B 2 e
II D 10

- 3 -

HUNGARIAN



Otthon, Jan. 20, 1935.

The First Hungarian Air Theatre is arranging a series of entertainments, and the net income will be donated to our unfortunate brethren. If, for no other reason, by this act the sponsors deserve our whole-hearted support.

The programs will be new. The directors are: Frank J. Lovach and Mrs. John Zboray.

Let us cooperate with the First Hungarian Air Theatre and, at the same time, aid the refugees.

II B 2 e
III B 2

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 17, 1934.

THE FIRST HUNGARIAN AIR THEATRE

The First Hungarian Air Theatre Club requests the cooperation of all Hungarians to make their picnic a success. The expense of keeping up a radio hour is always growing and the only way to raise money is to arrange entertainments for its benefit.

The directors of the Hungarian Air Theatre realize that this is not the most opportune time to ask the assistance of the Hungarian because the depression is at its height, but they are forced to do so,

II B 2 e
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- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 17, 1934.

if they are to keep up the radio hour.

The total receipts of the day will be used for the maintenance of the Hungarian radio hour.

The picnic will be at the House of Niles Picnic Grove on Sunday, June 17.

II B 2 e

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 20, 1934.

NEW HUNGARIAN RADIO PROGRAMS

Starting May 20, a new Hungarian radio program will amuse the Hungarians. Each Sunday, the WJJD radio station will broadcast a half-hour Hungarian program with the best Hungarian artists.

The WJJD station is very strong and may be heard at points farther than Chicago.

Do not forget to tune in May 20, Sunday afternoon, at 4; 1130 kc, 26.53 M.

II B 2 e

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 13, 1934.

JULIUS RIKK ON THE RADIO

The Chicago Daily Tribune has repeatedly reported that a first-class gypsy orchestra is playing daily at the dining room of the Blackstone Hotel. This gypsy orchestra has gained popularity in the restaurant and on the radio.

The leader of this orchestra is Julius Rikk, who is well known to Chicago Hungarians.

The Chicago Daily Tribune's radio station WGN broadcasts Rikk's musical program daily from 12:45 P.M. to 1:P.M. and 2:15 P.M. until 2:30 P.M.

Tune in on these stations. If you wish to hear your favorite piece, write to Julius Rikk c/o WGN.

II B 2 e

IV

HUNGARIANOtthon, Feb. 11, 1934.

HUNGARIAN RADIO PROGRAMS

WIND (560 kc)

Each Weekday	--	8:15 A. M.	-	8:30 A. M.
" Monday	--	5:30 P. M.	-	6:00 P. M.
" Wednesday	--	5:30 P. M.	-	6:00 P. M.
" Friday	--	5:30 P. M.	-	6:00 P. M.
" Sunday	--	12:45 P. M.	-	1:30 P. M.

Frank J. Kovach, Director.

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- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 11, 1934.

W. E. D. C. (1210 kc)

Each Wednesday, 9:00 A. M.

" Saturday, 3:30 P. M.

Prof. Albert Kovach, Director.

WGES (1360 kc)

Each Friday and Saturday, 9:00 A. M.

Irma Ferenczy, Director.

II 1 e

SECRET

Chilton, Dec. 31, 1944.

WPA (LL) #901.30278

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Hungarians of Chicago are awaiting with interest the beginning of a regular Hungarian hour to be presented every Wednesday at 3 P.M., over station W. J. C., and under the direction of Professor Albert Novack.

Besides the Wednesday morning hour, the same station will broadcast every Friday afternoon at 4:30 a further Hungarian program under Professor Novack's able direction.

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II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a

Magyar Tribune, June 9, 1933.

RADIO BALL A SUCCESS

The radio ball arranged by the tireless leaders of the Hungarian Radio Hour of Hammond, Indiana, Ivan Komarik and Irma Ferenczy-Komarik, to raise funds to broadcast a Hungarian program during the World's Fair from the radio station on the Fair grounds, met with great success, proving that the Hungarians of the South Side and the Calumet region are always ready to support those who give them enjoyment in Hungarian art and music, and demonstrating that the radio is the most effective way to spread our musical culture abroad.

The radio ball held on Whitsunday, with its first-class program, was a great success, especially if viewed from a moral point of view. The program, from the first number to the final rolling down of the curtains, was greatly enjoyed by the audience, which gave expression to its pleasure with great applause. Even a Loop theater could not have produced a better program than the one we

II B 3 e

II B 1 c (2)

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II B 1 a

Magyar Tribune, June 9, 1933.

... saw Sunday at the Hungarian Home. In the careful arrangement of the program one could notice the experienced hand of Irma Ferenczy [Mrs. Komarik], and though the rooms of the Hungarian Home were quite well crowded, yet the beautiful program should have merited an even larger audience, if for no other reason than because the direction intended to cover from the proceeds of this ball the expenses of the Hungarian Radio Hour broadcast from the Fair grounds.

The program opened with a speech by Ivan Komarik, which was followed by the music of the Stratinsky Brothers of West Pullman in which orchestra Martin Stratinsky played the accordion, Jimmy Stratinsky the piano, and George Stevens the violin. The music met with great success by its strange composition. The graceful Soltész Sisters from Indiana Harbor made a hit with their dances and music selections. There is as yet found so much talent in a single family: the beautiful piano selection by Martin was accompanied by Irma at the saxophone and Pauline at the violin, while Wilhelmine performed her fiery gypsy dance.

APPA (11) 940130275

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II B 1 c (2)

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 9, 1933.

Bertha Koczan, an East Chicago piano teacher, played the more serious selections, rendering some classics and some Hungarian pieces with great virtuosity. Also successful was the Youth Choir of the Hungarian Reformed Churches in the Burnside district and the West Side, which sang masterfully some very beautiful Hungarian folk-songs. This choir, thanks to the untiring efforts of Reverend Eugene Boros, is now one of the best choirs of America, and we hear that it will be increased to about five hundred singers, with the addition of new members from other Hungarian Reformed Churches, for its participation in the World's Fair.

John Petri, former ballet maestro of the Chicago Civic Opera, provided a never-to-be-forgotten entertainment, in which his dancing pupils excelled, both in groups and singly. The ballet was composed of Mary Karpa, Irene Mezei, Rose Szabo, Dorothy Dreisen, Betty Murtz, and Mary Kitry. Little Irene Mezey was much applauded for her acrobatic dances. Her teacher, Maestro John Petri, predicts a brilliant future for her. The music for the dances of the Petri group was played on the piano by Miss Mary Warner.

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HUNGARIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (3)

Lagyar Tribune, June 9, 1933.

II B 1 a

The violin solo by George Szabo, Jr., of East-Chicago, who played Brahms' "Hungarian Dance," encourages us to hope a successful and bright future for him. He was accompanied on the piano by Bertha Koczan. The young violin virtuoso received great applause.

Radio listeners who already had heard young George Szobussek over the radio, met him again on this program. He sang the popular song "Old Gypsy," as well as two songs in English, and was rewarded with great applause. In the next Hungarian number, Irma Fereczky-Konarik exhibited her brilliant talent. The dancing group of Maestro Petri assisted her in this excellently arranged play, which gave an opportunity to Maestro Petri to show himself in a marvelous Hungarian dance. For long minutes after the ending of this number thunderous applause could still be heard. The program was concluded by a little burlesque, "Night Warrel," in which Mrs. Marda Hubert and Joseph Kaszas played very cleverly, keeping the audience constantly in good humor with their excellent acting.

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II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 a

Maryr Tritone, June 9, 1933.

The performance was followed with a dance, the music for which was furnished by the orchestra of Niska Pal. The public left the Hungarian Home well late into the night, enriched with the memory of an evening well spent.

APR 11 1934

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 10, 1933.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT HUNGARIAN FILM

Strange as it seems, the Hungarians in America have never had the opportunity to see a complete Hungarian talking picture, that is, one with actors actually speaking Hungarian in the original film. Nine months ago attempts were made to show talking pictures, but these, almost without exception, lacked the speaking part which came additionally, so that the greater part of the film had to be shown in the old silent fashion. Such shows have naturally disappointed the lovers of Hungarian films, and only now will the public have occasion to enjoy a first-class picture, where the conversations, from beginning to end, are spoken to our hearts in the sweet language of our dear old country, in a manner which the Americans call "talkies".

Praise for this is due our well-known compatriot, Steve Komarik, who has succeeded in coming to an accord with one of America's greatest studios, which has successfully produced several excellent movies in Budapest. The best of all these plays is the one entitled: "The Secret of the Doctor," which will be shown for the first time here in America in the Burnside [district], the most populous Hungarian center.

II B 2 e

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 10, 1933.

After this premiere in Burnside, the picture will be shown in other parts of Chicago.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 17, 1933.

HUNGARIAN RADIO HOUR IN CHICAGO

Were a chronicler to write the history of the Hungarians in Chicago and vicinity, he could not help writing a separate chapter on the far-reaching cultural work which a small group of Hungarians is doing over the radio in order to acquaint the public in this country with Hungarian music and song, thus bringing, all at the same time, fame to the Hungarian name and joy and happiness into every Hungarian home.

The Hungarian Radio Hour, as if by magic brings back to the Hungarians sweet memories of the beloved old country, the mirage-ridden plains, the sound of bells as the herds take their noontide naps, the call to prayer of the little church's bell, the gay giggling and chatterings of the buxom maidens in the village spinning gathering; it brings back memories of windows full of geraniums, of gypsy music, of the sweet song of the lark, and of everything else interwoven with our souls; it brings back memories of our youth and exalts that indescribable, hidden sentiment which only the Hungarians can feel and which accompanies them to the grave.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 17, 1933.

In the last few years there were some unsuccessful attempts to establish a permanent Hungarian Hour, but what for lack of artistic qualities and what for other reasons, these attempts never got very far.

It is now almost a year since, at the initiative of Steven Komarik, and under the artistic leadership of Irma Komarik-Ferenczy, we began to receive over the air, from radio station WIND in Gary, a good Hungarian program, one which, not only in its musical aspect but also in its artistic arrangement, has stood its place victoriously among the best radio hours of other foreign-language groups. The program has been praised by many American lovers of music.

The Hungarian Radio Hour, broadcast over the radio station in Hammond, is by now a public institution in the Calumet region, and it alone offers more entertainment than quite a number of other artistic or cultural movements.

The warm attachment of the Hungarians of the South Side and the Calumet region toward the Hungarian Radio Hour, prompted its directors to arrange for a similar

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 17, 1933.

Hungarian Hour here in Chicago. We hope there won't be any Hungarian home where our song and music will not be heard at least ~~once~~ a week.

This Hour runs into quite some work and expense, but the directors had received so much encouragement and petitions from Hungarians in Chicago and vicinity that they decided to broadcast a program from a station able to cover all of Chicago. The Century of Progress Station, WSBC, 1210 Kilocycles, has been chosen. The program will start at 5:30 every Saturday evening.

Steve Komarik, secretary of the Danubia Broadcasting Service, who in this capacity has made possible the broadcasting of Hungarian music and songs on the German radio program, will be the announcer.

From an artistic viewpoint, the success of the Hour would be assured if its management is entrusted into the skillful hands of the celebrated Hungarian singer, Irma Komarik-Ferenczy.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 17, 1933.

We take pleasure in announcing this new enterprise and are quite certain that the Hungarians of Chicago will share in our joy.

The directors of the Hungarian Radio Hour ask the public to send postcards to the station, saying whether it is satisfied with the program. This interest on the part of the public will serve as a foundation for the difficult task that lies ahead-- a task undertaken out of pure love toward Hungarian culture. We think this is the least sacrifice the promoters are entitled to expect from the part of the public. The address is Hungarian Group Station WSBC, 1300 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

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Otthon, Dec. 18, 1932.

HUNGARIAN RADIO HOURS

WCFL, every Friday, 2:45 to 3 P. M. Hungarian songs, with Louise Fernald.

WJKS, every Wednesday, at 9 P. M. The Hungarian Air Theatre, Frank J. Korach, announcer.

WNAE, every Tuesday, 8 to 9 P. M., and every Friday, 5:15 to 5:45 P. M. Irma Ferenczy sings in Hungarian.

WGES, every Tuesday, 5 to 6 P. M. Hungarian and German songs by Miss Ferenczy, accompanied by gypsy music.

WPA (ILL) 100-10000

II B 2 e

HUNGARIAN

III C

Otthon, Apr. 26, 1931.

HUNGARIAN RADIO PROGRAM

p.2...The Hungarian Bible Students will have an interesting radio program Sunday, April 26, from 2 until 5.30 P.M. on Radio Station WCHI through the courtesy of the Illinois Athletic Women's Club.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 217

II B 2 e

II A 3 b

II B 1 c (3)

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 26, 1930.

HUNGARIAN RADIO HOUR

p.2. In connection with the Radio Exposition in Chicago, which closes on October 26, there will be a Hungarian hour on Radio Station WMAQ. The management of the Radio Exposition has asked the Hungarian Consul, Loszlo Ledgyessy to make an address. Before the consul's talk, John Kurucz, well-known Hungarian composer, will play folk songs on the piano.

HUNGARIAN

II B 2 e

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Otthon, Mar. 17, 1929.

HUNGARIAN RADIO PROGRAM

p.2.....Sunday morning the WORD Radion Station will present a Hungarian program. The announcer will be Peter Varga.

II B 2 ●

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 30, 1928.

WP. 1111 276

HUNGARIAN RADIO PROGRAM

p.2. Next Sunday at 9:30 a.m. there will be a Hungarian musical program broadcast from Station WORD. If you have a radio tune in and invite your friends to listen.

II B 2 e

HUNGARIAN

III H

Otthon, Sept. 4, 1927.

RADIO PROGRAM ABOUT HUNGARY

p.2.....The management of the WBBM Radio Station requested the Hungarian Consul, Laszlo Medgyessy to talk about Hungary and Hungarian music September 2 at 8:00 P.M. Phonograph records of the work of great Hungarian composers will be part of the program.

II B 2 e
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Otthon, Sept. 4, 1927.

THE STOLEN BRIDE

(Editorial)

The Stolen Bride, American film with Hungarian background, was shown at one of the largest theaters this week. The management of the theater stressed the point that the story of the picture takes place in Hungary, no doubt, taking into consideration the many Hungarians living in Chicago.

Such to our sorrow, we came to the conclusion that such films as this are not a credit to the Hungarians. We do not blame the theater nor the film company, but we do condemn the author.

There are quite a number of Hungarian writers in Hollywood working for the big studios, but whoever the author of the "Stolen Bride" may be, he put money-making possibilities before art.

Otthon, Sept. 4, 1927.

We don't expect literary **masterpieces** from the movies, although several novels have been **adapted** for the screen. We do expect, however, that an author who calls himself Hungarian should not arrange contrasts, deliberately casting shadows. An author, the aristocrat among intellectuals, should bear in mind the theory of "noblesse oblige."

We cannot find excuses for the author on the grounds that he is inexperienced, because he very expertly contrived to make every detail of his story effect the audience in a way to make them hate the country where it was enacted. The writer depicts the country as semi-civilized and uncultured.

The trade marks "Tsikos," "Goulash" and "Paprika," fairly yell at one, diluted with a sentimental love story.

If Pospischill, a Czech writer, would have written this as anti-Hungarian propoganda, we could **understand** it; but in this case we agree with the strict Hungarian criticism, which distinguishes between an Hungarian writer and one who writes Hungarian.

Otthon, Sept. 4, 1927.

It is not enough to be able to write in the language of the country of our birth; we must absorb, understand and digest its history and traditions. Only with this background and proper knowledge may anyone criticize, that is, only those who possess our culture are in a position to pass judgment.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1927.

HUNGARIAN TRIUMPHS

It affords us great pleasure to caption this article, because we seldom have the opportunity to write about Hungarian successes. There are a few of our countrymen, who achieve success among ourselves, but real success is attained when the American public, through the American press, becomes aware of one of us. We had the pleasure to read two Hungarian names in the March 10 issue of the South End Reporter.

The State Theater on Michigan Avenue and 111th Street, advertised that they would have moving pictures made on their stage by the Berkova Film Company. Any talented person could take part. The scenario,--"The Artist Lover" was written by George Thorsen. There were hundreds of amateur candidates. We are gratified to hear that the jury selected two Hungarians to take the leading roles. Esther Bodnar, the eight-year-old girl, was named "the million dollar movie face" and a movie career was predicted for her. The other winner was Michael Mezey, who looks like Dustin Farnum.

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II B 2 e
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 20, 1925.

A HUNGARIAN RADIO PROGRAM

Those people who listened to radio station WLS the last three Wednesdays were rather pleasantly surprised. Some very well-known Hungarian melodies were sent out over the air lanes to every corner of the earth. This outstanding radio program was directed by Charles Kovacs, a celebrated Hungarian composer and teacher of music.

The main part of the program featured songs written by Kovacs and Hubay Lehar. These songs were superbly rendered by Mrs. Kovacs, who was accompanied at the piano by Mr. Kovacs. The rest of the program consisted of renditions by the pupils of Mrs. and Mrs. Kovacs. These children sang and played Hungarian music in a manner which made one feel as though it were really coming from the Hungarian prairies.

II B 2 e
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 20, 1925.

This Hungarian radio program was a great success. Mr. and Mrs. Kovacs received a very nice letter from the directors of radio station KLS, complimenting them on the beautiful program.



HUNGARIANII B 2 eOtthon, Apr. 5, 1925

INTERESTING GUEST

(Editorial)

p.1..... Chicago had an interesting guest last week in the person of Vilma Banky, Hungarian film actress, who is the second person after Victor Varconi, trying to win laurels in America. It is gratifying to know that Hungarian talent is being appreciated in this field too.

Vilma Banky will make her screen debut in the "Dark Angel". The Goldwyn film company has many good roles for Miss Banky for the future and it is probable that in a short while she will become a very popular star and in this way will bring glory to the Hungarians

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

f. Special Schools and Classes

II B 2 f
II A 3 a

HUNGARIAN

Interest, Jan. 20, 1938.

NIGHT COURSES IN THE BAUHAUS

The new school of designing and painting, which was founded on the principles of the Bauhaus of Dessau, and which is known as the New Bauhaus, is under the leadership of the famous Hungarian professor Louis Moholy-Nagy. It will begin a new evening semester on February 7, for those who work or are otherwise occupied during the day. This excellent school instructs its students in the creative arts, letting them work at their crafts either by hand or by machine. Heretofore, the school in Dessau had been the only institute which taught designing, painting, architecture, etc. Last fall Professor Moholy-Nagy, who formerly was associated with the mother institute in Dessau, established this new institute in the former residence of Marshall Field, 1905 Prairie Avenue, which was placed at the disposal of the new school by the Art Society of Chicago.

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 f

Interest, Aug. 12, 1937.

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HUNGARIAN SUMMER SCHOOL A SUCCESS

The Reformed of the West Side were eye and ear witnesses recently of the progress our children made in acquiring the knowledge of our beautiful sounding native language. This Sunday in connection with the closing of the summer school there was a graduating festival, at which forty-two pupils, all future good Hungarian-Americans, played a nationalistic play, "The Presage", a remarkable good performance, and a great success.

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III C

Interest, Aug. 12, 1937.

Burnside Reformed Summer School held its season-closing examination this Sunday. The parents and the rest of the public heard with delight the progress the newest generation had made in the language of our native country. The children's show, the group-dances and the recitals are deserving of every praise, which is due not only the performers, but also their teachers. The yearly bazaar, which was held in conjunction with this examination was, as always, a great success. At the "reformed's" on the Southside, it is quite a tradition, that when they gather for amusement, everybody must become happy and those who come to them, cannot help but have a good time.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 19, 1935.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES OF REFORMED CHURCH ON
SOUTH SIDE

The Reformed Church of the South Side conducts a summer school each year. This summer, 142 children are enrolled. For six weeks, students and teachers have endured the heat in order to show progress in this session.

Next Sunday, August 4, the summer school pupils will have their final examinations at the Magyar Home.

After the children's program, the church bazaar will begin. This year many novelties will be on display for the benefit of buyers at the bazaar.

We extend a cordial invitation to all. To those who do not care to attend these functions because of the intense heat in summer, we offer a special

WPA (U.S. GOVERNMENT)

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 19, 1935.

inducement. A picnic will be held in back of the Magyar Home. This is a shady and cool spot. Everything is being done to make this an outstanding affair.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 6, 1930.

HUNGARIAN SUMMER SCHOOL

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 cents for books. Children of members are taught free, only the 50 cents for books is charged each pupil.

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

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 10, 1930.

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY AND CHURCH BAZAAR

p.2. The Hungarian day - summer school's 125 pupils will have their final public examination at the Magyar Home on August 10.

These children enrolled in the summer school as soon as the American public schools closed. They have foregone the pleasures of their vacation for the opportunity of learning about Hungary and our religion. In the summer time, instead of cooling off in the lake as their American friends were doing, they studied. They have their reward in as much as they have made nice progress in reading and writing of the language of their parents, also they have learned quite a bit of the history of Hungary.

Everyone is invited to attend the final examinations, which will be combined with a church bazaar.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 20, 1930.

THE HUNGARIAN SUMMER SCHOOL ON THE WEST SIDE

p.2. Fifty-four students are being taught the language, history and customs of their parents. Final public examinations will take place at the West Side Hungarian Evangelical and Reformed Church on August 3.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 22, 1928.

HUNGARIAN SUMMER SCHOOL IN BURNSIDE AND WEST PULLMAN

by

Eugene Boros, Pastor

The Hungarian Reformed Church of Burnside will open a summer school, as it has done every year since the building of the church.

If ever there was a need for instilling love and loyalty into the hearts of the children of our thousand-year-old mother country, whose soil is saturated with the blood of our heroes, now is the time. Every child of Hungarian parentage should be taught the glorious history--the brave past and the sorrowful oppressed present--of Hungary. This is the only way to show them a true picture of the ruined Hungary, so that some day they will want to do something for the rebuilding of our old country.

He who doesn't give his children the opportunity thus offered, commits an unpardonable sin toward his children, himself, and the country of his birth. Love for our mother country can be taught to our children born in America if we



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 22, 1928.

send them to a Hungarian school.

The summer school session in Burnside and West Pullman will begin on June 25. Children of church members don't pay tuition fees; others pay two dollars for the semester. However, fifty cents is required of each pupil for books and school supplies, whether they are members' children or not.

The semester is only five weeks. Registration closes on June 27. Closing exercises will be held at the Magyar Home on July 29.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 25, 1927.

NOTICE TO CHICAGO HUNGARIAN PARENTS

The Chicago Workers' Club, whose aim is the education of the workers, has decided to have a winter class for children. They have engaged a teacher who studied and received her diploma in Hungary. The school is free and all Hungarian children between the ages of eight and fourteen may enroll.

The school's curriculum includes all subjects not taught in American schools, i. e. the reading and writing of Hungarian, grammar, elocution, and singing.

We are aware of the fact that many children of Hungarian families do not read and write or even speak Hungarian, although the majority of the parents are still unfamiliar with the English language. Children will naturally learn English, and knowing how to read and write in the mother tongue of their parents can be only an added advantage.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 25, 1927.

We call the attention of the parents, who wish their children to receive instruction, to this school. You can register every evening after 8:P.M. at the home of the Workers' Club, 453 West North Avenue.....



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 28, 1927.

OPENING OF THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC AT THE MAGYAR HOME

We note with pleasure that the number of Hungarian cultural institutions has again been increased. The directors of the Magyar Home informed us that they have secured the consent of Karoly Kovach, popular music teacher and composer, to come to the South Side one day of each week to instruct the Hungarian children in this neighborhood in violin, piano, and voice. Instruction will be given at the Magyar Home every Saturday afternoon from four until six.

It was a clever thought of the directors of the Magyar Home to engage this Hungarian master, whose thorough knowledge of music will aid the students to attain the best results. He plans eventually to organize an orchestra of young Hungarian musicians who would be able to supply dance music at all social affairs.

In order that this music school shall be successful, the co-operation of the mothers is needed. Give your children the opportunity to develop their musical talents. Take them to the music school where Professor Kovach will try them



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 28, 1927.

out and determine whether they have musical ability.....



II B 2 f

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 21, 1927.

NOTICE TO NORTH SIDE HUNGARIAN PARENTS

The Olivet Institute will open classes for those children who wish to learn how to read and write Hungarian. The teaching will be done by a professional person, and, aside from the cost of books and writing material, instruction will be free.

We request the parents who want to enroll their children in this free Hungarian school to come to the Olivet Institute, corner Blackhawk and Cleveland Avenues, on the twenty-fifth of this month at 8 P. M.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 26, 1927.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH CHICAGO REFORMED CHURCH
End of Hungarian Summer School

Although only twenty-five pupils enrolled in our Hungarian classes this year, the term of six weeks, as originally scheduled, was maintained. In addition to religious training, the children received instruction in the reading and writing of Hungarian and in the high lights of our history, so that they might know and love the nation of their parents.

We concluded the summer session on August 13. On August 14, the pupils reviewed their studies publicly, before their parents. The solemn half of this event took place in the church and the lighter half in the school-room, where the children presented three plays, recited poems, and sang folk songs. After the performance they were served refreshments.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 1, 1927.

CHICAGO WEST SIDE HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH

The Hungarian summer school will begin on July 5, and at the end of eight weeks, on August 28, there will be a public examination. Classes are held each weekday except Saturday from nine until noon and from one until three. There will be two teachers. The woman teacher will teach needle-work also. Parents are requested to send their children to the Hungarian school.

Upon the request of parents who have children over twelve, we will conduct confirmation classes. Children attending these classes will be confirmed and receive communion on August 21.



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Geza Kenda, Magyars in America

(Cleveland: Szabadsag, 1927,) Vol. II.

SELF-EDUCATIONAL CLUBS

Self-educational clubs are a definitely important factor, from a cultural or nationalistic point of view, in the life of the American-Magyars. They have filled a definite need in the past and can do the same for the future, if they keep to the aims for which the organization was founded. They should give the same care to the development of social life and entertainments that is given to the awakening of the Magyar spirit, and the diffusing of Magyar culture in the field of literature and art. The Magyar in America has developed his own literature and art. It should be cherished and protected, lest it be trampled upon while still in the bud, in the bustle and ado of life in America. This is the responsibility of the American-Magyar self-educational clubs.

Magyar Tribune, July 17, 1925.

HUNGARIAN SUMMER SCHOOLS IN CHICAGO

The Chicago Hungarian Consolidated Reformed churches have again opened their summer schools. The Hungarian church school in the Burnside district has a total enrollment of one hundred and fifty-nine children, who are divided up into several classes, depending on their knowledge of the various phases of the Hungarian language. These classes are taught by Reverend Eugene Boros.

In South Chicago, the Hungarian summer school is conducted by a Hungarian teacher, Daniel Bodor, who has twenty-five children under his care. He also teaches the children in the West Pullman district, where he has thirty-three pupils. On the West Side of Chicago, there are forty-three children that are being taught by William Bacso and Betty Molnar. The older girls are given instruction in sewing in addition to their regular schoolwork.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 8, 1924.

CHILDREN'S CELEBRATION

The Chicago Hungarian Reformed Churches' Hungarian summer school celebrations will be held and carried out according to the following program:

The West Side Hungarian Reformed Summer School will hold its closing celebration on Saturday evening, August 16. Besides having the regular oral examination the school children will present a children's play called "Rosmarin." Thirty-eight children will take part in this play, which will be directed by Charles Kovacs.

The Burnside and West Pullman School's closing celebration will be held on Sunday afternoon, August 17, at Pilat's Grove. The children from Burnside will present two plays, one called "Spring Fantasy" and the other "Rosmarin." The children from West Pullman will present two other plays, one known as "A Dream In the Woods," and the other known as "The White Dress." At Burnside there are 115 children under the guidance of Rev. Eugene Boros and



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 8, 1924.

forty-one under the guidance of Charles Kovacs. At West Pullman there are forty-four children under the guidance of Daniel Bodor. There will be a total of 200 children taking part in the school's closing celebration in Pilat's Grove. The vast area of Pilat's Grove will be filled with voices and the strains of beautiful Hungarian music.

The South Chicago School's closing celebration will be held Sunday evening, August 17, at 8 P. M. There are thirty-two children here, being taught by Daniel Bodor. This group will present two plays in the school auditorium. The names of these two plays are "Prisoners' Orphans," and "A Box of Candy."

Due to the fact that on these two days there are no other Hungarian celebrations in the city of Chicago, it is believed that the closing celebrations of the Hungarian schools and these children's plays will be a huge success. This gigantic affair involves 270 children, who have spent many precious moments of leisure time studying the native tongue of Hungary.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 14, 1918.

PUBLIC SPEAKING SCHOOL FOR HUNGARIANS

The Hungarian Patriotic Association has taken upon itself to educate the Hungarian people in public speaking and in the principles of the English language.

These classes were opened last week, and despite the fact that the weather was hot, there was a large turnout.

The school was opened by an address by Louis Nagy, who later introduced Joseph Rakos, the president of the Association, who told the prospective students why this association is engaged in this work. This speech impressed the audience, since it came from a man who belongs to the working class of Hungarians. President Rakos then introduced Mr. Zarniczkyt, representing the State Council of Defense, a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago Daily Tribune, who praised the work of the Association in seeking to acquaint the Hungarian people with the objects of Germany in the war.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 14, 1918.

Louis Tarcai then explained this newly founded school and outlined its work; he immediately received fifteen applications.

The next class will be held on June 18 in the State Council of Defense Building, located at 120 West Adams Street.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational & Intellectual

2. Intellectual

g. Forums, Discussion
Groups and Lectures

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 10, 1935.

READING LECTURE ABOUT HUNGARY

Fred Atkins Moore, the well known American writer and publicist, will give a reading lecture concerning "Hungary's Cry for Justice" at the Central Y.M.C.A. on March 19. Mr. Moore will outline his actual experiences on his tour of Hungary.

This very interesting lecture begins at 7:30 P.M. We ask our readers to be present and become acquainted with this new friend of Hungary. Admission will be fifty cents.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 18, 1934.

LECTURE ON ORIGIN

"Humanity's Ancient Background" was the title of a lecture at the Chicago Magyar Club, Feb. 11, at their clubrooms in the Allerton Hotel. The lecturer was Dr. Carry Croners, professor of the University of Chicago. He led his listeners back over millions of years to show the progress of evolution. In spite of the dryness of the subject, Dr. Croners talked so interestingly that his audience was not bored.

The lecture was illustrated by motion pictures.

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Otthon, Nov. 12, 1933.

FOLK-SONGS AS ORIGIN OF CLASSICAL COMPOSITIONS

Mrs. Max Oberndorfer, chose this title as the subject of her lecture at the Chicago Magyar Club, Saturday, Nov. 11.

Her husband, Max Oberndorfer, gave illustrations on the piano. He was conductor of the Chicago Opera Co.

This illustrious couple has long played an important role in the musical world. For years, they were on the National Broadcasting Company's musical staff, where they did much to make classical music popular.

Last Christmas they became conspicuous by publishing a book of Christmas carols of different nations.

In the course of the lecture, the works of Liszt and Brahms were discussed, as well as the influence of folk music on their compositions.

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Otthon, Oct. 8, 1933.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE AT MAGYAR CLUB

Dr. Barton J. Hoag, professor of physics at the University of Chicago, gave a very interesting lecture on the discovery of the cosmic ray and the results of recent research on protons and electrons.

The young scientist has just returned from an extended European educational tour that included a visit to Budapest.

After the lectures, Dr. Hoag answered questions of his audience.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 5, 1933.

LECTURE BY HUGO LAEHNE

A large crowd filled the Hall of the Wage Earners Home Sunday evening to hear a lecture by Hugo Laenne, former organizing director of the Independence Party of Hungary and Undersecretary of the Interior in the cabinet of Karolyi. He gave an extremely instructive lecture on "Hungary's Position in the New Europe".

Hugo Laehne is probably the only politician from Hungary who can speak competently on this topic. He has a record of thirty years of clean politics. During all that time he fought constantly for the rights of the poor.

In his lecture, Hugo Laehne touched all the political and economical questions of Europe, and concluded with the assertion that Hungary can hope for the possibility of a happier future only in the frame of a Danubian Confederation, the organization of which was Louis Kossuth's own idea.

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 5, 1933.

The question of Revision [of the Trianon Treaty], which at present is discussed at every step, was also included in his lecture. He said that it was impossible to think of a peaceful revision, inasmuch as neither Rumania, nor Czechoslovakia, nor Jugoslavia are willing to give up any of the territories given them by the treaty [of Trianon], adding that any attempt at revision is threatened with war, since the Little Entente will oppose with arms any such move.

On the voice of Hugo Laehne one could feel not the experienced politician (which he undoubtedly is), but the Hungarian heart aching for the fate of Hungary--a heart speaking to other Hungarian hearts. This is what made this lecture so interesting.

Laehne's lecture was followed by a discussion which lasted one and a half hour.

By arranging this lecture, the Cultural Federation has proved again that it is ready to serve all parties alike.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), April 21, 1935.

THE CONSUL'S LECTURE

Last Sunday the Olivet Institute was crowded with Hungarians. Ladislas Medgyessy, Royal Hungarian Consul in Chicago, delivered a lecture on the present political and economic situation of Hungary. In his lecture, the Consul described the position of the [Hungarian] government and admitted that, under the present circumstances, it cannot possibly stay much longer at the rudder. At this exceptional occasion, it was not financial aid--which at the present time it is useless to hope for, anyway--but only sympathy for which the Consul asked.

The owners of Hungary--the counts and the bankers--even today can find no other healing balsam for their hearts, which are bleeding in their patriotism, than that of restoration of the old borders. According to the Treaty of Trianon, those territories which were robbed from Hungary cannot be stolen back by force, so the "poor" victims have no choice but to appeal to the righteousness of the people of the world.

We have heard this kind of talk too often and would not write about it, were it

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), April 21, 1933.

not for the other more interesting side of this meeting. At the end of the lecture, the chairman of the meeting: (who is also the head of the Olivet Institute and the owner of a Horthy Iron Cross)--asked the audience to submit any questions and take part in the discussion. There were many questions, mostly political and economical in character, but the Consul preferred not to answer them.

During the discussions there were many who bravely pointed out the gallows system of Hungary's owners, who skin the peasants, oppress the workers, and violate the rights of the people.

The public was glad to hear the discussions and heartily applauded them. At the end of the meeting, the chairman stated that he had learned many things about Hungary at this lecture, and also about the attitude of the Hungarians toward their government.

It was evident that the Consul was somewhat upset when he left, as we live now in revolutionary times. We are now curious. What will happen to the Iron Cross?
Reporter.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 9, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PR. 1933

LECTURE ON CANCER AT CHICAGO MAGYAR CLUB

One of the most illustrious Chicago Hungarians, Dr. Geza Takots, professor of surgery at Northwestern University, held a very interesting lecture at the Chicago Magyar Club last Sunday. Taking cancer, prevention and treatment as his subject, he recounted the progress of research the progress of research and experiments, whereby, together with surgery, x-ray or radium treatment, definite results can be obtained. As recently as two decades ago, professionals had pronounced cancer cases as hopeless and incurable. Today, if discovered in time and treated properly, it can be cured entirely or arrested, and the life of the cancer patient lengthened.

Dr. Takots illustrated his lecture with motion pictures, which made it understandable.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 9, 1933.

THE HUNGARIAN CONSUL AT OLIVET

Laszlo Medgyesy, Hungarian Consul, will be at the Olivet Institute on Apr. 16, at 2:45 P. M., to address the gathering. The topic of his talk will be "Hungary's present political and economic status."

Free admission and no collections. Everybody is welcome and invited to hear this interesting lecture.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, March 31, 1933.

PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES

Followed with constant interest are the activities of the South Side Philosophical Club, which held its eighth meeting last Sunday in its new home. Lectures are held every Sunday afternoon, between three and five o'clock, at 6444 Dante Avenue. After the lectures, those in the audience stay in the club for tea and to get acquainted with one another. Next Sunday Elizabeth Ferenczy will serve Szekely Gulyas" [Scythian stew] to the Transylvanian Hungarian students of the Medville Institute. Recent lectures were as follows: Arnold Matrai, "Freedom of Will"; Bradford W. Shank, "Mechanistic View of Life"; Miss Zoe Seator, "Ethical Relations of the Depression"; Donald Simen, "What Is Pragmatism"; John Schragg, "Idealism, Realism, Positivism, Pragmatism"; August Carbiner, "Origin of Life"; Dr. Steve Csaktornyay, "Types of Thoughts."

Those interested should apply for information to the president of the club, Dr. Steve Csaktornyay, Assistant Professor of Philosophy in the University of Chicago, telephone Midway 7788.

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 3, 1933.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE

If there is anything full of interest and bound to awaken the interest of the intelligent person, it is the process of the creation, animation, and development of the human being. Only an ignorant person, one who does not care for his own being, can look at this process indifferently, but certainly not a cultured man, who is anxious to know for his own well-being and that of society.

A very interesting and instructive lecture was the one given last Sunday at the Open Forum of I.W.W. in the Wage Earners Home by Dr. Martin Zeitler, distinguished Hungarian physician. The topic was "Heredity and its Consequence on the Life of the Infant." In a few concise sentences the doctor explained the laws of heredity and emphasized the fact that a child does not inherit the characteristics of body and spirit acquired by the parents after birth, but only those characteristics which were present in the original cell. After conception, the human being is formed by the

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 3, 1933.

environment in which it lives. For example, during the time between conception and entrance into the outer world, the child is formed according to the nourishment taken by its mother, the state of her health, the kind of work she is engaged in during pregnancy, etc. All this plays an important role in the development of the fetus before birth, just as in the life of the born child the environment, the school, the work, companions, food, health conditions, etc., are factors which influence the formation of the characteristics of the man.

Further in his lecture, Dr. Zeitler described the laws of nature in heredity, the ways and means to restrict the birth of those who would be brought to the world deformed in their bodies or minds, adding to this that these means are for the time being at least hardly possible to be employed.

After this valuable lecture, the speaker gave prompt answers to all questions put to him by the audience.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 3, 1933.

The people that heard Dr. Zeitler were very pleased with his interesting lecture.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 17, 1933.

LECTURE ON TECHNOCRACY

Last Sunday Engineer Ladislaus Bauer gave a lecture before members of the Hungarian branch of the I.W.W., at Wage Earners Home. The subject of the lecture was "Technocracy," which is now, at a time of industrial stagnation, very timely. In his lecture, Mr. Bauer demonstrated, with the help of unquestionable data, the efficiency of the instruments of production in the past and in the present. The growing efficiency of new tools has caused millions of workers to lose their jobs. The data published by the technocrats are supported by statistics compiled by a commission named by Hoover to investigate the industrial situation.

Much acknowledgement is due Engineer Bauer for his work in collecting the material for his lecture. Almost unbelievable is the amount of work and trouble that was needed to arrange all these data, as furnished by the report of the Hoover Commission, into a lecture. The Hoover Commission's report alone contains 1,700 pages, not to mention the good sized works of the technologists.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 17, 1933.

In the course of this lecture we learned of the factors that have played roles in the creation of the present industrial stagnation. Unfortunately, neither the Hoover Commission nor the technocrats has shown us a way out of this depression. Sunday, February 19, again at the Wage Earners Home, there will be another lecture on the means whereby we could get rid of unemployment. The title of the lecture will be "Technocracy, or the I.W.W." Lecturer is Paul Pika.

It is of the utmost importance that the Hungarians attend these lectures in great numbers, as it is quite often that questions are debated which are closely connected with our daily life.

ALJ PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 20, 1933.

CULTURAL LECTURE

The I.W.W. does not limit its activities to preparing for a better future on the economic field; it also urges the mental preparation of the masters of tomorrow. Its conviction is that the workers can obtain for themselves economic favors and success only through ample preparedness in the field of science. That is the reason why the Hungarian Branch of the I.W.W. is sponsoring a series of lectures for its members and their guests. The Hungarian branch of the I.W.W. has arranged for the winter months several lectures at its own building, the Wage Earners Home, 2419 Lincoln Avenue. The lectures deal with social sciences, technical subjects, medicine, etc.

On December 4 Paul Pika held a lecture on social science. On December 11, Bela Riedl, an architect, delivered a very interesting lecture on architecture. Last Sunday the talented Hungarian physician Dr. Hugo R. Ronay gave a lecture entitled: "The Struggle of Medicine against Sickness in the Past Twenty Years." Dr. Ronay spoke about recent important discoveries and achievements

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 20, 1933.

in the medical field, discoveries which enable us to protect our health, prolong the span of life, and cure sicknesses hitherto thought incurable. He further discussed the origin, care and cure of certain diseases, putting emphasis on the proverb "It is easier to prevent than to cure." He explained the importance of selecting the proper nourishment and brought to our attention the results of biological researches, which now prescribe the exact quantity of proteins and vitamins needed for the development of the body.

Michael Ruhig, a friend of ours of long standing was kind enough to lend his projecting machine for this lecture, thanks to which the public was able to see how x-rays are produced and used. At the end of the lecture several questions were put to Dr. Ronay, who answered them promptly to the great satisfaction of the audience.

The audience must be given credit for its excellent behavior during the lecture, and for the eager attention with which it followed the words of Dr. Ronay. At the end of the lecture, the public expressed its thankfulness with thunderous

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 20, 1933.

applause.

The I.W.W. will continue its policy of giving lectures every week. The dates of these lectures will appear on this newspaper from time to time.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 6, 1931.

HUNGARIAN PERFORMANCE IN THE SENECA HOTEL

At the Concert in the Seneca Hotel [Translator's Note: Date not given],
Ladislaus Medgyessy, Hungarian Consul, delivered an interesting lecture on
Hungarian music and art.

Miss Louise Fernald, a Hungarian singer, scheduled to appear on the program,
could not come as the result of a severe cold.

The audience enjoyed the music of the pianist Alexander Ester, and the
singing of the baritone Fiorella Field, and Lolita Anthony.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 25, 1931.

THEOLOGICAL LECTURES

WPA 411, 25 11, 30 1931

Dr. Stephen C. Saktornyai, pastor, announces that during the month of November he will conduct theological lectures every Sunday at 11 A. M. at the Olivet Institute.

Those who have heard Doctor Csaktornyai know that his lectures are sincere, convincing, and forceful. The topic of his November series of lectures will be "Where is God in this Depression?"

The lectures will be given in English and Hungarian. Questions will be answered by the pastor.

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HUNGARIANOtthon, Jan. 18, 1931.

LECTURE ABOUT EINSTEIN THEORY

p.2. The Chicago Magyar Club arranged a lecture at their club rooms at the western Society of Engineers' Building on Wacker Drive Friday evening.

Dr. D. Morandini, Hungarian **mathematician** professor at the University of California, was the lecturer. He talked about the relativity theory of Einstein.

Many noted Americans, among them many professors of local universities, were part of the audience of more than two-hundred. After the lecture, questions were asked on the topic of Dr. Morandini.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 5, 1930.

NOTICE!



The Endre Ady Cultural Society will hold a debate at 3 P. M. on Sunday afternoon, December 7, at their club rooms, 209 West North Avenue. The topic for debate, "Is Belief in God Necessary to Mankind's Happiness?" will be introduced by Mr. Erno Klopstein.

All Hungarian ministers in Chicago are invited to attend this debate. All present will have the right to voice their opinions. No right-thinking individual should miss this debate, since the necessity for a new religion is advocated by the great thinkers of today, and they want a new God.

Those Hungarian pastors who have implicit faith in God will all be at the debate, since they are the most competent to tell us why there is no more need for the old God. . . .

Unemployed persons who cannot afford to pay the small admission price of twenty-five cents, will be admitted free. . . .

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 28, 1930.

DEBATE AT THE OLIVET INSTITUTE ABOUT
RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

Last Sunday evening, February 23, the topic of the open forum at the Olivet Institute, which was "Religious Persecution in Russia," elicited much interest.

Dr. Stephen Csaktornyai, pastor, introduced the topic. He considered the question from three angles: the causes of persecution, its consequences, and viewpoints in relation to it.

On the motion of Arnold Matray, it was agreed that the participants in the debate should argue only the causes of persecution that evening. A lively discussion followed which was distinguished by courageous thinking and impartiality.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 28, 1930.

The causes for religious persecution in Russia were found to be the clergy's antirevolutionary activities, the unity of the Church and the ruling class, the errors of the Church in the task of uplifting the people, and the atheistic tendencies of the Communist system.

....The debate will be continued next Sunday, when the topic will be "The Expected Consequences of Religious Persecution in Russia on the Present and Future Generations".

The open forum is public.



HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 g
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Utthon, May 12, 1929.

EVENING DEBATE AT MAGYAR CLUB.

p.2.....A very interesting debate took place May 8 in the club rooms of the Magyar Club. The topic under discussion was "The United States of Central Europe or the Danubian Confederation." Dr. Lasglo Nador and Dr. Arpad Kovach were the debators.

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Otthon, Mar. 17, 1929.

DEBATE IN THE MAGYAR CLUB.

p.2...Wednesday evening, Mar. 6, the Chicago Magyar Club's members conducted a debate on how the Magyars would feel and act toward the other nationalities in the event that the territories taken from Hungary by the treaty of Trianon, should be restored.

The debate was presided over by the Rev. Julius M. Hanko.

Ten minutes was allowed each speaker. There were sixteen debators.

Dr. Arpad Kovach outlined the topic.

The conclusion of the debate, condensed, was as follows:

In the event of restoration of territories, the Hungarians must progress in a new direction. Better understanding of the different nationalities,

Otthon, Mar. 17, 1929

widely spread freedom of speech, and under no circumstances should they use strong measures of revenge, in other words, the Rumanian, Serbian, and Czech methods in dealing with the Hungarians should not be followed.

HUNGARIAN

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Otthon, Mar. 10, 1929.

LECTURE ON AVIATION

p.2.....Paul Kuzmik, Mechanical Engineer, who recently returned to Chicago from a European study tour, will lecture about aviation Saturday evening, Mar. 9, at the Chicago Magyar Club. Members are requested to bring their friends.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 1, 1929.

INTERESTING DEBATE AT THE OLIVET INSTITUTE

The Hungarian Congregation of the Olivet Institute had a very successful debate on January 27. The topic was the Hungarian king problem. The debaters dissected this question from every angle. Arnold Matray took the side of the traditional Legitimists....., Victor Drozdy argued the merits of a republic.....

The next debate will be held on February 10. The topic: The Theory of Evolution.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 18, 1929.

DEBATE AT THE OLIVET INSTITUTE

Sunday, January 13, the Hungarian congregation of the Olivet Institute held an interesting cultural debate. The topic of the evening was the current one that is being discussed in the Senate--the Kellogg Peace Pact. Two members of the Olivet Young People's Circle took sides in the debate. Istvan Mate urged that the many sided Kellogg Peace Pact be ratified by the United States. The Kellogg Peace Pact denounces war as unlawful in settling international disputes. As a result the proposal of Coolidge to build fifteen cruisers would be unnecessary. Mate's opponent, Istvan Sarossy, was against the ratification of the Kellogg Peace Pact. Instead, he argued in favor of the building of fifteen new cruisers.

The winner of the heated debate, in which the public also took sides, was Sarossy, upon the judgment of a committee of three. The winner received a book as reward.

The highlight of the evening was a talk by the Reverend Geza Lorinczy, Unitarian pastor, who pointed out the weak spots of the Kellogg Peace Pact.....



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 18, 1929.

The next debate will be on January 27, at 8 P.M., and the topic will be "The King Problem of Hungary." This question will be settled by open forum.

Translator's note: Olivet Institute, 1441 Cleveland Avenue, is a community center.



HUNGARIAN

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Otthon, Oct. 14, 1928.

LECTURE AT CHICAGO MAGYAR CLUB.

p.2.... The Magyar Club of Chicago had its first autumn lecture at the club rooms Sunday evening, Oct. 6, at nine o'clock; the place was filled to capacity.

The program of the evening was well chosen; John Sebestyen, chemist, a member, gave a very interesting talk on his experiences during his tour of Yellowstone Park. He illustrated his talk with more than three hundred moving picture slides.

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Otthon, Jan. 27, 1927.



ANTON FELLER, ARCHITECT AT THE MAGYAR CLUB.

p.2....Anton Feller, professor of architecture at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, was the guest of honor Jan. 19 at the Magyar Club of Chicago. He talked about the progress of modern art. Before Prof. Feller came to Chicago he taught in the Far East.

The topic of his discourse was an analysis of the progress of the cubistic, futuristic, expressionistic, and impressionistic trends and formations. He talked about the works of Van Gogh, Kokoschka and Picasso and showed illustrations.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 16, 1925.

DOCTOR BALTAZAR LECTURES IN CHICAGO

The Baltazar celebration which was sponsored by the Hungarian Societies Central Committee was a huge success. There were approximately two hundred fifty people present.

The outstanding feature of the evening was the lecture given by Doctor Dezso Baltazar, Hungarian Reformed Bishop from Debreczen, Hungary. He gave an interesting account of the situation existing in cultural activities in the college of Debreczen, and also related the political history of Hungary during the past twenty years.

A total of \$550.45 was collected in donations from the various Chicago Hungarian organizations and individuals. This sum of money was turned over to the Bishop by Louis Barna, president of the Hungarian Societies Central Committee.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 5, 1924.

COUNTESS KAROLYI IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)



We were cheated in our expectations when we waited for Countess Karolyi to arrive in Chicago on Saturday morning because she had arrived the previous evening. This misunderstanding was caused by her manager, who had notified the committee two weeks previously that she would arrive in Chicago on Saturday. This committee in turn notified us to this effect.

.....

Among the people who were also disappointed, there was one group of Hungarian women, consisting of members and officers of the Chicago Hungarian Independent and Benevolent Ladies Society. Had we not known that they were Hungarian women, we would have believed they were members of the American committee, so elegant and impressive was their appearance.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 5, 1924.

After a rather lengthy discussion, it was decided that a committee of four present a bouquet of flowers to Countess Karolyi at the lecture she was to hold Saturday noon at the La Salle Hotel.

Mrs. Frank Glancz president of the Ladies Society, Mrs. Henry Vogel, Mrs. Leo Laszlo, and Mrs. Klein arrived at the Hotel La Salle at one P. M., and presented Countess Karolyi with a bouquet, consisting of roses and chrysanthemums. The presentation was made in the presence of some of the leading citizens of Chicago.

In making the presentation, Mrs. Glancz made a very impressive and heartfelt speech. Countess Karolyi thanked each one individually, expressing her appreciation and hope of being with these noble ladies in the near future.

Mr. Ignac Izsak welcomed the Countess, and congratulated her upon the grand



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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Dec. 5, 1924.

work done in the interest of the people of Hungary. These interesting speeches were heard at a luncheon which was sponsored by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. There were five hundred people present, among whom were some of the most prominent people of Chicago. There were approximately twenty-five of the more prominent Hungarians present also.

Immediately after the luncheon, Mr. Victor Elting, one of Chicago's prominent citizens, and also chairman of the reception committee, in eloquent remarks, introduced Countess Karolyi.

Countess Karolyi appeared on the stage dressed in black, and was a beautiful picture to behold. At first, she spoke the English language fluently, but later, while referring to notes, she spoke with a very pleasing Hungarian accent.

She spoke for one hour, and the people listened very attentively, being

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Dec. 5, 1924.

interrupted only on occasions of applause. It was not only heard by those present, but also by the outside world by means of a national radio hookup.

Countess Karolyi's speech had two principal parts: One was the explanation of the Hungarian aristocracy, the other part was devoted to the political situations in Hungary as it has been since the World War, and the part Mihaly Karolyi played in this political setup.

We, who are acquainted with the Hungarian upper class, were surprised at the frankness and accuracy with which she dealt with the Hungarian barons, counts, and dukes, who are to blame for the unfortunate situation of Hungary. She painted a word picture of the most intimate life of these noble gentlemen, and with a few humorous sayings, she immediately connected her story with the political life of Hungary.

She then spoke of the arrogant, bloated society which looks down on the

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Dec. 5, 1924.

common people with contempt, and represents the governing body of Hungary. With historical accuracy, she related the political history of Hungary from Kossuth to the present Horthy regime.

The part played by Mihaly Karolyi in the last ten years was emphasized as she saw it when she was Countess Katinka Andrassy, and her viewpoint after she became the wife of Mihaly Karolyi.

The political part of her speech was so correctly built up, and was given so accurately that the part of the audience who knew the political history of Hungary from close range, was completely surprised. She not only tried to be sincerely loyal, but she was also brave in presenting her facts.

Without any fear, she pointed out the betrayals and sorrowful incidents which were caused by the League of Nations, America, and the Entente, in the unfair division of Hungary, and while this was being done, the Karolyi

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 5, 1924.

government's stronghold was being torn apart. They wanted to force Karolyi to agree to the crippling of Hungary. She discussed these facts so bravely that even those who are not her followers are fully satisfied that she does not represent the upper class, nor the Horthy government, but that she is here for the sole purpose of bettering the condition of the Hungarians and the entire Hungarian nation. It is for their interest and future that she is making these sacrifices. At this point, Countess Karolyi answered a few questions, and this notable lecture and luncheon came to an end.

Countess Karolyi personally introduced herself to the Hungarian people who were present, and expressed her wish to come back to Chicago shortly to see the large number of working Hungarians who reside in Chicago.

The Chicago Hungarians not only owe Countess Karolyi a vote of thanks and gratitude for delivering such an educational lecture to the prominent people of Chicago, but we must also thank the Chicago Council of Foreign

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 5, 1924.

Relations Committee for giving Countess Karolyi the opportunity to present her viewpoints, and relate the manner in which the people of Hungary have awakened. Now we can see our position and understand our own history and future development.

Countess Karolyi held a lecture daily at different places, presenting her problem before distinguished personalities. She was honored at teas and banquets at many exclusive and prominent places. Her five day stay in Chicago was a real success in connection with her appearances and lectures, which prove the high esteem in which Countess Karolyi is held, and on the other hand, it was an honor to the people of Hungary to have their problems of democracy and the future of the Hungarian people presented by such an apostolic figure as the Countess, who preaches and lives for the interest of her people.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 21, 1924.

COUNTESS KAROLYI TO BE IN CHICAGO

On November 29, Countess Karolyi will arrive at the La Salle Street depot. Upon her arrival, she will be the guest of the Council on Foreign Relations at a luncheon to be given in her honor at the La Salle Hotel. At this time, she will give a lecture in English, explaining why she is an exile from Hungary.

During her visit, Countess Karolyi will not give any lectures in Hungarian due to the fact that she is scheduled to appear in Columbus immediately after her lectures in English in Chicago. After making her complete tour of English lectures, which will be completed in January, she will start on her tour of lectures in Hungarian.

Therefore, November 29 will be the day on which the Chicago Hungarians can show their loyalty and their sincere appreciation for her visit here. We feel sure that the welcoming committee will make arrangements for the



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 21, 1924.

advancing liberal Hungarians to express their heartfelt welcome to this noble lady.

At this time, we cannot give details of the plans of the committee, but we understand that elaborate preparations are being made by the prominent Hungarians of Chicago. We will have more information in regard to the reception in the very near future. We think that it would be very pleasing to her if a large number of Hungarians were at the La Salle Street station to welcome her.

The Americans on the committee are only too glad to have suggestions from all Hungarians who are interested in this affair, and they cordially invite all to be present at this lecture. There will not be an admission charge, the only charge being made is for the luncheon, which follows the lecture.



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 21, 1924.

The Chicago Hungarians must wake up from their dreams which has led their interest away from their relations with the homeland, and when Countess Karolyi arrives, we should have that day declared a holiday.

Countess Karolyi deserves such respect a hundred fold, and at the same time the Chicago Hungarians must show to the American public and the American press their strength, intelligence, and appreciation, towards a woman so noble and so interested in Hungarian affairs. We urge every Hungarian to be present next Saturday.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1924.

HUNGARIAN DOCTORS' CONFERENCES

Of late, conditions have changed so greatly in Hungary that they have caused a large number of professional people to emigrate. Of these professional people a large number are doctors, many of whom have come to Chicago and settled opening their practice here.

Because many of these doctors are unacquainted with one another, Dr. Oscar Offner took it upon himself to bring these men together for an evening where they might get better acquainted with one another. So last Wednesday night at the Schwartz Restaurant, this meeting was called together at which time there were twenty-three doctors present.

It was decided that these get-togethers would be held monthly in order that different topics relating to the medical profession might be discussed, and many of the new theories of medicine threshed out.



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1924:

This is the first time that the Hungarian doctors of Chicago have ever tried anything like this.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 11, 1921.

POPULAR FREE LECTURE

The Hungarian Working Men's Self-Educational Society, Lodge No. 53, started a very useful and beneficial work when it decided to hold free scientific lectures for the Magyar public.

The next lecture will be given by Dr. Ernest Lowinger, physician and fellow-patriot, who will speak about venereal diseases. The lecture will be given at 3 P.M. Sunday, Feb. 3, in the Red Men's Hall, 4118 W. Lake St.

We recommend these lectures to the Magyars and urge all to attend them. There is no admission charge.

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Magyar Tribune, May 24, 1918.

DR. KOVACS TO BE IN CHICAGO

Dr. Richard Kovacs world famous doctor, medical authority and publisher of the only Hungarian medical paper is to be in Chicago on June 9, 1918 to attend the convention of the American Medical Association. Dr. Kovacs enroute to Chicago will stop at various Hungarian communities and give lectures on health and medical attention. Dr. Kovacs gives these lectures and shows pictures relative to his lectures. These lectures are educational and very practical.

We think that, if some Hungarian organization would ask Dr. Kovacs to give a lecture and show his pictures, Dr. Kovacs would be willing to do so. We think it necessary that the Hungarian people become acquainted with many medical facts.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 14, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LECTURES IN CHICAGO.

The Hungarian College Club, representing the highest classes of Hungarians in Chicago, has a very exclusive membership, for it requires, of members joining, a college diploma.

This organization passed a resolution at its last meeting to give instructions and advice to Hungarians, by means of lectures and readings, with reference to behavior in times of war. Thus they are trying to maintain that splendid reputation which the Hungarians have established in peace times among the American people. They are teaching Hungarians, who have become citizens, how to conduct themselves in reference to the war. Instructions will be given to those who wish to secure their naturalization papers, and also to those who have not as yet obtained their first papers. The latter will be taught what is expected of them, while the United States is at war.

Likewise will advice be given to those who have surplus funds to invest, showing them how to place investments here, while such are barred in foreign countries.

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 14, 1917.

The first lecture took place last Tuesday at Burnside; the next will be held in West Pullman. These lectures, apparently, meet with the approval of the Hungarians, because quite a number attended the last one.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

3. Athletics and Sports

II B 3

HUNGARIAN

Interest, Feb. 25, 1937.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 38274

YOUTH SPORTS CLUB

p.3.....We respectfully beg those Hungarian parents, whose children over twelve years of age do not belong to some sports club, that they shall send them every Saturday to the Wicker Park Gymnasium. Beginning at 3:00 P.M. they will be taught basketball and soccer football by competent and attentive instructors. Our aim is to bring together the Hungarian youth. During the summer there will be swimming, water-polo, tennis, baseball and excursions.

The indoor instruction will be given in the Wicker's Park Gym every Saturday from 3:00 to 6:00 P.M. until March 14.

Frank Foldi (signature)

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 6, 1935.

SPORTS

The rainy weather had its ill-effects on two inter-city football matches. The two teams of the Milwaukee Tigers played against the two teams of the Hungarian Culture Club and were the guests of the latter.

The game of the junior teams started at 1:15 P.M. at the Kuppenheimer field. The final score was 2-0 in favor of the Chicago club.

At 3 o'clock, the Senior teams started their games. As the rain was pouring, the disposition of the teams was not improved. The final

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HUNGARIANOtthon, Sept. 6, 1935.

score was a tie.

After the games, there was a banquet at the Culture Home and the Chicago Junior Magyar Athletic Club team was presented with the beautiful Jackson cup. The players received gold miniature footballs.

We wish to congratulate the Culture Club for sponsoring two football teams and hope that success will crown them for their efforts.

Otthon, Nov. 11, 1934.

WPA (P. 2) RC. 112/2

TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONS IN CHICAGO

Fans of the tamest sport, ping-pong or table tennis, will be glad to hear that Victor Barna and Sandor Glancz, world champions, our compatriots, will be in Chicago to play against the American champion, Jimmy McClurer, and the ex-champion, Coleman Clark, on Jan. 6.

Victor Barna won the world championship in 1932, 1933, and 1934. Glancz has taken the honors twice.

The matches will take place at the Stevens Hotel. We have no doubt that the Hungarian boys will win again.

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Interest, November 1934.

APPEAL!

p.29.....The Hungarian sports associations of Chicago intended to come under one flag. As an idea, this was good and the discussions in that direction started all right, but then stopped abruptly. It would be nice, if the long sought for Hungarian unity and understanding would be reached even if just by the sportsmen. Hungarian Sportsmen! throw out these noxious politics when we are dealing with the sports, and let us show the other nationalities what we can do. It is more than certain that with a hearty co-operation between us Hungarians, we could do at least as much as any of the other nations.

Interest, October 1934.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 3 74

NEW SOCIETY ON THE SOUTH SIDE

p.19.....A new club was formed in Burside, which aims to bring together the youth for the practice of sport and self education. The club got its charter under the name of: Hungarian-American Social and Athletic Club and it has no connection with any other associations, or politics, neither does it include any sick benefit insurance or the like; it simply wants to serve the Hungarian culture. There is no initiation fee and the dues are only 10¢ a month. The officers of this new club are: Jack Rosenfeld, president, Joseph Szabo, vice-president, Louis Klajnik, recorder and Andrew Basco, treasurer. They expect new members from all over Chicago. Their regular meeting is every Tuesday evening at 9032 Cottage Grove. Their first ball was held on Sunday, September 30 in the Hungarian House, where the club presented itself advantageously to the public. The music was given by a band recruited entirely from the members of the club and was led by Valent Szepesi.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 23, 1934.

NEW ATHLETIC CLUB

A new club was formed on the South Side. The aim of this new club is to organize the young people for cultural and athletic activities.

The club was given the name of "Magyar Athletic and Culture Circle," and has no affiliations with any social or political organization. It sponsors desire to promote cultural and sport life and will support any movement that is advantageous to the Magyar cause.

The club wishes to call the attention of all young American-Hungarians

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 23, 1934.

to join and help win honors.

The club holds its meetings each Tuesday evening at 8 P. M. at its club rooms, 9032 Cottage Grove. There is no initiation fee. Monthly dues are ten cents.

The first social event of the new club will be a dance at the Magyar Home September 30. Music will be furnished by members. Everyone is asked to be there.

Otthon, Dec. 18, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3074

LASZLO KACZANDER LEAVES CHICAGO

Laszlo Kaczander, famous long distance walker, who set up a world record by walking from New York to Los Angeles in sixty days, will leave Chicago on Dec. 21.

Mayor Cermak will give him a letter to the Mayor of New York.

Police Chief Allman will give him motorcycle escort to the outskirts of the city.

It is too bad that the Hungarians are quite indifferent toward Kaczander's achievement, because it is only complimentary to us that a sportsman, who sets up a world record, proudly states that he is one of us.

It would be a nice gesture to have as many Hungarians at City Hall as possible to wish Kaczander luck in his difficult venture.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 6, 1932.

WP- (11) 2501.3073

HUNGARIAN ATHLETES AT OLYMPICS

The only obstacle in the way of the Hungarian Athletes' entry in the Olympics, is lack of funds. The American-Hungarians have always supported any national movement, and now that the Olympics will be held in America, they will undoubtedly lend their support to this cause.

The Chicago Magyar Club has arranged a benefit concert at the Allerton Hotel's Ballroom on Mar. 19. The net proceeds will be turned over to the Athletes.

The foremost masters of music will make the program an outstanding one.

During the evening, Laszlo Medgyesy, Hungarian Consul, will talk of past Hungarian sport accomplishments in the Olympics.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 6, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3024

There will be dancing after the program to the tunes of a gypsy band.
The admission is one Dollar.

The Chicago Magyar Club invites everyone to attend.

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Nov. 6, 1931.

SPORTS

We call to the attention of all Hungarians interested in sports that a skating section for men and women has just been opened at the Hungarian Athletic Club. The new section will offer a useful and joyful program to its members. Those willing to join should apply to the skating section of the HAC, 2839-41 West Division Street.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 21, 1931.

WEA (JLL) PROJ 30275

SPORT CONGRESS

The Sport Congress of Chicagoland will be held June 21 at Soldiers' Field. It will be one of the greatest athletic contests and spectacles.

On the occasion many sport clubs of different nationalities will have a mutual sport demonstration to show the progress they have made in gymnastics.

Americans consider themselves an athletic nation, but its adult population don't take part in body building exercises.

There will be a huge throng of sport lovers, who will exhibit the true meaning of the word.

A thousand Poles, hundreds of Magjars, Germans and many other nationalities will be represented on this occasion sponsored by the Chicago Daily Tribune.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 21, 1931.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 10/1/31

The exhibitions will last four hours and will begin at 2:00 P.M. The proceeds will be given to charity.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 31, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 52 1

HUNGARIA F.C. WINS TWO GAMES

p.2. The Hungaria F. C. soccer foot-ball team on American tour won both games they played last Saturday and Sunday against the Maccabees and the Sparta Foot-ball Club. The scores were 7:2 with Maccabees and 5:1 against Sparta.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 17, 1930.

WPA (H.C.) 1000. 2000.

SOCGER FOOT-BALL

p.2. The visiting team, Hungarian F.C., who have been champions thirteen times will play against the "Macabees" on Saturday and the "Sparta" Club on Sunday. Each match begins at 3:30 P.M. at the Sparta Field.

The preliminary to the above event will be the game between the Chicago Hungarians, Soccer Foot-ball Club and the Milwaukee Magyar Athletic Club on Sunday, August 24.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Nov. 25, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

HUNGARIAN BOXER'S SUCCESS.

p.2.....Joseph Serletic (Szollorik), nineteen year old Hungarian boy, has made quite a name for himself as a boxer. The American newspapers predict a good future for him.

Serletic boxes every Tuesday at Coulon Gymnasium and on Fridays at the Midway Winter Garden. The matches start at 8:15 P.M. in both places.

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HUNGARIANOtthon, Oct. 21, 1928.

THE MIRACLE OF WILL POWER

p.2.....Rose Gyorke has been roller skating continuously for fifty-two days with fifteen minute rest periods hourly, in an effort to win the \$25.00 - prize and the glory that goes with it.

"I have to win the race" said Rose Gyorke to our reporter, "because I am determined to get the necessary sum for a college education. I don't wish for glory or to be a movie star, but I want to study to be a doctor. If I can reach this goal, I will be the happiest girl in the world."

Our reporter sits at the 131st Infantry Armory on Michigan Blvd. to cheer Rose and we hope many of our readers will go to the Armory to do the same thing.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

BELA SZOKE WINS CHICAGO SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

On March 14, the Y. M. C. A., Chicago Central branch, held a swimming contest, which was very interesting. The contest was won by Mr. Bela Szoke, president of the Immigrant State Bank, and younger brother to Imre Szoke. He is also a champion swimmer, who has recently arrived in the United States from our homeland. Bela Szoke has won countless contests in Europe. These were international contests.

How the result of the contest is being taken by the American swimmers is shown by the following quotation taken from a Chicago newspaper:



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

"The race produced a new "Star," in the person of Bela Szoke, whose exceptional ability as a fast swimmer was established by the fact that he broke all prevailing records in the city, suburbs, and State. He swam forty yards in twenty seconds."

This is only the start of Bela Szoke's swimming career in America. We can be sure, that we will hear more of him and his feats as he brings glory to the Hungarians in Chicago and America.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 11, 1921.

BURNSIDE'S FOOTBALL TEAM

The Hungarian-American Amateur Club, at its last monthly meeting, decided to organize a football team to promote an increase in membership, and a closer relationship. Action followed the proposition. The most enthusiastic members went out to try their skill with the football. The result was that most of them were more skilled at applauding than at kicking the ball.

Our young people are willing to undertake their obligations, and the Hungarians of Chicago welcome their efforts with interest.

We need only perseverance, then we will be victorious.

Practice matches are being held every Sunday afternoon.



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 25, 1919.

CHICAGO ALL-STARS DEFEATED BY HUNGARIANS

We cannot find words to express sufficient praise and admiration for the grand piece of work that the Chicago and Cleveland All-Star Hungarian team accomplished by defeating the Chicago Soccer League's All-Star team by a score of 1-0.

Even though both teams played a strenuous game the day before, this game was played with the aggressiveness of two fresh teams.

The game was a very exciting one to watch, filled with action and thrills. The first half of the game ended without either side scoring a point. The second half was more exciting due to the fact that both sides were exerting their energies to the utmost in order to score a goal. During the last



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 25, 1919.

four minutes of play, the Hungarians scored a goal, which proved sufficient to defeat the Chicago All-Stars.

Each member of the Hungarian team deserves the highest praise. Their names will go down in the history of Hungarian-American sport life.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 25, 1919.

ATHLETIC BANQUET AND CONFERENCE

The Cleveland Hungarian soccer football team, together with the Chicago boys who represented the Hungarian "All Stars" in a game against the Chicago League stars, were honored at a banquet.

The entire time was spent in good fellowship. The banquet was started at 9 o'clock in the evening. After supper was served, Mr. Peter Peel, president of the Chicago soccer football league, delivered a speech in which he voiced great praise for the great work that the Hungarian colonies are carrying on in the world of sports. He asked the people who were present to fully cooperate with the Chicago Hungarian Athletic Club and help in promoting this great cultural work. Mr. Peel expressed himself in the name of the Chicago League; stating they were glad to have the



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 25, 1919.

Hungarian Athletic Club as a member of the league.

Mr. Joseph Kenessy, president of the Hungarian Athletic Club, then thanked the Cleveland club for their cooperation which enabled the two teams to get together. Mr. Kenessy presented silver medals to the members of the Hungarian team.

Mr. H. Kramer, secretary of the soccer league was asked to say a few words. Mr. Kramer said that he felt greatly honored to be present at this occasion, declaring the social life and good fellowship that existed in the Chicago Hungarian Athletic Club was hard to find elsewhere. He also stated



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 25, 1919.

that he has seen many other nationalistic athletic organizations, but none that brought so much honor and glory, through good sportsmanship and clean play, to their organization. Mr. Victor Schon, secretary of the Cleveland club, thanked everyone connected with the athletic event. He also praised the friendly feeling that existed between these two Hungarian athletic organizations.



Mr. Schon stressed the importance of the cultural benefits of athletics. Everyone should participate in its development, he stated.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, then expressed his appreciation for being invited as a

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 25, 1919.

guest of the Thalia Literary and Song Society. Judges Mc Kinzie and Crompton told the Hungarian Athletic organizations that they hadn't come in contact with a more sportsmanlike group of fellows in all their lives, and stated that they were greatly honored to be present.



Mr. Alex Halmassy, captain of the Cleveland team, and Mr. Frank Foldi then told the audience that they had done their work and that they expected 100 percent cooperation from the people in conducting this movement.

The remainder of the time was spent singing Hungarian folk songs and in dancing. The music was furnished by a genuine Hungarian Gypsy orchestra.

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 25, 1919.

The music was enjoyed by everyone.

There was a good reason for this celebration because the Hungarian all stars achieved great honor when they defeated the all stars of Chicago, thereby, crowning the Hungarian name with glory.



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 8, 1918.

WPA (ILL) 6801 30275

CHICAGO HUNGARIAN ATHLETICS

(Editorial)

Members of the Chicago Hungarian Athletic Club have just come back from Cleveland where they attended a Hungarian track and field meet. They came back to Chicago unbeaten, and neither did they accomplish victory, due to the interpretation of the rules, the Cleveland officials called the outcome of the match a tie.

The boys who were in Cleveland came back to Chicago heartbroken. The reason for their sadness was that the Hungarian athletics in Cleveland have an athletic home, while the Chicago Hungarian athletics have nothing and have not even started anything in the way of building a home for athletics. We believe that the Chicago Hungarian athletics deserve a beautiful and pompous home. We must tell the Chicago Hungarian Athletic club that they should not worry because Chicago will have a beautiful athletic home for them.

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 8, 1918.

We Hungarians must start working and it won't be any time before the idea will be a reality.

The idea is there and now all we need is the money. We don't know of any good Hungarian who would not be willing to contribute for the welfare of the Chicago Hungarian Athletic Club.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 20, 1918.

HUNGARIAN GRAPE FESTIVAL.

The Hungarian Athletic Club is going to sponsor a Hungarian Grape festival and dance next Sunday. Part of the program will consist of thirty Hungarian girls performing Hungarian ballet and folk dances. The grape robbers will be brought before Mr. Louis Nagy, who will be the judge and will impose some novel sentences on the grape thieves.

This evening of entertainment will be held at the Wicker Park Hall.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 19, 1918.

CHICAGO-HUNGARIAN ATHLETIC CLUB

Despite the fact that the soccer season has ended, the Chicago-Hungarian Athletic Club showed its colors as being the right kind of organization when it decided to stage a game, from which the gate receipts would be turned over to charity.

The Chicago-Hungarian Athletic Club played a team made up of all members of the Bohemian soccer teams in Chicago and vicinity.

The Hungarian team defeated the Bohemian all-stars by a score of 4 to 0. This proved that even after a long season of inactivity they are still able to defend their good name.

Magyar Tribune, June 7, 1918.

WPA FILE

SENSATIONAL HUNGARIAN WRESTLER IN CHICAGO.

Sunday evening, June 9, Chicago Hungarians will get a chance to see the first Hungarian-American wrestler to ever enter that professional field. The wrestler of whom we are speaking is the "Great Davo." A few years ago he gained recognition as a weight lifter, when in the New York Hippodrome, he let a 7,000 pound truck run over his chest. Since that time he has entered the field of professional wrestling, and up to the present has not lost a match.

On June the 9th, he is matched to wrestle, Arthur Frece, the fat and clever Swedish champion.

This match has attracted the interest of a great number of people in Chicago, and we hope that the Chicago Hungarians will show their appreciation for the appearance of this outstanding sport individual.

The match will be held at the North Side Turner Hall. We hope this hall will be filled with sport loving Hungarians.

Magyar Tribune, May 31, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO HUNGARIAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

The Chicago Hungarian Athletic Club has been honored by the selection of four of its members to the all-star Chicago soccer team. The four members who were selected are, John Albrecht, Frank Kulik, Gustave Kraut and Frank Foldi.

This small bit of news means quite a lot to those Hungarians who know and can realize, the conscientious and tireless work this organization is carrying on among the Chicago Hungarians.

We must realize that there are twenty-four soccer teams in the city of Chicago and there were four men selected from the Hungarian team, we Hungarians can be proud of our athletic organization.

The captain of the all-stars has been chosen, and he is one of the four boys from the Hungarian Athletic Club, Frank Felegi is the captain of the all-stars.

Magyar Tribune, Jan.11,1918.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE CHICAGO HUNGARIAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

The past year has been one of the most trying, and also one of the most successful in the history of the "Chicago Hungarian Athletic Club."

This organization can look at their work of the past with pride. This success has been accomplished through the tireless efforts of its members. The Hungarian people of Chicago, and throughout the country should be proud of this organization.

The accomplishments of this organization has brought about the recognition of the Hungarians in the athletic world.

In the past year this organization has sponsored two football teams in the American Football League. The first team, despite injuries and bad breaks, won their first three games. They tied the strong Ranger team and were beaten by the English all-stars. Two of the members of the first team were picked to play with the Chicago All Stars.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 11, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We must recognize their ability and give them all the credit that is due them for their outstanding work; the first team finished first in their league, and the second team finished fourth. The first team consisted of the following members: Nickdeon J. Lager, F. Albrecht, J. Jager, S. Gyura, J. Smithos, J. Vanchura, I. Friedman, I. Strassen, Gy. Spieler, I. Kvauli, and last but not least Frank Foldi, who was the captain of both the first and second team, he also coached both teams and worked tirelessly for the success of the organization.

The organization did not only achieve fame on the football field, but also in other events. Frank Foldi won the broad jump and high jump among the Hungarians of the United States and John Vanchura won third place in the discus throwing contest.

This cultural work conducted by this young and striving organization deserves the praise and help from the Hungarian people of Chicago. The Hungarians of Chicago must wake up and join hands in aiding this organization in the development of the cultural aspects of the Hungarian people in Chicago. Sport is a word that is understood by every nationality, and through this medium we can gain recognition for the Hungarian name.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 11, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

This organization has mapped out a program for the coming year, whereby it will take part in all the major sports in America. They have also organized a women's division, and mapped a program for them, which will provide both exercise and social functions.

The Chicago Athletic Club asks the Hungarian people of Chicago to do their part in the development of this function.

More information can be obtained from Frank Foldi, the secretary of the organization, located at 1731 Wells St., Chicago.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 31, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT

The Chicago Hungarian Athletic Association is sponsoring a billiard tournament, and hopes to have all of Chicago's best billiard players entered. The tournament will offer some very good prizes to the winners. The tournament has already started among the members of the association, but they want to draw the attention of all Hungarians in Chicago and vicinity, who play billiards, and urge them to enter this tournament. Entrees are open until September the third at 1731 Wells Street in the club-rooms of the Chicago Hungarian Athletic Association. The entree fee is twenty-five cents.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 24, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

NATIONAL SPORTS CONTEST

The first Hungarian national sports contest that has ever been held in America, took place August 19. It was held in Youngstown Ohio.

Hungarian groups and clubs were invited to this sport meet from the following cities: Cleveland, New York, Chicago, New Brunswick, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Dayton. Two Hungarian athletic organizations represented Chicago. The following individuals, representing Hungarian athletes from Chicago, were at Youngstown, Frank Foldy, James Strossen, George Bucsko, John Rago, Frank Kiss, Andrew Angyal; Steve, John and Charles Vanchura, and Alex Jager.

Prizes were won by the following people who represented Chicago: Frank Foldy who won three medals, one for winning the high jump event, one for winning the discus throwing event and one for being the outstanding athlete entered in the meet, and Steve Vanchura won a medal for winning the broad jump event.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 24, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Before this sports meet started, however, a national Hungarian American Athletic Association was formed. The purpose of this organization will be to develop and promote athletic organizations in different cities. It will also promote athletic events to bring the different athletic organizations together.

Election of officers was held and the following were elected: Dr. Endre Csarna, who is editor in chief of the Hungarian newspaper "Szabodsag," was elected president; Bela M. Mark, editor of the Hungarian ladie's paper became vice-president; Joseph Rothy, post editor of the Hungarian paper "The Free Speech," elected secretary and Frank Foldy from Chicago, corresponding secretary. There were two men from Chicago elected for the managing committee.

This meet was won by the athletes who represented Chicago. Chicago Hungarians should feel proud of these men especially of Frank Foldy who was the outstanding hero of this Athletic meet.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

C. Permanent Memorials

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1930.

THE CALL OF THE CHICAGO HUNGARIAN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

Chicago Hungarian Brethren! A small but enthusiastic group of Hungarians have just realized a beautiful ideal, the realization of which--we admit regretfully --has long been our desire but was never carried through, making us inferior to other national groups.

The idea of a Hungarian Cemetery occurred to some of us in March, just at the time of the 82nd anniversary of March 15, 1848.

In 1848, a few fiery-souled young men, inspired by the freedom of the West, began a struggle for the liberation of the Hungarian people.....After the war for liberty came the sad fate of Kossuth and other notable heroes, some of whom were exiled and at last found peace in death.

However, the veneration of the Hungarians for their national heroes did not allow their earthly remains to become dust in foreign countries; instead, and so that their descendants may kneel at their graves, they brought their bodies



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1930.

back and laid them in Magyar soil, so that their dreams would be sweeter and their graves may become a place of pilgrimage for Hungarians.

Here, in our adopted country, in this great and glorious land, the American heroes of the Revolutionary War are resting in Arlington, Tennessee (sic). Arlington is a sacred spot of the Yankees and a place of pilgrimage for American citizens. Not so long ago, when Taft, one of the greatest men of this great country, died, his last wish was that he be buried in Arlington..... The children of this country understood Taft's last wish, a wish which expressed his love for his country in such a beautiful way.....

The greatest people of ancient time were builders--the Egyptians built the pyramids and the Romans burrowed catacombs in the cliffs to leave a mark for future generations. However, the nomads, who traveled here and there, vanished from the face of the earth because they were not cultured enough to be able to create and erect anything permanent.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30270

Hungarian Brethren! We are not nomads. We are not inferior to other nationalities in any way. Therefore, let us not give others the opportunity to say that the descendants in Chicago of our glorious Hungary have not done their share in the building of one of the wonders of the world--the great and beautiful Chicago.

It can't be permitted that we should disappear without a trace from this earth, like the nomads. Let us, therefore, inscribe our names in the history of Chicago. Let us aid the work that was begun. Let us establish permanent monuments for our descendants. Let us forget for once our religious and political differences, as well as our personal antagonisms. Let us listen to our hearts' command and not to false prophets.

The foundation is laid. The place of veneration of the Chicago Hungarians is not a dream any more. The Association is not asking our Hungarian brethren for charity, but to provide themselves with a place in the Hungarian National Cemetery,

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1930.

WPA (ILL) P. 30273

in the beautiful Elmwood Memorial Park. Sooner or later one must buy a grave, but at present one can be purchased at a smaller cost and under more propitious terms. Besides, by buying our grave lots now, our loved ones will have a duty less to perform in the sad hour of their bereavement.

A beautiful monument, planned by a Hungarian artist, will forever proclaim that Hungarians have lived here.

That this may become a reality, we must reserve one thousand lots. Please help us!

For further information, the business manager, who is working for this noble cause without fee, will be glad to be of service.

Reverend John S. Muranyi.
Bert Fodor, president.
Frank K. Kalman, secretary.

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 20, 1928.

THE NEW YORK KOSSUTH STATUE

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

The article appearing in Ferenc Gondor's political weekly newspaper [not a Chicago paper] came at an opportune time. It happens that we had been repeatedly requested to write about this coming national event [the unveiling of Kossuth's statue].

What we have to say about the unveiling of the statue of Kossuth, we will say with our customary sincerity and bearing in mind Gondor's comments.

It had been decided to unveil the statue of Kossuth on March 15, in New York.It was not difficult for the Amerikai Magyar Hepszava (American Hungarian People's Voice)....to collect more than thirty thousand dollars in a year and a half for this monument.....



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 20, 1928.

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The glorious, historical name of Kossuth, his lasting achievements, his legendary, outstanding personality, cannot be obliterated in the minds of the Hungarian people, although attacks are being made on Geza D. Berko (owner and publisher of Amerikai Magyar Nepszava), who fostered the idea of Kossuth's statue.....

One of the objections to Berko, meaning the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, is that he is conducting the affair very domestically.....

We do not resent this. We think it is natural. We were not indignant even when there was no competitive bidding as to who should build the base of the statue. It would not surprise us even if, instead of the revolutionist, Habsburg-dethroner Kossuth, the sculptor, John Horvay, would immortalize someone else.

A conservative newspaper like the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava and the Kossuth Statue Committee dread the usual democratic business procedure of advertising for bidders. They took care of this little matter of expending



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 20, 1928.

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fifteen or twenty thousand dollars for the building of the base of the statue and the landscaping of the grounds around it in their own inner circle.....

.....

We believe that the American-Hungarians will have a beautiful celebration on March 15, at the unveiling of the statue of Kossuth in New York. Anyone disturbing the solemnity of this occasion is a boor and unworthy of being called a Hungarian. The prestige of all American-Hungarians is lowered by any untoward demonstration during a great national celebration like this. There are other methods of demonstrating disapproval than by disturbing the peace of this celebration.

We recommend to the patriotic churches and societies of Chicago and vicinity to make adequate preparations so that they will be represented fittingly at the unveiling ceremony. We owe this much to the memory of Kossuth.....



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 20, 1928.

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Those who have not yet contributed anything to the fund for the erection of the statue of Kossuth should not hesitate or delay any longer, but should send their share immediately. We are not supporting the committee with our contributions, but are insuring the completion of the monument. He who has respect for the name and ideals of Kossuth will not shrink from bringing a small sacrifice.....

It is a moral advantage to all American-Hungarians to have had such a world-renowned statesman as Louis Kossuth and that we are erecting a monument to him.....

Let us not forget that Berko and his ilk will pass away in time, but this statue will stand and live long after, and we can gather around it whenever we wish. Neither the American nor the Hungarian reactionaries can stop our enthusiasm for the dethroner of the Habsburgs, the liberator of the peasants, the flag-bearer of freedom, of equality and brotherly love--the republican Louis Kossuth.



Geza Kende, Magyars in America,
(Cleveland: Szabadsaz, 1927), Vol. II. p. 208-227, Chap. XXI.

THE FIRST KOSSUTH STATUE IN AMERICA

Where ever human rights are respected, where the people can grow enthusiastic over liberty, and can live and work for democracy, there they can also become enthusiastic about Kossuth, the Hungarian prophet of the world liberty, of immortal memory.

The City Hall and the other public buildings were decorated with flags, the Public Square and in the crossing streets, the buildings, and store windows were adorned with American and Hungarian colors; at the entrance of department stores, on each side of the walls, gigantic tablets were suspended with the inscription: "Kossuth devoted his life to the cause of liberty. Ailyen a Magyar!"



Geza Kende, Magyars in America,
(Cleveland: Szabadgaz, 1927), Vol. II. p. 208-227, Chap. XXI

On the beautifully decorated balcony of the American House from which Louis Kossuth made his fiery speech on February 2, 1852 to the inhabitants of Cleveland, an inscription was also placed.

Euclid Avenue was draped with flags and the people, in festal state of mind, are crowding the streets. But among the crowd one can easily recognize a Magyar. His gait is more erect, he carries himself with more pride. Happiness is radiating from his bright eyes, because the Kossuth statue is finished and placed to the satisfaction of the American-Magyars, and to the glory of the Magyar race. All obstacles have been removed.



Magyars in America, Vol. II. Chapter XXI, 1927

On Saturday, September 21, 1902, at 2 p. M., a session was held in the Grand Hall of the Chamber of Commerce building.

A multitude jammed the hall. The Magyars and Americans were united by Kossuth's spirit. The orchestra played the Rakoczy March. The Reformed Protestant Choir and audience sang the Hungarian National Anthem.

After prayer, which was offered by Reverend Eleck Chrotorosh, Louis Percel, the president of the Committee, made a short welcoming speech and introduced General James Barnett, the honorary Chairman of the celebration. The gray-haired general who, as a young man, heard Louis Kossuth's silvery voice, made a speech abundant in poetic expressions. The next speaker was Col. Louis Black who introduced the other speakers in the order of their appearance on the program.



Magyars in America, Vol. II. Chapter XXI, 1927

Charles P. Salen greeted the Magyars in the name of the city, relating Kossuth's action of world historic significance.

Charles F. Thwing, president of the Western Reserve University, in his speech described the effect of Kossuth's ideas on the liberty movements of people, and concluding his speech, he said:

"I do not understand a word of Hungarian, but shortly before you sang your National Anthem, my heart became filled with a deep sentiment and emotion. I could hear from its sounds the triumphal march of the liberated slaves. I could hear the prayer of a prisoner, languishing in a dark cell, who is not only praying for himself, but is imploring for the whole nation."

Magyars in America, Vol. II. Chapter XXI, 1927

Joseph Lseni, director of the National Alliance, who brought the National flag from Hungary, was the next speaker. He was acclaimed with an enthusiastic applause. Then Louis Bartok declaimed an ode written by him for the occasion.

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Otthon. Mar. 27, 1927.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

THE STATUE OF LOUIS KOSSUTH

(Editorial)

p.1...A statue of Louis Kossuth, the great patriot, is being erected in New York. There is only one Kossuth statue in the United States at present. It is in Cleveland.

The money for the statue is being contributed by Hungarians in the United States. In every larger city with Hungarian population, Committees are being formed for the purpose of collecting the needed sum. An old and trustworthy institution in Chicago took this work upon itself.

There is no Kossuth statue in Budapest. This is sad, but true. Several statues were destroyed in the capital during the "red" (Communistic) regime. It may happen that the statue in New York will be finished before the one under work for Budapest.

Louis Kossuth's statue can be viewed by the seven million New Yorkers, and it will symbolize the honesty and love of liberty of the Hungarians.

Geza Kende, Magyars in America, (Cleveland:
Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II Chap. 21, pp. 208-227

THE FIRST KOSSUTH STATUE IN AMERICA

The last strophe of the Ode is as follows:

There he is standing now beyond the sea,
And the great one will never turn to dust:
Of metal and marble his statue will be.
His voice, even today, like that of Memnon,
Is sounding through worlds, peoples, and ages,
"My country being poor, I came to seek treasure
In this blessed land, and my spirit found it.
When you have found it as I did, my people,
Return with the treasure--liberty--to your own
country."



Geza Kende, Magyars in America, 1927

Col. Philip Fizyelmessy, who on account of his debility, could not come to the dedication, sent a very interesting letter, in which he tells that he conveyed the request of Seward, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs, to Kossuth, at the outbreak of the Civil War, asking Kossuth to intervene in preventing the interference of England by winning the English Liberals, which request, in less than three weeks, was carried through by Louis Kossuth.

After the applause, which followed the reading of the letter, H. A. Garfield, son of the martyred President, was asked to speak. He spoke with such fervor, sentiment, and enthusiasm that the eyes of the Magyars filled up with tears.

Colonel Charles Semsey, the most agile among the exiles, came from New York to the festival and spoke with warmth, in a voice, which filled the whole hall, saying: "Blessed be the Hungarian Fatherland and blessed be those who came here to pay their respect to this great man, who was my leader. The erection of the Kossuth statue reflects honor on America and on Hungary. I hope that it will make a closer friendship between the two nations."



Geza Kende, Magyars in America, 1927.

The solemn session was closed after an effective speech by Rev. Nicholas L. Kovachy.

In the evening, a banquet was given in the Hungarian Hall. The toastmaster was William H. Schwartz, attorney. The first speaker, Rev. Alexander Kalassay, at whose suggestion a cablegram was sent to Francis Kossuth, read as follows:

"The American citizens of Hungarian descent, who gathered here from every part of the country to celebrate the unveiling of the Kossuth statue, are sending their greetings to the son of Kossuth, and hope that the ideas of his father will be realized shortly."

Everybody present at the banquet was in an ardent, enthusiastic mood. The faces of the Hungarians were flushed with happiness and pride, because this was the first instance when the American-Magyars proved that they could create a great permanent memorial if they would cooperate.



Geza Kende, Magyars in America, 1927.

Dedication of the Kossuth Statue at Cleveland, Ohio.

From every tongue tingled the joy of the next day's solemn holiday.

The speakers were: Marc Braun, president of the New York Hungarian Republican Club; Joseph Szebeney, newspaperman from Budapest; Joseph Szenei (Dsarce), Judge Bolders, Dr. Henry Parach, Colonel Sensey, Adolph D. Weiner, attorney from Chicago, Theodore **Kundtz**, Louis Mack and Coloman Kenost from Toledo, Ohio. Julius Uhrig representing the Hungarian self-educational Circle, gave a floral bouquet to Joseph Szenei. The Committee presented a silver beaker to Louis Mercel, who deserved the greatest credit for his work done toward the erection of the Kossuth Statue.

Fery Miklosh's gypsy orchestra played the "Kossuth Song" and to the strains of this song, the dinner guests departed to be present tomorrow at the unveiling, as the "Kossuth Song" says: "we have to go all."



