

DANUBIAN REVIEW

(DANUBIAN NEWS)

VOL. III No 8.
BUDAPEST
JANUARY 1936

PUBLISHED BY THE HUNGARIAN FRONTIER
READJUSTMENT LEAGUE

SINGLE COPY 50 FILL.
SUBSCRIPTION:
ONE YEAR 6 PENGÓ

CONTENTS

King George the Fifth †	
What is to be Expected in the Danube Valley?	<i>Dr. Tibor Eckhardt</i>
Kossuth's War in "The Times"	<i>Alexis Máthé</i>
Political Mosaic	
How Minorities Live	
Political Economy	
Sports	

KING GEORGE THE FIFTH †

Never has the death of a foreign sovereign evoked expressions of such sincere and cordial sympathy on the part of Hungary as recently, when the whole Hungarian nation joined with the British people — among whom it has had so many noble friends, not only in the remote past, but also during the trials of the past seventeen years — in mourning the decease of King George the Good.

During the sad days of His Majesty's illness millions of Hungarians anxiously awaited the news arriving from Sandringham; and the whole nation followed in spirit the sorrowful procession accompanying the last remains of a great King from Westminster Hall through streets thronged with mourners to the station whence they were borne to Windsor, the resting-place of Britain's Sovereigns.

This heartfelt sympathy was called forth, not only by the respect felt for the eminent human qualities of the late King, but also by affection for the British people, whose historical traditions, constitutional system and social structure, resemble those of Hungary more closely than those of any other European country.

We are proud to think that in the first quarter of the thirteenth century, no long after John Lackland had signed the Great Charter, the beginnings of our Constitution showed a standard of development almost as high as those of the English Constitution. Whereas the form of constitution existing in the other countries of Europe is merely the "written" constitution introduced by royal edict, the Hungarian is of the "historical" type found in Great Britain. When in 1848 the class parliament was replaced in Hungary too by the system of popular representation in harmony with the spirit and the requirements of the age, our political life, in keeping with the parallel development of the two constitutions, took as its model the Parliament of London and not that of Paris; and no political authority was greater than that of the men who were familiar with the traditions of Westminster too.

This fact explains the profound respect of the Hungarian nation for the British monarchy and its Royal embodiment. The soul of the Hungarian people has no sympathy with absolutism — as was proved by its struggle against the attempts of the Habsburgs to reduce Hungary to the position of a hereditary province; but it is equally averse to a dictatorship or a republic. The ideal of the Hungarian nation is the constitutional kingship of Britain; and the death of George the Fifth, who embodied this ideal more perfectly than any of his predecessors on the throne, has therefore made us more conscious than ever of the greatness of the political ideal.

"Historical" constitutions are rooted in the past; but their elasticity makes them easily adaptable to the requirements of the present too. Like the British, the Hungarians are jealous of their traditions, from which they never depart unless forced to do so; nevertheless, while observing or perhaps merely symbolically maintaining time-honoured traditions, they may readily adopt ideas of whose justice and expediency they feel convinced. Conservative but not reactionary; favouring evolution but not revolution; deliberate and cautious, but at the same time courageous and energetic, — the Hungarians have spiritually much in common with the British. The similarity in the spiritual structure of the two peoples accounts for the surprising number of resemblances in their social structure too. Like the British people, the Hungarian nation has kept intact the medieval hierarchical order of society, which may in consequence be regarded as aristocratic in its foundations. At the same time, however, the law of social "capillarity" has been allowed to assert itself: and just as many eminent Englishmen have risen from the obscurest condition to the highest ranks of the Peerage, so in Hungary too the nobility — and even the Order of Magnates — has always been open to capacity driving its way upwards. In this sense Hungarian society too is democratic. Both peoples have the same conception of — and the same respect for — the word "gentleman", which to both alike means an unexceptionably character. The Hungarians looked upon King George as the embodiment of this ideal; the homage with which they joined in the mourning of his people was a tribute, not only to a dead sovereign, but to the man who personified all the qualities inherent in that most honoured of names.

