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# Kanadai Magyar Ujság

EGYESITVE A KANADAI MAGYAR HIRLAPPAL

ALDINA  
BEKEVAR  
CANA  
CALGARY  
EDMONTON  
ESTEVAN  
HALMOK  
KAPOSVAR  
LETHBRIDGE  
NORBURY  
OTTTHON  
PLUNKETT  
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SASKATOON  
SAXONHILL  
SOKHALOM  
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SZEKELYFOLD  
SUDBURY  
SUMAS  
TABER  
VANCOUVER  
WAKAW  
WEYBURN  
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NO. 22. SZAM

**On the tenth Anniversary of the Treaty of Trianon, on June 4 1930,  
all Hungarians protest against the Death Sentence!**

**A trianoni „béke” aláírásának tizedik évfordulóján, 1930 június 4-én,  
minden igaz magyar emelje fel szavát a halálos ítélet ellen!**

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT URGES REVISION

SPEECHES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS  
ON THE TRIANON PEACE TREATY WHICH CREATED A DANGER OF  
NEW WORLD WAR

The "Kanadai Magyar Ujság" brings before the Canadian public, the comments made on the ratification of the Peace Treaty, by such celebrities of the British political life as the Earl Curzon, Lord Newton, Viscount Bryce and Lord Phillimore. These speeches throw a clear light on the so-called Peace Treaty of Trianon, which has a decisive influence on the economic and political position of nearly the whole of South-Eastern Europe.

The knowledge of the provisions of this Peace Treaty is most important, not only for those, who are interested in the position and future of Hungary, but in general for all who take an interest in the position, the military, political and economical value of the states that came into existence after the war. Everybody who wishes to form a correct idea about the economical and political position of Europe after the war must know the provisions of the Treaty, which has changed the agricultural and industrial production and consumption of South-Eastern Europe and has also influenced the industrial and agricultural production and trade of the other European countries.

This Treaty annihilates and cuts into four the former Hungary, a natural unit of production and consumption, and establishes new, unnatural political frontiers. It contains many provisions in connection with the re-organization of the economical situation of the countries of South-Eastern Europe, which disadvantageously influence the import and export capacity of countries, a fact seen clearly from the debates in the British Parliament. The new states born of the Treaty of Peace, or strengthened thereby, passing over, nay, disregarding the provisions of the same, inaugurated an economical and political chaos which made their consolidation and the reestablishment of internal peace impossible. Their Bolshevistic land reform and narrowminded nationalistic agricultural and industrial policy stops all economical development.

The Trianon Peace Treaty, and the new states created or increased by it, are therefore mainly responsible for the ruinous course taken by the economical and political affairs in South-Eastern Europe and partly for the consequent political tension and commercial crisis of the whole of

Europe. This fact is endorsed by some eminent British statesmen, who have studied the position of the so-called Succession States.

It would be superfluous to enumerate the conclusions to be drawn from these statements, and — we only wish to point to some principal moments which explain the absence of the preliminary conditions necessary for political consolidation and successful economic production in South-Eastern Europe.

Earl Curzon: Pre-war Hungary, is a country of racial, political, geographical and economic unity, which has been united to us, or at all events drawn to us, in the past, by many ties of common friendship and regard. The character of her people, the nature of her institutions, and the spirit of her history, have always been regarded as closely analogous to our own. Further, Hungary, as recent debates have shown, has many friends in this House, who have on more than one occasion pictured to us in moving terms what she has lost and suffered both during the war and after. I attach becoming weight to those considerations.

... It was my lot to make that particular proposal, which was afterwards announced to the Hungarian Government in a letter by Millerand, at that time Prime Minister of France — the proposal by which we allowed a Boundary Commission, set up under the Treaty, the right of reporting to the Council of the League of Nations any injustices that they might find in the matter of frontier delimitation, which it might be thought desirable to do anything to remove.

Lord Newton: I am satisfied in my own mind that no spirit of anger or vengeance animated His Majesty's Government. I firmly believe that His Majesty's Government are well disposed towards the Hungarians. Nevertheless, the fact remains, and has been pointed out by the noble Earl himself, that the population of the country has been reduced from 18,000,000 to 7,000,000; that two-thirds of its territory have been taken away; that its economic prosperity, at all events for the present, has been, if not entirely destroyed, very seriously impaired; and that millions of Magyars have been transferred, quite contrary to the principle of President Wilson — the principle of self-determination — to other countries, without

being allowed to express any opinion on the question themselves.