Geza Kende, Magyars in America, 1927.

The Statue Stands

September 2, 1902, this day will be never forgotten by the American-Magyars.

This day became a historical date, not only was a permanent memorial erected of American-Magyar historical interest, but the history of United States and Hungary was enriched by a new radiant chapter. The history of Hungary was enriched because a statue was erected in the United States to the greatest Magyar, Louis Kossuth:

The history of the United States was enriched because a monument was erected on the American soil to this same Louis Kossuth, whom the United States had honored with a reception, such a reception as was never accorded a foreigner whose fiery speeches about the equal rights of humanity, paved the way for the emancipation of the Negroes and produced a great effect upon strengthening of the spirit of the American Constitution.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

1. Benevolent Societies

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III C

HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Otthon, May 10, 1938.

DEDICATION OF FLAG

p.2....The South Chicago Roman and Greek Catholic St. Stephen Sick Benefit Society will dedicate its new flag with elaborate ceremony on Sunday, June 21, at the Magyar Home at 1:30 P.M. The procession will leave the Magyar Home to march to the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Hungary, where the church ceremonies will take place. Later the celebration will continue at the Magyar Home.

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HUNGARIAN

INTEREST, March 19, 1938.

CAMP MEETING OF THE TARSALGO

The Tarsalgo, oldest and largest association in Chicago, which always enthusiastically supports every Hungarian movement, will be officially represented at the great Hungarian Camp meeting in Detroit. This decision was decided at the last meeting of the Tarsalgo, which was held Sunday. The association asks all its members who intend to join this delegation to notify the secretary, or Mr. Ernest Holvay, president of the Press committee of the Tarsalgo.

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(ILL) PROJ. 30276
HUNGARIAN

Interest, June 4, 1937.

FATHER'S DAY

After the regular meeting, on June 13th, Tarsalgo', (First Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Association), of Chicago and suburbs, will observe Father's Day. At this meeting, the members will be shown the new Hungarian flag, sent as a present from Hungary, There will be a fine supper; and entertainment, and gypsy music and dancing.

The officers and members will take care of their guests, as is the custom, with real Hungarian hospitality.

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HUNGARIAN

Radio, May 19, 1937.

THE JUBILEE FESTIVAL OF THE TARSALGO

Herzl Hall--again Herzl Hall, May 17! The jubilee festival of the Tarsalgo on the occasion of the forty-fifth anniversary of its foundation! My, how many were there! The whole building was full of gay, excited Hungarians. Frank Kalman announced the numbers of the program with great skill and humor, which helped a great deal to make the program of the festival a success.

The overture was played by the gypsies; after that Miss Jolanka Horkay, the singer beloved by the public of Chicago, sang the American national anthem, and then together with the audience she sang the Hungarian Hymn; and John Balazs, the president of the Tarsalgo, greeted us in a few words. He was followed by Paul Timko, who has often been president in the past, and who now delivered a very effective festal speech. After these serious-minded speeches it was refreshing to hear the songs rendered by Miss Adrienne Szegedy, who, it seems, has already conquered the hearts of the Hungarians of Chicago, for the mere mention of her name brought forth tumultuous applause.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Radio, May 19, 1937.

After this followed the solemn ceremony of the dedication of the new Hungarian flag received from Hungary. There were speeches galore; it would be hard to judge which was the best. In what awed silence did we look and listen to the beautiful ceremony! After it was over, Royal Hungarian Consul Ladislas Medgyessy delivered a speech containing a greeting from the old country, which was followed by Miss Jolan Horkay on the stage, where she again demonstrated that she deserves all the applause that she receives. Between the speeches of John Kovacs and John Wolf a little golden doll, the six-year-old daughter Betty Lou of Mrs. Louis Nemeth, entertained the public with her graceful dance and sweet songs. Miss Irene Sinko recited some poems with great success. But there was also the Dancing Group of the Chicago Junior and Amateur Club! It was an agreeable, unforgettable evening for us all.....Michael Gutyan Junior, the vice-president, delivered the final address after which the dancing began, continuing into the small hours.

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, Oct. 1, 1936.

ONE HUNDRED CHILD MEMBERS

The festival and jubilee, last Sunday, at the Hungarian House, when one hundred child members marched under the American and Hungarian flags, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Verhovay Aid Association of the Thirty-seventh District.

The bad weather kept many away, but those, who were present, enjoyed the nice program. Reverend Stephen E. Balough, of the Hungarian Reformed Church in Burnside, was the festival speaker and as a member of the Association, he spoke with all the warmth of his soul of its accomplishments during thirty years existence. At the table, during the supper, which was excellent, and which reflected the culinary skill of the cooks, representatives of the other Hungarian Associations made speeches, in which they wished the jubilarian good luck and future prosperity. Later there was dancing to the music of Szepessy's orchestra.

HUNGARIAN

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Interest, May 28, 1936.

AT THE VERHOVAY JUBILEE

At the Verhovay Jubilee, which was celebrated by its 27th District, Gustave Brand, treasurer of the city of Chicago, who represented Mayor Edward J. Kelly, made the following speech:

Mr. Chairman, honored Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen - May I first be permitted to read a telegram, which came from his Honor, the Mayor of the city of Chicago, Edward J. Kelly.

"Deeply regret, absence from city will deny me the privilege of attending celebration today but I am happy to send the Honorable Gustave Brand, City Treasurer of the city of Chicago to represent me and extend my cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of your Association's commemorating its fiftieth anniversary. Best wishes for continued success as well, as for an enjoyable and memorable occasion today. Edward J. Kelly, Mayor."

The last time I saw the Mayor, on Friday at a conference, he begged me to convey

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Interest, May 28, 1936.

to you all, his deepest regret at not being able to attend your celebration, and bring his good wishes to you in person. The duties and responsibilities of the Mayor of our city are thousand-fold and an important meeting pertaining to vital interests of the city, which was arranged a month ahead had to be given his attention, and therefore I was delegated to convey, as well as I could, his heartiest wishes. And so, through these circumstances the Mayor's loss is my gain, in having the honor of being your guest on this great occasion of your golden jubilee.

Therefore let me add my own personal congratulations to those of your Mayor. May God bless all your undertakings and keep you in his protection!

Ladies and Gentlemen, when I gaze over this vast audience over the hundreds of happy and smiling faces, my questioning mind brings back always the same unerring answer, and that is - contentment and happiness, the fundamentals of your race.

Here we are practically on the most southerly boundary line of the city of Chicago; - forty miles North we reach the city limits, East from the foot of the lake and

Interest, May 28, 1936.

fifteen miles West we come to another dividing line - In this area, this vast expanse of land, four million people have their home, seventy racial groups live and work harmoniously together, all having the same interest, - that of making Chicago a finer and grander city to live in - to observe its laws, to promote prosperity, to help the neighbor to be a worthy member of that great family "the American citizen;" - to uphold the constitution - and follow in the footsteps of their forefathers, - Their forefathers, who left their old firesides in Hungary, knowing that hardship and privations would be theirs and their families' for some time to come, in a new and undeveloped land, - but they had confidence and they had faith in the new world of freedom and equality. They became worthy members of that great melting pot of all nationalities. They were the backbone of this new nation.

And so Ladies and Gentlemen, you members of this society, sons and daughters of the early pioneers, - you are of the same stock and caliber, your principles and your ideals are the same as those of the early settlers. - For born in you is the love for freedom and patriotism. It is said that when a child is born of Hungarian parents, great immortal gifts are put into its cradle, that is - love of freedom, love of justice, love of nature and love of art and music. And these gifts stay with it until its last day.

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Interest, May 28, 1936.

And I know that you are hard working and law abiding people. The crime records bear me out on this. I say that there are very few of the Hungarians who are involved in crimes and that is a wonderful tribute to your sterling qualities.

We are soon going to celebrate the Centennial of the founding of the Calumet Region. One hundred years ago there was nothing but desert, waste and marshes. Today is a vast industrial empire. The people of Hungarian descent have played a great part in the building and development of the Calumet Region. All honor to them for this great contribution in this immense task.

Some fifty-two years ago I made the acquaintance of one of the finest cities on the Continent - Budapest. We may talk of beautiful Vienna, sunny Rome, gay Paris, imperial Petersburg, modern Berlin and foggy London, - but if a person misses Budapest in his travels he has missed Europe entirely.

Hungary has given to the world great men and women, artists, musicians and composers, - men of great learning and high ability.

Interest, May 28, 1936.

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I again, in the name of the Mayor, congratulate you on this festive occasion. - May health and prosperity be yours for all time to come.

I thank you!

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 20, 1935.

FROM THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF OLD HUNGARIAN-
AMERICANS

Inasmuch as it has come to the attention of the officers of the Association of Old Hungarian-Americans that certain persons are collecting donations in the name of the Association of Old Hungarian-Americans, we wish to inform the public that no collections are authorized by us at the present time. If any one still has a letter of introduction obtained in the past and tries to collect on the strength of it, he is to be turned over to the police.

When the reorganization of the Association of Old Hungarian-Americans is completed, we will notify the Hungarians through the usual publications those properly authorized to make collections of donations.

Joseph Lautner, Pres.
Gregory Goray, Sec'y-treas.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 13, 1935.

HARMONY AMONG HUNGARIANS

(Editorial)

Very often we hear complaint that there are not many large Hungarian activities of importance within which organization harmony prevails, but instead there is bickering among them. This is not true.

Our societies, for the most part, always try to keep alive patriotic feeling and set an example of national unity. Just recently, the St. Stephens Society celebrated its fortieth anniversary, and on this Sunday, an important society, the Rakoczi,

- 2 -

HUNGARIANOtthon, Sept. 13, 1935.

will do the same. Not only will this be a celebration of an anniversary, but manifestation of gratitude toward a national hero, Terencz Rakoczi.

Two centuries have passed since the Magyars have scattered thousands of miles, but time nor distance have no power to destroy hero-worship in the Magyar soul or to forget to be grateful to these great sons of Hungary.

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Otthon, Aug. 23, 1935.

THE VERHOVAY FRATERNAL SOCIETY

HUNGARIAN

The 27th district of Chicago was represented at the convention at Pittsburgh by Louis Borua, Anton Lachman, and Frank Kiss, delegates. The following are a few decisions of the convention:

Ten students of Hungarian parentage, who wish to continue studying at a university, will receive \$200 scholarships annually.

The Verhovay Weekly will be published in Hungarian and English.

Scout teams will be organized in the Young People's branches.

Social security and support of revision movements were unanimously favored.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 23, 1935.

The officers of the board of directors were elected for the next four years. The president, secretary, treasurer, and auditor, were re-elected for another term.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 30, 1934.

THE VERHOVAY AID SOCIETY

The Verhovay Aid Society is the wealthiest and largest of all Hungarian societies in America.

During the past year, many small fraternal organizations have merged with this large society.

The Young People's Branches are very active in the sports world. Because of the fact, that sports are stressed, the younger people in the Branches are induced to join more readily through this medium than any other used.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 30, 1934.

SYLVESTER NIGHT
(Adv.)

The Chicago and Vicinity First Hungarian Social Benefit Society
is sponsoring a Masquerade Ball December 31, at De Paul Auditorium.

Admission 55¢ - Children 25¢

Gypsy Music

Chicago and Vicinity Hungarians are cordially invited by the Arrangement
Committee. Celebration from 8:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M.

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SECRET

October, Nov. 11, 1951.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The 37th branch of the British Star Line of benevolent society will celebrate its 25th anniversary on Nov. 8.

It won't be interesting to review the history of this branch. The branch was formed on Nov. 8, 1926. That is when the first members joined; therefore, the society has looked upon 25 years of activity.

The first officers were J. Erlooy, J. Dolan, J. Dolan, H. Debes, J. Sachs, J. Lupina, H. Scheller, and H. Scheller. As time passed, the branch had more and more members. They were handicapped by condition from time to time, but overcame them.

The jubilee celebration will be for the purpose of clearing the Hungarians the past activities of the branch.

Interest, April, 1934.

CHICAGO RAKOCZI SICK & BENEVOLENCE SOCIETY

(By Joseph Tury)

p.13.....It happened twenty years ago. A number of far-seeing and sound thinking women and men came together to lay the foundation for an institute intended to help the brother Hungarians when they need to be helped. So they founded the Chicago Rakoczi Sick & Benevolence Society. Alexander Racz, Michael Bedocs, Charles Csaszar, Alexander Szondy, Steve Subert, John Gulyas, George Pravda and others started the movement. They worked for the name, for the idea, and their work was crowned with success. When their Charter arrived on March 4, the new society could boast of seventy-nine members already. The first president of the new society was Steve Subert. Other officers were: Secretary, John Gulyas; treasurer, Michael Bedocs; recorder, Charles Csaszar; comptrollers, Joseph Kardosy and Wolf Vajka.

The first few years of the existence of Rakoczi can not be called rosy, notwithstanding the fact, that the number of its members grew. Even in the first year there were deaths among the members; but in the second year some of them tried to exploit the society for their own benefit. This brought in its wake some

Interest, April, 1934.

disturbances in the inner life of the society. The leaders did not hesitate, however, to take steps for order, and the year of 1916 sees again a strong and growing Rakoczi Society.

The Rakoczi Society has only eighteen deaths during its twenty years existence (there were no deaths between 1927 and 1932). As burial-contribution the society paid a total of \$5,745.00, and as sick benefits it paid \$20,922.00 during the twenty years. The society also donated several hundred dollars for other human Hungarian purposes.

During its twenty years existence the members numbered close to five-hundred, of these, as mentioned above, eighteen died; many of them moved to other parts of the U.S.; some of them returned to Hungary; but even today, when we are celebrating our jubilee, we have about 150 paying members, including fifteen of the founders, and assets close to \$11,000.

The officers in our jubilee year are: President, John Wolf ; vice-president, Mrs. Francis Gulya; secretary, Paul Toth; treasurer, Joseph Tury; secretary to the

Interest, April, 1934.

treasurer, Francis Gulya; recorder, Steve Tinko; controller, Mathew Huber; inventory clerk, John Korbula, auditors, John Danko, Eugen Komuves, Anthony Lachman and George Kallay; flag-bearer, Joseph Papp.

During its twenty years of existence the Rakoczi remained true to those traditions, which it started out to follow, and to those principles for which the famous Hungarian prince, Rakoczi, fought. God shall bless it so long, as it remains loyal to the faith uttered by the great Rakoczi, and so long it follows its traditions.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 28, 1934.

WPA (HUNG) PROJ. 2011

ENGLISH BRANCH OF VERHOVAY AID SOCIETY

A new English-speaking branch of the Verhovay Aid Society was formed with 25 members Saturday, Jan. 8.

The officers of the new branch are : Frank Kiss, president; Louis Gasper, secretary; Sandar Rozgonyi, treasurer; and Mary Kiss, recording secretary.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 4, 1933.

TO MEMBERS OF ALL HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATIONS

We consider it our duty to report to the members of Hungarian associations the progress of the work of the National Protective Federation of Hungarian-American Associations and to show ways and means whereby we propose to operate in the interest of all Hungarian-Americans.

The Federation's Executive Committee notices with pleasure that association members all over the country have begun to join our campaign in ever increasing numbers. From Milwaukee, South Bend, Dayton, Aurora, Columbus, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Youngstown, Hammond, Canton, etc., come news of successful meetings and of more associations joining the movement. The Federation, after reading the many letters it has received, does not palter with the truth when it says that in spite of every effort by some interests to frustrate this movement, the Hungarian-Americans are willing to act to save their associations and to join our forces.

WPA (ALL.) PROJ. 3000

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 4, 1933.

But not so the leaders of the greater Hungarian institutions of the nation! To them the collapse of small associations means little. The retention of aged members and those in danger of being stricken off the list, is not an urgent task for them as yet. At least this is our impression, to judge by the fact that, although the Federation's Executive Committee, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the convention, wrote asking them to join the action, they have not replied as yet. The Federation's National board of directors sent two representatives to the meeting of the board of directors of the Verhovay Aid Association to ask the latter to indorse the program adopted at the convention. The Federation's Executive Committee insists that the bond and bank losses of our great associations should **not** be borne by such members as were dropped from their rolls, and that the money the members paid through years as dues should **not** fall to the benefit of the treasuries of the great national institutions.

The Federation intends to help all members--the aged as well as those facing loss of membership, and at the same time aims to put our institutions on a

MPA (ILL) PROJ.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 4, 1933.

healthier financial foundation, so that in the future the officers of the associations may not rejoice everytime an old member, whose death is in all probability near, drops out. When an old member drops out, the treasury of the association is not obligated to pay insurance when he dies, which would otherwise be paid out sometime to the heirs of the insured, should he still be an active member at the time of his death. So, the Federation, while still keeping open the places reserved for the representatives of the national institutions in its National Board of Directors, is now urging the branches of these institutions to join this movement, regardless of the attitude of their central offices, and advises the same kind of invitation the Cleveland and South Bend branches of the Verhovay Aid Association gave their leaders. The Federation's Executive Committee feels that the action to induce the associations to join should take the form of public meetings attended by all organizations concerned.

We should visit every local branch and invite it to join the Federation. If it is true that some individuals and groups are working to disunite the

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 4, 1933.

Hungarians (and perhaps this is the way they earn their daily bread), then the association members, who feel to their sorrow the collapse of their associations and the loss of their membership rights through no fault of their own, will surely want to act to rescue their money, paid through many years as dues, and to secure their membership rights.

Ample examples are the letters of three associations in Whittman, West Virginia in which they complain to the Federation that they were not invited to the convention by the Preparations Committee (the reason why they were not invited was that the Preparations Committee did not know their addresses). The Hooversville, Pennsylvania, Federation of Associations expressed its regret that, on account of lack of funds its **associations were unable** to be represented at the convention and asked that resolutions adopted at the convention be **sent** to them, as they pledged themselves to work for our mutual interests.

These and other similar reports plainly demonstrate that our associations

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 4, 1933.

certainly want to retain their aged members, as well as those who face being stricken off the rolls, and that they want to reinstate those who already have been dropped, as well as rescue those associations which operate on a fraternal basis and which are now on the verge of collapse. They want governmental loans through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to compensate for the losses suffered by the associations in their bonds and other assets. Finally, they demand social insurance against old age, physical inability to work, and unemployment. They will strive to achieve all these in spite of all hindrances and obstructions.

Forward, therefore, with the work! Let the members themselves save our institutions!

In the name of the Executive Committee of the National Protective Federation of Hungarian-American Associations,

John Stubner

Paul Kisko

Louis Nagy

Steve Czipo

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 21, 1933.

CHICAGO DISTRICT COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

At a meeting last Friday the National Protective Federation of Hungarian-American Associations organized a Chicago district committee and assigned to each of its members the work to be done by them.

Associations and members interested in this work should apply for further information to William Mayer, district secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 1Otthon, May 22, 1932.

FUSION OF TWO LARGE SOCIETIES

The American-Hungarian Federation and the Verbo-way Aid Association will be the largest organization of the Hungarian Americans.

The advantages of union are the following:

The capital of the two societies is five million dollars.

One and a half million dollar surplus protects members against any calamity.

The dividends are growing year after year, thereby reducing the cost of membership.

In the huge united societies, the American-Hungarian young people will find all the advantages offered by American insurance companies. When this generation get too old, the young generation will carry on the work that their immigrant forefathers started.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 20, 1932.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

30th ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE

The Chicago and vicinity First Hungarian Women's Sick Benefit Society celebrated its 30th anniversary at the Magjar Home on Jan. 24.

The celebration was on a grand scale. Considering the serious economic depression, no one dared hope for a large attendance. In spite of conditions, twelve brother societies sent delegates, three churches their pastors, and a huge crowd of well wishers were present.

Mrs. Akos Jerga welcomed the guests and made the introductory address. There were many eminent speakers, who followed her on the program.

After the speeches, there was a banquet.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 27, 1931.

JUBILEE OF VERHOVAY BRANCH 37

The thirty-seventh branch of the Verhovay Society held its twenty-fifth anniversary at the Magyar Home. The celebration started in the afternoon at 3 P. M. Nearly all the Chicago-Hungarian organizations were represented by delegates.

During the program, a detailed report was read acquainting the audience with the history of the jubilant society.

A banquet followed the program.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 29, 1931.

THE VIRGIN MARY SOCIETY JOINS THE BRIDGEPORT FEDERATION

After long deliberation, the Burnside Virgin Mary Society has decided to join the Bridgeport Federation, which is one of the three largest national Hungarian fraternal organizations.

The decision to join was adopted irrevocably last Sunday at a special meeting of the Virgin Mary Society, the members of which will be accepted by the Bridgeport Federation under a special arrangement whereby no one will lose his membership in the Society as a result of this change.

Already last fall, the Virgin Mary Society had decided to join one of the larger national societies in order to save itself from the difficult situation caused by the purchase of the Magyar Home. After conferring with the Verhovay, the Rakoczy, and the Bridgeport Federation, the offer of the latter was found to be the best, and the majority of the members of the



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 29, 1931.

Virgin Mary Society voted to join it.

With this union not only has the Virgin Mary Society saved itself but the future of the Magyar Home has become brighter, inasmuch as the Bridgeport Federation will pay off the debts on the Magyar Home. The amount paid for the debts will be considered as a loan, at four and one half per cent, to the Virgin Mary Society, now a branch of the Bridgeport Federation. The Magyar Home will remain the property of this branch if the loan is repaid.

This agreement establishes the Magyar Home on a sound basis, and we won't have to be afraid now that it will become the property of strangers.

The union of the Virgin Mary Society with the Bridgeport Federation will be celebrated by a banquet at an early date.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 3, 1931.

SILVER JUBILEE OF WORKER'S SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY.

WPA (111) PROJ 302/5

p.2...The Worker's Sick Benefit Society, Branch 13, will hold its 25th anniversary celebration, May 2, at Presidential Hall. The past quarter century proves the benefits of working in unison for the good of the members.

The jubilant Worker's Society invites all Hungarian organizations to participate in the celebration.

Henry Gross, president, will greet the guests and will acquaint the audience with the 25 years history of the Society.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 3, 1930.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION

p.2. The First South Chicago Hungarian Saint Stephen Roman and Greek Catholic Sick Benefit Society will celebrate its 35th anniversary on August 24, at the Magyar Home.

Those wishing to be members, may join without having to pay the usual initiation fees. This offer is good for a short time only.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 20, 1930.

WPA (11) 11 30275

10TH ANNIVERSARY

p.2. The Protected Home Circle, Branch 229 of West Pullman, will celebrate its tenth anniversary on September 14, in the Stancik Hall, 205 East 115th Street.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 20, 1930.

W. (10) PRO. 30275

25TH ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE

p.2. The Virgin Mary and Saint Emerich Sick Benefit Society will celebrate its silver jubilee on August 17.

The first half of the jubilee will be observed with a service at the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church, which will be followed by a banquet at the Magyar Home.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 18, 1930.

RECEIVED FROM 30274

IN UNISON LIES STRENGTH

DECISION OF CHICAGO HUNGARIAN SOCIETIES

p.2. On this date the following societies held a conference to discuss the decision of its officials at Ligonier on January 29, 1930; the Verhovay Aid Society, Branches 37, 96, 164 and 342; the Reformed Federation, Branch 163; the Bridgeport Federation, Branch 57.

The conference was presided over by Dr. Michael Borsos, Bridgeport Federation representative. The meeting decided that it would be to their advantage if the aforementioned societies would unite. The members of these branches will be notified and requested to give their support to this movement.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 16, 1930.

CHICAGO HUNGARIAN BURIAL SOCIETY

A new society has been organized with the aim of uniting all Hungarians of Chicago without regard to religious or political differences. Most other nationalities have such organizations.

The Hungarians can buy burial lots in the Elmwood Memorial Park Cemetery through this society at the most reasonable prices. The new society, as it is a nonprofit organization.

The officers of the society are Reverend John Muranyi and Dezso Tomor. There are no dues.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1930.

CELEBRATION OF MARCH 15

The Chicago and Vicinity First Hungarian Tarsalgo (Social) and Sick Benefit Society held its March Fifteenth [Hungary's Independence Day] annual celebration at the Prudential Hall's auditorium.

The Tarsalgo can be proud of its members who gathered in large numbers at this Ides of March celebration to observe the anniversary of the great day.....

The speaker of the day was the Reverend John Muranyi, pastor of the West Side Hungarian Reformed Church.....

Old Hungarian-American settlers, charter members of the Tarsalgo, were also present, thereby demonstrating that although they spent the greater part of their lives in America and are loyal citizens of the United States, the love for their mother country is still in their hearts and they are proud of their Hungarian origin.....



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1930.

We (the Magyar Tribune) greet the Tarsalgo on this occasion and take this opportunity to express our hope that the members will continue to remain good Hungarians.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 23, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JUBILEE CELEBRATION

p.2.....The Burnside First Hungarian Men's and Women's Sick Benefit Association celebrated its 30th anniversary last Sunday at the Magyar Home. The secretary read the thirty years' history of the organization. Twenty-five new members were initiated, also the treasurer handed a ten dollar gold piece to the only living charter member, John Bama, a gift of the society.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 2, 1929.

THE VERHOVAY SCANDAL

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)



The troubles of the Verhovay Aid Society have always interested and vexed us. The moment we heard that the Verhovay had purchased large blocks of Westminster Bond Company securities, we knew that there would be trouble. But it was not only we who were worried--others who were familiar with the business methods and manipulations of this company were also suspicious. The Bristol Company, too, was not a reputable concern in our estimation. [Translator's note: The Bristol Company was the underwriter of the Westminster Company.] The fact that the securities had to be insured raised suspicion in the mind of the public. We suspected that this was a good business deal for someone, and that somewhere someone divided the agency commission. These suspicions, however, were instinctive or quiet tip-offs, so that we did not want to shoulder the responsibility by publishing that something about the bond purchase was odorous. We also knew that to prove



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 2, 1929.

the charges would involve time and money, and that we would have to contend with hard-boiled opponents.....And, as proved by further developments in the case, even after conclusive proof of mismanagement, the members, as well as the directors, only half-heartedly started to clean house. The guilty ones withdrew from their respective offices only after loud protestations. We silenced our consciences with an article or two, but the majority of the members paid no attention to even the strong accusations in other newspapers. The events were left to develop in their own way.

.....

Foxiness, secretiveness, lawyers' tactics--all were in vain. The delegates' eyes were opened. They saw that corruption was real. The discredited president, Andrew Fejes, Jr., after accepting two hundred and sixteen dollars for expenses, resigned himself to his ignominious dismissal.....Dr. Ferenc Marthy, secretary, and Istvan Gaspar, treasurer,



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 2, 1929.

were branded as unfaithful officers and dismissed. The directors who accepted money in this transaction were voted no confidence. Taking into consideration the charges, they were accorded very light punishment.

We are sorry that Chicago played such a prominent and unfavorable role in this scandal. The ex-president used to make his residence here. The business deal was made here. The bankrupt companies are here. These three circumstances caused the series of violations resulting in the horrible losses to the Verhovay, due to the worthlessness of the securities and the expenses of a special convention to investigate matters.

Every intelligent person knows that firms like the Westminster and Bristol companies are rare exceptions in Chicago.....

Naturally, a reputable firm cannot pay four or five per cent sales commission.....This is the reason the bond purchasers of the Verhovay did not look for trustworthy Chicago Hungarian or American companies, but took



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 2, 1929.

the money of the widows and orphans where there was a likelihood of fat commissions.

The total ignoring of Hungarian bankers, business men, and lawyers of Chicago in investing this money of the public, was sadly avenged. Let this be a lesson in future business transactions. We are firmly convinced that if the bond purchasers would have consulted any Chicago Hungarian lawyer, business man, or banker before investing hundreds of thousands of dollars with the Westminster or Bristol companies, this national scandal, this serious loss of money to the Verhovay members could have been avoided. Any one of these people would have given information as to where and how the money could have been invested safely.....

One thing is certain, and that is that in the future it will be the duty of organized Hungarian newspapers to follow the activities of American-Hungarian societies with watchful eyes. They must ruthlessly expose any underhanded methods and save the wealth, earthly and spiritual, of the

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Hungarians. Furthermore, the Hungarian public should be freed of parasites, leeches, and degenerates. By these means only will the life and future of American-Hungarians, already contaminated, become healthy again. We express the hope that the Verhovay Aid Society will recover soon without a relapse from these losses. Let them be more circumspect and thrifty in the future. Let God lead them on the path of peace, honesty, and increased strength.

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Otthon, Mar. 31, 1929.

TO OUR BRETHREN, THE HUNGARIAN ROMAN AND GREEK CATHOLICS IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

p.2...Our organization, the First South Chicago St.Stephen's Hungarian Roman Catholic Sick Benefit Society in its drive for membership, offers the following inducements: Between the ages of 16 and 45, the applicants may become members without paying the usual initiation fee; those over 45, are required to pay half the fee only. Doctor's certificate of physical examination is necessary.

Our society's aim is not money hoarding, but to benefit our members, therefore, for a membership fee of fifty cents a month, members receive seven dollars a week sick benefit.

The full seven dollars weekly benefit is paid for three months, and half

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Otthon, Mar. 31, 1929.

the amount for another three months. For funeral expenses, the society allows \$100 from its treasury, and one dollar from each member. To members getting married, girl or boy, we give \$10. To maternity cases, two weeks' sick benefit, seven dollars, is paid.

We ask our Hungarian Catholic brethren to take advantage of this favorable opportunity to join our society. Our organization is the best of its kind, has the most members, and has the largest capital of any like society in Chicago.

Inquire further from Istvan Polyan, South Chicago, or Frank Czetenyi, Burnside, Secretaries.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 8, 1929.

THE BUSINESS OF THE VERHOVAY AID SOCIETY

by
[Dr. Erno] Lowinger



The Verhovayak Lapja (the Verhovay Journal), in its February issue, gives a report of the assets of the [Verhovay] Society. The report gives a clear picture of the Society's state of affairs, and reassures those who gave credence to disquieting rumors.

So that our readers may have a conception of the present financial status of the Verhovay Aid Society, we present the official statement issued by the directors, and which we accept as true.

Securities, purchase price.....	\$1,535,769.48
Interest-bearing bank deposits.....	688,697.35
Checking account.....	<u>43,347.44</u>
Total.....	2,267,814.27

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 8, 1929.

Included in this total is the nominal value of bonds for \$87,300, purchased from the Chicago Westminster Bond and Mortgage Company. The present value of these bonds is very uncertain.

This bond company is in bankruptcy, but the bonds are not quite worthless, although no interest was paid to holders for some time. The underwriting company that guaranteed the bonds is also bankrupt. Nevertheless, some money can be realized from this investment.

The considerable expense for incidentals, as well as the loss of nearly six thousand dollars interest annually, affects the treasury of the Verhovay pretty seriously, but there is no real danger threatening the Society itself, and the members have no cause to worry, as evidenced by the financial statement.

Including the 5,842 members of the Young People's Group, the total membership of the Verhovay Aid Society, as of December 31, 1928, is 21,380.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 8, 1929.

We have been asked to discuss the affairs of the Verhovay Aid Society in our columns because a great many of our readers are its members.

We do not wish to pour oil over the flames. Neither do we care to take part in personal controversies, for, lacking a thorough understanding of the situation, we would run the risk of being accused of partiality.

Therefore, in the subsiding turmoil, we offer our criticism--objective, sincere, and constructive; not intended to serve as an accusation or an excuse. It is written in the interests of the ordinary members of the Verhovay Aid Society, members who have for years paid their dues conscientiously, so that when they die their families can be taken care of.

To be an honest and prompt official and director of the Verhovay is commendable. These qualities are necessary, but not enough.

When the Society in question has two and a quarter million dollars in cash and securities, the above-mentioned good qualities of its directors are not



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 8, 1929.

sufficient. Other qualities and abilities are necessary.

The investment and handling of this huge amount should be entrusted to professionals--financial experts.

Had there been such professionals among the directors of the Verhovay, the bonds of the Westminster Bond and Mortgage Company would have never been purchased. Moreover, the greatest part of the capital would have never been invested in real-estate bonds--\$1,500,000. These bonds are mostly from large buildings and hotels. It would have been wiser to distribute the securities as loans to businessmen, and as mortgages on smaller homes.

The distribution of securities shows lack of experience.

The investment of the cash was unprofessional also, and other motives than the secure placement of the death benefit fund should have guided the directors.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 8, 1929.

We acknowledge the fact that some small banks are just as trustworthy as the big ones, and that all banks are under federal supervision, all being more or less responsible.



Nevertheless, it is singular that two hundred thousand dollars--a third of the death benefit fund--is deposited in eight banks in Youngstown and two in Warren, Ohio.

In our opinion, the first consideration is safety. We should get rid of the Hungarian custom of favoring friends and relatives when depositing the cash of the Verhovay. If this cannot be done totally, at least it could be reduced to a minimum.

None of the cash of the Verhovay is invested in Chicago and New York, although there are big banks and Hungarian state banks in these cities, where many of the members of the Verhovay live.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 8, 1929.



All the mistakes mentioned in this article could have been avoided had the Verhovay employed a financial expert to advise the directors about safe investments. This is the logical thing to do, just as they employ a doctor to decide on health problems, and an attorney on legal questions.....

The future of the Verhovay depends on the right handling of its financial affairs more than on any other circumstance.

This will be extremely important at the time when a larger number of old members will be taken away by death.

We have given our suggestion.

If the Verhovay directors haven't learned their lesson from the sad experience of others, let them learn from their own disappointments, such as the unfortunate investment in the Westminster bonds.

We are glad to note from this financial statement that the errors of the past

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 8, 1929.

did not stop the Verhovay's expansion and bright outlook for the future.



II D 1Otthon, Nov. 11, 1928

ANDREW FEJES APPEALS RULING.

p.6....Andrew Fejes, President of the Verhovay Aid Society, was suspended from office for his participation in the purchase of securities from the Westminister Bond and Mortgage Co. According to the judgment, Andrew Fejes transacted this business alone, and also gave an order for \$50,000 worth of securities to the company; if the other officers wouldn't have consented to pay for it, they could have been compelled to do so by a court order.

According to the by-laws of the association, suspended officers may appeal within thirty days, and Andrew Fejes did hand in his appeal. In the appeal he contradicts every statement of the prosecution and concludes that he is not morally responsible for the unlucky purchase of securities. He denies giving the firm an order in November, 1925 on the contrary, he wired the society's legal counsel and later personally advised him against the deal. To prove that he had **nothing to gain** by this transaction, he points to the fact that the commission on this sale was paid to the Verhovay Aid.

Otthon, Nov. 11, 1928.

Against Fejes is the fact that he signed the order Jan. 1. He defends himself by stating that he didn't know that certain officers of the society were working against him underhandedly. He goes on to say that Emil Pressburg, owner of Westminister Co., only received the order Feb. 1. and that it wouldn't become final until positive proof was shown as to the soundness of the securities.

Fejes instructed legal counsel to ascertain whether the underwriters, United Lloyd were financially responsible. Legal counsel, according to Fejes, said the he found everything in order and that he saw no reason for not buying.

Fejes suspects an officer and one of the directors to have had a hand in stock purchases. They made commissions and didn't account to the society. He wants a special meeting to be called where it will be decided who are the real culprits.

Fejes wants satisfaction from the Verhovay. If he doesn't get it he will sue for \$200,000 - even though he loves the society he has helped build.

The society will investigage and if Andrew Fejes proves to be innocent, he will

Otthon, Nov. 11, 1928.

undoubtedly receive satisfaction. It is up to the society to find out whether the charges made by Fejes against two leaders are true. It is for the good of the society to clear up this matter.

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 19, 1928.

NEW HUNGARIAN SOCIETY

The Chicago St. Peter and Paul Hungarian Greek Catholic church founded the St. George Greek Catholic Union. Any man or woman of the Roman or Greek Catholic faith may become a member. The union pays seven dollars sick benefit weekly and one thousand dollars death benefit. The general monthly dues are two dollars.

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Otthon, Oct. 7, 1928.

AID SOCIETY BOUGHT WORTHLESS SECURITIES

(Editorial)

Last year the Verhovay Aid Society purchased eighty-seven thousand dollars' worth of bonds from the Westminster Bond & Mortgage Company. The Westminster Bond Company has closed its doors, and the United Lloyd and the Preferred Underwriters, who guaranteed the securities, have also gone out of business.

This matter was discussed at the directors' meeting of the Verhovay, and at another meeting proceedings were instituted against Andrew Fejes, president, and Stephen Gaspar, treasurer. Fejes was responsible for purchasing the securities.

The directors appointed Nicholas Nemenyi, also a member of the board, to investigate further. A few weeks ago, at a special meeting, the board of directors, acting on the suggestion of Nemenyi, decided to drop proceedings

Otthon, Oct. 7, 1928.

against Gaspar, the treasurer. Although all indications point to the fact that the president, Fejes, acted in good faith, the case against him has been turned over to the disciplinary committee of the Society.

The Chicagoans who have never considered the Westminster Bond and Mortgage Company a reliable concern are surprised at Andrew Fejes. He has always been very careful in advising the Society to invest their capital, and yet he has fallen into a trap which involves the loss of considerable of the Society's funds. In time, it is possible that the investment will prove to be profitable, but at present it seems unlikely that the Society will ever get its money back. Andrew Fejes should have known that there are unsound securities as well as sound ones; he should have sought expert advice before investing the money.

The Verhovay Aid Society should have profited by the sad example of others, and should have investigated the reliability of the Company before making such an investment.

Otthon, Oct. 7, 1928.

The Verhovay is not the only organization whose money is in danger, for the Virgin Mary Home's investment with this same company is endangered. The Westminster Bond and Mortgage Company was owned and operated by Emil Pressburger, a Hungarian.

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 23, 1928.

COALITION OF SOCIETIES

Three Hungarian sick benefit societies have united. The Chicago and Vicinity Hungarian Sick Benefit Society, the Workers' Sick Benefit Society, and the West Pullman Hungarian Society had their meeting on March 18 at Prokop Hall. Julius Prokop, chairman of the meeting, stressed in his opening speech the fact that this meeting had come together to agree on the best policy for the interests of the three hundred members.

During the meeting, Joseph Kocsis kept a strict record of the minutes. After the regular business of the societies was concluded, the following points were accepted:

For the monthly dues of one dollar, the member is entitled to receive sick benefit aid of fourteen dollars a week for a maximum period of twelve weeks; and in case of prolonged illness, seven dollars for another twelve weeks. This ruling is effective beginning May 1, 1928.

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 23, 1928.

WPA (U) 1 PRO 1.275

It was agreed that the amount of death benefits was to be four hundred and fifty dollars.

Due to the new Illinois law, however, these points are not definitely established. A committee was appointed to make inquiries and gather information about this new law so that the activities of the united societies would conform to its regulations. The members of this committee were instructed that inasmuch as the united society might not be granted a new charter, steps should be taken to unite with the Chicago First Hungarian Tarsalgo and Sick Benefit Society. The latter organization has already complied with the requirements of the Insurance Department and has over five hundred members.

The name of the new society is "The Chicago United Workers' Sick Benefit Society."

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 9, 1928.

1928 (ILL) PROJ 30.5

PROBLEMS IN THE LIFE OF SOCIETIES

by
Lowinger

(Editorial)

Last fall I listened to a lecture by Thomas Vernon Smith, professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago. He spoke of the principles and influences that dominate our social life of today.

There is food for thought in this abstract subject; but I wish, however, to discuss only that part of the lecture which applies to us, American Hungarians: "One of the foremost endeavors of the present social order," said the professor, "is to enact more and more laws, and through these laws to control the individual and his mode of life."

Let us take, for instance, the life of our societies. For fifty years the

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 9, 1928.

State of Illinois paid no attention to sick and death benefit societies. The law was so liberal that a sick benefit organization could be a social, dramatic, burial, sick benefit and life insurance society. The charter permitted anything. . . .

Eventually, [however,] diverse influences resulted in the restriction of the freedom of activity of our organizations. The present law states clearly under what conditions a sick or death benefit society may function. These requirements are so rigid that the weak and tottering societies are either doomed to extinction or they must consolidate with stronger organizations.

The moment we hear of these new restrictions that will limit the freedom of activity in our societies, the first effect is a feeling of resentment. There is a conflict in our minds between familiar ideas and new ones. Sick benefit societies up until now have had a life like that of the Csikos [herd boy] of the great Hungarian Puszta [plains], who obeyed only the laws of heaven. Last year a new law was enacted and when we consider that it is not its purpose to annoy us, we will come to the sane conclusion that its purpose is

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 9, 1928.

the protection of our orphans and widows.

The Hungarian societies were always magnanimous to their members, although in many cases it was apparent that some members took advantage of this and drew sick benefits for long drawn-out illnesses. Due to lack of professional insight, these vacationing pseudo-patients easily hoodwinked the well-meaning, but ignorant, visiting members whose duty it was to make reports. If, unfortunately, a society had many such members, it would have been sufficient to drive it into bankruptcy. The new laws puts more responsibility on the shoulders of the officers and physicians, but for the honest officers and members this will mean no hardship.

Until we understand the new law better, let us not take a hostile attitude toward it. Let us not think that it means the end of our societies. Let us discipline ourselves; and let us not only reorganize according to the new law, but let us also school ourselves in the spirit of this law.

Professor Smith advises that these constant changes in the social order should

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 9, 1928.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

not be greeted with animosity and antagonism by the minority, but with studied understanding and self-control which will make these changes more bearable. Our children understand the spirit of these changes and they do not harp on the good old times. They consider the present order of things natural and not--as we do--revolutionary and despotic.

The path of the pioneer is full of thorns, because comfort-loving, slow thinking, shortsighted mankind frantically clings to the old order, regardless of the fact that the new one is better.

.

In this present era everything is specialized. Since we find this true in trades and professions, why cannot our societies be specialized also? Whereas in the past a society had to take care of sick and death benefits, and at the same time was a social and dramatic club, now we can specialize. We can have social clubs, glee clubs and dramatic clubs.

Members of these specialized clubs will be those who are kindred spirits, who

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 9, 1923.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

think alike, who have the same hobbies. This will eliminate much of the antagonism and make for more successful co-operation. This is the secret of long-lived native American organizations.

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Otthon, Jan. 22, 1928.

WPA (ILL) FROM 3025

FUSION OF SOCIETIES

p.2..Three West Pullman benevolent societies are seriously considering the advantages of uniting, thereby becoming one large organization. These three societies are the Chicago and Vicinity Sick Benefit Society, the first West Pullman United Sick Benefit Society and the West Pullman Worker's Aid Society.

If the fusion takes place the members will benefit greatly, because the administration expenses will be much lower.

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 4, 1927.

DEDICATION OF FLAGS IN BURNSIDE

The First Hungarian Women's Social and Sick Benefit Society of Chicago and Vicinity held the dedication of its flags on October 23.

The celebration was scheduled to begin at three o'clock, but it was six before the auditorium of the Magyar Home was filled with the attentive, serious celebrants.

The delegates of the following societies were present: First Hungarian Women and Men Workers' Sick Benefit Society, West Pullman First Hungarian Sick Benefit Society, First Roman and Greek Catholic Sick Benefit and Ladies' Society, South Chicago King St. Stephen I Women's and Men's Sick Benefit Society, Verhovay Branch 37, Chicago and Vicinity Hungarian Sick Benefit Society, Burnside Reformed Men's and Women's Sick Benefit Society, Chicago and Vicinity United Virgin Mary Society, West Pullman Protected Home Circle, Branch 229,

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 4, 1927.

and the Hungarian Republican Club of Burnside.

Sponsors of the Hungarian flag were Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Szilvagyí and Mr. and Mrs. John Rakaczky. For the American flag the sponsors were Mr. and Mrs. John Orosz and Mr. and Mrs. John Juszko. They drove small golden nails into the flag poles. The black mourning crepe for the Hungarian flag was donated by Mr. and Mrs. George Racz and Mr. and Mrs. John Demeter. [Translator's note: Black crepe signifies that the Hungarian nation is in mourning for its lost territories of the World War.]

The Reverend Stephen Soltesz, Roman Catholic priest, dedicated the flags and then blessed them.

The Reverend Eugene Boros, pastor of the Burnside Hungarian Reformed Church, was the principal speaker. He explained the symbolic meaning of the comparatively young American flag and then talked of the centuries old, glorious



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past and sad present of the Hungarian tricolor. He closed with a prayer and asked blessings for the Society.

Other noteworthy speakers were: Reverend Joseph Kovalcsik, Greek Catholic pastor, and Dr. Geza Takats, professor of medicine at Northwestern University.....



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Magyar Tribune, July 15, 1927.

SEMIANNUAL ACCOUNTING

The Chicago Hungarian Reformed Men's and Women's Sick Benefit Society issued a semiannual statement of their financial status and progress. The report shows that the total present membership is 341 and that cash assets are \$4,778.89.

These figures prove that the Society is solvent and able to fulfill its obligations to the members at all times. The junior branch has seventy-eight members. Any Protestant child of Protestant parents, who has passed his third, but has not reached his sixteenth birthday, can be a member of the junior branch. The new member, upon joining, pays twenty-five cents as an entry fee, for which he receives a booklet of bylaws and a badge. Monthly dues are fifteen cents, for which sum each member is entitled to receive twenty dollars upon death within six months after joining, forty dollars within a year,



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Magyar Tribune, July 15, 1927.

seventy-five dollars within two to four years, and one hundred dollars after four years.

Children over sixteen automatically become adult members of the Chicago Hungarian Reformed Men's and Women's Sick Benefit Society without any entry fee.

Applicants may present themselves at any of the regular meetings that are held once a month on the fourth Sunday of each month in the Reformed school-room, 652 East 92nd Street.



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Otthon, April 17, 1927.

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

PRIZE WINNER

p.2.....The 96th branch of the Verhovay Aid Society celebrated the event of winning second place in the membership drive of the Society. The reward was a portrait of Julius Verhovay, for whom the Society is named.

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Otthon, Apr. 3, 1927.

PROJ. 3027

NEW BY-LAWS OF PROTECTED HOME CIRCLE No. 229.

p.2...This society held its by-law modification meeting Sunday. According to the new rules, a member who moves to another city, but keeps up payment of dues, can be a member in good standing in this branch. The tenth paragraph states that a member is entitled to sick benefit for each additional day over two weeks. The fourteenth paragraph says that a new member may receive sick benefit after three months membership.

If the society doubts any member's statement of illness, they may send their own physician to examine that member.

Women in confinement, if ill over two weeks, may receive aid.

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Otthon, Apr. 3, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

When members, men or women, marry, they receive a five dollar gold piece from the lodge.

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Magyar Tribune, June 11, 1926.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The Verhovay Sick Benefit and Aid Society, which is a national organization, celebrated its fortieth anniversary here in Chicago. The celebration took place last Sunday.

Representatives from every part of the United States were present, and they were the guests of the members of Branch 96.

During the course of the celebration, Andrew Fejes, Jr. gave a talk in which he told the complete history of the Society.



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Magyar Tribune, June 4, 1926.

TEN YEAR ANNIVERSARY

The Chicago Reformed Hungarian Ladies' and Mens' Sick Benefit Society celebrated their tenth anniversary on May 16. The organization went through many trying times during the period of the World War, at which time it was in its infancy.

The honorary speaker of the evening was Stephen Schefbeck, Hungarian Consul in Chicago. There were twelve Hungarian organizations represented at this celebration.

A huge banquet was held for the occasion where good Hungarian food was served, and Hungarian music was enjoyed.



Magyar Tribune, May 14, 1926.

A NEW HUNGARIAN SOCIETY

We are greatly pleased to inform our readers of a praiseworthy movement which is being launched among our Chicago Hungarians. We believe that this movement is so worthy that it deserves the full cooperation of the entire Hungarian population of Chicago.

A few of our good Hungarian citizens got together and organized the "First Chicago Hungarian Benefit Society for Orphans and Sick Children." The chief purpose of this organization is, as the name implies, to aid orphans and poor children. The money for this charitable work will come from donations.

The officers of this new Hungarian society are as follows: Paul Toth, president; Elizabeth Acs, vice-president; Nandor Boldorjan, treasurer; and Frank Aronyec, comptroller. Doctor Holmos has offered to give

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Magyar Tribune, May 14, 1926.

medical care, free of charge, to those needy children who are to be aided by this organization.

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Up to the present, the organization has received donations totaling \$37.50. This amount has been deposited with the Prudential State Bank.

The charter members deserve a great deal of praise for initiating such a great and notable activity among the Chicago Hungarians.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 12, 1926.

ACTIVITIES OF VIRGIN MARY SOCIETY



Last Sunday, March 7, the Virgin Mary Society held its regular monthly meeting. This meeting can be called a history-making meeting, in as much as it was decided at this meeting that a home for the Society shall be built. Before the final decision was reached, many brave and noteworthy speeches were made in favor of building a home. When the vote was taken, the plan was accepted unanimously by the members. Immediately afterwards, the Society decided to appoint a committee of sixteen whose duty it will be to see that the home is built.

The following people are on the committee; Mike Polyan, George Mihok, Joseph Weber, Stephen Pfundstein, Mike Hornok, John Keri, George Klajnik, Frank Marton, Matias Fejes, Frank Piriczky, George Racz, John Szakacs, Joseph Kocsis, Alex Kirner, Geza Szeles, and Charles Hudak.

The meeting was rather lengthy, but the results were very good because

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 12, 1926.

this building will be of great benefit not only to the Virgin Mary Society, but to the entire Hungarian population of Chicago's great South Side as well, for it is planned that this building will be used as a social and cultural center also.



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 29, 1926.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE CEASES TO EXIST



The Central Committee of the Chicago Hungarian Societies held what we might as well call its last meeting. The delegates who were present were: Frank Blasko, Paul Timko, and Joseph Fekete, representing the Chicago Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Society; Frank Papp and Benjamin Fodor, representing the Rakoczy Society; Louis Barna, representing the Verhovay Society; Henry Frantz, representing the Thalia Society; and Ede Rusznak, representing the Hungarian Sport Club.

Benjamin Fodor, president pro tem, opened the meeting and thanked the representatives for coming. He then spoke of the many long years of unsuccessful activities on the part of the Central Committee. He also said that as long as the Chicago Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Society, the Independent Society, and the Rakoczy Society refused to pay their quota of membership dues, he could not see how the organization

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 29, 1926.



could continue in existence. He then asked those present to express their opinions on the matter.

The representatives considered the question very carefully, and they were fully satisfied that the organization could not exist very much longer. It was then decided that inasmuch as the officers' terms had expired, all operations should be suspended, since no organization can survive without officers.

Then the question of the Hungarian Home came up, and it was revealed that there was a fund of \$577 in the bank. This fund had resulted from donations from various lodges and individuals. It was decided that this sum should be returned to the contributors--lodges and individuals.

It looks as though the Hungarian Home project is a thing of the past, unless it is revived by a more aggressive organization than the Central Committee of the Chicago Hungarian Societies.

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 8, 1926.

A BEAUTIFUL CELEBRATION

Last Sunday, the Chicago Hungarian Independent and Charitable Ladies' Society celebrated their tenth anniversary in the Rose Room of the Morrison Hotel. There were more than two hundred people present. There was no parade, no brass band, and no delegates from other Hungarian societies. It is just possible that the ladies did not invite any of the other Hungarian societies. They probably wanted to do their celebrating in just the same way that they have carried on charitable work--that is, all by themselves.

When all had taken their seats at the banquet tables, Mrs. Glantz, the president of the organization, opened the celebration with a fine speech. Mrs. Chanyi was then appointed toastmistress, and she proved to be a very capable one. She introduced the charter members of the organization and praised them for the wonderful work that they had done. She then presented Mrs. Daniel Wolf, founder of the organization, who refused to take any



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credit for the work of the organization. She said that all the credit belongs to the active members.

Mrs. Chanyi then praised Mrs. Glantz for her great work, pointing out that when Mrs. Glantz became president three years ago, there was a membership of only about eighty, whereas today the membership is over two hundred. In addition to the fact that Mrs. Glantz did so much toward building up the organization, she continually worked for the welfare of her fellowman, almost going to the extreme of begging from house to house in order that some suffering individual might be aided.

Mrs. Weigl, who is the newly elected president, then spoke in praise of the work being done by the organization. She thanked the members for electing her president of such a great organization.

The program then continued with the appearance of Charles Kovacs, who



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is one of the foremost Hungarian composers in America. Mr. Kovacs is also a well-known music teacher in Chicago. He played the piano, while Mrs. Kovacs sang. The songs which were presented by this couple were all Mr. Kovac's own compositions.

Mr. Ignatz Izsak and Mr. Paul Berak were then asked to speak. They told of their high regard for the work being done by this great organization. They said that they were proud of the fact that the Chicago Hungarians had an organization such as this.

It is really gratifying to learn that the Society extends a helping hand to everyone, regardless of creed. This welfare work is done almost secretly, whenever it is found that aid is needed. The Society has spent five thousand dollars for welfare work during the past ten years. Last year alone, eleven hundred dollars was expended for welfare work. The Society's motto is: "To aid all those in need, without expectation



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of thanks or gratitude from the public."

Chicago Hungarian-Americans! We must take our hats off to these big-hearted ladies.



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Magyar Tribune, July 17, 1925.

TWENTILETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VIRGIN MARY SOCIETY

The Virgin Mary Society, which a few years ago took into its fold the St. Imre Young Peoples' Society, is the largest and richest society, not only on the South Side, but also in the city of Chicago. This organization is one that the Hungarian population should be proud of, not only because of its organizational work but also because of its cultural activities. Perhaps many people wonder why a Catholic society that even bears the name of Virgin Mary commands such great respect among people belonging to different religious creeds.

The explanation is very simple: This society has been under the guidance of capable and hard-working men and women who are interested only in the advancement of the Society. Another reason for its high standing among the Hungarian people is that the majority of its members were liberal-minded with respect to religion and its officers were, also, conforming in their

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principles to that old saying and rule of true Christian life:

"Love thy neighbor as thyself."

This sensible attitude has meant success to this organization. Today the Virgin Mary Society boasts of a membership of 850 adults and the children's division has a membership of 300. Their cash resources amount to \$17,781. The dues of this organization are a mere fifty cents per month, for which the member receives seven dollars per week sick benefit; in case of death the beneficiary will receive eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Twenty years is a long time in a person's life, and sometimes many great changes take place in this period. Many things happen in twenty years of society life, and some of these may be incidents which prove whether an organization is capable of just existing or whether it will keep on bettering itself and keep growing. In order to have an advancing organization, the most important of all is to have capable and enthusiastic leaders.

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When we hear that Joseph Bukovics, John Kovacs, and Joseph Kocsis have missed only two or three meetings in the past twenty years, we know why the Virgin Mary Society has been so successful.

The members have been waiting with great enthusiasm for the celebration of this twenty-year anniversary. The festivities were opened with a parade of both grown-ups and children, the children all being dressed in Hungarian costumes.

John Kovacs opened the celebration at the Knights of Pythias Hall with a very brilliant speech relating the past history of the Virgin Mary Society.

When John Kovacs had concluded, Joseph Kocsis was given the floor. He told of the activities of the organization during the past twenty years.

Alderman Cross was present and was called on to speak. In the course of his speech he told of how much he appreciated the honor of being one of

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IV the guests at such a noble celebration. He explained why such an organization was necessary in the lives of the Chicago Hungarians, and said that he would be glad to do anything he could for the Hungarian people at any time.

Our own Ignatio Izsak gave a speech congratulating the members and officers upon their enthusiastic participation in the activities of the Society during the past twenty years.

Next, John Redvay, the secretary of the society, read a condensed form of the minutes of activities of the past twenty years. This aroused general interest.

Thomas Lemberger, the secretary of the finance committee, then made his report. From this report we learned that the Society was first formed with twenty-five members. This number was augmented by the formation of

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IV the young people's society, with its twenty-three members. Then, in 1917, the St. Imre Young People's Society merged with the Virgin Mary Society. From that time on the Society grew with leaps and bounds, until it became the most powerful and the largest society in Chicago. We also found out that in the past twenty years the total income of this society was \$99,775.70, and that the expenditures were \$81,994 leaving a balance of \$17,781.70.

The organization and its activities were then blessed by the Reverend Father Joseph Feczko, a Greek Catholic priest.

The presidents of six other large Hungarian organizations also took part in the program with speeches.

The press was represented by Mr. Kauffman, of the Hungarian newspaper Sabadsag, and by Martin Benedek, of the Magyar Tribune. They also spoke,

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and at the same time took the opportunity to compliment The Virgin Mary Society for organizing the Hungarian youth, which means so much in the future life of the Hungarian people of Chicago.

Alex Kirner was the last speaker on the program. His speech was directed toward the young people. He explained to them what their duties were as good Hungarian children and future Hungarians of Chicago. His speech had great effect upon the young people who were present, as could be seen by the enthusiasm they displayed.

We feel that a great deal of credit is due the committee who handled the arrangement of this twentieth anniversary, as the program was interesting and went along very smoothly.

The anniversary celebration was successful in every respect, both socially and financially, for there was a net profit of \$1,127.75.

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The president of the organization, John Kovacs, wishes to take the opportunity to thank the Hungarian people for their kind co-operation in making this affair such an immense success.

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Magyar Tribune, July 3, 1925.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF [HUNGARIAN BENEFIT] SOCIETIES



The second meeting held by the representatives of the various Hungarian sick benefit societies to settle the question of consolidation cannot exactly be called a success. This is not surprising to those who are acquainted with the histories of our sick benefit societies, but we thought that those societies which ought to be vitally concerned about this idea would show greater interest and would have a larger representation at this meeting. We noticed that there were representatives from only three or four societies, and it seemed that these representatives were there for the sole purpose of securing information about this [consolidation] movement. This indicates that most of the societies are waiting for the others to decide.

Because of the situation that exists [today] among the sick benefit societies, there is absolutely no reason for waiting. The Hungarian Workers' Sick Benefit Society has submitted its plan whereby this strong Hungarian organization will

Magyar Tribune, July 3, 1925.



take into its fold all societies that want to consolidate with it. Every society adopting this plan may do so without any loss to its members. The way we see the situation, this plan is in accordance with the agreement made at the first meeting of the societies interested in consolidation.

It was again stressed that the members of the societies should be notified about this plan for consolidation, so that their ideas and questions could be carefully considered and discussed.

Even though this second meeting seemed so unsuccessful, we believe that consolidation will result because it is an absolute necessity, in view of the economic and social changes that are taking place. We would like to see this consolidation plan carried out in the most progressive and democratic way, so that we could say that the Chicago Hungarians are keeping pace with the trend of the times.

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 10, 1925.

SICK BENEFIT SOCIETIES MUST UNITE!



This is an answer to the question; Shall the Hungarian sick benefit societies unite? The question was asked by the Chicago Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Society. We have been expecting this question. When the immigration laws were passed, the Hungarian quota was cut to an absolute minimum. We realized what effect this would have on the membership of the Hungarian sick benefit societies. We knew that these immigration laws would hinder the development of the Hungarian societies of America.

We knew that as immigration slackened, so would the increase in the membership of Hungarian societies. We realized that the Hungarian societies would have to find new methods if they wanted to continue their activities and remain alive.

Yes, they must find new paths in order to protect the interest of their members and the financial condition of their sick benefit fund. The ways

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and means to do this must be found immediately. The immigration laws will affect all our societies throughout the United States.

In order to save the smaller societies and the Hungarian activities which are a product of these organizations, there seems to be only one way out; the small ones must either combine or unite with the larger ones.

The unification of these Hungarian organizations would mean perhaps that many individuals will lose their official positions, but the membership of these organizations surely realizes that their life depends on unification. At the same time they must realize that as one organization, the saving in administrative costs is great.

We know that this is an important question in the life of our societies. Our opinion is that certain societies must combine with others in order to ensure their continued existence.

We think that each and every sick benefit society should send representatives

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to a meeting to be held on the fourth Sunday in May, at which time this question will be thoroughly discussed.

We believe that this open statement will not be ignored and that all organizations will be represented.



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 26, 1924.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE

This article is not being written about Hamlet as the title might suggest. No! After all, this remarkable piece of literature has been discussed by many people, and it seems scarcely possible that there might be a single cultured person who is not familiar with the quotation that is being used as the title of this article.

At the present time there is a very important question confronting the Hungarians of America, and especially those who live in and around Chicago. The problem that confronts the Hungarian people is: Can there be co-operation among the different organizations, or will the lack of co-operation be demonstrated in this new movement being started to bring the different organizations closer together?

In the footsteps of this idea one important question arose, which was: Would it be possible to take the two most powerful Hungarian organizations and incorporate them into one?



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 26, 1924.

Up to the present time, the signs seem to indicate that the answer will be yes!

Until now there has been no indication that these organizations are afraid of this idea. It is believed that this incorporation will take place easily and smoothly, without any shocking effects.

Both of these organizations have the same common interests, and depend on one another, therefore, we can recognize them as an entity only if they incorporate.

About four months ago a very good and highly respected organization was formed, The Indiana Hungarian Sick Benefit and Burial Society, and now they are asking the Hungarian Sick Benefit Societies Federation in America, to incorporate.

The Federation, after due deliberation, decided to agree to talk the idea over. On September 20, the delegates of both organizations got together and voiced their opinions on the necessity of the incorporation of the two organizations.



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 26, 1924.

As we said before, this matter means either life or death, as far as either organization is concerned.

For instance, the Federation is a first-class organization and has fulfilled its duties to its members at all times, but it has fallen along the wayside, and for the past few months its activities have been at a standstill.

The Indiana Sick Benefit and Burial Society is very new. Since it is a new organization, it is still far from being one with a deep-rooted standing. In spite of this it is enlarging and is definitely on the road to success.

As we can all see, both of these organizations have their faults. These faults can be corrected, but only through the consolidation of the **two** organizations and the use of the good points of their respective constitutions. Then as one organization, their success should be unquestionable, and within a short time this should become a large and powerful institution working diligently among the Chicago Hungarians. The consolidation will mean that the fine work



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 26, 1924.

conducted by each of these organizations will come under one roof and will be practiced on a much larger scale than it was heretofore; consequently, these advantages will be enjoyed by a greater number of unfortunate people.



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Otthon, June 24, 1923.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE

The West Pullman United First Hungarian Sick Benefit Society, which was established June 7, 1903, held its twentieth anniversary celebration on June 10 at the Schlitz Hall.

Guests began coming in the early afternoon to take part in the jubilee ceremonies of one of the oldest Hungarian societies on the South Side.

The strains of Hungarian music filled the Schlitz Hall, played by the Rakoczi Hungarian Brass Band.

The program of the afternoon began with the singing of the American and Hungarian national anthems Julius Prokop, president made the opening address. The initiation of forty-two new members followed this address.



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The following organizations were represented by delegates: Chicago-Hungarian Literary and Social Club; Chicago-Hungarian Reformed Men and Women's Sick Benefit Society; Chicago and Vicinity United Virgin Mary; and St. Emerich Catholic Sick Benefit Society; Verhovay No. 96; Chicago and Vicinity Hungarian Benefit Society; West Pullman Workers' Sick Benefit Society; Protected Home Circle No. 229; and Chicago and Vicinity United Hungarian Federation of Societies.

In the past twenty years, four hundred sixteen persons have joined the society. The present membership is one hundred eighty-eight. Twenty members have died during the last twenty years. The present capital of the society is \$4,440.30. The society presented the seventeen charter members and present officers with gifts, token of their appreciation.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1921.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

On the evening of March 12, at the Schoenhofen Hall, a celebration was held by the First Hungarian Fraternal and Benevolent Society of Chicago and suburbs, in honor of their society and Hungarian freedom in America.

Those attending had a very enjoyable evening. Every one recalled their dreams of America, when they were in the homeland. They declared they were happy that their dreams came true and now they live in peace and happiness. Dancing and other festivities were enjoyed by the happy throng.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 11, 1921.

MEETING OF WOMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

The First Hungarian Women's Benevolent Society of Chicago and suburbs, and its associated society, held its February meeting recently. At this meeting, a discussion was held principally on the methods of handling the money in the Carol fund. The meeting was held on the second floor at 11405 Michigan Avenue. Mrs. Gabor Varga brought in four new members at this meeting.

It would be a very good idea for every man and woman among the Hungarians in America to hold a contest between themselves which would result in increasing the memberships of the societies, instead of always criticizing each other, and providing alibis for themselves. If we could have our societies full of members like Mrs. Varga, then the Hungarian-American Societies would be the leading Societies in America.

Without the full support of the members, the officers of the society are helpless. While the officers keep urging the members, results are shown. This is an important matter which none of us should forget.



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For this reason, the reporter for this publication attended this meeting to bring the attention of the women to this important matter. After all, our paper is being published for all our readers, whose opinions and interests we must serve, and not for a few individuals.

We trust that our old members, as well as the officers, after having learned their lesson from the past, will energetically work together in the interest of the society. We know that in this way we will be successful, and encourage other societies to follow.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 11, 1921.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY ANNOUNCEMENT

The First Hungarian Benevolent Society of South Chicago, now celebrating it's thirtieth anniversary, offers membership to all men and women between the ages of sixteen to forty-five of Hungarian birth, without regard to creed, without payment of initiation dues, for the first half year up to July 1,

Those interested, please consult John Szilagyi, Secretary, 8543 Buffalo Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 11, 1921.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY NEWS

The First Hungarian Benevolent Society of South Chicago, which was formerly associated with the Associated Hungarian Benevolent Societies', third class, after having been severed from that class for many years, has re-established itself with the Associated Hungarian Benevolent Societies. This society has not been placed in the third class, but is now classed as a suburban member.

We are happy to learn of this, for it proves that in unity there is strength. It also shows us, beyond any doubt, that being divided is poor policy.



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 4, 1921.

MEETING FOR ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The annual meeting of officers and delegates of the Hungarian-American Benevolent Society was held on February 12 for the purpose of electing officers. A committee of three, who were to choose a president to conduct the meeting and take care of its affairs, was also chosen. Those elected to the committee were: Joseph Fekete, Julius Prekop, and Istvan Belustyak. The president is Andras Simko. Belustyak announced that, after examination of all the matters before the committee, everything was found to be in order.

After this Mr. Simko, the president, took over the proceedings. He encouraged the delegates to perform their assigned tasks with greater strength. He asked the delegates to help make progress towards increasing the membership and income of the society.

The secretary was asked to read the minutes of the last monthly meeting.

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The secretary read the minutes as follows: "We are all here to-night, not for the purpose of making new friends, for all of us here know one another very well, and at any rate we are all Hungarians, away from our homeland, with but one aim. That one aim, which we all have, is to help our brother Hungarians in Chicago; in other words, we are to relieve them in case of death in their families. When we are aiding our brothers, they are better prepared to face their grief.

"We are meeting here to-night to discuss our entire financial condition.. If we look back on the 1920 records, we find that our membership has slightly increased, but to have a stronger foundation we must build up our membership. We know that many of the Hungarians in Chicago have sent their money to help their relatives in our homeland, and many others have returned to our homeland. Our task is not easy. We started the year of 1920 with 432 members, 42 members have dropped out, 6 members have died. We had 384 members left, who brought in 16 new members, making a total of 400 members. I am disheartened, for I have to announce that our fellow

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 4, 1921.

member, Jancs Majlath, has just passed away after a very long sickness. Let her soul rest in peace. The term of assessment was set for February 25.

"As at the annual meeting last year, the majority raised the point that the delegates did not receive payment for their services and expenses in the interest of the society. Although we are not as yet in an entirely secure financial condition, I believe we can afford to arrange, by vote, for a daily wage payment to the delegates for their services and expenses."

After the annual accounting of income and expenses, the secretary announced the financial condition.

Then Joseph Fekete was appointed to the office of auditor. Mr. Joseph Kocsis, Mr. Bert Bagameri, and Mr. Gabor Szaszi verified the final auditing of all the books, and reported that the accounts were accurate.

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Then a supper was given, which was composed of delicious Hungarian delicacies. During the supper, speeches on conditions in the homeland were given by Mr. Simko, Mr. Fekete, and Mrs. Kozora, and as a result a fund of \$11.15 was raised to be sent to the homeland. Then Mr. Kocsis, in his usual flowery language, expressed the gratitude of everyone for the wonderful and tasty supper prepared and served by Mrs. John Juszko, Mrs. John Pachmeyer, and Mrs. Samuel Belustyak.

After the supper, Mr. Simko reopened the meeting, and asked the secretary to read the rules and regulations of the society. Then he requested the delegates to propose new movements of importance. Many desirable proposals were made. Mr. Fekete proposed that we name a committee for publications and advertisements. A vote was taken, and Mr. Kirner was elected, as were Mr. Fekete, Mr. Mihok, Mr. Kocsis, and Mr. Boszak. They were authorized to contract for one thousand inches of publicity.

Then the matter of payment of wages to delegates was brought up. Those

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delegates whose societies were unwilling to pay a daily wage voluntarily resigned, so as not to burden the society. It was decided that because such payments had never before been made, and in order to insure success of the plan, the society must arrange a form of entertainment, including a dramatic performance and a dance. Every member is to purchase a fifty-cent ticket. A committee was elected to take care of all arrangements for providing an income for the payments of daily wages to delegates. The members are: Mr. Mihok, president; Mr. Belustyak, vice-president; Mr. Boszak, notary; Mr. Kirner, secretary; Mr. Kondrath, treasurer; the trustees are Mr. Pachmeyer, Mr. Andrew Pasztor, Mr. Labas, and Mr. Mike Skiba.

A committee was named to take care of the individual societies' affairs; it was comprised of the following members: Mr. Packmeyer was named for the first-class societies, Mr. Kondrath for second class, Mrs. Boszak for third class, Mr. Serban for fifth class, Mr. John Csatlos for sixth class, Mr. Kirner for seventh class, Mr. Louis Szijjus for eighth class,

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Mr. Simko for ninth class, Mr. Paul Bone for tenth class, Mr. A. Fukovits for eleventh class, and Mr. Joseph Pirko for twelfth class. Mr. Mihok went into detailed explanations of the work to be done by this committee.

At six o'clock in the morning the meeting was adjourned.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 11, 1921.

MASQUERADE BALL

The West Pullman United Sick and Benefit Society held a masquerade ball February 6, at the Pythian Temple Hall, 9235 Cottage Grove Avenue. The majority of the South Side Magyars were present, and assured the material success of the ball. The beautiful costumes represented the high degree of the aesthetic taste of the Magyars.

Everybody had a grand time. The officers of the Society, who arranged the ball, were rewarded in a large measure.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 11, 1921.

SUCCESSFUL BALL

The Woodmen Circles Women's Lodge, 120, sponsored a splendid entertainment in Kossuth Hall. On account of the uncertain weather conditions, the ball began rather late. The business manager of our newspaper suggested to the guests that an artistic Chardash dance performance be given. From the many volunteers who thought themselves qualified for the dance, only a few young people were selected. The most artistic Chardash dancers were the following: John Konrad and Anne Varga, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Danks, Mrs. Paul Szabo, Steven Kasa, and Mrs. Steven Sabo. It was thought advisable to revive the Magyar dances often so that the younger Magyar generation would know them too.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 11, 1921.

For the material and social success of the ball, the officers of the society must be given due credit. The Rakoczy Brass Band also excelled that evening. If they continue this progress in the future, they soon will be able to compete with the best American Brass Bands.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 11, 1921.

A BENEFIT BALL

The Verhovay Mutual Benefit and Aid Lodge, No. 164, held its regular annual Masked Ball on Saturday February 5. In the early hours of the evening, the beautiful Prudential Hall was filled with the merry-makers. There were many masked dancers, every one thinking himself entitled to win the first prize. Among the many beautiful costumes was really an original idea, representing dismembered Hungary.

A few members of the independent Hungarian Society Juvenile Orchestra were invited to entertain the guests with music.

The children played very cleverly, and the audience showed its appreciation by frequent applause, and also gave them money.



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Magyar Tribune, Feb 4, 1921.

THE MASK-BALL OF INDEPENDENT HUNGARIAN SOCIETY



The Independent Hungarian Society, on January 22, gave a mask-ball in the beautiful Prudential Hall, which was filled to capacity with masked merrymakers, dressed in beautiful costumes.

At the ball prizes were awarded to those who wore the best costume. There were many prize-winners. The music of the Juvenile Orchestra of the society, made a wonderful hit with their skillful way of playing, and everybody expressed their appreciation for the work of the society making it possible for the children to get free musical training, and taking care of sick members. We are not surprised that the ball was a success, because we know that everybody was working with heart and soul to make the affair a splendid one.

Extending their thanks to all members for their full co-operation.

Joseph Molnar,
Pres.

Mrs. Elizabeth Krizsa,
Vice-Pres.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 4, 1931.

WHEELING-BALL

The Chicago Hungarian Relief and Aid Society on January 19, 1931, gave a wheeling-ball in the Schoenhofen Hall. The ball was successful both materially and morally.

At the ball prizes were awarded to those who wore the best costumes. There were many prize-winners.

For the success of the ball credit must be given not only to the members of the executive committee (whose president was Joseph Molnar) but to every member of the society who worked hard to insure the success of the ball.

The Chicago Hungarian Relief and Aid Society informs everybody that its annual picnic will be held on June 3 in the beautiful gardens of Elk Grove. All other Chicago Hungarian societies are requested not to arrange any entertainments on that day.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 4, 1921.

THE PROGRESS OF THE SOCIAL SOCIETY

The First Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Society held its first annual meeting on January 9, when the officers of the society were elected. At this meeting many important matters came up for discussion. Among them the most important resolution was the one raising the sick-aid fees to \$10. The resolution was unanimously passed. The society will send two young ladies, dressed in Magyar national costumes, as representatives of the society, to President Harding's inauguration. This resolution is of interest to the Magyars living in America, because this gesture brings the American Magyars into a closer contact with the American people.

The newly elected officers are: Mrs. Julius Holvay, honorary president; Paul Timko, (639 Center St.) president; Michael Ronay, vice-president; Mrs. Arpad Pilath, vice-president; Joseph Tengerdy, (2157 Kenneth Ave.) correspondence-secretary; John Buday, notary public; Ernest Zsoldos, treasurer; John Bonifert, treasurer-secretary; Mrs. Alberth Stromf, treasurer-secretary; Attila Heitzer, Michael Gutyan and Ernest Sontazh, trustees; Joseph Kaszas, bookkeeper; Barnabas Nemes, inventory-man; Szilagyi, Hungarian flag-bearer; Valentin Kohler, American flag-bearer; Francis Silvassy, Joseph Bohm and Anna Megyessy, controllers.



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 26, 1920.

THE RAKOCZI SOCIETY'S DANCE



On Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, the Hungarian Rakoczi Benevolent Society of Chicago held an Autumnal Dance, to which a large crowd attended. The dance was held in the huge Schoenhofen Hall, which was filled at a very early hour. Peter Kardos' first-class orchestra played, and his music was so lively that in no time every one in the hall was dancing.

To doubt that the dance was a success would be foolish. It is known that any entertainment arranged by the Rakoczi Society is always a success. Of course, the success of their attractions is due to the cordial reception they always get.

A detailed report of the dance, with a list of the members who arranged it, will be published as soon as we get the information from the entertainment committee of Rakoczi, which, we, hope, will be soon. Until then we will limit ourselves to informing our readers that the dance was a success.

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 12, 1920.

IDEAS FOR UNITING THE MAGYAR SOCIETIES FOR BENEVOLENT PURPOSES
By Joseph Vasas.

Many newspaper articles of the past have been devoted to the discussion of the possibility that the American-Magyar population will form a united fraternal and benevolent institution set up in such a manner as to make provision for the payment of compensation to its sick members. So far, no definite substantial plan has been presented with enthusiasm to any group. This is because we are not interested in the future, and because individual societies have been awaiting for others to start the movement, believing that the society to lead it, will be in need of the additional protection afforded by a combined membership. To organize



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with this purpose is a necessity for all. The foundation for this movement was laid in 1919 at a conference. During this conference, many questions and ideas of great interest were discussed at great length.

We have found that the little attention paid to the formation of one united mutual benevolent society is not due to the inability of the societies to pay claims. On the contrary, the fact is that every society, according to modern standards, is materially sound. Thus, it follows that, to strengthen such organization and make it safer in relation to the future, re-organization is very necessary. Let us assume a sincere attitude in the discussion of this matter, so that



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we may determine whether it will be of any benefit for the membership to **effect** a consolidation, or let things remain as they are. I favor re-organization; first, because when any of several scattered societies ceases to function, a large loss is suffered by its members. The following is an example: A member of many years' standing in the Rakoczi society, after this society cracks up due to poor experience and withdraws from activity in the State of Illinois, joins the Petofi society, which advertises a \$1,000 death benefit **insurance**. The member, after withdrawing his membership from the Rakoczi society, to which he paid premiums and dues for many years, loses all rank and benefits and becomes a member of the Petofi, the dues of which he keeps on paying for a period of years until he meets with a misfortune that causes his death.

This person's family would be happy to receive the \$1,000 death benefit from the society, but as this society has been declared insolvent, they



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receive no monetary or other benefit at all when it is most needed. If the Magyar organizations were united, the shifting about of members from one society to another would be avoided.

The combined wealth of the American-Magyar's four largest societies is nearly one million dollars, with a combined membership of about fifty thousand Magyars. To set forth in detail the advantages that would accrue from a consolidation of these scattered organizations, would require a long explanation. I will, therefore, limit myself to touching on the material side of the situation.

In the event of a re-organization, the membership should be grouped at a central point.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 12, 1920.

Hence, it follows that those who paid dues or premiums should be grouped separately. This procedure would bring about the conservation of a large sum of money to face the problems of to-day in dealing with matters of this kind.

It is a fact, proved by statistical figures, that the death-rate in a large group is proportionately smaller than in a small group. But, let us assume that the death-rate shows a proportionate increase at one intermediate point. In that case the obligations of the society could be met with money earned as interest and the prompt receipt of premium payments, which is not permissible under the present system.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 12, 1920.

Some may ask why? In my opinion, our present day societies ply one another with too many quarrels, jealousies and revenges. This will continue until the young people will lose respect for all of them and the membership that is left will be unable to guarantee security for old age.

In my opinion, the Magyar's plan of re-organization is very beneficial and, for this reason, the leaders of the societies, should not bicker so much. Instead they should consider the start of the proper movement, calling a meeting of all societies to discuss it. If the purpose at heart is to save the Magyar societies' future, this is the proper action.



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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 8, 1920.

A SUCCESSFUL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

The Verhovay Aid Society, branch 164, celebrated its tenth anniversary last Sunday, October 5. The anniversary ceremonies started at 3 P.M., and ended early Monday morning. There was a surprisingly large attendance, evidencing the feeling of sincerity towards this noble Chicago-Hungarian Society. There were many representatives present from the different Verhovay Aid Society branches located in the vicinity of Chicago. When the celebration had begun, Senator McCormick made his appearance, and took this occasion to speak to the Hungarian-American citizens regarding their duties to their adopted country with reference to voting. After this speech, the real anniversary celebrating started.

Anthony Lachman, president of the organization wishes to take this opportunity to thank every person who helped make this anniversary celebration a success.



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 8, 1920.

Mr. Lachman also wishes to thank those organizations who paid their respects by joining hands, and attended the celebration in a body. The celebration was both a financial and an educational success.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 3, 1920.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

A beautiful holiday celebration was enjoyed by the Chicago-Hungarians in Burnside's K.I. Hall on August 22. It was here that the United Virgin Mary and St. Inre Herczig Roman and Greek Catholic Sick Benefit Society celebrated its fifteenth anniversary.

The celebration started at 2 P.M., and the following organizations took an active part in the celebration: St. Stephen's Society; The Burnside First Hungarian Workers' Benefit Society; The Chicago and vicinity Ladies Sick Benefit Society; and the Verhovay Aid Societies, branches 96 and 37. The following organizations were represented by committees only: The Chicago and Vicinity Sick Benefit Society, and the Chicago-Hungarian Reformed Sick Benefit Societies.

The president of the celebrating societies thanked the Hungarian organizations



Magyar Tribune, Sept. 3, 1920.

for their cooperation in conjunction with this celebration. He also thanked all individuals for their presence. John Kovacs then formally opened the anniversary proceedings with a very interesting speech. This speech was followed by the initiation of one hundred thirty new members.

The following program was conducted by Mr. Louis Szauther: The Hungarian national anthem was sung by the audience; Mr. John Kovacs addressed the new members of the organization; Mr. Elek Kirner gave a religious and patriotic speech on "Our Lady of Hungary"; Mr. George Meszaros explained the ideas of this great celebration in English; the honorary speaker of the occasion was Joseph Kocsio; Father Soltesz then spoke on the realities of life and brotherly love.

The officers of the society then gave an account of their activities during the past fifteen years. Andrew Pasztor read the book of minutes; the



Magyar Tribune, Sept. 3, 1920.

comptroller, Thomas Lamberger, gave his report; then Stephen Kovacs gave a financial report in which he disclosed that at the present time the society has a membership of six hundred fifty, and has \$10,000 in its treasury.

After the program in the K.P. hall, the different societies grouped together and marched to the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church. The march was accompanied by the music of two brass bands. In church, Father Soltesz delivered a very beautiful sermon, and blessed the lodge. At this time, a flag of mourning was also dedicated, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bukovics were given the honor of being god father and mother to this new flag. After the church ceremonies, the march continued to Pilat's picnic grove. The presidents of the different organizations made many inspiring speeches to the Hungarians. The representatives of the celebrating society then cordially thanked the different organizations who took part in this anniversary festivity. They also thanked their own members for their aid in making the occasion such a success.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 3, 1920.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

The 164th branch of the Verhovay Benefit Society will celebrate its tenth anniversary on October 5. The entertainment committee announces that this tenth anniversary celebration is not going to be just an ordinary celebration, but that they have planned to surprise the Chicago-Hungarians with many novel forms of entertainment. They have decided, and are now working strenuously to produce a three act play, the name of which is "Thury Borcsa." The cast of this play will include many well-known artists of the Hungarian stage. It is only natural that after the play Hungarian dancing will take place. The music will be furnished by one of the best Hungarian orchestras in Chicago. Arrangements have been made to have the best Hungarian food served.

The committee takes this opportunity to invite all Hungarians in Chicago and vicinity to come and celebrate this great day in the life of this organization.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 11, 1920.

AN EVENING OF ENTERTAINMENT

The Chicago branch of the Hungarian Workers Sick Benefit Association sponsored an evening of entertainment on May 30. In connection with the above mentioned entertainment, a picnic was also held in the morning. Although the weather was very nice, only a small crowd attended the picnic. The affair was, financially, a success.

As far as we know, everyone present had a very enjoyable time. There was good Hungarian music, to which the younger people danced many good Hungarian Csardas. (Csardas is the name of a Hungarian folk dance).



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 28, 1920.

NEW HUNGARIAN SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY

The title, **New Hungarian Sick Benefit Society**, does not quite fit this article, because this society is not an absolutely new one. It is only being introduced to the Chicago-Hungarians under a new name. In other words, this organization was a Hungarian branch of the English Sick Benefit organization known as the "113th Branch of The Columbia Circle." The name of this new Hungarian organization is "The Independent Hungarian Society," and from all indications the word "independent" bears the true meaning of the word. The Hungarian liberty loving people do not intend to push any one around, but neither do they want to be pushed around in the social world without fair representation. This new Hungarian organization is affiliated with the Federal Life Insurance Company. This company handles the insurance end of this organization.

The organization, officially, took place on Sunday May 16. On this day, the officers were elected, and a constitution was adopted, dues and initiation fees



Hungary Tribune, May 28, 1920.

were decided upon. The following were elected: Marton Benedek, president; Frank Peto, vice president; Frank V. Gulyas, treasurer; Stephen Riman, secretary-treasurer; Joseph M. Tauber, corresponding secretary; Ballas Molnar, secretary; and Mrs. J.M. Tauber, vice president of the women's division.

There are high hopes that this newly formed organization will grow rapidly, and that it will rank with the largest Hungarian organizations in Chicago.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 5, 1920.

HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

SOCIETY CELEBRATES 20th ANNIVERSARY

One of the South Side's oldest and largest Hungarian sick benefit societies, The Burnside Hungarian Workers' Sick Benefit Society, invited all Hungarians in the Chicago district to come to the Pythian Temple Hall, located in Burnside and help them celebrate their twentieth anniversary.

The charter members at this society were nothing but common, ordinary working men, who upon their arrival in this country became leaders and organizers. They felt that the Hungarians in this particular area should be taken care of, and so twenty years ago a handful of Hungarian men got together and unfurled the flag of the Burnside Hungarian Worker's Sick Benefit Society. These men went ahead risking money, sacrificing time and labor, and now without obligations to anyone, this organization has advanced steadily.

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 5, 1920.

HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The start was difficult, but success was reached. The Chicago Hungarians recognized the call of this society, and from time to time, it gained more members, and today stands as one of the largest societies of its kind in Chicago.

What this organization has done in the past twenty years, is very ably recorded by the present secretary, Mike Hornak. We find that this organization has continually contributed to charitable causes and also aided all churches in their work, both financially and morally.

The following is a general audit of the books of this organization: Total income, \$22,319.44; Expenses, \$16,319.00; Members deceased, 13; Present membership, 234; Present assets, \$6,000.

The organization has two beautiful flags, one Hungarian and one American. These flags were the symbols of benevolence, cooperation and charity throughout the long years of the existence of this organization.

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 5, 1920.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The celebration was opened by singing the Hungarian national anthem. The opening address was by Mr. Charles Tarjanyi, the president of the organization at the present time. He thanked the vast audience and the ladies and men's societies that were represented. Reverend Aladar Jezerniczki, of the Burnside Hungarian Reformed Church, gave a very beautiful speech; after this Mr. E. E. Hennessy and Mr. R. O. Wyland presented a moving picture history of the organization. The picture included shots of the men who first organized this society; the pictures of the flags and its godfathers and godmother and then the present officers. The final scenes were of the funeral of a member who recently died.

This was followed by speeches from officials and representatives of other Hungarian organizations; Colman Bologh, president of the First Hungarian Reformed Society, who spoke and urged the audience to cooperate in aiding the starving children of Hungary, and Joseph Rakos, president of the St. Stupen Society, who spoke on the same subject.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 5, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 90275

Father Stephen Soltesz congratulated the organization for its great work in the field of friendship.

Two of the charter members were present and were called to the stage and presented with gold medals. This presentation was made by Mr. John Kovacs, who spoke briefly of the careers of these men. He also decorated Mr. Tarjanyi with a gold medal, stating that this organization could not pick a more desirable man to receive the medal of honor of this great society. Mr. Tarjanyi then thanked the society for the great honor bestowed on him, and assured the members that he would work tirelessly for the growth and betterment of this organization.

Mr. Kovacs gave a rather lengthy speech explaining the necessity for each Hungarian workingman to join an organization of this kind, and with appropriate words, he closed this gigantic celebration.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 5, 1920.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The United States national anthem was then played by Joseph Kovacs string orchestra and the audience stood and sang.

After this most beautiful program practically every one took part in the banquet and supper which had been prepared by the organization.

The total profits from this grand celebration amounted to \$500.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

THE HUNGARIAN BENEFIT SOCIETIES FEDERATION ANNUAL MEETING

A very interesting and important meeting was held by the Hungarian Benefit Societies Federation on January 31. This meeting was the annual meeting of this organization, and many important matters regarding the functions and activities of this organization were discussed.

The proceedings of the meeting were as follows:

George Mihok opened the meeting with an address. Following this, the president pro-tem, Andrew Simko, conducted the meeting most efficiently and with great interest.



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

Alex Kirner, secretary of the organization, made a complete report in a very pleasing manner. The secretarial record was then accepted. The report reads as follows:

If we look back over the happenings of the past year, we find that the Hungarians are afflicted with a great fault, namely; the true Hungarian charitable spirit is lacking and, instead, great jealousies have sprung up among various organizations. This condition has hurt our organization. The reason is that many of our Hungarian families are afraid to admit their own nationality.

This organization was founded as a charitable organization and depends upon its members to contribute and to keep this cause alive. Consequently,



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

the smaller the membership the less we can contribute to aid widows and orphans. This small organization has for its main idea the principle of friendship, and this idea can be maintained with a few dollars. This organization is not looking for great financial standing. Therefore, no one should try to give up friendship and love for wealth.

This does not mean that the officials of this organization are voicing their disgust, but on the contrary, they feel that even if they cannot contribute much, they do so with a true heart.

This organization began in 1919 with a membership of 494. During this year, nine members died; each of whom had a family. The families of these men received the full benefits of this organization. One man was crippled.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

His family received one-half benefits from us.

During the course of the year, 52 members were dropped from the roll for various reasons, having a membership of 432 to date.

The above is a synopsis of the report as made by Alex Kirner, secretary. He presented the facts in a comprehensive manner and they were received cordially by the audience.

In the above statement made by Mr. Kirner, it is readily seen that the Hungarian people are drifting away from their own organizations and joining the insurance companies in America. Many Hungarian people are led



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

astray by fake insurance companies. Consequently they loose the policies of their own Hungarian Benevolent Associations. This is the reason why the membership in Hungarian Societies is decreasing.

The treasurer made a financial report, which was also found satisfactory.

After making many important resolutions, the officers of the Federation were elected.

Following is the list: President, George Mihok; vice-president, Samuel Beluscsak; secretary, Alex Kirner; treasurer, Lucas Kondrath. The trustees were: Andrew Pasztor and John Pachmeyer.



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

After this meeting, the newly elected officers and the members dined together. Everyone present expressed his satisfaction and hoped for a more prosperous future.

This organization originated in Chicago, and has branches throughout the State of Illinois with headquarters in Chicago.



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 24, 1919.

FIVE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

The Woodmen of the World Lodge No. 317, Chicago Hungarian division, will celebrate its fifth anniversary on Sunday, November 9, at the North-West Hall, at the corner of North and Western avenues. The committee wishes to extend a cordial invitation to all Chicago Hungarians.

Arrangements have been made for good Hungarian food and a good Hungarian Gypsy orchestra.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 15, 1919.

CHICAGO HUNGARIAN BENEFIT SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION

The Chicago Hungarian Benefit Societies Association held their grand annual meeting at Kossuth Hall. The officers of the association and the delegates took part in the meeting.

Due to important personal business Stephen Soltezs, the president, could not be present; his chair was occupied by Samuel Beluscsak vice-president, who opened the meeting with a welcoming speech, after which he asked that a committee be appointed to examine the letters of authorization of the representatives of associated societies. The examination finished, Joseph Fekete was elected business representative of the benefit societies represented at the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted and later the delegates examined the books of the Association, and found them to be in excellent shape.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 15, 1919.

Alex Kirner, the secretary, reported that the total income of the association for the past year was \$5,428.75; expenditures, \$4,172.18; clear profit, \$1,256.57.

After this a recess was called for a period of one hour, during which time a real Hungarian dinner was served and heartily enjoyed by all. Immediately after dinner the meeting was reopened and all unfinished business was discussed.

The secretary then read two letters with reference to group life insurance policies. These letters were from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and The Ancient Order of United Workers. The propositions offered by these companies were very inviting but the delegates rejected the offers.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 15, 1919.

The constitutional committee made some recommendations for revision of the constitution. These revisions were accepted.

After this, new officers were elected for the coming year. They were as follows: George Mehok - president; Samuel Beluscsak, vice president; Frank Boszak, treasurer; John Rakaczky, secretary; and Alex Kirner, secretary-treasurer.

Each organization had already selected their own delegates.

The meeting adjourned in the early hours of the morning. Everyone seemed satisfied with the work accomplished at the meeting.



II D 1HUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, July 5, 1918.