The sincerity and heartfelt nature of Hungary's sorrow finds a counterpart in the sincerity and heartfelt nature of the affection and homage which Hungarians feel for Britain's young king, Edward the Eighth.

We are proud to think that King Edward has also a few drops of the blood of the Hungarian Rhédeys flowing in his veins; and deeply gratified to remember that shortly before his accession to the throne, the new Sovereign twice visited Hungary. Then he really lived among and with us and took the Hungarian hearts by storm.

Now that he has ascended the throne of his ancestors and thereby assumed the cares and responsibilities of a mighty Empire, we offer him our respectful homage and, without expecting impossibilities, hope that His Majesty will keep in benevolent remembrance the Hungarian people, which has taken him to its heart and begs the Almighty to grant him a long and prosperous reign.



The sad news of King George V. of England's death was received with the sincerest most profound sympathy by all circles—official and non-official in Hungary.

On behalf of Admiral *Nicholas Horthy de Nagybánya*, Regent of Hungary, *Dr. Alexander Vértessy*, Chief of the Regent's Cabinet, *Dr. Stephen Bárczy*, Secretary of State in the Prime Ministry, representing the Prime Minister *Julius Gömbös*, and *Kálmán Kánya*, Foreign Minister accompanied by the Chief of his Cabinet, *Count Stephen Csáky* called at the British Legation in Budapest to express their profound sympathy. Amongst other to pay visit of sympathy to the British Minister were *Archduke Joseph*, head of the House of Habsburg in Hungary, and *Cardinal Justinian Serédy*, Prince Primate of Hungary.

The Regent of the Kingdom of Hungary, *Nicholas Horthy de Nagybánya*, sent the following telegram of sympathy to His Majesty the King *Edward VIII.*

"Deeply moved by the decease of Your August Father I beg Your Majesty to accept the expression of my profound sympathies in which the entire Hungarian nation participates."

At the same time sent the Regent also a telegram of sympathy to His Majesty the Queen *Mary* in the following terms:

"I have learned with profound regret of the grievous loss which Your Majesty and the whole British nation suffered by the decease of His Majesty King George and I beg Your Majesty to accept the expression of my deepest sympathies and those of the Hungarian nation."

The Prime Minister General *Julius Gömbös* sent the following telegram to Prime Minister Mr. *Stanley Baldwin*:

"Deeply moved by the death of His Majesty King George which is a great loss to the British nation and humanity alike I hasten to convey to Your Excellency the expression of my own and the Hungarian Governments' sincerest condolences."

January on 24-th the Speaker of the Hungarian House of Deputies, *M. Alexander Sztranyavszky*, interpreted the sorrow felt by the Hungarian nation at the death of Britain's great King in the following words, which were listened to standing by the members of Parliament.

"The mighty British Empire and the British nation which has given innumerable proofs of its friendly feelings towards us and its appreciation of our just aspirations, are in deep mourning. Britain's beloved, noble and wise Sovereign, George V, has been gathered to his forefathers. With heart and soul the Hungarian nation participates in the great grief of the British Empire and its peoples, and even in the present dismembered state of the country, recalls the close spiritual ties which for many centuries have formed a link between the two countries and their peoples through loyalty to the ancient constitutions, so similar in origin and contents.

"Popular superstition has it that with the passing of every life the seed of a new life germinates. May it be that with the passing of the great and noble ruler of the mighty British Empire a new seed of life shall spring, out of which there will ultimately grow among the nations of the world a peace which rest on mutual appreciation and upon a reciprocal recognition of one another's rightful interests and just aspirations.

"I ask for authorisation to send a telegram of sympathy to the Speaker of the British House of Commons, expressing how deeply the Hungarian Parliament — the choosed representative of the nation — sympathizes with the British nation in its hour of sad bereavement."