NEW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY IN BURNSIDE.

In Burnside, a new branch of the Protected Home Circle Benevolent Association, to be known as Hungarian Branch 202, has just been organized.

This branch, although only a few weeks old, has a membership of fifty. From all indications this organization will soon have a membership of more than one hundred.

The following are officers of the organization: Peter Auer, president; John Racz, vice president; Irma Barna, comptroller; John Doycsak, treasurer, and John Gabriel, inner guard. The organization holds its meetings the last Sunday of each month. Those people who are interested in this new organization are urged to communicate with Henry Barna, the organizer and founder of the Hungarian branch. He is located at 716 E. 92nd St.

II D 1Magyar Tribune, Jan.11,1918

CONSOLIDATION OF SICK BENEFIT ORGANIZATIONS.

The Burnside Virgin Mary Sick Benefit Association and St.Imre Sick Benefit Association held a joint meeting and conference to decide on the consolidation of the two organizations.

It was decided that the organization be combined and one set of officers was elected jointly by the two organizations, and the combination of the two names was decided upon. In the future this organization will be known as, The Virgin Mary and St.Imre Sick Benefit Association.

II D 1HUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, Apr. 14, 1917.

ILLINOIS HUNGARIAN LADIES SICK BENEFIT LODGE

Under the above name a new ladies sick benefit lodge has been organized. The organization took place on March the 8th, with a charter membership of thirty-eight, most of whom were residents of West Pullman. The South Side Hungarian ladies have shown considerable interest in this new organization.

Election of officers took place at the regular meeting held for the month of April. The results were as follows: Mrs. John Movotz was elected president, Mrs. Steven Szilvagy, vice president; Mrs. Julius Csaszav, secretary. Mrs. Irme Szabadosh, corresponding secretary, and Miss Mary Schmidfall, comptroller.

Every Hungarian lady may become a member of this organization. The initiation fee is \$1.50, regular dues are 50 cents per month, and the lodge pays a sick benefit of \$5.00 per week in case of sickness. The age limit is fifteen to forty-five years. Meetings are held the first Thursday of each month at 2 P.M. in Gemmler Hall.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

2. Insurance Companies

Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

CAN WE INSURE OUR ASSOCIATIONS MATERIALLY?

John Csizmadia, member of the National Board of Directors of the National Protective Federation of Hungarian-American Associations has received from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a very important reply, which plainly shows that if the association act jointly like the Federation wants them to do, it is possible to obtain material aid for them from the Government.

Here we give a copy, as well as its Hungarian translation, of the original letter:

"John P. Csizmadia Esq.,
8815 Buckeye Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"My dear Mr. Csizmadia:
Your letter of June 10th in regard to the Hungarian-American Sick and Death

Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

Benefit Societies has been referred by the office of the Secretary of the Treasury to the R. F. C. [Reconstruction Finance Corporation] for reply. In the second paragraph of your letter we note your question, "Are organizations of this character, namely, Fraternal Insurance Societies, eligible to obtain financial aid under the present law?" Public Act No. 35 of the 73rd Congress, commonly known as the Fletcher Bill to authorize the R. F. C. to subscribe for preferred stock and purchase the capital notes of insurance companies and for other purposes, states in Section I thereof that any insurance company of any state of the United States may apply. Section II of the same act provides as used in this act the term insurance company shall include any corporation engaged in the business of insurance or in the writing of annuity contracts, irrespective of the nature thereof, and operating under the supervision of a State Superintendent or Department of Insurance in any of the states of the United States. If your organization is duly authorized to operate under the supervision of your State Superintendent of Insurance or Department of Insurance,

WPA (ILL) PROJ 00275

Magyar Tribune, August 25, 1933.

you may without doubt apply for assistance under the law, provided, of course, that your organization meets the other requirements of the Statute.

Very truly yours

J. P. Cooksey, Secretary."

In connection with this letter, we are asking all the associations to join this noble movement and send their delegates to this Federation, whose office is located at 1425 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. All correspondence is to be forwarded to the above address.

WFO (ILL.) FILED 30275

Magyar Tribune, July 14, 1933.

LET US ACT!



The answer from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has arrived, so the occasion for immediate aid to our associations is here, and we must support the action by such a joint movement as was laid down in the program adopted by the Chicago convention. All those who have already fallen out of the Hungarian institutions, as well as those who face being stricken off the lists as members, should without delay send in their names and addresses to John Stubner, central secretary in charge of collecting data, as it is only fair that those in whose interests we intend to act, should give a helping hand in this work.

Secretary of the National Protective
Federation of the Hungarian-American Associations

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

3. Hospitals, Clinics and Medical
Aid

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MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30274
HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 24, 1932.

THE CHICAGO HUNGARIAN HOSPITAL

p.2. It hurts us, when our nationality is treated with disrespect; when we see that we do not **count** politically - many things **hurt** us but not our own sins. We hate the Czechs, because we envy them. Why don't we give a mayor to Chicago? Why don't we have senators in Washington that other nations might envy us?

Where are our educated men; the brilliant political exiles of Europe; the doctors, lawyers and artists? Why cannot we produce something worth while; there are one million Hungarians in the United States.

A noble experiment was launched by an Hungarian physician and a priest. Dr. Torok, well-known Hungarian doctor and Father Gross have started a hospital. It is called the American Hospital and located at the corner of Irving Park Boulevard and Broadway.

Ethically it is wrong to ask the Hungarians to support this hospital, but we

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30771

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 24, 1932.

recommend it to our readers and ask them to bear in mind that many of our poor countrymen will receive free treatment at the dispensary.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent
and Protective Institutions

4. Orphanages and Creches

II D 4
II D 5

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 18, 1932.

SPR (12) PRO: 3212

IN BEHALF OF OUR ORPHANS AND THE INFIRM

With the Christmas season here, which is the holiday of love, we ask all our American-Hungarian brethren to think kindly of our orphanage at Ligonier. We are caring for forty Hungarian orphans and fifteen helpless old people.

This year has been a very hard one. Unemployment and the depression have made our monthly income \$1,480 less per month than in previous years.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 18, 1932.

WPA FILED 1932, 12, 18

In admitting orphans and the aged to our Home, their religion has never been questioned. Therefore, we feel that we may ask the aid of all our Hungarian fellow men and organizations in behalf of the Hungarian orphans and the aged. Every little bit helps and our institution needs that help.

We ask God's blessings upon our patrons, to whom we wish a Merry Christmas.

Rev. Dr. Louis Narassy,
Sup't. of the Hungarian Orphanage.

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Oct. 30, 1931.

ORPHANAGE SUNDAYS

[Reverend Louis Nanassy, manager of the [Hungarian] Orphanage in Ligonier, Pennsylvania, received bounteous donations for the institution last Sunday in the Hungarian Reformed churches in Burnside and the Chicago West Side, in spite of the prevailing depression.]

[Translator's Note: The article continues with the dates and places outside Chicago where more collections will be taken up.]

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 19, 1930.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ORPHANAGE IN CHICAGO

p.2. Sandor Kalessay, superintendent of the only Hungarian Orphanage (Ligonier, Pa.) in the United States is in Chicago for the purpose of obtaining contributions for the orphanage. He will visit the following Hungarian Churches:

October 19, West Side Hungarian Evangelical and Reformed Church; October 26, First Hungarian Evangelical and Reformed Church of Chicago, South Side, and the Hungarian Evangelical Reformed Church of South Chicago.

As this orphanage is the only Hungarian institution of its kind and offers shelter to children of Hungarian parents, regardless of religion, it is our duty to help the cause to the best of our ability.

Contributions may be sent to any of the following pastors: Rev. John S. Muranyi, 4327 Carroll Avenue; Rev. Eugene Boros, 652 East 92nd Street, Rev. Gregory Garay, 8506 Burley Avenue.

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1930.

WILL THERE BE A HUNGARIAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE?

The project to establish a Hungarian Catholic orphanage is confronted with the difficulties which beset all public movements. Opinions vary. Some say that a Hungarian orphanage would be superfluous because our orphans were born in America and there are enough American orphanages where we can place them. Others say that the Hungarian-Americans have enough troubles now without shouldering new burdens. There is no end to the objections against a Hungarian Catholic orphanage. The usual answer is that there is no money and that work is scarce.

As in other cases, the question of money is not the decisive factor in a project such as a Hungarian Catholic orphanage. It is strength of conviction that brings about and keeps alive great institutions and finds a way to finance them. There is an old American saying, "Where there is a will, there is a way," that expresses what we mean.

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1930.

The realization of a Hungarian Catholic orphanage depends on whether there are enough Hungarians in America possessing the spirit of conviction required to inspire men to benevolence.

It is true that there are enough orphanages in America where our orphans can be placed. However, why should we entrust the children of our late fellow Hungarians to the care of strangers? Why should we impoverish our race this way? Mutilated Hungary needs every one of her sons -- including the ones born or naturalized in other countries. As long as the Hungarian-American is brought up in a suitable Hungarian environment, he will become not only a useful American citizen but also a defender of the Hungarian cause -- a cause with which the world will sympathize some day. And who knows? Possibly one of these orphans has been selected by God to be a leader, a prophet who will be the champion of the Hungarian cause.....

One of the most important aims of the proposed Hungarian Catholic

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1930.

orphanage would be to preserve every drop of Hungarian blood, which would otherwise be lost without leaving a trace. We believe that the true Hungarian spirit is not departed from the hearts and souls of the Hungarian-American Catholics, and that they understand the importance of this cause and will make sacrifices.

Interest in the Hungarian Catholic Orphanage is growing every day. Those who observe the weekly reports of donations will notice more and more names of contributors each week. This is a sign of awakening. It is a regrettable fact that this awakening is not general.

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The fact is that the majority of the contributors are poor and have large families. Those who are familiar with American standards know that all Hungarian-Americans are not poor or have large families of eight or ten children. Large families, naturally, cannot afford to donate more than a dollar. In spite of this, the first contributions

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1930.

have come from poor families, proving that interest is not general, especially among those who have more of the worldly goods and from whom one would expect generosity.

If every Hungarian-American Catholic would give according to his means, the orphanage would be built and would be a monument to our nobler instincts.....

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II D 5

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Otthon, Aug. 25, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE ORPHANS IN CHICAGO.

p.2...Twenty-five children from the Hungarian Orphanage, Ligonier, Pa., came to Chicago to appear in a benefit performance at the Magyar Home. The hall was filled to capacity.

The superintendent of the Orphanage, Reverend Alexander Kalassay, wishes to thank the Chicago Hungarians for their attendance and contributions, which total \$582.35.

The Orphanage, built by the Hungarian Reformed Federation, is the only Hungarian Protestant institution which takes care of Hungarian orphans, as well as the aged and infirm from all parts of the United States.

It is supported by the Reformed Federation, and by voluntary contributions.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

- D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions
- 5. Homes for the Aged

II D 5

IV

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, Apr. 16, 1936.

PROTOCOL



The meeting of the Hungarian-American Old People's Home took place on March 22, 1936 in the Herzl-Hall. It was called by its treasurer, Mr. Alexander Buzy, and secretary-treasurer, Rev. Gregor Garay.

At this meeting the Tarsalga Association was represented by its president, Joseph Rakos; the 317th branch of the Woodmen of the World, by Nandor Legrady, president, and Steve Ihasz, secretary; the Woodmen Circle 137, by Mrs. Nandor Legrady, secretary; the 164th branch of the Verhovay Aid Association, by Joseph Iroczy, treasurer, and Ernest Kunstadt, secretary. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Nandor Legrady, and the recorder was Ernest Kunstadt.

Treasurer Buzy asked those present to look through the books of the Old People's Home and to give their opinions openly to the public.

Interest, Apr. 16, 1936.



Chairman Legrady and Mr. Ihasz, a member, noticed, with surprise, that the roll of the members and their donations were kept in the official book of the No. Sixty-six branch of the Woodmen of the World, from which book forty-one pages were previously removed. The number of members was only 594 and not many thousands as advertised. Reverend Garay read every item of income from his book which was checked in the treasurer's book by Mr. Ihasz and Mrs. Legrady. The receipts were summarized as follows:

1935 June 1 -----	\$	302.04
1935 June income ----		94.30
1935 July income ----		86.70
1935 Aug. income ----		413.54
1935 Sept. income ---		27.25
Total		<u>\$ 923.83</u>

Mr. Buzy reported that the amount of \$302.04, which was shown above under June 1, 1935 was the profit of the concert in the Congress Hotel in Chicago, which Secretary David Kovach entered in the books, but which money was still in custody of Louis Szappanos and the Board of Control.

Interest, Apr. 16, 1936.

Reverend Garay read all the outgoing items since May 28, 1935. The books of the treasurer were checked again by Mr. Ihasz and Mrs. Legrady.

The payments were summarized by months as follows:

1935 June-----	\$349.79
1935 July-----	98.50
1935 Aug.-----	158.75
1935 Sept.-----	126.64
From Oct. 1935 to Mar. 15, 1936-----	164.85

Total \$898.53

Mr. Ihasz protested against some items to which Mr. Buzy replied that the debts were contracted by Secretary Novach and he could do nothing but pay the presented bills.

Mrs. Legrady remarked that on August 20, 1935, there was an item of \$6 approved by the president for the Hungarian Daily Szabadsag, which was



Interest, Apr. 16, 1936.



paid out, but there was no receipt for it. There was no receipt for an item on Sept. 6 as payment for the laborers on the farm of the Home. The treasurer explained that money was paid out personally by the Vice-President, George Soltesz, and Reverend Garay direct to the workers.

Mr. Ihasz protested the payment of \$25 to the treasurer, which boosts the above shown expenditures to \$923.53.

The last amount was paid out by the treasurer for the 100 raffle-tickets, which were missing at the ticket counting meeting of the auto raffle held in 1935 in Burnside. Mrs. Stromp, the secretary-treasurer of the Tarsalga, by a mistake, did not return the 100 tickets and so, to be able to make the accounting, Mr. Buzy, the present treasurer, who in that time was only an enthusiastic supporter of the idea of the Old People's Home, covered the amount out of his own pocket.

On March 27, 1936, Mrs. Stromp, 3647 Bosworth Ave., sent to Mr. Kunststadt, the recorder, the following statement under oath and signed before a public notary:

Interest, Apr. 16, 1936.



"I, the undersigned, do hereby state, that I returned to Alexander Buzy unsold raffle tickets of the Hungarian Old People's Home to the amount of \$25 on August 11, 1935.

Signed: Mrs. Albert Stromp."

The following amounts for which payments were made in checks to the banks, are still open, as the checks are not yet cashed:

Oct. 2, 1935	Mr. Porkolab -----	\$ 18.00
	Mrs. Pal -----	1.00
	Mrs. Acel (Terre Haute)	5.60
Mar. 6, 1936	Julius Toth -----	1.00
	J. Felleky -----	1.00
	Total	<u>\$ 26.60</u>

The assets in cash of the Hungarian-American Old People's Home on March 22, 1936 were \$.30, besides the \$26.60 in checks, which are still uncashed, and are deposited in the I. C. Trust and Savings Bank.

Interest, Apr. 16, 1936.

The meeting ordered the books of the Old People's Home to be handed over by the treasurer and secretary-treasurer to the newly-elected officers, who are in the State of Indiana, but only under the condition, that the new officers are willing that a certified copy of these books be made at the expense of the Old People's Home, so that by these copies the old officers and the certifiers of this protocol will be covered.

The meeting ordered the recorder to send a copy of this protocol to the president for 1936, Mr. George Soltesz, and to the newspapers in Chicago for publication, but the original protocol will remain in the care of the chairman, Nandor Legrady.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 23, 1935.

DONATIONS TO THE HOME OF THE AGED

The Hungarians of Chicago appreciate and support the movement to establish the Old Hungarian-American Home. Not only in words, but in deeds, do they express their sympathy toward this worthy institution. The Hungarian Literary and Social Club has contributed \$1500, so that the Home may pay the installment due on its real estate. Louis Szappanos and the Sinko-Szantay Company each donated \$500.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 22, 1934.

THE HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN OLD PEOPLES' HOME

The idea that we must make some provision for the aged Hungarian-American people has been in our minds for a long time. Articles were written about it and there were discussions. However there were no results until a group was organized which set this idea as its goal. It is called "The American-Hungarian Old Peoples' Home Association of America." This noble institution wants to take care of those aged Hungarians, who have worked for decades in steel mills, mines, and elsewhere. Many of these workers did save money for their old age but they lost it during the depression years. With their savings gone, their homes lost, and being unable

II D 5
III B 2

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 22, 1934.

to find employment because they are too old, they were forced to turn to charity for relief.

It is necessary, therefore to have such an institution that will care for these unfortunates. We ask the Hungarians to rally around the flag of this cause, so that this noble institution may become a reality.

Several benefit parties are being planned by organizations in Chicago and vicinity. The Burnside people will have a bunco party on April 25.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 18, 1919.

THE CHICAGO HUNGARIAN HOME

(Editorial)

We have heard quite a lot about the plans for building a home for the aged Hungarian people of Chicago. We have also heard that certain movements have really been started to make this project a reality. It is a well-known fact that the Chicago Hungarians are faithful workers when they start anything of this nature. When they start something like this they do not stop until it is finished, provided it is handled by responsible persons and capable leaders.

Many things have been started in the past, but nothing has been finished, by the Chicago Hungarians. Observers watching some of these Hungarian

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HUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, July 18, 1919.

movements might liken them to large dark clouds moving overhead but holding very little rain. Loud talk, inspiring speeches, and spirited newspaper articles, seem to constitute the entire movement. When the time comes for tireless workers to enlist, everybody becomes silent and backs away, and so the movement is doomed.

This is the way we stand at present with the building of a Hungarian Home. We all know that we need such an institution in Chicago, where our social and political affairs might be discussed; an institution the Chicago Hungarians would be proud to call their own. But up to now, we have had to be satisfied with idle talk about it. We have told each other how necessary a Hungarian Home is for the Hungarians of Chicago, but we have not acted accordingly.

Magyar Tribune, July 18, 1919.

The situation is not to the credit of the Chicago Hungarians. The small Hungarian colony in Aurora, consists of only 120 families yet they have built a Hungarian Home. We cannot praise these people for that, however, because they have done nothing else which would indicate that the Hungarian brotherhood really exists in that community.

We can not build a Hungarian Home in Chicago by talking. Only through action can we have such a home.

It seems as though some new ideas have come before the Hungarian people on the question of building this home.

Magyar Tribune, July 18, 1919.

The ideas are not presented by individuals, but by an organization, the oldest and largest Hungarian sick benefit society.

The Chicago and Vicinity First Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Society, has taken the situation in hand. This society is the first to take interest in the issue and give it serious thought. We can not deny the fact that nobody else would act, so all glory belongs to the ones now acting as sponsors.

We can look to the future with great hope. It will not be long before we Chicago Hungarians will have an institution, of which we will have reason to

Magyar Tribune, July 18, 1919.

be proud.

The Hungarian Home building committee consists of such well-known Hungarians, as: Joseph Rakos, Joseph Fekete, Colman Molnars and others.

Members of the committee are well-known and supported by the Chicago Hungarians. For this reason we trust that these men will work hard to make the project a success.

There is one thing we all must remember, namely; that a captain cannot win a battle without the cooperation of his men.

Magyar Tribune, July 18, 1919.

It is useless to have a good committee if we, the soldiers, do not cooperate. Its success depends on us.

If it happens that this great idea is not carried out successfully, which we believe it will be, it will not be the fault of the committee, it will be the fault of our Chicago Hungarians, and it will be to our disgrace.

We must cease to be indifferent, make our brotherly love a reality and aid the committee in its good work, so that we can make this dream of Chicago Hungarians come true.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

6. Settlement Houses and
Community Centers

HUNGARIAN

II D 6
II D 1

Otthon, Mar. 10, 1929.

CHANGE OF NAME.

p.2...The Virgin Mary Society at its meeting of March 3, found it advisable to change the name of its community home to Chesterfield Liberty Hall. To the Hungarians it will always be the Magyar Home and there has been no change made in the recording office. The new official name has been adopted so that American Clubs may be induced to hold their social affairs there.

II D 6
II B 2 d (1)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 3, 1928.

SILENCE, TOO, IS AN ANSWER

For the reassurance of our readers, we are publishing herewith the contents of a registered letter we sent to Vince Kohl, secretary of the Virgin Mary Society, two weeks ago, and to which we have not received an answer to date. With this we have done our duty.

"July 13, 1928.

"To the Secretary of the Virgin Mary Society:

"Dear Mr. Secretary: We have received several inquiries lately about the financial status of the Magyar Home of the Virgin Mary Society. Various reports are circulated among the Hungarians, but we want to know the truth from the proper source, from the directors of the Magyar Home.

"Therefore, we ask you to show us the financial statement of the Magyar



II D 6
II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 3, 1928.

Home. What are the liabilities and what is the capital? What was the net income in the first six months of 1928?

"Is it true that the interest coupons due on the first of January could not be cashed because of lack of funds?

"Is it true that interest coupons due on July first could not be paid to the mortgage bondholders?

"We are asking for an answer to these questions because we wish to inform our readers and others. We believe that inasmuch as the Magyar Home is a public institution, built by public support, there is no necessity for secrecy.

"Your detailed and accurate reply is requested within a week.

Respectfully yours,

Samuel Sandor, editor."



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 22, 1927.

AND THE MAGYARS CAME

by

Ignacio Izsak

(Editorial)

The ways of justice are deeply furrowed and full of thorns, but if those who believe in justice are undaunted, if they believe in eventual victory, then that victor will be realized, and will bear the fruit of understanding and love.

Perhaps we have summarized in the above sentence the successful opening of the Magyar Home.

If we consider the widespread agitation and conscious malice of some factions against the builders of the Home and all their sympathizers, we have to pay tribute to our simple, hardworking compatriots, who



II D 6

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

II B 1 c (1)

I C

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 2, 1947.

IV

resolutely followed the dictates of their hearts and came to celebrate the opening.

And the magyars came from the North Side, Burnside, West Fullman, South Chicago, South Dearborn, East Chicago, and other neighboring small towns. They came to prove with their presence that they approved the purpose of the Magyar Home.

They listened entranced to Paul Berak's play, the "Birds of Passage," every word of which reached their hearts. In this play Berak made deathless the pattern of the American-Hungarian soul, and even though he is not rewarded as well as his fashionable contemporaries, his memory will live in the hearts of our people long after the other authors are forgotten.



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II B 1 c (1)

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- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 22, 1937.

Not only the people, but the consul, Istvan Scheffbeck, came to the celebration. . . .

And the Magyars came and their hopes were not disappointed.



II D 6
III B 2

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 15, 1926.

A NEW HUNGARIAN LADIES SOCIETY

The building of the Hungarian Home is already having a pronounced effect on Hungarian social life in Chicago.

Last Sunday afternoon a new Hungarian ladies society was organized, and during the meeting one hundred and four ladies were accepted as members.

The following ladies were elected as officers: Mrs. George Klajnik, president; Mrs. Michael Pfundstein, vice-president; Mrs. John Keri, secretary; Mrs. George Racz, treasurer, and Mrs. Vincent Kohl, corresponding secretary.

The purpose of this newly formed organization is to help promote functions in the Hungarian Home. They will co-operate with all societies having activities in this new Hungarian center. Their purpose is to get



II D 6
III B 2

- 2 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 15, 1926.

four hundred members.

The name of this new organization is the Roman and Greek Catholic Ladies Society of Burnside and Vicinity.

II D 6

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 10, 1926.

LAYING OF CORNERSTONE OF HUNGARIAN HOME CELEBRATED

A most impressive page was written in the history of the Chicago Hungarians last Sunday afternoon. For the past few weeks men have been working hard, and to the amazement of many they made it possible for the cornerstone of the rapidly growing, palatial Hungarian Home to be laid. This beautiful building will be a magnet to the South Side Hungarians where this Home will open a new cultural era to them.

.....

Representative Hungarians were present from all parts of the city. There were leading political figures of the city of Chicago present also. These American politicians admitted that this building was truly a great example of the co-operation that exists among the Hungarian people of Chicago.

The editorial staff of this newspaper has often said that if the Hungarian people of Chicago can show that they can do something notable they will be recog-

II D 6
II D 1
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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 10, 1926.

nized in political circles, and now our prediction has come true. At the celebration last Sunday these outstanding American people recognized the creative abilities of the Hungarian people.

Mayor Dever and Senator Deneen both made speeches. President John Kovacs of the Virgin Mary Society read a short history of the Society which was placed in the cornerstone.

There were many other interesting speeches made. Charles Hatvary, the great Hungarian tenor of Chicago, sang several Hungarian songs as part of the program.



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II D 1

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, April 11, 1926.

THE RAKOCZY PLANS TO BUILD HOME

p.2.....The Rakoczy Sick Benefit Society is planning to build a Hungarian Community Center, which will be called the Rakoczy Home.

The enthusiasm among the members is great but we wonder whether their enthusiasm will be somewhat dampened if they will have to contribute toward the cost of building.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 22, 1925.

[PLAN FOR A HUNGARIAN HOME]

At last some activity has started among the Chicago Hungarians.

During the past few months there has been little or no activity in the life of Chicago Hungarians.

The Hungarian societies' Central Committee sponsored a Baltazar festival, and since then we haven't heard from them. Therefore many people thought that this organization had ceased to exist. The organization is still in existence, and hasn't the least idea of disbanding. All that they are doing is conducting their work very quietly.

The reason for this is that they want to gather more strength to continue their work.

The Hungarian home question has arisen again.



II D 6

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HUNGARIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, May 22, 1925.

II D 1

I C

The Hungarian societies' Central Committee has started the Hungarian Home movement with renewed energy. This project concerns the entire Hungarian population of Chicago.

We learned this in a roundabout manner since the Hungarian societies' Central Committee has not yet informed us of these activities.

We believe that the plan is in the interest of all Chicago Hungarians, and it should provoke action from them since it concerns all the people, not just a few Committee members. If we all felt the same as the Central Committee about this matter, we would just sit back and listen to the idea.

In our estimation it is our duty to inform the Hungarians of Chicago of any and all activities which are of common interest.



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- 5 -

HUNGARIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, May 22, 1925.

II D 1

I C The Hungarian societies' Central Committee made the mistake in the past of misinterpreting some of our articles pertaining to the Hungarian Home. They did not look for faults in their own plans but were continually finding fault with other people's ideas, and blaming them because their plans were not successful.

We hope that all these things will be forgotten in the future, and that we will start writing the history of the Hungarian Home anew.

We state truthfully that we always felt that Ferenc Kallan was a capable man, and that his leadership would mean a great deal to this organization. We knew that he would be able to find the ways and means by which this great Hungarian project might be **sponsored**.

We depended on him because we knew that one or two obstacles would not stop him.



II D 6

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HUNGARIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, May 22, 1925.

II D 1

I C The only question in our mind was when would he realize that we had showed him the path which would eliminate the misunderstandings.

So it looks as though they have finally realized that we were working for the benefit of the people.

We have heard that the Hungarian societies have called a big meeting for next Wednesday. At this meeting they expect to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of consolidating several of the sick benefit societies. At this meeting it will be permissible for the members of the different organizations to voice their opinions on the questions that come up, although certain organizations are only sending delegates.

We believe that this is the proper method by which certain delicate questions can be easily ironed out.



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HUNGARIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, May 22, 1925.

II D 1

I C

Everybody will admit that the Chicago Hungarians are in great need of a Hungarian Home.

Everybody must also admit that the Central Committee, without the aid of the different organizations, can't bring this to a reality.

A Hungarian Home cannot be built with fine speeches, campaigning, and faultfinding.

In order that a Hungarian Home may be built it is necessary that a definite plan be adopted and that the necessary funds be available.

Our advice is that the securing of the required funds should be handled by different organizations and societies.

We have said for some time that the societies are the ones that should decide whether or not there should be a Hungarian Home.



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HUNGARIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, May 22, 1925.

II D 1

I C

If a Home is necessary--and it certainly is--we want to have more than enthusiasm; we must bring in financial donations which will make it a reality.

If under these conditions the Hungarian Home is not built, then we can't blame the Central Committee, but we can blame ourselves and our societies for the downfall of this project.

We are carefully following the developments, and we will inform our readers from time to time, regardless of whether the plan is successful or not--and we hope that it will be successful.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 21, 1924.

THE HUNGARIAN HOME

(Editorial)

The facts which we printed in our editorial column in our last week's issue with reference to the Hungarian Home establishment, were found to be worth while by the members of the different Hungarian societies.

The Chicago Hungarian's two most powerful societies namely, the Chicago Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Society, and the Chicago Hungarian Rakoczi Society, held their meeting in regard to matters concerning the Hungarian Home subject, and practically the same ideas were put forth as the ones we discussed in our editorial.

Both of the above mentioned Societies are interested in the Hungarian Home idea. They have shown so much interest in it that the Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Society, and the Chicago Hungarian Rakoczi Society voted to contribute two thousand dollars, and fifteen hundred dollars respectively.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 21, 1924.

These contributions will be made on condition that a new building be put up and the idea of buying an old building is dropped.

The building that the Hungarian Societies Central Committee had selected to buy, is located at the corner of Bissell and Willow Streets. To rehabilitate this building it would cost a great sum of money, and the two societies mentioned above believe that the construction of a new building would be cheaper.

The hardest problem seems to be to find a practical central location where this building should be built. The older Hungarians of Chicago know what great changes have taken place in Chicago in the last twenty-five years.

Certain districts which were residential twenty years ago, have become rooming house, manufacturing, and warehouse districts. The Hungarian districts also have changed. For instance, twenty years ago along Grand Avenue, the Hungarian language was very common, and practically all business along the street was conducted by Hungarian people, while today there are very few



II D 6

- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 21, 1924.

III A

I C in this district.

Today, North Avenue seems to be where the majority of the Hungarians are. Therefore, we do not have anything definite so as to guarantee the fact that these Hungarians will stay here for the next five or ten years. With the center of Hungarian population changing, it is hard to pick a central location for the Hungarian Home. We must also consider the transportation problem. This Home must be so located that there is some form of transportation to it from all parts of the city. A home such as this will serve to develop Societies, both of cultural and social activities, making it of utmost importance in the life of our people that the Hungarian Home be built.

The Hungarian Home can only become a reality if all the rest of our Hungarian societies give the question the same serious thought as the two societies mentioned in this article.



II D 6

III B 2

II D 1

Magyar Tribune, Nov, 21, 1924.

I C

III A Ten thousand dollars are necessary before we can start talking about building a Hungarian Home. So the different societies must report how each will donate toward this cause.

The Independent Hungarian Society has announced that they would donate three hundred dollars, but we haven't heard from any of the others as yet. We do not think it quite right for the delegates representing the different societies to voice their opinions referring to the construction of the Hungarian Home, because many of these societies either are not in favor of the idea, or they are not in a position financially, to contribute toward the fund for the construction of the Home.

The governing committee of the Hungarian Home project should consist of those people who represent societies which are financially interested in the future of the Hungarian Home. This is dictated by a democratic and business principle..

Another item we must concentrate our attention on, is that the Hungarian



II D 6

- 5 -

HUNGARIAN

III B 2

II D 1

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 21, 1924.

III A

I C Societies Central Committee, should not be the only deciding body in this matter. This matter should be decided by the votes of the members of all the organizations who decide to participate in this movement. There has been news spread among the Hungarians, that the committee representing the Hungarian Societies Central Committee wishes to drop this important matter, and give it up as a worthless idea.

The greater part of the advice which has been given in this editorial, was obtained while this subject was under general discussion at the meetings of the different societies. We have also received many letters with comments urging us to present their ideas to our readers. We also received many letters praising the article which appeared last week.

The Hungarian Home idea will be kept in our files as a subject to be followed up closely, as we are always willing to accept new ideas and criticisms.



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1924.

THE HUNGARIAN HOME IDEA

(Editorial)



The idea of a Hungarian Home has been considered for a long time in Chicago. The Hungarian Societies' Central Committee has put this idea forth as their main goal.

Last fall it looked as though the idea was really going to become a reality, but it went up in smoke during the last minute.

Now it looks as though the idea is going to take form again. It has gone so far that the committee has selected a building which they plan on rehabilitating, and they have practically decided to buy it, but this is not possible, because they do not have the necessary funds.



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1924.

Before they actually buy such a place, we hope that the following advice is taken by the committee.

The Hungarian Home will not be a business or speculative proposition, but it will be a foundation for a Hungarian institution where the different Hungarian organizations can hold their meetings and their various types of entertainments.

Therefore the first question arises; is the building which was selected suitable for these purposes?

There is a big difference between the construction of an ordinary home and a building which is to be occupied for purposes such as this building is to be used for; the health conditions and fire hazards must also be taken into consideration.

There are many of us who have bought and sold homes, some people for themselves,



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1924.

and others for business reasons, but all this does not qualify us to be experts when it comes to purchasing a piece of property which is to be used for the interest of all Hungarians in the city of Chicago.

Therefore, before the committee finally decides to buy this property, we believe it is their duty to call in a few experts to make inspection, and through their advice, decide whether or not it suits the purposes for which it is to be used.

An architect, a contractor, and a capable lawyer should be selected. These people understand the laws, and they would be in a position to accurately state how much it would cost to reconstruct a building so that it could be used by the different Hungarian organizations. Then the committee can decide whether they can afford to buy and reconstruct such a building.



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1924.

When the committee is ready to submit a report stating the total cost of such a building, they can expect donations from individuals as well as the Hungarian Societies, thereby bringing to fruition the idea that the Hungarian Home may become a reality.

If the committee foolishly buys an old building according to the figures and sales talk of agents who tell them what a good buy it is, and how much profit there will be, the Hungarian Home idea will be a complete flop.

The smart businessman figures out his expenses and the prospects of the future.

We are not experts in building and construction principles, but some other people called our attention to the fact that this building would have to be completely reconstructed internally, and we feel that these facts should be presented to the Hungarians of Chicago.



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1924.

We hope that this Hungarian Home idea which is actually taking form among Chicago Hungarians will end without misunderstanding.

We should forget the things that happened in the past, and we do not want anyone to commit such wrongs. We do not want the committee to present the Hungarian Home as a reality until they are sure of themselves, because if they do, it will only create a feeling of distrust and may become a laughing stock.

If such piece of property does not fit the purpose, we would rather see them drop the deal than have the whole idea fall through, and all the donations of individuals and societies be lost.

Serious thought must be given even when a private individual makes an investment of twenty-five thousand dollars. Much more consideration must be given when we



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 14, 1924.

must think of the welfare and investment of the entire Hungarian population of Chicago.

If the Hungarian Societies' Central Committee can not show a definite and sincere effort toward success in creating a Hungarian Home, then the interest of the Hungarian people will be led astray from all such ideas which aim to lead to the betterment of the Hungarian people.

We expect this organization to supply the Hungarian people with adequate information in regards to the development of the idea, because the interest of the people is very apparent.

As far as we are concerned we present our ideas with the greatest sincerity, and we stand ready at all times with the pages of our newspaper to aid the committee and the entire Hungarian population.

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Magyar Tribune, May 24, 1918.

HUNGARIANS TO BUILD COMMUNITY CENTER

The Hungarians residing in the more central part of Chicago have done a lot of talking in regards to building a Hungarian Home for recreational purposes. The question is discussed and soon everyone involved forgets about it.

The Hungarian community located on the South Side of Chicago, known as Burnside, has many organizations. One of these, The Virgin Mary Roman Catholic Sick Benefit Association at its last meeting started the ball rolling and opened a campaign that will make a Hungarian Home in the community of Burnside possible. This organization has voted four thousand dollars as a start in the campaign. The project is to be supported by practically all organizations on the South Side. It is the hope of all involved that this plan of a Hungarian Community Center will be realized in the near future.

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent

and Protective Institutions

7. Organizations for Legal
Assistance

II D 7
III B 2
IV

Otthon, March 2, 1924.

TO THE ATTENTION OF THE HUNGARIANS

p.3.... The Magyar Club has long been planning to establish a reliable law organization which will give legal assistance to our countrymen.

After due consideration, they have decided that the office will be opened under the aegis of the "Otthon" in its home at 22 Quincy St. (opposite the Post Office), the Baltimore Building, eighth floor.

Advice will be given about old country matters, information about American law for the most reasonable fee. It is also ready to render service to those who cannot obtain legal aid, because they can't pay for it.

Otthon, Mar. 2, 1924.

The work of this office will be conducted by Joseph Holenia, former head of the Hungarian department of the "Chicago Immigrants Defense Society," at present an officer of the Junivile Court, and Dr. Eugene Eisner, Hungarian lawyer.

Office hours: Wednesdays: 6:00 to 8:00 P.M.
Saturdays: 1:00 to 8:00 P.M.
Sundays: 9:00 to 12:00 A.M.

Those not within calling distance may write to the office:

The Otthon, Legal Aid Department,
22 Quincy St., Room 801, Chicago.

II D 7

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 7, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IMPORTANT ADVICE

The Hungarian-Americans can not go to any one at present to seek advice in regard to legal matters regarding their foreign interests due to the fact that the Austrian Hungarian Consul has been withdrawn.

Therefore, the American Hungarian Association has taken upon itself the responsibility of offering advice to the Hungarians in America. All advice is free and you are not obligated in any way. Chicago Hungarians will write to the American Hungarian Association located at 317 Superior Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio, for any information or advice that requires immediate attention.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent

and Protective Institutions

9. Extra-Legal Organizations

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II B 2 d (1)

I F 6

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The grand old newspaper friend of ours, the Cleveland Szabadsag published two editorials with reference to John W. Davis, the Democratic candidate for president, and his stand against the Ku Klux Klan, about which we also had a brief editorial last week.

The first one was meant to be a leader article and was written very mildly. This was natural because the writer of this first article could see nothing but the Republican Party, and regardless of what LaFollette or Davis said he was still for Coolidge and the Republican Party, this was done because his boss was Doctor Cserna, a lieutenant of the Republican Party and a member of the Republican Committee.

Our paper being an open-minded publication, we cannot discuss this article very well, even if we accepted the facts of this editorial and admitted the

HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE KLAN?

(Editorial)

II D 9

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I F 6

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

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I F 3

talents of the writer and his familiarity with the articles appearing in the American press.

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The other article had the following title "That Reminds Us" and was written more open-mindedly, discussing the facts freely. We think that the second editorial should have been used as the leader.

I C

Before we analyze this problem and the article, we think that we should reprint a few of the more important paragraphs of this article.

"John W. Davis was right when he suggested that both candidates from the two major political parties issue a statement in regard to their stand for or against the Klan. After this statement was issued he thought that the Klan question should be eliminated from the field of politics. Because it is true that the more the Klan is bothered, and the more the politicians stress the

II D 9

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HUNGARIAN



II B 2 d (1)

I F 6

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

I F 2

I F 3

question, the more this will aid the Klan. The Ku Klux Klan would never have gotten as strong as it is, if it hadn't been for the publicity it receives from the daily newspapers. The majority of people are easily lead; and we all know that a bad example is not always enough to scare people away, instead many are attracted by some of these bad examples.

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"Let us not be fools. Let's look these white-sheeted ghosts in the eyes, but we do not want to fight them, or take them very seriously. We should laugh at them and tell them that our childhood days are past when people wearing long white sheets could scare us. We have outgrown our ghost story days. We will not tear their white sheets off of them: why should we? We know what is under these white sheets.

"We, who according to the census takers are considered foreign born, shouldn't

II D 9

II B 2 d (1)

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

care about the Ku Klux Klan, because by caring we are doing them a favor. We are aware of the fact that in certain Hungarian districts the Hungarians are organizing to combat the Ku Klux Klan, but we should not follow this example, because by doing this we only supply the Klan with ammunition. We, who are partly concerned, should keep away from the issue. Not because we are fools, but because we should be proud of ourselves for we are smarter than they are. Let the fight be handled by Davis, Coolidge, and LaFollette. Let us stay as a respectable audience and applaud when the time comes.

"The Ku Klux Klan is openly against the colored, the foreigner, the Jew, and the catholics. Let us look at the census of 1920 and see what this organization is going to fight: In the United States there are 20 million catholics, 11 million colored, 14 million foreigners, and approximately 4 million Jews. This total represents the number of people the Klan is attempting to fight.

II D 9

II B 2 d (1)

I F 6

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

I F 2

I F 3

"Aren't we right? Let's laugh in the faces of the Ku Klux Klan!"

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I B 2

I F 1

What the Szabadsag recommends is the easiest and simplest end to this matter. But this problem cannot be solved this way.

I C

To give advice such as this in regard to a situation involving an American problem is not only out of the question but it is

a sin. Therefore, we want to take this opportunity to say to our friend newspaper that this newspaper's viewpoint of this situation, both politically and actively, is different.

We will state why.

There are two reasons why we think the Szabadsag's standpoint is wrong.

One of the reasons is that we think the Ku Klux Klan is a serious and destructive political power in the United States. It is true that neither

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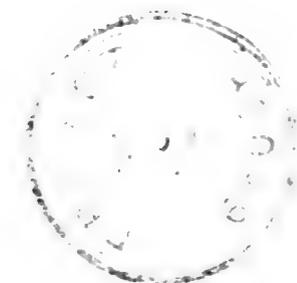
I B 2

I F 1

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

Cleveland nor Chicago are very strongly organized; but in Texas, Indiana, Maine, Oklahoma and throughout the entire Southern States its organization is strong.

There are certain towns and cities, both in Illinois and in Ohio, where the Klan is powerful. In these towns and cities the minority is ruled by terror. This terror is not brought on the minority because they are waging a battle against the Klan, but because the aims of the Klan are to take away those privileges upon which the principles of the government of the United States was founded. They are terrorized by the fact that the principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness will be taken away from them. The terror of the Klan does not stop with scares and threats, but they have been known to inflict bodily injury.

The Ku Klux Klan can't be subdued by laughing at them, nor by ignoring their

II D 9

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I F 6

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

I F 2

I F 3

activities, and we must not leave the others alone to fight the Klan. The Klan is a secret political organization. This organization was formed secretly and the only way to defeat such an organization is to bring the battle out into the open.

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We must bring the sunlight into this darkened pit. The brightness of the sunlight and publicity will eventually break this secretly built castle.

There are spoiling buds that develop only in the darkened dampness of a cellar. When these buds are brought out into the fresh air and sunshine they fade and die. This is the way we will be with the Klan. Since the New York World began writing articles which are unfavorable towards the Klan, and the press throughout the entire nation has been giving them unfavorable publicity, the power of the Klan has diminished, and all self-respecting, native born Protestant persons have kept away from this undesirable secret organization.

II D 9

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

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The aims and purposes of the Klan are such that if brought out in the light they will not bear up under pressure; therefore, it is our duty to work against the Klan, so that it will fade and die like a musty flower.

What publicity can't do, the strongest form of defense-organization, will gain its purpose.

Yes! we must organize against them just as they have organized against us. Only we will not organize secretly, but openly, like they did in Texas. Their strength here will be broken just as it was in Texas.

Let us look back eight or ten years. What did the Anti-Saloon League's activities look like at that time? In Chicago and in Cleveland we laughed at these fanatic modifiers and reformers. The editorial staff of the Szabadsag would have bet

II D 9

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I F 6

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

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I F 3

any amount of money that there would be absolute prohibition in Chicago, Cleveland, and New York.

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Prohibition was thought of as a big joke ten years ago. On theatre stages the Anti-Saloon League was made fun of, and every once in a while the newspapers would write humorous articles about this childish movement.

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Prohibition was regarded the same way that the Szabadsag regards the Klan movement. People thought that they could drive these prohibitionists out by laughter and ignorance. Organization was not thought of, because it looked as though it was unnecessary, in fact they were afraid because they thought the Anti-Saloon League would gain more power.

In the meantime, the Anti-Saloon League entangled the nation in a net, with the

II D 9

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

I F 2

I F 3

exception of the larger cities, and leaned on congress, and waited for the psychological moment, the World War, when they made prohibition possible as a war measure, which later made absolute prohibition possible.

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After prohibition became a law it was useless for the alcoholic beverage dealers to organize for action; it was too late, the damage had been done.

Prohibition was born and it stayed while others laughed; they were organizing.

In organization, there is strength and success.

This is not only a good by-word, but it is the golden truth. It is a tried and proven fact.

The other reason why we don't agree with the standpoint of the Szabadsag is

II D 9

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

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that they write directly against organizational work, and especially against the Hungarians organizing.

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We have emphatically stated how important it is to organize against the Klan as an American movement, but now we would like to say a few words with reference to pure Hungarian organizational work. We realize that it is a rather neglected

subject, but this seems to be the ideal time for it.

The Szabadsag, as one of the most powerful Hungarian organs in the United States, must grasp this opportunity to awaken the Hungarians from this sinful lethargy, of which it has been suffering during the past few years.

Please believe us that this is being written for the benefit of the larger Hungarian newspapers, calling to their attention the fact that the Hungarians of this country are without any kind of a national or political organization.



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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

Water can not wash this sin from us. Although we have come to the decision that due to the sorrowful political situation in Europe, the larger papers, for diplomatic reasons, cannot be engaged in organizational work. But we do think it would be a rather wise move to start an American-Hungarian national organization. Because the large newspapers can bring this about if they have the will to do it.

It is up to the Szabadsag to start this movement and to make such an organization a reality; not only because it is a Hungarian newspaper, but because of its traditions during the past thirty years and the ashes of Tihamer Kohanyi dictate this fact.

Tihamer Kohanyi had many faults, but we must admit that he was active in Hungarian organizational work, even if some of his ideas were not accepted by the more prominent leaders. He was always willing to donate space in his paper and work by his staff for the betterment of Hungarian movements and organizational work.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

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During Kohanyi's time the Szabadsag did not have such a good financial status as it does today. Many Hungarians seem to think that because the financial situation of the Szabadsag is so good today that it is neglecting the interest of the Hungarians, but we do not believe this. We believe that the men running the Szabadsag are unselfish, self-sacrificing, and willing workers.

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Such men as Cserna and Fonyo, without mentioning the others connected with the Szabadsag are not afraid of organizational work among the Hungarians, and they have no reason to be.

Taking everything into consideration, we recommend that the fight against the Klan be stopped. Publicity and organization are the best weapons to fight it with, and we must take these in our hands.



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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

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Without paying any attention to party affiliations, we must stand with those who openly take their places against the Klan.

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As far as we are concerned this is a very important matter, and until Coolidge renders a decision on this matter, as Davis and LaFollette have, we will have to stay away from

Coolidge.

We must do the same thing with all other candidates for office; we must force each and every candidate to show his colors. Those who are with us we will help to the best of our ability, and those who do not express their attitude towards this question, are against us; therefore, we will not show any mercy towards them in the field of politics when election day comes.

The statistics as stated in the Szabadsag are also wrong. They talk about 20 million catholics, 4 million Jews, 11 million colored people, and 14

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HUNGARIAN



II B 2 d (1)

I F 6

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

I F 2

I F 3

million foreign born people. In the first place we must not consider that there are 110 million people in the United States. Among the 14 million foreign born there are a few million catholics, some Jews, and even a few colored people. Among the 20 million Catholics there are those who are foreign and those who are colored.

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Most of the colored people live in the South, where their political power means nothing.

In other words, if the plan of the Ku Klux Klan works out so that all the white Protestants, who are native born, join their organization they will control the nation's most important public offices, and their power would not be centered in individual states, they would get so strong that their power would mean a deciding factor in Congress.

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Sept. 5, 1924.

Therefore, we advise you not to laugh at this matter, but to organize in order that the Klan may be defeated.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions

10. Foreign and Domestic Relief

II D 10HUNGARIAN

III C

Interest, May 6, 1937.

CONCERNING THE HARRISBURG FLOOD VICTIMS

At the yearly **Ides** of March festival this year the Federation of the Chicago South Side Hungarian churches and societies contrary to its custom, did charge entrance fee for the benefit of those who suffered from the winter floods. The proceeds were intended to be handed over to the American Red Cross, but then appeared in our paper the descriptions of the sufferings of the Hungarian families in Harrisburg, Illinois, who also fell victims to that disaster. The Federation - very sensibly - sent the money, \$115. directly to the afflicted Hungarian families. Just now came their receipt. It is only a short letter, but in it they express their deeply felt gratitude. They have had no time to seek for long sentences to express their gratitude. They have no rest; with the money they received, they build. They have to build anew almost everything. Here is their letter:

Interest, Chicago.

Dear Editor:

From the South Side Federation of Chicago Hungarian-American churches and societies

II D 10

- 2 -

Interest, May 6, 1937.

in Chicago we received the amount of \$115. which kindly publish in your paper, so all the Hungarians may see it. We are deeply grateful to you and the Chicago Hungarians

With real Hungarian Friendly love,

Address:

406 W. People St. Harrisburg, Ill.

Alexander Kiss.

We received the money for the Hungarian flood victims. Please forgive me for this hasty writing, but ~~am~~ very much occupied just now.

II D 10

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III H

Otthon, Apr. 7, 1935.

THE SOUTHSIDE FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES

The Chicago Southside Federation of Societies and Churches has given the Consulate seventy-five dollars to be forwarded to the Hungarian refugees from Jugoslavia.

The Federation is to be commended for this charitable act. The money was obtained through sale of emblems.

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III B 2
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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 20, 1935.

GRAND BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

The Midwest Women's World League for Hungary will hold a grand ball at the Crystal Room of the Sherman Hotel on February 10, 8 P. M., for the benefit of the Hungarian refugees from Jugo-Slavia.

There will be a first class gypsy orchestra and refreshments.

Admission, if tickets are bought in advance, will be 85 cents; if purchased at the box office, \$1.00 is the price.

The support of all Hungarian friends is solicited so that we can help the unfortunate refugees by donating a substantial sum.



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II D 3

IV

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 20, 1933.

CHARITY DRIVE ON THE SOUTH SIDE

Scarcely a few days have passed since there appeared in the Hungarian newspapers an appeal from our priests and ministers to our compatriots of the South Side, asking them to start a charity drive on their side of the city in behalf of the jobless Hungarians, and we already can report that this appeal has met with a wholehearted response from our brothers of the South Side.

Reverend Father Ernest Horvath, Father Steve Poratunsky, and Reverend Eugene Boros called a meeting of the representatives of Hungarian associations for Friday, January 13, at the Hungarian Home. Almost all our associations on the South Side promptly responded and sent their representatives to this meeting. They all are to be praised for this. The leaders of the Hungarian associations in Burnside, South Chicago, and West Pullman not only attended this meeting but also did everything in their power to facilitate the work of this drive.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 20, 1933.

Reverend Ernest Horvath opened the meeting. In beautiful words he described the situation and emphasized the urgency of the drive. As the meeting had unanimously resolved to start the drive immediately, it proceeded to elect the officers of the committee. [Translator's Note: The names of the members of the committee are given in the article, together with the names of the associations represented at the meeting.]

The committee decided to arrange a grand concert and dance on February 12 at the Hungarian Home, the **income of** which shall go to help the jobless. Entrance fee will be twenty-five cents. The committee asks all Hungarians to come to its aid, as there is need for every cent and for the work of everybody. The committee will meet every Friday evening at the Hungarian Home, where everybody interested in its work is welcome. Louis Nemeth, president of the Home Committee of the Bridgeport Aid Association, Branch 221, offered the free use of the Hungarian Home for this charitable purpose. His offer was accented with thanks by the committee. The Kovacs Orchestra volunteered its **services** at the concert. Dr. Aladar Bolla, well-known

WP 411, PROJ. 30271

II D 10

II D 3

IV

- 3 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 20, 1933.

Hungarian physician, with the modesty which characterizes him, announced that he would gladly attend free of charge the jobless who are sick. Frank J. Kovach, director of the WIND Hungarian Radio Hour, offered to advertise the concert over the radio free of charge. The meeting received all these offers with great applause and expressed its gratitude to the donors.

The committee is working on the program for this concert, which promises to be a great success, even from the artistic viewpoint. We hope the Hungarian businessmen will come to the next meeting.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

SECRET

Utton, Dec. 10, 1941.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The net result of the benefit program of the War Relocation Authority was \$340.61.

The cooperating organizations may well have the family, who will receive a proportionate part of the money.

Sixty-one dollars worth of meal tickets, each for one dollar and good for five meals in any War Relocation restaurant, will be given.

From the surplus, necessities such as coal will be bought for the needy families.

II D 10
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IV

Otthon, Dec. 11, 1932.

BENEFIT PROGRAM

The program at the La Salle Hotel, on Dec. 4, for the benefit of the Hungarian Relief Fund, was a big success. The total net receipts were turned over to the Fund for distribution among the unemployed.

The contributors to the program were: Rose Kardos, gypsy dance; Irma Ferenczy, folk songs; Mme. Renee Engel-Lidge, piano; Ben Stone, Hungarian midget, solo dance; and group dances in national costume.



HUNGARIAN

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I D 2 c

Otthon, Feb. 21, 1932.

THE CHICAGO SOUTH SIDE FEDERATION FOR CHARITY

p.2. The South Side Federation of Societies held a charity ball at the Magyar Home for the benefit of the unemployed.

The net proceeds were \$322.20. Of this amount 131 pairs of shoes and underwear were bought and distributed to the following: Seventy-eight children of the Ambrose E. Burnside School, ninety-four children of the Oliver Perry School and fifty-seven school children of the parochial school of Our Lady of Hungary.

II D 10

.II D 4

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Dec. 4, 1931.

CHARITY

The Poor Orphan Association of Chicago gave again proof of its greatheartedness on Thanksgiving Day, when it presented ten poor families with food baskets worth five dollars apiece.

The secretary of this benevolent institution is our compatriot Ferdinand Boldorjan, well known in Chicago as a benevolent and kindhearted person, who has already helped a great number of poor families with coal and warm clothing. If anybody, it is the Poor Orphan Association that deserves the esteem of the Hungarians. Its members are doing a most philanthropic work, by taking care of the needs of the orphans and the poor, who suffer very much in these hard times, and to whom it means much to see they are remembered by goodhearted people.

We wish this Association good progress and prosperity, and entreat those aided by it to ask the blessing of the Lord on its unselfish work.

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IV

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Nov. 15, 1931.

BENEFIT CONCERT OF HUNGARIAN GROUP

Most of the language groups of Chicago are arranging concerts for the benefit of the Joint Emergency Fund under the direction of the Chicago Daily News.

The Hungarian group will arrange a program in conjunction with the Ukrainian group on November 22, at 3 P.M. at the Apollo Theatre. The Hungarian committee members are Sandor Radanovits, Inatio Izsak, and Joseph Kaszab. Seats are priced: Box, \$2.50; Orchestra, \$2.50 and \$1.50; Balcony, \$1.50 and \$1.00; Second Balcony, 75¢ and 50¢.



II D 10
I D 2 c

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Nov. 6, 1931.

[START DRIVE TO AID HUNGARIAN JOBLESS]

Of late we have been reading--and writing, too--articles on how we ought to unite in order to help the jobless Hungarians. The Hungarian press has done its duty in bringing all Hungarians together--that is its job.

The noble group who has taken on its shoulders the promotion of this movement has begun its work, and the result of its efforts will be felt in the near future. But all by themselves, the members of this small group are unable to solve the immense problem that looms ahead, unless all Hungarians come to their aid. The duty of all Hungarians is to support this group in its endeavor to aid our jobless countrymen, so that the approaching winter will find not even one of our brethren suffering from cold or hunger. Let us give the lie to that well-known proverb: Full stomachs do not feel the suffering of empty ones.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10
I D 2 c
IV

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune) Oct. 30, 1951.

THE HUNGARIAN AID COMMITTEE IS ORGANIZED

After a delay of several weeks, the Committee to Aid the Jobless Hungarians has been at last organized. The meeting, which took place on Tuesday at the Hall of the Immigrant State Bank Building and was attended by a large number of people, laid the foundation for the serious work ahead.

John Stubner acting as chairman, opened the meeting, which in turn elected the members of a committee headed by Joseph Kaszab, [Translator's note: The article contains the names of 23 members of different subcommittees.]

This new group plans to create in the near future a central bureau, where needy Hungarians will receive all information regarding aid.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

I D 2 c

I B 3 c

IV

HUNGARIANOtthon, Oct. 25, 1931.

HUNGARIAN RELIEF CENTER

Chicago-Hungarians are affected greatly by the unemployment situation. Hundreds of people come to Chicago to seek work, in connection with the World's Fair, but there were many who were unable to find employment, and consequently, were stranded, forcing them to accept any kind of work for small wages. This cheap labor threw many people out of work. Over a half million Chicagoans are without work.

The majority of the Hungarians in Chicago were employed by the Illinois Central and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad companies, but seventy-five percent of them were laid off indefinitely.

Otthon, Oct. 25, 1931.

Many Hungarians owned their own homes, but lost them through foreclosures.

At present, there seems to be no possibility of better conditions. Therefore, the Hungarians have decided to aid their poor and unemployed in facing the problems of the coming winter.

A meeting was held at the offices of the Magyar Tribune to discuss these matters. They formed the "Hungarian Relief Center." The following officers were elected: Dr. Erno Lowinger, president; Jeno Petrovits, treasurer; Louis Barna, secretary.

The Hungarian Relief Center set as their aim to render assistance where is most needed.

II D 10

I D 2 c

III A

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 11, 1931.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER

The Chicago Hungarians' Benevolent Activities

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

If we wished to scrutinize Hoover's administration malevolently, we could say that he was more concerned with the establishment of charitable institutions than with attempts to solve the economic crisis. When analyzing these problems, even political adversaries are expected to be objective....therefore, we too will endeavor to be objective in giving our views. In our opinion, Hoover's administration either is spineless or is deliberately serving that class which does not consider the time ripe for drastic measures in solving the economic problem....It--the Hoover administration--has chosen the easiest, but the most humiliating method: it wishes to aid the unemployed through charity....

We remember that Hoover, while serving as the American Food Commissioner



II D 10

I D 2 c

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 11, 1931.

during the World War, was successful in organizing relief and alleviating the suffering of the Belgians. Equipped with this experience, he is preparing for the coming winter and for the very critical presidential election.....

We must concern ourselves with charitable movements, because winter is approaching rapidly, and from the intensive national and governmental relief activities we can conclude that there will be no recovery from the business and industrial slump and that this winter will find millions of people out of work. Therefore, the millions of unfortunates must be taken care of.....

This will be the third hard winter since the fall of 1929, when the crash started this world economic depression. It is natural that all classes and strata of society should feel that we are living in hard times. Those who expect miracles are doomed to disappointment, because miracles will neither solve the economic crisis nor alleviate the hardships of a bitter winter. We, too, will do well, if in the given circumstances we make suitable



II D 10

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III A

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 11, 1931.

preparations for the fast-approaching winter.

The city of Chicago has already begun a campaign for contributions to provide the unfortunates with clothing, food, and fuel. All the organized charitable institutions of Chicago will cooperate with one another this winter, and charity in Chicago will be systematized....The city charitable institutions conduct their activities on a scientific and practical basis. Their personnel have years of experience and are all especially trained in social science.

We note the foregoing primarily to reassure our readers and secondly to provide them with an example. It is a well-known fact that the Chicago Hungarians, too, are hard hit by the depression. We know that during the past two winters many of our wealthier countrymen, as well as our societies, were called upon to contribute to the aid of our Hungarian brothers. By the beginning of this month we had already been notified of five Hungarian charitable movements.

The willing spirit and motivating power behind these Hungarian "help your



II D 10
I D 2 c
III A

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 11, 1931.

fellowmen" movements are touching and praiseworthy. However, even these Hungarian charitable movements must be conducted systematically this year. We have only words of praise for those wealthy individuals who conduct their own charity work and give of their worldly goods to others who are less fortunate, but for those who wish to practice charity through organized channels we have a few words of advice.

The Hungarian unemployed of Chicago will have as much right to apply for public aid as any other Chicago resident. Probably many of them will turn to the city agencies, because undoubtedly many Hungarians are facing this winter without employment. We know, too, that our wealthier countrymen and those who are steadily employed contribute as freely to public charities as any other Chicagoans. On the other hand, we also know that the nine-million-dollar city fund, which will be distributed to the needy this winter, will leave many homes cold, many children unclothed, many sick unattended and without medicine, and that some of our countrymen who have seen better days will probably not have enough to eat.



II D 10

I D 2 c

III A

- 5 -

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 11, 1931.

It is only natural, therefore, that individual national groups are endeavoring to do charitable work among themselves to aid their countrymen in facing the relentless rigors of winter. The same humane motives also characterize the charitable movements in Hungarian circles.

It is expected that these Hungarian charitable movements will supplement city aid, that in fact we will call upon city charity only when it becomes imperative to supplement our own charities. This will depend, however, upon the amount of money the Hungarians can accumulate for this purpose. One thing certain is that it is to the interest of our unemployed and needy that the Hungarian churches and societies organize their charitable activities and centralize them to induce co-operation with the city fund.....

In this widespread unemployment situation many of our modest countrymen are seeking public aid for the first time. They must not be made to suffer because of the professional beggar.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 11, 1931.

The methodical, unbiased, fair practice of charity is a requisite of organized action. Those who dispense charity impulsively in these lean troubled months do good with one hand and with the other withhold aid to worthy, needy families; in other words, they are unjust.

It will be easier for us, as Hungarians, to investigate a Hungarian applicant for charity than for the city authorities to do so, and we can thus be of assistance to the authorities and to the applicant as well.....

The first step is to organize the charitably inclined Hungarian churches and societies. We owe this much to those of whom we expect contributions. It would not be fair to solicit contributions from one individual repeatedly, while others are not even approached once. Just as an applicant may receive aid from all sources if there is no system in the dispensation of charity, a stingy, well-to-do countryman may evade making a contribution if there is no record of the contributors.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 11, 1931.

We repeat that we are not concerned with the individual actions of our wealthy countrymen, but we do advise those churches and societies to which needy Hungarians would turn not to shun publicity, thereby making things more difficult for the applicant and for those who would contribute money and time.

The Magyar Tribune, as always, offers its help in these charitable activities. However, if anyone attempts to exploit this movement for his own selfish motives, this newspaper will expose such acts relentlessly.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 6, 1931

CAPTAIN PEDLOW'S PLEA TO THE AMERICAN-HUNGARIANS

There is turmoil in the whole world, but it seems that the unfortunate people of Hungary are suffering more than others. Not long ago, I was in Hungary and saw the terrible conditions there. They face a hard winter, if the American-Hungarians do not extend a helping hand immediately.

After the War, the American Red Cross, whom I represented there, did wonderful service in relieving poverty and suffering. Because I love the Magyar people, and wish to aid them, I ask the help of the American-Hungarians.

Everyone of us has someone in Hungary, father, mother, brother or other relatives, to whom we can send something. Picture the joy of the recipients of a package containing clothes, shoes, and food.

Otthon, Sept. 6, 1931

The S. S. Dresden leaves on September 17 with my cargo of gifts. There is still time for you to prepare a package and send it with mine. I will personally see that each gift is delivered to the addressee.

I wish to mention that the packages must contain only such articles of necessity as clothes or food. No one should send radios, gramophones, perfume or tobacco, because the duty on these in Hungary is very high.

All packages must be sent to Capt. James G. Pedlow,
1505 First Avenue, New York City.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 8, 1931.

HAPPINESS FOR TEN HUNGARIAN FAMILIES

p.2. It is a little too late to report the following, but it has only a short time ago come to our attention. The Chicago and Vicinity Hungarian Women's Sick Benefit Society at its meeting before Christmas decided to donate one hundred dollars for distribution among its ten most needy families, who faced a sad Christmas.

The president and secretary of the society distributed the money personally. The society is to be commended for its humane act.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 28, 1930.

ATTENTION, HUNGARIANS!

In the Youngstown Amerikai Magyar Hirlap (American-Hungarian Journal), an interesting item appeared which concerns not only Youngstown Hungarians, but Hungarians all over America. Chicago Hungarians, too, must take notice, because there are many unemployed Hungarians here.

"In certain cities a fund was created for the aid of families of the unemployed. Food, fuel, clothing, and shoes are provided during the winter for those who apply for aid.

"Those Hungarian unemployed who have not been in this country five years and therefore are not naturalized, must exert great caution if they are in need of aid. Under no circumstances must they ask for city aid, because it can easily happen that although relief will be given, deportation proceedings may be instituted against them on the grounds that they have become public charges within five years of their arrival. If, in cases like these,



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 28, 1930.

deportation proceedings have been instituted, it is difficult, even impossible, to save them from deportation.

"In these crucial times, it would be well for the Hungarian churches and organizations in every Hungarian colony to consider it their duty to provide a fund for the aid of their fellow countrymen who cannot apply for county, state, or city aid without danger of deportation."



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1930.

GOOD SAMARITAN WORK OF HUNGARIANS

For over two weeks the Olivet Institute has given shelter to an army of unemployed. Twice daily they are fed, and at night they sleep on the floor of the gymnasium. These unfortunates are an orderly, quiet lot, most of whom were turned into the streets through no fault of their own. Provision is made for them by various churches where the food is cooked and served on certain days.

Last Saturday evening and Sunday morning the Hungarian congregation of the Olivet Institute acted as hosts with the aid of other Chicago Hungarians. To those who partook in this noble work, November 1 will be an unforgettable day. In order to prove how warm the Hungarian heart is when called upon to help more unfortunate fellow men, the Hungarians outdid themselves.

The chronicler would have difficulty in gathering the various manifestations of good will, kindness, and unselfishness into one bouquet. Not with



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 7, 1930.

effrontery, but with Christian humility did the Hungarians practice benevolence--"let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth"--and endeavored to spare the feelings of these unfortunates.....

There were 245 guests who gratefully partook of Hungarian hospitality. So much food was donated that two hundred pounds of potatoes, fifty cans of cream, eighteen pounds of butter, coffee, and sugar were left over. The total cash gifts amounted to \$67.50.....



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 20, 1930.

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COLLECTION

p.2. Joseph Gebe, a world war veteran living in South Chicago, received a letter from the town of his birth - Szepsi, Abauj - from the pastor of the local Roman Catholic Church, asking for aid to enable them to make necessary repairs on the old building.

Mr. Gebe collected \$100.00 from the Hungarians in Chicago and forwarded it to the pastor of the applicant church.

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1930.

MEETING FOR ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Chicago Society for the Aid of Indigents and Orphans held its annual meeting for the election of officers on February 14. The old officers were re-elected for another year.

From the proceedings of the meeting, the following information was obtained: The total income of the Society was \$336.08, of which amount \$236.00 was distributed among the poor.....

We wish to mention here that the Women's Auxiliary of the Woodmen's Circle 132 will hold a benefit bunco party on April 24 and will turn the proceeds over to the Society.

It is to be hoped that the Chicago Hungarians will come to this party in great numbers, thereby aiding the noble activities of the Society.

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 6, 1930.

THE CHICAGO HUNGARIAN CULTURAL AND
BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN



The Chicago Cultural and Benevolent Association of Women held a meeting in January and at the same time honored the Association's newly elected officers.

We are facing a hard winter and the directors of the Association have to overcome many difficulties. The members, who number two hundred and forty, believe that the new leaders will exert every effort to surpass last year's record of benevolence. During the past year, \$1,368.75 was distributed among the needy. The treasury of the Association is affected by unemployment and the depression in a great degree, since donations are decreasing month by month while disbursements are increasing out of proportion.

The directors of the Association request the support of the Chicago Hungarians and take this opportunity to announce that they will hold a fifteen-year anniversary in the near future. The founders of the Association will be honored on this occasion.

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

PLEA OF THE CHICAGO PROTECTIVE LEAGUE TO HUNGARIANS
IN BEHALF OF THE PRISONERS OF CENTRALIA AND GASTONIA

In Walla Walla, Washington, eight workers have been imprisoned since the end of the World War, a period of eleven years. For more than a decade they have been suffering innocently, condemned to forty years in prison, because they dared to defend their union headquarters against the brutal assault of the American Legionnaires. The result of this clash was that two people died and a number were injured on both sides. The workers, who were attacked by an overwhelming number of Legionnaires, tried to defend themselves, but lost the battle; many of them were taken prisoners. One of the prisoners, a veteran by the name Wesley Everest, was tied to an automobile by the Legionnaires; his body was torn to bits. Most naturally, true to American customs, the union workers were arrested, terribly beaten, and arraigned in court. The jury, war-hysterical, and the judge, hating the workers, found the prisoners guilty; they were sentenced to serve forty years.

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

In the fall of 1928, the ten living members of the jury sent a petition to the governor requesting that the eight union workers be set free. They stated that their verdict at the time was influenced by war hysteria. The judge who conducted the trial also sent an appeal to the governor in behalf of these prisoners, as did the captain of that division of the American Legion, who had led the attack against the workers. The governor, however, has refused to hear these pleas, because it is more important to him to please the wealthy lumber mill owners for whom he provides cheap convict labor, than to please the respectable voting citizens.

Gastonia

A repetition of the foregoing incident has taken place in Gastonia, North Carolina, where the textile workers have been on a strike against the textile barons, by whom not only mature workers, but also growing children of twelve and fourteen, are compelled to work long hours for starvation wages. The unscrupulous textile barons forcefully ejected the strikers from the



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

company houses and made it necessary for them to pitch tents in the open. Gastonia's brutal police attacked the strikers while the latter were sleeping in their tents, and mercilessly beat men, women, and children alike. The braver strikers resisted the brutal police, who took fright and fired on the workers. When the smoke of the guns had cleared away, the cries of mothers and children were disturbed by the moaning of the wounded and dying. The captain commanding the firing was accidentally shot by his own men, but the authorities held the strikers responsible for his death....Thirteen men and three women are being held on a charge of murder, and their trial will begin at the end of this month.

The Protective League, established in Chicago at the time of the great mine-workers' strike, considers it its duty to hurry to the aid of the Centralia and Gastonia workers. It takes this opportunity to urge the members of all Hungarian organizations in Chicago and vicinity to be at the Wicker Park Hall on Sept. 1, where a mass meeting will be held, which will serve as a



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 23, 1929.

protest against the trampling of the human rights of the workers of Centralia and Gastonia.....Chicago's Hungarians have always worked hand in hand with the Protective League heretofore; therefore, it is to be hoped that, in this time of need, they will, as true Hungarians, co-operate again.....The proceeds of the gathering will be used to assist the unfortunates.



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Otthon, Mar. 3, 1929.

SOCIAL WORK BY CATHOLIC SISTERS

p.2....Margaret Slachta and Gertrude Horvath, heads of the Social worker Sisters of Hungary, arrived in Chicago this week to do social work among our countrymen. They have been assisted by Mrs. Anna Kornacker, who has given aid to many needy families in the past. The sisters will do the work of the Good Samaritan. They are the workers in our Hungarian Christian life, who manage shelters for the poor, visit the sick and help the needy. Margaret Slachta fought for the rights of the poor in the House of Representatives in Hungary. She has written a number of books about her experiences in Hungary and in America.

This Sunday, Mar. 3 at 4 P.M. at the St. Clemens Church (642 Deming Pl.) there will be a holiday celebration. Margaret Slachta will talk about the work already accomplished, and their plans for the future.

Don't miss this opportunity; go to the St. Clemens Church Sunday afternoon at 4.P.M.

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Ctthon, Mar. 3, 1929.

CAPTAIN PEDLOW IN CHICAGO.

p.2....Captain James G. Pedlow, who did relief work in Hungary for the American Red Cross after the World War and who was named honorary citizen of countless Hungarian cities as a tribute to his good work, is in Chicago for a short stay.

Captain Pedlow, who is a member of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, visited John Harwath and Dr. Elemer Harwath, who are also members. A dinner in his honor was given by John Harwath..

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 1, 1929.

REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR AID TO
CHICAGO HUNGARIAN INDIGENTS AND ORPHANS

The Society for Aid to Chicago Hungarian Indigents and Orphans held its annual meeting a few days ago, at which time a report of its activities was made public. This is further proof of the Society's noble aims.

The report shows that the Society distributed food and clothing to ten needy Hungarian families this Christmas. Furthermore, it shows that the Society has one hundred twenty-four members and a working capital of \$268.78.

At this meeting the following officers for 1929 were elected: Ferenc Ronto, president; Irene Halmos, vice-president; Ferdinand Boldorjan, secretary-treasurer; Dr. A. C. Halmos, physician (without salary).

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the coming benefit affair of the Society, to be held at the Prudential Hall Club on March 2, 1929. Music will be furnished by the Society's own orchestra.

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Otthon, Oct. 9, 1927.

ATTENTION, HUNGARIAN SOCIETIES!

p.2.....The societies in Chicago plan to arrange a "Hungarian Day." The proceeds of the day will be given to the victims of the recent tornado in Saint Louis.

The undersigned request the officers of all organizations desiring to join in this charitable activity to come to the meeting Friday, 8:00 P.M., Hungarian Home, Burnside.

Louis Nagy, President
Hungarian Republican Club of Illinois

John Kovacs, President
Virgin Mary Society

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Otthon, Jan. 23, 1927.



FIRST HUNGARIAN WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' AID SOCIETY

p.3.....The officers of this society led by their president Nandor Bouldurean look up the poor Hungarians, orphans and unemployed families. They buy clothes and food for those who need them and help the unemployed get work.

Mr. Bouldurean asks those in need of assistance to report to the society's headquarters.

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 1, 1926.

PEOPLE OF HUNGARY STILL IN NEED OF HELP

by

Captain Pedlow

We very often hear the question asked whether the people of Hungary are still in need of help from Hungarians residing in this country. I am sorry to say [this], but the people of Hungary are in dire need.

From all indications last spring, the harvest this year was going to be very abundant. The people of Hungary expected a record harvest, but the weather conditions of the summer months made this impossible. Due to the failure of crops, the Hungarian farmers have practically lost everything, including their homes and farms.

The number of unemployed is much larger this year than it was a year ago. Laborers, office workers and other specialized workers feel the strain of unemployment more this year than ever before.



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 1, 1926.

The fate of these unfortunate people depends on you Hungarian-Americans. They have turned towards you, expecting aid from you. If these people do not receive aid from you who are more fortunate, there will be only one way out for them and that is death by way of suicide.

During my last two visits to Hungary, it broke my heart to see the number of suicide cases multiply, and all this was due to the fact that it was impossible to earn a living.

I am asking all you good Hungarians to do everything in your power to help your friends and relatives. I feel quite sure that the turning point is near, when it will be unnecessary for us in this country to aid those in our homeland.

The present Hungarian government is proving itself successful and day by day it is gaining more recognition from the governments of other



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 1, 1926.

nations, and this undoubtedly will aid its economic situation a great deal. I hope that it won't be long before I can come to you and say that aid to Hungary is unnecessary. But this time has not arrived, and until then these people have to live, and they are depending on their Hungarian-American friends for existence. Those people who expect to help by sending packages of clothing and other supplies must realize that the Hungarian government is extending many privileges for the handling and distributing of these packages.

I urge all Hungarians to co-operate, and aid these poor suffering people of Hungary. The aid will be appreciated by the Hungarian government as well as the people. It is your duty to help.



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 2, 1925.

AN AMERICAN NAME IN A HUNGARIAN PRAYER



Is there a stranger of another nationality among our Hungarian people who is well-known and respected by all of us? Is there a man who does not understand our language, who is not our kind, and yet has stood by us in good faith when the world looked dark and dismal, who extended a helping hand and worked tirelessly for the welfare of the Hungarian people?

Truthfully speaking, there aren't many such men. If we do find some, the first will be James K. Pedlow, an American captain, who was the first to extend a helping hand to the hopelessly defeated and discouraged Hungarian nation.

After the World War, the disheartened people of the world, before extending aid to an individual, would ask what nationality he was, but this was not so with Captain Pedlow who went to the Hungarians bearing gifts, and who was ready to help without asking any questions.

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 2, 1925.

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Many years have passed since this happened, but Captain Pedlow

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remained right alongside of the Hungarians. For many years,

Captain Pedlow has been deeply concerned with the suffering of the Hungarian people. In all probability there is not another man in the world who has been mentioned by Hungarians in prayer as many times as has this American Captain.

Suffering has increased in one place and decreased in another. The War has been over for a long time, and mankind now has every reason to offer aid to the weak. Captain Pedlow realized that the Hungarian people were suffering greatly and he decided that he would help them as long as they needed help.

Fall came, and with it the frost, introducing a cold, bleak winter and a sad and impoverished Christmas. Captain Pedlow considers it his duty to brighten the sorrowful Hungarian Christmas. He has called upon the legendary brotherly love and good heart of the American Hungarians, so that he may join



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 2, 1925.

hands [with them] in bringing happiness to the Hungarian nation.

This charitable activity is a great blessing to Hungary. Everyone can appreciate it who knows what it means to stand in a cold room at Christmas time, without food or gifts. Just imagine your brother or sister, or perhaps your own child enduring such a Christmas.

Foodstuffs and warm clothing should be available in every home--if not, there are always a couple of dollars available. By means of the Pedlow charitable activities, every Hungarian can assist the Christmas happiness of a friend or relative. If it should be that you do not know of anyone who might be in need, you can send money or gifts to one of the charitable organizations in Hungary, and they will see that a worthy family receives these gifts.

We all know that the shipments, as arranged by Captain Pedlow, are in safe hands. We know this from past experience and from the kindness he has shown the Hungarian people.

Hungarian Americans, let us be no less a friend to those suffering brothers of



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I C ours, than is Captain Pedlow. What can we do to ease the suffer-
I G ing of our brother Hungarians, when so much aid is extended them
 from a man like Captain Pedlow, an American?

Captain Pedlow is doing his part, and the only thing for us to do is to pack up a bundle and participate in this great relief work which is being sponsored by Captain Pedlow.

All bundles should be mailed to Captain Pedlow's Relief Center, 28 Union Square, New York City. We feel that all Hungarians will be as co-operative in this movement as has been Captain Pedlow.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 19, 1923.

NOTICE

The parcels for American-Hungarian relief are being shipped free of charge to Bremen by the United States Lines. The boat leaves Hoboken, N. J. in September.

Here is important information to the senders:

1. Each parcel should be incased in sack or canvas. No package should weigh over thirty pounds, but individuals may send more than one parcel.
2. Relief parcels may be sent to Hungary only, and not to occupied territories (once Hungary).
3. Clothes, either new or used, shoes, sugar, coffee, and tea, are the things most desired by those in the old country. Perishable food stuffs should not be sent.

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Otthon, Aug. 19, 1923.

4. After forwarding your parcel, write a letter to Hungarian Relief Parcel, Rev. Joseph Marcinko Pier No. 4, Hoboken, N. J., and give a list of contents and declaration of value.

Enclose a dollar for handling and forwarding parcels from Bremen to destination.

All parcels must be in Hoboken by August 31.

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 5, 1920.

LET'S JOIN THE RED CROSS

In the past, foreign-born Americans were glad to answer any call that was issued to help those who were suffering. They were satisfied in knowing that by their liberal donations they were making life easier for the rest of the unfortunate world.

This is true in Europe as well as America that these foreign-born Americans show great interest in the work being conducted by the Red Cross. Consequently, the Red Cross, with the cooperation of the Foreign Language Information Service, worked out a new plan, by which the annual Roll Call would be so arranged that each nationality would have a roll of its own. Of course, the success of this plan depends entirely on the way it is received by the people, and to what extent everyone cooperates and does his best to insure this success.



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 5, 1920.

The Foreign Language Information Service has informed every foreign organization and church of the new idea. They have also authorized them to become branch offices of the Red Cross. The different organizations have been furnished with the necessary equipment, and the Red Cross urges those who have not yet received this data to communicate with them immediately. The work will not be conducted directly by the Red Cross. It realizes that among the foreign population of this country, there are different organizations that can conduct a campaign, such as this, much more efficiently, therefore, the Red Cross has welcomed these organizations into its fold.

This Roll Call campaign will start on November 11 and continue until November 25.

After the expiration of this time, the donations will be turned over



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 5, 1920.

to the local Red Cross agencies, where it will be booked under the different nationality groups, thereby giving credit where credit is due. This is the only way they can determine which nationality contributes the largest amount to this great organization.



The different nationalistic organizations have membership fees of one dollar per person in the Red Cross. By contributing this dollar, they not only aided their local committee, but they also contributed toward aiding those sufferers in foreign lands. As a reward, the Red Cross want to show the world that the different nationalities are doing their part in this country to aid those unfortunates across the sea.

It is sincerely hoped that the Hungarian people will do their utmost in order that those people whom they left behind may be aided by the Red Cross. Let us all get together and contribute to the organization that means so much to humanity.

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Magyar Tribune, May, 28, 1920."THE HERO FROM BREZOVACZ"

Last Sunday, May 23, the Chicago-Hungarians had the pleasure of witnessing a grand musical comedy. This musical comedy was presented by that well-known Chicago Hungarian cultural society, The Chicago-Hungarian Independent Song Society. This musical comedy was presented for the benefit of the starving children in Hungary. The name of the play was "The Hero from Brezovacz." It is one of the most modern Hungarian musical comedies.

The sad feature of the affair was that the children of Hungary will not receive as much as a crust of bread from the benefits of this performance, not because the organization which sponsored this affair did not want to give the profits to these children, but because there were no profits. The Chicago-Hungarians turned their backs to this charitable affair.

It is a shame that the Hungarians do not take more interest in ideas of

Magyar Tribune, May 28, 1930.

modern times. The Chicago-Hungarian Independent Song Society is primarily organized, not as a profit-seeking organization, but as a cultural and educational organization.

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Magyar Tribune, May 7, 1920.

NEW RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

The Hungarian Relief activities, which have been going on for the past three months, in order to aid starving Hungarian children, have conducted a very deserving work, gathering donations totaling more than \$50,000. As this activity grew older, certain conditions developed which made it very difficult to get donations for this noble cause.

It was found that the Hungarians were too weak financially to make sufficient donations to meet the requirements of the fund necessary to take care of these starving children of Hungary. Other donations from people who might well afford it, were small, due to the fact that there were other nationalities conducting similar campaigns. This particular situation was not



Magyar Tribune, May 7, 1920.

only faced by the Hungarians, but all the other nationalities as well.

A suggestion, made by the American Society of Friends, was very eagerly accepted by the different national groups.

We find it necessary to explain to our readers who the American Society of Friends are. In America, there is a religious sect which is one of the oldest religious groups in this country, and are known as Quakers. They do not believe in War, and will not become involved in any enterprise where human life is at stake. This being one of their methods of teaching the faith of Christ. It is a well known fact that the United States exempted the Quakers from enlisting as soldiers. In order to

Magyar Tribune, May 7, 1920.

show their patriotism, and true religious beliefs, they formed the "American Society of Friends" at the outbreak of the War. Work was begun immediately when circumstances permitted. France was the first country where they started their noble work. Out of the ruined towns in this country, they re-constructed fifteen towns. They plowed vast fields, and planted various grain in order that they would produce life-giving materials. After the War, they immediately moved into the countries that were more centrally located. Germany, Austria, Russia, and even Hungary, enjoyed some of the blessed work of this good-hearted organization. What they did in Hungary can be readily seen. When railroad transportation was practically at a stand still, and hospitals were



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in dire need of supplies, this organization used its own trucks to transport supplies, and in many cases, used their own supplies to aid these hospitals.

This organization has submitted the following suggestion to the different foreign relief groups: To incorporate all the various foreign relief groups into one organization. Through this incorporation, the group would only have to solicit contributions only once from the American public, thereby they would receive larger contributions from individuals. The **American** press would cooperate in this movement, and it would supply publicity for this unified organization.

Magyar Tribune, May 7, 1920.

This proposition was taken up at a luncheon here in Chicago. Representatives from Germany, Hungary, Austria, Russia, Czecho-Slovakia, and Jugo-Slovakia, were present. The representative Hungarians who were present at this meeting were: Joseph Byfield, Dr. Stephen Barath, Mrs. Reiss, and Leo H. Laszlo. These representative Hungarians were very well satisfied with this proposition. Mr. Joseph Byfield was selected as the chairman of all Hungarian committies that will take part in this work.

This luncheon also served as a medium through which the different nationalities could bring about a more friendly feeling and a better understanding towards each other.



Magyar Tribune, May 7, 1920.

This newspaper will supply accurate information in regard to this work and its progress. We feel sure our readers are deeply interested in this new development.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

CHARITY BALL

The Chicago Independent Song Society is working hard in order to promote a masquerade ball. This ball will take place on February 28, at the Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues. The entertainment committee is sparing no efforts in making this affair a success. In this particular instance, it is very important that this event be a success, due to the fact that fifty per cent of the proceeds are to be turned over for food and clothing for starving Hungarian children. With this idea in mind, each member is desirous of giving his unselfish support to the affair.

It is hoped that every loyal Hungarian be present at this ball. Besides having a good time at this affair, it is a worthy contribution. There will be prizes awarded to those wearing the most representative costumes, and dance contests will be conducted also.



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

A NOTICE TO HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS

This article is written with reference to the activities of the American Relief Committee for Hungarian sufferers.

This committee has reached a point where they think it is necessary to start activities among the entire Hungarian population of the United States in order that sufficient aid may be obtained for the children of Hungary, and to prevent their destruction. In the first



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

place this affair strictly concerns all Hungarians. Those starving children in Hungary are Hungarians. To whom can these unfortunate children turn, or whom can they ask, if not the Hungarians-Americans who are able to help lighten the burden of suffering in our homeland?

The Hungarians in the United States know that many months passed before the Hoover Committee listened to their pleas. Finally, this committee not only granted the pleas of the Hungarians, but also helped them obtain permission to communicate with and to aid their loved ones.



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

The time came, and no sooner did activities begin, than the first large contribution from this country reached Hungary. Today, there are 180 kitchens in Hungary advertising the activities of the Relief Committee. The children in 103 schools and 17 hospitals wish to express their gratitude for the contributions made by the generous Hungarians of America.

In order that the Hungarian-Americans might be organized properly to conduct this charitable work, we have appointed Rev. Endre Szilagyi to take charge of it. He has just returned from Europe and fully



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

understands the serious conditions that exist in Hungary. He will not only answer inquiries concerning these charitable activities, but will give advice in the matter of conducting them, so that to this end, the greatest good may be done and thus bring honor to the Hungarians.

Reverend Szilagyí is ready to aid all Hungarian societies or church organizations in the promotion of this work. He is also willing to attend meetings and speak in both Hungarian and English in order to further this cause.

As we mentioned previously, there are 180 kitchens, 103 schools, and



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

17 hospitals receiving benefits, from this charitable movement. It gives aid to 61,000 children in Hungary. The committee has gone one step further. It is now supplying food and plans to supply clothing soon. In a few weeks we will hear the good news that the good American Samaritan has clothed 10,000 Hungarian children. To **date**, contributions have reached the \$300,000 mark. Of this amount, the Hoover Committee has turned over \$259,000 to Budapest authorities, and at the **present** time they have \$29,500 on hand.



In order that this movement be a complete success, it is hoped that the contributions will reach the million dollar mark.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1920.

At the present time, the Hungarian-Americans have taken very little part in this movement, which should be their own. The Hungarians have always been known as a proud people. They would never accept help from a stranger. Today, when we have to save the future generation, we are letting strangers take care of this very important matter. Perhaps our Hungarian pride is dying.

Let us organize and contribute. Those suffering children will remember that these contributions saved their lives. We must help them, and our names will be blessed. The entire Hungarian population must stand together, and become a mother, who lovingly embraces her starving children, thereby saving their lives and the future of our homeland.



HUNGARIAN

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 19, 1920.

A SUCCESSFUL EVENING OF ENTERTAINMENT

The Chicago Hungarian Independent Charitable Society sponsored an evening of entertainment on January 10, for the benefit of the starving Hungarian children in Europe. Crystal Hall, where the affair took place, was filled to capacity. The most important part of the event was that it proved to be a success. The starving children of Hungary will receive \$150, the proceeds derived from this entertainment.

We take the opportunity to extend our thanks to all who aided in this work. The members of this organization are being congratulated for the fine work they are doing to promote such a worthy cause, the fruits of which proved so successful.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 21, 1919.



CONTRIBUTIONS STARTED

Last Friday night, in the Italian Room at the Sherman Hotel, a meeting was held by the American Relief Committee for the Hungarian sufferers. Many of the members pledged special donations. The following are people who not only pledged to donate, but who also made their contributions:

<u>Joseph Byfield</u> -----	\$2,000.00	L. Kaufman---	\$150.00
Frank Benko -----	\$400.00	Jack Lait ---	\$50.00
Mme. Marie Young-----	\$100.00		

With the above information we also received a letter from the president of the committee which reads as follows:

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 21, 1919.

Nov. 15, 1919.

Mr. Martin Benedek;
2207 Clybourn Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I note with pleasure in the Magyar Tribune, of November 14, that you take a deep interest in the movement of which I have become the head. I am confident your action will be of great benefit to the movement which you admit to be a worthy one. I hope you will continue to lend us your support.

Every donation will be recorded even those as small as twenty-five cents.





Magyar Tribune, Nov. 21, 1919.

The money, as you know, will be sent from here to the American committee in New York, headed by Mr. Herbert Hoover, 115 Broadway.

Should any of your subscribers desire to send funds direct to this committee we will be very happy to receive them.

We have only one object in view, and that is to help the children in the country of our birth.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Byfield.

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 21, 1919.

We are very glad to publish this letter, and we will be very glad to publish the names of those who may make their contributions to this worthy cause later. Regardless of our dispositions towards the leaders of this movement, we shall not oppose their actions because we consider the object of easing conditions among these starving children to be a worthy cause, and we are happy to support it. We hope that millions of dollars may be collected in Chicago for this cause.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 17, 1919.

DUTIES OF HUNGARIAN AMERICAN SOCIETIES

To prevent the starvation of countless Hungarian children of Europe the first thing we must do is to start organizing a relief movement. To start a movement of this kind is not an easy task. It is true that these movements to be successful must be started by established organizations. Usually when such movements are started by society circles and various organizations it gradually envelopes all the Hungarians.

Regardless of how charitable the Hungarian people are, the results will not be satisfactory if the inspiration and all the hard work is left to the newspapers to conduct, while the leaders of Hungarian societies disregard the fate of the poor people suffering in Hungary. The Hungarian churches should also lend a hand in helping the starving Hungarian children.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 17, 1919.

Religious organizations should hold this as one of their principal charities and should not be afraid of the hard work that is involved.

In many cities individual societies have already started this work, and according to information received they have had splendid results.

The Hungarian Reformed Federation has donated \$5,000 for this cause. We must look at the organization with deepest gratitude for this worthy donation. We must admit that this organization has done its duty in aiding the unfortunate people of Hungary.

If other societies follow the lead of the Hungarian Reformed Federation, even if their donation is not quite as large, they will be setting an example for all Hungarians. Then we can rest assured that Hungarians across the ocean, who are in great need, will get relief which they



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 17, 1919.

will greatly appreciate.

The leaders of societies should not forget this newest duty. Each and every society should consider this subject and plan to send aid to the starving Hungarian children. This should be done at once.

We can not imagine a single Hungarian society that will not do its bit for such a worthy cause.

We know what faithful hearts the Hungarian-American possess. We feel sure that the starving Hungarian children will soon learn about and profit from this generous spirit.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 12, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GOOD NEWS FOR CHICAGO HUNGARIANS.

We wish to announce, through the columns of this newspaper, that it is possible to communicate with Hungary through the mails.

What this means to the Hungarian people is needless to discuss. We have talked and thought enough about it already.

This is a piece of news that has been awaited very patiently; the oceans have opened in front of us. Now we can open communications and we have won the first item of our fight. Now we can see that something is happening for the benefit of the Hungarian people, and our patient waiting will have come to an end. Now idle talk is not necessary and the guessing game that people have conducted can be stopped. It does not make much difference when people can be assured of going to Hungary in safety.