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the Hungarian Parliament the Speaker then addressed the following telegram to the Speaker of the British House of Commons:

"On the occasion of the death of King George V of England deeply affecting also us Hungarians, the Representation of the Hungarian nation, every member of which is deeply possessed of feelings of respectful reverence for the great and noble kingly and human virtues of the exalted sovereign deceased, inspired by sympathies deeply rooted in a long past that unites Hungary to the English nation and people and sharing the sorrow of the mournful loss incurred by the mighty British Empire, charges me to express the deepest and warmest sympathies of the House of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament."

Count Bertram Széchenyi, President of the Upper House sent the following telegram to the Lord Chancellor, the Right Honourable *Viscount Hailsham*:

"The sad news of the deep loss inflicted upon the noble British nation and the powerful Empire created the deepest sympathy in our hearts. May I beg your Lordship to accept and to interpret to the House of Lords the intense sorrow felt by all members of the Hungarian Upper House on the decease of His Majesty King George who in His most august spirit reigned so wisely over His people."

The Regent ordered the National Army to observe 12 days half mourning, to begin on January 22nd. He also commanded that on the day of King George's funeral every public building (including also the barracks and all other buildings occupied by the National Army) shall hang out a black flag, or the national colours draped with black. The Prime Ministry also issued orders that black flags were to be hung out on all public buildings in the country. The Ministry furthermore requested the owners of private houses to hang out black flags as a sign of the Hungarian nation's mourning.

The Lord Mayor and the Mayor of Budapest issued separate appeals to the inhabitants of the Capital, the text of which runs as follows:

"King George V of England, the great ruler of the British Empire, has been gathered to his fathers, and his death has plunged the mighty British Empire and the British nation into profound mourning. Every civilized country in the world sympathises with Britain in her great loss. The Capital of Hungary also feels the deepest sympathy for the British nation, to which it is linked by spiritual ties centuries old. Budapest wishes to express its profound sympathy for the new King, who, as Prince of Wales, won the cordial affection of its inhabitants. The inhabitants are therefore requested to hang out black flags on their houses as a sign of their genuine sympathy."

Very many houseowners deferred to the appeal; while the shopkeepers displayed in their windows portraits of Georg V. and Edward VIII.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BUDAPEST PRESS

The whole Hungarian press, irrespective of parties and political connections write of the death of King George V with the most profound sympathy, and greeted the new king, Edward VIII, on his accession to the throne of his ancestors with the deepest respect and the warmest sympathy.

This may be seen from the following extracts from the Budapest press:

The semi-official "*Budapesti Hirlap*" wrote as follows:

"The late King George V of England was known to the whole world as the ideal of a constitutional monarch. This was surely the reason why the whole Hungarian nation regarded that mighty ruler with such great affection. The Hungarian view of public law, which is founded on historical traditions rooted in bygone ages, is particularly able to appreciate respect for constitutionalism on the part of monarchs."

The article then went on to greet the new King in the following words:

"In Britain's new ruler the most excellent traits of his immediate predecessors, his father, George V and his grandfather Edward VII, are happily united. This is the best guarantee that he will be successful in leading his Empire far on the ascending path of development and prosperity. As ruler, the King's exceptional qualities will make it easy for him to choose in critical moments the path along which not only the peoples of his own Empire, but also the other nations of the world may arrive at the immeasurable blessings of peace.

"The Hungarian nation greets the new ruler, Edward VIII, on on the occasion of his accession to the throne of his mighty Empire with homage as deep-felt and sincere as the sympathy with which it mourns the death of King George."

In its obituary notice the "*Függetlenség*", a Government Party organ, wrote:

"George V, King of England, lies pale upon his bier. In his life he was the ideal of a Man whose own greatness conferred royalty upon him, and the model of a Sovereign who was able to remain a man on the heights of the throne. When he died, a disjointed world that had lost its faith in ideals, mourned for him as the symbol of all that is good in human nature, all that is noble, wise and unassuming. But the world also sees — and this is the greatest secret of life, of civilization, and of England's greatness — the survival of those qualities in his successor."