The main thing is that the Hungarian people can receive and send mail to and from Hungary, and within a short time all Hungarians will know just exactly what is happening in their homeland.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 12, 1919. WPA (L) PROJ. 30275

This newspaper has always said that the rail channels have to be opened before any other type of transportation or communication can be hoped for by the Hungarian people.

We have always maintained that until the mail is opened to all parts of Hungary, all other activities in relation to the homeland are futile.

Now we can speak with more confidence of the future. Now people may **have** hopes that in a few months, those who want to return to Hungary may be able to do so. Those people who want to return to Hungary will know just as soon as they **receive** their first letter, whether it is worth taking a chance. The people who are planning to emigrate can start buying presents for their relatives, because we feel that in a few months all the channels of travel will be open.

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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 12, 1919.

"(1919) PROJ 30274"

Besides the sending and receiving of letters, it is permissible to send money and packages to Hungary. Whether it is advisable to send money to Hungary is open to question. Prices in Hungary are terribly high and out of all proportion, for instance, a pair of chickens in American money would cost the buyer \$24; a goose, \$36 and the price of clothing is beyond belief.

The sending of money would not mean very much, but to send packages containing clothing would be of much greater help. The time has come when these questions must be given serious thought by the Hungarian people.

The motto of all good Hungarians must be this; "We will send more letters and packages to our loved ones."

The Chicago Hungarians can do much for the Hungarian nation. This down-trodden and broken-hearted, but still spirited people, need food and decent clothing. Now that winter is closing in fast, we would advise those who plan on sending clothing to their people in Hungary, to send winter clothing, at once.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 19, 1919.

1919 (Jan 19) 1919

THE HUNGARIAN HEART

A few weeks ago an article appeared in this newspaper in which aid was asked for a very poor Hungarian family. The plea was recognized as worthy of attention almost immediately by the Chicago Hungarian Ladies' Charitable Society, which without calling a meeting, donated three dollars in cash to this unfortunate family. Mrs. Frank Pollack a member of the society also took up a collection among her friends and received eight dollars and twenty five cents which she turned over to this family in need; to the cash donations were added many articles of clothing and an ample supply of food.

This is a good example of how light-hearted the Hungarians are; this half starved family was rescued almost as soon as the condition was made known among its countrymen in Chicago.

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 20, 1918.

A NEW SOCIETY

A new society is being introduced into the circle of Hungarian societies. It is a society with good principles and high ideals: "The Twentieth Century Ladies Society." The officers of this new society are: Mrs. Paul Biss, president; Mrs. Lena Steiner is the secretary, and Mrs. Schlesenger is the treasurer, and Mrs. Szivmay is the organizer.

The introduction of this new society will take place on September 28th, when this newly organized society will sponsor an evening of entertainment.

This society is a benevolent society and a charitable organization.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 6, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

SPRING DANCE

The Chicago Independent Ladies Aid Lodge will sponsor a spring festival dance on April 14, 1917 at Schoenhofen's Hall.

A cordial invitation is extended to all good Hungarians to attend this dance. The price of admission is only twenty-five cents.

The entire profits from this dance will be used for charitable purposes.

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HUNGARIAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1879.

THE DEAK CLUB

The Deak Club held its meeting, as announced, at the Sherman House, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with Mr. Kiss presiding.

At the beginning of the session a brief account of the Club's activity with respect to aid for the flood sufferers in Szegedin, Hungary, was given; also the proposed concert, on April 5, at Farwell Hall, was considered. According to the Club's plan, five thousand tickets are to be printed; general admission will be fifty cents, reserved seats a dollar each. The rent for the hall amounts to thirty-five dollars. The suggestion resulted in an extensive debate which ended in a resolution to await the reply of Mr. Remenyi [violinist], before deciding on the concert.

The reports of the various collection committees show that \$1333 has been received.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1879.

Mr. Logan was requested to approach the wholesale dealers and seek contributions. Messrs. Kornhausen and Peabody offered to see the liquor dealers. Every committee was then given authority to add members to its staff.

As heretofore, the newspapers are to be notified every evening about the day's collections. Mr. Pick made a motion to ask a newspaper and a bank to issue an appeal for aid, and to accept contributions. He suggested the Illinois Staats-Zeitung and Tribune. Mr. Peabody wanted the First National Bank to be chosen for the purpose. The chairman was opposed. The motion was made, [it was explained] because many people are willing to help, but do not know whom to see about it.

Mr. Peabody then made a motion that the collected money should be sent to the mayor of Budapest. The president then declared that, should such a procedure be adopted recognition for all this work would be given to Chicago, and not to the Club, precisely as happened several years ago, when money was

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HUNGARIAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1879.

sent to Pest. The meeting was then adjourned until next Sunday.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

1. Organized Crime

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.

ABOUT GANGSTERS

(Editorial)



You must go, you must leave!

You must gather up your belongings and must leave Chicago and the vicinity.

This was the order which was given by the chief of detectives to all gangsters and gunmen.

When the chief of detectives issues such orders, they had better be obeyed or else there will be real trouble.

But this was not the only order issued by the chief of detectives; he also said that the characters of the underworld must leave within three days, but this time limit expired last Thursday. He told the police not to play around much with these gangsters, but should let them taste the sting of bullets if they ran across any of them before the gangsters beat them

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.



to the act.

In this last part of the order there is logic, because it is better for society to be rid of a bandit who is unnecessary, than to be rid of the police who are necessary to society.

The first part of the order, that the gangsters shall leave the city within three days, does not seem to mean anything.

It is unnecessary to state that every resident of the city of Chicago would be overwhelmingly happy if a pleasant day came along and all the gangsters would leave.

But will this ever happen?

We wonder whether those warriors of the underworld will pay any attention to the orders of the chief of detectives?

Perhaps there are a few people who believe that this order issued by the

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.

chief will rid the city of all the gunmen and gangsters.

As far as the gunmen of the city are concerned, this order does not mean so much as a serious thought.

We can't imagine the leaders of the underworld being scared by this order, after they have had the people of the city half scared out of their wits for such a long time.

These gangsters are so used to such orders by now, that they don't pay any attention to them any more. These orders are just orders and they do not mean much to them. They do what they want regardless of orders, and they do not pay attention to the police.

We are fully satisfied that there wasn't a single gangster or bandit who packed and left the city in accordance with the orders issued.

As a matter of fact, the chief of detectives knows this also. He knows



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.

that none of the gangsters will leave the city.

If he thought that the gangsters were going to leave the city, he would never have issued the order--shoot to kill--to the policemen.

The city can't rid itself of gangsters through orders such as these.

We must not forget that the present-day gangster is not of the same type as was the one of bygone days--the old-time gangster came from distant cities and worked at night.

The present-day gangsters are well organized and they have many influential connections.

The present-day bandit can't be compared with those of long ago whose only protection was the wilderness, and that wasn't very good protection.

The present-day gangsters are organized on a business-likebasis, and these



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.

well-organized gangsters can find protection under the fold of big politicians, and this is also on a business basis.

That this is so, can be easily seen by looking at the cases of Druggan and Lake, the beer barons, who are outstanding examples of well-organized criminals.

If we want to rid the city of criminals, the first thing we must do is to clean up our politics. The criminal will only work hard when he knows that he is fully protected, regardless of what his crime may be.

If the protection of the criminal is stopped, then crime will cease to exist.

When the criminal finds that he can't escape the hand of the law, then he will give up his criminal practices voluntarily.

If the criminal does not receive protection, then he will find out that crime does not pay. His criminal attempts may be successful once or twice,



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.

but sooner or later he will be caught, and the penalty he will pay will be greater than his profits.

This is what will stop crime in Chicago, and not ordinary orders as issued by the chief of detectives.

Stop crime in politics--that is what we want.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

2. Individual Crime

Interest, Oct. 1, 1936.

THERE ARE FEWER CRIMINALS AMONG THE IMMIGRANTS

p.1.....The Secretary of Justice through the Federal Bureau of Investigation published the comparative statistics of the arrested individuals. The publications show, in what proportion the native Americans are represented and relatively for many of the foreign-born American residents committed crimes in the first six months of the year. As in the previous years, so also this report shows that the foreign born populace committed relatively fewer crimes, than the native white citizens.

During the first half of 1936 the Federal Bureau of Investigation studied the police records of close to 220,000 arrested persons. These records were sent to the above bureau from the police authorities of all parts of the country. These records were compared with the other data and fingerprints, which are kept at the central bureau, after which they are classified and divided into statistical groups. These again were tabulated, to find out, in what proportion the different groups participated in crime. Taking 100,000 residents as a base, the crime list shows the following proportions in committing crime: burglary: foreign born (percentual) 3.6, native

Interest, Oct. 1, 1936.

whites 16; larceny: foreign born 1.5, native whites 3.8; fraud: foreign born 3.6, native whites 7.6; sexual crimes: foreign born 2.6, native whites 2.9; against the narcotic laws: foreign born 4, native whites 1.6; disturbance of peace: foreign born 4.6, native whites 8.1; vagrancy: foreign born 6.3, native whites 17.4; but on the other hand against the laws of beverages the foreign born sinned 4.7, the native whites only 3.7.

The same way the proportion is somewhat higher in the cases of the receivers of stolen goods, where the foreign born were represented by 2% against the native whites 1.5%. Assault and battery 10.1 of the foreign born, while the native whites had 8.5. All in all, the proportion is this (taking always 100,000 as base): the rate of the foreign born is 99.3, while that of the native born is more than twice that, that is 211.9

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Otthon, July 16, 1933.

ARREST HUNGARIAN DOCTOR

The Chicago Hungarians had an unpleasant sensation last week when, through the American newspapers, the news spread like wild fire that a Hungarian doctor had been arrested and criminal investigation was in progress against him.

The unfortunate hero of the case is Dr. A. C. Halmos, 646 W. Fullerton Ave., who is very well known to the Hungarians.

His arrest is connected with ~~the~~ inquiry into the blackmailing attempt of Dr. Gabler by Cletus Monahan, ex-employee of the State Department, and his associates. Dr. Gabler accuses Monahan of trying to extort hush money on a fraudulent charge of illegal surgery. This blackmailing gang tried to get money from other doctors, too, it is rumored.



Otthon, July 16, 1933.

Monahan admitted under questioning that he succeeded in getting \$500 from Dr. Holmes. Charles G. Daugherty, district attorney, summoned Dr. Holmes into his office on the strength of Monahan's confession. To the amazement of the district attorney, Dr. Holmes denied giving money to Monahan. The district attorney's amazement is understandable, because it is inconceivable that Monahan would confess to something he did not do. The warrant for Dr. Holmes's arrest was issued for "bribery."



Otthon, Dec. 11, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

HUNGARIAN COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED

Last week the police arrested two Hungarian counterfeiters, one in Chicago and the other in Oklahoma.

Two Hungarian brothers, whose names are John and Edward Molnar, wanted to circulate \$50,000 worth of counterfeit currency. During the search, 44,000 bank-notes, 18 cuts, 2 stamps, and 2 cuts of the signature of the United States treasurer, were found.

There are 6,000 counterfeit bank-notes already in circulation.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 8, 1932.

ARREST HUNGARIAN DOCTOR

The Chicago police have arrested Dr. Bela Szentivanyi, who was charged by Priscilla Szabo, of 4114 Arthinton St., with obtaining \$1,100 from her on the promise of marriage. She claims that he deserted her after she gave him the money.

Priscilla Szabo met Dr. Szentivanyi in Cleveland, who came to that city from South America. The meeting took place in the Red Cross pharmacy, where the doctor attracted attention by showing off an exotic animal.

Otthon, May 8, 1932.

The animal was a cross between a monkey and a skunk. Later the lady's fancy was taken by the owner of the animal, and she fell in love with him. However, her love was not returned, because the doctor, after borrowing money from her, disappeared and came back to Chicago. Here, he donned priestly raiments and in a few years expected to go to China as a missionary.

Mrs. Szabo's charges put a stop to his missionary activities, at least for the present.

Judge Howard Hayes, of the Felony Court, tried the case. The doctor claims - that he did not promise marriage to Mrs. Szabo, but only borrowed money from her. The judge believed him and decided that he has to pay back the money in \$120 installments to the lady.

The moral is that women should be more careful about getting too friendly with such gentlemen.

Otthon, Jan. 3, 1932.

FATHER PORATUNSZKY'S LIFE IN DANGER

p.1. Father Poratunsky, pastor of the Burnside Greek Catholic Church was the victim of a brutal attack on the night of December 27.

The temporary pastorage at 70 E. 92nd Street has already been robbed three times. The third time, the robbers were caught and their trial was set for December 28.

We are ashamed to write that **the** robbers were two Hungarian boys and one Polish boy. In their three burglaries, they took over \$300.

Father **Poratunsky** was willing to drop prosecution against the burglars, giving the Hungarian boys an opportunity to go straight in the event that they return what they took. He was not able to do this, because of the murderous assault on his person.

Sunday, December 27, after a hard day, the pastor went to his home to retire.

Otthon, Jan. 3, 1932.

He soon fell asleep, but was awakened by a blow on his head. The bedroom, as well as the whole house was in darkness, and at first the pastor did not know what was taking place. Soon he realized his danger and began to struggle when he noticed that there were three against him. The cowardly attackers did not count on the pastor defending himself, and in the fight stabbed him. They inflicted nine slashes on the pastor, who was fighting for his life. The victim managed to reach the basement door and ran out into the street. The robbers shot at him, but missed and the bullet was embedded in the wall.

The pastor was running on the street in his pajamas when Rosenberg, an Hungarian young man, saw him and took him into his home to notify the police by phone. Father Poratunsky collapsed from excessive bleeding and was taken to the Burnside Hospital.

The police questioned the burglars in custody and through them located the attackers. They are John Toth, twenty, 10,538 Torrence Avenue, Michael

Otthon, Jan. 3, 1932.

WPA 100-5701-30275
Kolazsnyak, twenty-one, 10,667 Mackinaw Avenue and Angelo Fattore, 10,547 Hoxie Avenue. Fattore tried to escape and the police shot him through the shoulder.

At the hearing, the culprits said that friends tipped them off to the fact that Father Poratunsky always has large sums of money at his home and they wanted to get it.

The doctors thought at first that the pastor's skull was fractured, but such is not the case and we will see him soon.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 26, 1930.

LOUIS GOTTLIEB ARRESTED IN LONDON

Louis Gottlieb, a Hungarian lawyer of Chicago who disappeared in October, taking with him five hundred thousand dollars of his clients' money, was arrested in London.

According to Robert C. Hardy, a lawyer, Gottlieb wrote a letter to the secretary of a London insurance company in which he asked for a three-hundred-dollar loan and also mentioned his arrest. Whether Gottlieb gave himself up voluntarily or the police found him through his correspondence with his creditors in Chicago, has not been verified.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Nov. 17, 1929.

LOUIS GOTTLIEB ABSCONDS WITH FUNDS

Louis Gottlieb, a Chicago Hungarian attorney, who had an office at 1572 N. Halsted Street for years, absconded after appropriating five hundred thousand dollars from his clients. The legal counsels of these people have obtained a warrant for Gottlieb's arrest. It is rumored that he went to South America.

Gottlieb came to this country from Eperjes, Saros County, Hungary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 15, 1929.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF A HUNGARIAN ATTORNEY

Last Friday a great sensation was caused by the report of American newspapers about the disappearance of Louis Gottlieb, well-known attorney in Hungarian circles.

According to the news items, Louis Gottlieb absconded with about \$500,000 of his clients' money. The Grand Jury has already indicted the vanished attorney for fraud.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 6, 1928.

ARE THERE MORE CRIMINALS AMONG IMMIGRANTS
THAN AMONG NATIVE AMERICANS?

Recently a professor of the University of Minnesota made a study of criminality in the United States and at the same time made a comparison between the native Americans and the immigrants. Up to the present time the general belief was that the percentage of criminals among immigrants is much greater than among the natives. The basis for this belief was upset, because during the course of research it was found that the immigrants do not play a leading part in criminal activities.

Three methods are used to determine the ratio of criminals. According to Judge Kavanagh of Chicago, "Aside from the Negro criminals, two-thirds of all crimes are committed by immigrants or their direct descendants." This statement is essentially correct, but the relative proportion is exaggerated. It would be more precise to say that fifty-five per cent



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 6, 1928.

is the ratio of which thirty per cent are immigrants and twenty-five per cent immigrants' children.....

The second method figures the ratio by the number of convictions and imprisonments. Apparently four hundred eighty-nine out of one hundred thousand immigrants go to jails or to reformatories annually, while at the same time only two hundred thirty-nine natives are convicted..... This estimate does not take into consideration that the immigrant criminal group differs from the native in sex, age, and composition. This is important because the majority of offenders are young adults and there are many of this element among the immigrants living in cities.

The third method is the correct one. It compares and differentiates between white natives and immigrants according to age, sex, and geographical division. According to this method, the foreigners are not on top of the criminal wave.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 6, 1928.

Many argue that the immigrants lead in major crimes. If we use the comparative system in calculating the ratio, we find that the natives lead in both major and minor criminal activity.....

If we summarize all forms of criminality according to each national group of immigrants, we find that the Finns come first, followed by Mexicans, Irish, Austrians, Greeks, Norwegians, Swedes, Poles, Russians, and lastly the Hungarians.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 10, 1927.

THE ABSCONDING TREASURER

The Hungarian Culture and Glee Club of Chicago suffered a serious loss when its treasurer, John Klein, vanished from the city, taking six hundred and forty eight dollars of the Club's money with him.

John Klein was an insurance agent and [it has been proved that] there were irregularities in his handling of the money for his company. He borrowed heavily from his friends also. He is a family man, so the Hungarians were surprised at his defalcations.

It is expected that the bonding company will reimburse the Club, but this should be a lesson to other organizations as to the wisdom of bonding officers who handle large sums. Often opportunity makes thieves of weaklings and the responsibility rests with those who entrust money to such persons.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 10, 1927.

We hope that the cultural endeavors of the Club won't suffer a setback due to this loss.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

E. Crime and Delinquency

3. Crime Prevention

Magyar Tribune, July 6, 1928.

NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO NEW LAWS

(Editorial)

The record of the last session of Congress shows that the lawmakers of the United States have passed nine hundred and ninety-two new laws. Inasmuch as five laws were passed governing pensions and these include three thousand and ninety-three pension laws, these were grouped. If taken individually, the total of new laws would be four thousand and eighty.

This was the Seventieth Congress. We will understand the lawmaking craze of this Congress if we compare it with previous Congresses.

The Sixty-fifth Congress passed one hundred and nine laws; the Sixty-sixth, one hundred and twenty-one; the Sixty-seventh, one hundred and fifty-two; and the Sixty-eighth, three hundred and ninety-three.



Magyar Tribune, July 6, 1928.

Probably the lawmakers do not even know why we have so many laws. The fact is that there is no need for at least three-fourths of them. But, aside from this, the annual increase of laws brings disastrous results.

Wholehearted respect for laws ceases. How can anyone be expected to respect and abide by laws when there are so many of them that no one can be sure he is not violating one daily? It is impossible for any human being to know all the laws.

Is it any wonder then if we abide only by such laws as are the most convenient to us?

If the purpose of these laws is to curb crime, the method is wrong. First, crime cannot be stopped by laws. The improvement of economic conditions, assuring the workers their daily bread and an opportunity to work, is the means to stop criminal activity.....

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Magyar Tribune, July 6, 1928.

The best example to prove this is that ninety per cent of crimes are committed in cities where most of the population work in factories and where their well-being depends on working conditions. The crime wave is always on the increase in winter and during unemployment.

We need practical laws, not more laws. The ever-changing conditions in America, the country's progress, do not necessarily require the enactment of thousands of new laws annually. Old and impractical laws should be modified or invalidated, and only necessary new laws should be enacted by Congress.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1937.

CRIME IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

The efforts of police officials in Chicago have been useless in eradicating crime. The underworld is working without hindrance, reaping great harvests in the field of crime.

That these underworld characters have protection is unquestionable because they murder and work in broad daylight.

Rackets are abounding in Chicago. It seems that whatever business one wants to go into, there is some strong-armed racketeer connected with gangland ready to step in and demand a certain percentage of the profits.

This racketeering and other underworld activities cannot be stopped by mere



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 15, 1926.

orders, but it can be stopped if we, the people, see to it that their political protection is taken away from them. So you see, my dear readers, it is really up to us.



III. ASSIMILATION

A. Segregation

Interview with Miss Evelyn Arina Smith,
1122 E. 30th St., Regent 5014.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SETTLEMENT HOUSE IN HUNGARIAN COMMUNITY

This section is about 65% Hungarian and Italian. There are also Poles, Ukrainians, Bohemians and Russians.

There is no other recreation center in this neighborhood but the settlement.

It is not sectarian and takes all comers. Classes are given in citizenship, English, dramatics, and sometime ago in Spanish.

Interest, July 29, 1937.

FOREIGNERS CANNOT RECEIVE SALARY FROM PUBLIC FUNDS

The House of Representatives voted unanimously for the Bill prepared by the Law-preparing Commission, by which from the beginning of the next year no non-citizens could be employed in any position paid out of public funds. Exempted from this rule are only the active or retired members of the armed forces of the U.S. and those teachers who are teaching foreign languages in schools. This bill will affect quite a few foreigners very severely, not only on the payrolls of the different departments, but also on the payrolls of the W.P.A. From now on a foreigner can be employed only on an affidavit of the President himself, stating that the service of the foreigner is exceptionally necessary, or on the affidavit, under oath, of the official who has the power to appoint, that there was no American citizen available to fill that position.

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Interest, Nov. 26, 1936.

A LETTER WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION

Among the rank and file of Chicago Hungarians William Fejfar is known as an undaunted champion of the Hungarian ideas. From this good Hungarian we received a long letter, every line of which reflects the nobility of his character. It is unfortunate that our lack of space makes it impossible to publish his letter in full, for every line of it deserves attention. We will summarize what he says:

He went to a Bohemian opera performance given by a workers' association. The hall, which accommodated twenty-five hundred persons, was filled to its utmost capacity, despite the fact that the seats were numbered and cost a dollar and seventy-five cents per person. The performance, which was supposed to begin at 8 P.M., began promptly at that time. The twenty-eight musicians, all simple workmen, played the overture with remarkable harmony. Fejfar observed that the stage was so large that it could have easily accommodated the whole audience of some of the Hungarian amateur performances. He spoke highly of the sixty or seventy

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Interest, Nov. 26, 1936.

actors who gave skilled performances, and he commented favorably on the audience which sat in silence during the whole performance.

Fejfar describes his emotions as follows:

"And I was stung by jealousy, to realize that the nation which did so much wrong to the Hungarians is capable of such accomplishments, and that compared to them, we, who are regarded as a brave and daring nation, seem to be so insignificant in this regard.

"We are given to sitting with a glass of good wine, beating our chests, and telling the world what good Hungarians we are, but when it comes to accomplishing something in the interest of our race, our nation, or our language, to preserve our standards, we drink one more glass of the good wine, and go towards our goal--to nothing.

"But not so the Czechs. The Czechs do not give up so easily; they do not say--

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like many Hungarians--that in ten or fifteen years there will be no Czech association, Czech language, Czech newspaper, but what they do say is that even if there were to be no more immigrants there would be Czechs here, even after one hundred years.

"The Czechs do not reply, when asked to cultivate their native language, 'Why, our youth does not like that!' as our Hungarians are apt to answer; they want to keep up their national individuality, and what they want, they are going to get.

"When a Hungarian association arranges some amateur show, it has to be planned on a small scale; little money can be spent on preparation. It seldom happens, however, that the arrangements committee does not incur a deficit. On the other hand, a Czech workingmens' association does not hesitate to launch a five-thousand-dollar proposition. The Poles, the Italians, and the Czechs have their own movies, homes, churches, and various places of amusement, and almost every Sunday they stage amateur shows. They know that in this way they may prolong the

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life of their group. They can hear their national songs on their own radio hours; and announcers who speak the respective languages perfectly enable each group to retain its native language and perfect its style.

"And what do we do? We do have a couple of struggling weekly Hungarian radio hours, and some altruistic Hungarians are trying to maintain the showing of Hungarian movies, but to our sorrow, they have to bolt. When members of Hungarian associations try to arrange an amateur show, the others ridicule the idea and destroy it before it materializes. Even if they do succeed, the audiences are always very small; in some cases the performers have had to play to almost empty houses, and in almost every case there is no profit, and soon the amateurs lose interest. They fear a repetition of the fiasco.

"My dear Hungarians! I ask you, what are we waiting for? The burial of the Hungarian consciousness, of the Hungarian culture, of the Hungarian language?" Thus we have presented the sentiments of William Fejfar, the unselfish Hungarian, who fears the passing of the Hungarians.

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Otthon, June 28, 1935.

HUNDRED-PER-CENT AMERICANS AND THE FOREIGNERS

(Editorial)

The hundred-per-cent Americans, who, recently, are desirous of taking away the means of earning the daily bread from the foreign-born American population, feel justified in doing so by referring to other countries using discrimination against alien workers.

This reference is based on doubtful facts and does not take into consideration the peculiar situation in the United States. These patriotic demagogues shut their eyes to historical facts. This country was not made great by those who came over on the Mayflower and their descendents only.

Otthon, June 28, 1935.

At the birth of the independence of America, not only those of English origin gave their lives for this country, but Pulaski, the Polish general, Kovats, the Hungarian Colonel, Von Steuben, the German general, Lafayette, the French general, and Rochambeau, also a French general, to mention the leaders. At the time of the Civil War, thousands of foreign-born fought for the Union. Therefore, the bloody work of establishing a new country was shared by those of foreign blood with the "ancient" Americans.

The foreign contribution to the progress of civilization and in technical fields is incalculable. America cannot boast of one great industrial or cultural creation which is not assisted or influenced by foreign ingenuity or the sweat of his brow.

Otthon, June 28, 1935.

In vain do the foreigner-haters blare that the aliens take the bread away from the American workers, and it cannot be disclaimed that foreigners are only employed when and where the American cannot or will not do the work.

The One Hundred Percenters cannot be convinced with arguments or facts. They complain because they have been instructed to do so by certain factions whose interests require the public's attention to be focused on other things rather than the real troubles of this country.

To us, the only defense against these false attacks, and perhaps this would be only a temporary respite, is to become naturalized citizens of America.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 24, 1935.

HUNGARIAN YOUTH WHY DISORGANIZED?

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In the United States there are many Hungarian societies, clubs, and other organizations, in which the elder generation takes the most prominent part. These organizations are very helpful. They serve such purposes as insurance and sick benefits, provide funds for benevolent institutions such as orphanages and old people's homes, etc. All these benefits are derived from the united efforts of members of each organization.

Let us stop briefly to consider the aspirations of Hungarian youth. There are problems which confront our brethren and our efforts to solve them through organized groups. Our inherited culture must be protected. Our Magyar literature, the rich product of centuries of effort, is vital to our Hungarian history. Our forefathers have struggled undauntedly for the preservation and

Otthon, Feb. 24, 1935.

future of our beloved Magyar race. Why should not we in America, among our youth, perpetuate the noble work of our ancestors? Knowledge alone does not bring about desired results. National spirit, unity, traditions, and Magyar inheritance must be injected into the organized Hungarian youth. There is a call for the union of the hundreds of Magyar youth for a common cause, a call for mutual responsibility and protection of our culture and to advocate our inherited aims. For what shall it profit if leaders have planned and patriots have sacrificed, unless we accept the challenge to unite for the promotion of our Magyar culture? The works of John Hunyady, King Mathias, Rakoczy, Szechenyi, Kossuth and of Count Stephen Tisza, stand as mighty memorials to our vision. But unless we do more than admire those achievements, unless we build upon them, these sacrifices become only a monument to our lack of vision. It is when we turn our eyes to the future that we feel a sense of responsibility

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for such work.

The Chi Sigma Gamma Sorority of Gary, Indiana, is an example of an organization, which is doing valuable work under the able leadership of its organizer, Miss Charlotte Miko.

There is a need for similar organized Hungarian youth groups in the city of Chicago as well as in other large centers.

Efforts are being made to unite the Hungarian youth. The editors of this paper are anxious to promote this cause, and will do everything in their power to cooperate.

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Otthon, Feb. 24, 1935.

Persons interested are urged to communicate with the Otthon.

Stephen Huzianyi

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Otthon, Feb. 3, 1935.

AMERICAN-HUNGARIAN YOUTH FOR HUNGARY

(Editorial)

If our memory serves us right, it was Teddy Roosevelt who said that he who forgets the country of his birth cannot be a good American.

The offspring of foreign-born parents are destined to propagate the culture of their origin and respect and cultivate traditions.

The Hungarian-American youth have a still more important duty toward Hungary. It is up to them to acquaint Americans with our race, to inform them of the invaluable service Hungary has rendered to civilization for centuries.

Individual efforts in that direction have been made, but the work would be

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more successful if it were done through collective action.

We know that this is the desire of many Hungarian-American young people, and in our next issue we will discuss this matter again in detail.

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Otthon, Sept. 16, 1934.

MENTAL PARASITES

(Editorial)

We have at all times urged, and will continue to urge, our youth to take an active interest in American life. America is the land of their birth and, undoubtedly, will be their final resting place.

American history is as much theirs as it is those whose ancestors came over on the Mayflower.

And yet we have never failed to urge our youth to dedicate a

Otthon, Sept. 16, 1934.

portion of their time also to a study of the history, tradition, culture, and language of the country from whence their parents came. This, in no way, conflicts with American life and demands. American ideals do not demand that we become so narrow-minded as to ignore everything but that which is American. On the contrary, America urges us to become familiar with the best that other nations can offer. America is sufficiently fair-minded to realize that the main roots of its civilization are buried in the soil of the old world, and that its culture is principally a combination of European tradition and American environment.

Otthon, Sept. 16, 1934.

"Very good", say our readers, "I am willing to study the Hungarian language, history, and culture, but what practical value will I derive from this study other than that of becoming a more cultured person?"

This question is taken under consideration by a French scholar and pedagogue, Abbe Ernest Dimnet, who, after touring America, recorded some of his observations in his book, "The Art of Thinking." The book is excellent and should be read by all young American-Hungarians. It is written in English.

In a chapter entitled "Obstacles of Thought," the writer delves



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into the so-called "parasitic" thoughts, and then goes on to "How mental parasites are produced" by criticizing the methods used in educating children in American schools.

Abbe Dimnet proceeds to show how important a role the knowledge of Latin and Greek play in the development of culture, not to mention knowledge of modern languages. But in America, he says the study of foreign languages is hindered by one great "parasite!" "The mass wants easy methods, and so the methods are easy. It wants immediate results, and practicability is considered first. Easy methods seem to be a dogma with Americans," As a result,



Otthon, Sept. 16, 1934.

Dimnet's book, "French Grammar Made Clear," has been misquoted many times because French grammar cannot be made easy. Nor can Latin grammar. Both ought to be made clear and interesting.

As we can readily see, this applies just as well to Hungarian grammar and composition as to any other language. In the study of the Hungarian language, the very best psychology is to persuade the pupil that hundreds of people less intelligent than he have conquered those dry beginnings by mere perseverance.

We bring this to the attention of our readers. Let them not fall into the error of regarding the study of the Hungarian language from the

Otthon, Sept. 16, 1934.

purely utilitarian viewpoint, but let them bear in mind the words of Abbe Dimnet that "Utilitarianism in education is as disastrous to culture as the easy methods are to scholarship."

Otthon, June 26, 1932.

WPA (H.C.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN ISSUE OF NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

(Editorial)

The Hungarians received a gift this month from an unexpected source. The National Geographic Magazine, one of the foremost periodicals of America, has made its June issue a Hungarian one. It contains three articles about Hungary, and sixty-five Hungarian illustrations, of which twenty-seven colored. Anyone who sees these pictures, will admit that nothing like them ever appeared in an American magazine about Hungary.

The magazine is a little bit expensive, costing fifty cents a copy, but to us Hungarians it is worth much more. Hungarian parents can't give a better thing to their children than this magazine, which is so thick it is almost like a book. The Hungarian parent should not only talk about Hungary, but show something of its beauty. The ideal way to do this, is to show the children this magazine, with its pictures of the cities, villages, the harvesting, and life on the plains.

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Otthon, June 26, 1932.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Our churches and schools should get these magazines for their Hungarian summer school children.

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 18, 1931.

THE LEADERS OF THE ASSOCIATIONS AND THE
HUNGARIAN YOUTH

(Editorial)

We should not delude ourselves in the belief that the management of our Hungarian associations will be successfully continued in the hands of our Hungarian second generation. For the last several years we have been stressing the necessity of attracting our young Hungarians to our associations, but if we attain as much success in the future as we have attained until now, our efforts will be in vain.

It is useless to cry over the mistake we made several years ago, when we failed to turn our eyes to the youth, when we not only did not take them into our associations but even excluded them from our midst. All this crying now will not help us any.

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 18, 1931.

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There is only one remedy for this, and it is that we should get busy on the work of attracting the youth to our associations. This work was begun some years ago, but we have to do this task with more willingness, diligence, and understanding.

Those who have attentively followed the work of our associations will find that the latter, especially in the case of large institutions, are still headed by the same old Hungarians who were there twenty or thirty years ago. Sometimes there is a change here and there, but generally we can see nobody but old Hungarians as heads of our institutions.

This certainly is not a healthy condition. Who will lead these Hungarian associations after these old Hungarians are dead? Who will take care of Hungarian interests, the worth of which by now we estimate at millions of dollars? Who will continue to stand for the good reputation, the good name, and the institutions of the Hungarians who were torn from Hungary and who are now Americans? These are questions to which the answers

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 18, 1931.

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I E But now the situation is not the same. The Hungarian associations are more up to date. Our youth can now find in the Hungarian associations everything the American institutions are offering. What is more, even the greatest insurance companies do not offer more than our greater associations are offering. This fact we now have to bring to the attention of our younger Hungarians, as they themselves do not care much about that. It is in the interest of the older Hungarians that the youth know about this, that it join us, that it take over our work. Naturally, we too have to relax on our old customs and conceptions, or otherwise we would block all intercourse with the youth. We old ones will never be entirely assimilated but our young generation is, since it goes here to school and is reared in the spirit of this country. They will have an easier task in managing our associations in the American way than we older ones had.

Now is the time to think this over, because now we have the chance to make a choice, since the elections of officers in different associations is close at hand. We have not only to organize the youth into our institutions

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 18, 1931.

but to put them to work in our organizations as well, even against their will, against their hesitancy.

We can see that in many places Hungarian administrators from sixty to seventy years old are taking care of the interests of much more younger members. Many of these old men do this work out of good will or just because they are used to it--many, again, for the simple reason that if they step aside there will be nobody who would do the work.

That is by no means in order. However much the old Hungarian may love his association, and however much good will is prompting him to serve it, he must realize that he cannot do his work as efficiently as a younger man. With this in mind, he should step aside and make room for the younger people. And where the old are working because there are no young ones to do the work, in this case the young ones should be ashamed of themselves, as it is not fair that old men should work for the benefit of the younger ones.

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 18, 1931.

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I E Further, the young Hungarians should be told that these Hungarian associations, which they have slighted, are for their benefit, as the money which these associations pay when the old men die will not be buried with them but will be handed to their heirs. And if the youth is only too willing to accept help from the Hungarian associations, it is only reasonable to expect from it to do something in return for them.

From whatever point of view we look at this question, and in whatever form we express ourselves, the time is ripe to make room for the younger generation in the management of our associations, as this is in the interest of both the old and the young.

With the month of December, the elections of officials started among our associations. The destiny of an association depends on its officials. If the officials are good, the business of the association is good, which rule we have experienced for the past decades. Diligent, conscientious officials, unshaken in their Hungarian feelings, always bring prosperity and new blood

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 18, 1931.

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I E into an association. Where the officials are of this type, the association lives and the members work and conquer all dangers, even in such times as those of last year.

Our associations were in good hands this year. Experienced conscientious, efficient officials were managing them. We came through the year without any mishap or shock, and now the time is to think on the future. We cannot afford to elect officials in a hasty and superficial way. We have to consider many things this time, as the years become more and more difficult for the associations.

We consider it our duty to remind the members of the associations that, as with almost all of our institutions, the foundation for success lies on the idea of our Hungarian brotherhood. It is this fraternal link that holds together our institutions even today. If we disassociate this brotherhood from any of our institutions, whichever it may be, the latter collapses. When electing new officials, first of all we have to judge

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 18, 1931.

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whether they are fit to keep the association together, and whether they are able to keep it Hungarian, for, no matter how prosperous the association may be, if its Hungarian foundation collapses, the need for its existence ceases.

By this time we know each other quite well. We also know those in whose care we trust the fate of our associations. Therefore, let us elect for officials only those who are men enough to do this work fittingly.

There is something else to which we have to call the attention of the members of our associations: it is not enough to elect good officials unless the members support them, for no official, however fit, can attain any success all by himself. Even the greatest military genius would lose a battle if the soldiers don't do their duty.

It is a malady of long standing in the lives of our associations that some members of the minorities, when their candidates are defeated, not only

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II B 2 a Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Nov. 27, 1931.

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IN ITS LANGUAGE LIVES THE NATION

(Editorial)

At the brilliant performance of the operetta "End of the Song", given by the Hungarian Cultural and Singing Club, we found with a certain satisfaction that the often expressed statement that "the Hungarian language here belongs to the vanished past", is far from the truth. The audience which came in such large numbers to this performance and found so much pleasure in this show that the applause sounded like a hurricane, proves this beyond a doubt. Yes, the Hungarian language still lives here and will continue to live as long as there is a group of enthusiastic Hungarians capable of producing such magnificent performances.

It is only necessary that the Hungarians who are anxious to preserve our Hungarian culture join the enthusiastic group composing the Hungarian Cultural and Singing Club, whose only aim is the cultivation of the Hungarian

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II B 2 a Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Nov. 27, 1931.

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language and culture. By joining the Club, the latter would be strengthened, and thus be able to realize its cherished old dream--to found a library with a reading hall for the Hungarians. Such a library would become a stronghold of Hungarian culture, and would do away with our **anxiety** about the destiny of the Hungarian language here.

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Otthon, Mar. 22, 1931.

HUNGARIAN CULTURE AND SCHOOLS ABROAD

At the Buffalo National Conference of the Hungarians, it was concluded that besides the Hungarian press, Hungarian schools are necessary to preserve the language in a strange land.

So that the Magyars who emigrate from the mother-land shall not be lost to Hungary, the most important factor is that they don't forget their language or fail to teach it to their children and grand-children.

Numerous Hungarian churches of various denominations are doing apostolic work in order to keep the national feeling, customs, and language alive.

The Magyar thought, the Magyar soul, and the Magyar heart, live in the Magyar language. A thousand year old culture was built with the Magyar language, regarded by the whole world as unique.

The Hungarians living abroad readily assimilate the culture of their adopted country. The natural outcome of progress is assimilation, unless the ties are kept up.

Otthon, Mar. 22, 1931.

It is desirable to have a cultural center which will keep in close contact with Hungary. The Hungarian settlements should have schools, and, if they can't support them, they should receive aid from the cultural center or from Hungary. In these schools, the teachers should speak English also, and be familiar with the history and language of this country.

In this way we could keep the younger generation for Hungarians, and at the same time benefit them by teaching them the culture of Hungary.

Otthon, Dec. 29, 1929.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION ON CENSUS

The enormous work of taking the 1930 Census will begin April 30. It is a fact that nowhere in the world do the people travel as freely from one part of the country to another as in the United States.

There are several practical reasons for taking the census. The Government would like to obtain a clear, statistical picture of the population, but, since there may be some people who will give false information or disappear before being registered, the President decided to issue a proclamation to the effect that anyone caught falsifying reports will be prosecuted.

The census will not affect individuals personally. It does not serve the purpose of checking up on taxpayers, eligibility for jury service, or schooling. The factor that most concerns the foreign-born is that when questioned they will not be asked whether they are citizens or whether their entry to this country was legal.

Otthon, Dec. 29, 1929.

It is very important, from the standpoint of Hungarian immigrants that all questions be answered truthfully.

(It is most important that, when asked about your language, you say that you are Hungarian--otherwise those Hungarians who immigrated from the temporarily-occupied territories of Hungary will increase their number.)

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 14, 1927.

LET US EDUCATE OUR BRETHREN

by

Dr. Erno Lowinger

(Editorial)

Aldous Huxley, one of England's most exceptional young authors, recently made a trip around the world. He wrote several articles for Harper's Magazine, and among them is his essay on the future of American culture. We are quoting one or two thoughts from this essay, which will explain our analysis.

"America's future is the future of the world. Economic circumstances force all the nations to imitate America. It seems that the world is becoming Americanized, for good or evil. America is not unique. America simply leads on the path that other nations and continents wish to follow. When we study the good and bad sides of American life, we really study the more definite and highly developed form of today's and tomorrow's civilization."

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 14, 1927.

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We Hungarians, by the will of the Almighty, or because of the persecution by the Hungarian government, militaristic or judicial, have landed in America, the seething, expanding and reigning center of civilization. It isn't a trifling matter to leave one's birthplace, be it in a small lowland village or in beautiful Transylvania, and be transplanted to America. One can't but wonder that some people are dazed by the sudden and great change.

The Hungarian churches, societies, publications, social centers, and the theater, make it easier for the immigrant to get accustomed to the change.

In this strange civilization, in the tiresome and unceasing toil which we find in America, the ordinary Hungarian individual would collapse if it weren't for these oases where they could be refreshed, consoled, and encouraged.

The second generation of Hungarians feel at home here as much as those whose ancestors came on the Mayflower in 1620.



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 14, 1927.

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But we who breathed the good Hungarian air and who were taught by Hungarian school masters, have to forget first and then learn about and understand the civilization of this country.....

Until we know and learn this, we may be American citizens, old settlers, and social leaders, but we won't be real Americans. Our American life will be empty. We will be only spectators, not vital factors.

Many Hungarian adults are at odds with the English language. The domestic English used in our everyday work is not good enough to enable us to comprehend thoroughly the dominating civilization of America.

In all probability there are only one or two in a thousand, who, through special circumstances, attain the mental level of the natives and understand the problems of America.



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 14, 1927.

We believe that it is up to these privileged few to impart some of this knowledge to their less fortunate countrymen.

We do not doubt that there is a class of people here who are not satisfied with dancing, auto riding, and movie going, but wants to learn about real American life.....

.....

We like to believe that there are unselfish and conscientious Hungarians who want to enlighten their brethren about the new world civilization and make them a part of this great country.

We just want to sow the seeds of our unselfish ideas, but hope that our leaders will carry the plan through.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 14, 1927.

The question now is: Are there any high-minded, intelligent, thinking individuals in our Hungarian circle, who understand these ideals, and is there enough ambition and brotherly love in them to be willing to carry these plans through?



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 24, 1926.

VIEWS AND OPINIONS (OF OTTHON READERS)

p.4.....Studying the other nationalities in the United States and their love for their mother country, we come to the conclusion that the Hungarians - compared with other nationalities - are progressing in a Negative direction.

Looking for the cause, in almost every instance we are confronted with the answer that they didn't get anything from the mother country and that their indifference is justified.

Nationalities far inferior to us in every way donate millions for foundations, knowing that this is the only way they can preserve their national customs in another country.

What did the mother country give the Sicilian? Still he longs to go back, knowing that he would have to contend with the same poor conditions. He dosen't ask "What did my country do for me?" because he knows that love of country is a divine feeling which is in the heart.

Otthon, Oct. 24, 1926.

Only among the Hungarians do we find in great numbers, people who demand material instead of spiritual benefits from the Homeland. We quote a well-known author, who said, "The citizen is for his country - not the country for the citizen." This author says that those nations who didn't feel this way, fell prey to their enemies and in a short while were completely destroyed.

Ninety per cent of the emigrants left the country of their birth, because of living conditions, but they still love their country and teach their children to honor it. The best example of this are the Irish. Their fathers were born here, but still on St. Patrick's day they proudly wear the shamrock.

How long will our indifference last and how long will we be the black sheep among the nations?

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 29, 1925.

[A NEW SOCIAL LIFE]

We are standing before a new era in the social life of the Chicago Hungarians. It looks as though the Hungarian societies are beginning to understand modern conditions, and have found the correct method by which the smaller ones can consolidate-- this will surely mean success.

A meeting was called last Sunday at the Prudential Hall. The enthusiasm with which the delegates took part in this meeting seems to indicate that consolidation will come very quickly.

When the consolidation takes place it will mean added strength for the organizations involved.

There has been talk of political activities in the consolidation process. We believe that creed and politics should be left out; these new activities are in the interest of all Chicago Hungarians, and the future of their social life

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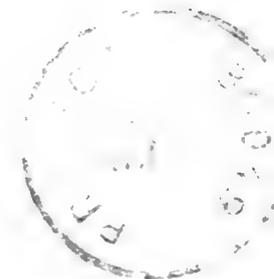
HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 29, 1925.

depends on the success of this consolidation.

After the amalgamation we think that these organizations should become more interested in the activities of the Hungarian youth since they will or will not be the future members depending on what is done for them now.

Naturally many of our ideas must be changed to conform with more modern and American ones. These changes will benefit both young and old in their future social life.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1924.

WILL THERE BE A HUNGARIAN CEMETERY

Several articles have appeared in the columns of the Magyar Tribune, in regard to the idea put forth by our good Hungarian friend William Hartman, and his proposal that a Hungarian cemetery be purchased, equipped, and opened.

That the different articles have had effect can be readily seen from the expressions of interest, and the inquiries we have received concerning this matter. Some people are wholeheartedly for it while others seem rather indifferent.

There have been many questions asked in regard to the Hungarian cemetery, and we believe that we will be doing our duty in attempting to answer them right here and now.



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1924.

According to our friend Mr. Hartman, this undertaking would be a profitable one in which individuals, as well as societies, and all Hungarian organizations, might cooperate and do their part of the work.

In other words the cemetery would be bought jointly by individuals and Hungarian organizations; naturally space for burial purposes would be available here at a large saving.

Even though these burial spaces would be much cheaper than space in any other cemetery, the stock holders could still make quite a large profit on their investment.

Disregarding the profits that might be derived from such an investment, there are a hundred and one other reasons why we should make a definite decision and carefully consider this problem.

This matter deserves careful consideration and thought, and we believe that



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1924.

we should take over this project. If the idea is handled by responsible parties it will be a huge success.

The sooner the activities start, the sooner the Chicago Hungarian people will have their own cemetery.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 23, 1920.

ON THE EVE OF ELECTION

(Editorial)

We do not advocate hasty or foolish political organization. We want to advise our readers to plan carefully a well prepared, sensibly organized program.

We are now in the middle of summer, but all of us who are new Hungarian-Americans know that this Fall we will face one of the most important of all elections, the presidential election. We will discuss the presidential election with our readers from time to time. The election of many state officials take place this year also. We will elect one new Senator from the State of Illinois also, and many new Congressmen. In Chicago, and Cook County, there will also be many jobs up for consideration.

From the above mentioned facts, it is readily seen that this election will play a very important part in the political history of the United States.



Magyar Tribune, July 23, 1920.

The voting citizens will face many problems and questions of great importance, and will have to exercise great care and caution in casting their votes, in order that these notes be used practically and to the best advantage.

This paper, as in all other election years, will be non-partisan this year. We will voice our opinions openly, and criticize fairly, and without partiality. It is possible that people may think that this is sufficient, but we think that to voice our opinions and criticisms to the best of our ability is only getting started in producing good citizens and careful voters.

Besides our above duties, this newspaper has a more important duty in the name of good citizenship toward the United States, and to instill this spirit into the Hungarian citizens of the United States.



Magyar Tribune, July 23, 1920.

We think it is our duty to ask the Hungarian citizens of the United States not to neglect their interest in the political warfares of this country, but to be good American citizens. We should attack the political question with heart and soul, and become active political fighters. By so doing, we will be working in our own interest and in the interest of the entire Hungarian population of the United States, at the same time, fully living up to our obligations as citizens.

There will be three different parties seeking victories: the Republicans, the Democrats, and the Socialists. The real election will take place between the Democrats and the Republicans, because the number of Socialists in this country is negligible with reference to a presidential election.

It is our wish that the Chicago and vicinity Hungarian-American citizens pick that political party which they think is sober minded, and truly believe it to be the best. Those who want to be Republicans, they should organize as a Republican Hungarian citizen. Those who feel that they should work with any other political party, should organize under the name of that party as Hungarian-American citizens.



Magyar Tribune, July 23, 1920.

We feel that we should write the truth, and it is this; the Socialist party is very active in organizational work among the Hungarians and, therefore, they need not be called on for additional organization. But we think that it is a pitiful situation that neither of the other two parties, the Democrats or the Republicans, is carefully organized, and from those ranks will come the next President of the United States. Neither of these parties has Hungarian organizations. We are aware of the fact that there are a large number of Hungarian Democrats in Chicago. We also know that these people took an active part in previous elections. We know that there are a large number of Republicans among the Hungarian-American citizens, and that they also took active part in elections without success.

If there has ever been a time for organizing with renewed vigor, now is the time. We openly ask all Hungarians, leaders of societies, workers, leaders, and Hungarian business men, to bring the Hungarian citizens together in a friendly way, in order that this political question may be discussed. Those who wish to go with the Republican candidates, should organize under that flag, and those who are for the Democratic candidates, should organize with the Democrats.



Magyar Tribune, July 23, 1920.

We have no other aims but to keep the Chicago-Hungarians and their interests in mind, in order that they may become interested in the political life of this country, thereby becoming better citizens of this country. We will all become better Americans, understanding its principles and destinies of its future.

Any organizational work in the interest of American politics among the Hungarians will receive full cooperation from this newspaper, and everyone connected with it.

Hungarian brothers, and citizens, please start this movement.



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 18, 1919.

WHAT IS AMERICANIZATION

(Editorial)

The majority of Hungarian immigrants want to be real Americans. His motive in coming to America is probably as pure as that of the earlier English colonists. He left his home and came to America for economic opportunities in a new country, for freedom of oppression and extortion, for homes and schools and citizenship in a free republic. The Pilgrims of 1626 did not come to America for more nobler purposes than did these Hungarian immigrants.

The Hungarian immigrants have worked hard to make America great. At



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 18, 1919.

first, filling the ranks of unskilled labor, but later, they have in many instances acquired special skill, and have risen to places of distinction. Their work has gone into the building of a nation. They have helped a great deal in bearing the burdens and responsibilities of America in the making. But we should now consider all foreign born, and give them an opportunity to bring themselves in harmony with the spirit of America. This cannot take place if we segregate ourselves, speak a foreign tongue and remain in ignorance of American ideals and institutions. These people must become Americans.

Americanization is the bringing together of old and new America. It is the interpretation of America to the foreign born, and vice versa.



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 18, 1919.

Americanization will begin when the native born American says to the immigrant: "We, honestly welcome you to all opportunities that a free land can offer. This democracy of ours is **a partnership of all men** who believe in equality of opportunity, in the abolition of class distinction, and in the sweeping aside of racial and religious prejudices. I want to learn from you the reasons why you came to America. I believe that many things which you brought to us are well worth having. Your music, literature, science, art, and many of your customs, should enrich the culture of this nation. I want to know and understand you better.

I want to make you feel at home here with us. I shall give you the



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 18, 1919.

chance to learn our language, and I shall give you an opportunity to become an American citizen. I shall also assist you to get acquainted with a wider group of people than that of your own nationality.

We want to make America a vast fellowship of free men. Let us understand each other, let us get together."

Americanization is in progress when the foreign born says to the native born: "I want to know you better too. My children shall go to American schools to learn the English language. I have no desire to keep alive in your country a part of the nation from which I come, as I have chosen America for me and mine. I find it hard to learn a new



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 18, 1919.

language so late in life, but others have learned it, so why can't I? I shall keep some of my culture, ~~my~~ music, my art, and my great literature, for they are not for that country from which I came alone, but they are for the world. I shall learn to appreciate your culture also. I have given up my allegiance to the foreign ruler, and I shall become a citizen of your republic. I shall endeavor to go to school here to read your books and newspapers, thereby becoming a part of this great free nation."

Americanization is not a one-sided process. It can only succeed when the American recognizes the worth of the newcomer, and seeks to bring out his full value. Americanization is not charity, or patronage. It



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 18, 1919.

is an attempt to unify all the people of this nation through mutual understanding and trust. When every native born American understands this, the task of assimilating the foreign born will be easily accomplished. For Americanization is the simple matter of getting together.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 31, 1919.

A COMMON LANGUAGE IS ESSENTIAL.

(Editorial)

What should be said of a world leading democracy where ten per cent of the adult population can not read the laws which they are supposed to know?

What should be said of a democracy which sends an army of 2,000,000 drafted men to preach democracy among whom ten per cent can not read the letters sent them from home?

What should be said of a democracy which calls upon its citizens to consider the wisdom of forming a League of Nations, to pass judgment upon a code which will insure the freedom of the seas, to sacrifice the daily stint of wheat and meat for the benefit of the Roumanians and the Jugo-Slavs, when eighteen per cent of the coming citizens of that democracy do not go to school?



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 31, 1919.

What should be said of a democracy which permits one of its sovereign states to spend six dollars a year for a child in the maintenance of a public school system?

What should be said of a democracy which is challenged by the world to prove the superiority of its system of government over those now discarded, and yet is compelled to reach many millions of its people through letters printed in foreign languages?

What should be said of a democracy which spends twice as much in one year for chewing gum as for school books, and more for automobiles than for all primary and secondary education in which the average salary of a teacher is less than that of the average laborer?



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 31, 1919.

What should be said of a democracy which permits thousands of its native born children to be taught American History in a foreign language, the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysburg address in German and in other tongues?

What should be said of a democracy which permits men and women to work in places where they seldom or never hear a word of English spoken?

Yet these facts were true in the United States during 1919.

These figures and facts look discouraging and may present a picture that might spell doom for this Republic. But, in reality, they present an outlook that is far from disturbing and this is very gratifying that such a government as ours is ever watchful for every pitfall to overthrow it. Our will to do the right with all our might is never wanting when we are able to see our difficulties and know the way out. Already, methods have been devised by which the above mentioned conditions are being remedied with much success for the good of the country.



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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 22, 1918.

AMERICANIZATION

(Editorial)

The United States has taken serious steps that will benefit the immigrant population of the United States. The Department of Labor has appointed a Commissioner of Naturalization. His main duty will be to set up offices in all cities where there is a large number of immigrants.

Among the very important duties of this organization will be to help the immigrants in their troubles, and give them advice in different matters, gratis. This new government organization will protect immigrants against scheming lawyers, and other racketeering organizations. It will also help the people realize that they are not only in this country to obtain employment, but to seek the friendship of all citizens of this country.

The United States wants to help the immigrants, and realizes their position, but it also expects the immigrants to respond in accordance with the laws of this country.



Magyar Tribune, Nov. 22, 1918.

This organization will help the immigrants secure passports for their families to come to this country, it will also help them to invest their money wisely. The immigrants should seek the aid of this organization with confidence. It does not ask for anything in return but respect for the United States, and that they become naturalized citizens, and further, that they should understand and hold high the principles of this form of government.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 20, 1918.

HUNGARIAN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION TO REORGANIZE



Mr. Cunningham, the secretary of the neighborhood committee of the local organization, which is connected with the State Council of Defense called a meeting in the name of the State Council of Defense and it was called a meeting in the interest of the Hungarian people of Chicago.

Practically all Hungarian organizations and societies were represented. It was decided that they would reorganize the Hungarian Patriotic Association and the following officers were elected: Dr. Stephen Barath, chairman, Ignac Izsak, secretary, Dr. Arpad Barothy, treasurer, and several others for members of different committees.

It is hoped that these new officers of this nation-wide patriotic association will install new spirit into the Hungarian people of Chicago, and will encourage their cooperation.

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 6, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS

There is another institution which deserves mention and it is the Committee of Foreign Born Citizens under the chairmanship of Mr. Felix Streycksman. This committee probably exists only in the city of Chicago. We are proud that the committee is with us, but at the same time it should be nation-wide.

The existence of this committee in this large city of ours assures us that controversies which were planted in the hearts of the people of Europe previous to their emigration to this country have been practically eliminated.

This committee consists of representatives of thirty nationalities, and it gives us great pleasure to be informed that the Hungarian population of Chicago is well represented. Up to the present time the Hungarians have been rather inactive; this was probably due to the fact that we have been working against each other, but in the end we all agreed with each other, therefore, we have eliminated every obstacle, in our desire to do our best in the benefit

Magyar Tribune, Sept.6,1918.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

of every movement originated by the committee of Foreign Born Citizens. We believe that the Hungarians of Chicago will not be the last in the future in cooperating with such worthy movements. We also believe that it is not too late to amend what we have neglected.

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THE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE OF ILLINOIS AND THE HUNGARIANS.

Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Chairman of the National Council of **Defense**, in his letter addressed to President Wilson, summarized with great appreciation the different work done by the different state councils for successful continuation of the war. The Secretary of War gives account of the work of the various state councils, the activity also which was rendered to the organization of the foreign born. The Secretary of War in his letter stated word for word, the following:

"In states with a considerable population of foreign origin, the State Councils of Defense are important in the work of organization establishing war information bureaus correlating existing organization agencies, increasing as far as possible the educational facilities, available to the foreign born and seeing that such facilities are used.

The President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, replied to this letter, written about the work of the State Councils, to Mr. Baker, the Secretary

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 6, 1918.

of War and Chairman of the National State Councils, a praising letter in which we can read among others the following lines:

"I have read with great interest your account of the achievements of the State Councils of Defense and your general summary of the activities in which they are now engaged. It is a notable record and I shall be glad to have you express to the State Councils of Defense my appreciation of the service they so usefully render."

We are not simply taking notice of the appreciation, but we add to it our appreciation and gratitude, who have to thank the State Council of Defense of Illinois, that the impossible dream is fulfilled. At the present time the Hungarians of the State of Illinois, irrespective of the unimportant personal quarrels are totally united to work for this country, the victory of which, over its enemies, we want to promote with words and deeds, because we are convinced that the victory of this country serves to the advantages of the entire human race, because we

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 6, 1918. WPA (ILL.) 870: 30775

believe that only by victory of this country can the monster of militarism be defeated, which regardless of consequences inflamed the whole world.

We Hungarians as evidence state that the State Councils were in many ways entitled to the appreciation of the President and Secretary of State, because we are the living example that the State Council of Illinois did useful educational work among us and for us.

Magyar Tribune, May 17, 1918.

HUNGARIAN PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Hungarian Patriotic Association is to hold a very important meeting May 18, Saturday evening at 8:00 o'clock in the offices of the State Council of Defense at 120 W. Adams Street.

The primary reasons for this meeting is to elect officers, to decide the activities of this organization, what this association can do in order that the United States can successfully end the war and to decide about the educational work of the organization.

The meeting will be open to everyone and everyone will have a right to open discussion on all the topics but one, the election of officers.

The election of officers will be by those officers of organizations who have co-operated in making an organization of this kind possible.

This organization wants every good Hungarian to be present at this meeting who wants to help the cause of the Hungarian people in the United States.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 13, 1918.

CHICAGO HUNGARIANS PREPARE FOR DEMONSTRATION

Without any trouble and with all truthfulness we can say that the Chicago Hungarians have co-operated with one heart in the plans of the gigantic demonstration of patriotism to take place on May fifth in Chicago. There has never been an occasion yet where the Chicago Hungarians co-operated with one another so whole-heartedly. Every lodge and society in Chicago has agreed that any personal or selfish interests should be eliminated in order that the Hungarian population of Chicago might be able to demonstrate its patriotic attitude towards the United States.

In all the meetings that were held the spirit of co-operation prevailed. The affair has been publicized and announced at every social event that was being sponsored by Hungarians or Hungarian organizations. We are glad to say that the people of Chicago have taken this affair to heart. According to all signs, the undertaking will be very successful.





Magyar Tribune, May 3, 1918.

There were many people who took part in working out plans for the occasion. They worked tirelessly in order that the affair might be a success. The following men were a few of the tireless workers: Louis Nagy, Leo H. Loszlo, Bela Laky, Dr. Loring, Nandon Robotkay, Beni Fodor, Bernat Schenk, H. Ormo, Stephen Soltesz, Henrik Borna, Emil Felizi, Martin Benedek, Eugene Grunfield, Emil Presszburg, John Koleszar, Charles Kassay, and many others.

The success of the efforts of those who worked tirelessly will be demonstrated by the fact that for once the entire Hungarian population of Chicago will be together in one camp, leading itself.

The meetings that have been held in the past few weeks have had great effect. At last the Hungarian people of Chicago have become acquainted with the real causes of this great war. At every meeting something was said about the part that the United States is playing in the war. The Chicago Hungarians will not only be loyal to the



Magyar Tribune, May 3, 1918.

United States which is the duty of every resident of this country, but will be better acquainted with the aims of the United States and this in turn will tie the Hungarian population of Chicago closer to the government of this country.

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Magyar Tribune, May 10, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION SUCCESSFUL

For the first time in the history of Hungarian-Americans, a huge patriotic demonstration was held in Chicago, and will not be matched for greatness by any Hungarian community in the United States.

Approximately ten thousand Hungarians marched down Michigan Boulevard to the Municipal Pier where a gigantic meeting was held, and the Hungarian Patriotic Association was born. An editorial appears elsewhere with reference to this newly formed organization.

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1918.

WHY THE HUNGARIAN WORKER IS WELL LIKED BY AMERICA.

There has never been a better opportunity to prove that the American people recognize the Hungarian workers. This is probably due to the conditions which exist between this country and Hungary. A question has been asked in the United States, what shall we do with the Hungarians? Shall they be dealt with the same as the Germans, or shall they be deported, as they are from most countries, who are citizens of a foreign country? This powerfully organized country has recognized the love, loyalty and liberal mindedness of the Hungarians who have become voluntary citizens of this country.

The United States government has recognized these facts. President Wilson, instead of recognizing the Hungarians as hostile foreigners, as usual, in time of war, has put his arms around them and assured them that within the United States they may walk as free men. They shall have the same opportunities for employment that they have had. They shall have the same rights

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1918.

within the law that they have had.

The Hungarian people have never denied their love for Hungary. This country never asked them to deny their love for the country of their birth. All the United States government wanted of them was that they be law abiding and faithful workers towards the fulfilment of tasks of this country. The Hungarian Americans have lived up to these expectations. These facts, of course, have put the Hungarian workers in favorable light in industry.

Although the fact remains that the Hungarian worker did not establish himself during the war but away before the war they were recognized as favorable people to build the nation both morally and physically.

The question will be asked, how did he establish himself? The answer is simple, the Hungarian is a good worker, and a good man as a citizen.

It is natural that the Hungarian worker commands a lot of respect in industrial

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

centers due to the fact that he can do hard physical work as well as good mental work. The Hungarian worker has a few very definite characteristics, he is exacting, sober minded, faithful and loyal in his work.

The worker is not only liked by the employer, but is also liked by the city government and the community in which he lives. In order to analyze a man's character the American asks, "does he belong to a church? Is he a God fearing man, and is he religious? And the Hungarian has everything in his favor with regards to the religious questions.

The Hungarian mechanics are recognized as some of the best, and the American employer never hesitates to hire a Hungarian professional man.

Industry likes the Hungarians, but does the Hungarian make a good soldier and does he like industry? The answer to this is unquestionably, yes.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It is only natural that Hungarians are entirely welcome to become citizens of the United States. They have been found to be good citizens both in this country and in their own.

Therefore, taking everything into consideration, the Hungarian man becomes a contributing factor in the building of this country, and industry appreciates them and recognizes them for all they are worth.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1918.

WHAT OUR DUTIES ARE TOWARDS THIS COUNTRY

It is very important that those of us who are living in this country realize that the nation which has provided a haven of freedom and has freed those who have been oppressed in other countries, shall be adequately protected. This nation unlike any other nation was organized by immigrants, and the Hungarians have taken a big part in the development of this nation.

We must realize that conditions provided for the working man in this country are so much better than the conditions in other countries that they cannot be compared.

This nation pays a fair wage to the worker. A machinist gets a very good wage, but so does the ordinary working man.

Housing conditions are excellent. In Chicago the industries are much further advanced than in any other city in the world.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1918.

The industrialists are forever trying to improve conditions for the workers, both mentally and physically. The people that provide the work are forever striving to make life so much easier and more comfortable; they try to promote thrift among the workers. The industrialist has done a great deal to make life easier and finer for the workers. In other words, they want to prove to the worker that they are true friends.

Those men working in industries located in Chicago and vicinity are almost considered as members of the family to whom the industry belongs.

The employer always takes care of the worker who faithfully performs his duty. Those employees who stay faithful find no trouble in getting ahead.

There, of course, is the worker who is never satisfied. He becomes a detriment to his fellow worker and employer. He himself becomes a stumbling block in his path to success, and in time this man becomes a load for society to carry.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1918.

You should be loyal to this country. You should keep the interest of this country at heart; the interest of your employer is your interest. His success is yours and if you keep these things in mind you will be assured of work in these great United States.

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 30, 1917

MASSES ACQUIRE CITIZENSHIP

Since the first of February when the United States broke its diplomatic relationship with Germany, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of people who desire to become American citizens. In one and a half months time there were 10,914 first papers issued, and at the same time there were 1,952 second papers issued and thereby creating as many new citizens. Of the new citizens that were naturalized, 80 per cent were Germans, Hungarians and Austrians.

In the entire year of 1916 there were 13,766 first papers, and 7,870 second papers issued.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

1. Effect Upon U. S. Government
and State Policies



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 16, 1934.

THE MIDWESTERN REVISION LEAGUE'S PROTEST AGAIN T JUGO-SLAV
ATROCITIES

The president of the Midwestern Women's Revision League, for the Treaty of Trianon, sent the cablegram shown below to Robert Groiver England, and Senator Borah of the U. S. Senate:

"With gratitude for your efforts to do justice to Hungary, we implore your valuable influence to protest against inhuman provocative acts by Jugo-Slavia.

Women's World League for Hungary
Mrs. Wm. A. Frizy, Pres.,"



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Otthon, Dec. 18, 1934.

They also sent a cable to the League of Nations:

"Honorable Secretary, League of Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

With anxiety **for** peace in Europe, we beseech immediate action
against acts of Jugo-Slavia."

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 30, 1930.

OPPOSED TO REGISTRATION OF ALIENS

At its last meeting, the Foreign Language Information Service passed a resolution which sharply denounces the different laws about to be passed in Congress regarding aliens.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, Several bills are pending in the case of the registration of aliens, and

"Whereas, In the opinion of the Foreign Language Information Service, this registration would divide and separate that part of the population which this country is trying to absorb, and, instead of increasing their feeling of loyalty, the new laws would hinder their assimilation and their desire for naturalization, and

"Whereas, These laws would affect innocent foreigners and would introduce a spy

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Otthon, Mar. 30, 1930.

system which would lead to graft, and

"Whereas, In the opinion of the Foreign Language Information Service, the registration of aliens is wrong in principle and contrary to the American tradition of personal freedom, and would complicate matters, causing serious difficulties; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the Committee of the Foreign Language Information Service will oppose all movements for voluntary or obligatory registration of aliens and asks Congress to drop all such plans."

As in the past, the Foreign Language Information Service is carefully watchful in defending the rights of the foreign-born in the United States. But in addition to this, every foreign-language group should take part in this struggle to avert the dangers of registration. We urge the Hungarian churches and other organizations to wire their protests to their senators and congressmen.

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1930.

HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS SUPPORT
RUTH HANNA McCORMICK FOR SENATOR

.....Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, during her campaign for nomination to the Senate, will talk over the radio and arrange mass meetings. She will contact the voters in all wards of the city personally, conducting the most energetic campaign that the state of Illinois has ever witnessed.

Hundreds of letters are received daily at the McCormick headquarters from Hungarian-Americans who have pledged themselves to support Mrs. McCormick in her campaign. They are convinced that she is experienced, qualified, and worthy of this position, and that she sympathizes with the working class and knows its problems.

During her term as congresswoman she did a lot of favors for the Hungarian-Americans, favors which have been acknowledged by grateful letters.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1930.

The Hungarian-Americans' Announcement

A committee of one hundred Hungarian-Americans published an announcement in which it pledges itself to support the nomination of Mrs. McCormick for senator. Among other assertions, the Hungarian-Americans state:

"We are for Mrs. McCormick because she is the only woman in America who had the ability and courage to oppose the World Court, which is a part of the League of Nations, and which would probably have entangled us in undesirable controversies.

Humane and Just Immigration Laws

"She advocates a more humane and just immigration law, a law which will permit a more liberal quota, thus avoiding the breaking up of families, which causes so much trouble to our people. As an employer, she also knows the requirements of the workers. She is a member of the Women's Trade Union League.



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1930.

A Qualified Representative

"We believe that the best interests of Illinois require that it should be represented in the Senate by Ruth Hanna McCormick, and therefore we ask our countrymen to vote for her as the best qualified person for this position."

Not a Dictator

Among the many resolutions adopted, the one from the 37th Ward is the most interesting. It states:

"Ruth Hanna McCormick took a brave stand against the World Court, thus rescuing us from foreign entanglements.

"As Congresswoman, she did her official duty, did not interfere in local politics, and did not aspire to be a dictator."



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IV (Jewish)

IV (Bohemian)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 15, 1929.

CONGRESSMAN SABATH IN THE INTERESTS OF FOREIGNERS

Grievance of the Foreigners;

The question of The Mother Tongue in The Census;

They Will Not Take Away Our Hungarian Identity in 1930.



In one of our recent issues, we mentioned that in the 1930 census the mother tongue of American residents will not be considered.

We called the attention of the National Federation of American Hungarians, also some of our influential political friends, to this unjust procedure.

We had been notified that the Governing Council of the NFAH [National Federation of American Hungarians] wired its protest to the Department of Commerce and to the Census Board.

However, real results were obtained by our old friend, Chicago's Congressman, who has always befriended the immigrants, and whose name is nationally known, A. J. Sabath.

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HUNGARIAN

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IV (Jewish)

IV (Bohemian)

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 15, 1929.

We received the following letter last week from Congressman Sabath:

"Hungarian Tribune,
2207 Clybourn Avenue.

"Gentlemen: Some time ago the Director of the Census and the Board decided to eliminate from the census the question dealing with the mother tongue--information which I always have believed Americans wished. Therefore, when I learned that it was to be eliminated, I immediately took the matter up with the Board and called attention to the fact that Congress, in 1910, after long consideration and discussion, adopted my resolution providing for the inclusion of the question as to the nationality and mother tongue. I maintained that it is of even greater importance now than in 1910 because of the changed boundary lines of European countries, and I am pleased that I have this day received a communication informing me that my contention was approved and that the next census will again provide that information.

A. J. Sabath."



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1927.

KING, KELLOGG KAROLYI....

by

Lowinger

(Editorial)

In another year we will hear convincing speeches made about how wonderfully excellent the government in Washington was under the Coolidge administration.

We are not talking now of economic well-being. Those who do not notice the economic depression that is slowly descending on the small business man and worker, are asked to please report this fact to us, because we hear unfavorable news from all sides. The Republican prosperity and good times begin to have a bitter and sour taste.

But we are still hoping!



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1927.

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Perhaps President Coolidge's supporters will grant us another year of plenty.

Please Mr. Coolidge and Company! Please!

But we have other facts to note about this administration which cannot be overshadowed either by plenty of job opportunities or by oratory.

We will not forget Mr. Kellogg, bosom friend, advisor and supporter of Mr. Coolidge.

Kellogg is the representative of American imperialistic and reactionary interests. We Hungarian-born Americans were more deeply disappointed than others because we know the injustice of Mr. Kellogg's refusal, in the name of American democracy, to grant a visa to Count Karolyi, and his wife.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1927.

But this was only the beginning for Kellogg. He refused entry to an English representative, and even the right to travel through the United States to a Russian diplomat.

What his machinations are in Nicaragua, Mexico and China is a diplomatic secret and we know nothing definite about it, but we shudder to think that he may cause trouble for the Americans who hate even the thought of war.

Otherwise he is a past master in making mistakes.

We, who don't know anything about diplomacy, see the obvious and ridiculous mistakes of Kellogg.

The newest diplomatic coup of Kellogg is the exclusion from Haiti of Utah King, United States senator. Haiti is a small island, a protectorate of this country, governed by General Russell. Senator King, in his official



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 18, 1927.

capacity, criticized the government of Haiti. This offended the Haiti government and the Department of the Interior.

Naturally, even Coolidge has no right to punish the Senator for the remarks he made in the Senate, but Kellogg, the arch diplomat, had a great idea Senator King wanted to visit Haiti, to see and learn more about the general conditions there. He has the right to do this, and is to be commended for taking his duties seriously.

Then a cable came from the president of Haiti stating that the impending visit of Senator King was undesirable.

Kellogg was astounded. What could be done for the senator? He told the newspapermen that he would not allow this! It was absurd to exclude a senator from a country that is under our protection!

But among his intimates he rubbed his hands in glee. As in the case of



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Karolyi's exclusion from the United States, he thought he had accomplished something great.

We advise Senator Borah, the brave member of the Senate, not to try to take an excursion to Nicaragua, because he may find himself in the same predicament as his colleague, King. He won't be admitted!

It so happens that Senator Borah criticized the government of Nicaragua, and since there are so many American soldiers stationed there, the Nicaraguan government will comply with any request made by Kellogg.

.....

King talked against the oppression of the people in Haiti. He advocated a free press and free speech, which rights had been taken away from the people by their government, with the assistance of the United States.

Karolyi and his wife wanted to continue their struggle here [in the U. S.]



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against feudalism in Hungary. They wished to sow the seeds of democracy among the Hungarians here in America.

Kellogg stopped them for Bethlen's--(prime minister of Hungary)--sake.

We are undaunted in our belief that Senator King's ideals, and his fight for the liberation of the oppressed, will live in the memory of mankind when Kellogg's name will be a thing of the past.



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HUNGARIAN

Lagyar Tribune, Mar. 19, 1926.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE WORLD COURT

(Editorial)

The editorial staff of this newspaper has continually warned the Hungarian-American people to avoid those government officials who advocate and favor the idea of the United States joining the League of Nations and the World Court. These two international organizations are focal points of European unrest which may soon come to a head. This was proved by the last meeting of the League. After Germany was forced to accept the Locarno Treaty, she was promised permanent membership in the League, but now, for some unknown reason, the League has decided to wait until next September before it will accept Germany as a permanent member. This situation does not satisfy Germany in the least.

We are now involved in the World Court question. The World Court is only a back door leading to the League. The United States has committed the grave mistake of committing America to membership in the World Court.



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Hungary Tribune, Mar. 19, 1926.

George Washington, the father of this country, told the people of his day to avoid all foreign entanglements and alliances. This farsighted patriot was right in every respect. Any person in American public life who does not follow his advice is not a good citizen of the United States.

The two men who are candidates for United States senator are McKinley and Frank L. Smith. McKinley has made the mistake of favoring the World Court, while Smith is opposed.

We believe that the Hungarian people will show how they feel toward the World Court at the election on April 13. They know the World Court favors the international bankers and not the people.



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.

WAVE OF PROTEST IN BEHALF OF COUNTESS KAROLYI

(Editorial)

In last week's issue we wrote and told you that Secretary of State Kellogg had advised Mr. Skinner, American consul in Paris, to deny Countess Karolyi a passport to the United States. Hardly had this disgraceful action become known when a movement was started by the Hungarian press and by Hungarian organizations to protest the action taken by the State Department against Countess Karolyi.

Senator Borah, who heads the Foreign Affairs Committee, openly condemned this act of the State Department. He also stated that next December he would sponsor a bill in Congress which would take away from the State Department the right to prohibit the entrance of individuals into the United States. There were also many other Democratic and Republican senators who said that they would voice favorable opinions in behalf of Countess Karolyi.

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.

The directors of the Chicago Hungarian University Club, through the efforts of one of their outstanding members, Emil Preszburg, president of the Westminster Bond and Mortgage Company, contacted Senator Deneen, and were granted an interview with him in regard to this matter.

The senator listened to the plea of the directors of the University Club and approved the telegram that they proposed to send to the President in regard to the Countess Karolyi affair. The contents of **this** telegram were as follows:

To His Excellency, Calvin Coolidge,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

We are compelled to protest against the action of the Department of State in preventing Countess Karolyi from coming here,

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.

because she has already demonstrated, when she was in this land, that she is an exponent of Christian progress and humanity. We are sincere admirers of your administration, and we beg for your intervention and modification of the order.

Yours respectfully,

The Hungarian University Club
Dr. A. Rodosy, president
I. Izsak, secretary
M. Sawansky and Z. Weiszburg, directors.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1924.

THE ARRIVAL OF COUNTESS KAROLYI

(Editorial)

Countess Karolyi arrived in the United States last Sunday on the steamship George Washington. The boat arrived late in the evening, and the Countess was held aboard with the other passengers. There were other reasons besides the late arrival of the steamer which kept the Countess aboard. S. Stanwood Menken, president of the National Security League, has started deportation activities against Countess Karolyi, whom they have named "Red Katherine." Their grounds for deportation is a claim that she is a Bolshevik, and she will be a detriment to the principles of American government. Menken filed a complaint with H. Curran, Immigration Officer, stating that her presence was no more desirable than the presence of Emma Goldman, and her followers, who had recently been deported, therefore, her entrance to the United States must be stopped.

The immigration authorities allowed Countess Karolyi to enter the United States

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1924.

on Monday morning. The Menken activities were not stopped. Before the Countess arrived, Menken had asked the members of the reception committee if they knew their names were on the list by their own consent. Mrs. James W. Gerard, the wife of a prominent international figure, and a sister of the wife of Count Szigray, immediately telegraphed an answer to Menken's question, informing him that the committee had asked her two weeks previously to be one of the reception committee, and she told this committee that she wanted to withdraw when she found out who Countess Karolyi was. The same procedure was forwarded to Mrs. Elon Huntinton Hooker, and the committee received the same answer made by Mrs. Gerard.

According to Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, president of the Institution of International Education, it was Hooker who questioned whether Countess Karolyi was a desirable visitor or not, and at first he said that his wife withdrew from the committee, and later denied that his wife was ever a member of this reception committee.

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1924.

We must also mention the fact that through the efforts of Robert J. Caldwell, a member of the reception committee, the State Department had the New York City police department detail a special police escort for Countess Karolyi, after it was learned that she had received several threatening letters. We can expect many demonstrations from those who sent these threatening letters, and the Countess will be under guard during her entire stay in the United States.

In the New York Times the following question was asked Countess Karolyi, by Menken: "Is it true that you are a communist, and that you are known as 'Katherine the Red' in Europe?"

Laughing, the Countess replied: "My husband and I are Social Democrats, and this does not mean that we are Communists."

This work of deportation, all the work of Horthy and Menken, is done to prove



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1924.

Countess Karolyi's Communistic activities through articles which were written in a book by Cecil Tormay. This book was written for the sole purpose of glorifying the domination of the white terror, and is filled with falsehoods about communistic activities, and its aims are to prove the ties between Lenin, Bela Kun, and Countess Karolyi.

Naturally, these facts which were written in this book concerning Countess Karolyi were not accepted as evidence enough to cause the authorities in Washington to take deportation steps.

Some of the most important women of American society were among the members of the committee delegated to welcome the Countess on her arrival.

In New York City, the Metropolitan gave a dinner in her honor, and on the same night at the Ambassador Hotel, a banquet was given in her honor also.

She will appear in White Plains, New York to lecture on "Why I am in Exile."

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1924.

Her tour is limited to three months, being directed by the Institute of International Education, of the Carnegie Foundation. It is the same organization which sponsored Count Apponyi's tour last year. She is also being aided by the League for Political Education.

Countess Karolyi will come to Chicago, without a doubt, and we good Hungarians who have read this article must realize what an important mission brings her to this country, and what obstacles she has had to overcome. We hope that we will soon find out how the Chicago Hungarians will celebrate her visit to Chicago.

The New York World, one of the most powerful publications in the United States, wrote a very interesting editorial with reference to the obstacles put before Countess Karolyi by Horthy, Menken, and others. This editorial appears in this newspaper verbatim, with our own compliments. The idea of this article is to show the Chicago Hungarians the great interest that is being shown by the American



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 31, 1924.

people with reference to the policies and conditions existing in Hungary at the present time.

In order that the American people be considered friends of Hungarian policies, the form of government in Hungary should be changed from the present reign of Horthyism and terrorism. This change must take place from one end of Hungary to the other. We hope that the Chicago Hungarians realize the fact that the American people are interested in our affairs in Hungary, and will cooperate to make Countess Karolyi's trip one that will make Hungary a truly democratic government.

[Translator's note.--The English editorial from the New York World, and the editorial written by the editor of the Magyar Tribune with reference to this editorial, to follow.]



III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic

Societies and Influences

2. Activities of Nationalistic Societies

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, Mar. 19, 1936.

THE HUNGARIANS OF CHICAGO CELEBRATED THE IDES OF MARCH WITH DEEDS

by

John Soltesz

Secretary of the Federation of Churches and
Associations of Chicago South Side

The spirit of the first ides of March, which wrote its souvenir of Hungarian creative genius with flaming letters in history by bringing about the free press, the national army and constitutional parliament, repeats itself again and again in the life of Hungarians of the South Side.

Here was born the idea of the National Hungarian Day in connection with the World's Fair, and since this date, on March 17, the idea of collecting signatures on behalf of the peaceable demand for revision of her boundaries started. Before an audience of approximately 1,500, Hungarians are sending through this paper their resolution on the March celebration to Hungarians of America.



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Interest, Mar. 19, 1936.

The Federation of Churches and Associations of Chicago's South Side arranged the imposing meeting in the Liberty Hall last Sunday. Those present voted by a big majority in favor of the following resolution:

The Hungarian public of Chicago and vicinity celebrating March 15, commissioned the Federation of Churches and Associations of Chicago's South Side, that this federation shall ask every Hungarian to act as co-sponsor of a nationwide movement for the repayment of the war debt Hungary still owes America.

The celebrating Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity deeply understand the position forced on our native country by the Treaty of Trianon which made it impossible for her to make full restitution of war debts to America because she lost so much territory and natural resources. We also feel we could show our gratitude towards our old country if we would take on our shoulders her obligations towards America, which amounts to about \$200,000, we, the Hungarians of America, who found a new home here in the United States. Regardless of its other features, this plan is easily feasible. We are positive in our surmise



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that it would greatly help to gain the acknowledgement and understanding of the rightful demand for a revision if Hungary would pay its debt to America as soon as possible. If this proclamation of ours is favorably received by the ranks of the Hungarians of America, the celebrating Hungarians ask the Federation of Churches and Associations of Chicago's South Side to get in touch with the leaders of the nationwide great four Hungarian associations, requesting them to be the collectors and responsible leaders of this great common cause of the Hungarians, and to form a national committee for this purpose.

This resolution was read by the Rev. Stephen E. Balogh. It was put to a vote and almost unanimously approved by 1,500 persons present.

As soon as the resolution had been announced the originator of the resolution, Emery Fegyverneki, announced that to start the collection he would contribute from his own pocket the sum of \$25. Shortly afterwards, John Soltesz, secretary, and Helen Hada, of the Ladies Revision League, who were named by



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Interest, Mar. 19, 1936.

the Federation to take up the collection, reported donations of many of those present. As long as the National Committee is not yet functioning, the money thus collected will remain in the custody of the South Side Federation.

As we are publishing this resolution in the columns of the Interest, we are asking other Hungarian newspapers, Hungarian associations and all the Hungarians to consider our proposal although it is not yet worked out in all details; to criticize and suggest what they think best to further the plan so that it will become a reality in the very near future. The address of our Federation is 817 East 92nd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The occasion on which this resolution was adopted was one of the most memorable days of March in our American life.

After the usual singing of the Hungarian and American anthems, the Associations exchanged greetings. Then Mayor Edward J. Kelly spoke in a



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very appealing manner. Rev. Ernest Horvath followed with an address regarding the American public. He was very eloquent in his speech, telling them about the importance of the Hungarians. Preceding the speech of Rev. Horvath, the Royal Hungarian Consul, Ladislaus Medgyessy, greeted the audience in the name of our native country, and urged the hearty co-operation of all Hungarians in our adopted country. The program was diversified so as not to make it too monotonous. Of other speakers we mention: James J. Sullivan, committeeman; Aldermen Ryan from the 10th ward; Duffy, 19th ward; Lindel, 9th ward; and Mulcahy, 3th ward. Festival speeches were delivered by Rev. Stephen E. Balogh of the Reformed Church, and Rev. Theodor Fedas of the Greek Catholic Hungarian Church.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 28, 1934.

FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES AT DE PAUL AUDITORIUM

The Federation of Societies will hold a Hungarian Day celebration at the De Paul Auditorium. All Chicago and vicinity Hungarians are invited to attend. The total net receipts of the day will be turned over to unemployed members.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 6, 1934.

FEDERATION OF GREATER CHICAGO'S SOCIETY CEASES

(Editorial)

We are very sorry to hear that the Federation of Greater Chicago's Hungarian societies will dissolve. The failure of the Federation is due to those individuals, who in public life, seek only personal gain and recognition.

The Federation, which started out so hopefully, and is credited with the success of last year's Hungarian Day at the World's Fair, among other things,



Otthon, May 6, 1934.

began to lose its influence many months ago, due to the bad influence contributed by bolshevik activities. The celebration of **March 15, 1848**, the Hungarian Independence Day, arranged by the Federation was an absolute failure and was the first contributing factor toward their downfall. The accounting of the financial committee was not accepted by the other members of the Federation. Among other items on the expense list there was one for thirty dollars "for entertaining the politicians." This is an unusual procedure because every one knows that politicians are the spenders before election. Mr. Iroczy, treasurer of the Federation, announced the withdrawal of his membership from the Verbovay 164. He could not induce the committee to turn over to him \$142 deficit.



Otthon, May 6, 1934.

We do not know all those who wilfully disrupted the Federation, but we know that the death blow was dealt by the **group** which was planning to have a Hungarian Field Day at Soldiers' Field. The cost \$3000, rental for a day of the Field, was utterly impossible, and those societies, made up of the more sane and sober thinking members, withdrew their membership.

We have just been informed that there are only three societies which are still members of the Federation. One of these is the Sport Club, only recently formed, and is originator of the Hungarian Field Day idea.



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HUNGARIAN

Interest, April, 1934.

WHAT DO THE CHICAGO HUNGARIANS NEED?

(By Dr. Anthony Fisher, President of the Hungarian
Federation of Greater Chicago)

p.11.....God give us wine, wheat and peace! One of the main conditions and laws of life is growth, development. This applies not only to nature, but also to the social and economic institutions. The moment anything living ceases to move forward, it stagnates and begins degenerating and finally dies.

We see, that social systems, that do not progress become static and perish almost over night. Institutions, in which the driving forces of development, and the will to live have ceased, inevitably fail.

It is scarcely a year and a half, since a new idea appeared in the ranks of the Chicago Hungarians, or rather within some of the Hungarian associations; the idea of a federation of the Hungarian associations. The associations felt keenly that in order



Interest, April, 1934.

to achieve something in the interest of the Hungarians, to make themselves known, they must get together, co-operate. This Federation did live through its infancy, but now it has a duty to develop itself, to grow into an institution which can serve the interests of the Hungarians of Chicago. It is necessary that all those associations, which did not join, should do so now, and that the basic-idea, on which this Federation was created, and which is now insufficient, should be further developed. If we want to serve the Hungarians and their different associations, we have to participate in the conduct of their affairs. We should consider not only their material and social well-being, but also the development of their body and mind. If we look at the activities of the various nationalities, do we see anything Hungarian on the arena of public life? Do the Hungarians have anybody in a leading position who could serve as a mouthpiece of the Hungarian interests? Why is it, that every nation has some sons in the general public political field except the Hungarians? Because all the other nationalities support their co-nationals. The Federation does not need to participate in politics, but it should use every means, grab every possible opportunity, to serve Hungarian interests.



Interest, April, 1934.

Propaganda comes second in importance. We have to use the press and the radio. We should advertize the good qualities of the Hungarians, thus strenghtening the brotherly love and understanding. We have to uphold the pride of our national origin. We can be and we are good Americans, but we do not have to forget our national origin. For the guarding of this pride of our national origin among the young, the best procedure would be the formation of Hungarian Sport Clubs. We should promote and support the Hungarian Sports. Why could we not have a proper gymnasium , swimming pool and open field for the Hungarian youth of Chicago?

Why should it not be possible for the Federation to maintain, during the depression, and employment office, where both the employers and the jobless could come with full confidence and which would be entirely free for both? There are often cases, when the associations or some of their members need legal counsels. There should be a Legal Department of the Federation, with a Lawyer at its head, to which those in need could turn for legal aid.

We could continue mentioning all kinds of social and economic institutions needed for our Hungarian brethren, but we should also remember the needs of their body. We



Interest, April, 1934.

should organize a department of health and hospitalization in order to assist our members in case of sickness. We should aid in lengthening the lives of our members by providing them with periodical medical examinations. Briefly, we have to develop the Federation to an independent organization, the members of which would have all kinds of benefits.

Certainly, to attain this goal the Federation needs money, but this money is easily obtainable even in these days of depression. The main thing is reciprocal confidence, co-operation and the will to do it. There is no need for lengthy discussions and debates, only deeds count. And if we do as told above, we should enjoy a success, which will advantageously reflect not only on the members alone, but will be to the glory of all the Chicago Hungarians, and then: God has given Wine, Wheat and Peace!

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 25, 1934.



FIFTH JUBILEE OF THE WOMEN'S WORLD LEAGUE FOR HUNGARY

Five years ago, the Women's division of the Midwestern Revision League was formed with only a few members. Under the leadership of Mrs. William Tiszy, president, the Women's World League for Hungary began its work. It will always strive to play an important part in the struggle for the revision of the Treaty of Trianon.

The celebration of the jubilee was held March 4, at the Sherman Hotel.

Many societies sent delegates. Some sent contributions of money to the League.

Otthon, Mar. 25, 1934.

Laszlo Medgyjesy, Hungarian consul, made the keynote speech. He said that women have an important role to perform in public life, and in order to effect the revision of this disgraceful treaty, the cooperation of all Hungarian women is needed. The question of the revision cannot be pushed aside especially since Lord Rothermere is our exponent.

The consul concluded his talk with the famous saying of Madoch:
"Struggle man, and hope."



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Otthon, Feb. 18, 1934.

ACTIVITIES OF CHICAGO MAGYAR CLUB

The Chicago Magyar Club held its big yearly meeting Sunday afternoon, and Dr. Elmer Horvath, president, opened the session. Dezsó Glosz, recording secretary, read the yearly report, which shows that the club has been very active during the depression year. This activity has its reward, because they have not only succeeded in keeping their financial status on the level of past years, but have also increased their income. There were fifteen interesting lectures. Among the lecturers, we find such notables as Dr. William E. Evans, Chicago Tribune's health columnist, and Dr. Geza Takats, Dr. B. J. Hoag, Dr. Wm. McGovern, Dr. Oscar Schnetzer, Dr. Carry Croners, and Dr. Imre Grimm, all university professors.

Otthon, Feb. 18, 1934.

Other activities were: memorial gathering for an honorary member, Count Albert Apponyi; celebration in honor of Hungarian Independence Day (March 15, 1848); observation of Oct. 6, 1849, death of thirteen martyrs at Arad; celebration of the eminent writer Franz Herzeg's 70th birthday.

A notable event was the club's committee delegated to greet Marshal Italo Balbo; also, the visit of Burton Holmes, and the reception in honor of Joseph Szigeti, world famous violinist. The club always sent delegates to the other organizations' affairs.

After the closing speech of Dr. Horvath, wherein he thanked all officers for their cooperation in the past year, the new officers were elected. The new president is Frank Schmidt, Victor Wasserman is vice-president, John L. Fix, secretary, and Alajos Mueller, treasurer.

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Interest, Feb. 1934.

CIGARETTE SMOKE

p.28.....Some days ago there came into my hands the picture of Joseph Zsedi, which was given me by him when he visited Chicago, on September 21, 1902. As associate director of the National Alliance of Hungary, he brought with him a Hungarian flag, intended as a gift to the Hungarians of America and which he carried with him to the unveiling of the Kossuth-Monument in Cleveland. If my memory does not deceive me after these thirty years, there was a deed with this flag, by virtue of which the guardianship over that flag would be entrusted for only one year to each of the Hungarian societies. Last summer we found the flag in Detroit. The Committee for the Hungarian Day of the Century of Progress Exhibition did everything in their power, to secure the flag for that occasion, but failed. When the one-year term of guardianship expires, for the Hungarian society in Detroit, which society became the guardian? Who are these men who decide the question? So far I know the Federation of Hungarian Societies of Greater Chicago demands the distinction of becoming the guardian for the next year of this, from Hungarian viewpoint, historical flag, so it should be kept in Chicago for the next year.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1930.

PERSONAL DISPUTES IN THE AMOSZ

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)



Under ordinary circumstances, we would blush to write about the lethargic state, the indifference, the deep rut into which the Amosz has sunk.

Translator's note. Amosz stands for Amerikai Magyar Orszagos Szovetseg--American Hungarian National Federation.

However, during the past five months we have witnessed such unforeseen failures--old and powerful institutions have collapsed and become bankrupt--that the agonized struggle of the infant American Hungarian National Federation is not surprising.

In spite of the fact that we are examining these pathological symptoms from a scientific angle, we will disregard our scientific verdict, and--as is customary at the bedside of a gravely ill person--we will discuss a cure and

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1930.

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convalescence.

The sick, that is, the laymen, are interested only in success and successful methods and anything else is immaterial to them. Let us, therefore, get on with our objective.

Organization in the Amosz ceased in the middle of operations. Financial, personal, external, and internal circumstances disturbed the work.

Martin Himler writes courageously in a crude but well-meaning manner, that the cause of stagnation can primarily be attributed to personal disputes. He places the blame squarely upon the president and the organizing secretary of the Amosz.....

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We confess that we think that all churches and their members should be a part of this National Federation, because without them unity cannot become a

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1930.



reality.....

There was quite a bit of pressure from the clergy at the convention in Buffalo, but we never claimed that they are at fault. They are performing their duty only when they co-operate with each other and use their influence when and where they can.

We blame those liberal thinkers who criticize from the outside instead of co-operating with the liberal element within (the Amosz) so that the clergy's conservative leadership could be counteracted.

Martin Himler started a rescue movement. He advises a change of president. With this change, he hopes to give the vehicle of the Amosz, which is in a rut, a push.

Quick and thoughtful action is necessary. One more misstep and the Buffalo infant will die as did all of its little brethren.

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1930.

The responsibility for a successful rescue rests with the foster parents of the Amosz--the newspapers and the clergy. The responsibility for the possible failure of the rescue also rests with them. They must weigh the consequences of the death of the Amosz.

We cannot resurrect the dead, but we could try to save the ailing, if there is any possibility to do so.

If no member of the clergy would have had a seat on the wagon of the Amosz, we would suggest a pastor to pull us out of the rut, a feat which we laymen could not accomplish.

However, as the situation stands now, we already have many pastors among the leaders, and the only remedy offered is a change in title and location. To this proposition we have nothing to say.....

We are not afraid of the devil....not even of the Reverend Elmer Eordogh (the

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1930.

We have been criticized enough by our communist, socialist, radical, and liberal friends for having remained loyal to the Amosz.

We can find our place in the framework of the Amosz without giving up our beliefs, but we would like to see whether it is worth while to suffer the criticisms of our friends or not. We would like to see and support the work of at least two hundred and sixty-four thousand members in behalf of the Hungarians in America, and in their name ask for consideration for the millions of our brethren in Europe. At the present time, the Amosz has sixty-four thousand members, who only dream and do nothing.



HUNGARIAN

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Otthon, Sept. 1, 1929.



NOTICE AND INVITATION.

p.2....The women's division of the Revision League at its meeting of officers on Aug. 26, decided to call a women's meeting for Sept. 5th.

We ask Chicago's Hungarian women to come to this meeting, because important things have to be done. Let us show the men how to work in the interests of our poor motherland.

All Hungarian women will be there. If there is a spark of patriotism, a drop of Hungarian blood in you, you will be there. Remember the Hungarian women of history, who died for their country! We just have to give a little of our time to attend this meeting, and we can do something for our country.

Do not forget the time: Sept. 5, the place: Room 1108, 29 E. Madison Street.

Mrs. William Fuzy, President.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug.18,1929.

BANQUET.

p.2.....The Chicago Magyar Club will have a banquet, Aug. 29, Friday evening at 7:30 in the Bismarck Hotel, in honor of the Right Rev. Dr. Laszlo Ravasz, Protestant Bishop, who is traveling in the United States.

Those who wish to be present. call Rev. J.M.Hanko before Aug. 27.

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 4, 1927.



THE UNIVERSITY CLUB'S LADIES EVENING

The ladies' evening of the University Club was held last Saturday. This is an annual event at which the professional members of Hungarian society and their American friends meet.

The banquet hall of the Atlantic Hotel was brightly illuminated and the Adriatic Tambourine orchestra in colorful costumes, filed in.

Louis Chase, host, introduced Mrs. Arpad Barotny, president of the ladies' committee, who welcomed the guests.
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The concluding address was given by Mr. Messer, president of the Foreign Language Newspaper Association. He complimented the Club on its activities, and talked about the present unjust immigration laws .

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 4, 1927.

He asked the Club to start a movement, the aim of which would be to influence Congress to change these laws. Mr. Messer's talk was greeted by loud applause.

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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 6, 1926.

THE VIRGIN MARY SOCIETY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Virgin Mary Society was held last Sunday. This meeting proved to be one of great importance.

John Kovacs, president of the Society opened the meeting by announcing that a committee was there representing the Hungarian Sick Benefit Societies Federation. He told the members of the Virgin Mary Society that this committee was there on a very important mission and that the chairman of the committee would explain what it was all about.

Joseph Fekete, the chairman of the committee, told the members of the Virgin Mary Society that it was the wish of the members of the Federation to incorporate with the Virgin Mary Society. It was their wish that the Federation [should] turn their entire finances over to the Virgin Mary Society, and at the same time the members of the Federation are to become members of the Virgin Mary Society.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 6, 1926.



After a short discussion it was decided that the Federation should be accepted and incorporated into the Virgin Mary Society.

The Virgin Mary [Society] gained ten thousand dollars financially and its membership was boosted by one hundred and ninety four.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 11, 1926.

THERE WILL BE A HUNGARIAN HOME ON THE SOUTH SIDE

(Editorial)

The Virgin Mary Society held its regular monthly meeting last Sunday afternoon, and the enthusiasm with which this meeting was conducted will have its effect upon the Hungarian population of Chicago, as well as other Hungarian localities in the United States.

Four years ago a few members of this organization thought that it was about time the Hungarians of the South Side should build themselves a **Home**, and the idea was put before the officers and members of this Society. The idea was thought worthwhile, so other Hungarian organizations were consulted in regard to this question. Many meetings were held, but very little was accomplished.

The Virgin Mary Society wanted to build, but they were afraid that some

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Magyar Tribune, June 11, 1926.

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other Hungarian organization also was considering this project.

It seemed as though no other Hungarian organization was even thinking of putting up a building of this kind, so the Virgin Mary Society at their March meeting appointed a committee of twelve to draw up plans and make the necessary arrangements to get started on the building.

This committee worked hard and faithfully, and they submitted a completely detailed plan for the construction of the Home.

These plans were accepted, and it was decided at this meeting to float \$90,000 worth of bonds through a reliable bank, and the Society would pay six and one-half per cent interest on these bonds.

This projected "Hungarian Home" is a new idea in the lives of the Hungarians of America. This is the first time that a Society has gone into a project which will act as an influence for more Hungarian activity. Now the

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Magyar Tribune, June 11, 1926.

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I C Chicago Hungarians will have a place they can call their own and they can feel mighty proud of themselves.

We do not want to look at this project as one that belongs to the Virgin Mary Society alone; we want to look at it as one that is for the interest of all Hungarians of Chicago.

We think that every Hungarian person who is financially able to buy these bonds should buy some, because he will be helping a very worthy idea, and the dream that most Hungarians of Chicago have had, will come true.

The editorial staff of this newspaper wishes to congratulate the brave leaders and members of the Virgin Mary Society, and the Society can rest assured that this newspaper will co-operate in every way to see that this Home is built, because we of this newspaper know more than anyone else what it will mean to the Chicago Hungarians, and especially to those living on the South Side.

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 24, 1925.

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FORGOTTEN INFORMATION

Those of our readers who are seeking information concerning the play, "The Music Lies," which was given by the Chicago Independent Song Society last Sunday, can save themselves a lot of work, because we have not written anything about it.

We are not giving any information about this particular performance. The reason for our attitude is that we did not receive the usual courtesy accorded the press on such occasions -- we did not receive the two usual complimentary admission tickets. Those who neglect us, we neglect.

We do not know whether it was because they did not know any better, or whether it was plain negligence, or whether it was because they did not want us there. We do not care.

Those who forget about the rights of the press, must be dealt with accordingly.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 24, 1925.

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This does not only apply to the Chicago Hungarian Independent Song Society, but it applies to all organizations sponsoring banquets, dances, etc. We ask each and every organization to understand this.

Some time ago we neglected to write an article about the Easter Celebration of the Rakoczi Society. We did this for the simple reason that they forgot to inform us, and they did not invite us to this affair. Yet we like the officers and members of this organization; we are interested in their activities and we wholeheartedly support them.

But we can stand only so much.

Our dealings with the Chicago Hungarian Independent Song Society have always been of great interest. During their jubilee celebration, we printed a detailed article concerning this particular activity. We do not hold anything against the present officers, and we are not picking



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 24, 1925.

out any individuals. We are guided by certain principles, and we aim to stick to these principles.

We will admit that one of our reporters was present at the play--he was there at his own expense, and he submitted to us a very interesting report of the affair. We put this report aside regretfully. Orders are orders, as they say in the army--so we of the press also declare.

Many of our subscribers have asked us for information about the above-mentioned affair, but we are going to stick to our decision.

Those who forget about us -- we in turn shall forget about them.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 13, 1925.

JOKAI ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Last Wednesday the Chicago Hungarian University Club held its regular meeting after which a celebration was held in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the world-renowned Hungarian author, Mor Jokai. The memorial address was given by Igtz Izsak, secretary of the Club.



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HUNGARIAN

Dayton Tribune, Oct. 3, 1934.

SHALL THE SOCIETIES UNITE?

(Editorial)

The question, "Shall the societies unite?", originated when the Indiana Sick Benefit and Burial Association and the Hungarian Federation of Sick Benefit Societies of America held a joint meeting to decide whether or not they should consolidate.

Today we have high hopes of seeing these two Hungarian organizations consolidated, because it would be for the benefit of both organizations.

The diminished strength of these organizations does not spell success for either one if they remain alone; but if the consolidation takes place, it will mean a very successful future.

It is true that there are great differences in the constitutions of both



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 3, 1924.

organizations. In one organization premiums are regulated according to age, and in the other, there is a fixed rate.

Which of these methods is better? Past experience has taught us all about this situation.

When there were quite a few deaths in the organization which had fixed rates, the members were taxed according to the number of deaths. Sometimes this burden became too great and the members could not stand it and had to drop out. This would naturally work a hardship on the organization as well as the family of the deceased. The organization would sometimes have to borrow money in order to pay some family that had depended on the payment of benefits from the organization.

This same thing happened when sick benefits were to be paid.

These conditions naturally worked hardships on the organization, when this situation could have been regulated in order to ease the burden on both parties concerned.



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Myar Tribune, Oct. 3, 1924.

As the larger societies realized their mistakes they gradually modified their constitutions so that they were charging rates according to the ages of the members.

It is true that in a lot of cases these rates were set unfairly as far as the members were concerned; naturally this was a drawback, but as time went on this condition was adjusted, until today practically all larger societies are using this system of rates; even those who were sworn enemies of this plan must admit that a rate set according to age, is the only way in which the life of the societies can be assured.

As far as sick benefits are concerned, they should be regulated and looked after strictly, in order to avoid cheating, because this will happen, as shameful as it may be.

These are the conditions which make it absolutely essential that rates be set according to the age of the persons belonging to these organizations that are going to consolidate.



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HUNGARIAN

Hungary Tribune, Oct. 3, 1924.

In Chicago and the vicinity there are enough Hungarians to support such an organization.

It is probably true that we cannot count on new members from the standpoint of immigration, not for the time being at any rate. Without paying any attention to this situation, we know that there remains a broad field in which to work, when we consider the development of Hungarian societies.

There are thousands of Hungarians in and around Chicago who do not belong to any society whatsoever.

All these people, with hard work, could probably be brought together to join some sort of society or lodge, if we can prove to them the high standards of these organizations.

Then there is another duty that must be taken care of: the organization of a youth branch.



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III F The Hungarian youth must be made to understand that it is their duty
I C to carry on the traditions of their fathers, and that they too must
belong to the organizations to which their fathers, belong.

They must aid those institutions which were organized by their fathers for the sole purpose of ensuring some means of support for the Hungarian child who is left an orphan, so that the child will not become a dependent upon public charity.

These questions are those to which there is only one decent answer:

Organization! And then after organization, draw up such constitutions as will meet the requirements of the modern world, and will also meet the requirements of the goal for which the organization has been established.

We want all Hungarians in Chicago and the vicinity to co-operate in making this organization a reality.

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 3, 1934.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 11, 1923.

THE CHICAGO MAGYAR CLUB

The Chicago Magyar Club is the only Hungarian social club in Chicago of the intelligentsia. The club was formed in October of last year, and is making rapid progress, which shows that there is great need for such an organization.

They had their regular monthly meeting at the La Salle Hotel, and had as their guest of honor, Louis Pichler, Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Hungary). Mr. Pichler is the founder of the Hungarian Immigrants' defense Bureau. Thousands of people have made use of this Defense Bureau. This club is planning to build a two hundred room hotel, with spacious waiting rooms, medical advisers, and reading rooms, for emigrants in Budapest. These accommodations will be of assistance to emigrants in all matters concerning immigration, which will prevent the wholesale fleecing of our countrymen by professional agents. Mr.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 11, 1923.

Pichler recommended establishing information bureaus in each large city for Hungarians wishing to visit or re-establish themselves in Hungary.

This idea because of its magnitude, will be difficult to carry through, but it is a good one and is needed at this time.

A committee was appointed to discuss ways and means to put the idea on a workable basis. It will make its report in April.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 22, 1922.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF MAGYAR SOCIETIES

At a general meeting on October 11, the United Magyar Societies and the Committee of Magyar Societies were united. This new organization will be known as the Central Committee of Magyar Societies.

Louis Szappanos was elected president by a unanimous vote, and presided over the meeting while other officers were chosen.

The list of the new officers are: F. Kalman and Mrs. F. Glantz, vice presidents; Laszlo Jilly, secretary; Violet Szigeti, recording secretary; Paul Timko, treasurer; George Pasztor, financial secretary; S. Papovits, A. Fazekas, F. Papp, F. Salamon, L. Nagy, E. Fellegi, J. Kaszas, F. Foldi, and F. David, are committee members.

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 26, 1920.

FLAG DEDICATION

The Twentieth Century Ladies' Society had a grand celebration in connection with the dedication of a new Hungarian flag. This incident, since the organization of this society, indicates that they are enjoying the fruits of success, despite the fact that they are one of the youngest Hungarian organizations.

Mrs. Lina Steiner was honored in being appointed Godmother to the flag. We regret that this newspaper did not receive a more detailed report of this affair. Consequently only a short article appears concerning it.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 7, 1919.

THE THALIA MEETING

Last Sunday afternoon, February 2, the Thalia Literary and Song Society held its regular quarterly meeting. Practically all members were present. After the officers and different committees made their reports, many important topics were discussed. As a result of the discussions, the standard of the society was raised because the society decided to develop the literary talent of the organization. In this connection classes in literature and arts will be of great benefit to the society. It was also announced that the small group attending these classes is making progress due to their whole-hearted cooperation.

A resolution was made that all the Hungarian Sick Benefit associations be asked to send members to this association in order that a large male choir might be formed. The opinion was also expressed that by maintaining this choir the various organizations may keep in touch with each other to avoid interference in any programs which may be given by the several societies.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 2, 1918.

CHICAGO-HUNGARIANS OPEN EUROPEAN COMMUNICATION

The Chicago-Hungarians feel very much relieved now that they can communicate with Hungary by mail.

The Hungarian Patriotic Association of Chicago has made arrangements with the American Red Cross, who will act as a forwarding agency for all mail coming to and going from Hungarians in the United States. The Hungarian Patriotic Association has also made arrangements with the Immigrant Protective League, at 324 South Halsted Street to have a Hungarian in their offices twice a week to receive the letters personally from all those who belong to the Hungarian Patriotic Association and can identify themselves as such. The Immigrants Protective League will then forward these letters to the Red Cross.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 5, 1917.

HUNGARIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

The Hungarian American people of the United States have only one type of organization that has been of common interest to all of them and that is the lodge. The lodges are not all alike, but there is no essential difference in principles. They play a very important part in the life of the Hungarians and should be the focal point of all their various activities.

Regardless of the difference in principles, it should be their duty to further the development of organizations so important to the social and moral life of the Hungarians. I know the activities that have taken place among our people in the United States, outside of those that have been sponsored by the lodges, there has never been anything of a permanent nature, undertaken and finished.

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 5, 1917.

I don't want to blame any individual for their shortcomings, it would be very easy to name the persons who have done quite a bit to retard this great work. Placing the blame on individuals would not help the cause, but probably harm it, and what is more, if the Hungarian-Americans want to do something, create something, it should not be left solely to individuals.

There must be enough power, leadership and cooperation among the Hungarian-Americans to develop permanent institutions, even though it be necessary to disregard individual ideas. Maybe the belief is extant that a good number of Hungarians will leave the country after the war and therefore would not be interested. But I do not think they will leave in such large numbers that permanent activities among our nationals will have to be discontinued. On the contrary such activities will probably become more important in the future since a great number of Hungarians undoubtedly will return to this country.

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 5, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I don't want to write about what activities should be started by the Hungarian-Americans because I do not want to force anything on the people that they might not want, or sincerely believe in. The people themselves should feel what they want. The Hungarian-Americans should not do what I or some one else thinks is a good idea, but they should decide what is most necessary and desirable for our group.

I can not tell what the Hungarian-American feels is the most important activity in his life; But I do know that every other nationality has done something in their own interest. Their interests vary. Some are interested in hospitals, orphanages, aid societies, and sport activities; the Hungarian-American can not boast of any of these things.

I don't believe that any nationality should be any more interested in such institutions than the Hungarians. A body of men such as the lodges should take the initiative, otherwise I can't see how the Hungarian-Americans can accomplish anything worth while in this field.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 5, 1917.

I have presented this idea, hoping that the lodges and its members will go into action so that we Hungarians can keep up with the other nationalities. I do not claim to be the first one to suggest that we Hungarians do something for ourselves. Up to date our work has been planless and scattered, not touching the soul of the Hungarian-American. A radical change will have to take place, and it is up to ourselves to create the social activities and in situations which will aid us in achieving a brighter future.

III. ASSIMILATION

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Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 7, 1935.

IN MEMORY OF FERENC RAKOCZI

Good Friday is the two hundredth anniversary of the death of the great ruler, Ferenc Rakoczi.

In memory of this anniversary the Chicago Magyar Club is holding a day of observance at its clubrooms, 100 East Ohio Street, on April 6.

The memorial program will include the following:

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|---|-------------------------|
| Hungarian Credo | Audience |
| Recitation, "Rakoczi in Exile". | Helen Dolinay |
| English address | Reverend Ernest Horwath |
| Songs | Maria Matyas |

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 7, 1935.

Hungarian address Consul Laszlo Medgyessy
Piano Duet, "Rakoczy March" Alice Landgraf and Edward Collins

There is no charge for admission, and every patriotic Hungarian is welcome.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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Otthon, Mar. 22, 1935.

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SOUTH SIDE FEDERATION OF CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES CELEBRATE

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A large crowd attended the Independence Day March 15, 1848, celebration of the South Side Federation at the Magyar Home on March 17. Though the program consisted of thirty-five numbers, the audience listened patiently to the speakers and performers.

Dr. Laszlo Medgyessy, Hungarian Consul, was present to represent Hungary. The city of Chicago was represented by Hon. Edward J. Kelly, Mayor, James J. Sullivan, ward committeeman, and Michael T. Mulcahy, alderman of the 8th ward.

Rev. Theodore "Fedas," of the Green-Catholic church, Rev. Ernest "Horvath" of the Roman-Catholic church, and Rev. S. E. Bologh of the Evangelical Reformed church, spoke in behalf of their respective churches.



Otthon, Mar. 22, 1935.

Principal speakers were the Mayor and the Hungarian Consul.

After the program, the following motion was read: "The people who are present at this March 15 celebration unanimously agree that propaganda should be started through the Hungarian Press and through other official organs to make known their firm desire to Chicago and, particularly to the American-Hungarians, that a plebiscite be conducted in those territories in Hungary under foreign rule, and that such territories should be given back to Hungary. This plebiscite should be conducted by the proper authorities."

In this way, a seed was sown and may it grow to great proportions, thereby our cry of "Justice for Hungary" will not be futile.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 14, 1934.

ÓBSERVANCE OF OCTOBER 6

The Burnside Hungarian-American Citizens' Club observed the national holiday of October 6, last Saturday in memory of Hungary's thirteen martyrs of the war for liberty.

John Walter, president, welcomed the gathering and made the holiday address. Singing of the Hungarian and American National anthems concluded the evening.



Otthon, Feb. 18, 1934.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(Editorial)

The people of the United States will celebrate the birthday anniversary of their first President, George Washington, on February 22.

George Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732. From early youth he took part in public affairs. He was a great statesman, a great general, loved his country, and was a real hero who always fought for his country. He astounded the world by leading his small army to victory in their fight for liberty. He freed his country from British oppression and thereby started the United States on the road to a glorious future. The population of three million has grown to today's 130 million. Without Washington's victorious fight for freedom, the people of this country would probably never have attained the present standard of cultural and economic progress.

Otthon, Feb. 18, 1934.

From past history we know that each era, each nation, had its own leader. What George Washington did in his time to save his people from disaster is being done today by our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt. The days of the Revolution were difficult, but it is as difficult for President Roosevelt to rescue this nation of 130 million from the whirlpool of disaster.

We will be thinking of the gigantic task that is set for President Roosevelt when we celebrate the birthday of George Washington.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 21, 1933.

FEDERATION OF HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATIONS ON THE SOUTH SIDE

The Federation of Hungarian Associations on the South Side, embracing sixteen organizations, decided at its last meeting to take part in the preparation of Hungarian Day and has asked our compatriot, Gustave Wojtas, to teach the "Kormagyar" [Hungarian national ring dance] to about three hundred young men and women, in order to add a new attraction to the festivity.

Gustave Wojtas, who gladly complied with this request, has already started to teach the "Kormagyar" at the Hungarian Home in Burnside, where classes are held every Tuesday and Friday.

In order to aid the committee, we are asking all young men and women willing to participate in this national dance to apply in person during dance rehearsals on the above-mentioned days.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, July 21, 1933.

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Likewise, we are glad to mention that the Federation will hold on Sunday, August 27, the day after Hungarian Day, a joint entertainment at the Hungarian Home. The proceeds will be used to cover the expenses of Hungarian Day; the surplus, if any, will be given to the unemployed Hungarians.

The purpose of the Federation of Hungarian Associations on the South Side is to maintain brotherly co-operation between the Hungarians in this section of the city and to prevent the holding of separate entertainments, festivals, and theatrical performances on the same day by two or more associations.

Inasmuch as we haven't received an invitation to this important meeting, though Emery Frank [Chicago representative of Szabadsag] reported that he had invited us (if that would be the first lie uttered by Frank he would surely drown in it), we have to be content to report the outcome of the meeting as we heard it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 2, 1933.

FOURTH OF JULY

(Editorial)

Exactly one hundred fifty-seven years ago, the North American Republic was born. In the one hundred fifty-seven years, its life has been like man's: It has enjoyed the advantages of peace, but it has often weathered the storms of war. It has had days of prosperity, but it also has had adverse conditions. The young country was sorely tried.

The last few so-called depression years were a time of suffering, and, although the American people suffered greatly, somehow their fate was better than that of the nations which lost the War.

The shadows of depression are fading. There is no need for prophets, who for years prophesied that prosperity was around the corner, because we sank deeper into the "bottomless sea of depression." The prophets are silent now. Any sane person can see that, at last, we are on the road to more

Otthon, July 2, 1933.



normal times.

The spirit of the American people bravely faces adversity, and they are to be praised for patiently waiting without complaining for a better future.

The belief that better times are in the offing, has helped the American people overcome their troubles in the past.

They were bolstered by memories of the past, which were sometimes sad, but more often glorious.

Since Lincoln's Gettysburg address and the Civil War, the growth of America has been boundless and unparalleled in the history of the World.

This terrible depression also has its victims, but, undoubtedly, this young country will recuperate rapidly.

Otthon, July 2, 1933.

We, the adopted children of America, celebrate its one hundred fifty-seventh birthday with faith in the brighter future of our adopted country. We will try to forget that we feel doubly the effects of these adverse times.

Let us have faith in the future, and that this great country will some day embrace all its people equally, no matter where they first saw the light of day, and regardless from whence they came to find happiness.

This will be the real "New Deal" that will unite the souls of all of the children of Great America.

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Otthon, June 4, 1933.

COMMEMORATION OF TREATY ANNIVERSARY

The Chicago Magjar Club will observe the 13th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Trianon. On this occasion, the guest of honor will be Burton Holmes, the noted traveler and lecturer, who has already lectured about Hungary.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), May 19, 1933.

MOTHERS DAY

The congregation of the Virgin Mary Hungarian Roman Catholic Church held a very successful evening last Sunday, at which a beautiful play and an artistic program were presented. Those true Hungarians who are always struggling in behalf of all Hungarian institutions and tirelessly guard their future, so close to their hearts, were again present in great numbers.

The play, "The Mute Man", was skillfully directed by Reverend Steve Nagy, who acted as master of ceremonies. The public was very much pleased with both the play and the program. [Translator's note: Here the article gives the names of the twenty-four amateur players, musicians, etc., who contributed to the success of the evening.] The public, which stayed long after the performance dancing and enjoying itself, left enriched with the memory of an evening well spent.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 6, 1932.

INVITATION

(Adv.)

The Chicago and vicinity First Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Association will celebrate on March 20, Sunday, 4 P. M., at Dr. Herzl Community Hall, 1335 N. California Avenue, with a fine program and a dance, the commemoration of our national independence, Mar. 15, 1848, and the 200th birthday anniversary of George Washington.

The management invites all Hungarians. Good food, wonderful music, cool drinks. Admission, 65 cents.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 21, 1932.

BICENTENNIAL BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

The whole American nation will celebrate the two hundredth birthday of George Washington on February 22. It is proper for us Hungarians to remember this great American and his deeds.

Washington insured liberty for us to such a great extent that nowhere else on this earth is it equalled. The freedom enjoyed by the people of this country is envied by all other nations. If we consider how this country grew from the original thirteen colonies to the present forty-eight states which are bound together by love of freedom and liberty, we must know that we have George Washington to thank for this. He is deservedly called the Father of his Country. We need not fear that the unity of these forty-eight states and the American people can ever be broken.

It would be most desirable to have commemoration service in all our Hungarian churches on the Sunday preceding February 22.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb. 21, 1932.

Societies and other organizations should also commemorate this two hundredth birthday of Washington. The committee of Hungarians appointed for this purpose will gladly send speakers who will acquaint the audience in detail about the greatness of George Washington to any gathering.

We must mention here that Gen. Frank Perker has advised us that on July 4, at Soldiers' Field, there will be a military and naval field day celebration. The procession preceding the celebration will include floats. We have been asked to take part and wear our national costumes. Those wishing to participate will please inquire for further details from the secretary of the Hungarian sub-committee.

Daniel Butcher
2805 East 79th St.

100-101-200-20275

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HUNGARIANOtthon, Mar. 8, 1931.

HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

p.2...Mar. 14th, The Chicago St.Peter and St.Paul Hungarian Greek Catholic Church at the School Hall.

March 14th, The Chicago Magyar Club at its clubrooms, 8 P.M.

March 15th, The Chicago West Side Hungarian Evangelical and Reformed Church at the Rebman Hall, 5 P.M.

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Utthon, Mar. 17, 1929.

HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY OBSERVATIONS

p.a...The St. Peter and Paul, Hungarian Greek Catholic Church, will observe Independence Day, Mar. 15th, Friday evening, in their school hall.

The Verhovay Aid, 164 Branch, will celebrate on March 16, 7 P.M., at the Presidential Hall; the Hungarian Literary (Tarsalgo), and Sick Benefit Society of Chicago and vicinity, at Wicker Park Hall on March 24, at 3 P.M.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, March 18, 1928.

CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL HOLIDAY

p.2.....The "Onkepzo and Dalker" Society celebrated March, 15, (Hungarian Independence Day) last Saturday.

Frank Kolman introduced the guest speaker, Victor Drozdy.

The announcement that the Society sent a cable to the League of Nations protesting against Roumanian atrocities to Hungarians living in Transylvania.

HUNGARIAN

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Ottton, Mar. 11, 1928.

HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY OBSERVATIONS

p.2...The Chicago Magyar Club in their club rooms on Sunday, Mar. 11, at 4 P.M. Guest speaker: Dr. Eugene Eisner.

The Chicago Tarsalgo at North Side Turner Hall on Sunday, Mar. 18, at 3 P.M. Guest speaker: Dr. Elmer Horvath.

The Chicago Hungarian Glee Club at the Herzl Hall Saturday, Mar. 10, at 9 P.M.

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Otthon, Oct. 16, 1927.

CO MEMORATION OF OCTOBER 6

p.2.....The Chicago Tarsalgo Sick Benefit Society held a memorial celebration of our National holiday commemorating October 6, 1849. (on this day thirteen Hungarian generals were executed by the Austrians.)

The regular monthly meeting took place earlier in the afternoon, Kalman Molnar presiding. After concluding the business of the Society, ex-president, Joseph Rakos, talked about the efforts of Lord Rothermere, chief editor of the London Daily Mail toward the ratification of the treaty of Trianon. "The members of the Tarsalgo, though many of them are citizens of the United States wish to identify themselves with the cause," said Mr. Rakos.

Dr. Elemer Horvath was the guest speaker on this occasion. He compared October 1849 with October 1918 when at the end of the World War, Hungary was a victim of grafting politicians. (Hungary became a republic for a short time in 1918. Later the Communists took over the government.)

Otthon, Oct. 16, 1927.

The text of the cablegram to Lord Rothermere from the Tarsalgo follows: "The Tarsalgo, one of the largest Hungarian organizations in and around Chicago with a membership of five-hundred, many of whom are American citizens, follows your activities in behalf of the Hungarians by demanding the revision of the treaty of Trianon. We plead with your Lordship to keep up this movement. We will do everything in our power to inform the American public of the injustice of this treaty to the Hungarians. Please accept our heartfelt gratitude for your blessed work."

Kalman Molnar, president.
Steven Tenkarcs, secretary.
Joseph Rakos, Louis Szappanos,
committee members.

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Otthon, Mar. 20, 1927.

REMEMBER OUR ANCESTORS

(ADDRESS OF THE REVEREND J. M. HANKO, MAR. 15 AT THE CHICAGO MAGYAR CLUB).

p.4. ...As on the stage, where we see the actors portray roles of bygone heroes, let us raise the curtain of our forgetfulness, and remember the events of March 15, 1848. Let us remember the history of our thousand year old country.

Arpaid, the father of our country, said "I gave you a beautiful country and protected her from enemies; keep this beautiful country and defend her with your lives." "It is to the advantage of the Magyar people to become Christians, therefore, I decree that all pagans become Christians," said Stephen, our first Christian king. "Our country has become a cemetery," said King Bela IV, "but with God's help, I will rebuild it." King Louis, the Great, "We are bounded by three seas, there is peace and prosperity." John Hunyadi, "The Turks want to enslave us, beware do not let yourselves lose faith. Follow me, your leader, I will lead you to victory." "The power of kings lie in the happiness of the

Otthon, Mar. 20, 1927.

people "said King Charles II"not the Turk, but dispute among ourselves, was our downfall at the battle of Mohacs." According to our records, "Our country is split three ways, An Austrian is on our throne; Turks overrun our plains; only in Transylvania is there Magyar spirit, but there too the Austrians and Turks are working. Beware that the Austrian assistance doesn't become a boomerang."

The selfishness of Charles III, Maria Theresia's insincerity, the tyrannical rule of Joseph II, have not killed our love of country," said Berzsenyi.

"The United States of America has gained recognition, France has won liberty, everywhere around us the sun is shining on the nations, shall the Magyars be the only ones to remain in bondage? "asks Stephen Szechenyi! "Rise, ye Magyars," says Petofi (greatest poet) on Mar. 15, 1848. The chronicler goes on to say: "The youths, whose leader was Petofi, freed the Press, outlined in fourteen points the demands of the Magyars and had them accepted by parliament. The new laws went into effect April 11. Victory was ours without bloodshed. But as night follows day, the Austrians resented Hungary's freedom, and hired the Croations, Slavs, Serbs and Roumanians to war on the Magyars in the hopes that fear will drive them for protection to the Austrians. Kossuth, the real father of our country, said, "We would rather die than give up our

Otthon, Mar. 20, 1927.

independence." Our army of volunteers was victorious over all when the cornered Austrians received reinforcements from Russia. This put an end to the uprising. Most of our leaders were killed in action, others were captured and executed. Kossuth escaped to England and later went to the United States." The Austrians later made a pact with Hungary and the two countries were on more or less friendly terms from 1867 until 1914 when the world war broke out. We were automatically swept into this war and lost everything. We are free now, but beggars, because two thirds of Hungary's territory, more than half of the population fell under foreign rule. We are completely desolated.

The last act is over, the curtain goes down, and the history of our country up to today is ended. We, who saw in our imagination, the great heroes of the past, don't despair. Our country is not dead. We hope that we have learned a lesson and that our country will again be powerful some day.

We who have two countries, have responsibilities too. Even though we are far from the land of our birth, we shouldn't forget her and we should try to help in every way. It is a beautiful gesture to die for one's country, but still more beautiful to live for it.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 17, 1926.

THE TARSALGO'S OBSERVANCE OF OCTOBER 6TH.

p.2.....The Tarsalgo Sick Benefit Society has a memorial day observance each year in honor of the thirteen Martyrs of Arad. The thirteen men were executed by the Austrians during Hungary's war for independence 1848-1849. We can't praise this patriotic society enough for keeping alive the memory of our heroes.

Stephen J. Schefbeck, Hungarian Consul, was the speaker on this occasion. After his talk, the public sang the Hungarian national anthem.

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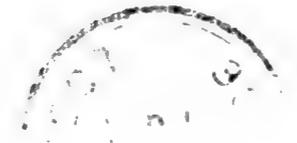
HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 25, 1946.

THE IDES OF MARCH

The Chicago Hungarian Independent Song Society, which is one of the most active Hungarian cultural organizations in Chicago, celebrated the Ides of March, a Hungarian holiday, last Saturday evening.

The significance of this Hungarian patriotic holiday was eloquently described by Ignatz Izsak, who was the main speaker on the program. A mixed chorus sang Hungarian patriotic and folk songs. The spirit of true Hungarian patriotism prevailed throughout this evening of celebration.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 20, 1925.

PETOFI HOLIDAY

There is no Hungarian who does not revere the memory of Petofi and his part in the fight for the liberation of the Hungarian people. March 15th is a significant Hungarian national holiday because the dawn of liberation was seen on March 15, 1848. March the 15th and Sandor Petofi go together because this great poet inspired the people to fight for their liberty.

On March 15, 1925, the Chicago Hungarians were given the chance to witness the portrayal of the life of this great Hungarian. The play "Petofi", illustrating the life and deeds of this great Hungarian patriot, was directed by Joseph Viz, and sponsored by the Chicago Hungarian Theatrical Society. The play, "Petofi", was a huge success, and was well attended.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 15, 1925.

CELEBRATION OF MARCH 15.

p.3.... The South Chicago Hungarian Reformed Church intends to celebrate our Day of Independence with an elaborate program. The affair will be held at the church school hall, Sunday evening, at 7 P.M. After the program, the Ladies Aid Society will serve refreshments.

The choir will sing, "Rise ye Magyars," famous patriotic poem of Petofi, musical score by Jenő Hubay, world famous violinist. There will also be a play and a violin solo by Bela Marta.

Daniel Bodor will deliver the holiday address.

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HUNGARIAN



Otthon, Mar. 16, 1924.

CELEBRATION

p.1.....The young people of the South Chicago Hungarian Reformed Church are planning a very nice national celebration. The affair will be held March 16, Sunday evening at seven o'clock. The Chicago Magyar Club will take active part in the program this evening which tends to make the affair even more patriotic.

Recitations will be given by Irene Benko, Louis Toth, Alex Deak, Emery Gall, Bela Olah, Ambrose Benko, Michael Szidik and Frank Balogh.

Dr. Eugene Eisner will speak about the significance of the celebration of March 15.

Charles Simko will sing to the accompaniment of a guitar.

There will also be a play in one act "Aniko" by the South Chicago amateur

Otthon, Mar.16,1924.

actors: B. Takacs, E. Benko, A. Takacs, L. Nagy, S. Bocath, E. Fegyverneki,
S. Javorszky, A. Giba, H. Giba, and J. Fabian.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 18, 1923.

PETOFI-DAY OBSERVANCES IN CHICAGO

The Central Committee of Hungarian societies observed Petofi Day at the North Side Turner Hall. This was the first time the Central Committee arranged a public celebration and they deserve commendation.

Frank Kalman, vice chairman of the committee, made the opening address. Dr. Barath, South Chicago physician, greeted the audience in English. He spoke of Petofi, Hungary's greatest poet, his life and works, which have been translated into many languages.

After this introductory speech, Mrs. Emil Fellegi sang Hungarian folk-songs against a background of "Petofi at the Inn" living picture.

The young folk of the Burnside Roman Catholic Church celebrated Hungarian Independence Day in conjunction with Petofi Day at the Knights of Pythias Hall. Among those present was Stephen Schefbeck, Hungarian Consul.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 1, 1920.

OCTOBER 6TH CELEBRATION

The First Chicago Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Society, as usual is going to celebrate the sad anniversary of October 6, 1849. This date is a very important holiday in the history of Hungary.

A very interesting program is to be given that evening at the Wicker Park Hall.

There will be two speakers on the program; namely, Mr. Louis Szappanos and Mr. Lester Megyessy. Mr. Louis Szappanos has recently returned



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 1, 1920.

from an extended trip through Hungary. He has many interesting things to tell those attending this celebration.

The celebration proceedings will be arranged by Joseph Rakos, the president of this organization. We are confident that the program will be worthwhile for both young and old, and urge every Hungarian to attend this celebration.



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HUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, Mar. 26, 1920.

MARCH 15th CELEBRATED BY SOCIETY

On Saturday night, March 20, the Chicago and Vicinity Social and Sick Benefit Society celebrated the anniversary of Hungarian independence. This celebration was attended by a large number of Hungarians in Chicago and vicinity.

The success of this affair is credited to the efforts of John Rakos, who was the managing director. He also wrote a very patriotic play for this particular occasion. When he wrote this play, he proved that playwrights are made, not born. Mr. Rakos is a plain working man, who found time for writing this beautiful playlet.

Its performance was very successful, but we are not in a position to be critics at the present time, but we promise our readers that in our next week's issue we will give a broader account of the play and program of this celebration.

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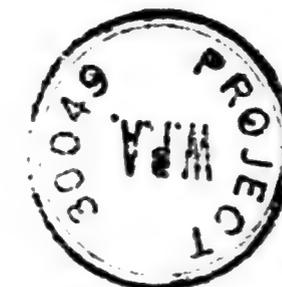
HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 12, 1920.

MARCH 15, 1920.

(Editorial)

Again, March 15, has come, and with it the memories of March 15, 1848 are brought to all good Hungarians. This date brings back memories when dawn broke on Hungarian liberty. For the past sixty-two years, we have been celebrating the memory of the day when we began our battle for liberty. It is with deep feeling and respect that we mention the names of warriors of the battle of March 15, 1848. We rejoice as the opportunity presents itself to observe this particular holiday in a most fitting manner. March 15 is one of the most important national holidays of the Hungarian people. It touches the hearts of the Hungarians with memories of long ago.



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 12, 1920.

We again celebrate March 15. Again, we will hear many speeches. O Lord, what a difference there is between March 15, 1848 and March 15, 1920! The cause for which we celebrate this day has lost some of its meaning. It would be a laughable matter today for us to cry about the tactics of our cursed enemy, Austria. The Austria of old does not exist today. Hungary is a free and independent country today.

Regarding these matters, the holiday, March 15, is of no consequence to some of us. Yet we still are forced to celebrate March 15, and we must celebrate it with greater enthusiasm than in the past.

We must give March 15, 1920 a new meaning and show others what it really means. Our enthusiastic leaders of the past who encouraged the celebration of March 15 have not been so active in this direction. They show little concern whether or not Hungarian-Americans celebrate March 15 as





Magyar Tribune, Mar. 12, 1920.

a holiday. The dignitaries and leaders are satisfied now that the aristocrats again have gained power in Hungary. They say that judges and other people in high office take orders from the aristocratic class of Hungary. The aristocrats like this situation and that is why they want to have a king.

These people would like to scratch March 15 off the calendar. We would not feel bad if they were to ask us why March 15 should be recognized as a holiday, or why Louis Kossuth was born. "Long Live The King!"

Will there be enough pride left in us as Hungarian-Americans to cast aside these so-called leaders and continue faithfully celebrating this great Hungarian holiday? Or shall we bow before the attitude of these people and join them in shouting: "Long Live The King?"



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 12, 1920.

We should regard March 15 in the same manner to be in accord with the ideals of Louis Kossuth. He maintained the ideals of justice and independence for Hungary high above all. It is with these ideals in mind that Hungarian-Americans should go forward and celebrate the true meaning of March 15. The Hungarians of the United States must object very strongly against the establishment of a monarchy in Hungary.

We must advocate and preach the ideals of Louis Kossuth concerning cooperation, and by adhering to such principles, Hungary can establish peace with the entire world. This idea should be advanced by the Hungarian-Americans. Perhaps we can start a new history of March 15.

We are of the opinion that if some Hungarian-Americans do not wish to celebrate March 15 in the true spirit, then they should give up the idea. They should openly deny the fact that March 15 is a Hungarian national holiday, rather than be disgraced by such mock celebrations.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 12, 1920.

If there yet are people who want to give new life to the ideals of Louis Kossuth, they will faithfully abide by his ideals and celebrate March 15 with the true spirit and put forth effort to relieve distressed conditions which now exist in Hungary.

Do the Hungarian-Americans want to advocate the ideals of Louis Kossuth, or do they want to go back to Long Live The King? Louis Kossuth has spoken.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 28, 1919.

THANKSGIVING DAY

It is hard for a person to recognize Thanksgiving when he or she is hungry, or if a brother or sister is hungry. We doubt that there is a single Hungarian family in the United States whose members did not fully satisfy their hunger last Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, but this is not the only day we want to talk about.

Last year on Thanksgiving Day we were all very happy, due to the fact that the War had been ended and arms were laid aside on the blood soaked battlefields of Europe. Today, one year after, a thousand and one troubles have appeared before us.

Peace is not restored. So-called peace has caused almost as much trouble,

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 28, 1919.

misunderstanding, and suffering as the War itself.

We cannot be thankful for conditions prevailing in Hungary today, unless we can be thankful for the fact that a strip of land and a handful of people have been spared, so that our century old nation and culture may survive.

In the United States, peace was restored in the financial and political world. Last year a bitter war was fought in recognition of class distinction, and also in the fields of political reform. Even when considering these facts, we should be satisfied. Certainly conditions were unfavorable; the cost of living was high; but if we compare these with conditions in Hungary today, we really have something to be thankful for.

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 28, 1919.

The Hungarians living in the United States have been seriously affected by the fact that their brethren across the ocean were suffering so badly. But as good citizens of this country, Hungarian-Americans must admit that they did not suffer correspondingly in any way, shape or manner.

The Hungarian people in the United States, earn their living by hard work, and many of them are underpaid, but there are no beggars among them, and very few suffering from hunger.

Even if we do not get our share of the wealth of the United States, we have enough to help our suffering brothers across the sea, and **have** sufficient left for our own use. So let us remember that when we celebrate Thanksgiving Day.

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1919.

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THE CELEBRATION OF HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE

II B 2 e

The first Hungarian Social and Sick Benefit Society celebrated March 15 as a national holiday last Saturday night. A large crowd was in attendance.

About 9 P.M. Mr. Joseph Rakos, the old Chicago-Hungarian warrior, who had charge of the affair, made a very short speech, but it carried a lot of weight. The National Anthem of the United States and Hungary was then sung. The president of this organization formally opened the celebration. The Thalia Literary and Song Society also contributed selections to the program by having its chorus appear. The chorus sang several Hungarian songs, and also presented a short, patriotic play. Then, there were



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1919.

several short speeches, including a speech by the editor of this paper, Mr. Martin Benedek.

A moving picture was then shown entitled "The Hozsanna of the New Hungary." This was followed by a vocal solo by Miss Julia Nagy, accompanied at the piano by Joseph B. Mayer.

The celebration was not only a financial success, but also had educational and cultural value.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1919.

THE CHICAGO-HUNGARIAN REFORMED SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY'S
INVITATION

Hungarian Brothers:

Since 1848, wherever there are Hungarian people, March 15 has been celebrated every year as a day when Hungary first took arms to win independence.

There has never been a time more appropriate than the present to show our true feeling toward the nation from which we came. It is with great joy and appreciation that we thank God for the fulfillment of Louis Kossuth's dream through our many sacrifices to gain

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1919.

Hungary's independence.

We take the opportunity at this time to ask the different Hungarian societies, as well as all Hungarians, to come and celebrate with us. We have done everything in our power to make this celebration outstanding, now that Hungary is independent, and March 15 is a real holiday.

For this occasion, we have been fortunate to secure the best Hungarian, as well as American, speakers, who, with all their hearts and oratorical ability, will try to make this a memorable occasion.

It will be more elaborate, more memorable when we unfurl the first flag

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1919.

that has been accepted by the Hungarian Peoples' government. This is the flag that has been officially accepted by the Hungarian government.

This flag has been donated to this society by Mr. and Mrs. Demeter Dgvaban, who are loyal members of this society.

We ask every Hungarian to be present when we show this flag of Independent Hungary for the first time in this country.

The celebration will begin at 1 P.M. Sunday afternoon, March 16. A parade will start at 641 East 93 Street. At this point, the different Hungarian societies will meet with their American flags.

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1919.

From here also they will march to the Hungarian Reformed Church of Burnside. The parade will be escorted by a Hungarian band. After due church ceremonies in church, the parade will continue to the Pythian Temple at 9235 Cottage Grove, where a very interesting extraordinary program has been arranged. After the program, there will be dancing for the younger people.

If there are any friends who would like to have their names remembered in connection with the raising of this flag, we are going to sell gold nails on which their names may be inscribed. This is a fine way in which to show one's loyalty to this first flag of independent Hungary.

With renewed effort, we ask all Hungarians to take part in this worthy

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1919.

celebration. With your cooperation, we can make this event an outstanding event in the history of the Chicago-Hungarians.

I remain yours with brotherly love,

Colman Balogh, president,
724 East 92 Street,
Chicago, Illinois

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 22, 1918.

HUNGARIAN LIBERTY HOLIDAY

On November 24 at 2 P.M. the Chicago-Hungarians will celebrate Liberty Day. The Hungarians in Chicago can be proud of the fact that there are people who are interested in the welfare of relatives and friends who were left behind, and feel the importance of this change in government in Hungary.

We are with them, we all will be present to help celebrate the Holiday of the Hungarians of the United States and Europe.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 11, 1918.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

When this newspaper announced that the Chicago-Hungarians should show their loyal attitude toward the United States and its President, the suggestion was whole-heartedly supported by all organizations.

Now Independence Day has gone, but the Hungarians can be very proud of the demonstration they presented to the people of Chicago on this day.

In the city of Chicago, there were five different communities in which the various Hungarian organizations joined hands to stage mammoth parades, and held open meetings in order that people, who are skeptical about the patriotic feelings of the Hungarian people, might hear the truth for themselves. At these meetings prominent Hungarians made

Magyar Tribune, July 11, 1918.

speeches and through them the attitude and aims of Hungarians were expressed.

These Fourth of July celebrations show in a very definite way the patriotism of the Hungarian people toward the United States.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 21, 1918.

THE CHICAGO-HUNGARIANS TO CELEBRATE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

The Chicago-Hungarians are planning a huge celebration for July 4, not only because it is American Independence Day, but also because they realize the seriousness of the times.

The Hungarians feel that they can show their patriotism to America by joining hands with all good American citizens in all their worthy activities.

Mr. Steyckmans, the governmental representative, also a member of the Bureau of Public Information, is president of all such activities in the State of Illinois. Mr. Steyckmans has made complete arrangements that will assure the Hungarians that this event will be successful.

The State Council of Defense has called all prominent Hungarians together, and has asked them to co-operate in making this celebration a good demonstration of true patriotism of the Hungarians in Chicago.



HUNGARIAN

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WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 15, 1918.

HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CHURCH SERVICES.

In cooperation with all the rest of the Hungarian organizations in Chicago, the two Hungarian Reformed churches will hold special services as part of the Hungarians celebration of their Independence Day - March the fifteenth. The two Hungarian churches have designated March 17th as the day for these special services.

The West Side Reformed Church will hold its services at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the Central Hungarian Reformed Church will hold its services at eight o'clock in the evening.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 3, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

THANKSGIVING DAY

As usual by the proclamation of the president of the United States, the last Thursday of November, will be celebrated as Thanksgiving Day and declared a national holiday. The factories and all business houses will be closed. This will give the people a special opportunity to thank the Lord, not only for past blessings which helped the nation grow to its present greatness, but also for the success of one of its most recent enterprises, the sale of the Liberty Bonds which will enable this nation to continue its fight to make the world safe for democracy.

The Hungarian lodges and churches will feature special programs on this day.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 12, 1917.



CELEBRATION OCTOBER 6TH

Hungarian societies and churches in the vicinity of Chicago joined hands in celebration of October 6, in memory of the thirteen men who gave their lives that Hungary might have liberty. The churches had special masses and sermons on the occasion of this holiday.

On Saturday evening October 6, the Independent Song Circle celebrated the holiday and had as special guest and speaker Paul Bevak. On October 7, the Reformed Churches of Chicago held special services of mourning and the same day the Hungarian Roman Catholic Churches held special masses for the occasion.

The Chicago Social and Sick Benefit Lodge which has celebrated this holiday every year since its inception will celebrate after its usual monthly meeting which will be held on October 14. They will have as a guest speaker of the evening, Ignac Izsak.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, March 15, 1917.

MARCH 15, HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

The Chicago District First Hungarian Social and Benevolent Lodge will hold the national Hungarian Independence Day celebration.

The program will consist of speeches by prominent men, soloists and choruses singing prominent folk songs. All good patriotic Hungarians are urged to be present.

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NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 12, 1917.

THE CHICAGO HUNGARIAN LEAGUE STEPS FORWARD

The editors of this paper are whole heartedly with the Hungarian League of Chicago, but, due to unforeseen circumstances, could not be represented at the last meeting of the league. We will, however, keep our readers informed through Stephen Hattala who writes to us about a certain resolution passed at the last meeting.

Mr. Hattala writes to us as follows:

At the meeting of the league referred to, the following resolution was passed: "The Chicago Hungarian League, consisting of chartered Hungarian Lodges and associations has found it necessary to step forward in defense of Hungarian American Citizens, both as individuals and as a group. It is our aim to prove that the Hungarian American citizen can perform all the duties of a good American citizen. The League, for this

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027a .

Magyar Tribune, May 12, 1917.

reason, plans a giant celebration for the Fourth of July or American Independence Day. The League plans to have all Hungarian church congregations invited as well as all members of Hungarian Lodges, to celebrate this great day together. In this way we Hungarians, as a body, can show that we are good citizens and that we intend to fulfill all requirements of good citizenship." Stephen Hattala was the author of this resolution. The various organizational representatives present accepted the resolution unanimously. They also decided to appoint a nine man committee, which will visit all Hungarian lodges, whether members of the league or not, and extend to them a cordial invitation to attend this celebration.

At this meeting it was also decided that all Hungarian newspapers will be asked to give this celebration as much publicity as possible. The next meeting of the league will be held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, May 13, 1917 at Schlitz Hall. The secretary of the league will send out invitations to the Hungarian organizations in Chicago and urge that the representatives of each and every organization make it their business to be present, in order that a very fine program may be worked out. The league wants every living Hungarian

Magyar Tribune, May 12, 1917.

in Chicago and near vicinity to attend this giant demonstration of good American citizenship among the Hungarians. (Hattala)

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic Societies and Influences

3. Commemoration of Holidays

b. Religious

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 13, 1933.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS JOY

Last year there was hardly any Hungarian who made so many children happy at Christmas time as did our well-known compatriot Eugene Petrovits, and his wife. Petrovits, who is a hardware dealer, began the distribution of Christmas gifts a year ago last Christmas at the hall of the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church, where he presented one hundred Hungarian youngsters with gifts.

As this year the depression struck more Hungarian people, this Christmas Petrovits doubled the number of gifts, appearing at the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church as Santa Claus and giving presents to two hundred Hungarian children, making them all very happy.

Eugene Petrovits and his wife deserve the praise and acknowledgment of the Hungarians in Chicago.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 18, 1931.

FOR THE POOR

The officers of the Poor Orphan Association of Chicago, under the leadership of our compatriot Ferdinand Boldorjan, are now diligently working to distribute Christmas presents among the poor and needy children and their parents. There will be great rejoicing in all those homes where Saint Nicholas is not expected this year, and whose members have to rely on the donations of goodhearted fellowmen. Those who are sharing this work of procuring the necessary donations for the poor, the orphans, and the widows, deserve the praise of us all, whether we are in need of this help or not.

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 21, 1917.

CHRISTMAS CHURCH SERVICES

The Chicago Central Reformed Hungarian Church will hold repentance service this coming Sunday at their church, 2506 West Superior Street. The services will begin at 11:30 A. M. On Christmas day services will be held in the same place and at the same time. On this day the Lord's supper will be served.

The officials of this congregation ask all Hungarian people living in Chicago and vicinity, regardless whether they are members of the congregation or not, to take part in celebrating christianity's greatest holiday. So our souls may live in the true spirit of these services.

III. ASSIMILATION

B. Nationalistic Societies and Influences

4. Conventions and Conferences

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HUNGARIAN

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Interest, April 29, 1937.

HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH LADIES CONFERENCE

Sunday, the 2nd of May opens the first conference of the Hungarian Reformed Ladies Society after a preliminary church service in the South Side Reformed Church, in the Hungarian House at Burnside. The conference is arranged by the Ladies Society of the Chicago South Side Reformed Church and the delegates of the other Reformed Ladies Societies from the cities in the vicinity of Chicago will come together, such as those from Gary, East Chicago, South Bend, Milwaukee, Indiana Harbor, Whiting, Joliet, Racine, South Chicago, Aurora etc. The conference will probably last till 6:00 P.M., after which there will be a banquet in the dining hall of the Hungarian House. We do not doubt, that in the future there will be such a conference every year in different towns.

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Otthon, Dec. 23, 1934.

CONVENTIONS

There were two conventions in Chicago last week.

At Burnside, the youth of the American-Hungarian Reformed Churches had their conference. There were about 200 delegates from the East.

The Burnside Hungarian Reformed church welcomed the young people.

The other convention was held at West Pullman where delegates of the Baptist churches met to discuss affairs of their congregation.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 30, 1933.

CONVENTION OF HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS A SUCCESS

A truly historical event took place last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday at the Hungarian Home in the Burnside district, where Hungarian delegates and leaders, anxious to better the situation of our people, gathered together from all parts of America to find a remedy for the ills which have been afflicting our conationals for quite some time.

These enthusiastic, unselfish, and prominent public leaders have demonstrated that they can accomplish good work, if they decide to lay aside, even if temporarily only, their religious and political differences. These differences are the snags on which our unity has been wrecked time and again in the past.

We have to bow before our delegates for the good understanding that prevailed during the three days of the convention.

The convention of the Hungarian-American Associations, opened on Friday, at

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Magyar Tribune, June 30, 1933.

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4 P.M., at the Hungarian Home in the Burnside district, and called

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together to rescue our associations and their members from financial ruin, is of historical significance in the life of our institutions.

In spite of attacks and objections from all sides, over one hundred and forty delegates from all parts of America--between Los Angeles and New York--as well as a great number of members, gathered here for the three-day convention.

Louis Nagy, delegate from Branch 317 of the Woodsmen of the World and chairman of the Preparations Committee, opened the convention Friday afternoon and proceeded to name several committees. [Translator's Note: More than fifteen names listed, mostly from out of Chicago.] There were named a Credentials Committee of five, a Program Committee of twenty-five, a Finance Committee of seven, and Organizational Committee of twenty-five, a Motions Committee, and a Press Committee.

Friday evening, before a crowd of about seven hundred, the program of the

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Magyar Tribune, June 30, 1933.

[Preparations] Committee was read and enthusiastically, approved after some debate by a number of local and out-of-town delegates.

The serious and creative work of the convention began Saturday, after the opening speech of Dr. Zoltan Galambos, chairman of the convention, who exclaimed: "The ship is sinking, all hands on deck!"

The Program Committee described the present grave situation and the necessity of helping the associations.

Following this, the different committees went to work and, after lengthy and minute discussions, the Program Committee introduced its program, which, after being subjected again to a thorough debate, was finally adopted as follows:

1. Governmental support for the associations.
2. Immediate loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Associations now on the verge of bankruptcy.

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3. Assets belonging to the branches of associations and now frozen in defaulted banks to be released immediately.
4. The time for striking off our unemployed and aged members to be extended for at least a year.
5. Creation of a reserve fund for helping our unemployed members.
6. Insurance for our invalid and aged members. Social security.
7. Founding of homes for the aged, sanitariums, and of orphanages through our joined forces.
8. Hospitalization and medical care at modified prices.

The convention declared that although it could not handle individual cases of members as the associations, yet it would lend moral support to efforts to save the members' bank deposits and homes. The convention will help them also in its capacity as defender of the interests of all the associations.

Just before closing the convention on Saturday, the floor gave a hearty ovation to Paul Kisko, secretary of the Preparations Committee, who had been subjected to many unfounded and repulsive attacks by the enemies of the

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Magyar Tribune, June 30, 1933.

Emery Frank, Chicago representative of Szabadsag, announced at the Saturday session that, after sending his newspaper a telegram reporting the magnitude and success of the Friday session, he had received instructions from his employers to attend the convention and report its progress to them.

After this, the convention adjourned until Sunday, when the Organizational, Motions, Finance, and Press committees submitted their reports. At this session those points in the program which required immediate action were discussed.

Chicago was selected by a great majority of votes as the national center for this action. The election of a president and a secretary was left to the discretion of a board of directors to be elected later on.

The National Board of Directors shall consist of eleven members, plus three

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Magyar Tribune, June 30, 1933.

delegates from every district. This board will do its work through four secretaries, who will be supported by district board of directors to be founded at several places.

The country was divided into six districts: Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

This settled, the members for the National Board of Directors were elected.

[Translator's Note: The article gives a list of names--eleven directors, four secretaries, and several district board directors and district delegates to the National Board of Directors.]

The name of the new body will be National Protective Federation of Hungarian-American Associations.

The convention ended Sunday afternoon at four o'clock in the best possible spirit.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), June 23, 1933.

CONVENTION OF THE HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS

It is interesting to look back at the feverish bustle that has been going on during the past few weeks. The initiators of the Hungarian associations' convention--and theirs is the merit and also the responsibility--have put a heavy burden on the shoulders of the champions of Hungarian public life. However, there are many who have quietly stepped aside, preferring to have nothing to do with the convention, not to mention those who are insultingly kicking about it, hinting their suspicions, throwing accusations and making fun of the action and its initiators, and who are tireless in their efforts to ridicule the idea, regardless of the fact that this action for a convention of all Hungarian-American associations is not aimed at satisfying anybody's vanity or greediness but has been started by the have-nots, the exploited, the forgotten, who recognize the calling voices of this age and want to do something at this late hour, something which should always be remembered in the history of the Hungarian-Americans.

WPA (11.1.1933)

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), June 23, 1933.

This convention will discuss questions that are equally important to the Bridgeport Aid Federation, the Verhovay Aid Association, the Rakoczi Aid Association, the different Catholic or Reformed associations; the Workers Sick Benefit Federation, the International Workers Order, the Independent Hungarian-American Sick Benefit Association, the Protected Home Circle, and every other association whatever its name. No association is excepted as sooner or later every one of them will hear its death knell. If, in our united efforts, we would always keep the interests of all before our eyes, we could find an expedient which would result not only in saving our members but in gaining new ones as well. This way we could successfully accomplish the beneficial work started by our different associations and would not have to drop with bleeding hearts and eyes full of tears our unemployed members, now grayhaired after many years in our associations, just because they cannot pay their dues.

We have to consider the men, not the money, because, after all, man is the

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), June 23, 1933.

creator of money. If there is the will, there will be enough money, as there always was, only that up to now we trusted the bacon to the dog and never cared for the interest of all.

The strength of unity is demonstrated by the 157-year-old Constitution of the United States. We only have to use this time-proved system as pattern, and then we can be sure we will save the present and assure the future of our associations.

Forward, therefore, with united forces and peaceful understanding, to find such good remedy for the ills of our associations that even our enemies shall become our friends and shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, united with us, help us build a bastion of defense for the Hungarians.

Preparations Committee.

Luis Nagy

Chairman.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 9, 1933.

STATEMENT

In connection with the convention of all Hungarian associations, scheduled to take place on June 23, 24, and 25 the Preparations Committee, as well as the associations and members that intend to participate, were subjected to heavy and entirely unreasonable attacks by Szabadsag and Nepszava. [Translator's Note: Abridged name of the Hungarian daily Amerikai Magyar Nepszava.]

Almost all Hungarian associations of America find themselves in a grave crisis, caused **by** bank failures, devaluation of bonds, loss of members stricken off their membership rolls as a result of unemployment, to say nothing of the fact that many of the members are reaching old age. We can find a way out of this crisis if we lay aside our petty differences and get together, regardless of religious or political beliefs, to discuss our common problems.

All Hungarian associations **ought** to get together, in order to ask the

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Magyar Tribune, June 9, 1933.

government--like other national groups are doing--for reimbursement of their bank deposits and bonds. Through unification and debate we have to find a way to retain our unemployed and aged members in our ranks and to prevent their being stricken off our membership rolls. We have to take a stand on the question of old age, pensions for the invalid, and unemployment insurance by the State.

The time has come when all associations, whatever their trends, have to bring into being a strong united front in order to safeguard the interests of their members. The time is here when we ought to put aside all religious or political differences that may in any way hamper the struggle for these noble aims.

The convention of June 23, 24, and 25 will serve this purpose because it will deal with the interests of all sick benefit associations. Such questions as are not strictly the problems of the Hungarian sick benefit and other associations will not be considered at the Chicago convention, the

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purpose of which is limited to finding a remedy for the economic ills of our associations and their members. The convention will not deal with political problems, in the discussion of which the unity of the Hungarian-Americans always splits. The situation of the Hungarian associations and their members is so oppressive that it is just about time that something be done to ease it. All Hungarian associations should do everything possible to be represented at the Chicago convention.

Working against the interests of the associations and their members are those who do not want to perceive the seriousness of the problem, who try to frustrate the success of the convention by means of subterfuge and slander, and who endeavor to dissuade the associations from electing and sending delegates to the convention. The situation is extremely grave. The time is ripe for unified action and those who for any reason--the Red menace or any other equally unfounded phantasmagoria--attack the Chicago convention or try to frustrate its work, are only demonstrating their willingness to sacrifice the interests of the associations and that of

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Magyar Tribune, June 9, 1933.

all the members for their own selfish purposes.

[Translator's Note: Signed by seventeen members of the Preparations Committee.]

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Otthon, June 7, 1931.

THE RAKOCZY CONVENTION

The Rakoczy Sick Benefit Society, which has more than 16,000 members has just concluded its convention, which is held once every four years.

Never before since its beginning were there more important matters to settle.

The convention has put an end once and for all to bolshevik "boring from within" tactics with which they worked to ruin this organization. One or two red agitators even dared to be present at the convention, but outside of empty mud slinging, they couldn't do their destructive work.

This victory over the bolsheviks should not satisfy anyone and make us think that they won't try to undermine all decent undertakings. It is therefore advisable for all organizations to be careful.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 7, 1930.

NATION WIDE CONFERENCE

p.2. At the nation wide conference of the "Pro Hungaria" Women's World League at Cleveland the Chicago delegates were Mrs. William Fuzy, and daughter, Miss Helen Garay, Mrs. John Meszaros, Miss Pearl Muranyi and Daniel Meszaros.

At the conference the presidents of the various branches made their annual reports. Many suggestions were offered for future activities. One suggestion worthy of mention was the teaching of the Magyar language to our children.

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Otthon, Nov. 28, 1930.

BAPTIST YOUTH CONFERENCE

p.2. The conference of the Western American-Hungarian Baptist Young People's Union will be held at the Hungarian Baptist Church, 118th and Union Street, Sunday, November 30, at 3:00 P.M. The aims of this conference are the education of our young people, putting the Baptist Union on a sounder base and the Evangelization of our people.

Part of the program will be discussions on the following topics: The Bible and the Hungarian Youth, Money and Young People, The Conduct of Christian Youth.

At 7:00 P.M. there will be Evangelization service with Adalbert Petre as guest speaker.

We invite our countrymen and brethren of Chicago and vicinity to attend this conference.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 7, 1929.

THE BUFFALO NATIONAL CONFERENCE

by

Dr. Erno Lowinger

It is my duty to give an account of my experience at the Buffalo National Conference to the readers of the Magyar Tribune.

The publisher of the Magyar Tribune appointed me to represent the paper, and I felt that this appointment meant that I was also representing its readers. Besides representing the Magyar Tribune, I was the appointed delegate of the Sasfeszek [Eagle's Nest, a Chicago social club] and the United Hungarian Jews of America.

Without the usual exaggeration, the Buffalo National Conference was a great demonstration of the American-Hungarians.

The close-to-a-thousand American-Hungarians who gathered there did not make an

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Magyar Tribune, June 7, 1929.

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III B 2 (Jewish) the convention far surpassed other American-Hungarian meetings. I believe it would have done credit to any national group.....

Great human feelings and great human conceptions encountered each other there. And in these encounters, the best, the most beautiful, the most just aims were victorious.

The influence of three great factions was felt--that of the conservative element led by the clergy; the liberals, in the center, represented by the press; and the Socialist-Democrats, represented by agents of the radical group.

We went to the Conference to create and bring results, not to fight or make speeches.....We did not waste time in day dreams, but came off our high horse and made our bargain with reality and facts.

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Magyar Tribune, June 7, 1929.

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We were in accord--regardless of sex, age, religion, and political differences--on the question of aiding from America the movement for the revision of the peace treaty of Trianon. And now the American citizens of Hungarian origin stand as a body behind the best friend of the Hungarian people, Lord Rothermere, and will give their moral and financial support to the revisionist movement. The American-Hungarian press, the clergy, and the Hungarians belonging to different political factions are welded into a unit--all united for revision.....

Not that the revision of the Trianon treaty is the only problem that draws together our leaders and people at Buffalo. The educational development of the Hungarians living in America must forge ahead. Provision will be made for the care of our orphans and the aged; for a Hungarian education for our children; for a solution of the weighty problems that overburden our struggling Hungarian theaters. Steps will be taken to bring about a consolidation of our large organizations.

At last the American-Hungarians will have a forum of their own under the name

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III B 2 (Jewish)

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Lagyar Tribune, June 7, 1929.

of National Federation of American-Hungarians and with the motto of "Justice for Hungary and peace to the world". This federation will represent us officially and rightfully, so that in the future no uninvited, self-appointed intercessor will be able to speak for us and sell us out.....

Besides these positive results, we reached some negative ones also.

There was no one to disturb the public conference or the committee meetings. Every word that was uttered was respectful and sober.

Furthermore, the Conference did not send any greetings to Nicholas Horthy, Hungary's regent, or to the Hungarian government. The Hungarian government sent no representative to the Buffalo National Conference.

This was a conference of independent Hungarians who did not have to be hypocritical to show their patriotism, loyalty, and solidarity. What we did in the

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III B 2 (Jewish)

Magyar Tribune, June 7, 1929,

interests of the liberation of the Hungarian people and for the resurrection of Hungarian justice shows clearly to the world what we never for a moment disowned our poor mother country.

The Conference sent greetings by wire to President Hoover, to the Hungarian Parliament, and to Lord Rothermere, the benefactor of the Hungarian people.....

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HUNGARIAN



Otthon, Apr. 5, 1929.

MEETING OF THE HUNGARIAN CLASSIS OF THE NORTHWEST.

p.4....The Hungarian Reformed Classis of the Northwest, which takes in the churches from Buffalo to Milwaukee and from Flint to Dayton, had its yearly meeting at Conneaut. Rev. Eugene Boros, pastor of the Burnside Reformed Church and dean of the Midwest Classis, attended the three day meeting with his chief elder, Charles Tarjanyi.

The classis, together with the Eastern and Central Classis, presented a petition for signatures to the Boston World Conference of Protestants. We need thousands of signatures so that we can appeal for the revision of the treaty of Trianon.

We ask all patriotic Hungarians to collect signatures. Forms may be obtained at the Burnside church. All lists must be sent in before May 20.

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 5, 1929.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE, MIHALY KAROLYI, AND OTHER MATTERS

(Editorial by [Dr. Erno] Lowinger)

Since the World War, two distinct, strong, and steady dominating forces have been active among the Hungarians of America.

Here and there certain individuals, constituting one of these forces, have tried to organize groups, promote movements, and persuade existing societies to give moral support to the Hungarian government.

Opposing them are the Hungarian-speaking Communists, who are under the influence and direction of Russia. These Communists, in their own special way, resort to any means to weaken the American-Hungarian supporters of the Horthy-Bethlen regime. Often these Communists have been successful in obstructing liberal Hungarians as well.....

Nevertheless, neither of these two forces has achieved any permanent results so far, except the erection of the Kossuth statue in New York, which was



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made of inferior material, a fact for which the leaders were accused of graft. But even so, the patriotic Hungarians did go through with their plans and built this permanent memorial.....

Now comes the Buffalo National Conference in May. Our views on the matter have been clearly stated before and we do not wish to change them now. However, here and there we hear questions that demand further explanation.

We have at hand a copy of the cable from Count Mihaly Karolyi and the League Against Horthyism. Karolyi says that he considers the Buffalo National Conference an instrument to spread Fascism, and that we must fight against it.

We (the Magyar Tribune) were loyal to Karolyi [Translator's note: Count Mihaly (Michael) Karolyi was the president of the short-lived Republic of Hungary.] for ten years. We respected his unselfish, clean political career, his honest and democratic efforts, but we were not members of his party. His sacrifice and martyrdom impressed us. We consider him a noble person, who, in his struggle for the Hungarian working class and rights



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for the people, was abused left and right.....

Our respect for Karolyi is not lessened when we say that, for the present at least, we do not share his opinion and will not follow his advice.

We--who have known intimately and have studied closely the American-Hungarians, their important activities for a quarter of a century, and are well acquainted with this National Conference movement--can earnestly say that the aim of the Buffalo National Conference is not to spread Fascism or propaganda for the Hungarian government.

If we would have the slightest suspicion that the American-Hungarians are being invited for these infamous reasons, then not only this newspaper but many others would not be among the sponsors of the conference.

Without a **doubt** the Buffalo National Conference will be a conglomeration of people. Anyone can take part and everybody will. Only the Hungarian Communists are not invited. The faction better represented numerically



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will determine the future course of events. This is democracy.

If the liberal-minded Hungarians stay away from the Conference for any reason, the conservatives will dominate the situation.

Frightening away the well-meaning Hungarians in advance, means that the League against Horthy or Karolyi is trying to make a fiasco out of the Buffalo National Conference.

We can predict that the Conference, set for May, will bring together representative Hungarians in large numbers from all parts of America.

Nothing can stop this as nothing could stop the Hungarians from erecting the Kossuth statue in New York.....

The ideals--the aim of the Buffalo National Conference--are honest and democratic, the ultimate purpose being the welfare of our people. We must not, therefore, disparage these efforts now.....



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 5, 1929.

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It depends on the American-Hungarians what the outcome of the Conference will be.....

The duty of the Hungarians is to send individuals to Buffalo known to them as loyal citizens of the United States, individuals who not only swear to abide by the Constitution, but who also believe in it, and who because of this conviction will vote against the corrupt Habsburgs, the reactionary Hungarian government, and the oppressors of the people. They will vote, imbued with the American spirit and their love for the mother country, for the good of the suffering Hungarian people, for the advancement, strengthening, and recognition of American-Hungarians.

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HUNGARIANOtthon, Mar. 17, 1929.

THE MEETING OF THE AMERICAN-HUNGARIAN LEAGUE FOR REVISION.

p.2...The Chicago branch of the Revision League held its directors' meeting Friday, Mar. 8. The women's division was represented by their President, Mrs. William Fuzy.

Dr. Eugene Nador, Secretary, outlined the urgent work program. Suggestions were offered by the Rev. J. M. Hanko, Protestant pastor. Dr. Geza Takats, university professor, Dr. Elemer Horvath, chem. engineer, Joseph Csanaday, engineer, Dr. Stephen Csaktornyai, Protestant pastor.

As a result of the suggestions, it was decided to appoint a committee, whose duties are to inform the American Press of the Hungarian situation and make contacts with the universities.

The motion made by John Horvath of the accounting firm of Horvath & Horvath,

Ctthon, Mar. 17, 1929.

a membership drive be launched, was accepted. The membership fee is \$1. a year.

It was decided to rent office space for the League, and also to apply for incorporation.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 11, 1929.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE IN BUFFALO

In our last week's issue of the Magyar Tribune we published a proclamation--as did thirty other Hungarian newspapers--calling all Hungarians to a National Conference to be held on March 15, 16, and 17 in Buffalo, N. Y.

It must have been a surprise that we--who had always advocated liberalism--signed our names, together with conservative newspapers, to a proclamation in which Hungarian societies, churches, leaders, and workers are asked to get together for a conference.

Please do not condemn us for this, as this does not mean that we have altered our policy. We merely undertook, as others did, to do our duty.

We believe that the Buffalo Conference is so important to our work program that all the Hungarian-spirited newspapers should take part in it, regardless



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 11, 1929.

of differences, social or political.

....Let us get together, all of us transplanted sons of Hungary, that we may begin again where we left off.

Let us do something for our own Hungarian-American people, for America, and for our suffering brethren in Hungary.

Perfect organization--from New York to San Francisco--would be just a dream nearly as hard of realization as Utopia itself.

Therefore, let us content ourselves with cold reality.

In life's struggles it is often that we have to make concessions. Let us, then, make these concessions and, without giving up our ideals and beliefs,



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 11, 1929.

get together in the interests of a noble cause.

What the significance of this National Conference will be, has to be explained to our people by church and society leaders at their meetings. Members of our editorial staff are willing to do this if called upon.

We believe that our position is clearly indicated in the proclamation.

In our church and society circles there are enough idealistic-minded wealthy men willing to attend the Conference at their own expense, thus increasing the number of Chicago delegates to ten or fifteen.

Besides, if necessary, the societies should pay the expenses of delegates out of their treasuries.

The important consideration is that the men and women chosen to represent



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 11, 1929.

Chicago and vicinity be intelligent enough to take an active part in the work of the National Conference.

We are requesting all clear-thinking and intelligent Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity to give the best of their thoughts to this invitation, assisting us, at their meetings and gatherings, to make this National Conference--on March 15, 16, and 17--a historical event of the American-Hungarians. Let this National Conference bring about unity and co-operation, at least in vital matters of public interest.

If all of us pull together, the results will be beneficial to all Hungarians and their descendants.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 25, 1926.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

We are in the midst of a great religious holiday. There are approximately five million people in this city who are observing this religious holiday.

Cardinal Bonzano is here representing the Pope. Besides him, there are approximately a million and a half other people here for the Catholic Eucharistic Congress.

The activities of the Eucharistic Congress interest the entire world regardless of religion.

People from every part of the world are attracted here by the Eucharistic Congress not only because of religious attitudes, but because of the education derived from this religious function, and this is an affair which cannot be seen every day.



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HUNGARIAN



Magyar Tribune, June 25, 1926.

From a religious standpoint the Catholic people are represented officially, and the Hungarian people also are represented by Monsignor John Csernoch.

Monsignor Csernoch is here from Hungary with a staff of forty people consisting of priests, brothers, and sisters.

The forty people who are here representing Hungary have come here for the sake of religion, for they come from a country which is very poor, and they have come under great difficulties due to finances.

There was a great Hungarian Catholic meeting held at the St. Lawrence Church Hall where Monsignor Csernoch gave a very interesting lecture on religion and conditions existing in Europe at the present time.

Last Wednesday a banquet was given in honor of Monsignor Csernoch and his staff. The turnout at this banquet proved to be most impressive to him, and he saw that the true Hungarian spirit still existed in the hearts of Chicago Hungarians.

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MEMORANDUM

Magyar Tribune, June 20, 1926.



He saw at this time that he was honored by Catholics as well as people of other denominations, and he said that he wished he could take back this spirit to the people of Hungary where so much religious hatred prevails.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 15, 1918.

CONVENTION

The Chicago and district sick benefit lodges finally held a convention last Sunday. This convention was supposed to have been held several weeks previously, but due to the extreme cold weather and heavy snowfall at that time the convention was postponed.

The convention was held in the West Pullman community house and practically every lodge and sick benefit association in the Chicago district was represented.

Many problems were discussed but foremost was the problem of attaining members to the different organizations because there has been such a heavy loss in memberships in the past year.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 1, 1918.

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION.

The Hungarian Americans have spoken. Representatives from every Hungarian American community assembled in Cleveland during the past week.

The purpose of this assemblage and convention was to assure the government of the United States and the President, that the Hungarian people fully appreciate the protection and hospitality provided for them by this country and the **President**.

At this convention the following resolutions were passed:

(1). Resolved: That we express our sincere and deepest gratitude to the President for his recognition of the most honorable purposes of Hungarian residents in the United States by not regarding them as alien enemies. We assure the President that this convention was not misplanned, and that the Hungarians in America will continue to be attached and devoted to this country.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb.1,1918.

- (2) That we re-affirm our unflinching loyalty to our country, the United States of America, and are proud of the fact, that the Hungarian Americans have at all times fulfilled their duties as citizens of this country. We appreciate the freedom and equality that the consitution of this country accords us, and are ready to uphold the ideals of our president, aiming to make the world safe for democracy,
- (3) That we recognize the importance of americanizing the people coming to the shores of the United State. This has been pursued by all organizations and institutions of Hungarians at all times, and we pledge to continue these efforts.
- (4) That we have always stood for a free independent and democratic Hungary on the principles proclaimed by Louis Kossuth. We rejoice at the fact that the President makes the realization of this principal an absolute certainty.
- (5) That we are pleased to be apprised of the formation of The American Hungarian Loyalty League for the duration of the war, we endorse its aims and purposes.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb.1,1918.

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and we not only pledge our own cooperation, but also urge upon all Hungarians, citizens and non-citizens to join it.

(6). That we further resolve that copies of this resolution be properly presented to the President and members of his cabinet, and to both houses of Congress.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 18, 1918.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

We are hereby announcing a national convention to be sponsored by the Hungarian Federation of America. This organization feels that the Hungarian-Americans should voice their opinions and take their stand. "The Federation" requests that all Hungarian newspapers send representatives to this convention. All organizations and societies should send representatives; also anyone who does not belong to these organizations, but feels interested in this convention should make it their business to be present.

We want everyone to realize the importance of this convention to be held on January 27, and want all Hungarian-Americans to be present.

III. ASSIMILATION

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Churches and Sects

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, Jan. 13, 1938.

FOR THE PURCHASE OF A CHURCH.

Saint Emery Roman Catholic Church is sponsoring donations for the purchase of a new church, and has ask Tarsalgo Association for financial assistance. As expected, the Association at its annual meeting, last Sunday, decided to donate \$100 to the Church Buying Fund. The members of this gallant Association, recognize the advantages Hungarians would derive by having a new church building on the northside, that would help to develop an Hungarian cultural center.

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, Jan. 1, 1938.

MERITFUL ACTION OF OUR BROTHERS OF THE NORTHSIDE.

CHICAGO'S CATHOLIC HUNGARIANS TO BUY A NEW AND BIGGER CHURCH.

A long cherished dream of Catholic Hungarians living on the northside is near its realization. Hungarian Catholics of the northside are twice those living in Burnside, yet they cannot boast of even a satisfactory church life, on account of the fact, that they are scattered all over the northside. The reason for this is, that they did not have a centrally located church for themselves, which could be reached easily from any part of the city. The now existing church, is a small chapel, hidden away, which never could shelter all the Catholics of the northside, whose number must be several thousands, if for some reason they would wish to come together all at the same time. The believers, scattered all over the city found church going far too tiresome and time-wasting, so joined some other, not Hungarian speaking congregations. This was, from a Hungarian viewpoint,

Interest, Jan. 1, 1938.

a great loss, as the younger generation, either, was not given a religious training at all, or if given, the foreign priests were not teaching them anything at all, which would have some Hungarian connection, and so these young Catholics became strangers to the Hungarians.

Now the Catholics of the northside intend to buy a new, a bigger, and nicer church, which should be situated, so that it could be easily reached from all parts of the northside.

The Hungarians will gladly greet the action of their Catholic brethren of the northside, which can have only praise-worthy consequences in its wake from the Hungarian viewpoint in general. In this movement one can recognize the cherished hope, that the Hungarians will come closer to each other through this planned purchase of the new church; their children will remain good Hungarians, and as such, become good citizens of our adopted country, the United States.

Now, that the northside Catholic Church has such a well-known, splendidly

HUNGARIAN

Interest, Jan. 1, 1938.

educated, and capable parson as Doctor Jacques Wildinger, there is need only for a new, satisfactory church building, where the new generation of Hungarians could be regained for the Hungarians. In this aim, to maintain our racial existence in the future, all the praise is due those, who as Hungarians, and also as Catholics, are doing all they can, to achieve this long cherished task. In this endeavor all the other Catholic Hungarians, without exception, are going to help. From the church purchase meeting, we can report the following:

The first steps toward the buying of the church were taken on the second day of Christmas, at the general meeting of the Saint Emery Church. The presiding parson told the well attended meeting all the reasons, that necessitates the purchase of a new church building. The present little church makes absolutely impossible, the development of the parish, by its situation, size, and its past, and does not serve at all the needs of Hungarian culture. It is almost impossible to keep a church up very long in a leased building. Almost everybody

Interest, Jan. 1, 1938.

and the Hungarians especially desire to live in a home, which they own. The time has come, when it is necessary, that the Hungarian Catholics of the northside should acquire a church of their own.

Then he made it clear, what benefit would be derived by the purchase of a church building, and specially that one, which was looked over. At the end of his speech he asked the meeting to form men's and ladies' committees and to begin collections for that purpose.

A general enthusiasm and applause broke loose after Doctor Jacob Wildinger finished his speech, and those present were thronging around the donation lists, eager to sign their donations.

The first to sign was the Altar Society which donated its whole assets, and signed \$500 for the purpose, by which act, it gave a very good example for the future offerings. The parson expressed his sincere thanks for the offering by the society and the splendid example given by them.

Interest, Jan. 1, 1938.

Then the different committees were chosen. The men's committee compose, Joseph Rakos, Alexander Steiner, Paul Timko, John Balazs, Joseph Minarovics, John Svinyiczky, John Bonifert, John Leonard, Emery Rady, Vince Klenner, Frank Balogh, William Fejfar, Louis Hirth, Alexander Rakos, Steve Minarovics, as members.

The members of the Ladies' Committee are: Mrs. Minarovics, Klenner, Sipos, Steiner, Ivan, Koza, Svinyiczky, Leonard, Olcsanyi, Laky, Szabo, Nemeth, Kardosy, Rakos, Miszty, Bonifert, Pummer, Wagenhals, Bazso, Kish, Kovacs, Fury and Wiesinger.

The committees will be organized after the mass on January 2nd, and begin functioning.

In the meanwhile, the signing of the list of donations is merrily going on, with the following record:

Interest, Jan. 1, 1938.

Each of the following offered One Hundred Dollars: Joseph Minarovics, Steve Leonard, John Svinyiczky, Emery Rady, Mr. and Mrs. Sipos, Frank Kish. Fifty Dollars each was offered by: Alexander Steiner, Joseph Rakos, Alexander Rakos, Paul Timko, Joseph Kish, Steve Minarovics.

Twenty Five Dollars each: Louise Miszty, Alex Foris, Mrs. Kardossy, Mrs. Risko, George Fury. Ten Dollars each: John Bonifert, Frank Berninger. Five Dollars: Alexander Nagy.

So at the first meeting there came \$1,550, as donations. The enthusiasm and the splendid willingness gives foundation to the hope, that the necessary amount will be brought together in a very short time.

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Interest, Nov. 25, 1937.

SILVER JUBILEE OF THE REFORMED CHURCH
All Chicago Helped the Congregation Celebrate

This Sunday Burnside was the seat of a magnificent festival. The South Side Reformed Church celebrated the completion of a quarter century of existence. The whole congregation, children as well as grownups, had been making preparations of all kinds for this festival for several months, and their efforts were crowned with the tremendous success which they had earned. A festival of joy was this for the members of the Reformed Church of the South Side, but at the same time it was a joyous festival for all the Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity, who came together to admire the splended achievement of their brother Hungarians.

The public gathered in vast numbers, regardless of creed, thereby confounding those who babble about the curse of Turan, since they demonstrated in fact that there is harmony among Hungarians so long as the Hungarians stand alone.

Interest, Nov. 25, 1937.

This splendid harmony it was which helped the Reformed Hungarians of the South Side achieve their superb success, the achievement of their ambition cherished since the beginning of the year: to free the church from debt by the time of the jubilee.

The grandiose festival, which will remain forever in the memory of the South Side, was begun by a festive divine service on Sunday at 10:30 A.M. The prelude on the organ was played by Mrs. Stephen E. Balogh, and the Reformed Church choir of East Chicago sang an anthem translated from English into Hungarian by Mrs. Joseph Kocskemethy. The choir of the church also sang very well under the able leadership of Miss Anna Melegh, deaconess. Miss Ethel Revesz played several organ solos. Among the Reformed Church clergymen present, from Chicago and vicinity were the Reverend Messrs. Alexander Mircse of Indiana Harbor, Gregor Garay of South Chicago, Joseph Kecskemethy of East Chicago, and Benjamin Jozsa of Joliet; and the minister of the neighboring St. Vincent M. E. Church, the Reverend J. C. Yemm, was also present.

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Interest, Nov. 25, 1937.

After the church service the gathering formed itself into an imposing procession, in which the delegations of all the different associations marches with flying colors to the strains of Szepessy's band to the banquet in the Hungarian House.

The public was evidently surprised and pleased at the sight of the tastefully arranged table decorated with flowers, where everything sparkled with cleanliness and order. Their second surprise was the self-disciplined co-ordination and co-operation with which the young ladies of the Church received the guests, and without hesitation or inquiry everybody was led to his designated place.

During the dinner the serving proceeded in the utmost silence and with the greatest care. We do not know who planned this banquet with such thoughtfulness, but whoever he or she may be, the organizer deserves the greatest credit, and the arrangement itself could serve as an example for everybody in the future.

Interest, Nov. 25, 1937.

As soon as the public was seated in the banquet hall, the pastor of the church greeted those present through the microphone and asked the Reverend Arpad Bakay, of Gary, to serve as master of ceremonies and the Reverend Dr. Julius Melegh to pronounce the blessing. The traditional Csigaleves (soup with noodles made like snails), the excellent fried chicken, the stuffed cabbage, and the delicious cakes, made by the blessed hands of skilled Hungarian women, promptly won the favor of the public, which consumed them with delight. After the meat course the festival speeches began to flow, and they lasted until 5 P. M. During the meal Szepessy's band played some music, but the Hungarian folk songs sung by the church choir, composed entirely of second-generation Hungarians and led by Deaconess Arne Melegh, were most heartily received by the public. For these songs the piano accompaniment was furnished by Miss Ethel Revesz. William J. Boros, professor of mathematics and son of the Reverend Eugene Boros, late minister of this church, played the violin with the skill of a real virtuoso, which he is, and the playing of Bela Olah was also favorably received. The public also had the opportunity of enjoying the really

Interest,

Nov. 25, 1937.

artistic compositions of Alexander Rudnyansky, rendered by the excellent Hungarian pianist and composer himself, and in his songs one could easily detect the real soul of the Hungarians.

Among the speeches was one delivered by the Honorable Ladislas Medgyessy, royal Hungarian consul, containing the message of our native country and praised the achievement of the South Side Church in maintaining Hungarian sentiment in second-generation Hungarian-Americans. Among others present at the banquet were Representative John G. Ryan, James J. Sullivan, Democratic committeeman, and Michael P. Mulcahy, alderman of the Eighth Ward, who all spoke very highly of the Hungarians in general and of the members of the church in particular. Most favorably received was the speech of the Reverend George Thegze, the Greek Catholic priest of Hammond, with its humorous tone, in which he proposed that the members should create a lasting memorial to this festive year by Christening one baby from each family in the church in the course of the year following.

Interest, Nov. 25, 1937.