The "*Függetlenség*" then went on to say that the Hungarians had had the honour of seeing Britain's ruler face to face when he visited this country. It was most probably the desire to see something new that first drew a mind eager to add to its experiences towards this historical city in Central Europe. But when he came for the second time, the then Prince of Wales's decision to re-visit Budapest undoubtedly denoted a real feeling of sympathy for Hungary. Perhaps the heart of Britain's future monarch was touched by the moral force of a historical race; the first gentleman in the world was attracted by the chivalry, sympathy, and tact of the Hungarians. The heir to the throne of the British Empire had surely been captivated, not only by the beauty of Budapest, the azure hue of the Hungarian sky, and the lights of the embankments mirrored in the Danube like strings of pearls, but also by the faith which, enhanced by tradition, burned in the nation with a brilliance surpassing any artificial flame. The teachings of the countries had gone to prove that the greatest moral force was often an attribute of the poorest and of the noblest. The new inheritor of the British throne, who has sworn to defend the most ancient constitution in the world, has conceived an affection for a country whose constitution was very little younger than that of his own nation and whose traditions and history were marked by the same great moral forces which had made England as mighty as she is.

In the "*Pesti Hirlap*" Mr. Francis Herczeg, the eminent Hungarian author, wrote an article on the significance of the change. This article appeared also in English and contains amongs other things the following passage:

"No doubt the death of no foreign ruler has ever affected so deeply the Hungarian nation than that of King George V. On the day of the sad tidings from London Budapest made the impression of national mourning. It is worth our while to meditate over the origin of this sentimental wave.

Apart from the King's overwhelming personality which is beyond all criticism, we think that this is a case of sympathetic mass feeling evoked by British national mourning.

To us Hungarians the sentimental ties which for so long unite our two nations are far more important than to the British and we always followed with greater attention the history of the development of Hungarian-English friendship. We know that it began with the religious wars when Hungary shed its blood for the freedom of conviction. It continued during the struggles for our national liberty when Hungary repeatedly took to arms in the defence of its constitutional and self-determinating rights.

Hungarians have for a long time been thinking with a kind of nostalgia of the British who, with the help of God and by their own strength, could realize a national existence the like of which dwells for many a century in our dreams.

In the past, British friendship did not assert itself in political deeds. Our Hungarian ancestors derived from it a moral benefit only; but it was a great advantage to them as British public opinion has, so to say, legitimised the ideal contents of their struggles.

Our friendship for Britain gained an enormous impetus at the time when a distinguished section of British public opinion openly and decisively took up an attitude against the inhuman and untenable provisions of the Treaty of Trianon.

We shall not forget the magnificent statements made by the lords at the memorable meeting of the House of Lords and we shall not forget the moral encouragement and support which the pro-Hungarian Group in the House of Commons and the leading English newspapers gave our nation. It was British love of justice which raised our nation from the dust into which it was thrown by a cruel peace treaty unparalleled in history. We owe gratitude to the British for to-day we Hungarians may look into the future with heads lifted high, despite the severe struggles for existence.

We Hungarians are entitled to a modest place in the row of the mourners. The devotion of the peoples of five continents will adorn the memory of King George V., but if feelings are to be judged by their purity and intensity, so those our nations proffers to the dead will not be the worst jewels of the royal coffin.

The new king, the Prince of Wales of yesterday, has won a place in the hearts of all Hungarians during his visits to Budapest. He has charmed our capital with his resplendent youthfulness. Here we know that only those will become true men who sincerely dare to be young in the spring of their existence.

The free and happy youth of Edward Albert came to an end yesterday. He, like his predecessors, will also be the representative of serious work and severe duties. We wish his manhood may be just as glorious as his youth has been beautiful. And may he see our small country, whenever his memory reverts to it, in the sunny splendour of his own youth."