There was endless applause when Mr. Abel de Haan, president of the firm of Finn and Company, handed over the paid-up mortgage bonds and the deed. The speeches were opened by greetings to the public by Mr. Steve Beluscsak, vice-presbyter, who spoke in lieu of Mr. Geza Jozsa, the head presbyter. Later on in the name of the Reformed Church of East Chicago, John Jolsvay, presbyter, delivered that Church's greeting. Other speakers were Joseph Berceli, president of the South Side Federation of Churches and Associations, Spencer E. Johnson, president of the Chesterfield Commercial Club, Dr. Julius Melegh, district director of the American Reformed Association, Joseph Sebestyen, presbyter of the West Side Reformed Church, Frank Kovach, presbyter of the Greek Catholic Church, Dr. Bela Balas, president of the Hungarian Society, Frank Harsanyi, presbyter of the Reformed Church of South Chicago, John Balazs, president of the Tarsalgo, Charles Tarjanyi, president of the Burnside Workers' Aid Association, Andrew Lakatos, presbyter of the Reformed Church of Whiting, Lorant Gyorffy, organizer of the Verhovay Aid Association of the Twenty-seventh District, Mrs. Emery Santha, president of the **Hungarian Ladies' Sick Benefit**

Interest, Nov. 25, 1937.

and Social Association, Mrs. Paul K. Igyarto, president of the West Side Reformed Church Ladies' Society, Paul Sebok, vice-president of the Burnside Reformed Sick Benefit Association, Mrs. Andrew Ambrusz, president of the Reformed Church Ladies' Societies in East Chicago, Julius Prokop, president of the United Workers' Sick Benefit Association, Mrs. George Klajnik, president of the Burnside Roman Catholic Ladies' Association, Michael Hornok, president of Branch 202 of the Protected Home Circle, Joseph Fajkocius, president of Branch 229 of the Circle, Emery Fegyverneki, president of the South Chicago Hungarian Reformed Sick Benefit Association, Emery Labas, president of the East Chicago Reformed Association, John Szalanczy, president of Branch 96 of the Verhovay Aid Association, little Bela Andrin, who in behalf of the youths' department of Branch 96 recited a beautiful poem, Mrs. Melchior Deak, president of the South Chicago Reformed Church Ladies' Association, John Soltesz, president of Branch 221 of the Bridgeport Aid Association, Frank Barnai, president of WOW 343 and Grove 129, John Tatar, president of Branch 37 of the Verhovay Aid Association, John D. Nemeth, recorder of Branch 84 of the Reformed

Interest, Nov. 25, 1937.

Association, Mrs. Benjamin Bozsvay, president of the Reformed Church Ladies' Association, Mrs. Barna Kollath, president of the Young Ladies' Society, and Mrs. John Kotan, teacher in the Sunday school. In the name of the youth of the Church, Miss Anna Melegh spoke very nicely.

The first presbyter of the church, Mr. Joseph Gasparik, its second presbyter, Samuel Beluscsak, and the third presbyter, Paul Szabo, Senior, related some interesting episodes out of the church's past.

Dr. Ernest Loevinger, section chief of the Chicago Health Department, spoke about his connection with the South Side Church through his close friendship with the first pastor of the church, the late Reverend Aladar Jezernitzky. Frank Kovach, the director of the Hungarian Hour of Radio Station WIND, Cornelius Szakatits of the Hungarian Family Hour of WWAE, and Henry Gross of the Hungarian Hour of WHIP delivered their greetings to the jubilee. Emery Frank of the Hungarian Daily Szabadsag, Frank Kalman of Interest, Ignacio Izsak

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Interest, Nov. 25, 1937.

of Iras, and Bert Kalnay of the Magyar Tribune presented their good wishes for **the** further progress of the church.

There were many more speakers on the list, but since the hour was so far advanced, many of the would-be orators renounced their claims to allow time for the young people to indulge in dancing. The speeches were concluded with those of the Reverend Stephen E. Balogh and Stephen Szabo, presbyter, in which they heartily thanked the public for its participation in the festivities of their church.

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, Aug. 26, 1937

DEDICATION OF NEW PARISH HOME

A highly successful festival in the life of Hungarian society was that in which the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church in Burnside had on the occasion of the dedication of the new parish home. The Catholics of the vicinity of Chicago also were represented in great numbers on this festival occasion of their brother Catholics.

Early in the forenoon, the delegations of the local and out-of-town churches, associations, and priests gathered, to participate in the grand parade. The celebration of the Holy Mass followed and then the dedication ceremony.

With flying colors, and to the strains of the band, they marched after the church services to the Hungarian House, where the banquet waited. The arrangement committee prepared for about four hundred guests, but there was service for four hundred fifty. To their great surprise, there were more than eight hundred persons present for dinner.



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Interest, Aug. 26, 1937.

During, and after, the banquet, there were many speakers. For the entertainment of the public, The Chicago Juniors and Amateur Club presented some very artistically trained dancers, who performed several group numbers and were clad in Hungarian national costumes. Alice Halmos, the young dancer, delighted the public with her beautiful dances; Elisabeth Biro, whom the world renowned Hungarian songwriter accompanied on the piano, sang some beautiful songs, which the public received with a tremendous enthusiasm.

The young people danced with great joy in the ball-room of the Hungarian House until early morning.



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Interest, Dec. 3, 1936.

HUNGARIAN

WWAE HUNGARIAN CHURCH SERVICES

We can hear on the Radio the Church-service, which is broadcasted from the Station WWAE every Sunday from 5:00 to 5:30 P.M. held by the Rev. Stephen E. Balogn, pastor of the Chicago South Side Hungarian Ref. Church.

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, July 2, 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

BESIDES THE HUNGARIANS

Five other national youth groups will show their national dances at the bazaar of the Burnside Hungarian Roman Catholic Church, which takes place on the 4th and 5th of July at the Hungarian House. The Hungarian dancing group is that of the 1st Hungarian Amateur and Youth Club under the leadership of John Petri. During the bazaar anybody can have as much fun as he chooses, there will be no entrance fee.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 18, 1935.

NEWS OF THE SOUTHSIDE REFORMED CHURCH

Sunday, Oct. 13, our church was host to the Youth Conference. Our Christian Endeavor Society welcomed the representatives of the Northwest. More than a hundred young people gathered from East Chicago, South Bend, Chicago West Side, Elgin, Gary, and Burnside. Dr. H. G. Robinson, W. B. Frizy and Reverend Bakay were guest speakers.

Sunday Oct. 27, will be the first anniversary on which the late pastor of the congregation passed away. There will be a memorial service on this day. In the afternoon, the elders and members will go to the cemetery to place a wreath on the grave of the late Rev. Eugene Boros. Those wishing to go to the cemetery will meet at the church at 2:00 P.M.



HUNGARIAN

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Otthon, Oct. 18, 1935.

ACTIVITIES IN THE WEST SIDE HUNGARIAN CHURCH
Ladies Aid

On October 5, the Ladies Aid Society arranged a harvest festival dance. The young men and women wore national costumes, which lent the affair picturesque-ness. Guests filled the auditorium to capacity.

Young People's Circle

This new club was formed from members of the church. Its primary aim is to support the church and the study of the Magyar language. Twenty three young people were present at the first meeting at which time the officers were elected.

Thanksgiving Day

On November 27, the congregation is arranging a cabaret performance when the play, "Auction Sale," will be presented by the church members.

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HUNGARIAN

Interest, Oct. 17, 1935.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 10275

THIRTY YEARS JUBILEE.

p.4...The Chicago Southside Catholic Church celebrated its thirty-year jubilee last Sunday. After Holy Mass, the Hungarians, seemingly, all of the southside, gathered at the Hungarian House, and the great hall seemed too small to shelter all.

Aside from the pastor, Reverend Ernest Hovath, there were pastors from the northside, as well as from Gary and South Bend Hungarian parishes. There were also representatives from the Irish Church in Burnside, and the Catholic Church of Oak Park.

It was a grand and beautiful festival. The guests were served in two shifts, at the tables.

The youths danced until sunrise.

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Interest, May 15, 1935.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR JUBILEE

p.6.....The members of the Hungarian Baptist Church in West Pullman are preparing for the 25th anniversary of the forming of their congregation. This church is one of the oldest and most prominent congregations of the Federation of American-Hungarian Baptists. The arranging committee worked out a program, which is worthy of work of this church. The jubilee festivals begin on May 19, with a divine service by Rev. Emil Kontz, pastor of the church. In the evening at 7:30 meeting of the old members. After the greetings an evening sermon by the founder of the church, Rev. Francis Balogh.

Tuesday, May 21, at 7:30 Neighbors Evening, when the priests and members of the churches of West Pullman will attend the English sermon, Rev. John G. Koehler American Baptist Priest will preach, the neighbour priests will deliver the greetings of this congregations.

Interest, May 15, 1935.

Wednesday there is a Hungarian Night, when the Hungarians will participate in the celebration. The divine service will be held by Rev. Ladistas A. Gross, pastor of the Hungarian Baptist Churches Hammond - East Chicago.

Thursday is the celebration of the Baptist Evening, which begins with a grandious banquet. Guest speeches will be the following: Dr. A. M. McDonald, chief-secretary of the Chicago Baptist Society, Rev. Francis Balogh, founder-pastor of the Baptist Church in West Pullman, Dr. J. M. Hestenes, National director of the American Inner Mission Society, Rev. Steve E. Balogh, of the Hungarian Ref. Church of Chicago, Rev. A. S. Lucaciu of the Roumanian Baptist Church in Gary, Indiana, and Rev. Gabriel Fodor of the Hungarian Baptist Church in Gary, Indiana.

Friday evening Ladies Night, arranged by the Ladies Society, where the ladies and the old members will play the different roles.

The program continues on Sunday, the 26th of May, at 11:00 A. M. with a Divine Service and Lord's Supper, by Rev. Francis Balogh. In the evening, at 7:30 the concluding

Interest, May 15, 1935.

program of the festivities will begin, on which the neighbouring Hungarian Baptist Churches all will participate. There will be song and music numbers, speeches and declamations. Main speakers are Rev. Gabriel Fodor and Rev. Emil Kontz.

During the whole week the mixed choir of the church will give beautiful church songs, under the leadership of John Ilika Jr. The program starts at 7:30 P.M. every evening, except Thursday.

The Hungarian Baptist Church in West Pullman is remarkable for more reasons than one. In the first place, it is the mother-church of three very active churches: The Hungarian Baptist Churches in East Chicago and in Gary, Indiana, and of the Roumanian Baptist Church in Gary, Indiana. The founder-member of the church in West Pullman, the late Sam Ulbrich was also the founder and editor of the official organ of the Hungarian Baptists, the Evangelium Hirnoke (Herald of the Evangelium) which even today flourishes. On his insistence in 1908 there was called together the founders meeting for the American Hungarian Baptist Federation, which Federation celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1933 in the circle of the Hungarian Baptist Church in West Pullman. Many members of the church lives in various parts of the World, also in Hungary.

Interest, May 15, 1935.

We extend our invitation to all Hungarians regardless of their creed, asking them to come and participate in our celebration. All our guests get free a thirty-two page Souvenir Book of the Jubilee, made for this occasion and containing interesting pictures, historical notices, and greetings. Our meetings start usually at the appointed hour, so we ask our members and guests to be punctual. Our church is on the corner of 118th Street and Union Avenue. Everybody is always welcome.

In the name of the arranging committee:

Rev. Emil Kontz,
656 West 118th Street.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 13, 1935.

INSTALLATION CEREMONIES

The Burnside Evangelical and Reformed Church has chosen the Rev. Stephen E. Bologh as its new pastor to succeed the late pastor, Rev. Eugene Boros. The installation takes place on January 13, at the church, 652 East 92nd Street. This ceremony will be followed by a banquet at the Magyar Home.

The ceremonial program is as follows:

1. Organ Prelude, "O Filii," by E. Boros, organist
2. Hymn Sung by the Congregation
3. Invocation by Rev. Alex Mircse
4. Violin concerto by Bela Martay and William Boros



Otthon, Jan. 13, 1935.

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| 5. Hymn by the Congregation | 6. Prayer by Rev. Gregory Goray |
| 7. "Ave Verum," Sung by Choir | 8. Sermon by Rev. Barnabas Dienes |
| 9. Organ Offertory, E. Boras,
organist | 10. Hymn by Congregation |
| 11. Congregational address by
Rev. Daniel Bodor | 12. Violin solo by Bela Martay |
| 13. Address to the new pastor by
Rev. Arpad Bakay | 14. Hymn by Congregation |
| 15. Presentation of robe by Dr.
Julius Melegh | 16. Installation by Rev. J.M. Hanko, dean |
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Ottmon, Jan. 13, 1935.

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| 17. Presentation of church key by
Chief elder | 18. Greetings in verse by Anna
Debreczene |
| 19. Address to the young people
by Rev. M.D. Kovach | 20. Address to the presbytery by
Rev. Louis Nanassy |
| 21. Blessings by Rev. Emil Kontz | 22. Hymn by Congregation. |

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 30, 1934.

CHICAGO-BURNSIDE AND WEST SIDE REFORMED CHURCH ACTIVITIES

The Men and Women Sick Benefit Society and the Ladies' Aid Society will arrange a joint Sylvester evening program for the benefit of the church. Friends and members are asked to attend.



January 13, has been designated as the day when the new pastor will be installed in office. The elders and Ladies' Aid Society are busy preparing an album for this occasion. Members are asked to place their greetings before the album goes to press. The greetings are accepted by the elders, who will be responsible for their publication.

The annual congregational meeting will be held January 6. The officers for the new year will be elected at this meeting, and will take their vows at the installation on January 13.

Otthon, Dec. 30, 1934.

Our West Side Church had a fraternal banquet at which the Burnside church members were present in a body. This fraternal gathering sent a cablegram of protest to the proper authorities relative to distressed conditions of our brethren in Jugo-Slavia. The cablegram was sent in the name of both churches.

Christmas eve services were greatly enhanced by the violin solo of Bela Martay, virtuoso artist.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Nov. 18, 1934.

NORTH SIDE HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH

About fifteen years ago, the Hungarians had a Reformed Church in the City, but it ceased to exist because it was over-burdened with debts that could not be liquidated. Since that time, the thousands of Hungarian Protestants on the North Side have had no church of their own. Due to the fact that other Protestant churches are too far from their homes, most of these Calvinists and Evangelical Hungarians do not belong to any church. It is improbable that many of them do not wish to lead a church life.



Their need for a church is to be met on the initiative taken by a few people, who have invited all Hungarian Protestants to meet and discuss the situation at the St. Paul's Church, Orchard Street and Fullerton Parkway, Sunday November 18, at 11 A. M.

Otthon, Nov. 18, 1934.

We are very glad to be of assistance in this connection and publish the following notice:

Dear Brethren:

We, the undersigned, have discussed ways and means to re-organize the Chicago North Side Hungarian Reformed Church.



To the best of our knowledge, there are hundreds of Hungarian Protestant families who felt the necessity of church life and, therefore, joined different churches, although these churches could not make them feel at home as would their own Hungarian church. Even though they extend a welcome, we feel lost among strangers. To be able to keep our Magyar language and our own Reformed faith, we must have our own church.

We wish to restore this brotherly union. We have the moral and financial

Otthon, Nov. 18, 1934.

support of friends, but the possibility of such a project is what we want to discuss at the St. Paul's Church, Sunday.

We extend a brotherly invitation to you and your families to attend this church service and meeting.

Hoping that this invitation will be accepted with confidence, we are:

Fraternally,

Sandor Buzy, 5229 Harper Avenue
Joseph Csajaghy, 5345 Eddy Street
Frank Kalman, 4233 North Francisco Ave.
Louis Missty, 3945 N. Tripp Avenue
Stephen Mathe, 1941 North Dayton Street
Michael Vass, 1631 South 16th Street,
Maywood.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 28, 1934.

DEDICATION OF REFORMED CHURCH AT BURNSIDE

A large number of faithful followers filled the Hungarian Evangelical and Reformed Church to capacity last Sunday. Even the additional one-hundred seat balcony was packed.

The dedication ceremony was conducted by Dr. Louis Nanassy, assisted by J. M. Hanko, S. E. Bologh, J. Meligh, G. Garay, and Daniel Bodor, visiting pastors. The church choir sang beautifully under the direction of William Boros.

The congregation expressed its gratitude to Rose Debreczenyi, who presented the church with \$250.00, which amount made the building of the balcony possible.

- 2 -

HUNGARIANOtthon, Oct. 28, 1934.

The Illinois Steel Company donated the steel frame and members of the church built the balcony during their spare time. The new chandeliers were donated by the Young People's Society.

After the church ceremony, a banquet which provided for 400 persons, followed at the Magyar Home.

WPA (ILL.)

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 19, 1934.

DEDICATION OF FLAG

The Burnside South Chicago and West Pullman Roman Catholic Altar Society celebrated the dedication of their flag August 5 at the Magyar Home.

After the ceremonial dedication at the church of Our Lady of Hungary, the large crowd went over to the Magyar Home to a banquet.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 22, 1934.

APR 22 1934

THE CHICAGO HUNGARIAN BAPTIST CHOURS' CONCERT

The chorus of the Hungarian Baptist Church will give its second annual concert April 22, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The program includes beautiful old and new church songs. Several of the numbers will be rendered in English because many American friends will attend.

The chorus has been studying for months to make this concert an outstanding one. There are twenty-four young men and women members of the chorus who sing equally well in both the English and the Hungarian languages.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 22, 1934.

Judging from the past attendances, we know that the church hall will be filled. The small admission price gives everyone an opportunity to be there.

Interest, Apr. 1934.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HUNGARIAN CEMETERY

In the last year it has happened more than once that some of our deceased fellow Hungarians, be it because they did not belong to any benevolent or protective society, or be it that they had no close relatives, or none who were in better condition, than they themselves, were unable to secure burial places.

So upon their good friends was laid the heavy task of providing for a modest burial ground by pitching in together the necessary amount.

This thought and the fact that four years ago some really active Hungarians prevailed upon the management of the Elmwood Cemetery Company to reserve in its ideally located Elmwood Memorial Park a section of one thousand four-person lots for a Hungarian cemetery brought up again the question of the cemetery. Those persons were guided by the thought that if the Czechs, the Germans, and the Scandinavians have their own national cemeteries, why could the Hungarians

WPPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Interest, Apr. 1934.

not have one of their own? They sold nearly 125 lots to the Hungarians. There are many who have already paid in full the price of the lots. A small percentage, on account of the depression, have not yet been able to liquidate their obligations, but the Company is willing to wait for the payments. The management, in order to learn whether the Hungarians really do care to have their deceased ones rest in a Hungarian cemetery and to have their graves perpetually cared for, called a meeting of some interested persons for March 8, so that in accordance with the information received from them it might decide what further steps should be taken. The representatives of the various creeds expressed their belief that the Hungarians would be proud to have an independent cemetery. They think that it would be a good proposition to send to persons interested some literature concerning the necessity for the reorganization of the cemetery and concerning its aims and possible advantages before calling a general meeting.

Those present received the idea of the organization with enthusiasm. If the

Interest, Apr. 1934.

cemetery succeeds, it will be possible for forgotten Hungarians to be buried without public donations; according to the proposals of the reorganized Hungarian Cemetery Association they would be accorded a free burial place by the Elmwood Cemetery Company, where their long suffering bodies could find eternal rest.

Interest, April, 1934.

WPA (ILL) 4203 19275

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC PARSON

p.16.....At the Hungarian Roman Catholic Parish on Washtenaw Avenue, the troubles of the last weeks are smoothed out at last. The bishop transferred to this parish, the Rev. Jim Kasztovzsky, who was the priest at Woodbridge, N. J. With this nomination it is hoped, the Hungarians of Chicago-Northside will have a nice Catholic parish.

The new parson studied in Kalocsa and Insbruck and have lived almost ten years among the Hungarian-Americans. In order to improve his health, he went in 1933 back to Hungary and now he will begin his work with new zest and circumspection at his new parish.

Magyar Tribune, July 14, 1933.

CHURCH CONSECRATION

The Saint Peter and Saint Paul Greek Catholic Church in the Burnside district held its anniversary the tenth, according to Magyar Amerika Irasban Es Kepben (Hungarian America in Script and Picture) festival in the form of a church fair, followed by a festival dinner in the assembly hall of the church. The festival, which was arranged by Mrs. Andrew Havacs, an ardent member of the church, was a great success and was attended by a great number of church members and guests.

Before the dinner, Reverend Father Steve Poratunsky said the festival prayer and, in an eloquent speech, praised those church members who participate in the work for the Church.....

Translator's Note: Here the article lists the names of the speakers and of those who contributed with their work to the success of the festival.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 14, 1933.

After the dinner there followed a dance, in which the participants found much pleasure.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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Otthon, Mar. 13, 1932.

FREE BREAD

Father Stanley A. Linkus, pastor of the St. Mary's Church, 3501 So. Union Avenue, has recently opened a free bread distributing center at 924 E. 93rd St., Burnside, where 300 families receive free bread daily.

So many families are in need that hundreds have to be turned away.

This new charitable movement is a branch of the St. John's Mission. Everyone is equally treated, regardless of nationality or religion.

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Otthon, Sept. 30, 1931.

BENEFIT PLAY TO AID POOR

The Altar Society of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Hungary will have a benefit performance on September 30, at the Magyar Home for the Poor.

The play, "Sarga Csiko," will be staged and the best amateurs will take the leading roles.

The music will be furnished free of charge by the Koosca string band. The Magyar Home has offered its halls gratis for this occasion.

The play will be followed by a dance.

The Altar Society urges the Hungarians in Chicago and vicinity to attend this benefit performance. The admission is one dollar. The entire proceeds will be used to help our unfortunate poor.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 1, 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEWS FROM THE BURNSIDE HUNGARIAN EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH

p. 2...Communion during Lent, three hundred and twenty one members partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Sunday School. Our Sunday School has one hundred sixty four enrolled members. In the near future we hope to reach one hundred and seventy-five; collection this Sunday was \$5.62.

Otthon, Feb. 1, 1931.

THE HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN BAPTIST UNION

Evangelistic meetings will be held on the evenings of January 30 and February 1, at the Hungarian Baptist Church, 118th Street and Union Avenue.

Guest speaker on these occasions will be Reverend Julius Kish, the chief evangelist of the Hungarian-American Baptist Union.

Topics of his sermons will be: "What Can Jesus Do?," "True Sacrifice," and "The Road to Jesus".

The evening services will begin at 8 P.M.

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Otthon, Jan. 18, 1931.

GIFT

p.2. The Altar Society of the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Hungary has donated \$800.00 to its church and school. This is the society's fourth contribution of a large sum within a very short space of time.

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NYA (H.L.) PROJ. 30278

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Jan. 4, 1931.

HUNGARIAN UNION REFORMED CLASSIS

p.2. Traveling on the wings of time, each year takes its toll of our lives. The road we have marked out for our life's journey is inevitably changing. This happened to us, who left our homeland for a new country. Most of us came with the intention of going "home" after a few years in America. But the years have changed our plans and today, when we sing our national anthem "you must live and die here," - no matter how much we love our mother country "here" means America.

We, wandering Hungarians, became Americans. Lest we perish in the onrush of time, we must unite so that we may be strong in our new environment. Today we rarely find one who refuses to join a church or organization, because he expects to go back to Hungary.

We appeal to the Hungarian-Americans to join and support the Hungarian institutions of their faith.

- 2 -

Ctthon, Jan. 4, 1931.

The Hungarian Zion Classis has churches in Chicago and vicinity. We invite all reformed and Evangelical Hungarians to join the church, most conveniently located and accessible to them.

Rev. Eugene Boros, president of Classis.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 2, 1931.

NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO THE REFORMED (CALVINIST)

PEOPLE OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

We are rushing ahead on the wings of time. Each year robs us of a part of our life. Time's swiftly moving chariot carries us away from our course against our will.

We immigrants from Hungary have had this experience. Almost all of us came to this country with the intention of staying here for only a few years and returning to the land of our birth, to die and rest where the remains of our forefathers lie.

However, as years went by we were diverted from our original purpose, and today when we sing the Hungarian hymn, "Here you must live and die"--in spite of our undying love for our mother country--we mean America.

From Hungarian wanderers we became home-building Americans. And, lest the



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Lagyar Tribune, Jan. 2, 1931.

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IV Onrush of time sweep us away, we must keep together, rally around the altars of our faith, so that we may be strong in unity. Today there is hardly one among us who can say that he will not join a society or church in America, because he is going back to Hungary. As the years have gone by, our course has been changed. Therefore, let us heed the warning of the New Year: "Hungarian-Americans, patronize your institutions; join the church and society groups, so that the onrush of time will not carry you with it and leave not a trace behind!"

In Chicago and vicinity the immigrant Hungarians have built and are supporting a number of reformed churches. These churches welcome all members of the Reformed and Evangelical faiths.

The Hungarian Zion Classis has formulated the following rules for us to abide by:

"The presbytery of each church is to appoint a committee who, together with



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 2, 1931.

IV the pastor, will visit members or prospective members and have them pledge their support. Those who have become members must promise to contribute to the church fund and to missionary purposes. Only those who make a written pledge will be considered members in good standing. Only members in good standing will be entitled to the services of the pastor and can partake of the sacraments.

"Eugene Boros, Dean,

"Burnside Hungarian Reformed Church".....



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Aug. 3, 1930.

HUNGARIAN PROTESTANTS' FIELD DAY

The presbyters of the Hungarian Protestant churches have decided to hold a Hungarian Protestant Day on August 17 in the forest preserve at 131st and Halsted Streets.

All members of the Protestant churches are invited to attend. The celebration will begin at 11 A. M. with an open-air church service.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027A

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 18, 1930.

GPA PROJ 30275

DEDICATION OF CHURCH

p.2.....The Hungarian Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Hungary will dedicate its new church Sunday, June 1. The dedication ceremonies will be conducted by Msgr. Bernat Sheil, Bishop of the Chicago Arch diocese.

Special mass will be celebrated by Rev. Elmer Eordogh, Papal Prelate. The guest speaker will be Stephen Zadravec, Bishop.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, April 13, 1930.

THE HUNGARIAN CEMETERY

p.2.....The work of beautifying the Hungarian cemetery is progressing rapidly. The huge plot of ground has 8,400 graves.

Many Hungarians have made arrangements to have their deceased moved to the new cemetery.

We ask our readers to inquire for further information from Rev. J. S. Muranyi, 4327 Carroll Avenue.

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930.

THE CHICAGO HUNGARIAN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

The Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association, the newest organization of the Chicago Hungarians, published in this paper an announcement which created widespread interest among our public. Bankers, physicians, industrialists, and workers alike recognized the practical value of the offer [made in the announcement] and not only subscribed to but also began paying for cemetery lots. One of our leading Hungarian-American citizens has ordered in his will, recently made, that under all circumstances he wishes to be buried in a Hungarian cemetery. Furthermore, he requested the directors [of the cemetery] that they should import some Hungarian soil and have it scattered all over the Hungarian cemetery to make it really Magyar ground.

The documents pertaining to the Association, as well as the record of deeds, were examined by four attorneys and found to be in good order. Of these four lawyers, one is a Hungarian attorney and the other the American attorney of a Hungarian bank. The latter is one of the signers of the contract.....



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930.

The work of landscaping and surveying has been started, and in a few weeks, as soon as the weather will permit, the cemetery will be finished and ready for inspection. We believe that our cemetery will be the most beautiful one in Chicago.....



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1930.

CHICAGO HUNGARIAN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

A contract was entered into between the Elmwood Memorial Park Company, Inc., as the proprietor of the Elmwood Cemetery in River Grove, Illinois, and the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association under the following terms:

1. The Elmwood Memorial Park Company binds itself to turn over the land designated on the attached map of the "Hungarian Section" as numbers seven and eight, in the form of cemetery lots, each containing 108 square feet or more (on the southeast fractional quarter of Section 28, Township 40, Range 12 in Cook County, Illinois), without any special obligation, to the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association, so that the Association in return can sell the lots to Chicago Hungarians without profit under the following conditions.
2. The purchasers of the first thirty lots have the privilege of paying \$175 instead of \$250 in the designated section, if they make a down payment



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1930.

of ten per cent of the purchase price and arrange to pay the balance on terms of \$7.88 semi-annually during a period of ten years, no interest to be charged in the first two years, but six per cent to be charged thereafter. The buyer has a right to pay the full amount at any time.

3. Any Hungarian, regardless of religion, may purchase any of the first thirty lots for the price of \$175 by making a down payment of ten per cent and arranging to pay the balance in equal installments without interest in twenty-four months.

4. After the payment of ten per cent of the purchase price of the first thirty lots, any Hungarian organization may purchase cemetery lots at \$175 for its members (at least thirty lots per organization) and pay for them during a period of five years, the first two years without interest and thereafter at six per cent. The first payment in these cases is also ten per cent.



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1930.

5. In the event that two hundred lots are sold within ninety days, and a payment of ten per cent is made on their purchase price, the Elmwood Memorial Park Company binds itself to turn over the lots designated on the attached map of Section Nine according to the terms of this contract as stated in paragraphs three and four. If the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association cannot sell the lots designated on the attached maps within a year, a prolongation of the option must be requested from the Elmwood Memorial Park Company.
6. After the payment of ten per cent of the purchase price of one thousand lots, the Elmwood Memorial Park Company binds itself to set up a Hungarian monument, planned by a Hungarian artist, the cost of which cannot be less than four thousand dollars.
7. The Elmwood Memorial Park Company binds itself to give a deed to each purchaser through the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association. Furthermore, it binds itself through the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association to keep



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1930.

the purchased cemetery lots in good condition forever (sprinkling, mowing, etc.).

8. It is understood that the Elmwood Memorial Park Company guarantees that the purchasers of the individual lots will have nothing else to pay nor have any other obligations than the purchase price.

9. The **charter** members of the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association are not obligated to buy or sell any lots besides those actually purchased by them. The Elmwood Memorial Park Company cannot hold the charter members liable for any unsold lots.

10. The Elmwood Memorial Park Company binds itself to give wide publicity to the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association, and will assume the expenses of advertising, if the cost does not exceed ten per cent of the purchase price. Furthermore, the Elmwood Memorial Park Company will pay one dollar-- if ten per cent of the purchase price is paid--from the sales price of each



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1930.

lot to the Chicago West side Hungarian Reformed Church for the use of the pastor's office, through which the sales are to be handled.

11. The lots in the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery can be sold only through the sole agents, the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association, and in every instance when an individual or a Hungarian organization wishes to purchase some of these lots, the Elmwood Memorial Park Company will notify the managing office of the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association or instruct the prospective buyers to contact representatives of the Association directly.

12. In case a purchaser of a cemetery lot dies without leaving any heirs and only ten per cent of the purchase price has been paid, he is to be buried on his lot, but the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association is liable for the unpaid balance, since the lot automatically reverts back to it. However, in any case, the body, once buried, cannot be disturbed.

13. The Elmwood Memorial Park Company is obligated to reserve a parcel of



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1930.

land, 12 x 24 feet, for a Hungarian monument, upon the receipt of the down payment on the first thirty lots, without any extra charge, this parcel to become the property of the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association when ten per cent of the purchase price of a thousand lots is paid.

14. The Elmwood Memorial Park Company binds itself to make no change in the price of the lots for a period of one year (beginning today)--that is, lots of 108 square feet or more, instead of costing \$250, will cost the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association's members \$175.

Elmwood Cemetery Company, Inc.

(Signed)

C.S. Steen, vice-president

H.W. Braniger, president

C.J. Bassler, secretary (P.H.)

Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association

(Signed)

Berty Fodor, president

Frank K. Kalman, secretary

L. Steinberg, attorney



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1930.

Further information may be obtained from the business manager of the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association, Reverend John S. Muranyi, 4327 West Carroll Ave.....



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1930.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Fellow-Members and Countrymen! I take this opportunity to inform the Chicago Hungarians that I have had no part in the founding of the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association. I state this fact because I have been informed by some of my Hungarian brethren that they believed that I am one of the directors.

It is not my theory to bring the Hungarians together in a cemetery, but to get the Chicago Hungarians into one camp while they are alive.

(signed) Anton Lachman.



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1930.

THE HUNGARIAN CEMETERY BECOMES A REALITY
The Cemetery Association Succeeds in Its Endeavors

Those of our readers who follow attentively what goes on in the Hungarian colony of Chicago have undoubtedly read in the last week's issue of our paper about the small group of Hungarians who undertook the noble task of founding the Chicago Hungarian Cemetery Association. For quite a long time the need for such an association had been felt, and not to have thought of it before is a shameful blot on the Chicago Hungarians.

Every national group in America, even the smallest, has its own national cemetery; only we Hungarians, who number approximately fifty thousand in this great metropolis, had no cemetery of our own. It seems that in this respect, too, the curse of the poet who said, "There is a curse upon the Hungarians, because they do not stick together," is upon us.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1930.

This curse has been ruling us until now not only in life but also after death.

However, a small but enthusiastic group of Hungarians have at last come forward. Their brave determination to try the hitherto impossible has gained them many adherents among such of their countrymen as have become acquainted with their project. In one week's time those in sympathy with the cemetery idea have contracted and paid for enough land to enable the sponsors of the idea to take an option on eight thousand and four hundred lots in one of Chicago's oldest and most beautiful cemeteries. It is now up to the Chicago Hungarians to continue successfully the work that has been begun.

The founders are worthy of having their names recorded in our newspaper, which we will do in a future issue.

We wish to quote the words said in this respect during the March 15 celebration by Hungary's official representative, Laszlo Medgyessy, Hungarian Consul in Chicago. "It makes me happy that the Chicago Hungarians are successfully



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 21, 1930.

planning a project so necessary to the Hungarians here. This celebration of March will have a twofold meaning in the history of the Chicago Hungarians, inasmuch as it not only commemorates the date of our declaration of independence (March 15, 1848) but also marks the date of the founding of the Hungarian Cemetery.

"No nation can be great unless it records the accomplishments of its people for future generations; nor can a nation be great unless its future generations can point with pride to the accomplishments of their ancestors. With this Hungarian Cemetery, the Chicago Hungarians have inscribed their names forever in the history of America."



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 14, 1930.

HUNGARIAN CEMETERY SOCIETY

A new society was formed and named the Hungarian Cemetery Society. At the founders' meeting the following officers were elected temporarily; Bert Fodor, president; Julius Szabo, vice-president; Frank Kalman, secretary; Frank Rigo, recorder; the Reverend John Muranyi, business manager and treasurer; Balint Csakay and Gustave Kovacs, controllers.



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 21, 1930.

A HUNGARIAN CEMETERY FOR CHICAGO
Great Movement of the Chicago West Side
Reformed Hungarians

Sometime last year, the City Council decreed that no more permits for new or additional cemeteries would be granted. This means that when the present cemeteries in Chicago become filled, the new cemeteries will have to be built many miles away from the city.

The new city ordinance or law has caused great consternation among churches and societies that take care of the burial of their deceased members.

This ordinance gave food for thought to these organizations, which quickly looked around for and made inquiries about available space in cemeteries.

Their diligent search was rewarded, with the result that the Elmwood Park



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 21, 1930.

Cemetery was found to be willing to concede parcels of land to churches and societies.

The Elmwood Park Cemetery sent a circular letter to churches, societies, and national groups notifying them about the time limit within which the cemetery lots were to be taken over.....

In compliance with this circular letter, the churches, societies, and national groups lost no time in taking advantage of the proffered opportunity.....

The West Side Hungarian Reformed Church could not take any steps in this direction before because there was a change in pastors, but now the new pastor, the Reverend John Muranyi, has brought this matter to the attention of the elders.

The elders have decided that insofar as the offer (of the Elmwood Park



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 21, 1930.

Cemetery) is advantageous to the members of the church, the matter would be discussed further.

Upon the advice of the pastor, a committee of eight was delegated to inspect the cemetery and report on the advantages offered.

The committee went to the cemetery and studied the blocks of lots offered and tendered a written report of the price asked and the stipulations.

According to this written report, the offer of the Elmwood Park Cemetery is acceptable and the committee recommends the purchase of the block of lots.

One block has one thousand individual lots, which are too many for a small church like the West Side Hungarian Reformed Church.

For this reason it was decided that this should not be a Reformed but a



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 21, 1930.

Hungarian cemetery. Thus, cemetery lots could be obtained in this block by other denominations, societies, or Hungarians who have no religious affiliations.

Apparently the plan will be successful, because there is a lively interest among the Hungarians regarding this project.....



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 20, 1929.

NEW PASTOR IN THE CHICAGO WEST SIDE HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH

The Reverend John S. Muranyi, who came from Buffalo, New York, was unanimously chosen as new pastor of the Chicago West Side Hungarian Reformed Church at a special congregational meeting presided over by the Reverend Eugene Boros, dean of the Midwest Hungarian Classis.....

The dedication of the new pastor will take place on December 29 at the church. It will be followed by a banquet in his honor.....



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Otthon, Oct. 20, 1929.

WPA (H.C.) PROJ. 30275

HOLY WORSHIP IN BURNSIDE.

p.2.....Last Sunday after high mass, the Holy Worship began and lasted until Tuesday evening. Father Jacob Raille, Jesuit priest, was the guest speaker at these three evening worships. The church was filled with worshipers on these occasions. Many revered fathers from other cities were there. The Royal Hungarian Consul, Laszlo Medgyessy, was also present.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 1, 1929.

JUBILEE OF THE CHICAGO WEST SIDE HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH

The Jubilee of the Chicago West Side Hungarian Reformed Church will begin Labor Day, September 2, at 10 A. M. at the Church. The guest speakers will be Reverends Eugene Boros, M. D. Kovacs, Sandor Radacsy, Gregory Garay, Michael Kovacs, and J. B. Szeghy.

The banquet will be held at the Wicker Park Hall at 1 P. M. Guests will be carried from the church to the Hall by bus. Each guest will receive a souvenir book as a gift of the jubilant Church.

We cordially invite all Hungarians to attend this celebration. There will be room for all--new pews have recently been set up in the church.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 30, 1929.

AUTUMN ACTIVITIES IN THE OLIVET INSTITUTE

Summer is on the wane. The happy days of vacationing are at an end. Soon the schools will open and activities will proceed everywhere. The Hungarian Congregation of the Olivet Institute is also sending out its call to its members. The complete work program, which begins September 1, is as follows:

Men's Club: Regular meetings on the third Thursday of every month and social meetings on the first Thursday of each month.

Women's Club: Meeting days are the same as for the Men's Club.

Young People's Circle: Regular meetings on the second Tuesday of every month and social meetings on the fourth Tuesday of each month.



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Children's Circle: Meets every second Thursday of the month and has social gatherings on each fourth Thursday.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 30, 1929.

English and Citizenship Classes: Every Monday evening.

Singing and music rehearsals: Every Friday evening.

Hungarian school: Every Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

Theological Circle in two classes, adult and youth classes: Every Sunday, 10 to 11 A. M.

Church services, English and Hungarian preaching of the Gospel: Every Sunday from 11 A. M. until 12 noon.

Cultural activities: Public readings, debates, open forum--every Sunday evening at eight.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 30, 1929.

III E Council meeting: The last Sunday of each month at 3 P. M.

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The Hungarian Congregation of the Olivet Institute is not a church or a sect. The Hungarian Congregation of the Olivet Institute is a cultural body of Chicago Hungarians. Its aim is the development of humans to a goal of perfection through the means of self-education, the development of social instincts, deciding our position in relation to God irrespective of denominations.

The pastor of the Hungarian Congregation of the Olivet Institute is Dr. Stephen Csaktornyai.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 10, 1929.

NEW YORK FROM 30275

MISSIONARY PROGRAM

p.2....Margit Schlachta and Hedvig Horvath, social worker sisters, arranged a missionary afternoon at St. Clemens Church on Mar. 3.

The first number on the program was Itza Kiszely's rendition of Ave Maria.

Introductory address was made by Dr. Elemer Horvath.

Margit Schlachta talked of their social work in Europe and America.

Father Kovalcik, Greek Catholic priest, made the concluding address.

Mrs. Anna Kornacker recited Emil Abranyis "Mianaza" (What my country means to me.)

Margaret Kovalcik played one of Liszt's rhapsodies.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 25, 1929.

THE BURNSIDE HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH
by
Eugene Boros, Pastor

Despite the severe cold weather, the special meeting that was scheduled for January 13 was well attended. According to the elders' annual report, the Burnside Hungarian Reformed church has an adult membership of three hundred two. The church's total income was \$6,173, of which \$1,000 was paid on the mortgage and \$729 for benevolent purposes. The rest of the money was used for the upkeep and support of the church, with the exception of \$364 carried over to the next year.

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Otthon, Dec.30, 1928.

WPA (111) PR 1.31.28

REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS

p.2.....Inasmuch as it has an important bearing on the future of our church, our pastor will call on the families of the congregation to register their names. To be able to keep our children in the Hungarian Christian social circle, we have to know if we have enough contributing members to be able to keep up the Hungarian Greek Catholic Church.

We ask the members and friends of our church to assist us in attaining our aim in building up our membership.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, June 15, 1928.

DEDICATION OF CHURCH

p.2.....The new Greek Catholic Church has been completed and will be dedicated next Sunday. The church services will begin at 10:00 A.M. Right Rev. Basil Takacs will be the guest speaker.

There will be a procession of flag bearers of Hungarian societies, who will march from the Hungarian Home to the church. The mass will be celebrated in Hungarian.

After the church celebration, the members and guests will march to Magyar Home, where there will be a banquet.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 8, 1928.

CELEBRATION IN BURNSIDE

On May 30, Decoration Day, the Burnside Hungarians had a great celebration. The occasion was the fifteen-year jubilee of the Burnside Hungarian Reformed Church.....

The church ceremony began at ten o'clock in the morning. Rev. Julius Hanko, pastor of the Chicago West Side Hungarian Reformed Church, addressed the congregation in Hungarian, and Dr. Charles E. Schaeffer, superintendent of the Reformed Home Mission Board, in English. Other officiating pastors were Dr. Joseph Herczegh, of Cleveland, Ohio; Reverend Alexander Mircse, of East Chicago, Indiana; Reverend Daniel Bodor, of South Bend, Indiana; and Reverend Michael Kovacs, of Gary, Indiana.

The church choir sang beautiful hymns under the direction of Eugene J. Boros, Jr., organist.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, June 28, 1928.

After the church ceremony, there was a banquet at the Magyar Home, where delegates of neighboring churches and societies conveyed the good wishes of their respective organizations to the church and its pastor, who on this same day celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his ministerial ordination.



Otthon, March 18, 1928.

MISSIONARY WEEK IN BURNSIDE

p.2.....In the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church, Burnside, the missionary week will begin this Sunday, March 18. Two guests, Dominican Father Cornelius Bohle and Bertalan Badalik, will officiate at the invitation of Father Stephen Soltesz, pastor of the church.

Both distinguished guests have done much in the way of church work in Budapest. They are from the Dominican Church in the capitol of Hungary. Father Bohle is a great orator and author. His prayer book, Queen of the Rosary is the best liked of all new religious books.

The Dominicans look back to seven-hundred years of religious work in Hungary. The "Credo" Society, a sister organization of the Sacred Heart, has forty-four branches. Father Bohle and Badalik take part in the society's direction.

No doubt many will go to hear these fathers during their stay in Chicago and with true penitence partake of the Sacraments. With stronger faith, they shall prepare for the coming of Easter.

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Otthon, March 18, 1928.

Services during missionary week: 5:30 A. M. low mass, 9:00 A. M. high mass, 7:30 P. M. holy blessing and oratory. The missionary week is from March 18 to 25, inclusive.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 24, 1928.

CONSECRATION OF BELLS

Sunday, February 19, amidst auspicious church and social ceremonies, the three bells of the new Greek Catholic church of Burnside were consecrated.

The following societies were represented by their delegates: the Virgin Mary Society; St. Stephen's Society; Verhovay Branch 57; the Burnside Roman and Greek Catholic Women's Society; the Chicago Hungarian Workers' Sick Benefit Society; Protected Home Circle 202; the Chicago and Vicinity Tarsalgo and Sick Benefit Society.

The church ceremony was conducted by the Right Reverend Lukacs, bishop, with the assistance of Reverend Bojaszky of Whiting, Indiana, and Reverend Kovalchik, pastor of the Burnside church.

The social part of the celebration was at the Magyar Home.....



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 3, 1926.

THE SPREAD OF CALVINISM AMONG THE HUNGARIANS

(Editorial)

We are interested in many activities, so naturally we Hungarians of Chicago are taking definite steps forward. Probably our steps forward are following different paths, but these paths all lead to the same destination, and that is toward the development of the social and cultural life of our fellow Hungarians.

Among our Hungarian people there are some very active churches that play a very important part in Hungarian society. For this reason we think that the Magyar Tribune should say something about the installation of the minister in the Hungarian Reformed Church of the West Side.

There has always been a reformed church on the West Side and they have



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 3, 1926.

had a minister to serve them. The minister was Reverend Eugene Boros of the Burnside Hungarian Reformed Church. This West Side Hungarian Reformed Congregation now feels that they can support their own minister. They have selected a man who is not only interested in spreading Calvinistic faith among the Hungarian people of Chicago, but he is also interested in the social life of the Chicago Hungarian people as a whole.

We do not know Reverend Julius M. Hanko, the new minister, very well, but everything we have heard about him is very favorable. Without praising this man any further, the writer has some personal information in regard to the Hungarian reformed system of education. Reverend Hanko was educated in a Hungarian high school and college, and he realizes what a real education he received not only religiously, for he was also taught to be interested in all Hungarian activities regardless of religion, as long as these activities were for the common interest of the Hungarian people.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 3, 1926.

So we naturally feel that the Chicago Hungarian population has gained a very worthy member in the person of Reverend Julius M. Hanko.

While we heartily welcome this new minister and we congratulate the West Side congregation for their move in selecting this man, we want to call your attention to a very interesting and serious subject.

We want to announce now, before we go any further, that we are writing this in a very serious manner, and we are not trying to pick out any one individual to praise or to criticize.

In our great city of Chicago there are three active Hungarian Reformed Churches, one in Burnside where Reverend Eugene Boros is the pastor, one in South Chicago where Reverend Gero Garav presides, and one on the West Side where we have the new minister, Reverend Julius M. Hanko. It is a



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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 3, 1926.

very notable achievement to have three Hungarian Reformed Churches in three different parts of the city spreading the strength of the Hungarian cultural life for the benefit of all Hungarians in Chicago.

A church can not be established unless it has a membership, capable leaders, and a minister. In the United States it is very important that the Hungarian people have good ministers, because here they are the ones who hold the congregation together by their own efforts, and it is through the efforts of these ministers that churches are established.

The members of the Chicago Hungarian Reformed Church were in very bad shape when Reverend Eugene Boros came here from Gary, Indiana. As we look back into the history of the Hungarian Reformed people of Chicago, we will note that they have advanced steadily since Reverend Eugene Boros



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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 3, 1926.

became the pastor of the churches in Chicago.

The development of the Hungarian Reformed Church in Chicago is outstanding because, if we consider the number of Hungarian Roman Catholic people in Chicago, they will outnumber the Reformed people two to one, and yet they can only show us one Hungarian Catholic Church, while the Hungarian Reformed people are proud to say that they have three well-established and well-organized churches in Chicago.

There is only one activity which shows us that the Hungarian Roman Catholic people are still active, and that is the fact that it was their idea to build that great social center, the Hungarian Home.

Our aims are not to serve the development of the different Churches, but

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 3, 1926.

we are interested in all activities concerning the Hungarian people. We are fully satisfied that the Hungarian Reformed Churches have served the Hungarian people of Chicago impartially and in true Hungarian spirit. Therefore, we take this opportunity to congratulate Reverend Eugene Boros for his great work among the Hungarian people in Chicago.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 17, 1926.

CHURCH LIFE ON THE WEST SIDE.

p.2...The Hungarian Protestants, who live on the west side are glad to announce that they have formed an independent church. They have elected as their pastor, Reverend Julius M. Hanko, who has already arrived from Columbus, Ohio, to take his new post in our church at 4327 West Carroll Avenue.

Those protestants who find our church nearer than Burnside and South Chicago, are invited to attend services Sunday, Oct. 17, at 10 A.M., and every Sunday thereafter at the same time.

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Otthon, Oct. 10, 1926.

HOLIDAY OF CHICAGO HUNGARIAN PROTESTANTS

p.2.... The Chicago Burnside Hungarian Reformed Church will dedicate its new \$5,000 organ this Sunday with a great celebration. All neighboring Hungarian churches and societies will participate.

The dedicational ceremonies will begin Sunday morning at ten. The services will be conducted by pastors of renown. The principal speakers will be Rev. Joseph Hercegh and Dr. Charles Schaffer.

After the church ceremony there will be a banquet at the K. of P. Hall.

At three o'clock there will be an organ recital in the church. One of Chicago's best organists, Adalbert Huguelet will play.

The participating church and society members will march with their banners

Otthon, Oct. 10, 1926.

from the K.P.Hall to the church. Banner carriers are asked to be there promptly at two.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 27, 1926.

THE CHICAGO HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH

Since Rev. Eugene Boros has taken over the three Hungarian Reformed Churches of Chicago which are located on the West side, South Chicago and Burnside, there has been new life poured into the religious activities of the Hungarian people of Chicago.

The three congregations have developed to such an extent that Rev. Boros has found that it was impossible for him to take care of them all, and therefore he has resigned from the South Chicago and the West Side Hungarian churches.

The West Side church elected Rev. Julius Hanko of Columbus, Ohio for their pastor, while the South Chicago church elected Rev. Gero Garay as their pastor. Both pastors accepted the invitations.



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Magyar Tribune, May 7, 1926.

THE CONVENTION OF HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCHES

The eastern division of the Hungarian Reformed churches of America held a convention at the Burnside Hungarian Reformed Church of Chicago. Rev. Eugene Boros of the Burnside Hungarian Reformed Church is president of this division. Twenty-five ministers and twenty-five delegates from the twenty-five Hungarian churches in the eastern division attended.



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Otthon, March 21, 1926.

COMMITTEE OF HUNGARIAN PRIESTS FOR EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS



p.1...Last Monday most of the Hungarian Roman Catholic priests in America met in Chicago to discuss plans for receiving the 1,000 delegates to the Eucharistic Congress from Hungary. Archbishop Mundelein asked Rev. Soltesz to take charge of the Hungarian group.

The Eucharistic Congress will begin June 20th, and will last four days. This will be the 28th International Congress.

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 27, 1925.

A SERMON FOR LENT

by

John Agoston

(Editorial)

The writer of this column has been a resident of Chicago for quite some time, and has sorrowfully followed the activities and services rendered the Chicago Hungarian Roman Catholic people, and has **noted** that the Hungarian Roman Catholics of the North Side of Chicago are seriously in need of a parish which would tie these Hungarians closer to the religious life and the teachings of Christ. A few months ago I read an article in the Magyar Tribune, which was written by Father Lipot Mosonyi; this article gave a very clear picture of the situation as it exists in Chicago today. Dr. Mosonyi pointed out very concretely the need for a Hungarian Roman Catholic church on the North Side of Chicago. A church to these people would not only be of moral importance, but would also bring them closer together socially.

At that time I gave Dr. Mosonyi credit for his declaration and I felt that every good Catholic felt the same way about this matter, and that with a little effort a



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 27, 1925.

Hungarian Catholic parish could be realized. The truth about the matter is that those Hungarian Roman Catholics living on the North Side of Chicago could build a beautiful parish which would be a credit to the Hungarian population of Chicago.

Naturally these possibilities would depend on the type of priest that would be put here, because these plans cannot be achieved through fanaticism, but may be accomplished by the teaching of the gospel in the name of Christ.

Dr. Lipot Mosonyi was in Chicago a short time ago with the idea of organizing a parish on the North Side of Chicago. In a personal letter to me, he informed me that he had tried to contact Father Soltesz. He asked Father Soltesz of the Burnside Hungarian Roman Catholic church, to help the Hungarian Roman Catholic people of the North Side in their work to organize a parish of their own.

It is a sad situation, but Father Soltesz was afraid that his financial income might be endangered, and he simply turned his head and declared that there were



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 27, 1925.

not enough Hungarian Roman Catholic people on the North Side, and a Hungarian parish was unnecessary. This poor hungry priest even went so far as to inform his immediate superior, the monsignor, in order that the idea might never go further.

Does this represent the teachings of Christ? Is this what Christ would have done? **When** a priest deals this way with his brothers, because he is financially hungry, it is detrimental to the Hungarian Catholic population of Chicago. Christ told us to love **thy** neighbor as thyself. This commandment cannot be found anywhere in the principles of Father Soltesz.

Instead of love, hatred is practiced by this man who is only playing the part of a priest. How blessed his work is can readily be seen by his activities when he forced Father Parkas out of this parish, and the people were divided into two factions. The real Christians are those who can't forget that Father Soltesz literally forced Father Parkas out, although the personalities of these two men are very different.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 27, 1925.

I could tell my Roman Catholic brothers much more about this matter, and if Father Soltesz would like me to tell more, I would be only too glad to do so.

The idea of writing this editorial struck me when on March 9 I attended the funeral services of a very good Hungarian Catholic friend. The quality of this service was far below the quality of the usual Hungarian Catholic funeral services.

I once asked Father Soltesz what the spiritual effects would be if he wore the really **fancy** robes instead of the plainer and lighter ones, during funeral services. His very plain and simple answer was that there was no difference; he said that I shouldn't for a moment think that he would wear those robes which were much heavier and much more beautiful unless he were adequately paid for it. This is the way we stand, my dear Hungarian Catholic brothers, with regard to our priest whose jealous attitude is an obstacle to us.

I have been thinking of writing this editorial for years, but now this North Side funeral and the articles that were written by Dr. Lipot Mosonyi have forced me to take my pen in hand. The respectable Hungarians of Burnside have known me for

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 27, 1925.

quite some time, and they know very well that I am familiar with the circumstances which tore them away from Father Farkas who was replaced by Father Soltesz. The Hungarian Catholics did not like this move; this can be seen by the number of Hungarian Catholics who attend services at the Irish Catholic Church in that locality.

I do not want to bother Father Soltesz's quiet and fattening life in Burnside, but I do protest in the name of the Hungarian Roman Catholics of the North Side against his forcing himself upon us and especially upon the Archbishop. He can keep his flock in Burnside; we do not know him and we do not want to become acquainted with him.

We want an ideal priest of Christ and not a priest who is only interested in getting fat and accumulating great wealth and is anti-Christ.

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HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30571

Otthon, Dec. 7, 1924.

IS THERE A NECESSITY FOR A HUNGARIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ON THE NORTH SIDE?

p.4.... According to the census of 1920, the population of Chicago that year was 2,701,705. This census shows that of the 805,482 foreign born population, 26,106 are from Hungary.

Twenty-six thousand souls would make a fair sized city in Hungary. We must also take into consideration that the Hungarians in Chicago are mostly adults, because their children were born here. For the past ten years immigration has been low, but in addition to this 26,000 there are many of our countrymen, who are from pre-war Hungary, which would swell this total considerably. Most of our Hungarians take active part in social activities.

The leaders of social life among the Hungarians are their Societies and newspapers. We all know of these. Of just as great importance are the

Otthon, Dec. 7, 1924.

Hungarian churches. We find three Reformed churches and one Roman Catholic church. We know the important role churches have in the life of Americans as well as other nationalities. The church is the most important institution of foreigners. Americans take note of a nation through their churches. Around the churches, schools and societies are formed. The Hungarian church is the haven of Hungarian culture and speech in a foreign land.

Those who belong to the church are better people. They learn to appreciate their families, educate their children. It is the patriotic duty of the Hungarians to have as many churches as possible.

Has Chicago enough Hungarian Catholic churches? The church on the Burnside can only take care of those few Hungarians, who live south of 40th Street. No one can expect people to travel two hours to church and two hours back. For this reason, the Burnside church has a membership of only 300 families of which 100 families are Polish. The 200 families total more than 1,000 souls. How about the other ten or more thousands of Hungarian Catholics? Where do they go to church?

Otthon, Dec. 7, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It is a fact that 60% of post-war Hungary is Catholic, so that there are 15,600 Hungarian Catholics in Chicago today. Some of these are German Hungarians, who belong to St. Michael and St. Joseph German Catholic churches. Discounting this number, there are still 12,000 immigrant Hungarian Catholics, who need a Hungarian church.

The Slovaks have seven Catholic churches. Why shall the Hungarians have only one? There are two Hungarian Catholic churches in South Bend, in Cleveland there are three. Every Hungarian regardless of his religion, feels the injustice of the position of the Chicago Hungarian Catholics. How shall we organize the Hungarian Catholic Church on the North Side?

1. Let us realize that we spend a certain amount of money on churches. This amount could be given toward the support of a Hungarian Catholic church.
2. Many of us would gladly give more money to a Hungarian Catholic Church, to be able to pray and sing in Hungarian, to have the last sacrament administered in our own language.

Otthon, Dec. 7, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

3. The North Side societies should discuss among themselves, organize groups, gather the names of the people, and hold meetings.

4. Appoint a committee to go to the Archbishop with a list of the names of Hungarian Catholics, and pledge support to such a church.

Where two people ask God in the name of Jesus Christ, He is with them.

Rev. L. D. Mosonyi - D.D.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1924.

CATHOLIC MISSION

Father McGuire of St. Catharine of Geneva Roman Catholic Church will make arrangements for a mission to be held for the benefit of Hungarian Roman Catholic people residing in his parish which is located in the community of West Pullman.

The mission will start October 12 and continue through to October 19. Father McGuire has acquired the services of Father John Hermm, a Jesuit priest.

The West Pullman Hungarian Roman Catholics are being rendered a great service by Father McGuire, and they should reap the full benefit of these mission services.



III CHUNGARIANOtthon, Aug. 26, 1924.

PLAN FOR A HUNGARIAN CEMETARY

p.2.....There is a good deal of enthusiasm toward the plan of having a Hungarian cemetery in Chicago. The idea is so important that more thought has to be given the matter. There is not another nationality who has not in some way solved this problem. We are the only ones who bury our loved ones in cemeteries where everything is strictly business like.

The idea belongs to William Hartman, Chicago undertaker. Mr. Hartman has been serving the Hungarians for the past thirty-eight years.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Mar. 19, 1922.

BURNSIDE CELEBRATION OF THE IDES OF MARCH

The Burnside Hungarian Roman Catholic Church celebrated the Ides of March on Sunday, March 8.

Reverend Soltész made the opening address, emphasizing the true meaning of March 15, 1848, the Hungarian Independence Day, and stressing the importance of preserving our traditions of, and love for, our mother country.

The children sang "Talpra Magyar" (Rise ye Magyar) and presented two one act plays, "Children's Market and "Apotheosis of the Magyar Flag."



Otthon, Mar. 19, 1922.

Our editor, Sandor Desseioffy, as guest speaker, brought out the fact that now is the time for all good Magyars to unite their forces to aid in the rebuilding of our country.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 28, 1920.

THE CHICAGO AND VICINITY HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH

The new cultural society of the Chicago and Vicinity Hungarian Reformed Church presented its first dramatic performance last Sunday May 23, at the Pythian Temple, 9231 Cottage Grove Avenue.

This cultural organization is headed and directed by John Paszti. The name of the first play presented by this organization is "The Most Honorable Shoemaker."

This presentation of the new organization was a financial, cultural, and educational success.

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 12, 1920.

THE CHICAGO WEST SIDE REFORMED CHURCH

There is much happiness in the Chicago Hungarian Reformed church. It has every reason to be happy at this time, for the work which it started some time ago has been completed after a long struggle. Now it can look back and rejoice over the fact that every unsurmountable obstacle has been removed. The Chicago West Side Hungarian Reformed church is free of debt. The church and parsonage have had a mortgage of \$3,700. This debt has been wiped out completely, and the church has high hopes of becoming one of the most progressive Hungarian Reformed congregations in America.

Much credit is given to its beloved pastor Rev. Rudolph H. Pompl, who, besides serving this congregation, also serves the congregation in South Chicago. A large part of this success is due to the tireless work of Charles Szabo, president of the Donation Subscribers committee. He worked continuously in order to accomplish his aim. The entire staff of officers worked hard and deserve much credit also. The list of contributors will appear in this paper

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 12, 1920.

soon.

May God bless those who worked for and donated to this worthy cause.

HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 12, 1918.

NORTH SIDE HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The newly formed Hungarian Reformed Church of the North Side will conduct services at 1324 Burling St. Rev. Rudolph H. Pompl will conduct the services. Church services will be held on Sunday and church holidays at four o'clock. Sunday school classes will be held every morning at ten o'clock. Free lessons in reading, writing and speaking Hungarian will be given every Saturday morning from nine till ten o'clock. Free music lessons are to be given every Friday evening from seven o'clock to eight o'clock.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 26, 1917.

ORGANIZATION OF HUNGARIAN REFORMED LADIES AID SOCIETY

In the community of South Chicago the lady members of the local Hungarian Church on Sunday October 7, organized a lodge. Their main purpose will be to aid in the development of the church and to help promote various functions of the church.

The membership of this organization is seventeen, the dues are ten cents per month and if death occurs among its members each member contributes fifty cents towards a death benefit which is given to the family of the deceased.

III. ASSIMILATION

D. Participa-
tion in U. S. Service

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Magyar Tribune, March 29, 1918.

CHICAGOAN RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

Dr. Alfred Barothy well-known Hungarian doctor in Chicago just received notice that he has been appointed by the United States government to the committee for organization of the Western division of the Hungarian American Loyalty League.

Dr. Barothy has promised his full co-operation to the league officials as well as the Hungarian people. By naming Dr. Barothy for this particular assignment the government has chosen a man well worthy of the position. The name of Barothy is known **wherever** Hungarians are present.

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HUNGARIANMagyar Tribune, Feb. 15, 1918.

HUNGARIAN BOY MAKES GOOD.

There was great rejoicing at the home of Charles Tittinger, February 7th, because news had reached there that their son had been promoted to captain in the army. To make his promotion more colorful, he also married an American girl, which doubled the weight of the celebration.

Young Tittinger was born in Hungary in 1892, and came to this country, settling in Chicago. He is twenty-five years old, and has been in the United States army for the past eight years. He received his commission on his twenty-fifth birthday. The Chicago Hungarians should feel proud of him.

II. ASSIMILATION

E. Youth
Organiza-
tions

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 20, 1935.

MEETING OF SECOND GENERATION CLUB

The Second Generation Club held its meeting Sept. 13, at the home of Virginia Wald. It decided to have a bunco and Halloween party in October. Dates for these affairs will be set later.

The members decided to attend the Jubilee celebration of the Verhovay in a body on October 27.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HUNGARIAN

Interest, Aug. 29, 1935.

[CHICAGO CHAPTER OF CHI SIGMA GAMMA SORORITY]

p.5.....An organizing meeting for a Chicago Chapter of the Chi Sigma Gamma Sorority was held on Sunday, August 25th. It was under the leadership of Mrs. Charlotte Mika, sponsor of the Gary chapter. Those present were: Mrs. Charlotte Mika, Mrs. Frank Odar, Ann Heveder and Bertha Chomo of the Gary chapter and Frieda Frederick, Edith Hattala, and Virginia Wald of Chicago. The sorority is for high school graduates who are interested in furthering their knowledge of Hungarian culture. The next meeting will be held at Miss Wald's home, 721 Roscoe St., Thursday, Sept. 5th at 8:00 P.M.

III E
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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 4, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

YOUTH CONFERENCE

p.2.....The Reformed Church Youth Organizations of Chicago and vicinity held a conference in Gary. The Chicago West Side Reformed Church sent eighteen delegates.

III E

HUNGARIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Otthon, Aug. 18, 1929.

HUNGARIAN YOUTH REPRESENTS BOY SCOUTS AT RALLY.

p.2...Scouts from all parts of the world were at Birkenhead, England at the big boy scout rally. Matthew Fellegi, sixteen year old son of Emil Fellegi, noted Hungarian painter, was selected to represent River Forest. Matthew has been a scout since childhood.

III E

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 25, 1927.

WPA (L.S.) PROJ. 30275

NEW YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY

p.2.....The new Society that was formed September 21, will be called the South Chicago Reformed Young People's Club. They elected Imre Fegyverneki president. The aim of the new club is to foster patriotism and culture.

III E
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Magyar Tribune, July 1, 1927.

OUR YOUTH ORGANIZATION
by
Reverend Eugene Boros

Our church does not wish to abandon our youth, so that they will grow up like weeds in the mad whirl of American life. Every parent knows that if proper attention is not paid to children in their formative years, they will become degenerate. To aid the parents in their efforts to save their children from the dangers that beset them in this life, the pastor and his wife offer their co-operation. The Christian Endeavor Society was formed for this purpose. The Society will meet every Sunday afternoon at five o'clock. The Society's officers are Elizabeth Toth, president; Charles Antal, vice-president; John Nemeth, recording secretary; Jolan Peters, secretary; Andrew Udvari, treasurer; Gertrude Gorombei and Elizabeth Mate, music committee; Helen Balogh, Barbara Peters, and Anna Popernyik, program committee; Margaret Imre and Elizabeth Bozsvai, bulletin committee; Maria Parajos, Elizabeth Rezes, Michael Moravec, Bela Demeter, entertainment committee; Eugene Boros, Jr., organist and choirmaster.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, July 1, 1927.

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In addition to those mentioned above, the total membership includes fifty names. Among other activities [of the group], the choir, composed of members of the Society, sings beautiful hymns in church each Sunday, thereby adding beauty to the services.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 5, 1926.

[HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN YOUTH ORGANIZES CLUB]

The Hungarian-American youth of Chicago's North Side and South Side are working hard to prove to the older folk that "blood is thicker than water."

These young people have organized in order to keep the Hungarian and American spirit alive in the hearts of the coming generation. This newly formed organization will be known as the Na-Bu-Co. Its main purpose will be to foster the spirit of Hungarian entertainment among the young people. The organization will have members who will teach Hungarian folk dances and Hungarian music to all those interested, regardless of their nationality.



III. ASSIMILATION

F. Special

Contributions to Early
American Development

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II B 2 d (3)

III D

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Geza Kende, Magyars in America, (Cleveland:
Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. I.

LINCOLN RIFLEMEN

The Early Hungarian Settlers

In the 24th Infantry Regiment of Illinois, two more Magyar ex-army officers, refugees of Hungarian War of Independence, of 1848-49, served captain Gustav Kovats, who on June 12, 1862, near Jasper, Tennessee was wounded so gravely that it made him unfit for military service.

He was promoted to the position of major for his bravery, and returned to Hungary in 1871, where he became a teacher at a Reformed Protestant parochial school, in town of Gyula (Diula). He died in 1874.

Among the Chicago-Magyars, there was still Francis Langenfeld, who was first lieutenant, Joseph Folop, Joseph Molnar, and Michael Pipady who, as noncommissioned officers, served in the Civil War.



Geza Kende, Magyars In America, Vol. I. 1927.

Julian Kune, the grand old man of Chicago-Magyars, wrote an autobiography rich of colorful events with the title, "Reminiscences of an octogenarian Hungarian Exile," published in book form in 1911. After the Civil War, he entered the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1869, he made a journey to Europe and even visited his native country, Hungary, where many years ago he was exiled. He was still in Europe at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870. He witnessed this war as a war-correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

His war reports attracted general notice for their descriptions of dramatic vividness proving him to be an expert of the warfare.

Julian Kune again returned to Chicago, where the elderly gentleman was held in great esteem. He always was interested in Hungarian activities and was in close connection with the other Hungarian leaders.

When he died, his coffin was covered with wreaths of red, white, green,



Geza Kende, Magyars in America, Vol. I. 1927.

Hungarian colors, and American colored ribbons. About ten thousand Magyars and Americans, with tearful eyes, stood by his coffin and escorted him to his last march.

Julian Kune was the last surviving warrior of 1848-49, among the exiles who remained in the United States.



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HUNGARIAN

Geza Kende, Magyars in America, (Cleveland:
Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II Chap. 1.

ROVING THROUGH MAGYAR-AMERICA IN 1872

We are grateful to Paul Liptay, who in 1872, made a tour of the United States, in a search ~~for~~ Hungarians, a task which was not so easily done as it is now.

The traveler today, in a strange city can find a Hungarian name without any difficulty in the telephone directory.

In the early seventies when only a few Hungarians lived in America, nobody had a record of them and there was no Hungarian newspaper, which would have helped in the search.



Geza Kendo, Magyars in America, 1927.

From Liphay's news reports, which have been written in a style of short stories, published in Budapest magazines, and newspapers, which voyage descriptions were very popular with its feminine readers, just as much as the novels of Marlitt or Gustaw Lauka, we can learn also about Hungarians living in different cities of the United States concerning their struggles, sorrows, and happiness. Concerning Chicago, Liphay writes: "Chicago, Illinois." I met very few compatriots in Chicago.

The first Magyar found here, after seeing his sign board, was our compatriot, Utassy, who, contrary to democratic America writes his name, "D'Utassy."



Geza Kende, Magyars in America, 1927.

Formerly, he had his business in New York, but after his warehouse in Chicago was destroyed by fire, he came here to settle his business. He speaks ten languages.

At his home I met Francis Laskay, who came to the United States in 1870, to seek a new fatherland. Although he has been here only one and one-half years, he is the agent of six different insurance companies.

When paying my respects to the Chicago postmaster to get acquainted with interior organizations of the Chicago Post Office, I was very much surprised to find two Magyars among the officials: Alexander Yekelfalushy and Francis Langenfeld. They came to America after the Hungarian War of Independence and served in the American Civil War, too. Both had established homes and were heads of families.



Geza Kende, Magyars in America, 1927.

Yekelfalushy is a real master in the preparation of gulash, or papricash.

Langenfeld, however frequently writes articles in the local newspapers.

Among the Magyars living in this city, we should mention Joseph Molnar, who is business manager of one of the branch stores of Utassy; N. Wehle, owner of a porcelain store; and Samuel Magyar, tin and hardware merchant.

I should not forget to mention the Hungarian Coffee House, which, in spite of its name, is an Inn. I shall conclude my visit with Chicago and Magyar enterprises.



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HUNGARIAN



Geza Kende, Magyars in America (Cleveland: Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II. Chap. 1.

THE EARLY AMERICAN HUNGARIAN SOCIETIES

After the Civil War, the first census was taken in 1870, which gave an account of all the Hungarians living in the fifty largest cities of the United States. According to the census, the city of Chicago had one hundred fifty-nine Magyar inhabitants.

Very little, perhaps, nothing would we know about the first Hungarian society, and about the peculiar life of the Hungarians in the seventies, if eventually, Paul Liphay industrial artist from Budapest, and a man of high culture, had not have come to America in 1870, who journeyed through the whole country and studied the well established industry of the United States, winning distinction and documents of honor for his masterpieces of work at the Exposition in New Orleans, St. Louis, and New York, and visiting Magyars at the same time in

Geza Kende, Magyars in America (Cleveland: Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II. Chap. 1.

the several cities.

In his article: "Magyar America," he remarks about the Magyars in the United States, how they lived a quaint, isolated life, then, as well as at the present time, which life is neither Hungarian nor American, but from the crossing of both, developed an American-Hungarian life of separate American-Hungarian views and American-Hungarian standards of living.



BEGINNING OF THE SOCIETIES

In Chicago in 1871, Joseph Byfield, Moritz Byfield, Samuel Weber, Louis Weber,

Geza Kende, Magyars in America (Cleveland: Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II. Chap. 1.

Hungarian Jews, and Mr. Kish, founded the Franz Deak Society, which procured work and gave financial aid to the recent arrivals of Hungarian immigrants, regardless to the race or religion.

This was the eighth Hungarian society in the United States. Joseph Byfield, the owner of the Sherman Hotel, was the "Guardian Angel" of Hungarian immigrants.



III. ASSIMILATION

G. Immigration
and Emigration

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 22, 1935.

REPRESENTATIVE DIES AGAINST FOREIGNERS

Martin Dies, Democratic Congressman, has found a new way to put an end to unemployment. Dies, who cannot be one hundred per cent Anglo-Saxon, judging from his name, has already submitted a bill to Congress last year. According to this bill, those foreigners who are not naturalized should be deported and immigration restricted to the lowest figure. Congress has not voted on this bill yet, and Dies is demanding early action.

According to Dies, there is a multitude of illegal entries in this country, besides 6,200,000 aliens here who are not naturalized. These foreigners, says Dies, send approximately three hundred million dollars to Europe annually.

Needless to say that Dies' data is fictitious.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, May 24, 1935.

THE GATES OF AMERICA ARE STILL OPEN

The general public is under the delusion that the gates of America are forever closed to immigration. The majority of the people in this country believe that the flood of European immigration has ceased entirely and that they can never come to try their luck here with the hope for a better future. This belief is held not only in America, but in Europe. This belief is decidedly contrary to fact. The gates of America are still open to those who are found desirable. During the past two years immigration has increased.

It has been often pointed out by the respective authorities that according to the quota law, anyone may obtain an entry permit who can prove to the American Consuls abroad that they will not become public



Otthon, May 24, 1935.

charges or objectionable in any other way. The American consuls have been instructed to use more tolerance toward the prospective immigrants and to take into consideration the individual circumstances and human traits favorable to admission.

According to the latest statistical reports at the close of the year June 30, 1935, 869 Hungarian citizens were permitted to enter and only 142 asked and gained entries. The year preceding this, 152 Hungarian citizens were granted entry.

Persons of good faith, who come to visit, are welcomed, and no obstacles are put in the way of their landing. It is very easy to get a visitor's visa.

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Otthon, May 24, 1935.

Anyone wishing further information on this matter may consult the large steamship agencies.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, July 22, 1934.

HUNGARIANS IN AMERICA

(Text of Radio Discourse by Chicago Hungarian Consul)

At the beginning of the last century, there were only a few Hungarians in this country, but toward the end, this number had been increased many times. In time, hundreds of thousands of Hungarians emigrated to this country, seeking a better future.

The American-Hungarians are deeply interested in the affairs of their Mother country. Outside of private correspondence, the Hungarian newspapers published in the United States always have columns under caption of "What is New in my Home Town." In this way, the ties between the new and old country can be preserved for an indefinite period.

Among the Hungarian immigrants were industrial workers, but mostly farmers. These farmers could not pursue farming in this country, because the methods used are so different from those used over there, most of them found employment in **steel** mills and mines. Their purpose was to work here a few years and

Otthon, July 22, 1934.

return with their savings. Later, their children, who went to American schools, wanted to stay in this country, so their original plans did not materialize.

There are 75,000 Hungarians in Chicago and vicinity. Most of them live on the South Side of Chicago, close to the shops and factories. About 6,000 families are centered in Burnside, South Chicago, and West Pullman. The rest of them live on the West and Northwest Side. The sections populated by Hungarians can be recognized because they have built their homes around their churches.

There are two Protestant, one Baptist, one Roman, and one Greek Catholic Church; also there are twenty societies on the South Side. On the North Side there is one Protestant, one Roman Catholic, and one Israelite church.

The 1929 financial disaster has affected individuals as well as organizations. The income of the churches has dropped considerably and the debts have mounted. The societies were affected similarly.

Otthon, July 22, 1954.

The Hungarians are a proud people and will seek charity only when there is no other way out. They are hoping for better times.

W. A. (ILL.) P. 100. 50. 7. 7.

Otthon, Dec. 31, 1933.

A HUNGARIAN FAMILY'S STRUGGLE AGAINST DEPORTATION

A Chicago Hungarian woman, Mrs. Frank Lozer, who has to leave this country on Jan. 15, with her husband and two small sons, wrote again to Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to petition her to reverse the deportation order so that she may stay in America, to raise her two Chicago-born sons here. One boy is seven and the other is five years old. The Lozer family live in their own home which, together with the house-furnishing is their property. Deportation would mean the loss of all this.

The family came from Magykomlos, Hungary, now Roumania. The husband was a medical student when the war broke out and he was drafted. Later as the Roumanians came into power, he did not wish to go back there, but, with his wife, came to America. They came to Chicago, from Canada without permit, and that is why deportation awaits them.

III GHUNGARIANOtthon, Sept. 20, 1931.

FOREIGNERS DEPORTED

One hundred thirty-two aliens were deported recently from the Chicago district. Fifty-seven of these individuals asked to be sent back to their homeland because of extreme poverty. Only two of the deported aliens had prison records.

The countries to which these aliens were sent are: Poland, Hungary, Italy, Greece, Austria, Jugo-Slavia, and Germany.

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HUNGARIANOtthon, Sept. 20, 1931.

We wish to mention here that the American Consuls granted visas only to those who are able to prove conclusively that they will not become public charges.

In many instances, bonds amounting to thousands of dollars are required. For the last mentioned reason, and many others, during the last few months, immigration has dropped considerably.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 7, 1931.

THE GROUND UNDER OUR FEET IS ON FIRE

(Editorial)

The ground is burning under the feet of the foreigners--the naturalized as well as the non-naturalized. In spite of it, the fire that rages below and the danger that lurks above have not been noticed by the individuals and organizations whose duty it is to look out for the interests of foreigners.

For years the writer has warned the readers of this paper that there is a systematic persecution aimed at the foreign-born citizens of this country--that the seeds of hatred have sprouted from the rotten mire of the Ku Klux Klan. We are witnessing the fruit of this hatred now in Michigan.

If up to the present time we did not heed the warning or did not realize the seriousness of the situation, the time has come when we must wake up to the fact, an example of which is the new registration law of Michigan.



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 7, 1931.

There is a registration law in Michigan whose example will be followed by the other states. A way will be found to take our bread away from us.

In Pennsylvania, at one of the Legion meetings, the motion was made that all workers register and that no foreigner should be given work as long as any American citizen is idle. In Utica, immigrants were discharged from public works first and this "good" example was followed afterwards by private industry.

President Hoover and Secretary of Labor Doak look upon the fact that more foreigners are being deported than allowed to enter as a great achievement of the government, and the country is applauding.

What will happen to us if the economic depression continues for another year or two, as it will, and where will the persecution of immigrants end?

No one should be gullible enough to think that his citizenship certificate will



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 7, 1931

save him from all persecution and molestation. Officially, distinction is made between citizen and noncitizen, but social boycott does not take into consideration whether the immigrant has or has not his naturalization certificate. The foreigner, the immigrant, is persecuted regardless of naturalization.

Anyone who thinks of the immigrant as a "hunky" or a "wop," does not take into consideration whether the "hunky" or "wop" is naturalized or not--on the contrary, he is indignant when the immigrant dares to claim that he is a citizen. This tendency becomes apparent in the naturalization procedure, which has been made a regular stumbling block.....

It must be stated that the new registration law does not affect citizens officially. However, in practice the immigrant is subject to thousands of indignities. Any police official can question anyone suspected of being an alien, and our only protection against being taken to a police station is to



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carry our naturalization papers or other identification with us constantly.

The only difference between the citizen and noncitizen immigrant will be that the noncitizen will have to register, while the naturalized citizen--for his own protection--will have to have a permanent identification.....

Those immigrants who will not be able to prove that they are in this country legally will be constantly annoyed and in many cases deported. By these immigrants we mean not those who came to this country illegally--these unfortunates know that they may be caught at any time--but those who have no way of proving how, when, and where they gained entry.

Tens of thousands of immigrants cannot become citizens because they are unable to prove their entry. Therefore, thousands of aliens can be molested, blackmailed, and deported without a comeback. Nothing can be done in Michigan to change this law. It takes years in this country to pass a law, but it takes even longer to repeal it. We cannot expect the repeal of a law which is



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designed to persecute immigrants and which is therefore quite popular in this country.....

We must take steps to organize an effective resistance, so that other states will not enact similar legislation. The lawmakers can be influenced by two factors: the voters' expressed wishes and [their own] self-interest.....We must, therefore, mobilize the votes so that the politicians will take notice.

At the next election, the naturalized citizen must ask each candidate whether he intends to support such [anti-alien] legislation. If a bill of this nature is introduced before the legislature, each foreign-language organization, newspaper, and individual voter must act and bring pressure upon the lawmakers--with telegrams, letters, committees--warning them that if they vote for the measure they will lose our votes.....

In most localities the need for a joint committee of the Hungarian organizations



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 7, 1931.

was recognized and now we must strive to co-operate with the committees of other national groups as well, because we all will be affected by the persecution of foreigners. We must do this now and not at the last minute, when it may be too late.

Our daily bread and our personal liberty are at stake, and if in defense of our interests we cannot co-operate with one another and with other national groups, we deserve to be persecuted.....

It is useless to write more about this subject. If there is anyone who still does not feel the ground burning under his feet after contemplating what has happened in Michigan, he will never realize the danger until it stares him in the face.



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 25, 1930.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF SENATOR BLACK
Wants Complete Closing of the Gates;
New Attack against Foreigners

The Senate is again discussing further restrictive measures regarding immigration--it wants to rescind the quota based on nationality that President Hoover proposed last year.

Of the many amendments presented before the House Immigration Committee, several had to be discarded. Among the proposed amendments, the one offered by Senator Black of Alabama (Democrat) is the most vindictive in its attitude toward foreigners. Black's amendment advocates the complete suspension of all immigration for three years to improve working conditions in the country.

The proposal was voted down by a very small margin. A few more votes would have sufficed to carry it to the House.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 25, 1930.

Many Senators voted in favor of repealing the quota based on national or racial origin. It is not improbable that debate will be centered upon an amendment to limit only the quotas of certain countries, thus further increasing the quotas of Germany and the Scandinavian countries.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930.

COMPLAINT OF THE NEW IMMIGRANTS

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

The editor of the Banyaszlap (Miners' Journal) discusses a problem of general interest, saying there is an obvious difference between the old immigrant and the new, a difference which leads to their misunderstanding each other.....

Fay Fischer, the editor in question, came to this country during the post-war period and he pours out his own grievances.

Since the war many people have occupied themselves with this problem. Naturally, everyone maintains his own viewpoint. We, too, maintain ours.

The new immigrant, jokingly called a "greenhorn," has to bear the burden of the "green" years and the stamp of unripeness until the process of



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930.

assimilation--the acceptance of American customs--enables him to become as well Americanized as the old-timer.

We have noticed that a greenhorn, after being here for a while, is the first one to criticize newer immigrants, their mistakes and appearance--the very same things held against him before he became an old-timer. This is how assimilation took place before the World War. The war, however, checked this normal procedure of assimilation.

During the World War no Hungarian immigrants came to the United States, and as a result there were no greenhorns and the foreign element in America, including the Hungarians, became more uniform.

The gap was filled by our lengthy isolation in America, our dependence upon each other, and the great melting pot that American life is.

The life of the postwar immigrant is presumably as difficult as that of the prewar immigrant.....



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930.

However, the old-timers know that those who came to the United States after the World War have had a much easier, smoother road to travel than those who came fifteen, twenty, and thirty years ago. The work of pioneering and the grievous hardships of the beginning were already accomplished by the old-timers. Furthermore, the immigrants' social, economic, and political standing became fixed to such a degree that the unnatural difficulties, unreasonable prejudices and obstacles confronting the old-timers have been almost eradicated.

Nevertheless, we must admit that, due to the privations they suffered during the war, the immigrants who came here after the World War are more sensitive, determined, ambitious, self-conscious, and even more greedy than the old-timers.

The direct cause of the present complaint comes from the Hungarian intellectuals. After the war more intellectual workers came to America than before,



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930.

and their quest for suitable employment gave rise to no small amount of friction, often among the newcomers themselves.

Neither the United States nor the American Hungarians could absorb this influx of intellectuals fast enough, since this is not a fertile ground for them.

This country, after all, is only a self-contained young giant, where pressure is centered on industrial, commercial, and agricultural production. The high proportion of intellectual workers in such an environment upsets the equilibrium and results in an absorption rate smaller than that of pre-war times.

The complaint of the intellectual, whether he is prospering or not, is justified when he says that he is not satisfied with America, his American relatives, or his newly found friends. After all, the distance from Budapest to America is not a short one.....



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930.

We like these so-called "greenhorns" in theory and in practice.....

We, too, were grateful for a helping hand from the old-timers when we were "green".....

These new immigrants are starting a new life here just as we did at the time of our arrival and we must help them.....



Magyar Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930.

[HUNGARIANS WARNED NOT TO BE AFRAID OF CENSUS TAKERS]
We Present the Real Facts and the Questions That Are Asked



From the numerous letters received from our readers, it is evident that the taking of the census is giving rise to many fears among some of our people. Some people, especially those who came here illegally, are afraid that the census takers will ask them about their arrival and report the findings to the Immigration Authorities. Others fear that their muddled personal affairs will be exposed.

The Foreign Language Information Service assures those who entertain these fears that no one will suffer any harm on account of the census. The census takers are not after information on an immigrant's entry into this country. They will not ask whether one entered this country legally or illegally. If a census taker asks questions relative to an immigrant's entry into this country, the immigrant may refuse to answer them. Therefore, let it be understood that we may answer all questions put to us

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 4, 1930.

without any fear. The data collected by the census takers can be used for statistics only. The census enumerators take an oath that they will not divulge information obtained in interviews. The census data serves scientific purposes through which we will be able to gain a comprehensive picture of the country's cultural and agricultural status, etc.

According to the Census Bureau, foreigners are classified under five headings, namely, country of birth, mother tongue, date of arrival in the United States, citizenship status, and knowledge of English. If the census taker, through his contacts, obtains certain information and makes it public, the law punishes him very severely.

In order that the immigrant may be prepared in advance, we are publishing here the questions he will be required to answer. [A list of twenty-four questions follows.]

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1930.

INTERESTING DECISION AGAINST THE REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS
News of the Foreign Language Information Service

The Trustee Committee of the Foreign Language Information Service at its last meeting brought a decision which sharply opposes the different bills up for consideration in the United States Congress in the case of registration of foreigners.

We publish the text of the decision below:

"Whereas, Numerous bills were brought before Congress in the case of registration: or listing of foreigners, and

"Whereas, The opinion of the Foreign Language Information Service is that such registration would only dismember and separate that part of the population which this nation desires to assimilate, and instead of increasing the loyalty and love of these foreigners for America these new laws will alienate them and



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1930.

seriously retard their assimilation and naturalization, and

"Whereas, The opinion is expressed that, through registration, foreigners who are here illegally will not be exposed, although that is the purpose of the new law. On the other hand, numerous innocent foreigners and naturalized citizens would be persecuted by a spy system and shameful suspicion and there would be no end to spying, graft, and inhuman persecution, and

"Whereas, Such registration, even though voluntary, would become compulsory through various administrative orders and the demanding attitude of employers, and

"Whereas, In the opinion of the F. L. I. S. the principle of the registration is wrong and unhealthy. It conflicts with the American conception of freedom for individuals, which is traditional. It would afford opportunity for violations and would raise more serious problems than the "evil" which it intends to stop. Summarizing all this



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1930.

"It has been decided, That the Trustee-Committee of the Foreign Language Information Service will take a stand against all motions for the registration of foreigners, whether it is voluntary or compulsory, and emphatically urges Congress to discard all bills that advocate the registration or listing of foreigners."

As in the past, the Foreign Language Information Service is now, too, watching out for the rights and interests of foreigners in America. However, if we want to avert the danger of registration, all language groups, their newspapers, and societies must co-operate. We, therefore, call the attention of the Hungarian newspapers, societies, and individuals and ask them to wire and write to their senators and congressmen that they, too, are opposed to the registration of foreigners.



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1930.

IMPORTANT NEWS

Important Information for Those Who Wish to Be Naturalized

Countless Hungarian immigrants find it impossible to remember the name of the steamer that brought them to, or the exact date of their arrival in, the United States. Only those who handle immigration and naturalization cases know how many people have difficulties in these matters.

Why this is so can be explained from a psychological viewpoint. The difficult start after arrival, as well as the thousand and one worries and troubles connected with the struggle for a livelihood, tends to obliterate from our memory the simplest details. Many persons came to this country as small children, so that it is no wonder if they have forgotten the date of their arrival here or the name of the steamer in which they came. Sometimes an immigrant will get a steamer's name so impressed on his mind that he believes



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1930.

that he came over on it even when such was not the case.

Those who wish to become citizens of this country must determine precisely the name of the steamer in which they came as well as the exact date of their arrival in the United States. The same applies to those applying for a re-entry permit. If the immigration authorities are unable to find any information relative to the applicant's arrival, they cannot issue a certificate of entry, and, without it, it is impossible to file a Declaration of Intention or first papers. Under such circumstances, the immigrant is unable to apply for a nonquota permit for his family.

Anyone uncertain as to the exact details of his or her arrival here may get the information from the immigration authorities, who will look up the records, provided the name of the steamer and the approximate date of arrival are given. Otherwise the data has to be supplied by the applicant himself.



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 28, 1930.

According to a new plan, if an immigrant can prove that he arrived in this country before June 3, 1921, he can legalize his arrival and obtain a certificate of entry, but first he must conform to certain rules and regulations. We can avoid this lengthy and complicated procedure if we attend to this matter personally. If anyone has a case that he cannot solve all by himself, he should write to the Immigrants' Information Bureau, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City, where experienced attention will be given to his case. Letters addressed to this office may be written in Hungarian.....

[Translator's note: This is not an advertisement.]



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 12, 1929.

ATTENTION, AMERICAN-HUNGARIANS
by
Arpad Tarnoczy



The wide gate through which we came to this new world has closed behind us. Those of our race who would follow us knock on this gate in vain. There is no power that would open it for them. We, too, find it difficult to go out through it, because unless we have our naturalization papers or a re-entry permit, we cannot hope to come back through the side door of the privileged.

The difficulties of emigration and immigration, the stringent requirements of the naturalization procedure, are our own troubles. Hungary has nothing to do with it. It causes no one any headaches except us American-Hungarians.

Two old people....hanged themselves in the last sixty days. They had no property, they couldn't work because they were too old, and when they tried to register at the State's home for the aged to beg for a place--even a dog is

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III H entitled to refuge--and a piece of bread, the law sternly inquired:

I C "Are you American citizens?" And since the State's poorhouse can only receive America's poor, the two helpless Hungarians were left out in the cold. They trudged along until they reached two convenient apple trees.... and hanged themselves.

If the old country heard about this sad event, shoulders were shrugged: "That is the worry of the Hungarians of America. We have enough trouble with our own poor and can't be expected to shoulder the worries of the American-Hungarians."

For forty years we've been building sick benefit and burial societies in the United States. A great many of these societies are extinct, and much of the hard-earned money of our Hungarians was lost. Where the money was entrusted to honest hands, the society is still flourishing. There are about two hundred of them in the United States. If all of these societies would unite



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III H into one great organization, we wouldn't have any more worries about

I C our widows and orphans.

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 12, 1929.



Our blessed old country can only say: "You cooked it, now eat it. I am not your cook."

Blood of my blood, American-Hungarians! We have much to worry over that Hungary with her own troubles cannot share. We were severed from her and migrated to a strange land--most of us forever. We have no right to demand that she be interested in our fate.

But, when the mutilated mother country sends a **distressed** plea to us, when she shows us her wounds caused by the dismemberment of her territories, and if she asks our financial assistance, then she expects us to do our share.

The Hungarians have a beautiful hymn, which pleads to the heavens:

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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 12, 1929.

"Extend your helpful arm
When she (Hungary) struggles with
the enemy."

He strikes this helpful arm with treacherous heart who refuses aid to the suffering mother country.

American-Hungarians! It can be seen from these illustrations that we have many grave troubles. The Buffalo National Conference is destined to discuss these and find a solution to them on May 29, 30, and 31.....

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 5 1928.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

Annotations to the Editorial of the Szabadsag

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

If the platform of Governor Smith would contain no other paragraph except the one in which he so obviously differs from Hoover's viewpoint on immigration, it would be more than enough to induce all self-conscious, upright, and thinking American-Hungarian citizens to vote for Al Smith.

However, we are aware that there are other good and liberal points in Smith's program which interest the immigrant citizenry.

For instance, there is Smith's promise to change the Prohibition law.

The Republican's attitude on the immigration question is inflexible, and if we think it over seriously, their stand in this regard is ungrateful and



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humiliating.

From our Central European Kind, as well as from South and Eastern Europe, a minimum number of immigrants is desired. Some people think that even this minimum is too many.

Hoover wants only five hundred fifty-eight Hungarian immigrants. Smith likes the Hungarian immigrants more than ten times as much as Hoover, because he would put the quota at nine thousand.....

The sympathy, understanding, and appreciation that is reflected from this attitude of Smith concerning the limitation of the quota, means more to the naturalized citizen of Hungarian extraction than the coming of eight thousand more Hungarians.....

Our largest Hungarian daily newspaper, the Szabadsag, has been staunchly Republican for almost forty years. This week the following sensible and

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 5, 1928.

praiseworthy editorial appeared in the Szabadsag.

"The Vice-Presidential candidate made a grave mistake when he mentioned the problem of immigration in one of his campaign speeches. He did wrong when he attacked the Democratic party's Presidential candidate because he advocates a change in the present immigration quota system. Senator Curtis did wrong when he started to dissect a problem he knows nothing about. The biggest trouble in solving the immigration problem, is that those who are in charge of the task are not familiar with the question, much less with the immigrants. Senator Curtis is of Indian origin, so he is disqualified to judge by reason of his birth. Albert Johnson, representative of the State of Washington, an old enemy of immigration, is from a state where the immigrant is unknown. The immigration question was never a problem in Washington, because very few 'undesirable' immigrants settled there. It is certain that the people of Hoquiam, Johnson's native town, never saw a live 'Folack' or 'Dago'.

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 5, 1928.

"This is the greatest difficulty in the immigration question. The Federal legislature--the House as well as the Senate--should appoint men who are familiar with the question, practically, not theoretically; men who not only see immigrants occasionally in the movies, but who are in daily contact with them. If Congressmen from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Illinois would be on the committee, they would positively have a different opinion of the immigrant.

"Senator Curtis can find many other topics that would interest the public. He can find other weak spots in the Democratic party's armor to attack without dwelling on the immigration question, because he only shows his ignorance or one-sidedness.

"Undoubtedly Al Smith is right when he says that the determination of the quota, based on the census of the year 1890, is wrong. The quota should be determined on a later census.....

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 5, 1928.

"Senator Curtis may be assured that we Hungarians are just as good and valuable American citizens as the English or other 'northern races' who are so unaccountably favored by the present laws."

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HUNGARIAN

Geza Kenda, Magyars In America
(Cleveland: Szabadsag, 1927), Vol. II, Chap. 3.

THE EARLY LIFE OF CHICAGO HUNGARIANS

In the city of Chicago, Hungarian life began only in the early nineties, when the Hungarians began to organize.

Until now, the restaurant of Michael Sipady, on South Halsted Street, was used by the first Magyar immigrants of Chicago. They were Joseph Molnar, Joseph Fulop, Emery Orosz, Charles Zadetzky, Andrew Kozma, John Varga and a few others who stopped in for a glass of wine, and for a friendly chat.

Hungarians were diligent, hard workers. Although the wages were rather low, the cost of living was cheap, but they could put away or send some money to the old country.

From the saved money, the Hungarian business originated, and every dollar sent abroad aroused the desire for emigration.



Geza Kenda, Magyars In America, Vol. II, Chap. 3. 1927.

The emigrants were no longer afraid of the long journey, and of the sea, neither did they consider America a strange country, because they knew that there lived many Magyars, who would help them through the difficulties of the beginning. In Chicago, Joseph Byfield, the owner of the Hotel Sherman, was the benefactor of many immigrants.

This was in the early eighties, in the "childhood of the American-Magyar life."

Later, as they stayed in this country longer, the Hungarians realized that they had to adjust themselves to the American environment and to settle down, if only temporarily, but it would take a few years to reach their goal; to buy land, to earn enough money to build a house, or to send for the lonely wife in the Old Country.

Then, the American-Magyars began to think about church and social organization.



Geza Kenda, Magyars In America, Vol. II, Chap. 3. 1927.

The Hungarians of Chicago as did other cities and localities, watched New York, where the greatest number of Hungarians lived, to see what this city was doing.

From there, the Magyars had expected an example, a motto, and a guidance.

And they did not have to wait long. On February 1, 1884 the first issue of the Amerikai Nemzetor (American National Guard) appeared with an American-Hungarian program, and with an American-Hungarian purpose and in American-Hungarian style, the only newspaper published in the Magyar language in the United States.

This means the beginning of a new period, not only of the American-Hungarian history of Chicago, but for the Hungarians of America.



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 30, 1927.

AMERICAN OPINION OF HUNGARY'S GOVERNMENT

by
Lowinger

(Editorial)



Early this week, the Chicago Daily Tribune had an editorial explaining why Congress should not modify the present stringent immigration laws.

Knowing that this point of view is part of the policy of this great newspaper, we were not surprised. Only one additional point is added that is very interesting. The editorial says that immigrants from countries like Italy, Russia, Poland, and Hungary--in addition to the fact that they have other undesirable qualities--are not wanted here because for years they have tolerated dictatorship and for this reason they are unfit, politically unripe, to become residents and eventually citizens of a democratic country like the United States.

.....

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 30, 1927.

Dictatorship is forced on people by a minority through terrorism, fear of prison, force of arms, executions, suppression of all individual opinion, and similar brutal methods of oppression.

By forbidding these people under dictatorial rule to come here, we insult all American traditions, according to which this country was to be a haven for politically and religiously oppressed people. We should not forget that the first settlers were also fugitives from political and religious oppression.

The fact that a person is willing to sacrifice money and often imperils his life in order to leave the country of his birth and all the memories of childhood proves that this immigrant is spiritually ripe enough to become a free resident and citizen of this free country.

We believe that these people, having paid the price of suffering and deprivation, will make ideal Americans.

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 12, 1927.

ABOUT THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

by
Lowinger

(Editorial)

The editors of the national and reputable weekly magazine, Liberty, called our attention to their recent article recommending a more liberal immigration law, and asked us to discuss this in our publication. The free translation of Liberty's article may be found on page four of this issue.

It is unnecessary for us to say that we are gratified that such a widely circulated national magazine should take a friendly interest in this acute problem. We are not even offended when the Magyars are called "Hunkies" in the article, because it is due to ignorance and not malice. Perhaps they believe that this is a nickname for Hungarians.

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An interesting and typical American oddity about the whole thing is that Liberty, owned by the Chicago Tribune, should take such a liberal view in



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this matter. The Chicago Tribune is the most stubborn advocator of re-
stricted immigration.

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We, too, want to see immigration [laws] become more humane and impartial,
because now they are unkind and unfair. But so much has been written
about this, that it is futile to repeat ourselves. We have come to the
conclusion that it is useless to appeal to the fairness, humanity and
better judgment of Congress, because the majority of the members love
their own kind too much. We are, therefore, pointing to an important
economic angle. We do this as good American citizens, who place the good
of this country above every other consideration.

We will discuss the Hungarians, because we know them better than any
other race. Doubtless, also the editors of German, Italian, Czech,
Rumanian, and Bulgarian newspapers would discuss the qualifications of
their people, if Congress were to ask them.

Three types of Hungarian immigrants are an absolute necessity to the



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economy of the United States, and these should be allowed entry outside the quota.

Among the men, the farmer should be favored. We do not wish to say that Hungarian farmers are the best, but they are hard working and conscientious. We suggest that this class should be allowed to come here in numbers sufficient to fill the demand for skilled farm hands.

.....

Let us take the servant problem. The wages are very high, because the demand is larger than the supply. . . . Would it not be beneficial to millions of American families, if several thousand trained, thrifty, efficient housemaids were permitted to enter?



Cooks, the queens of the kitchens, are getting much higher wages than before the war, . . . and that is the reason a simple dinner or a sandwich is so expensive. . . . Hungarian cooks are acknowledged to be first class. What improvement a few hundred of them would bring to American cooking! . . .

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 12, 1927.

The present quota is prepared to favor the Anglo-Saxon race. We have to submit to this favoritism, but we suggest that those workers for whom there is a demand and whose presence would not cause unemployment to others should be allowed to come to these United States outside the quota of the nation [from which they come]. . . .



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Otthon, Apr. 11, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRANTS' RIGHTS

(Editorial)

p.1.... The so-called foreigners are being looked upon with unfriendly eyes and new restrictive laws are being discussed daily, which would make their position more difficult. Murders, robberies, liquor wars, are all blamed on the foreigners, even though it is a fact that most convicts are American born.

It is true that many aliens entered the United States illegally. They were smuggled in, because they couldn't come in the regular way. These are the undesirable aliens who will be deported first, and then those who committed major crimes. According to the laws of today, if a person has resided in this country for five or more years, he can't be asked to prove the legality of his entry. If the authorities could check back and prove his illegal entry, they could deport him, but it is very hard to prove.

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Otthon, Apr. 11, 1926.

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It is advised that all foreigners carry some items of identification upon their person, so as to be able to prove legal entry. The argument is brought up that this is the custom in European countries and foreigners shouldn't complain if the same custom is to prevail here. We hope that the resentful feeling against the foreigners won't last long, and that the native Americans will realize that their fathers or grandfathers were also immigrants.

Utthon, Sept. 6, 1925.

DEPORTATION OF FOREIGNERS WHO BECOME PUBLIC CHARGES

p.2.....Foreigners who are obliged to have free medical aid, dare not go into a hospital, because they are afraid that by this act they will become public charges and will be deported. The foreigners know that those immigrants, who have tuberculosis or are mentally deficient, can be deported anytime within five years of their arrival in the United States. Those foreigners who have to be taken care of by relief institutions and who are not capable of self-support can also be deported within five years.

All the relief agencies, hospitals, and insane asylums in the United States have been notified to report all charity cases to the Labor Department. Many foreigners reported in this way are ordered to be deported. Those persons who entered this country illegally, but were allowed to stay because of insufficient proof, can also be deported. To the class of foreigners, who are not allowed to enter the United States, belong the following: idiots, mental defectives, epileptics, tuberculars, contagious diseased, beggars, prostitutes, anarchists, contract workers.

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Sept. 6, 1925.

During the season of 1924-1925 a total of 6,409 persons were deported for the above mentioned reasons.

Not in every instance, when an alien avails himself of free hospital treatment, does it mean that he will be deported. If the person received injuries during his residence in the United States and can't pay for treatment, he cannot be deported, because it can be proved that he wasn't afflicted upon his arrival.

If someone is taken ill with tuberculosis, heart ailment, or mental trouble, and he can prove that he was well when he arrived, he can't be deported, but it is so hard to prove that it is advisable not to take advantage of free medical aid, until the first five years are up.

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 19, 1924.

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS

by

Paul Berak

(Editorial)

On this sacred holiday of Christmas happy thoughts of our childhood come before us. We can hear the peals of church bells in the small villages back home calling us to prayer. We can see our dear Hungarian people dressed in their native attire hurrying to church. It is Christmas. Our mind is preoccupied with the soul-stirring thought that on this beautiful holiday, the holiday on which love was born, the worst man in the world yearns to do some good deed. The worst criminal in the world looks back at his childhood days and thinks of his mother, and automatically his hands are clasped in prayer. It is Christmas!

This is the way in which we emigrant Hungarians dream of our former happiness. We wait for children to come and sing Christmas carols under our windows, and

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to make our dreams complete, we can hear a church bell in the distance. It does not sound like those which we used to hear back in our native land. We look out the window, and we awaken from our beautiful dream, for the bell that we heard turns out to be that of a locomotive passing by. Under our windows we see our Hungarian brothers pass, some coming home and others going to work. The day is dark and dreary, and the air is full of smoke. The only way that we can tell that it is Christmas is to look at the calendar.

There is a newspaper on the table; the name of it is A Het (The Week), and its editor is Geza Kende. We start to read it; we are attracted by a piece entitled "The Witches' Kitchen". It deals with two Hungarian Catholic priests in Hungarian-American communities and the fight that has been going on between them. With sad and tearful eyes we read about the unbecoming behavior of these two Catholic clergymen. Our hearts are broken when we think that we Hungarians took the wanderer's staff in our hands; it was the unfairness of our lot [in Hungary] which caused us to emigrate to America, this vast prison, where every one must suffer for his sins if he has any. This is where the struggle for

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bread will clear one's conscience. And we who have no country, instead of loving and respecting one another, display greed and selfishness toward our fellow Hungarians! This greed and this selfishness hurt us. And those who are setting us such an example are the very ones who should be assuaging the terrible distress in which we exist--those who will ascend to the pulpit on Christmas morning and proclaim, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men!"

We turn the pages, and another article attracts our attention. "A Comical Play about Hungarian-Americans" is the title of this piece. It is indeed a sad situation when comedies are written about us poor disillusioned Hungarian-Americans! Well, we read it. It is Menyhert Lengyel, the famous dramatic writer, whose works have been translated into other languages, and whose plays are known to all civilized nations. Lengyel, the famous Hungarian writer, has written a comedy about Hungarian-Americans! In this play he derides them just because a few thousand have returned to Hungary with fairly large sums of money and are taking advantage of their American citizenship. The name of the play

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is "The Battle of Waterloo".

Cannot you see, you poor Hungarian-Americans, that one of the greatest Hungarian writers has taken you and impaled you on the tip of his pen? Those whom he is writing about are those who during the war and after it aided poverty-stricken Hungary and its people. Lengyel, the great writer, belittles and derides them in this comical play that he has written. The whole world will laugh at us.

Yet the character of the Hungarian-American is not to be likened to that of the immigrant who comes here to save money and then hurries back with it to aid the "old country," where he becomes the victim of swindlers of all sorts. Some of these swindlers and cheats have reached very deeply into the pockets of some of the despised Hungarians who have returned to their native land with good intentions. These people should be pitied, not ridiculed.

But if Hungarian-Americans do not come to their senses soon, then Menyhert

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Lengyel will be proved correct when he belittles them in the eyes of the world.

These sad thoughts must be cast aside. Hungarians! In this dream of ours let us produce some real Christmas thoughts. For the first lady of every true Hungarian's heart is right here among us--Countess Karolyi. Let us think about her! She is the granddaughter of a man who was one of the most loyal followers of the Hapsburgs, Count Gyula Andrassy. Countess Karolyi was disowned by her family for remaining faithful to her husband when his property was confiscated, and he was driven into exile, because he was fighting for the freedom of the Hungarian nation. Hungarian-Americans did nothing to help this great man in distress because those who drove him out made sure that the more influential Hungarians in this country should not be able to do anything about it. Finally, however, the Hungarian-Americans became restive, and decided to alleviate the sufferings of Mihaly Karolyi and to make arrangements for a tour of this country for his wife, so that she might personally enlighten the American public concerning the injustice inflicted upon her husband, who had put a stop to

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HUNGARIAN

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unjustifiable bloodshed and had driven the Hapsburgs off the throne of Hungary --those same Hapsburgs who for the last four hundred years have oppressed the Hungarian people.

Hungarian-Americans! On this sacred holiday of Christmas we cannot cherish a more beautiful thought than that of Countess Karolyi, who left her husband on a sick bed and her children in poverty to come here to save a nation from destruction. She came here at the request of the largest republic in the world, the United States. She is a pilgrim here among us on this sacred Christmas holiday. She probably thinks of her sick husband with tears in her eyes. Hungarian-Americans! If this grand Hungarian lady comes to visit you, take her in your arms lovingly and caress her, for it will heal that heart of hers which has been torn to shreds by the suffering which she has endured.

If your hearts are filled with these thoughts, your Christmas holiday, even though you are far away from your native land, should be a day of joy and contentment, and it will surely be a holy day in your hearts.

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 19, 1924.

OLD AND NEW HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS

(Editorial)



The Hungarian immigration problem is a rather new problem. Hardly fifty years have passed since Hungarian immigration has been of any consequence at all. During the years directly preceding the World War, Hungarian immigration quota reached its height. Immediately after the World War, emigration from Hungary to the United States reached its peak again, but laws were enacted and quotas were set, which lessened the immigration work somewhat. The immigration laws of 1924 lowered the Hungarian quota to a minimum.

When we speak of Hungarian-Americans, we must divide them into two groups; namely, those who immigrated before the War, and those who immigrated after the War. There is a great difference between the so-called old

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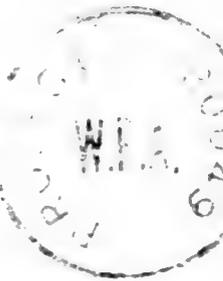
Magyar Tribune, Dec. 19, 1924.

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I C Hungarian-American and the new Hungarian-American. We find such a great difference between these two classes that it almost seems incredible. The first Hungarian immigration was caused by political activities in Hungary. So we can regard those immigrants who came to this country fifty or sixty years ago as political refugees. During the ten years previous to the War, economic conditions caused emigration from Hungary in large numbers, and naturally these immigrants were those who were hardest hit by economic conditions. During the ten years previous to the War, the immigrants from Hungary were the ordinary tillers of the soil, the peasant type, those who were accustomed to hard work, and these came in great numbers.

We are now speaking of proven facts that after the World War the large majority of emigrants from Hungary were the better educated class in comparison to those who came previous to the War.

In spite of the fact that the old immigrated Hungarian-Americans were



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I C tillers of the soil in the old country, upon their arrival here, they sought the faster moving and easier jobs in the factories. We will find very few Hungarian immigrants on farms. Naturally, the larger majority of them have settled in and around manufacturing centers, in certain industries such as: iron, steel, and in cotton mills where some are excellent workers.

The old Hungarian-Americans were very slow in Americanizing themselves, quite unlike those who arrived in the more recent years. In some instances, we can still find the same Hungarian life existing in Hungarian societies which existed previous to the War, although the social life of the Hungarian-Americans has slowly changed. If we would study the different Hungarian communities in the United States, we would find non-sectarian sick benefit, religious, and theatrical societies, but among them we would note that the older immigrated Hungarians have very few



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I C representatives in these societies. They have been replaced by those immigrants who arrived in this country more recently, and those who possess the will and ability to share the worries and cares of organizational work. They have become tireless workers, because most of these people work hard during the day, and devote their spare time to work for the common interest of the Hungarians.

The old Hungarian societies which were originally organized to create jobs of a common interest are still in existence. In considering the number of new and old immigrants and their activities, there is no comparison. The newly arrived immigrants are instilling new blood and new strength into the veins of the social life of the Hungarian-Americans, while the old immigrant is satisfied with his present state.

Another fact which should be given attention concerns those immigrants who





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I C were very slow in becoming Americanized. They remained pure Hungarians for a long while after arriving here, and many could not speak the English language. It was seldom that one could meet a native Hungarian who could speak the English language fluently.

Today, we find that immigrants who have arrived in this country a few months ago able to speak English fairly well. We are certain that within a very short time these people will be able to speak English very well.

Since the World War, immigration laws have been enacted with many restrictions. Very often it is necessary for those who have made known their intention to come to this country to remain in the old country for two or three months longer, and during this time, they decided to learn the English language. After being in the United States for one or two years, it would not be unusual to see these immigrants reading English newspapers.

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I C It is interesting to note the ease with which these Hungarian immigrants adopt the customs and habits of this new land, while the old Hungarian immigrants took decades to change, or never adapted themselves to American society. The new Hungarian immigrant has found it much easier to break into the social life of the American people.

There was a very good article in the New York Times on October 26, 1924 whose title was "Hungarians Be Upon Us," with the sub-title: "Budapest, Like Moscow and Berlin, Undertakes to Monopolize the New York Stage." This article deals with the activities of Hungarian-American Theatrical companies which have presented plays on the stages of fourteen theatres of Broadway.



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1924.

THE IMMIGRANT HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN DOCTOR

A few months ago during an interview in Budapest, Berthold Singor, American consul, predicted that, those professional men who are being driven out of Hungary would be taken care of by the United States, and that he would make it his business to see that this would be done.

The honorable consul's prediction has come true, because in the past two years sixteen learned young doctors have come to Chicago from Hungary. Most of these have opened their own offices, probably not earning a great deal at the present time, but they have high hopes for the future. We feel that we should single out one in particular, and that is Dr. Tivadar Koppanyi, who came to this country through an invitation extended to him by the University of Chicago to accept a position as professor of biology. Doctor Koppanyi is only twenty-three years old but has already gained recognition in his particular field. The daily American press has already expressed their recognition of the achievements of this young doctor.



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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 22, 1924.

Another immigrant, Doctor Szekely, is a consulting doctor at the nearby Napierville Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Doctor Klinger is a surgeon at the Western Electric Company's hospital. Doctor Zeisler, one of the youngest doctors from Hungary, has been placed in the dispensary of the Michael Reese Hospital, devoting himself to the study of internal ailments.

Doctor Zeisler has been in this country for only the short period of six months. Last month he passed his State examination and has opened offices at 3100 So. Halsted Street.

We want to call the attention of all Hungarians on the South Side to the fact that this young doctor is well worth considering, because he is so well versed in medics, and his medical skill is unquestionable.

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 18, 1921.

WHAT IS AWAITING US?

Little by little it is becoming clear what is awaiting the Magyar-American who plans to return to Hungary.

At last the text of the Land Purchase Bill has been drawn up, after long deliberation, but the date of its being put into effect is still unknown. We are interested in the fact that the landless Magyars living in America were entirely ignored when the bill was drawn up. The healthy agricultural life was the only thing that could draw the Magyar-American back to his native country. The Magyar-Americans would be more inclined to return to Hungary if they were certain that the government of their native country wanted to make the purchase of Hungarian land easier for the returning Magyars, so that the big landowners could no longer take their hard-earned money away.

But the price of land in Hungary is higher than in the United States, even if the price were paid in dollars. The taxes, assessments, requisitions, and

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property redemptions are so heavy that the farm earnings, on some pretext or other, have to be handed in to the state treasury.

These disappointing conditions are awaiting everyone who has been dreaming about Hungarian land, while he is toiling for his money and saving it in the hope of a better future.

Recently, a Reception Committee was organized in Budapest to save the returning Magyar-Americans from exploiters and swindlers. This committee is to meet the Magyar-Americans at the eastern depot in Budapest. We read in a cable of last week that the Reception Committee is carefully watching for the returning Magyar-Americans.....The communication says that two Magyar-Americans were lured by impostors from the depot into a nearby forest, where they were robbed of their money and killed. Any emigrant to Hungary may expect a similar reception.

We mentioned in our issue of February 4 the horrible war reparations imposed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. For forty-two years, a certain percentage

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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of every German workingman's pay will be appropriated for war reparations. A German expert has calculated that every German workingman is compelled to work fourteen hours daily to make it possible for the country to pay off the war reparations.

Hungary, in spite of the territorial losses imposed on her, cannot avoid the war reparations either. As soon as the Allies finish with Germany, they will deal with Austria-Hungary. The Allies will not spare her either, and we are afraid that they will deal more mercilessly with Hungary than they have with Germany.

Hungary has hardly any gold. According to the present value of the korona, she does not possess even one gram of gold, and the German mark is eight to nine times higher than the Hungarian korona on the exchange market.

No matter how small an amount the Allies fix as a war debt for Hungary, it will be so burdensome that every Hungarian workingman, through a whole generation,

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and perhaps through a whole century, will groan under the burden.

Every Magyar who is preparing to return to Hungary should realize that he and his children must work for years to liquidate the war debt, if he wants to live in Hungary. Therefore, it is much wiser to wait here in this country until circumstances change. Then we will be able to help our loved ones come to this country.

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Magyar Tribune, Aug. 27, 1920.

ABOUT EMIGRANTS

(Editorial)

We know at the present time that regardless of conditions there are certain individuals in this country who will emigrate back to Hungary, their homeland.

During the time of war, working conditions in this country were ideal, and wages were high, enabling most of these people to save large sums of money. Today in Hungary one can get 20 crowns for a dollar instead of five as in the past. Possessing large sums of American money these emigrants become wealthy people in Hungary. This is one of the principal reasons causing the Hungarian people to go back home.



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 27, 1920.

Already many of these people have left us. They have not been afraid of hardships nor of expense; these fears could not hold the Hungarian emigrant back.



We have paid close attention to conditions existing in Hungary and we have warned the emigrating Hungarians that if they were leaving this country to seek an easy and prosperous life, with their families and relatives, they were badly mistaken. Hungary is a country that was very badly defeated, and unfortunately received the shortest end of the spoils of the war. This advice was given to our readers with sincere intentions and with nothing else in mind.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 27, 1920.

Since postal communications have properly opened up, and the people who have gone back to Hungary from the United States, have had time to realize what conditions exist there, letters have reached this country telling us what to expect when we get there. These letters explain more truthfully than those other letters which are sent to people in this country urging them to return to Hungary. The latter are written in the hope that the returning Hungarians will bring large quantities of money back with them.



Contacting some of our readers we have run across some very interesting facts concerning conditions in Hungary. We will explain a few so that you may profit from others' experiences.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 27, 1920.

Take the case of a friend of ours from Chicago, who has been a resident of Chicago for the past ten years. He is around fifty years of age. This man had acquired for himself a small fortune in this country, and decided that he and his family would go back to Hungary. His entire family, with the exception of his oldest daughter who had become devoted to modes and customs of America, returned to Hungary.

The father hardly had time to get warm at his home fires when he was drafted for army service. It is now six months that he has been in the army, wishing he had never left Chicago.



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 27, 1920.

These people can not write much about conditions, but we understand from what they did write that they were sorry to have left true liberty and America.

There is another case similar to the one above. A friend of ours came to this country fifteen years ago, without first serving his required term in the Hungarian army. He had saved \$5,000 and had taken this money back to Hungary in order to aid his aging parents. This man had hardly exchanged greetings with his folks when they drafted him. They took his money away, and under no circumstances will they release him.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 27, 1920.

The futures of people leaving this country can be better explained by the men who censor the letters that come from Hungary to the United States.

As time goes on, in all probability, definite changes will take place in the economic and political setup of Hungary. The crown will in all probability go back to its proper value, but people will just have to wait patiently, and a long time for this readjustment.

We must remember that for the past six years Hungary has seen nothing but destruction going on within its boundaries. It would be fortunate for



Magyar Tribune, Aug. 27, 1920.

Hungary if within the next six years, this economic and political destruction which has hit the entire nation could be remedied.

Today we cannot see the slightest indication of any steps being taken to correct this condition. Today destructive powers still hold the upper hand in Hungary. Our patience must not give out.

Today we are still sticking to old advice; the time for mass emigration has not come for the Hungarian-Americans.

Magyar Tribune, Aug. 27, 1920.

In fact those people who can afford to bring their families to this country should do so immediately, or extend a generous hand to relatives who are in great need of help over there.

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 26, 1920

ADVICE AGAINST EMIGRATION

The Swedish consul, who also represents the Hungarian government in this country, has asked us to inform the Hungarian people that he has received an official bulletin from Hungary advising all Hungarians who wish to emigrate from the United States to postpone the trip until peace is officially declared in Hungary. Due to the unsettled conditions in Hungary, employment and food are very scarce, and transportation facilities are very poor. The government does not recommend the emigration of Hungarians from the United States at this time.

In connection with the above information, this newspaper has also learned that the Swedish consul has stopped the issuance of Hungarian passports. According to this, those who have definitely decided to return to Hungary should cancel all plans.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 26, 1920.

ADVICE AGAINST EMIGRATION

This is official news, but there is a possibility that there are other reasons for the issuance of the bulletin. Should the Hungarian government decide not to accept the Articles of peace and war continues such circumstances will put immigrants in that country in a very precarious position.

When this paper went to press we received information that the Hungarian government had denied signing the peace pact.



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 16, 1920.

THEY ARE GOING.

(Editorial)

The Hungarians are leaving the United States daily in large numbers. They are not paying attention to the propoganda that is being spread by foreign consuls, nor are they minding the high cost of traveling. The people who are leaving this country do not seem especially pleased that they are able to emigrate. There is a rather disgusted, yet determined look on their faces. To us these people remind us of a part of a Hungarian patriotic song by Vorosmarty, which is in part: "In the great world outside, there is no place for you. You may be blessed or you may be cursed by the hand of fate, but you will have to live and die here." Who would have believed that there was so much truth in Vorosmarty's words. This truth is clearly demonstrated by the fact that so many Hungarians are now leaving this country.

During the time of peace, efforts were made to win these people to the farm-



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 16, 1920.

lands of this country, but it was without success. The Hungarian worker accepted employment under the most hazardous conditions. He was not afraid of work or even of death, but he did not want to bind himself exclusively to farming here. There were a few Hungarians who purchased farms in Canada and in the United States, but now that they have a chance to return to the homeland, the majority of them are selling their farms and going back to Hungary. These loyal Hungarians are doing this with the best motives in mind to protect their country for which their forefathers shed precious blood.

There were some political factions who wished to divide Hungary, but what right have they to say what shall be done. It is the working people whom the Hungarians have protected, provided with a better living and more comfortable homes. We Hungarian-Americans are good examples.

We have been immigrating to this country for the past twenty-five years and



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have helped to build it. What is our reward? This, my dear friends, has been our reward: We Hungarians have never asked for Hungarian schools to be built, nor have we asked for any favors, but we are still being considered as belonging to the lower class of people. Whose idea it is or where did it originate that we should be like the hunted animals of the wilds. For the past six years our people have experienced nothing but hard struggles in order that their work would be recognized, but instead of being recognized and respected they are literally being kicked around. This is the reason the Hungarians are leaving America. They are leaving by the thousands now, but soon they will leave by the hundred thousands.

If we were told that happiness exists only in fairy tales in the land to which we are going, we would not believe it. What are they going back there for now? They want to see what has happened to their native country since the Powers have been so ambitious to gain supremacy. It is a well-known fact that Hungary was the last nation who agreed to enter the War in Europe. Yet the

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Hungarians must suffer most. Everybody wants to kick and cut this nation to pieces. In spite of all this the Hungarians are emigrating from this country because they are still true to their homeland and cannot believe that it has been taken away from them. Those who are going back have no definite plans.

They do not know whether they are returning to their homeland to live or to die. Their only reason for leaving is that they know something unfair has happened to Hungary and there is trouble there.

In order to become familiar with the thoughts and motives responsible for this emigration, we have talked with some of the emigrants. We advised them not to make the trip because of the great suffering endured there. We received a very simple answer. They said that if those who are there are suffering, they would go and help them suffer. They said they were needed there. Some had left their parents, wives, husbands, and children. It was inspiring to hear some men among them who talked more openly and bravely. They say they are going over there to fight in order to win back their homeland. We will



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have to leave these Hungarians to do as they wish because we cannot hold them back. We agree with these emigrants whose determination for justice is shown when they say they will not be persecuted any longer nor robbed of their savings in the bold manner in which it is done in this country through misinterpretation of the laws.

It is not our fault that Hungarians in this country are so degraded. Our efforts to Americanize them are completely wasted. A new paper can appear every day with articles advising these people to learn the English language, or other articles may appear concerning Americanization. They are sure to ignore them. They are determined to return to Hungary because they feel that their homeland is in danger and needs their help. It is true that such mass emigration will be of a disadvantage to America. Certain states having large Hungarian colonies have already felt the effects of the emigration. There are many thousands of Hungarian coal miners and steel workers in this



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 16, 1920.

country. They constitute the industrial life of America. Soon its industrial centers will be closed. Foreign born people are emigrating in great numbers, thereby imperiling the industrial life of the nation. To those Hungarians who have turned their backs on America, business means very little to them. While they were residents here they were degraded and discriminated against, which accounts largely for their desire to leave. Life or death, they do not care. They are going back because they feel they are needed most in Hungary. While in America, they were not given much protection nor liked very well. If there had been some capable leaders among the Hungarians, emigration among them would not have been so great. Efforts to educate the Hungarians would have made them understand that this country affords a good living for them and their families. The natural resources of this country are unlimited, and if the Hungarians had some efficient and influential representatives in their group their influence would be felt and the United States would help them in their efforts to stop the destruction of Hungary. Then it would not be necessary for the Hungarians



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 16, 1920.

of America to believe that the only way to regain the old Hungary is through bloodshed.

The American-Hungarian leaders have used every available method to teach their people, but there is nothing left to do but to let these degraded Hungarians return to the country from whence they came. We will permit them to regain their beloved country for which they have worked and labored so long and hard.

Magyar Tribune, July 4, 1919.

EMIGRATION ON DOWNGRADE

(Editorial)

With the cooperation of the Emigration Commission, the Foreign Language Governmental Information Service, Hungarian Branch, has recently made a report on emigration. It states that at least 1,300,000 foreign residents of this country are planning to emigrate. The peace pact which was signed by Germany a few days ago apparently has increased the desire for emigration. It appears to us that many people will emigrate immediately. We also assume that out of the 1,300,000 foreigners, many will realize that back in their homeland there exist many disturbing and uncertain conditions, while the situation in the United States is certain and peaceful and one is assured of some comforts. They will realize that to leave this country now would be foolish and unprofitable.



Magyar Tribune, July 4, 1919.

The skies of Europe are still filled with dark and hazardous clouds. Those who return to their homeland will be terribly disappointed. The foreign population of this country is beginning to realize this fact.

In the last few days, thousands of these immigrants have decided to remain in this country, even those who not long ago expressed a desire to go back to their homeland.

At the same time the Emigration Commission's reports show that the 1,300,000 people who plan to leave this country would take with them 4,000,000,000 dollars.

That means that approximately 3000 dollars a person would be taken to foreign countries. This wealth is sufficient proof that the Hungarian



Magyar Tribune, July 4, 1919.

workingman has made a very good living in this country, especially in the last few years. During the war, wages were high, but they have remained the same to this day. In many localities, movements are being started to establish laws governing minimum wages for workers.

The industries which were engaged in the manufacture of war equipment have been reorganized and the success of these industries is already having a favorable effect on this country. The United States receives the largest share of the benefit of this industrial reorganization, because this country is so far ahead of Europe in industrial development. Furthermore our wealth of natural resources will compete with any nation. The ruined European nations will be forced to buy their building materials and industrial equipment from this country. This will bring about increased



Magyar Tribune, July 4, 1919.

employment opportunities in this country. Therefore, with these facts generally known the people of this country will be happier, their work will be easier, and opportunities for earning a good living will be assured. The unemployment situation in this country is already decreasing, due to the above-mentioned facts, as reported by the State Employment Agency.

It is natural, therefore, that those people who only yesterday voiced their desire to emigrate to their homeland have changed their minds. They debate whether it is a wise thing to leave a land of certainty and go to a land of uncertainty where their small fortunes consisting only of money, would soon be spent and thereby increase their misery. At the present time emigration should be discouraged.

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Magyar Tribune, June 27, 1919.

SEVERE RESTRICTIONS

The present congressional session will place some very severe restrictions, and enact laws with reference to immigration. This is being done in order to keep undesirables out of this country. They will also enact laws which will give sufficient power to the government to deport those undesirables who have succeeded in coming into this country.

This resolution was brought before the House by Albert Johnson, who is the chairman of the committee on immigration.

With reference to the more recent radical disturbances and bombings, this resolution will be passed by the House in record time. The committee on immigration will have this bill up for consideration next Wednesday.

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Magyar Tribune, June 27, 1919.

The fundamental points of this bill are as follows:

1. To suspend immigration for the next two years.
2. A thorough investigation of the immigrants who are now living in the United States.
3. The deportation of those people who neglected getting their first papers in order that they might be free from enlisting for duty in the American Army.
4. The deportation of all aliens who have records as blackmailers, all those who teach or are practicing the ideas of communism, or are members of an organization practicing or teaching anti-



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Americanism.

5. To allow immigrants only a temporary stay in this country, and grant a permanent stay only after a thorough investigation.
6. To enact severe restrictions with reference to the registration of all sailors, or boat hands, and a severe penalty on those steamship lines who fail to live up to this restriction.

These restrictions will enable the United States to get acquainted with all information concerning the immigrant.

This bill would require everyone to register upon entering the United States, present a photograph and be fingerprinted. The registration and photography would be compulsory each year after entering the United

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Magyar Tribune, June 27, 1919.

States.

The two-year restriction on immigration will be modified so that those people who have relatives in foreign countries can make arrangements to have them brought to this country.

It is to be remembered that immigrants, who after investigation prove undesirable, must be deported immediately.

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Magyar Tribune, May 23, 1919.

EMIGRATION

The savings department of the American Bankers' Association, has sent out the following letter:

"The terrible pictures which certain Bolshevik agitators are painting for the foreign population of the United States are starting to have some effect. It is believed that 1,300,000 foreigners will soon seek residence in nations where Communism is flourishing."

"The people who will emigrate will take their savings with them."



Magyar Tribune, May 23, 1919.

The bankers have estimated that the average emigrant will take from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars with him.

It is estimated that four billion dollars will go out of the United States.

There are two important connecting facts: the people who emigrate from this country at the present time are not socially or politically fitted for citizenship in the United States; their voluntary departure will be a very good thing for this country. Those foreigners who are more bold in their Communistic activities will be deported by this country, and other individuals will be put in jail.



Magyar Tribune, May 23, 1919.

The money which they withdraw from banks, to take out of the country cannot be confiscated, without causing more serious trouble. The bankers want to stop this emigration, but this is to be deplored; just because they want to keep the money in this country, they must also seek to keep these "undesirable foreigners" here.

This movement of emigration is angering people in the financial circles of this country. We can see that certain individuals would be glad to get rid of these immigrants, if they did not take their money with them. These people saved this money the hard way, and they are entitled to every penny they have



Magyar Tribune, May 23, 1919.

saved. The four billion dollars which they will take out of this country is very negligible, compared to their contribution to the wealth of this country. And yet the financiers want them to leave their last drop of blood here.

We do not think that the emigration will be as great as we are lead to believe. The immigrants know much more than the bankers think. These immigrants will not take a chance with their life savings. Especially those immigrants whose homelands are under the Communistic form of government.



Magyar Tribune, May 23, 1919.

Regardless of how the situation turns out, it remains a fact that the emigrants will not oblige the bankers by leaving their lifes' savings in this country.



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Magyar Tribune, March 7, 1919.

IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

(Editorial)

The immigrant today is a man we must take care of. He needs and deserves attention and thoughtful consideration; it's our duty to help him.

Economically he is a potential asset which we should appreciate. Help him understand the American point of value, and he will become a cheerful and hard-working American just as the rest of us who have preceded him. It is to our benefit, that this man should be able to take care of himself, learn our language and keep his mind hopeful.

If we want to be loyal to ourselves, we should consider basic principles and find good reasons for doing all in our power to reveal America to this man. We can help him get a truer and more invigorating understanding of freedom, and show him the advantages of our democracy; we can help him get adjusted to

Magyar Tribune, March 7, 1919.

the American way of living. We should teach him to fight for higher ideals and show him how to realize them. We must get inside this man and see this country as he sees it, but also look back to the land from which he came; and then we must make him realize that this land has accepted him and becomes his foster mother.

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III AMagyar Tribune, May 17, 1918.

THE MELTING POT.

The United States is considered by the world as the melting pot of nations; but since the country declared war, immigration has practically stopped, making raw material rather limited for this gigantic melting pot. For instance, during the last twelve months only 400,000 immigrants have arrived which is only one third the number this country received during the fiscal year ended in June 1914. We must also consider the fact that the year previous to the war the immigration was at its height, with the exception of 1907, when one million and two hundred eighty five thousand immigrants entered this country. The war naturally caused the immigration to drop sharply and immigration authorities tell us that there will be a further drop.

The population of the United States is decreasing not only because immigration is dropping, but also because emigration is increasing. The larger part of the emigrants is made up of those men who are going back to fight for the country from which they came. The number of emigrants practically matches

Magyar Tribune, May 17, 1918.

that of the immigrants. This is about the only year in the history of the country that the population of the United States has not increased due to immigration.

The melting pot is practically empty, and is not working as it would under ordinary conditions; but the work that it has done so far is good and of great importance. Today the United States means more to every foreign born resident than it has at any previous time; this includes the immigrants from the central powers of Europe. The war has brought the foreign born resident closer to the United States; the **fusion** in the melting pot has become more complete than ever before. The United States is not only a place where the immigrants are able to make a comfortable living; it is not merely a temporary abode, but a real home to them. The people living in the United States are united regardless of creed or nationality, and this condition is created by the war.

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I GMagyar Tribune, Apr. 12, 1918.

EMIGRATION

During the early part of the war it looked very much as though the central powers were going to win the war and out of this came the thought that many people would emigrate after the war was over. But now that the United States had entered the war, it has almost become an impossibility with the United States aiding the allies for Germany to win; she is standing with her back against the wall. The masses who believed that Germany would win the war previously have still some faith in the possibility that ~~the war~~ may be won by Germany, therefore, they have not given up the idea of emigration, and with this idea in mind, they believe that if the central powers win, there will be countless opportunities in the countries that claim victory.

Without considering what will happen in this country if this emigration takes place, we must think of what conditions await the emigrants who arrive in these lands' of opportunity. Emigration in such great volume as is predicted

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 12, 1918.

would be a terrible blow to this country, and its industries, but the right to emigrate cannot be denied those people who desire to do so. Enactment of laws to stop emigration also seems to be an impossibility. Probably the only way mass emigration can be stopped is by acquainting the people with the conditions that will exist in Central Europe, especially in Austria Hungary more so than in Germany. One must bear in mind that when we came to this country there was a reason for it, there must have been some fault or something we did not like about the social or economic system in the country from which we came.

There is a very mistaken idea that, due to the great number of people lost in the war the entire central European set-up will change, and that it will offer countless opportunities.

It is true that agriculture in Austria Hungary became a business proposition but when this happened this industry became mechanized and, therefore, threw a great number of men out of work. These men were soon absorbed by this country. Most of the people thinking of emigrating are those who before

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coming to this country were engaged in agriculture. The only condition under which these people should go back to their home countries would be if it were certain that there will be room for them in agriculture. This, however, is very questionable, and Hungary and the other central countries of Europe are not industrially inclined, therefore, it seems as though the people who are planning to leave this country have been somewhat misled.

The land question is the most important question in Europe. There has been a great deal of blood shed in order that the land question might be solved.

The continuation of revolts has proved that people do not value any one thing more dearly than land which has been taken away from them by force. These revolts have netted the people nothing because the landlords were always protected by an armed force.

This war is being fought because it will test the strength of the soldiers or

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servants of the landlords. This does not only apply to the depressed people but concerns the entire world; that is the four countries of the world. If these junkers are defeated, and the only way they will be defeated, is by a victory on the part of the United States, then the people will have hopes of getting their lands back. This, of course, should not be misinterpreted to mean that just as soon as the war is over the land will be divided among the population. It would only be the start of a great social reform and will mean the death of the junkers. We must make this notation, however, that if the emigration from this country is too heavy, these landlords or junkers will use this as a tool to battle off those who have been seeking land.

The emigration question is not a subject that should not be discussed; it is just the opposite; now is the time when the Hungarian masses should be fully informed of the problems of emigration. We must advise the people who are considering emigration, taking their interest whole heartedly or conscientiously, so they will not be victims of propaganda.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, March 23, 1917.

THE EMIGRATION PROBLEM

Previous to the war which has been going on for the past three years, many of us who never thought that we would go back to Hungary, are now thinking seriously of emigrating with the thought that after the war there will be a shortage of man power due to the great number that lost their lives or became cripples.

There is some question as to whether the supposition is true. Does it seem probable that the Hungarians emigrating from this country, will be respected as good workers, and can they expect a livable wage for their work? Why did we come to this country? Was it not because there were too many of us in Hungary and we could not make a living there?

As we learned in school, the natural resources of Hungary are silver, iron ore, and coal and easy transportation by water. Our immigration to this country was therefore not caused by Hungary's not having sufficient natural resources. The

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Magyar Tribune, March 23, 1917.

real reason seems to be political and lack of general wealth among the people, also lack of general and technical education. On account of these facts many of the people became surplus population in their particular line of work, and if a man did get a job he was 'pushed around' and constantly reminded, that if he did not like his job there were many others who would like it. Most particularly was this true of the agricultural worker. Most of them worked long hours for very low wages. Hungary is an agricultural country and most of its farm implements are manufactured in foreign countries; therefore industry absorbs very few or none of the employables.

About the only place where industry and mining thrive and develop is in the agricultural regions where the owners can obtain cheap and ignorant help. This situation brings about a wandering class of workers. This type of workers has a tendency to retard the development of both agriculture and industry. We would think that the working class of people are at fault, but there is also a certain percentage of professional men involved; they cannot find work due to the fact that in Hungary the industries are so far behind in development. Such was the picture before the war started.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, March 23, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Even then the workers were beginning to realize that organization was necessary. They wanted shorter hours and more pay. But the Capitalists realized the ignorance of the people and created internal strife among them, so that these organizations were soon broken up.

But now the war is nearing its end, and the people are fast realizing that they were not fighting and killing to save their own, but to save the property of those who had treated them so harshly. In Hungary the great land owners are the law makers and legislators. The people who fought for them must realize these facts, and they must demand their rights.

The development of Hungary depends on the question of whether or not the people who fought in the war will have any rights. If the government provides regulations for livable wages for the agricultural workers, free press, and free and independent courts for the people, then perhaps the Hungarians in America might feel that it would be worth their while to go back to Hungary after the war is over.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, March 23, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IMMIGRATION

The United States immigration authorities recently released the statistics with reference to immigration into the United States. These statistics showed that the United States received 24,745 immigrants in the month of January of this year. Last year this country received 298,826 immigrants.

During the month of January the immigration consisted of 211 Hungarians, they were all women and children, 1,020 Germans, 3,397 English, 321 French, and 400 from Mexico.

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Interest, Aug. 26, 1937.

ACCOUNTS OF THE UNIVERSITY SINGER CHOIR

The arrangements committee of the University Singers' Choir, which in the spring gave a concert in Chicago, has sent its accounts to the Hungarian press in America to be printed in the papers. They are made up with the most painstaking adherence to detail and are a thoroughly conscientious piece of work. To our regret we are unable to reprint all the accounts, since the space in our paper is limited. Even so, we can see that there was a total income of \$20,781.43, out of which was spent a total of \$16,534.51 for all expenses, and the remaining \$4,246.92 was devoted to charitable purposes. Some of the cities have not yet sent in their final accountings, but when they do, the outstanding amounts can only be added to the sum given to charity, since all the expenses are already covered.

In the list of accounts by cities, Chicago shows an income of \$1,387.28, of which the amount for charity is \$539. The highest amount of income is that of Pittsburgh, \$1,613.69; \$409.12 goes to charity. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

Interest, Aug. 26, 1937.

Detroit each had \$1,000; New York brought in \$1,126.67; the smallest amount was received at South Bend, Indiana, \$300.

The concerts were given originally for the benefit of the Hungarian-American Hospital Fund, for which the sponsor of the concert tours, Dr. Cholnoky, succeeded in collecting \$1,760.04, which was deposited with the Bankers Trust Company in New York.

The Hungarian University Singers' Choir and the arrangements committee of the tour repeatedly express their hearty thanks for the kindly support of all those who helped them to attain this great moral and material success.

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Interest, Aug. 19, 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S WEEK.

Our correspondent from Budapest informs us, that on the International Women's Week, which opened on Aug. 6th in Budapest, in the name of the American second generation, Miss Alice Landgraf from Chicago spoke very interestingly in the English and Hungarian languages. The Hungarian-American Women were represented by Mrs. Szecskay from Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Interest, Aug. 27, 1936.

TO AN AMERICAN GENERAL.

Brig. Gen. Harry Hill Bandholz, who as the head of the International Military Mission of 1919 in Budapest prevented the Roumanian army from looting the National Muzeum of Hungary, the grateful Hungarians erected a monument in Budapest. The armed bandits under the command of a Roumanian army lieutenant were just carrying out from the Museum many of the treasures when General Bandholz arrived, with only his riding-crop in his hand. He chased away the Roumanians singlehanded, together with their officer, ordered the art objects to be taken back to the Museum, closed and sealed the doors himself. This his deed the Hungarians never forgot. Although Gen. Bandholz died in 1925, his memory will live forever in Hungarian History. His monument, which was unveiled on Aug. 23rd, will long show the gratitude of the Hungarian nation.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 21, 1935.

WARNING BY THE HUNGARIAN CONSULATE

To avoid misunderstandings and dissatisfaction or loss of money and time, the following information was issued by the Chicago-Hungarian Consulate:

The article of the law of 1909, II 57,000 - 1909, D. M. 5 par., says that all emigrants to overseas countries, including the United States, may use only such steamship tickets as have been issued by those steamship companies authorized to sell them. Tickets bought by the emigrant, or sent to him by relatives, are not valid unless the steamship company is authorized. Prepaid tickets, inasmuch as they are purchased from unauthorized agencies, cannot be used, and in these cases the refund is made by the company with a 10% discount. For the information of those concerned, a list is given of the authorized agencies:

Canadian Pacific Railway Co., "Chargeur Reunis" Compagnie Francaise de Navigation a Vapeur; Societe Generale de Transports Maritime Vapeur; Compagnie de Navigation Sudatlantique; Italia; Cosulich, Hamburg Amerikanische (Hapag); United States Lines, Inc.; North German Lloyd; Cunard-White Star Line.

III HHUNGARIANOtthon, Feb. 3, 1935.

NOTICE TO ORGANIZATIONS

The office of the World Congress of Hungary has sent out questionnaires to the Hungarian-American societies some months ago. The purpose of these questionnaires is to create the great Hungarian Front with the information in hand.

The field office requests all societies to fill out these questionnaires and send them in promptly.

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), April 28, 1933.

TELEGRAM TO BRITISH PREMIER MacDONALD

Last Sunday, at the suggestion of our member, Mr. Emery Radi, our Congregation [the Hungarian Roman Catholic Church of the North Side] sent a telegram to British Premier MacDonald, now on a visit in Washington. The British Premier seemed to favor Revision when he met Mussolini in Rome. In its telegram, the Congregation asked the illustrious guest of America to remain loyal to the idea of Revision [of the Treaty of Trianon], as the slaughtering done at Trianon does everything to the world but bring peace.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), April 28, 1933.

NOTICE

The Federation of [Hungarian] Associations of Greater Chicago, on its meeting-- held on April 26 in the home of the Chicago Hungarian Club--resolved to protest against the practice of some organizations to speak and make decisions and resolutions in the name of all Hungarian associations of Chicago.

According to its by-laws, the Federation does not meddle in religious or political questions, its sole aim being to support through the society all movements serving the interests of the Hungarian-Americans, and to guard the good reputation of the Hungarian name in the eyes of all the people of the United States.

Signed: Ernest Holvay, President
Joseph B. Lautner, Member of the
Board of Directors
Ernest Hundstadt, Recorder

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Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), April 28, 1933.

[Translator's Note: This notice is in connection with the article about the Protest-Meeting, contained in the April 21, 1933, issue.]

OFFICE OF PROSECUTION

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Dec. 11, 1931

THE HUNGARIAN DECORATION OF REVEREND NORMAN B. BARR

The solemn presentation of the Grand Cross and Honorary Diploma of the Federation of Social Associations of Hungary to Reverend Norman B. Barr, Superintendent of the Olivet Institute in Chicago, took place last Saturday at the Italian Hall of the Allerton Hotel. This honor was bestowed on Reverend Barr as a token of recognition for his efforts in the interest of the Hungarian revisionist movement.

The festival was connected with a formal banquet, arranged jointly by the Chicago Magyar (Hungarian) Club, the Middle West Hungarian Revisionist League, and the Olivet Hungarian Church.

Dr. Elmer Horvath, president of the Chicago Magyar Club, as host, greeted the numerous American and Hungarian guests. Reverend Steven Csarternyay was master of ceremonies. The illustrious guests stood up and greeted with great applause the silver-voiced friend of the Hungarians, Reverend Barr, when Dr. Horvath, in a well-prepared speech, presented him with the decoration. The honored old gentleman answered with a speech in which he condemned with a vehemence seldom heard from the

Magyar Tribune (Hungarian Tribune), Dec. 11, 1931

lips of an American, the injustice of the Treaty of Trianon. [Translator's note: The article here gives a list of the speakers, among them the Royal Hungarian Consul, Mr. Ladislas Ledgyessy, and Reverend Antonio Martignetti, who spoke in the name of the Italian people.] The closing act of the evening was the artistic piano solo by Mrs. Ernest Lidge. At the end of the program, the guests betook themselves to the rooms of the Chicago Magyar Club in the same building, where they passed away the time in a very gay mood long into the early hours of the morning.

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Otthon, Dec. 6, 1931

TO THE CHICAGO-MAGYARS

The slogan, "Justice for Hungary," originated in America. In this slogan, the sorrows and tragedies of a nation, and the injustice of the Treaty of Trianon, are expressed. This demand was "carved indelibly on the skies" between Budapest, Rome, Paris, London, and Washington, by the Hungarian fliers, and is the instrument of our search for justice.

Sandor Magyar, the Hungarian Press has invited the pilot of the "Justice for Hungary," on its trans-oceanic flight, to be its guest. He will be with us next week. Emil Szalay, who made the flight possible by his financial assistance, will be a guest also.

The reception of our hero will be at the Sherman Hotel, Grand Ball Room, Sunday evening at 8 P. M. Anton Cermak, mayor, and many other nationally known politicians, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Hungarian organizations will participate.

Otthon, Dec. 6, 1931

Sandor Magyar, the pilot, will relate his sensational experience during the evening. The subject of his lecture is "Three thousand miles among the clouds."

Let us show the American people how we appreciate our heroes. Everyone should be there.

The golden Ball Room of the Sherman Hotel can accommodate three thousand visitors. All true and patriotic Hungarians are invited by the Committee of Five Hundred and the Hungarian Press.

Otthon	Magyar Tribune
Az Iras	Amerikai Magyar Nepszava
Szabadsag	

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 20, 1931.

REVEREND NORMAN B. BARR HONORED BY HUNGARY

Those who know the noble personality of Reverend Norman B. Barr, superintendent of the Olivet Institute, will greatly rejoice at the good news that this gray-haired, noble-spirited gentleman has been honored by the Alliance of Social Associations of Hungary with its beautiful Great Cross and Honorary Diploma.

In the person of Reverend Barr the Hungarians possess a great friend, of whom they can rightly be proud. For thirty-four years he has been the head and, so to say, the founder, the leader, and the soul of the forty-year-old Olivet Institute, and as such he is one of the outstanding personalities in Chicago society. His life has always been very clean, almost holy, and this, coupled with his unselfishness and devotion to his work, has earned him such an esteem as only few people, like Jane Addams and Graham Taylor, can boast. The Olivet Institute, which is now world renowned as the social service cen-

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 20, 1931.

ter of the lower northern part of Chicago, is the mirror and true embodiment of his personality.

Many years ago he noticed the neglected religious morale of the Hungarians in Chicago's North Side and turned his attention to finding a remedy. He tried to improve conditions by employing some Hungarian priests, like Zoltan Irsay, Rudolph Pompl, and even went so far as to rent a church for this purpose at 1824 Burling Street. When Nettie Fowler McCormick made a donation of three hundred thousand dollars, Reverend Barr built the present Olivet Institute (Now worth \$500,000) and invited Reverend Steve Csaktornyay in 1928 to serve as priest for the Hungarians.

Reverend Barr does not restrict his aid only to the spiritual needs of the Hungarians; he joins them in their demand for justice for Hungary. When the Middle West Section of the Hungarian Revision League appealed to him, asking that he deliver a speech over the radio, he gladly responded to it and spoke in the interest of the revision of the Treaty of Trianon over

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 20, 1931.

the Daily News' radio station, which speech made a great sensation everywhere.

Later, at the request of the Revision League, he too affixed his signature to the petition of ten thousand Hungarians [Translator's Note: Reverend Barr is not a Hungarian; he just saw the sufferings of the Hungarians during his extensive travels in Central Europe after the World War.] asking the revision of the Treaty of Trianon, and he sent it to the League of Nations, from where the answer also was addressed to him. Lately he has been following with interest the endeavors of Senator Borah, and is always read to work for the Hungarian cause.

The Hungarians of the Olivet Institute, the Hungarian League for Revision, and the Magyar Club of Chicago have worked together to procure for Reverend Barr the recognition of the Hungarians of Hungary for his unselfish work in behalf of the Hungarian cause. Dr. Elmer Horvath, president of the Magyar Club of Chicago, on his return from Europe, brought

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Magyar Tribune, Nov. 20, 1931.

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over with him the beautiful Great Cross and the Honorary Diploma of the Alliance of Social Associations of Hungary, which was bestowed on Reverend Barr. In the dipoloma, Reverend Barr was "enrolled among the best of Hungary."

In honor of Reverend Norman B. Earr, a great banquet is contemplated for December 5 in the Allerton Hotel, where the ceremony of decoration will take place before many American guests, to whom the Hungarians of Chicago wish to demonstrate the great and never-ending gratitude they feel toward their unselfish friend, Reverend Norman B. Barr.

Otthon, Nov. 15, 1931

COUNTESS BETHLEN IS GUEST OF WOMEN'S WORLD

LEAGUE FOR HUNGARY

Countess Stephen Bethlen will be the guest of the Midwest Women's World League for Hungary on Friday evening, November 20, at the Sherman Hotel.

Everyone probably, has read in the American newspapers that she is on a lecture tour in the United States.

The lecture to be given by Countess Bethlen in Chicago will take place at the Grand Ball Room of the Palmer House on Saturday morning, November 21, at 11 A. M. She will be introduced by Mrs. Charles S. Clark. Anna Fuzy, dressed in national costume will sing Hungarian folk songs.

Otthon, Nov. 15, 1931

Those who entertained the Countess at dinner or tea are: Laszlo Medgyesy, Hungarian Consul, Mrs Lawrence Armour, Mrs Robert R. Mc Cormick, and Theodore Brentano.

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Magyar Tribune, May 22, 1931.

REPORT OF THE GREATER CHICAGO HUNGARIAN
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

by

Reverend Francis Gross, Pastor

The protest meeting against the treaty of Trianon, held at the Church Hall in an auspicious manner, was attended by several hundred enthusiastic Hungarians, who shed tears when they listened to the speeches of Reverend John Muranyi, Imre Frank, Louis Gerencser, John Csinoss, Joseph Rakos, and Vincent Stefely.

Reverend Francis Gross sent the following cablegram to Geneva, Switzerland:

"The Hungarian-American citizens of Chicago, assembled at the Hungarian Catholic Church Hall, unanimously expect the revision of the treaty of Trianon, which, by imposing crushing terms on Hungary, is the most serious menace to

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Magyar Tribune, May 22, 1931.

world peace and the financial stability of Hungary, the United States,
and all the civilized world."

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III 11
I GHUNGARIANOtthon, May 17, 1931.

EVERY HUNGARIAN SHOULD PROTEST AGAINST TRIANON ON MAY 17

(Editorial)

May 17 will be the day when Hungarians of the world will have an opportunity to voice their accusations against the injustice to Hungary of the Treaty of Trianon. The League of Nations will convene at Geneva to discuss the affairs of the minorities and to lighten their shackles until the time when they can be liberated.

If the League is really an international institution, and if its duty is to judge the rights of the nations of this world, May 17th will be a historical day.

We are of the opinion that the conscience of the world is still napping, that its judgment is biased by past horrors, and that it can only be awakened by loud voices. Therefore, all Hungarians in the four corners of the world should raise their voices in loud protest on May 17.

Otthon, May 17, 1931.

We aren't asking for favors, but demand justice for Hungary, and with one heart and soul we shall keep up our remonstrance until this hitherto unheard of injustice is remedied.

Let us make May 17 a day to be remembered. Let all churches and other Hungarian organizations hold protest mass meetings on this day, and express their demands in cables. We are showing two sample texts for the convenience of our readers who wish to cable.

Sample No. 1.

The Chief Secretary
of the League of Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

Deferred Cable

Hungary for hundreds of years protected civilization. The League of Nations must render justice to this nation so unjustly and cruelly mutilated by the Treaty of Trianon.

(Signature.)

Otthon, May 17, 1931.

Sample No. 2

If the League of Nations is to fulfill its high office, it has now the opportunity to render justice to the thousand-year-old Hungary, which was at all times a forerunner of Western civilization in the East of Europe.

(Signature.)

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Otthon, Apr. 5, 1931.

AIMLESS REVISIONARY WORK

(Editorial)

Every movement which helps in the effort to shake the shackles placed on Hungary by the Treaty of Trianon, is praiseworthy and to be respected.

The Midwestern Revision League was formed for this purpose and took upon itself the task of informing the American public from time to time of the tragedy of Hungary. It is too bad that the League is content to confine itself to waving its flag monotonously. It is

Otthon, Apr. 5, 1931.

true that a few members of the League obtained 10,000 American signatures in behalf of Hungary's rights. It is not our aim to belittle this praiseworthy work, but we do have to point to the lamentable fact that the most important work that the League undertook, i. e., propaganda among the Americans, has been entirely neglected. The League has not informed the Press of its activities.

At Hungarian gatherings to which the League sends delegates, we hear of the Revision, but it is unnecessary to acquaint the Hungarians with this question because they know all about it, and it is only repetition. We have to find friends for this cause among the Americans. If the present leaders of the League can't do propaganda work, they should let those do it who could benefit the movement of the Revision of the Treaty of Trianon.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1930.

DIFFICULTIES OF BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT

(Editorial by [Dr. Erno] Lowinger)

Thomas Masaryk, the aged president of Czechoslovakia, an astute politician, announced that there is room for discussion about boundary adjustment--in other words, revision--where the territories are populated by Hungarians.

Naturally, Benes and his followers, who hate the Magyars, protested loudly against this.

The fact is that the thought of territorial and boundary adjustment is gaining ground even in Czechoslovakia and Rumania. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the greatest hindrance to revision is the [present] internal reactionary turmoil [that prevails in Hungary], which makes it impossible for neutral and important public opinion to stand by Hungary's rights.....



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1930.

We American Hungarians, faithful children of the country of our birth, vainly try to present the plight of Hungary in a favorable light--the intelligent stranger can't be convinced because of the present reactionary politics of the Hungarian government.

How could one write or talk in America about revision when, out of a clear sky, the Daily News, together with its whole syndicated service, publishes a series of articles, by John Gunther, in which the author gives an account of his experiences in Hungary?

For a whole week, John Gunther--whose opinion is accepted not only by the Daily News and other newspapers but by Harper's Magazine as well--presented a series of articles about Hungary.

His articles mean well; they constitute a historical analysis, a criticism [of present conditions in Hungary]. Whenever he can, he praises the Hungarians--their hospitality, wine, cuisine, nobility, the natural beauty



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1930.

of the country, and Budapest. Undoubtedly, our excellent food and beautiful women did not dull his perceptions.

With his keen insight, he saw the misery [of Hungary] and the reason for it. It would require many of our memorial services on the anniversary of Trianon to make the American public forget the writings of John Gunther.

So that our readers who have not read John Gunther's articles may get an idea of what we mean, we are publishing here a few excerpts taken from them.

One of the articles, entitled "Hungary's Land Owned by a Few Noblemen," says:

"Hungary reached the modern world very late, later than any European country save Russia. Serfdom in Hungary was abolished only in 1832; the nobility was tax exempt until 1848, and Latin was the official language of the government until the same year.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1930.

"Some of the landowners have been rescued by the settlement of the optant dispute with Rumania. This dispute involved 610,000 acres belonging to some sixty magnates, taken by Rumania after the treaty of Trianon, but to be paid for by the Rumanian government. After ten years of squabbling, the Rumanians have agreed to pay--out of the Hungarian reparations account! This was decided by the recent Oriental reparations conference in Paris, with the result that the hard-pressed Hungarian taxpayer is in fact refunding the Hungarian noblemen for the loss of their estates. Rumania pays nothing. Count Bethlen, the prime minister, was one of the Transylvanian property owners to whom repayment is due now. He will receive, I am told, 11,000,000 pengoes (about \$1,950,000), but even this enormous sum is less than his estates are worth.

"The crucial domestic problem of Hungary is land reform. Frontiers or no frontiers, king or no king, the question of the land remains.

"There are upward of 9,000,000 horses in Hungary today. And there are



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1930.

today exactly 6,672 private automobiles. Hungary, in other words, is backward--another reason. Beyond all this is something fundamental. Hungary is potentially one of the richest agricultural countries in Europe; yet the poverty of Hungary is all but intolerable.....

.....

The condition of this mass of people (850,000 peasants)--one tenth of the total population of Hungary--is extraordinarily miserable. Thousands are unemployed (estimates vary from 125,000 to 200,000).....The wages of these peasants run from 1.20 pengoes to two pengoes (20 cents to 35 cents) a day--when there is work. Their wives and children get less.....

"Domestically the results are even worse. It is not exaggeration to say that people are starving in Hungary today.....Hunger marches have begun in Budapest. Up in the North, people say, peasants are being buried in sacks, because they can afford coffins no longer."



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1930.

Naturally there is nothing in the foregoing that we Americans of Hungarian origin did not know.....John Gunther's articles only add support to the assertions of this newspaper regarding conditions in our mother country.....

With the exception of Russia, no other country was criticized in such a manner by an American news reporter. Try to repudiate all he writes and blame it all on the treaty of Trianon! The result would be that we would be ridiculed.....

Until there is a change in order inside of Hungary, we Hungarians in America can't win sympathy for our mother country.....



Otthon, Aug. 3, 1930.

WTA (ULL) 1001 30275

THE FAREWELL OF THE "JUSTICE FOR HUNGARY" FLYERS

p.2. The Columbia **Gramophone** Company had records made of the farewell speeches of the Hungarian flyers. They titled them "The Hungarian Flyers' Farewell." Both sides of the records were used. One side recorded George Andresz's speech and begins with the Hungarian national anthem. The other side has Sandor Magyar's talk, and ends with "God **Bless** the Magyars," national hymn.

Societies and churches wishing to place orders for these records. can do so through our publishing office.

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Magyar Tribune, May 30, 1930.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO AMERICAN HUNGARIANS

Hungarian Brethren!

On the tenth anniversary of Trianon [the peace treaty], each and every Hungarian church organization, and individual must act as an envoy of the beloved country of our birth. We must protest in unison against the suppression of the Magyar nation.

Although it will be ten years on June 4 since our mother country was mutilated, the great powers have done nothing yet to remedy this heinous injustice, with the result that the greater part of Hungary, including its population, is still under foreign rule.

The victims of this injustice have appealed to heaven, and God has heard them, giving them the inspiration to submit their grievances to public opinion. Let us make use of this inspiration.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, May 30, 1930.

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I G The A.M.O.S.Z. [Amerikai Magyarok Orszagos Szovetsege--American Hungarian National Federation], in this country, which can do more for our unfortunate people than anyone else, offers us an opportunity to forge ahead.

We have a historical duty--let us fulfill it honestly. On the fourth of June, let us appeal to public opinion as one man. Our words--oral or written--as well as our actions, must be given world-wide publicity. We must permeate the world with our sorrow and our protests. We must do this in the following way:

1. Our churches should hold special services on this day, inviting pastors of different nationalities but belonging to the same denomination.
2. Hungarian colonies should also hold memorial affairs, inviting as many American guests as possible. These affairs should be arranged by the A.M.O.S.Z., and in places where the A.M.O.S.Z. has no branch, one should be formed immediately.....



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Magyar Tribune, May 30, 1930.

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3. Our churches and organizations should send cablegrams every week to the League of Nations; also telegrams to the United States Senate. Forms suitable for this purpose are given at the end of this article. We must protest against the unjust treatment of our mother country.

4. Each Hungarian individual is duty bound to explain to at least one American the injustice of the treaty of Trianon.

5. Let each of us give one day for the expansion of the work of the A.M.O.S.Z., the aim of which is to lead us Hungarians against Trianon.

On June 4, 1930, the tenth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Trianon, the following form of cablegram is to be sent to the League of Nations:

"Secretary of the League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.



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Magyar Tribune, May 30, 1930.

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I G "June 4, 1930, is the tenth anniversary of the treaty of Trianon, which dismembered Hungary, the thousand-year-old state of Central Europe.

"Peace treaties were never intended to be sacrosanct. The experience of the last decade has proved that the revision of the treaty of Trianon is imperative if peace is to be preserved and economic progress assured.

"No lapse of time, no defeat of hopes will be sufficient to reconcile Hungarians to the desperate position to which the Trianon treaty doomed them, and we will strive continually for the revision of a treaty which took no account of Wilson's principle of self-determination of peoples, and which is contrary to all ideas of peace and liberty and, above all, democracy."

On this same date the following telegram should be sent to the United States Senate:



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Magyar Tribune, May 30, 1930.

I G "The Senate of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

"June 4, 1930, is the tenth anniversary of the treaty of Trianon, which dismembered Hungary, the thousand-year-old state of Central Europe.

"The treaty of Trianon was not ratified by the United States Senate. The Senate felt the moral obligation to withhold ratification, since the treaty repudiated the very same principles of humanity and ideas of democracy for which this nation fought.

"Peace treaties....." [Translator's note: From here on the text of the telegram to the Senate is the same as that of the cablegram to the League of Nations.]



Magyar Tribune, May 2, 1930.

PROCLAMATION TO THE HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS

Official Bulletin of the Hungarian-American Transoceanic Flight

There is not one Hungarian-American today who does not know about the Hungarian-American transoceanic flight and its goal. Thousands of Hungarians are aware of the great enthusiasm with which the idea of a transoceanic flight has been received. The Hungarian-American press--with the right of criticism-is recording the facts.

Members of Hungarian churches and societies have been informed by their leaders about the plan to send the plane "Justice for Hungary" across the ocean to Hungary during the summer of 1930.

The American press and the American people are showing great interest in the Hungarian transoceanic flight. The pilot of the projected flight and the Committee that sponsors it, are of the belief that the flight will be possible only if the Hungarian-Americans are willing to contribute and co-operate. The



Magyar Tribune, May 2, 1930.

Committee has availed itself of every means to induce Hungarian-Americans to buy souvenir cards at one dollar each. The proceeds from the sale of these souvenirs will swell the funds needed for the flight. These cards may be bought from the Committee's members, churches, and societies that support this project.

Pilot Sandor Magyar, as well as the Committee of the Hungarian Transoceanic Flight, asks the Hungarian-Americans to do their share, since the sacrifice requested is not so great. Besides, the souvenir cards, which will be carried on the "Justice for Hungary," will bring a great deal of happiness to the loved ones across the ocean. The Committee itself is doing an almost superhuman task without compensation.

Inasmuch as the preparatory work of the Hungarian transoceanic flight must be completed by the end of May, the Hungarian-Americans are requested to purchase the souvenir cards before the Committee turns them over to stamp collectors



Magyar Tribune, May 2, 1930.

for commercial uses. Everyone should bear in mind that the sacrifice asked is very small in comparison with the risk taken by the two Hungarian flyers.....

The interest aroused by the Hungarian transoceanic flight is further illustrated by the fact that Lord Rothermere, distinguished English peer and a friend of the Hungarians, has accepted sponsorship of the project. He sent the following cablegram to the Right Reverend Elemer Eordogh, chairman of the Committee:

".....I have received your letter of March 28 with much pleasure and gladly give consent to use my name publicly as patron of the Hungarian-American flight. I trust you will be able to raise all the money necessary and I wish every success to your brave aviator Sandor Magyar.

"Please cable Capt. Martin, France.

Rothermere."



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 18, 1930.

SANDOR MAGYAR IN CHICAGO
Red-Letter Day of the Chicago Hungarians;
Reception Very Orderly

Sunday, April 13, a huge crowd of Hungarians, unprecedented in the annals of Magyar America, gathered at the Ford Flying Field to greet Sandor Magyar.

Hungarians came from far and near to honor the aviator who will make the spectacular flight from America to Budapest.

About two thousand automobiles and six or seven thousand enthusiastic Hungarians were at the flying field waiting for the plane from the East that was bringing Magyar and his distinguished entourage.....

Dr. Arpad Barothy, president of the Midwest Revisionist League, greeted the guests and introduced Sandor Magyar to the crowd amid the unceasing cheering of the people.....



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Magyar Tribune, Apr. 18, 1930.

The guests and the huge line of automobiles began moving toward the Magyar Home in Burnside.

A mounted brass band greeted the parade on the outskirts of Burnside, and the grounds of the Magyar Home were filled with people.

In the evening there was a banquet in honor of Magyar, during which Dr. Elemer Horvath was toastmaster.....



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Apr. 13, 1930.

THE PILOT OF "JUSTICE FOR HUNGARY" IN CHICAGO

Sunday, April 13, will be an eventful day for Chicago Hungarians, for Sandor Magyar will be here, the pilot of the airship "Justice for Hungary," which recently made a trans-Atlantic flight for the sole purpose of calling the attention of the world to the injustice done to Hungary by the treaty of Trianon. Sandor Magyar will be escorted by Mgr. Elmer Eordogh, papal prelate, and they will arrive at the Lansing airport of the Ford Motor Company. Plans for the reception are as follows: Those who have cars will drive directly to the airport. Those who have no cars will congregate at the Magyar Home, 817 East 92nd Street, to welcome the arriving guests. Those who have not as yet received their "Justice for Hungary" buttons and automobile placards can get them at the airport. The placards are to be pasted in the back windows of automobiles.

The route of the procession from the airport to the Magyar Home will be

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Otthon, Apr. 13, 1930.

Torrence Avenue to 95th Street, right on Highway 20 to 65th Street, west to Cottage Grove Avenue, south to the Magyar Home.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 21, 1930.

INTERVIEW WITH MICHAEL KAROLYI
Michael Karolyi's Plans for the Future
by
Dezso Tomor

Count Michael Karolyi, Hungary's first president, who is in America on a lecture tour, is now in Chicago.

Availing ourselves of his stay here, we asked him for an interview, which was granted.

The Count is stopping at the Sherman Hotel, where we found him exhausted and ill.....

The interview proceeded as follows:



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 21, 1930.

Question: "What impression did you, Mr. President, get in Chicago during your lectures here? How were you impressed by Chicago generally and the Chicago Hungarians?"

Answer: "Chicago was the most successful of my stops up to the present time. I consider the Chicago Hungarians as seriously thoughtful of their mother country and generally of the future."

Q. "What are your immediate plans for the future, Mr. President?"

A. "At the present I am under contract to write a book about the years of my emigration (exile). When I complete the book, I will begin a consistent war on Fascism and will tour Europe, Australia, China, Canada, and Mexico."

Q. "If conditions in Hungary change or should you be granted amnesty, would you return to Hungary?"



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 21, 1930.

A. "No! I would not return to Hungary under any circumstance save one, and that is if I could be the granter of amnesties."

Q. "Can you, Mr. President, conceive the failure of the Horthy-Bethlen government? And if so, what will bring this about, internal or external causes?"

A. "The Horthy and Bethlen regime will not be in power forever. Their failure will be hastened by external causes but their downfall will be precipitated directly by internal troubles."

Q. "How do you imagine that the small European countries will continue to progress?"

A. "The small countries cannot develop and progress amid the present political and economic order. The whole of Europe is sick. From the East, Soviet



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 21, 1930.

Russia, and from the West, America exert such tremendous pressure on Europe that without a thorough change in the life of Europe, the pressure on two sides will completely crush it."

Q. "What do you think of the chances for progress in Hungary?"

A. "The era of romanticism is over.....The basis for progress, in my estimation, lies in putting an end to feudalism, because a country cannot exist under feudalism today."

Q. "In what, Mr. President, do you see the possibility of bringing about world peace?"

A. "Peace! Permanent world peace can be brought about when the whole world will become conscious of the necessity of equalizing the financial differences between nations, which are now at such a marked contrast."



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 21, 1930.

Q. "Is it your intention to organize the American-Hungarians?"

A. "No. At the present time that is not my intention."

This ended the interview, except that Karolyi added that his permanent headquarters will be in Paris.



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 14, 1930.

COUNT MICHAEL KAROLYI'S LECTURES IN CHICAGO

Count Michael Karolyi lectured in Chicago at the Masonic Hall last Sunday. The Hall, which can accommodate two thousand persons, was crowded with Hungarians. The meeting was opened by Stephen Fay, Karolyi's Chicago representative, who arranged the gathering.

Count Michael Karolyi's lecture was very interesting and supplied much historical data about the October revolution, his exile, and Hungary's present situation.

He revealed, backing his assertions with evidence, who are the real traitors in Hungary. He pointed out the probable outcome of the present dictatorship in Hungary and drew a general picture of where Fascism, the greatest scourge of humanity, will lead the people of Europe.

According to Karolyi, only a socialist form of government can save Europe



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 14, 1930.

from its present chaos and would bring about a United States of Europe.

Monday evening Karolyi lectured at the Burnside Magyar Home to a huge crowd. The audience listened enthralled to the great Hungarian exile.....

Sunday evening there was a supper for Karolyi's more intimate friends at the Sherman Hotel's penthouse, where Karolyi is staying during his Chicago visit. Several prominent Americans were present at this dinner, among them City Attorney William Saltiel, Mr. Lovett, editor of the New Republic; Richard Folso, noted lawyer; Mr. Herb, who represented the Chicago Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Swift, vice-president of the Workers' Bank.....

One of the most noteworthy of Karolyi's public lectures was given at the City Club of Chicago. The auditorium of the City Club was filled to overflowing by Americans who were interested in hearing the great exiled Hungarian president.....



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 14, 1930.

We can say that Karolyi's visit to Chicago met with success among the Hungarian workers, among the Hungarian middle class, and among exclusive American circles. The press wrote sympathetically about him, giving in detail his colorful career.



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Otthon, Feb. 9, 1930.

THE "APOSTLE" IN CHICAGO

(Editorial)

The patented "apostle" of people's rights and democracy, Count Michael Karolyi, is in Chicago at this time. We cannot call his visit fortunate, but not wishing to be malicious, we believe that the presence of Michael Karolyi, onetime president of the short-lived Republic of Hungary, in America is not very important.

The Immigration Bureau did wisely to allow Karolyi to tour the United States. The Hungarians who pictured him as an idol and a great hero have been given an opportunity to meet him face to face and to hear him, and we believe that they will be disillusioned.

This otherwise obscure person is a victim of his boundless vanity. As the heir to the enormous Karolyi fortune, he had a huge income, and instead of

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Otthon, Feb. 9, 1930.

conserving it, he squandered it on horse racing and cards.

Before the World War, he had a political career as a member of the House of Representatives. He was quite popular because, as a liberal, he fought for Hungarian rights in Vienna. The liberal newspapers called him the true follower of Kossuth, the father of our country. This led Karolyi to believe himself to be a great man. There followed his visit to the United States in 1914. Although ninety per cent of the Hungarians here were not Hapsburg loyalists and he, as a liberal, should have made a good impression, his success was moderate.

Then came 1913 and the days of revolution. Karolyi and the great pacifist Oscar Jaszi didn't approve of the disarmament agreement between Austria-Hungary and the Entente's General Diaz, so they went to Belgrade and talked with General Franchet d 'Espray to make a new arrangement. The result was that, while the agreement with Diaz permitted the borders of Hungary to

RECEIVED (M.L.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 24, 1930.

CHICAGO HUNGARIANS GET READY TO RECEIVE KAROLYI

On Friday evening there was a meeting at the auditorium of the Immigrant State Bank to discuss preparations for the visit of Count Michael Karolyi. It is already determined that Count Karolyi will speak to the Chicago Hungarians on February 9 and 10. On Sunday, February 9, he will be on the North Side (Central location) and on Monday, February 10, he will be at the Magyar Home on Burnside.

Meetings are being held in other parts of the city so that adequate preparations may be made for successful receptions.



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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 3, 1930.

WELCOME KAROLYI

(Edited by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

[Translator's note: This article appears in English in the Magyar Tribune.]

As the boat is approaching the shores of U. S. A. which brings the distinguished Hungarian visitor, Count Michael Karolyi, the exiled and former President of the Hungarian Republic, the publicity-seekers, the super-patriots are very busy trying once more to exclude him from the United States.

The National Patriotic League and the Woman's Patriot Publishing Company are protesting to the Immigration authorities to keep Karolyi out, as a dangerous alien.

Our State Department, according to their official announcement on October 28, 1929, has granted him a Visa, permitting him to visit our country, thereby

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 3, 1930.

upsetting the previous ruling of Secretaries of State Hughes and Kellogg.

We all may be assured of one fact, that Secretary of State Stimson has not acted in a hasty or superficial manner, when he changed the rulings of his two excellent predecessors, who are both followers of the same political school as he is.

[So] that we may understand how this reversal of the previous decision came about, [it should be mentioned that] after a thorough investigation and [after] establishing the facts of Karolyi's political activities, the malicious and false information of his political opponents were eliminated.

If Hungarians in this country try to exclude him, we can easily account for it!

There are a few Hungarians who are misled by vicious propaganda and have absorbed it and worry about the arrival and admission of Karolyi.

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 3, 1930.

It is true, he might say a few things about the antiquated feudal regime which has been ruling Hungary in the last ten years.

It is true, he might give us an insight into the workings of the machinery by which the Princes, Counts and nobility of Hungary are keeping the upper hand over the Misera Plebs--workers and producers of the Hungarian nation.

Well, what of it? Whom will that hurt?

Our country can only benefit by this informative lecture course that Karolyi is undertaking. No one is compelled to attend and anyone who wants to attend should attend this in the same spirit as he goes to political meetings during the campaigns.

If he is pleased, he applauds, if he is not, he listens and thinks his own way.

We have read the interview with Karolyi by one of the ablest and most reliable

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 3, 1930.

American journalists in Paris--Mr. Arno Dosch-Fleurot of the New York World Staff. Among other things Karolyi said this:

"I am going to lecture in English but will speak also in Hungarian to any group of Hungarians which wishes to hear me, regardless of the political opinion of its members, but I shall have nothing to say which will have any political bearing in America."

This statement ought to be sufficient for our worried super-patriots that the fundamental structure of our beloved country will not be shaken through the lectures of Count Karolyi.

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To be frank, we consider it as a sign of intellectual weakness when our genuine American citizens protest against a lecturer of Karolyi's type.

We think it will be a rare and piquant treat to listen to his lectures, unveiling

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 3, 1930.

the curtain about some of the secrets of Europe that we may know some of his interpretations of European political trends.

We think it will be interesting to get his slant!

As far as we know Karolyi's political career--and we know it is well as anyone--he is a victim of his own altruistic ideals and democratic principles. He is immaculately pure in character and honest to the core and this is more than we can say of the average statesman or politician. For these reasons alone, he deserves our attention and welcome.

We Americans of Hungarian extraction congratulate the Washington Administration for granting him a visitor's Visa and extend to Count Michael Karolyi a hearty welcome!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 5227

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 13, 1929.

COUNT MICHAEL KAROLYI INVITED TO CHICAGO
Victory over Reactionaries; Chicagoans
Wish to Hear Karolyi; the Endre Ady
Circle Issued the Invitation

The Endre Ady Circle decided at a meeting, at the Kellshore Tea Room's meeting hall, to send the following wire to Count Michael Karolyi:

"Count Michael Karolyi,
Paris.

"The Endre Ady Literary Club greets your coming to the United States with the greatest joy and considers your entry as a victory over reaction, and respectfully invites you to give a lecture, under our auspices, before the Hungarians of Chicago.

"Endre Ady Literary Club,

100-10000-10000

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Magyar Tribune, Dec. 13, 1929.

Paul Soos, President,
Bela Ruhig, Vice-President."

As evidenced by the foregoing, the Hungarians of Chicago have expressed their desire to hear Michael Karolyi. We are glad to bring news about this notable decision and congratulate the brave progressive men and women who have invited this great Hungarian exile to Chicago, thereby giving him an opportunity to make himself and his life known to us. The events of his career are milestones in Hungarian history.

It is time now to prepare for a reception appropriate and due to such a distinguished personage as Count Karolyi. Chicago Hungarians! Receive him with respect and love.

If any of our readers wish to help and take active part in the arrangements, our staff or the president of the Reception Committee, Bela Ruhig, will be glad to give further information.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3677

HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 27, 1929.

"PRO HUNGARIA" WOMEN'S WORLD LEAGUE

p.1.....Mrs. Frank Retbey and Mrs. Arpad Guilleaume leaders of the "Pro Hungaria" in Hungary have arrived in the United States. They will be in Chicago on November 2. The committee has arranged the following program:

November 2, Saturday evening, a banquet will be given in the distinguished guests' honor at the Bismarck Hotel.

November 4, Monday at 7:30 P.M. Miss Edith Gray is arranging a Hungarian evening at the Alliance Francaise (Fine Arts Building) for the American public. Mrs. Guilleaume will speak about the injustices of the Treaty of Trianon.

November 5, the guest will visit places of interest in Chicago under the guidance of Mrs. W.J. Lees. After this, Mrs. Lees will entertain the guests at a dinner at the South Shore Country Club.

WPA (ILLY) PROJ. 30170

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Otthon, Oct. 27, 1929.

November 6, program at Tuley Park.

November 7, luncheon at Marshall Field's given by Mrs. LeGrande T. Meyer.

The program at Tuley Park will include motion pictures. Professor William Prage is in charge.

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 13, 1929.

THE BEDOUINS OF HUNGARIAN PUBLIC LIFE

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

Someone courteously sent us a Budapest leaflet. The title of the leaflet is The Goal. It is a monthly, devoted to the defense of the race and was issued in mid-July. Our attention was called to a marked article entitled "The Toll Gatherers of the Revision."

We looked over this leaflet in our spare time and came to the following conclusions: that the editor and his staff think that the best way to insure the survival of the Magyar race is to eliminate all German-born and Jewish persons from public offices and in their place put only those in whose veins the pure blood of our forefather Arpad flows.....

.....

The article about the toll gatherers of the revision is directly written for our benefit.



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 13, 1929.

The press of the Hungarian-Americans, the revisionist movement and its Jewish and other national participants, are attacked in this little leaflet devoted to the defense of the race.....

Please believe us that it is easier to argue with a child or an inmate of an insane asylum than with these hired poisonous Bedouins.....

Here, as in Hungary, there can be found unconscionable schemers who look at all public movements with a view to making money.

We acknowledge the fact that these schemers can be found not only in the ranks of the race defenders, but among the unpatriotic rogues, too.....

The race-defending scoundrels have ascertained the fact that the revision of the peace treaty of Trianon is the most urgent political problem, the most sacred wound of the Hungarian people. They are ready to throw themselves into the revisionist movement and make small change out of the



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 13, 1929.

tragedy, the life-and-death struggle of the Hungarian people.

We have heard that, in Hungary, these swindlers contrived to squeeze money out of the pockets of the already harassed people with their revisionist schemes.....

In Magyar-America, where the dollars are more plentiful than the pengos in Hungary, and where the cause of revision is just as near and dear to our hearts, these heartless schemers would like to usurp the occasion for their own mercenary ends.

Their method is the same as in the past.

.....

Their aim is to alienate the well-meaning Christians and Jews from this cause by maligning the Hungarian Jews, so that, in the end, they could have a clear field in this revisionist movement for their personal gains.



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 13, 1929.

The sad result is that these Bedouins of public life, these outlaws of the Hungarian pen, succeeded in alienating many reputable Hungarian individuals and in this way they made their own unscrupulous goal easier to attain. But the situation is slowly changing. Time and the severity of our common fate are driving the Hungarian press and public into newer channels.....

Our common fate compels us to act in unison against these Bedouins.....

When these jealous, hungry, swindling, pushing individuals shout about Fascism, Jewry, and intrude similar phraseology into our honest, conscientious, unselfish public activities, they should be disregarded and not even debated. Let us not waste our time or strength on these bellowings.....

These public nuisances will disperse--like the bats in a summer's twilight that disappear at the first ray of the sun--as soon as the Hungarian-Americans will be organized.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 6, 1929.

HONORING DR. LASZLO RAVASZ, BISHOP

The Chicago Magyar Club arranged a banquet for a hundred guests at the Bismarck Hotel in honor of Dr. Laszlo Ravasz, Reformed bishop, who is in America on a tour.

Among the distinguished guests, there were many from neighboring cities.....

After the dinner, Joseph Holenia greeted the guests of honor in the name of the Chicago Magyar Club. The Reverend Julius M. Hanko acted as toastmaster and called upon the designated guests to speak.

The speakers, in the following order, were Dr. Laszlo Medgyessy, Hungarian Consul; Dr. Geza Takacs, professor at Northwestern University; Miss Gray [first name not given], an American woman who has traveled extensively in Hungary, and [who] related her experiences and reactions there; Mrs. Bela Fuzy,



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 6, 1929.

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IV president of the Midwestern branch of the League for Revision; Dezso Tomor, in the name of Chicago Hungarian newspapers; John Redvay, representing the Virgin Mary Society of Burnside.

The sensation of the evening was the masterly oration of Dr. Laszlo Ravasz, who enlightened the gathering about the present conditions in Hungary.....

Dr. Stephen Csaktornyai was the last speaker.

There were two more contributors to the success of the evening. The two sons of the Reverend Eugene Boros, Eugene, Jr. and William, played the piano and violin, respectively, in a very skillful manner.....



Otthon, Sept. 1, 1929.

THE NATIONAL HUNGARIAN MERCHANTS UNION.

p.2...The Union sends some of its members, annually, to the United States to study conditions. This year, unfortunately, some of the participants were denied entry. For this reason only three of them ventured as far as Chicago. They were Geza Kallar, director of a steel factory at Rimamuranyi, with his wife, and Doctor Eugene Schwartz, attorney from Budapest.

They spent two days here visiting factories and the Board of Trade.

A dinner was held in their honor at the Stevens Hotel.

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Magyar Tribune, July 12, 1929.

EUROPEAN TOUR

Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, the philanthropic friend of Hungarians, who is also active in international politics, left recently for Europe.....

Miss Addams, who is president of the International Women's League, will attend the World Congress of the I W L in Prague.

After the adjournment of the World Congress of the International Women's League, Miss Addams will visit Central Europe, including Hungary, to study the political, social, and economic situation there.

We Hungarians expect much from this visit, because Miss Addams' opinion carries weight in influential American circles and because she considers the peace treaty of Trianon just as impossible as we do. To top it all, Miss Addams is the real, unselfish friend of the Hungarians.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, July 12, 1929.

Miss Addams, who founded Hull House forty years ago, will be the center of interest this year. She will be a candidate for the Nobel prize because of her work in the field of charity. We believe that it will be awarded to her.

In the meanwhile, we are following Miss Addams' summer mission with bated breath, because if she will consider us Hungarians worthy enough to interest herself in our troubles, we can expect more good than if a dozen diplomats were concerned, because diplomats only talk but do nothing.

From time to time we will bring news to our readers of Miss Addams' activities.



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Magyar Tribune, June 14, 1929.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF AMERICAN HUNGARIANS
HAS STARTED ITS ACTIVITIES
To the Hungarians in America!
The Anniversary of Trianon.
The N F A H Council's First Message

Brethren! The first National Conference of Magyar America has taken place and has given us a constitutional organ for conducting our mutual affairs. Its name is the National Federation of American Hungarians. Justice for Hungary! Peace for the world!

This organ is governed by a council of nine members. We who were appointed by our people to this council are deeply impressed when we assume our office and offer our strength and capabilities in the service of the sacred aims that the Buffalo National Conference designated.....

At the Buffalo National Conference, we became united for the revisionist

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Magyar Tribune, June 14, 1929.

I C cause. All true brothers were hand in hand in this endeavor.
I G We demolished all the old barriers, prejudices, and hatreds
 so that we might work together in the spirit of forgiveness, in
unity, against Trianon, for the liberation of Hungarians under foreign
rule.....

The Council has started to execute the Buffalo "blood agreement"....with
the help of God, and the co-operation of all Hungarians, abiding by the
decision of the first constitutional body of Magyar America that all its
activities are for our welfare.

The Anniversary of Trianon

The murderous verdict against Hungary was rendered on July 20, 1920.
Trianon took away everything in its power from our mother country. Two-
thirds of Hungary and the Magyars were thrown under foreign rule.