The following is an extract from an article in the Liberal daily, the "*Pesti Napló*":

"We Hungarians, who look upon the glorious British Constitution as the elder brother of our own ancient Constitution, and who therefore look up with respect to the "British example" as something to be followed; we Hungarians, who have always so greatly admired British writers, discoverers, preachers, legislators, generals, travellers and merchants, now turn with the deepest sympathy to Britain, who has lost her beloved King, George V. At the same time we greet with homage her new King, Edward VIII. We greet King Edward, who so recently paid two visits to Hungary, and who — we are convinced — carried away with him, in his heart and his mind's eye, the memory of the Hungarian Capital, of Hungary and her people, of a country each single inhabitant of which followed his every step with respectful affection. He came to us incognito — a gentleman on his holiday —, and when he left us, it was as though we had said goodbye to a friend."

The mouthpiece of the Legitimist Opposition, the "*Magyarság*", wrote as follows:

"King George V, from whom the British nation is now about to take its last farewell with grief, all the more sincere that it is far-removed from extremes of emotion and expression, was the embodiment in royal power and dignity of respect for the ancient constitution. All the services rendered by him to his country in the most critical periods of his reign were rooted in this unshakable adherence to the constitution. And the gratitude with which the British Empire prepares to take leave of its ruler is the confirmation in sentiment of that pivotal political truth, that inner harmony, between King and Nation in their respect for ancient traditions and the principle of constitutionalism is the one supreme guarantee of development and of the power to stand firm in times of storm.

"The British Empire has every reason to look forward with hope to the new Sovereign's reign, and that hope is shared by the Hungarian nation, which bears the burdens imposed upon it by Trianon with an unflinching determination to survive them. Edward VIII went through the school of the world war in his youth, and while yet their to the throne more than once gave evidence of his profound sense of the social problems. A ruler who has personal experience of the war may rightly be expected, by the rest of the world as well as by his own people, to be a zealous worker for international peace. And Hungary, too, is justified in assuming that he will understand the sufferings and legitimate longings of the humiliated and oppressed races; that he will pave the way to international peace by the only feasible means — a revision of the unjust and intolerable peace treaties. Imbued with these ideas, Hungarian public opinion lays its tribute of homage on the bier of the late King George, and awaits with hope the reign of his energetic successor."

After a description of the historical rôle played by the House of Windsor, the "*Magyar Hirlap*" paid homage to Edward VIII in the following terms:

"It would be superfluous to recapitulate the merits and achievements of the late King George. As for Edward VIII; His Majesty, following in the footsteps of his three great predecessors, will be able to cope with the tasks devolving upon the British Sovereign today. He will do so with that adherence to the forms and methods of Democracy which is now a fixed tradition with the Kings of England; with the versatile knowledge of men and the world acquired while Prince of Wales; and with the graciousness of manner which is always a powerful, though gentle, weapon in the hands of a monarch. There is no reason to fear that when confronted with difficult tasks and weighty problems the eighth Edward in the history of England will prove irresolute."

The "*Pester Lloyd*" drew a parallel between Edward VIII and his grandfather, Edward VII. One passage ran as follows:

"Edward VII, like his grandson, Edward VIII, who has now succeeded to the throne, cherished a marked partiality for Hungary, and loved to sojourn here. When he was still heir to the throne, Edward VII paid several visits to Budapest, and we are proud to think that Edward VIII, as Prince of Wales, was also twice in Hungary in the course of a single year; that he professed to have enjoyed his stay exceedingly; and that he expressed his sympathy for our country in a marked way.