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Magyar Tribune, June 14, 1929.

I C The victorious armies were, and remained, soldiers. They
I G tossed aside the rights of a thousand years, violated God's
 will and upset the laws of nature that they might insure their
reign for a longer period of time.

More than three and a half million of our brethren are suffering under a foreign yoke. More than half of our Magyar land produces bread for aliens.

In Buffalo we all took an oath that we will inform the American public about Trianon and that we will do all in our power to work peacefully for peace, the first condition of which is the revision of the peace treaty of Trianon. Justice for Hungary! Peace for the world!

The anniversary of the sorrowful event of Trianon is near. Let this be the first opportunity when the significance of the National Conference of Buffalo will be confirmed. On June 23, the Sunday after June 20, let

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Magyar Tribune, June 14, 1929.

I C us demonstrate outwardly the sorrow that is in our hearts and
I G let us ring the church bells to gain the attention of the American people and ask for their understanding.

Let our pastors hold memorial services, our societies commemorative affairs, our newspapers frame the printed words in black, and let each Hungarian individual be a living protest, our will a trumpet before the public opinion of the American people. Let this day be a day of mourning, Trianon.

It will become apparent to us how the people of America will react to our sorrow. Today they may only listen, but tomorrow they may support our cause, and the greatest nation in the world will demand with us the revision of the Trianon treaty.

Brethren! On June 23, let us all think of mutilated Hungary, of Trianon, of the terrible curse that is on the Magyars, and let God be with us.

The N F A H Council.....



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Magyar Tribune, May 17, 1929.

A PICTURE OF HUNGARIAN CULTURE

(Editorial by [Dr. Erno] Lowinger)

Two weeks ago a cablegram was circulated around the world to the effect that Dr. Emil Schreiner and his wife had been shot to death in Banfalva, Sopron County, Hungary, while riding in their automobile. Dr. Schreiner was a retired consul-general, formerly Hungarian Consul in Chicago.

During the course of the investigation, it was found that Antal Haner, a young brick-layer, was the murderer. The cablegram went on to say that Hungarian villagers hate automobiles so much that this was the direct cause of the killing.

We were so upset and resentful about this case that we thought it best not to write about it until we had read the Budapest newspapers' version of the tragedy.

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Magyar Tribune, May 17, 1929.

We Chicago Hungarians blushed for shame before our American friends when the American press reported this affair. Our only defense was the hope that this was an isolated case or that it was an accident or personal vengeance.....

The arrival of newspapers from Budapest confirms the original news in the cablegram. They add that two years ago, at the same place, someone fired a shot at another automobile.

We remember that last year there was a case in which a physician, racing to the bedside of a seriously sick patient and not making way for an ox cart was beaten to death by a mob of angry peasants.

A policeman in Budapest drew his sword and wounded the driver of an automobile for not obeying a minor traffic regulation.

Magyar Tribune, May 17, 1929.

Looking at these events from here, it seems that the rural Hungarian people are still living in the darkness of the past centuries and view the automobile as dangerous black magic.

The automobile has become a necessity to all classes of people here in America. Its manufacture provides the daily bread for a great many people. To try to kill, to hate, and persecute this most important invention of the twentieth century is as much as to hide oneself in a dark cellar, terrified by progress, detesting the rapidly developing technical civilization, and wishing to be back in the Middle Ages, jogging along in an ox cart.....

Sopron County suffered great losses on account of the peace treaty of Trianon. The city of Sopron became part of Burgenland, Austria, and it was a virtual death blow. Its people made their living by hauling with teams before the advent of automobiles. The poor teamsters couldn't buy motorized vehicles.

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 17, 1929.

The poor Hungarian peasant was harrassed on three sides--Trianon, the twentieth century civilization, and the terrible economic situation. The Hungarian peasants, therefore, hate everybody and everything that caused their poverty, primarily the gentry and secondly the automobiles, which are the instruments of the ease and wealth of the gentry.....

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Feb.24,1929.

FORMATIVE MEETING IN SOUTH CHICAGO

p.2.... The South Chicago branch of the "League for Revision" (of the Treaty of Trianon) was formed Sunday, Feb.17, at the Reformed Church School Hall. The Rev. Gregory Garay presided until the meeting elected a president. After the talk by Rev. Garay on why this branch of the League should be formed, the meeting elected its officers: Imre Fegyverneki, president, Michael Polyan, Jr., secretary, Joseph Nagy, treasurer. The aim of the officers is to make a drive for membership.

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III B 2 (Italian)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1929.

SEETHING REVISIONIST MOVEMENT

(Editorial by Dr. Erno Lowinger)

Although we have repeatedly expressed our views on the movement for the revision of the Trianon treaty, we must clear up one or two points to dispel any doubts.

We, too, believe that the peace treaty of Trianon is unjust. We are willing to do anything in our power to bring about its revision, as long as we don't come into conflict with American laws by doing so.

We believe also that the Trianon treaty has affected the Hungarian people and has caused much suffering and privations to the Hungarian working class. The Trianon treaty is too stringent and cruel. In our opinion its revision is necessary, especially for the interests of millions of Hungarian workers.

It is a well-known fact that the kettle of the revision movement is boiling

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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1929.

III B 2 (Italian)

again in Magyar-America, where different ambitions and efforts are striving for recognition.

Some persons are trying to push themselves to the fore to satisfy their egoistic aims. Others think that by taking part in this movement, they can stimulate their business.

Still others want to be rewarded for their "unselfish" patriotic activities by the Hungarian government.

All of these noble and ignoble motives or aims are negligible in our opinion.

We can truthfully state that none of the aforementioned motives or aims can be applied to us. Nevertheless, we do voice two conditions which should be borne in mind whenever there is a gathering of Hungarian-Americans discussing the revision of the Trianon treaty.

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1929.

III B 2 (Italian)

Always and everywhere we must declare that the movement for the revision of the Trianon treaty is not in the interests of Hungary's feudal lords and priesthood, but in behalf of the oppressed, impoverished Hungarian people. Furthermore, the movement stands for the establishment of a democratic form of government and the restoration to Hungary of Hungarian territories.

.....

We must also explain clearly that we do not condone the present tendency of the Hungarian government to restore the king to the throne. The American-Hungarians are true to the ideals of the American Constitution and sympathize with a republican form of government. We would not make a move to help to the throne a degenerate member of the Hapsburg dynasty, or any other aspiring feudal lord.

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1929.

III B 2 (Italian)

Our other stipulation is that we should not follow or foster such Hungarian politics here as would be objectionable and in direct conflict with American political interests.

In Italian circles, a few fanatical leaders wanted to start a Fascist organization on the pattern of Mussolini's organization. The result was that the American press made public this un-American activity, which proved very embarrassing to Italian-Americans, and which was discussed even in Congress.....

Before the Trianon treaty revision movement becomes more serious, it would be advisable to ask the proper United States authorities whether or not it is legal for American citizens to organize an active political party for the revision of the Trianon treaty here in America.

If we do not ask this information now, then when the movement has gained momentum and will mean something to the Americans, others who oppose the revision will do it. It is not necessary to say that the enemies of the

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1929.

III B S (Italian)

revision of the Trianon treaty are numerous and that they also have influential friends in the proper places.

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Let us remember, too, that it is an easy matter to persuade liberal America to form an unsympathetic attitude toward the dictator-ridden...Hungary.

We believe that not even for the sake of this revision movement we would want to acquire the reputation of not being faithful and responsible citizens of our adopted country.....

During the past twenty-five years we have seen, more than once, instances of feverish enthusiasm toward a cause in Magyar-America, yet the results were always--we are sorry to say--nil.



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HUNGARIAN

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III B 2 (Italian)

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 4, 1929.

We are all horrified by the injustice of the Trianon treaty, because it is terrible.

But our justified resentment should be told and explained to our influential American friends, to gain their sympathy toward this cause. This would be the proper method in our endeavor to gain our goal--revision of the peace treaty of Trianon.

Let us not overexert ourselves in this cause.....Let us use brains, not brawn.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Dec. 21, 1928.

THE OVERSEAS HUNGARIANS' WORLD LEAGUE

December 13 was a red-letter day for the Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity. Dr. Imre Josika Herczeg, the president of the Overseas Hungarians' World League, was here among us to acquaint our people with the League's aims and to ask the Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity to join.

About two or three hundred Hungarians, many of them from out of town, attended the meeting. After listening to the speakers, the assembled proceeded to establish a local branch, electing Dr. Arpad Barothy as its president.

After the election of the other officers and some rather heated debates and the announcement of a union with the national organization, the meeting adjourned, our countrymen leaving with the feeling that they had spent the evening doing their duty toward the old country.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Nov. 30, 1928.

SUCCESSFUL PROTEST MEETING

The Hungarian congregation of the Olivet Institute held a protest meeting in the Institute's auditorium. About three hundred persons were present. The aim of this meeting was to show the invited American public the injustice of the treaty of Trianon to our mother country and the necessity of its revision.

The guest speakers were Ignacio Izsak; Winifred Ernest Garrison, editor of the Christian Century; Victor Drozdy; Dr. Geza Takacs; and Dr. Stephen Csaktornyai, Hungarian pastor of the Olivet Institute.

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Magyar Tribune, May 18, 1928.

THE GREAT PILGRIMAGE TO EUROPE

The Cleveland Szabadsag (Liberty) is the initiator of a national pilgrimage to Hungary. The pilgrims will sail on the Berengaria on August 8..... According to plans, the cost of the tour will be much less than it would be if a person were to undertake to make the trip alone..... The other remarkable feature of this voyage is that it will be free from Hungarian and American politics. It has been decided that inasmuch as a trip like this is an unforgettable event in the lives of most of the pilgrims, it would be sinful to dim their pleasure with political differences.

The majority of American Hungarians earn their livelihood by physical labor. In their lives it is an outstanding goal to be able to visit the country of their birth, their relatives and friends. In addition to these joys, the sea voyage is a restful vacation.....

Travel is the best education. To see the world and to mingle with strange people provide an opportunity for learning. For those who are going to Europe



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WUPHARLEY

Magyar Tribune, May 18, 1938.

for the first time, a new world will open. For those who have been in America for many years, Europe will look different from what it looked like when they left. We think that it is a wise thing for old settlers to take their American-born children with them on this pilgrimage. It will give them an opportunity to know the land of their forefathers.

The leaders of this tour are all well qualified to take charge of this pilgrimage. We recommend wholeheartedly to all our readers the advantages of this pilgrimage.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 23, 1928.

UNVEILING OF THE KOSSUTH STATUE

Airplanes in Action;

People Disperse During the Speeches;

Picketing against Horthy in Washington

[Picture of picketers with
placards, 3 cols., 4 inches high, accompanies this article.]

The unveiling of the statue of Kossuth in New York took place on Thursday, March 15. More than five hundred pilgrims came from Hungary for this occasion. Most of the people who made the pilgrimage are henchmen of the Horthy regime.

The liberal-minded American-Hungarians, who would like to see a republican form of government in Hungary, rallied around the flag of the League Against Horthyism and made the pilgrims feel on their arrival that they were not welcome.....



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 23, 1928.

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The unveiling was begun with great pomp, but the League Against Horthyism disturbed the celebration when an airplane, rented for this occasion by the League, began to bombard the crowd with anti-Horthy leaflets, frightening the participants, so that they began to disperse in the middle of a speech.

The people began to read the leaflets and one person gave one to Count Laszlo Szechenyi, Hungarian Ambassador to Washington, D. C., to read what the liberal-minded working class thinks of his government.

Otherwise the unveiling was a success. About five thousand Hungarians marched to the statue, of whom the pilgrims attracted great attention with their Hungarian costumes and church vestments. There were twenty-five hundred policemen at the statue and an estimated crowd of twenty-five thousand.....

The ceremony was closed with a volley of thirteen cannons--a tribute to the



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 23, 1928.

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immortal Hungarian liberator by the American Artillery.

Three hundred of the pilgrims visited Washington, D. C., where Count Szechenyi, Hungarian Ambassador, wished to introduce them to President Coolidge. Inasmuch as President Coolidge could not receive all three hundred of them, the Hungarian Ambassador selected twenty of the group...and the President received them.

As soon as the pilgrims reached the White House, they encountered the members of the League Against Horthyism, who picketed in front of the White House with placards. On some of the placards, the following messages were inscribed: "They profane the memory of Kossuth"; "Hejjas, a mass murderer"; "Perenyi is a Habsburg lackey"; "Tomcsanyi reinstated the whipping post".

We received information that a committee came to Mayor Thompson of Chicago with the request that this city should not receive the pilgrims, henchmen of Horthy. They told the Mayor that many of the pilgrims took active part in and are responsible for the bloody terror in Hungary, which is a blot on civilization.



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 23, 1928.

Mayor Thompson declared that he will not receive them in Chicago officially.

We must mention here that while the pilgrims came to celebrate March 15 (Hungary's Independence Day) in America, the government in Hungary ordered police to disperse the crowd that was attending a March 15 celebration arranged by the Socialist-Democrats, thereby proving that they do not honor the memory of Kossuth in Hungary.



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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 16, 1928.

THE ETERNAL LIGHT OF MEMORY

by

Lowinger

(Editorial)

March 15 is a red-letter day on every Hungarian calendar. The thought of the glorious, victorious, and sad years of 1848 and 1849 was not taught to this Hungarian generation in schools, but was instilled in them with their mothers' milk.....

Two dates are conspicuous in those years: March 15, the day of the outbreak; and October 5, the day of the execution of the martyrs. The overthrow of the Hapsburg dynasty, the declaration of independence and of the republic was related in history books, but no celebration of these days was allowed on Hungarian soil.



Magyar Tribune, Mar. 16, 1928.

Even today it is not permitted; to be more precise, the prohibition is stricter today than fifteen years ago! In Hungary today the celebration of the eventful days of 1848 will be as strictly censored as in the time of Bach.....

There still is no freedom of press and speech. The oppressors, with the aid of the police and the army, are watchful. There is no liberty, equality nor brotherly love. Government by the people is still a dream, a hope.

In place of these, there is a dictatorship, Lumerus Clausus, a kingless kingdom, political emigration, a reactionary government, class and religious persecution, and the pitiless oppression of political freedom.

.....

From March 15, 1848 until October 6, 1849 the Magyars dared to demand their human rights. They were ready to die for their cause. Some of them did die....



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Magyar Tribune, Mar. 16, 1928.

Let us not grieve. The Magyars will dare to demand their rights again. We send this message to our brethren across the ocean: "Think of something great and daring and stake your life on it. Whatever the ultimate destiny, everything is not lost for those who do not weary."



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III H (Jewish)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 24, 1928.

LET US SAVE OUR TALENTED STUDENTS

At the last meeting of the Szatmar and Vicinity Charitable Society, it was decided to start a drive for donations to aid students in Hungary, who were excluded from high schools and universities.

With this aim in view, the society will send its delegates to all the Hungarian societies in Chicago to ask their cooperation.

[Translator's note.--This is a Hungarian Jewish Charity Society which wanted to aid the Hungarian Jewish students in Hungary, who were excluded from the schools of Hungary under the Numerus Clausus law, restricting the number of Jewish students.]



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 24, 1928.

ABOUT HUNGARIAN CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

by

Lowinger

(Editorial)

The vanquished nations, the losers of the World War, Germany and Hungary, knew from the first moment that peace treaties are binding only for a limited period of time. Although they couldn't do anything against it by force of arms, they felt that their higher cultural standing would save them from degradation and servitude.

Germany, from whom territories with German population were taken by the Versailles treaty, bases its hopes on the Deutsche Kulturnation. Through this German cultural unity, the Germans, wherever they may be living, feel that they are united with the mother country.

This spiritual union of the German people cannot be stopped by peace treaties.



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 24, 1928.

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The German people hope to get back their lost territories in time through this medium.

The Hungarian people, who are guided by German ideology because of their common sad fate, have also tried to find a slogan, a ray of hope, a convincing argument. They have found it.

The most oft-repeated argument of the Hungarians, aside from our mother country's perfect geographical entity, is the cultural superiority of the Magyars over the neighboring Balkan people.

.....

We American-Hungarians, regardless of the many disappointments, have an undying devotion for our mother country, and we find solace and hope in the obvious cultural strength of our race.

We are grateful to the Almighty that in the field of art there are no medi-



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 24, 1928.

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eval restrictions, no distinction between defeated and victorious nations, no numerus clausus.

Ability and talent are still appreciated, and our little mother country, amidst adverse political and economic turmoil, still produces talented people.

Hungary's best export item today is the Magyar genius. Without a doubt our most sought-after geniuses are successful in the field of music. They glorify the Hungarian music, reputation, and justify Hungary's claim to cultural superiority.

.....

Franz Lehar, Imre Kalman, Victor Jacobi, Albert Szirmay, and Sigmund Romberg have brought fame to light Hungarian music abroad.....

Hungarian literature has produced such world-famous writers as Franz Molnar,



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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 24, 1928.

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Melchior Lengyel, Mor Jokai, Lajos Biro, Franz Herczeg, etc.....

We have our notables in the cinema, too. Often we see Vilma Banky, Lya de Putti, Bela Lugosi, Victor Varconi, Maria Korda, etc., on the screen in Hungarian settings.

The thought that neither internal nor external enemies can destroy our hereditary racial characteristics and talents, which insure Hungarian cultural superiority, is gratifying to all of us.



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 3, 1928.

BYLAWS OF THE LEAGUE AGAINST HORTHYISM

1. Name: League Against Horthyism.
2. Basic organizations are allied societies, organizations, and branch societies.
3. The League's local organization is composed of allied societies.
4. The delegates of local allied societies are members of the City Executive Committee.
5. The City Executive Committee may call together a State-wide conference through the National Executive Committee and elect the State Executive Committee.
6. The National Congress elects the National Executive Committee, which in turn elects sub-committees.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 3, 1928.

7. The City Executive Committee may accept members and the assessment of dues is left to their discretion.
8. The allied societies will pay one cent monthly for each member to the treasury of the National Executive Committee, which in turn will send out organizers to instruct the members and if necessary pay the expenses of the City Executive Committee.
9. Before joining, each society must have the approval of the National Executive Committee.
10. Exclusion of any society must have the approval of the National Executive Committee.
11. The allied societies must delegate one of their members to keep up correspondence with the National Executive Committee.
12. Headquarters of the National Executive Committee in 1928 is in New York City.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 3, 1928.

The Creed of the League against Horthyism

Accepted at the congress of the League against Horthyism on January 15, 1928.

1. Before we begin the nation-wide organization of our League, we state that we will fight unselfishly and sacrificingly for the liberation of our oppressed Hungarian brethren until they are set free.
2. That we have no other aim except to gather the Hungarian masses in America into one great unit. To use this unit as a weapon that will reach across the ocean where our brethren are suffering from lack of bread, from pogroms, and from persecutions. To lend a helping hand and aid the Hungarian minority population of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.....To cleanse the United States of the harmful influence of Horthyism, which openly or secretly tries to inveigle the American-Hungarians into aiding the oppressors of our own brethren.
3. That to attain our goal we must consolidate in our ranks and as a

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 3, 1928.

perfect unit face our common enemy, Horthyism.

To the Officers and Members of Chicago's Hungarian Societies:

Fellow Workers, Brethren!

The Chicago branch of the League against Horthyism was organized on January 30, 1928. The foregoing informative basic creed explains that the local organization will form its Executive Committee from the delegates of the allied societies.

Fellow Workers! This new organization has a great task to perform! The League against Horthyism is aiming to overthrow the reactionary rule that has been in power for ten years in Hungary.

Our blood relatives, the proletariat, the common people, and the poor Jewry are enslaved under the yoke of the ex-emperor's and king's maffia. It is

WPA (H) PROJECT

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Magyar Tribune, Feb. 3, 1928.

up to us Hungarian-Americans to acquaint Western civilization with the fact that in this third decade of the twentieth century a country still exists where conditions are more shameful than in darkest Asia.

Therefore, forward to action brethren! Let each society choose their delegates!.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 13, 1928.

IT IS TIME FOR HUNGARIANS TO ACT

by
Halasi



A few weeks have passed since--terribly unhappy days for Hungarians--the Rumanian hordes in Nagyjarad cruelly attacked Hungarian residents. They killed and wounded many of the unprotected Hungarian population. All this happened while the Rumanian soldiers and police were present, who instead of putting a stop to the massacre laid their guns at their feet and watched the gruesome spectacle with amusement.

Any individual endowed with humane feelings must cry out with pain and with clenched fists demand retaliation.

And we Hungarians of Chicago and vicinity have done nothing yet. We are standing by idly, with folded hands, as if it didn't interest us, as if we weren't at all concerned.

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 12, 1928.

There are more than forty thousand Hungarians in and around Chicago, and we must admit shamefacedly that we didn't even hold a meeting protesting such barbarous treatment of our brethren. Not once did we call the attention of the public and all National groups to this unheard of, terrible, hair-raising attack against the Hungarians and civilization in general. And yet this was our opportunity to show the people of the world the injustice done to our mother country when the most beautiful parts of Hungary were given to a semi-wild, brigand country. [Translators note.--The Treaty of Trianon gave Rumania a large part of Hungary, including all of Transylvania, after the World War.]

.....

Where are the numerous societies? Where are the bulwarks of the American-Hungarians, the churches and their pastors? Why don't they toll the Hungarian bells in their belfries?.... They should toll these bells loud enough to be heard in Washington. In the interests of our mother country, Hungarians should unite in one body, regardless of religious belief.



Magyar Tribune, Jan. 13, 1928.

It is advisable that the church and society leaders call a meeting to prepare plans for a gigantic, protest mass meeting in a central location of the city.

Onward Hungarians! Do something for your mother country. Gather in large numbers for a protest mass meeting in order that your voices may be heard in the proper places in behalf of the country of our birth.



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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Oct. 16, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30271

THE AMERICAN ROTARY TO THE HUNGARIAN ROTARY CLUB

p.1.....The Budapest Rotary Club has received an American silk flag as a gift from the American Rotary Club, Chicago. The president of the Hungarian Rotary Club is Dr. Lorant Hegedus. The Budapest Rotary Club decided to return the courtesy next year when they will send a Hungarian flag to the American Rotary Club. The gift will be brought to this country by one of the members of the Budapest Rotary.

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Otthon, Sept. 25, 1927.

A CALL TO THE HUNGARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

p.2.....The South Chicago First Hungarian Sick Benefit Society at its meeting on September 11, decided to greet Lord Rothermere by cable and assure him of the society's co-operation in the movement which he is sponsoring (Revision of the Treaty or Trianon).

The society added its contribution to that of its President, Ambrose Benko.

The society asks the other Hungarian societies in Chicago to do their share and take part of this worthy movement. The members should discuss it at their meetings and act as all true Hungarians must.

The Chicago Magyar Club together with four Milwaukee organizations set an example to be followed, and if the nearly one-hundred Hungarian societies will do their share, results can be obtained.

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Otthon, Sept. 25, 1927.

If this invitation receives a favorable response, the aforementioned Society will gladly furnish information.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Dec. 20, 1925.

WE ARE AWAITING THE COMING OF THE LORD

(Editorial)

Immediately after the War, it seemed that the American-Hungarians would join the Hungarian National Unity movement, and would work in behalf of the restoration of Hungary. It is regrettable that the first flare of enthusiasm has died down for various reasons. This waning enthusiasm is to be regretted because it is difficult for the Hungarians to get together and act as a unit.

In the meantime, in the occupied territories of Hungary, our people are being persecuted. The new lords of these severed territories have decided upon extermination of the Magyars, that is, suppressing the national feeling and tongue. The exclusion of the Magyar language from public life is a death blow to nationalism. The Czechs, Serbs, and Roumanians, make no secret that no Hungarian shall be spoken in upper Hungary (now Czecho-Slovakia), Transylvania, (now Roumania), and Banat (now Jugo-Slavia), after the next ten years.





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Otthon, Dec. 20, 1925.

The aim of the American-Hungarians should be to set an example for our countrymen under foreign rule. They should not allow themselves to become chattels, but should adhere to their beliefs and traditions.

When I send my Christmas message to my Hungarian brethren, I shall ask them to believe that the love of Christ will tear the murderer's weapon from the hands of our enemies, and then His name will be praised in all Magyar homes from the Carpathians to the Adriatic, and from Deveny to Brasso.

It is Christmas Eve. By the light of the small candles I see the rising sun that will dry the tears of the Magyars.

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HUNGARIAN

Otthon, Nov.1,1925.

DR. GUSTAV GRATZ IN CHICAGO

p.1.... Dr. Gratz, former Hungarian Foreign Secretary, started on his tour at the end of the Interparliamentary Union meeting at Washington, D.C.

Our distinguished countryman will arrive in Chicago on Nov. 3. The Chicago Magyar Club will have a banquet in his honor on Nov. 5 at the Atlantic Hotel, at 8 P.M.

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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.

KAROLYI AGAIN

(Editorial)

And now the State Department is bent on showing how stubborn it can be. It continues to refuse to admit Countess Karolyi into this country. Last year, they the officials of the Department admitted the countess and permitted her to speak; they even admitted Count Karolyi, although he was refused permission to speak. Now they will admit neither the count nor the countess.

The alleged reason for not admitting them into this country is that they they are Communists. This charge is untrue and absurd. Count Karolyi was the first president of the Hungarian republic, an enemy of the Hapsburgs, an enemy of feudalism, a democrat and a patriot, who upheld the ideals we professed to be fighting for in the world war. The position he took at great personal risk helped to shorten the war and thus saved many American lives. It is not necessary to proclaim him the



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.

great statesman that he is; it is enough to say that he has stood for the things America has always honored, that as an exile from the tyranny which now dominates Hungary he is of the same line of men as Bossuth and Schurz, whom America delighted to honor. Only that miserable, sham Americanism which poses as good Americanism would question his right under American tradition to come here when he likes and to say what he pleases.

From Mr. Mellon and his high-hat bureaucrats no understanding of the American tradition in these matters is to be expected. The appeal must be addressed to President Coolidge, who recently has most eloquently professed his faith in traditional American liberty. If the spirit of his Omaha speech to the American Legion is the President's own spirit, then he will either not hesitate to reverse this ridiculous and disgraceful ruling, or he will produce reasons to have the order reversed.

But in any event, the time has come for Congress to repeal the laws under which the State Department exercises such arbitrary powers. The opportunity is open to Congress to strip a stupid bureaucracy of



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 30, 1925.

a power that it is unfit to exercise and a power it should not have. There is no conceivable reason why, in times of peace, a few officials should have the power to exclude or to gas foreigners by secret proceedings.

In repealing this statutory power, Congress will be protecting the good name of America. It is not fair to the American people that they should be regarded as arrogant and ridiculous in the eyes of the world because of the underhanded and arbitrary acts of a few bureaucrats.



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Magyar Tribune, Oct. 23, 1925.

COUNTESS KAROLYI CANNOT COME TO AMERICA.

We were informed last Thursday that the American Consul in Paris was instructed to refuse Countess Karolyi's request for a visa to visit the United States.

This action of the United States Government came as a surprise to the Hungarian population of the United States. It is understood that both Hungarians and Americans are to protest [Secretary] Kellogg's action.



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HUNGARIAN

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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 25, 1925.

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TO THE HUNGARIAN AMERICANS

The Hungarian Republicans of New York wish to announce to the Hungarians of America that their Party has passed the following resolutions urging all true Hungarians to live up to them, and to keep away from any activities that are sponsored by Geza D. Berko, the editor of the paper called the Hungarian American Peoples Voice, as this publication supports the principles of the Horthy regime and the further promotion of the Hapsburg dynasty in Hungary.

Hungarian Americans!

In September there will be an interparliamentary conference in Washington where every nation will be represented. The purpose of this conference is to insure world peace, democracy and liberty for the various nations [of the world].



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Magyar Tribune, Spet. 25, 1925.

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The men who have been chosen as delegates to this conference by the different nations are the most outstanding men of their country.

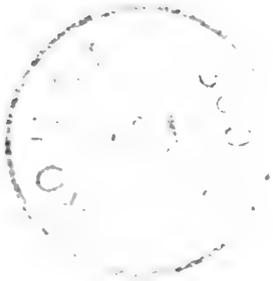
But who was sent by the Horthy regime?

No comment is necessary since they are the trusted men of Horthy. We find that we must mention them, however, because they have called on the Hungarian press to promote celebrations in their honor, under the auspices of different Hungarian organizations.

We will therefore discuss these illustrious gentlemen.

The leader is naturally Gyula Pekar, who is the secretary of education, and a very eloquent man.

Pekar is the one who helped save the Hungarian nation thus: he helped



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Magyar Tribune, Sept. 25, 1925.

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Friedrich and Roumania rob Hungary of all her natural resources, and he was the one who admitted openly in the Horthy parliament that Ivan Hejjas, the murderer, was the best citizen of Hungary and that he was sorry that Hungary had only one Hejjas. Pekar's name is also connected with the fact that the greatest of all Hungarian actors, Oscar Beregi, had to leave Hungary.

Along side of Pekar stands Emil Nagy, the feudal and land baron, a royalist and a man who was always ready to deny the pleas of the common man in true Horthy style.

Paul Petri, another secretary of education, about whom all we will say is that he was the one who was responsible for the dismissal of hundreds of liberal-thinking school teachers in Hungary. Perhaps we have said more now than we should in order to justify our feeling towards him.



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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, Sept 25, 1925.

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Tibor Kallay, former secretary of finance under Horthy, is at the present time saving great sums of money for armaments and inciting neighboring nations to take arms against Hungary.

Bela P. Poka, who was appointed by Horthy as a government advisor, is the sixth delegate from Hungary.

Those we have mentioned thus far are pure Horthy representatives and leaders.

There were other Hungarians appointed also. There was Joseph Stern, who during the World War was willing to sacrifice the last drop of Hungarian blood to keep the war going even when all was lost. This man at the present time is doing everything in his power to restore Hapsburg power in Hungary.

This is the type of person who are representing our homeland at the inter-parliamentary conference.



III H

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 25, 1925.

I C

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The rights of man and the sacred rights of liberty have been insulted, and this has forced the Hungarian Republicans of New York to take action in this great land of liberty, and so they have drawn up the following resolutions:

The Hungarian Republicans of New York protest, in the name of the Hungarian people, the representation of these men who have robbed the people of their most sacred rights and have exiled the finest and most beloved citizens of Hungary. The organization protests against their activities, because it is a crime that these people should be present at a meeting where sacred ideals are to be **discussed**.

In connection with this protest, the organization wishes to call the attention of every Hungarian individual and organization, regardless of religious affiliations, to boycott any activities which will aid these representatives of terror-ridden Hungary, because they are betrayers of the high ideals of this conference.



III H

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Magyar Tribune, Sept. 25, 1925.

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We urge and hope that all the Hungarians of the United States will stay away from these representatives.

Dr. Samuel Buchle, President.



III H

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 a

III B 2

III C

V B

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I C (Jewish)

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, May 29, 1925.

KEEPING CLEAN

(Editorial)

The world's most renowned scientists have tried to find ways and means by which luck may be changed, but all this effort has been without result. So it might be with a soap manufacturer--he may make the finest soap in the world, but he would be unable to make a soap which would cleanse the faces of those who belong to the army of Horthy.

An organization whose life has been filled with trials and tribulations, whose history is fascinating, the Chicago Hungarian Independent Song Society has taken it upon themselves to attempt the impossible; the cleansing of these ungrateful ones. At their meeting we waited for them to vote to have a banquet in honor of those decorated Hungarians belonging to the Horthy machine in Chicago. Another Hungarian organization had already **volunteered** to sponsor this banquet; this Hungarian organization



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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 a

Magyar Tribune, May 29, 1925.

III B 2

III C

advertises itself as the oldest and most patriotic Hungarian organization in Chicago.

V B

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I C (Jewish) A few of the paid friends of Horthy volunteered to sponsor the banquet in honor of their puppet king and his decorated warriors. In this respect they beat the Song Society. At the last meeting of the Song Society the committee in charge of the program of this banquet made its appearance and extended an invitation to the members of the Song Society. This invitation was enthusiastically accepted.

The most beautiful feature of this meeting appeared when one of the members who is in the business of sending money from the United States to Hungary, and it is therefore essential that he remain in the good graces of Horthy, recommended that the Magyar Tribune be repudiated and ignored by the Song Society. This was uttered by a man who for years has made a living by virtue of the Hungarian press. He is a Hungarian-Jewish man whose people were slain by Horthy and his henchmen. This is the pusillanimous type



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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 a

Magyar Tribune, May 29, 1925.

III B 2

III C

of person who is fighting for the cross-bearers of Horthy.

V B

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In the first place it is amazing to know that an organization

I C (Jewish)

whose membership is Jewish, whose people have been driven

out of Hungary by the Horthy bandits, accepts an invitation

to honor the very people who whole-heartedly support the Horthy flag. In the second place it is amazing to know that the members of this organization, intelligent and learned people, allow certain individuals to use this cultural organization as a tool in the effort to cleanse these unworthy Hungarians.

The Song Society injured its own standing when they decided to bar the Magyar Tribune.

The Magyar Tribune wrote truthfully in the past and will continue to do so in the future. The Song Society has been supported by good patriotic Hungarian Jews. We do not believe that these people will support an organization in the future which is a nest of Horthy intrigue.



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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 a

Magyar Tribune, May 29, 1925.

III B 2

III C

To show how much reason the Jewish people have for concern, it is unnecessary to mention the wholesale murders, the property confiscations the suppression of the Horthy puppets.

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I C (Jewish)

We will examine one of the latest shameful deeds of these bandits.

Oscar Beregi, one of the foremost Hungarian actors, is planning a tour of the United States this fall. He had been invited to attend a song festival in Budapest, which was sponsored by the Hungarian Actors Society. His appearance was made impossible by the Horthy government for the simple reason that he was of Jewish descent.

In art, religion or nationality means nothing. We are not applying this to the patriotic Hungarian-Jewish population alone, but to the entire Hungarian population of Chicago. We believe that they should ignore all organizations who are in favor of Horthy activities, or support celebrations in honor of the Horthy cross-bearers.



III H

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 a

Magyar Tribune, May 29, 1925.

III B 2

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I C (Jewish)

The Horthy bandits are not passing out any more crosses of distinction, so they are using the priests and ministers who are in constant contact with the people to spread their propaganda.

Hungarian Americans! We want your attention. It won't be long before all reformed ministers will be made bishops. They have even promised to make a Cardinal out of the Burnside Hungarian-Catholic priest, Stephen Soltesz. The hand of Horthy has even reached into Rome. And you Hungarian Americans honor him with banquets and other celebrations.

Why don't you ask your priests and ministers their reasons for accepting these honorary distinctions? Ask them why they signed a petition in your name, demanding that Mihaly Karolvi be deported as a menace to the American people.



III H

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 a

Magyar Tribune, May 29, 1925.

III B 2

III C

Hungarian Americans! Is this the reason our forefathers
died, so that we might honor the people who are gradually
killing our nation?

V B

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I C (Jewish)

Korbacs



III H
III B 1

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 17, 1925.

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR HUNGARIAN-AMERICANS

A great holiday was declared by the faithful followers of Horthy throughout the United States because Karolyi took leave of this country, and he had to leave without his muzzle being removed by the Government of the United States. These standard bearers of Horthy's are awaiting new rewards of distinction for their anti-Karolyi activities. The Horthy-glorifying Chicago Hungarian consul has asked all the faithful followers of Horthy to assemble for a meeting in order that they may talk over a few things because Karolyi and his wife plan on touring this country next summer sometime.

Many of the larger newspapers have avoided criticism in regard to the activities of the Government and its stand against free speech. The Chicago Herald and Examiner in its Easter number started activities with reference to the muzzling of Karolyi. Charles Hughes, the recently returned minister, has been denounced for his activities in this affair.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 17, 1925.

Your priests and ministers are the trumpet-bearers of Horthy, and the editors of some of our Hungarian newspapers of which the names are not worth the ink in which they are printed circulated a petition among our priests and ministers, who signed this in the name of us Hungarians without consulting us. The contents of this petition were a request to Congress for the deportation of Karolyi because he was detrimental to the common good of the people of this country.

Hungarian-Americans, do you not blush with shame when you think of the fact that you did not want this man deported from this country, this man M. Haly Karolyi, who sacrificed everything for his native land? He came to this country, to the largest republican democracy in the world, and he came here with the idea of defending himself in the eyes of the world and of his enemies, and when he got here, he was muzzled. You, through your priests and your ministers, asked for the deportation of this man.

Why do you not question your priests and ministers about their reckless acts, which were performed in your name without your permission?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 17, 1925.

Now all the larger newspapers of the United States will print accounts of the injustices rendered to Karolyi. Are you going to keep still and have American opinion turned against us? Do you want the Hungarian people to be considered the scum of the earth? Do you want them to say that such people do not deserve anything better than a ghost king such as Horthy?

I am going to write ten commandments, to which all good Hungarian-Americans should adhere:

1. Question your priests and your ministers in regard to that filthy document which they signed in your names.
2. All those priests and ministers who praise Horthy and degrade Karolyi from their pulpits or elsewhere should be reprimanded and straightened out on this question.
3. All those miserable Hungarians who are warriors of Horthy's and have

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 17, 1925.

been decorated with the cross of distinction should be dealt with accordingly.

4. Enlighten all Hungarian businessmen who are for Horthy and against Karolyi.
5. Do not read any of those newspapers which are for Horthy.
6. Organize open mass meetings during the summer, in which you can receive thousands of signatures requesting that Karolyi be allowed to enter this country and speak as freely as he wishes.
7. Do not attend any meetings called together by Horthy organizers. As a matter of fact, it is your duty to discourage other people from attending.
8. Do not make any contributions to any funds which are started

Magyar Tribune, Apr. 17, 1925.

by Horthy sympathizers, since they are not for a worthy cause, nor will they be used in Hungary; they will be employed to pay propagandists located in this country.

9. Do not invite any of the Horthy government representatives to any of your celebrations, since it is they who want to take advantage of the good nature of Hungarian-Americans.
10. Do not create enemies through religious prejudices. Think of 1848, when the patriotic Jewish population of Hungary marched right alongside the Hungarian soldiers and fought with them in the bloodiest of battles, sacrificing their lives in order that liberty might be born in Hungary.

Hungarian-Americans! If you comprehend the meaning of these ten commandments and will act accordingly, the American reaction will be surprising. Americans will tell us that we are noble descendants of Louis Kossuth, and the American public will demand that Karolyi be allowed to enter the United States.

III H

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 b

III B 2

II D 10

II D 4

III C

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I C (JEWISH)

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 13, 1925.

CROSS-BEARERS OF HORTHY

(Editorial)

In the animal kingdom there is a very patient animal which bears a cross on its back. During Admiral Horthy's last campaign in the United States he hung a fiery cross on the chests of his faithful followers. The only difference between the cross-bearers mentioned above is that the animal wears its cross without knowing about it. These faithful cross-bearers of Horthy will soon be hurrying back to Budapest for hand-kissing ceremonies; they will thank Horthy for the high honors accorded them [for their work in suppressing] any activities on the part of the Hungarian-Americans [in behalf of Karolyi].

The rights and freedom of the people are secondary; this is the curse of the Horthy regime. Every sober-minded person can see that these cross-bearers are people who sold themselves to Horthy, regardless of the fact that under his leadership, the crippled nation of Hungary will be led to ruin. All that

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 b

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 13, 1925.

III B 2

II D 10

these people are interested in is personal glory or important government positions. Some even dream of occupying a parliamentary seat.

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I C (JEWISH)

The Hungarian-Americans are acquainted with these marked gentlemen who propagandize against activities in behalf of Karolyi. These people received [awards of] distinction for

their work, not because their activities were helping to ease the suffering of the Hungarian people. Horthy's American ambassador and consuls are just like the one we have in Chicago who is continually snooping around among the people, shaking hands and handing out compliments freely in order that he may take advantage of them and swing them away from the ideas of Karolyi.

A large number of those who have received honors from Horthy are priests. This was done because the Hungarian-Americans are faithful church members. They believe that every word of the priest is sacred. [This is the first reason for Horthy's favoritism toward the priests.] Secondly the priests realize that if either Horthy or some one else should declare a republican

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 b

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 13, 1925.

III B 2

II D 10

state in Hungary, the vast properties of the Church would be confiscated, and the power of the priests over the people would be abolished. This is the reason for the priest's faithfulness to Horthy.

II D 4

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I C (JEWISH)

The reformed ministers have come to a temporary agreement with Horthy. Naturally this agreement will be useful only if Horthy is successful. Everyone remembers that when Horthy took power in Hungary, Dr. Dezso Báltazar, bishop of the Reformed Church of Debreczen, Hungary, made some untimely speeches for which he almost paid with his life. His tour in this country at the present time is being made successful through the efforts of Horthy's henchmen. Even our Hungarian consul in Chicago has sponsored a luncheon in honor of the Bishop. This shows very clearly why the Hungarian reformed ministers of America are receiving the cross of distinction.

We are anxiously waiting to see when the Jewish priests will receive their awards. It is true that a few of those who have received awards are Jewish, but this is

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 b

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 13, 1925.

III B 2

II D 10

II D 4

III C

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I C (JEWISH)

only a camouflage. We believe that the Hungarian American Jews will disown all Jews who accept this type of distinction. Such an award will act as a tool to prevent the advancement of the Jewish people in Hungary and [to negate the worth of their achievement.] The Hungarian-American Jews won't forget that after the 1848 war for liberty in Hungary it was the Jews who helped put Hungary back on its feet. [After the World War they would have done it again in a few years.] But the Horthy machine of destruction used fire and steel to kill and drive the Jews out of Hungary in order that the properties of the wealthier Jews might be claimed by the government.

We could name many Hungarians who have done noble things for the suffering people of Hungary, but we think that each Hungarian community should deal with its own citizens whether they be good or bad. We shall discuss only those who affect the lives of the Hungarian people in Chicago.

First we must stop at the door of Father Stephen Soltesz, the priest at the

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 b

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 13, 1925.

III B 2

II D 10

Hungarian Roman Catholic Church on the South Side of Chicago.

II D 4

This gentleman is working hard to increase his own personal

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wealth, and cares little for any patriotic movements that

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might be going on around Chicago. This charge is proved by

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the fact that his church is ready to fall apart, although

I C (JEWISH)

he has been making collections for a new one for a long time.

The entire Hungarian population of Chicago is disgraced by the dilapidated condition of this Hungarian church. This priest feels fine when he can climb into the pulpit and warn his people against going to hear Karolyi, if Karolyi should come to Chicago. Therefore this man must be watched.

The award given to Eugene Boros, minister of the South Side Reformed Church, is quite a surprise. This minister of the Hungarian Reformed Church of Chicago was present at a farewell banquet given in honor of Brentano at the Hungarian University Club. His speech was so radical that even the extreme radicals present protested. And last year at the flag dedication ceremonies of the Rakoczi Society where he was the honorary speaker, he declared Lenin and Trotzky, the founders of Red Russia, to be the two outstanding men of the day. So Horthy

III H

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 b

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 13, 1925.

III B 2

II D 10

II D 4

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I C (JEWISH)

hung a medal of distinction on this man. But that is all right because Brother Boros will repay him when the time comes to talk about Karolyi, should Karolyi come to Chicago. Then the Chicago Hungarians should [mark the words] of this exponent of the "red" cause.

That Louis Szappanos has received his award will not surprise anyone. Because this man has served two crosses for quite some time. Every Hungarian will remember that when John Hock was here, he asked the Hungarian Societies's Central Committee to request their membership to participate in a peoples meeting. Szappanos was the president of the organization at that time; he misrepresented the decision of the organization, and in an official letter insulted John Hock.

Now we are waiting with great interest for the Chicago Hungarian Independent Song Society to sponsor a banquet in honor of the recognized gentleman, Louis Szappanos. But perhaps this organization has a large Jewish membership which will disown Szappanos and will draw the membership away from this worthy cross-bearing soldier. His type of person only worms his way into Hungarian societies

III H

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HUNGARIAN



II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 b

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 13, 1925.

III B 2

II D 10

in order to gain an official position that he may obstruct any movement against the activities of Horthy. All those who received recognition or money from the Horthy government, should be repudiated by the Hungarian-Americans.

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I C (JEWISH)

Recently a noble example was set for us by a group of Hungarian businessmen from the South Side of Chicago who returned one of our daily papers that constantly insults Karolyi to the editors of the paper with a request that the subscription be suspended because they did not care to read such filthy material. Every Hungarian should do likewise, and from now on no one should contribute to any Horthy activities. There is at present an individual traveling around, visiting Hungarian communities and asking for contributions for a Horthy orphanage. However these contributions will be used to subsidize government affairs. Naturally this agent who is making these collections receives a large salary from the Hungarian Ambassador in Washington. The liberal Hungarians have donated thousands of dollars already. All Hungarians should think twice before they sign any sort of pledge or contribution, because there

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 b

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 15, 1925.

III B 2

II D 10

has been more than enough of these swindles. The Horthy cross-bearing warriors are multiplying like flies in the spring.

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By - Korbacs

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I C (JEWISH)

[Translators note: Editorial comment follows this editorial.]

Our notable reporter, Mr. Korbacs, wrote this very interesting article on which we wish to comment. In Chicago there are many Hungarian men and women who through the years have served generously and faithfully all Hungarian social and cultural activities, both here and abroad. But these people were not available for political activities. So naturally the ambassador and the consul forgot about them as far as Horthy activities were concerned, and they forgot about them because they wanted to.

The Horthy-Bethlen government was unfair in its distribution of crosses of recognition; therefore they cannot expect to receive aid from the respectable and honest Hungarian-Americans. We Hungarian-Americans will not stand [inactive

III H

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 1 b

Magyar Tribune, Mar. 13, 1925.

III B 2

II D 10

in the face of the distress of the] unfortunate people of Hungary.
[we must give active support to their struggle against] this
reign of terror.

II D 4

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I C (JEWISH)

The Magyar Tribune heartily congratulates those Hungarian men
and women, of Chicago and vicinity, whose contributions are im-
partial and always in the interests of social and cultural develop-
ment [without thought of personal honors or awards of distinction.] These are
the people who are the soldiers of the Hungarian cause, and they represent those
Hungarians who are true and loyal to the fundamental principles of their people.

III H

II B 2 d (1)

III B 1

I J

HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 27, 1925.

WE WANT TO HEAR COUNT KAROLYI

(Editorial)



While Countess Karolyi was hovering between life and death in a New York hospital, we thought it wise not to press the matter of Count Karolyi's pledge of silence.

But now that the dangerous period of her illness is past, we respectfully ask our government to release Count Karolyi from his pledge of silence.

Count Karolyi was viciously attacked by some of our Hungarian newspapers upon his arrival in this country. [The disposition of] certain sums of money which Count Karolyi collected in the United States in 1914 is arousing resentment and suspicion in various Hungarian districts.

The contributors to that fund are entitled to a reasonable explanation,

III H

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 1

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 27, 1925.

I J

and Count Karolyi is entitled to defend himself against his accusers.

Therefore it is imperative that Count Karolyi should be allowed to speak as freely as anyone in this great democratic land. Due to the refusal of our government to vize his passport on a previous occasion, Count Karolyi has pledged himself to silence on all political matters during his present stay. Otherwise he would not have been able to visit his wife who is seriously ill here. Anyone who knows the feeling of a devoted husband will be able to understand his "voluntary" pledge.

Of course we know the peculiar attitude of our State Department officials is a result of the influence exerted by the official representatives of the Hungarian Government. We admit that the Horthy regime has plenty of valid reasons to muzzle Count Karolyi.

But we respectfully ask since when has the American Government assisted



III H

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 1

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 27, 1925.

I J

the dictatorship of Admiral Horthy in direct violation of one of the greatest principles and noblest traditions of America?



Are we Americans going to give aid and comfort to this most undemocratic government of Hungary, to this terroristic clique of Horthy? Or are we going to maintain this country as an asylum for political refugees and free speech?

While Count Karolyi is of noble birth, he is a true champion of the down-trodden Hungarian people whose ambition is and was, to build a democratic Hungarian republic.

They accuse him of being a "bolshevik." That is malicious propaganda. They accuse him of turning over the country to Bela Kun and the Bolshe-viki when he was president. He positively denies it. He claims his name was forged to documents. We want to hear his version of these ac-cusations.

III H

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 1

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 27, 1925.

I J

We know he was against the Hapsburg and the Hohenzollern dynasties. He favored the Wilsonian peace terms. We know he sacrificed his comfort, his youth, and his wealth for the cause of the Hungarian people, as only a few people in modern history have done.

If there is any favor to be granted by our Government to either the Horthy regime or Count Karolyi, as a matter of principle our government ought to turn the balance in favor of Count Karolyi. Count Karolyi stands for American ideals and for American principles; the Horthy regime opposes them and the poor Hungarian people suffer in mute despair.

This country welcomed Louis Kossuth most impressively. While here he denounced the tyranny of the Austrian government.

Carl Schurz was never gagged when he assailed the Russian autocracy.

De Valera and his associates spoke from coast to coast against British



III H

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 1

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 27, 1925.

I J

[imperialism].



Has our country changed her policy during the present administration to please Admiral Horthy, the dictator of Hungary?

We emphatically protest against such change.

We want Count Karolyi to be released from his pledge of silence.

We want America to remain a land of free speech, and an asylum for the political and religious refugees of the world.

This is the sacred and noble tradition of the United States inherited from the great founders of our Republic.

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II B 2 d (1)

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HUNGARIAN

Magyar Tribune, Jan. 9, 1925.

WILL THERE BE A NEW HUNGARY?

(Editorial)

The opening of a new year provokes many questions regarding the future of that orphaned and crippled homeland of ours.

We find that these questions are natural. We do not believe that there is a single person amongst us who does not feel that he should take an interest in the affairs of the government of his native land.

At the same time, regardless of how much we would like to picture the Hungarian situation as a rosy one, the facts do not fool anyone who thinks seriously.

We must remember that in 1914, at the beginning of the World War, we knew that we would create many enemies by saying that the War would be disastrous



III H

II B 3 d (1)

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SECRET

New York Tribune, Jan. 8, 1925.

to Hungary because re-velies of the nation, Hungary would lose. We admit that many times we in America wished that our prophecies might be wrong, because we still possess the Magyar spirit. It is sad but our prophecy came true.



Now we must seek the answer to the question, will there be a new Hungary? The answer is distressing; there will not be a new Hungary. The only possible way that a new Hungary could be born would be for her to completely wipe out the present form of government and replace it with one that is totally democratic and guarantees the liberty of all citizens.

The most unfortunate fact is that in those territories which have been taken from Hungary, the school teachers and other public officials fled and deserted the Hungarian people who live there. If those people had remained and maintained their integrity as well as that of the rest of the people, the time would have come when the people could have freed themselves.

We read that the Turks sit on the necks of the Hungarian people for one

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UNION

II B 3 d (1)

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Chicago Tribune, Jan. 2, 1935.

I C

hundred and fifty years. This is historical truth. But the Turks did not try to make an observed territory out of Hungary. The Turks were not interested in the people--the rest of the times. The Turks realized that this situation would not last, and when that day came, they would have to get out of Hungary. The day came, and they left--fully satisfied that Allah wanted it that way.



Today most of the nations are trying to get out of Hungary in the next Turkish future. The division--the nations are very aggressive. They know that the strength of the people lies in education, therefore they are not stressing the building of churches. They say that the only time they need a church is when they die.

Can you or anyone else believe that those Hungarians in the ceded territories will remain good Hungarians for any length of time when their school teachers speak a foreign tongue.

If the Hungarian government wants to retain the respect of the Hungarians

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HUNGARIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Magyar Tribune, Jan. 9, 1925.

I C

scattered throughout the world she must render services that are far superior to those of these foreign governments. If the Hungarian-Americans expect aid from the American people, it will be up to us to see that those who are in Hungary receive bread, land and civil rights. This must be done with due legality using the Bethlen-Horthy procedure.

Further the Hungarian-American press must cease its espionage tactics. When these things are done we can discuss problems of integrity.

But to ask Hungarian-Americans to shoulder the burden of the abuses of the Bethlen-Horthy government is out of the question.

Therefore we Hungarian-Americans are still wondering whether there will be a new Hungary.



Otthon, Oct. 26, 1924.

BRENTANO IN CHICAGO

p. 2...Many prominent people were invited to the North Side Turner Hall at the suggestion of Congressman Britten to hear Brentano, American ambassador to Hungary, talk of the Davies plan. During the speech he favorably commented on the conditions in Hungary. They are making progress in National recovery. Many rumors widespread in this country, to the contrary are not based upon facts. Brentano said that Hungary suffered greatly under KAROLY and BELA KUN, but now has nearly recovered.

Brentano's address was greeted enthusiastically by an audience of approximately one thousand. There were few Hungarians due to the fact that they weren't notified by the management. A few were invited in the last minute.



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1924.

GUESTS ARE COMING

Two great guests will arrive in the midst of the Hungarian-Americans, in the near future. Dezső Baltazar, bishop of the Hungarian Reformed Church, who is coming from Debreczen, Hungary, will arrive in New York, on October 26. Countess Karolyi, who will come from her home in London, will arrive in New York October 17.

Bishop Baltazar is coming for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of the Seminary of Debreczen, just as he did two years ago. The Seminary is fighting terrible financial conditions, and can't continue its regular work in the cultural field, due to great poverty.

Countess Karolyi, as we are informed, is coming to this country for a three-month lecture tour, and will conduct lectures in English before different groups of American organizations.



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1924.

Bishop Baltazar's presence, and the purpose for which he is here, command a lot of attention. The Hungarian-American people are rather tired of donating funds for different purposes in Hungary. The reasons for this is, that most of the Hungarian-American people are continually pestered by friends and relatives asking for help in one form or another; another, is that the economic conditions have gotten so bad that many have asked for aid from their fellow Hungarians, here in Chicago, and other are just making both ends meet; so from these people, one cannot expect any help.

Just as we stated above Bishop Baltazar, is sincere in his brave liberalism, and should be respected for his work in connection with his tireless efforts to see that the cultural work of the Seminary of Debreczen be continued, and therefore, is deserving of the support of the Hungarians both financially and spiritually.

Countess Karolyi is the wife of the exiled president of the Hungarian peoples



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1924.

Republican party, and as such deserves the undivided attention and help of the Hungarian-Americans.

Countess Karolyi as a Hungarian lady, who during her days of trial while being driven to exile because of her high ideals, fought for the rights of the Hungarian people, is now coming to this country, and really deserves your loyal support on her tours through the United States.

We know that there are many supporters of her cause in the different Hungarian districts throughout the United States; this is only natural, and in these localities she will be received in great glory, and they will do every thing in their power to make her travels here successful, enjoyable, and remembered by every one concerned.

Countess Karolyi should not be welcomed by those alone, who believe in her ideas and principles, but also by all those people who stop to realize that she is a wife, a mother, and a woman who has fought and struggled for



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1924.

her nation, and has set an example for many other Hungarian women to follow.

This type of Hungarian lady should be respected by every person, and we Hungarians must grasp this opportunity to point with pride before the world, that we are hosts to such a grand woman.

Countess Karolyi stood by her husband through glory and defeat. When Count Karolyi was exiled to the island Lacron, his wife and children gave up all the luxuries that might have been theirs for the asking through her father Baron Andrassy. She gave this up in order to be true to her husband, and even in exile, still remained true to her country.

This is the kind of Hungarian woman that will be in our midst within the near future.



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1924.

Chicago will be one of the cities that will be included in the tour of both Bishop Baltazar, and Countess Karolyi. Chicago is the principal city of the Middle West, and is one of the largest metropolitan centers in the world.

Every one that does any traveling at all, visits Chicago, therefore it is logical, that sooner or later these two distinguished visitors will arrive here.

Therefore we are speaking to Hungarian leaders, and those who are interested, to start working and preparing, so that we will not have to wait until the last minute. The Hungarian people are well acquainted in the formation of welcoming committees.

We do not want this to be a click affair, but a real holiday declared by Hungarians.



Magyar Tribune, Oct. 10, 1924.

If the Chicago Hungarians are not capable of building something large and permanent, they can at least display the type of energy that they possess on occasions such as this will be. They can show the loyalty that exists among Hungarians living in Chicago.

Letter to the Editor, 11/11/41, p. 4.

TEN TONS OF WHEAT

(Editorial)

by Izsak

News from Budapest tells us that the Government of Hungary have most nobly decided to donate ten tons of wheat to express sympathy to the children.

We would commend this very worthy and charitable move if these officials could show the same consideration towards those who plant, cultivate, and harvest, this wheat.

It is a sorrowful situation to see that the Hungarian rulers do not have the same feeling toward those who will really have to give this wheat.

Has anyone heard of an in-justice where these rulers at any time have given as much as an acre of land to the landless peasants?



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SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL, Jun 11, 1948.

Has anyone heard of the Italian army certain amount of what to the starving children of Hungary, or the students and other unfortunates we have never heard of this.

The history of Hungary in the past four hundred years has been rather bitter due to the absolute domination of the Hapsburgs. It has happened more than once that innocent patriots gave their lives in order to overthrow the despotic government. After the defeat during the war for liberty, the more noble ones of us were punished severely, and yet the generation which has come up since 1948, has been taught hate against Italy whereas hate towards the Hapsburgs should have been taught.

The Hungarian people were fed with facts which taught them that the war for liberty was lost because Italy stepped in to help the despotic side, but they



Hungary Tribune, July 21, 1944.

weren't told that it was the Hapsburgs who called in Italy.

Today, as a young man, I feel ashamed that I believed these strange stories. I clench my fist, when I look back thinking of how the Hungarian youth was taught false history to create international hate in order to divert their attention from the real sinner.

The unfortunate ending of the World War gave Hungary its independence even though she became quite crippled. We could have believed this if the wishes over a period of years had come true, but Hungarians will not believe the Germans. Then the historians would have changed their version of the picture and would have denied any relationship with the Hapsburgs.

The facts prove the opposite of all this. No one can imagine or picture the things that are happening in Hungary.



Magyar Tribune, July 11, 1924.

The Hapsburg princes are occupied on nation-wide trips, election committees are organized, then correspondents of Hungarian-American newspapers throughout this country inform us that there is no such thing as Hapsburg propaganda.

If there are any meetings held during which the Hapsburg claim is criticized, the police step in and break the meeting up.

Some time ago we told our readers that a very noble gentleman from Mexico wrote to Empress Zita and offered any assistance he might be able to extend to her from this country. A letter was written in reply thanking the gentleman for this kind gesture, but they were being taken care of by the Spanish household.

No, the Hungarianukes have another thing in mind, and that is to trade



Warrior Tribune, July 11, 1934.

the false state of history and tell the people how their Empress and her children are starving.

They want a child for him; one they can shove around, just as an orphan grinder does with his monkey.

A few weeks ago, a Mr. Jenő Rakosi wrote a letter to the Hungarian people of the United States asking for aid in order that his news publication might be saved. While he was asking for aid from Hungarians in this country, his wife, Szidi Rakosi, who has been making public appearances, received a cash award amounting to approximately two million crowns. She volunteered to turn half of this award over to Empress Lita.



We do not have any objections to anyone who wishes to aid Lita and her children. They are human beings and have just as much a right to live as

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UNIVERSITY

Hungary Tribune, July 11, 1934.

anyone else has.

What we are objecting to and what we consider a sin, is to rob the Hungarian American population through falsehoods and shameful propaganda.

All those who returned from Hungary are recently have formed the same opinion, that those over there, have more than we have. Coffee houses and cafes are filled and none seems to be essential. There are a lot of poor people there also, and even starving children, but these questions could be solved, if the people there would think seriously and respectfully.

A nation where the people think that **rain comes before hard work** will surely be lead to destruction.

We think that it is our respectful duty to call to the attention of the Hungarian-American people that the time has come when they should call a halt



Warrenton, June 11, 1944.

to all these pocket-book people, regardless of where the profit
might come from.

Those people are stupid in the way that they see treasure chests
that can't be opened, and that all they have to do is tell a good story
and there will be a down-pour of dollars for their benefit.

We want to say truthfully that even though the American-Americans earn
their bread by the sweat of their brow, and that they hold, they hold,
they hold, are the best thing that has happened since the end of Hungary with two
million, I don't think they are the best thing that has happened.

There is one thing that is true and so simple that it is, that
is that the people that are the best are the ones that start the ac-
tion activities. At the same time it is very interesting that the city of



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Letter to Mr. [unclear], June 11, 1944.

Size of--the birth of--the white terror--rote to Bethlen and what it
to know when the reconstruction activities were in to start. The
government and the party accepted this letter with great indifference.
This feeling indicates that Bethlen and his party think of reconstruction.

These people have done nothing in the past few years. They breed robbery,
murder, and graft, and with the aid of other great abuses they aid in
creating a nation of hate.

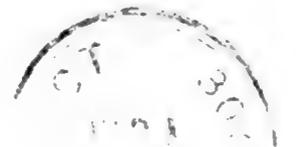


Magyar Tribune, July 4, 1924.

ABOUT THE HUNGARIAN LOAN

The Hungarian loan, which has been talked and written about, has at last taken shape. On Wednesday, July 2nd, this loan first saw the light of day both in Europe and in America. America's share of this loan consists of seven and a half million dollars. In London, they have released close to thirty-three million dollars. The additional ten million dollars will be floated in Holland, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

The biggest share of this loan was taken up by the Baring Brothers, the world's largest bankers of the house of Rothchild, and Schroder and company. This factor assures the Hungarian government that the loan will be placed. The American portion of the loan was taken up by one of the leading banks of



Magyar Tribune, July 4, 1924.

the country, Speyer and Co., who with the co-operation of several other banks floated the issue on the American money markets.

The loan that is being floated in this country will yield approximately nine per cent. The Hungarian government will **start** buying these bonds back on the market after February 2, 1925. The price of these bonds is eighty-seven dollars and will be bought back for not more than one hundred dollars.

With reference to the security of this loan, Jeremia Smith, of the League of Nations, and Baron Frigyes Moranyi, Minister of Finance in Hungary have made the following decision: Through this loan the value of the Hungarian money will be stabilized and the Hungarian budget will be regulated accordingly through taxation.



Magyar Tribune, July 4, 1924.

Jeremiah Smith has been designated by the League of Nations to see that this idea is carried out, thereby insuring the loan. He will regulate the disbursement of this loan, which will be used for reconstruction purposes and other necessary governmental expenses.

The loan will be insured through the taxation of sugar, tobacco and salt. The revenue derived from this taxation was 6 million 200 thousand dollars for the first four months of 1924, which is two and one-half times as much as is required to pay off part of the principal and the interest on the loan.

To insure the collection of these taxes, there will be a separate department set up to handle the funds. At the end of each month, this department will give one-twelfth of the monthly receipts to a specially appointed committee from the League of Nations to do with this money as they see fit.



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The League of Nations reserves the right to keep in close touch with the financial conditions of Hungary until such a time when this loan is paid back and the financial set-up in Hungary is sound.

On March the 14th, 1924, England, France, Italy, Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, declared to accept Hungary's political and economic set-up, thereby assuring those who had bought Hungarian bonds that it was a safe investment.

During the last few weeks we have received many inquiries in regard to this loan, asking us for our opinions. Many came to us and asked whether or not we recommend the purchase of these bonds.

When we render opinions we do not dodge any of the issues in regard to the question. We are sure that our readers who have been following us for many



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years will vouch for this statement.

In regard to this loan, we stand this way.

It is true that Hungary is in great need of this loan. The poor and the **beggar** need help. We are not confronted with theories, but with cold facts, and the well-settled position that Hungary is in.

If the settlement of this question depended on us, we would have agreed that this loan was necessary, because we would have been satisfied with the facts.

Now then, here is where our opinions differ. We would never give the Horthy and Bethlen government a cent, and we would demand that this entirely **crooked government** be stopped. Anyone connected with Horthy and Bethlen should



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be removed from all county and city offices, so that the government can be handed back directly to the people, so that through the voting powers of the people a suitable government can be elected.

We do not doubt that even if there was a democratic form of government in Hungary that this loan would have been made. We believe that if they had taxed the large land-owners, bankers, and financiers, it would have been able to float this loan right in the country itself, but it seems that this was not necessary, because the **world** bankers took care of this situation. Now we must discuss this new fact also.

This loan does not mean anything, as far as patriotism is concerned, among the Hungarian people of America. Therefore, it is not necessary to make a patriotic appeal. This loan means only a good or bad business proposition as far as the



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public itself is concerned. The public either forms its own opinion, or goes to his or her banker for advice to see whether a bond issue such as this is a good business risk or not.

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Nine per cent interest on an investment is very inviting for those who leap at a chance to reap large profits from their investments will buy some of these bonds; but those who are satisfied with a smaller profit, with not as great a risk, will stay away from this loan.

Without any question, Hungary will be able to pay the interest on this loan and eventually repay the loan itself, providing the situation in Hungary and in Central Europe remains peaceful and quiet. But who will guarantee that for the next twenty years, peace will reign in Central Europe and in the



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Balkans? The least bit of unrest will render great damage to these documents of value.

Military activities would crumble all expectations, and the most binding contracts. Therefore the repayment of this loan does not depend on the taxation of sugar, tobacco and salt, but it does depend on peace in Central Europe. From this point of view, we think that all those people who are thinking of investing hard earned money in foreign bonds would examine the question.

Worthy and Bethlen may be rooted firmly, but the unrest of the Italians, and Rumanians might crumble their entire power, putting entire Europe in military furor.

This is only one example of many, because most anything might happen among the restless nations and politicians of Europe.



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This fifty million-dollar loan will be received by Hungary whether the Hungarian people subscribe to it or not.

When the world-famous bankers signed their names to this loan it became a reality, because when they endorse a bond issue, even if it were for five hundred million dollars, it would be good. So no one need get a head-ache wondering whether the Hungarian government will get this loan or not. We will come right out and declare ourselves, that according to **our** opinion, this form of government, whose present and past is bloody and sinful, has no future, and is not deserving of this loan to insure its continuation.

To those people who pay little or no attention to the above notations, and at the same time do not recall the sad fate of the Hungarian Government's



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war loan, we wish a lot of luck in this business venture when he or she gives their hard earned dollar to the banker who has promised such great profits in return. We are of the opinion that our good wishes will be appreciated sooner or later.



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FOREIGN VISITORS IN HUNGARY

(Editorial)



We have heard of two instances in which some of us here in Chicago discouraged European-bound tourists from entering our homeland. This sort of action does not alleviate the situation of our homeland; it only causes more hardships for our people. It takes the bread away from our starving brothers in Hungary! In both cases, the tourists were Americans, and the pessimists were Hungarians. The advice was given by people who were either misinformed or were lacking in loyalty to our homeland. We can dispense with the latter in short order, for they do not belong among us; but those who were misinformed we will willingly enlighten, for the dissolution of darkness is one of our great tasks.

It is true that starvation and misery prevail in Hungary, and that many people are in rags. But why? Is it because, perhaps, there are no clothes,

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shoes, or underwear available? Are they starving because there are no potatoes, meat, or wheat available? Of course not! Hungary has everything available. What the people do not have is the money to purchase these necessities of life, and the work by which to earn the necessary money.

A decent and healthy balance does not exist between the earning power and the cost of the necessities of life. In order for a worker to live decently, he must earn a thousand korona a day. The average worker does not receive half of this amount for his work. The office workers do not receive one-fourth of this amount. That is why so much misery and hunger prevail in our homeland. The aristocrats, high priests, jewelers, bankers, and politicians are not starving and are not in misery. If you have money, you can obtain everything in Hungary.

The purchasing power of the korona is much higher to-day in Hungary than elsewhere, for the value of the korona is standardized there. Thus, when an American tourist arrives in Budapest or anywhere else in Hungary with a

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well-filled pocketbook, he does not have to fear that he will starve or that he is eating food which should go to the starving people.

Anyone who has read the recent issues of newspapers from the homeland has seen the articles pertaining to the beautiful and extensive displays at the various food markets; if there is very little activity there, it is because this food is beyond the reach of the average worker. How can a poor factory worker or office worker with a family purchase pork if a killo ($2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.) costs 140 to 150 korona? For an American tourist the price is very cheap; the price of two and one-fourth pounds of pork chops would be 28 cents in American money. The price of five korona for one egg is prohibitive to the residents of Budapest, but to the American it amounts to only one cent. Of course, if the visitor was to earn his livelihood in Hungary, then he too would be opposed to the prices of foodstuffs on the markets of Hungary. But by exchanging the money he earned in America for Hungarian korona, and making his purchases with the korona, the American will find that it is very much cheaper to live in Hungary than anywhere else.

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Now then, it would be very fortunate for our homeland, if by some means there would come to Hungary more foreign tourists with foreign money to spend. If this should happen to our homeland, then the tremendous worry and burden would be eased from the heart of our finance minister, Heqedus. This would save the nearly worthless korona. It would soften the heavy problems of imports and exports. The greatest piece of luck that could strike our homeland at this time would be for five thousand foreign tourists to arrive in Hungary this summer, with each one spending an average of a thousand dollars.

The circulation of five million dollars of foreign money in Hungary would promote agricultural growth, enable the government to stabilize the value of the korona at a higher rate and settle the problem of duties on exports and imports, and enable many thousands of unemployed to return to work immediately.

The banks in Hungary are today building cold storage plants, in which to store surplus food products. It is very costly and troublesome to ship to foreign ports, and, because our foreign neighbors are striking against the

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high cost of living, we find that the surplus food either becomes spoiled or finds its way into the cold storage plants.

The American movement to save the Hungarian children from starvation is not made necessary by the lack of bread and rice in Hungary. Hungary is requesting aid from America for the starving children only, because these children have no one who can afford to purchase food for them--there is no work or money. Those who have a little money find that the money they do have has no purchasing power.

We see advertised in the newspapers of Budapest the fact that the cost of a dinner or supper, consisting of four or five eggs as the entree, and including musical entertainment, is thirty cents of American money. This would be an ideal way for the American to enjoy his meals, with a real Gypsy orchestra, and a few drinks of that delicious Hungarian champagne--all for thirty cents.

For a Hungarian worker the cost is prohibitive, especially if he is a family

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man. If the Hungarian worker attempts to live on this scale for a time, where will he get the extra money to pay rent, light, hundreds of different taxes, carfare, etc.?

Hungary does not suffer from a shortage of food! Only those who are mistaken or who desire to do harm to our homeland would say so. The trouble originated in the printing of worthless money by our homeland's government. In addition, irresponsible leaders and an unsound form of government have brought about the loss of the export trade. Hungary has no commerce, no coal, no railroads, no steamships. Without coal or transportation, commerce and industry cannot exist. Therefore, since commerce and industry do not exist, we have no work and no income, and when we have no income we have no bread. Thus we find, in our homeland, misery, sacrifice, despair, hatred, murder, robbery epidemics, and suicides.

We feel very much disheartened that epidemics of disease and suicides are prevailing in our homeland. If we continue to chase away the foreign tourists

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and visitors from our homeland, we are by these actions sanctioning the increase of terror, misery, starvation and suicides in Hungary.

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THE QUESTION OF KINGDOMS

by

Berak Pal

The Hungarians of America will continue to hammer at this question until finally every one will clearly understand the situation. Accusations have been hurled at Von Horthy to incite him to argue over the matter. I personally do not know Von Horthy, except by his pictures in the newspapers. Looking at his picture with that scornful grin, one could sign his death warrant without flinching.

In Von Horthy's writings his soul is revealed, and if we examine his soul, we must admit that he is right, though slow to act. So let us wait awhile before making any drastic move.

I ask the editor of the Magyar Tribune why he would like to have Von Horthy and men like him lined up in the front rank on the battlefield. Perhaps not

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because of the protest meetings organized against the monarchy, where the Hungarians wave their flag again. Or perhaps he would have them arrange a demonstration against the restoration of the monarchy and deliver speeches. Or maybe they are leading the Hungarians forth on a Crusade against the new president. Von Horthy is justified in saying that those compatriots of ours who have with difficulty struggled across the stream, are most probably earning their livelihood in Hungary and should not gamble with their security and give up their means of subsistence until the time for action does arrive.

I do not want any one to think that I am stating that we should forget our native land, which is rent to pieces, and let the good Lord take care of it, satisfied with whatever the good Lord may decree.

These articles express diverse views, and everybody should express his opinion openly here where we have freedom of speech. We should not begin to help our native land in such a way as to harm ourselves as well as Hungary. We must first digest the best and the most advanced ideas and then begin our work.

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Let us first seek and find the causes why Hungary is laboring in the struggle to restore the monarchy. We see that the newspapers here also publish powerful propaganda in the Hungarian struggle for the restoration of the old adorable apostolic system.

Hungary has been ruled from time immemorial by the aristocracy and the hierarchy, whose leader was the king. As a result of the disruption of the country after the World War the people were deprived of their means of making a livelihood, and this caused the ruin of the aristocrats. The hierarchy is aware that if in the mutilated country's territory a democratic form of government should spring into existence, then the power which they have heretofore enjoyed would vanish.

The hierarchy called upon the aristocratic rulers, who were able to command the confidence of the people, to strive to restore the monarchy as soon as possible. This would also have restored their ancient environment of luxury for the aristocrats. The Hungarians of America have for many years helped our

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native land with the dollars that we have saved, and if we continue this help and in addition send a supply of vigorous and powerful workers there, then the material disturbances will cease. The people, tormented to death after the war, do not much care whether they have a democratic form of government or the monarchy restored. All they want is that peace and prosperity shall reign, so that they may have the means of gaining a livelihood, for starvation, misery, and poverty have no time for patriotism, [which will be revived] when the people are well fed and materially satisfied. As the Hungarian says, "the rest we will take care of later".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In reading newspapers and letters from Hungary we find that they assert that King Charles is still the ruler over the country, and that he did not abdicate his throne, but merely retired until law and order should be restored.

In one of his letters Count Apponyi states that in the course of his travels through Switzerland he felt it his personal duty to locate and do homage to the nation's anointed king. All these letters are written to the Hungarians

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in America for the purpose of misleading us.

If the king could be quickly and successfully restored to his throne, then the ruined upper class, the so-called aristocrats by birth, would recover their positions in the governmental offices, under the shadow of the king's throne. However, unless the king is restored, these aristocrats and the upper class in general will be forced to earn their livelihood by doing honest work, a thing which they utterly despise. The hierarchy will lose its tremendous entailed estates and its other possessions. Their destiny would be similar to that of France after the collapse of the royal government. The bloodthirsty struggle which is now taking place in Hungary is due to the attempt to restore the king to the throne. They should follow the example of Germany, which also suffered the disruption of its territory after the World War. The entire world gazes with admiration at Germany, which is slowly regaining its self-respect because its leaders have strictly confined themselves to the development of commerce and industry.

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Should our homeland's national government hold a parliamentary meeting and decide, by vote of the people's chosen representatives, that the first step in settling the affairs of Hungary is to restore the king to the throne, then the protests that we Hungarians in America make would be in vain. The result would be identical with that experienced when we protested in Washington against the continuance of the World War, just before the armistice was declared, in order to save our unfortunate country. Our people and our country were treated like Jesus, who although innocent was nailed upon the cross.

I wish to bring the attention of the Hungarians in Chicago to the terrible situation as outlined in my article, and I want every thinking Hungarian in Chicago to express his opinion, so that we may know what to do.

According to my notion the Hungarians in America should not listen to their high-toned compatriots but [instead] should save up their money so that they

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will have the necessary means with which to help when the time comes to do so.

In the meantime I advise those Hungarians who are returning to Hungary and those who are corresponding with that country to urge our kinsmen not to choose representatives to the parliament who are of the aristocratic class.

We want them to choose those upright compatriots who wholeheartedly seek the welfare of the people and do not wear their hearts on their chins. Then perhaps those poor tortured people will not have to sweat their millions to maintain the king's gardens, the tremendous list of unnecessary offices for the aristocrats, and the king's bodyguard. Instead, they will be able to restore their mutilated country and to develop themselves agriculturally, industrially, and commercially. In recognition of this the entire world will accord to our country the respect which is due to it and will give substantial aid to it instead of leaving it as now, to struggle alone.

Magyar Tribune, Feb. 18, 1921.

THERE IS NO TIME TO BE SHY

A declaration was made by Baron Sterenyi, Ex-Minister of Commerce, which is of much interest to American-Magyars. Furthermore, this declaration proves that the Magyar Tribune was right when it warned the American-Magyars to be careful when they read the "sweet" messages and promises of the great lords sent over from Hungary. We advise you not to act as "scapegoats," believing there is any sincerity in anything the great lords promise. Baron Sterenyi's declaration reads as follows: "I would loan my money to the State of Hungary. Our American brothers could save the Fatherland if they would put their savings at the disposal of the State of Hungary. The emigrated Magyars, who were persecuted while residing in Hungary, and in whom no one showed a desire to aid, could restore the country. The dollar now has such a high market value that a few million dollars would assist us greatly, also a few years of good crops would aid this country to revive itself. But it has to be made possible for us to carry on through these few years. I venture to say that our fate rests



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in the hands of the American-Magyars. If I were the head of the Government, I would ask Count Apponyi to go to America to accomplish this aim. I imagine that much money has accumulated in America during the war when no money could have been sent to Hungary. If our kin would give only a part of that money, the work and the grain production could begin at home. The American-Magyars on the other hand could engage in a good business and they would make a good investment with their money, they would risk nothing. It is their duty to aid their native country and their kin left at home, even if it would call for some risk. But if this work can be done without any hazard, I think they should consider it their sacred duty."

It is real Solomonic advice, is it not? We know that we could save our native country with our savings, and we always have been willing to do so, but if we are forced to donate this money to the great lords for the restoration of the old system, it would be discouraging. We will not do it. We regret that Mr. Sterenyi, a man of such high intelligence, would even suggest this plan.



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However, we appreciate the fact that you admit the attitude of the great lords towards American-Magyars, that the American-Magyars were always despised by the great lords of Hungary, and still you wish to send Count Apponyi to this country to aid you in this work. We know that the great lords would like to get our money, it would enable them to continue to persecute us in the future. American-Magyars, however, will not give them strength for that.

At this time we give a brief answer to Mr. Von Lorthy's last week's newspaper article.

Mr. Von Lorthy should be able to see that it is dangerous to wait any longer and thereby permit great lords to use every means to deprive the American-Magyars of their hard earned savings. There will be no need of any misunderstanding between us if your policy is the same as it was in the past. If you start the work on this same plan with our support, nobody will be strong enough to hinder us in this work, because if we



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begin to give our protests to such treatment, that will bring some real results. Then, there will be no use for the lamp post. We want to earn the esteem of our suffering mother country and the love of her tormented people. Therefore, let us act, Mr. Von Lorthy. This is no time for shyness.



Magyar Tribune, Feb. 18, 1921.

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE TO MAGYARS

Quite a few of our readers want to know where we get the idea that American public opinion ridicules the King's restoration plans of Hungary, asking whether there is any truth in the reports that Hungary is planning to restore the monarchy.

We have received the information from reliable sources, and it is not our invention. That the present Hungarian leaders want to restore the kingdom was Count Szechenyi's assertion when he was interviewed by the New York World. He is quoted as saying that the plan will be suspended for a while, until peace will be restored and Hungary becomes prosperous.

Besides, to prove that we are right, let us quote a cable from Hungary, published in the Chicago Tribune. It says: "Admiral Horthy, the governor, adjourned the National Assembly for an indefinite time on account of the continual quarrels over the question of restoration of the Hapsburg Dynasty. All political factions agree that the question of the throne



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of Hungary is entirely a home affair. Naturally if it is impossible to come to a decision on this question, Governor Horthy will have to turn to the people of the country, dissolving the National Assembly and ordering new elections."

This is the interesting and important cable over which the Chicago Tribune put the following heading: "Hungarians Worried Over a King to Rule Them."

The Chicago Tribune thinks it is funny that the Hungarian National Assembly have to argue and fight over the king who should rule over them.

As we said before, the National Assembly has become the laughing-stock of the world because, instead of trying to remedy the pitiful situation of the country, the legislators and representatives of the Hungarian people are wasting their time on the question of putting Charles Hapsburg back on the throne. It seems this is their only task; or perhaps they don't know anything else, for when the National Assembly make a law,

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it is useless or at best an echo of the rack and stick punishment of the Middle Ages. Hence, it is much better that instead of making laws, the legislators play, debate and make long orations over insignificant matters.

Looking back at the old pre-war days we can see that the members of the Hungarian Parliament are very fond of arguing and fighting over nothing, it was just their "hobby."

Everybody remembers the big commotion in the political circles of Hungary when Franz Ferdinand was proclaimed Crown Prince. For months after the event, the subject of the disputes was who would be the crown prince of Hungary after Franz Ferdinand's death. When he married the Bohemian Countess, they wasted still more time in debates as to whether or not the children from this morganatic marriage would have a right to the Hungarian throne, according to the law, of the Hapsburg House,

Our best lawyers, such as Desider Szilagyi, Geza Polonyi, Soma Visontay,



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and a few others wrote whole essays on the matter and made long orations in Parliament to discuss the right of succession. What did the Magyar people gain by that? Nothing! A fanatic Serbian student solved the problem of succession with a bullet. Or when the members of Parliament wasted their time with the so-called Austro-Hungarian common law disputes, the Army's commanding language and the bill of the sword knot. Bills about flags and many other trifles of the common army caused long disputes. It can be said that the ten years prior to the War the Hungarian Parliament wasted most of their time in useless and worthless disputes. It is now that we know that the victories on the Russian and Italian battlefields were not brought about by the sword knot or by the flag. It would have been better if the legislators had occupied their minds with the problems of provisions, clothing, and sanitation of the army.

The National Assembly worries about a matter which is the least harmful, but it cannot see the long oppressive fog which weighs heavily on the poor Hungarian people.

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The Hungarian king question will be solved soon, not only by the Hungarians, but by the Allies and other small hostile countries encircling Hungary, which also claim the right of decision.

The Hungarian National Assembly should direct their attention to more useful and serious things, such as winning sympathy for the Hungarian cause in foreign countries so that the poor Hungarian people may get rid of their worries and headaches. Because of all this waste of time by the National Assembly, the poor Hungarian people have to pay and suffer at the end.



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UP ON THE LAMP POST WITH MR. VON LORTHY

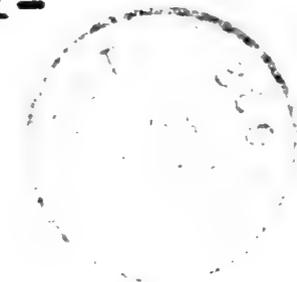
If you, Mr. Editor, want to enjoy a good hanging, you have to come in front of the studio where I am working and bring the mob with you; you can get a long rope here and find a 25-foot lamp post in front of our studio. What do you say to that? Will it be all right? I have to say the same thing the Tribune said. I was surprised by the sudden change in your friendly opinion regarding the Tribune or its editor in chief, who knows me well since I came to this country. He thinks that I deserve to be hoisted up on a lamp post for the simple reason that I advise my "deserting" fellow-patriots not to hurry things up but wait until developments show them what is best for our native country and for the common welfare of Hungary. Furthermore, the Tribune considers it a crime that I did not read a December issue of the Pesti Hirlap and that I missed the great lords' messages sent over to dupe us, as you expressed it yourself. No, I didn't read that the new Finance Minister is planning to cut out an enormous lump of flesh from the body of the country. Nor did I read that you complain that the new Minister appropriated the contribution that we sent to our relatives and friends.



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I admit that I never read anything about all these terrible things in the Pesti Hirlap. Had I read all these things, would I have asked the Tribune what was to be gained by the people of Hungary or the Hungarian people in this country? Could I have prevented all this, if I had learned all about it way ahead before it happened?

I wonder at the twisted conclusion of the Tribune in condemning me for something I haven't done. I have never changed my political views or will change them in the future. However, I must declare openly, although I am sorry to do so, that I will not be lured by the Tribune to participate in any political adventure injurious to our native country, which went through so many changes lately. It is better to take it easy. It hardly need be said that we do not trust the political leaders of pre-war times; some of them gave us reason enough for distrust. On the other hand, there are others among the old-time political leaders who, through their knowledge and experience, could be very useful in the task of re-building Hungary. If they have some old-time political sins, let these sins be forgiven.



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Besides, among the political leaders of Hungary there are some who cannot be rated as servants of the old system. Take for example Julius Rubinek, a clear-minded man of great knowledge and a loyal patriot. Therefore, we should not criticize and condemn them all.

I don't see any reason for attacking Finance Minister Hegedus before he is given a chance to do something good or bad. As a banker, Hegedus has no time to serve the old political system; just because he began his political career with a "little bleeding" of the country, we don't have to club him instantly. If he ordered that twenty cents are to be deducted from every crown of our charity money, there is still some money left for the poor.

Let's give him time and see how he will progress. Perhaps he will be the first to understand that it is impossible to make anything fast with worn out screws. Probably he will give up the idea of cutting out flesh when he realizes that there are only bones left. Those newspaper articles of the "great lords" don't have to be taken with such an anger either.



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It is a punishment by itself when the "great lords" have to humble themselves and call the deserters and traitors their brothers and their kin in order to get their help. By doing so they admit their own helplessness. There is Count Apponyi, the great statesman, who never in his life wanted to harm his country. He can be of great use to our native country with his knowledge. We don't have to hurt his feelings. Therefore, we don't have to send everybody to the lamp post before his time.

Mr. Benedek, you are a bad boy. I would never have thought before that such a tiny-winy man as you could be so spiteful.

I advise, let's wait for my hanging until I deserve it; perhaps the opportune time will soon come when we can start with united strength the work of upbuilding and restoration.

I would like to call the attention of the Tribune to a very simple thing, not to newspaper articles, but to facts. I wonder whether the Tribune ever examines the letters that come from Hungary. If it does it must have noticed that the stamps on the envelopes read in large letters, "Help

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Hungary." This shows what has become of the once noble and proud nation. When we read these words, our eyes fill with tears. Although now we can do nothing, the time will come when we will prove to the world that our kin don't have to resort to begging, not even on their postal stamps. The Tribune still wants to send everybody to the lamp post; even those who are able or eager to help their native country.

I would propose that it would be wiser to postpone all hangings on the lamp posts at least until we put Hungary on her feet, that is, until she occupies the place of which she is worthy.

So, I have to say again: Let's wait a while, everything will be all right.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO VON LORTHY



Your attitude has placed us in a pensive state of mind because we firmly believe that when we issued our first call you would support us now as you did before by serving the interests of our **native** country and that of the **Magyars** living in America. We feel, to be **truthful**, that since you became the general manager of the Delight Film Corporation, you are unwilling to give a little of your spare time to do something for the welfare of the working people.

Furthermore, we think that you are not well informed as to the present

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situation in Hungary, because you are either too busy or do not care. Our impression, after reading your newspaper article is that you do not care. Instead of inspiring the American Magyars with greater energy for action, you Mr. Von Lorthy say that "Everything will be all right and blissful. Let us wait and see."



What shall we wait for?

Have you read the December 21st issue of the Pesti Hirlap? Of course you, Mr. general manager, did not read it. If you had you would think differently. Did you read that Larent Hegedus, the new Finance Minister, is continuing the policy of his predecessors by cutting a new piece from the living body of the country because there is still a little left to cut? There are new tax stamps, property redemption and other redemptions. Now comes another redemption. How long will this go on? What do those "lords" want? They are pretending to be

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loyal to the country. They say that they did not desert the country as we did and, therefore, are not traitors.

We left the country because we did not care to suffer any longer with the great lords as our oppressors. Please, Mr. Von Lorthy, get the above mentioned newspaper and you will be amazed.

There you can read about the new order of the Finance Minister: Every bank deposit was attached and twenty crowns were appropriated from every 100 crowns by the government.

It seems, Mr. Von Lorthy, you have no time to find out that letters are coming by the thousands, from the suffering Old Country, asking contributions, and that every American Magyar is constantly sending financial aid. You



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don't seem to know that the American Magyar banks are daily publishing large advertisements exhorting the Magyars of this country to aid the people in the Old Country.

The American Magyars sent enough money to our relatives in the Old Country to make their Christmas more pleasant. However, instead of helping our people we unwillingly helped the great lords, and we made a nice Christmas for them. They put their hands on the money when nobody expected it. The contributions which we sent for charitable purposes were taxed 20 Hellers on every Crown. What do you say to that, Mr. Von Lorthy?

Shall we still wait with the belief that, "everything will be all right?"

Did you read the message sent by Lorant Hegedus, Finance Minister, to us "deserters and traitors?" Apparently you did not. He tells us that he



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will let us, American Magyars, make our beloved people, of the Fatherland, happy; he will let us do that "small part," because our money is needed there. (But Hegedus would make only his own clique, the great lords, happy; our common people could perish). They know in the Old Country that they need our help now and they try to win us by flattery.

Minister Huszar tried flattery too. We have to be satisfied, however, with the result or rather with the lack of results which Mr. Huszar obtained while touring in America. If we will always be careful and refuse to be fooled by the nice promises of the ministers, we will avoid the .ctt just as we did when Huszar was here.

We are taking the liberty to tell you, sincerely, that although we still



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admire your past policy, we would like to see you show your true colors; tell us if you want to lead us with your experience and knowledge or are you siding with the revivers of the old system. In the latter case you would earn the contempt of the "deserters and traitors," and you would also deserve the lamp-post. Your proper place would be not among us, the "traitors and deserters," but among those "great patriots," the great lords.

Dear Mr. Lorthy, your newspaper article is an unpleasant surprise. We believed that you, as a real working man, -who without any aid or influence obtained your position-would be our leader in this big extraordinary problem, the restoration of Hungary. We cannot stand idle and see our dear native country dying away without our aid, for which idleness we would deserve a rightful reproach. On the other hand, we might get an unreliable leader, who might deceitfully spend our contributions towards reviving the old system. Then our great sacrifices would be in vain, without any benefit to our native



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country.

We hope that the great lords will see and resign themselves to the fact that we do not pay any attention to their talk or to their newspaper articles. We know that the great lords want to be present during our saving and restoration activities so they could boast in the future that they have restored order and thus get an opportunity to bleed the people again.

In the December 21, 1920 issue of Pesti Hirlap, under the heading: "The Magyars of ~~Foreign~~ Countries for Hungary," the great lords affirm our statement that only we, the American Magyars can put Hungary on her feet. The great lords call everybody who is unwilling to contribute to the cause "traitors and deserters." That means they expect us "deserters" to give our money for strengthening the old system.

Now we can ask: who are the real traitors? Are not the real traitors of the

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country those who, knowing that the people lost confidence in them, still would not go away from the "larder?" Since the great lords admit that only we can restore the country, and that we do not trust them to handle our money, then why don't they clear away and let us "deserters" help our beloved native country to flourish and our kin folk, the working people, happy?



You, Mr. Von Lorthy, not only want to keep away from the great work yourself but you are bold enough to warn everybody else: "let us wait." For what and for whom shall we wait? What can we expect if we simply look quietly at the games of the great lords? It is a mortal sin to wait any longer and do nothing.

We believe that it should not be necessary to implore you, Mr. Von Lorthy. Get into action as soon as possible. It is your duty to offer your services to the country. We can demand it because the existence of the whole country

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is at stake and not the existence of an individual.

Mr. Lorthy, come out of the cave of idleness, and let us get busy before it is too late. Then we can say to you: "Everything will be all right and blissful." We do not have to wait and see because we know what will happen. So, Mr. Von Lorthy, let us become active and at the same time you can prove that your political platform is unchanged.