"And yet there was a difference between the visits of the Princes of Wales. Edward VII while in Hungary, moved only in exclusive circles among the highest in the land, chiefly in the society of his personal friends belonging to the aristocracy, Count Elemér Batthány, Count Géza Andrássy, Count Stephen Károlyi and Baron Sigismund Uchtritz, and his social headquarters was the National Casino, at that time an exclusive *milieu* and the meeting-place of the élite of the country. The Prince of Wales, as he then was, was also often to be seen in the streets of our Capital, and during the racing season he was a daily visitor to the Budapest racecourse. His figure, elegant, but slightly inclining to stoutness was always greeted by the crowds of spectators at the races with deep respect and in spite of his extreme exclusiveness the public never failed to show the liveliest and most sincere admiration for him. His grandson, the present King, behaved quite differently on the occasion of his two visits to Budapest. Edward VIII did not make the National Casino his headquarters, but lived the life of an ordinary tourist, untrammelled by any formal etiquette and eager to enjoy all the pleasures our town has to offer the eye and the palate. At the same time he also manifested an interest in and appreciation of the productions of Hungarian industrial and peasant art. If during a walk through the city he saw any interesting object in one of the shop-windows, he went into the shop with his suite to buy what had taken his fancy. His behaviour among us was thus far more democratic than that of his grandfather, but was equally marked by an enjoyment of Budapest and by kindness towards the Hungarian race.

"We in Hungary greet the new King of England with feelings of profound respect, and the circumstance that an Prince of Wales gave so ostentative an expression of his partiality for this land emboldens us to hope that he will not withdraw his goodwill towards our nation now that he has ascended the throne."

The Social Democratic "*Népszava*" also wrote with the greatest respect of the dead Sovereign, to whom is paid the following tribute:

"The greatest praise among all the eulogies that chroniclers can bestow upon the late King George is to say that his death has not put a full stop to any era. Everything will continue to go on as it did, in the spirit of the British Constitution and British Democracy, and in an atmosphere of liberty. Every son of the great British Empire shares in the life of the whole. The King of England is a British citizen placed in the most exalted position in the world-wide British Empire. One citizen has passed away; another has taken his place. What is eternal — at least so far as our finite human conception reaches — is British liberty, which on that Monday night in Sandringham neither died, nor was born; but which is — as naturally as it is natural that the grass in the English meadows is velvety and emerald-green."

THE HUNGARIAN REPRESENTATION AT THE FUNERAL

The Regent and the Hungarian Government have delegated M. *Kálmán Kánya*, Foreign Minister, to represent them at the funeral of King George. General *Keresztes-Fischer*, Chief of the Regent's Military Cabinet and Count *Stephen Csáky*, Councillor of Legation, are the other members of the Hungarian delegation. The Hungarian delegation left Budapest the train in which King Boris of Bulgaria travelled. King Boris spent most of the time, on the train as well as on the boat, in the company of the Hungarian delegates.

From the moment of their arrival in England they were treated with the greatest consideration by the English authorities. At Victoria they were met by General *Sir Victor Mackenzie* on behalf of the Court, Mr. *Howard Smith*, First Secretary on behalf of the Government, and by Mr. Eden's private secretary on behalf of the British Foreign Minister. The Hungarian delegates put up at the Ritz Hotel, where Mr. Howard Smith, representing the British Government, called on them. Next day the Hungarian delegates were present at the Roman Catholic memorial service in Westminster Cathedral. Then they entered their names on the lists of callers on King Edward, Queen Mary, and the Dukes of York, Gloucester and Kent. Accompanied by Sir Victor Mackenzie they drove to Westminster Hall to pay their tribute of homage to the dead monarch. The Hungarian delegation sent three wreaths of red and white roses, carnations and laurel tied with red-white-green ribbons (the Hungarian colours). The ribbon on the first wreath bore the inscription "King George V, from the Regent of Hungary"; the second wreath bore the words "King

George V, from the Royal Hungarian Government" and the third, "King George V, from the Hungarian National Defence Army".

The three Hungarian delegates attended the levée held by King Edward in Buckingham Palace. King Edward conversed very graciously with the Hungarian Foreign Minister, and spoke of his recent visits to Budapest. M. Kánya presented the other members of the delegation to the King.

After the Royal funeral Sir Robert Vansittart, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave a lunch in honour of M. Kánya. M. Kánya called on Mr. Eden and Mr. Baldwin. General Keresztes-Fischer visited Mr. Duff-Cooper, Secretary of State for War, and General Montgomery Massinberg, Head of the General Staff, to both of whom he again tendered the sympathy of the Hungarian National Defence Army, and assured them of the warm sympathy always felt by the Hungarian Army for the British military forces. A pleasing incident occurred when the Hungarian Foreign Minister was leaving Mr. Baldwin. When the Prime Minister's valet was helping on M. Kánya's coat, he addressed the Hungarian Foreign Minister in irreproachable Hungarian. To M. Kánya's question, he replied that he had been brought up in Hungary, where his father had spent a good many years, and that he had never forgotten his second mother-tongue.

At 11.30 a. m. on January 30th M. Kánya, Hungarian Foreign Minister, accompanied by Count Stephen Csáky, was received by King Edward VIII in Buckingham Palace. The significance of the audience may be gathered from the fact that it lasted 55 minutes.

Before leaving London, M. Kánya, Hungarian Foreign Minister, made the following statement to the representatives of the Hungarian press:

"I shall never forget the impressions of these days in London. It was touching and uplifting to see the way the British nation took leave of its dead King. What impressed me most of all was, apart from the devotion to the person of the late King, the feeling one had of how mighty, how strong and united the British Empire is; how fast the ties connecting the various nations of which it is composed; for each and all of them joined in the mourning with one heart, one soul.

"Nothing was more characteristic of London, of that huge city's mourning and its astonishing discipline, than the order and silence, which words fail me to describe, of the multitudes of spectators who lined the whole six and a half kilometres of the route along which the funeral cortège passed.

"It was evident that the huge crowds had not gathered to appease a hunger for the sensational, and that their presence had nothing in it of an organized mass demonstration; but that their devotion, their sympathy, their mourning, sprang from the depths of the heart. I dare assert that the world had scarcely ever seen the like before. The virility and unity of this Empire of many, many millions, and its attachment to the Royal family, manifested themselves in a matchlessly beautiful manner during the last few days."

From M. Kánya's suite the press received the following information concerning the Hungarian Foreign Minister's reception in London:

"The Foreign Minister left London with the best of impressions. The warmth, kindness, and courtesy of his reception were greatly in excess of the demands of official politeness. Kindly feelings towards Hungary were manifest in official circles, as well as among the people. It happened that when the crowds recognized the Hungarian Foreign Minister in a motor-car bearing the Royal crown, they began to cheer Hungary."

THE SOLEMN MEMORIAL SERVICE AT BUDAPEST

On January 28th, at the time when King George's funeral was taking place in London (11 a. m. by Central European time), a solemn memorial service was held the Calvinist church in Kálvin-tér, Budapest. It was attended by the British colony here and in large numbers by the official representatives of the sympathizing Hungarian nation. The church, the nave of which was a mass of pals and laurels — symbols of eternal life — proved too small to hold the delegates of the authorities spiritual and temporal. On the Communion-table below the pulpit a plain silver cross had been placed between silver candlesticks and bunches of white lilac to signify that the service was Anglican.

Besides *Sir Geoffrey Knox*, British Minister, all the accredited diplomats of other foreign countries were present. The Hungarian Government was represented by General *Gömbös*, Prime Minister, and his Ministers *M. Bornemisza*, *M. Darányi*, *M. Fabinyi*, *M. Kozma*, *M. Lázár*, and *M. Winckler*, by *M. Tahy* and *M. Tasnády*, State Secretaries, and by *Baron Apor*, permanent deputy of M. Kánya, Foreign Minister, who was away at the London funeral. The Upper House of the Hungarian Parliament was represented by *Baron Radvánszky*, the Lower House by *M. Sztranyavszky*, Speaker. *M. Sipőcz*, Lord Mayor, and *M. Szendy*, Mayor, represented the Municipality of Budapest. *Archduke Joseph* with his consort, *Archduchess Augusta*, *Archduke Albrecht*, and a great number of people prominent in Hungarian political, ecclesiastical and social life were present, as were the representatives of the Courts of Justice, the Administration and the Army.

At 11 sharp His Highness *Admiral Horthy*, Regent of Hungary, arrived and was received by *Dr. Ravasz*, Bishop of the Calvinist Church. The Regent sat opposite the Communion-table.

The memorial service opened with an organ recital of Beethoven's Funeral March, played by *M. Louis Akom*, choir-master of the church. Then the *Rev. George Knight*, minister of the Scottish Mission in

Budapest, ascended the pulpit and read a passage from the Bible. After this the congregation repeated the 39th and the 90th Psalms sitting, and then stood up to sing the English Hymn, "On God, our help in ages past, Our hope in years to come". Mr. Knight then read passages from the 1st Epistle of St. Paul to the Thessalonians and from the Book of Revelations. This was followed by the Lord's Prayer, after which Rev. Mr. Knight intoned prayers. He then paid tribute to the dead King. Amongst other things he said:

"From other nations, too, the eyes of men have turned towards King George, for in him they saw a Sovereign whose ideal it was to seek the peace of the world. The nations came to trust him, not only as a man of honour, but as a sincere and interested friend in the troubles and cares of every land. *It has warmed our hearts in this hour of sorrow to see with what sincerity and whole-hearted affection the people of Hungary, from the highest to the lowest, have shared in our national mourning.* Tributes of deep sympathy have come from every nation, and today the whole world salutes sorrowing with them in the loss of such a husband and a father."

In Debrecen, the so-called "Calvinist Rome" the second largest town in Hungary, *Dr. D. Baltazár*, Bishop of the Trans-Tisza Calvinist Diocese, gave orders that the famous Rákóczi bell in the "Great Church" was to be tolled during the whole time of King George's funeral.

It was not merely sympathy felt for the British nation in its sorrow that induced Bishop Baltazár to give this order. The Hungarian Reformed Church and the Calvinist College in Debrecen wished to express their special gratitude to Britain by thus joining in the British nation's mourning. They have a particular reason to be grateful, for they have Great Britain to thank for the preservation of the Debrecen College. It happened in 1752 that when the Vienna Government forbade the Municipality of Debrecen to pay the ministers of the Reformed Church, the Professors of the College and the Protestant schoolmasters, as the town had previously done, the College was threatened with the danger of having to stop word. The Board of that ancient school applied for help to their brethren in the faith abroad. The English were the first to respond to their appeal. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of the Anglican Church, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, created a foundation of L 2,500 sterling, the interest of which the College enjoyed until quite recently."

The funeral ceremonies in London and Windsor were relayed from first to last by the Hungarian wireless. The transmission was translated into Hungarian by *D. Géza Koudela*, Papal Chamberlain. After the funeral service was over Dr. Koudela said:

„The official broadcast has come to an end, and we have taken a separate farewell of the departed Monarch after the Hungarian fashion. This is neither the suitable place nor the time to enumerate King George's merits as a monarch; nor is it fitting here to praise the royalty of his human characteristics. Hungary joins in the mourning of England and the British Empire. We pay homage to the memory of King George V, and pray that his soul may join the Saints with God.

"The King is dead; Long live the King". We turn towards the new Sovereign to do him homage. It is said that he likes Hungary. We have certainly grown to be fond of him. We are very fond of him, and it was with grief that we saw on the first of his photographs as King how serious, how grave his otherwise gay and smiling face had become. *May God help him in his position of grave responsibility!* The secrets of foggy Albion have always been incrutable. We cannot guess what the future may hold. We Hungarians, despoiled and distressed, who have been taken advantage of for a thousand years and cheated a thousand times, have ceased to hope for any kind of miracle. All, therefore, we beg of King Edward, all we wish of him is that now, when he is King, he should continue to show towards us the same nobility of heart and human kindness of which he allowed us to catch a glimpse whilst he was in our midst.

"God save the King!"