It would take a great deal to make me believe, for instance, that the Croats are delighted at being placed under the rule of Belgrade. We know that a large portion of the population of Transylvania bitterly regrets being placed under Rumanian rule, and I do not exactly see the propriety or advantage of transferring German-speaking Hungarians to Austria, because the chances are that in the future they will only form part of a larger Germany. Again, take the case of Czecho-Slovakia. I am very much disposed to think that if the Slovaks had the opportunity they would be only too glad to return to Hungarian rule to-morrow. I read in a Slovak paper, published at Vienna, that up till the middle of February no fewer than 252,000 Slovaks had been put in prison by the Czech Government. That hardly sounds as if they had greatly improved their lot by passing under the domination of the Czech "liberators".

Viscount Bryce: My Lords, this Treaty is submitted to us as a fait accompli. It is too late to make any change in it, though I believe that if the country had known what was being done in Paris we should have been able to evoke public opinion and have prevented a Treaty like this from ever having been concluded. Unfortunately the country was given no opportunity of knowing what was being done, and we are presented now with a Treaty which it is impossible to change, at the present. There is nothing left except to call attention to, and enter an unavailing protest against the harshness and injustice which this Treaty displays.

Hungary was surely entitled to some more respectful and sympathetic treatment. Hungary is one of the oldest kingdoms in Europe; far older not only than such mushroom states as Prussia and Bavaria, not to speak of Austria, which only came into existence quite lately, but older kingdoms like Norway, one of the real old great kingdoms of Europe. She has been inhabited by an exceptionally high-spirited and liberty-loving people. She had played a great part in the world, and has striven for many centuries, and on many occasions, for her liberties against the Hapsburgs, and, as the noble Earl has very properly remarked, and as Lord Newton has also pointed out, she has always had the warmest feelings for Great Britain.

I frankly welcome the hope that the noble Earl expressed that Hungary would still recover itself. I do

## TILTAKOZZUNK

Long live  
ROTHERMERE!



Eljen  
ROTHERMERE!

A trianoni "béke"-szerződés kényszerű aláírásának tizedik évfordulóján gyászkeretben jelenik meg a Kanadai Magyar Ujság, hogy ezáltal is felhívja ugy a kanadai magyarság, valamint angol beszélő barátaink figyelmét arra, hogy nekünk nem szabad sohasem belenyugodnunk a halálos ítéletbe. Ha valaha is azt akarjuk, hogy a világ komolyan magáévá tegye az elnyomott hárommillió magyar és az elrabolt magyar végek érdekelt: akkor adig kell ütnünk a vasat, míg ki nem hül és nem szabad csüggedten feladnunk a reménységet Nagymagyarország fel-támadásában.

A Kanadai Magyar Ujság trianoni számában a szokottnál hosszabb angol cikket közöl, melyből még a legfogultabb ellenségeink is láthatják, hogy a magyar revízió nemcsak a mi álmunk, hanem az angol parlament legkiválóbb politikusa szerint is a béke állandósításának egyik legfőbb feltétele. Mutassa meg tehát minél több angol ismerősének jelen számunkát és ezáltal is legyen segítségünkre a kanadai közvéleményt felvilágosító nagy munkánkban.

Az általános kívánságnak engedve, lapunk szerkesztője a trianoni gyászszereződés tizedik évfordulóján alkalmából táviratilag kérte a magyarság érdekében eddig a legtöbb tevékenységet kifejtő Lord Rothermere-t, hogy továbbra is folytassa harcát a világrengető igazságtalanságok ellen, amelyek egykönnyen újra lángborithatják Európát. Ugyancsak kábelben tiltakoztunk a kanadai magyarság nevében a Népszövetségéni a megszállott területeken élő hárommillió magyar elnyomása ellen.

A táviratok eredeti szövege a következők:

Viscount ROTHERMERE, Northcliffe House LONDON, ENGLAND.

"On the tenth Anniversary of the unjust Trianon Treaty British subjects of Magyar descent request Your Excellency to kindly continue efforts destroying Seeds of another sanguinary Conflict Stop Ever grateful  
Canadian Hungarian News Winnipeg"

Sir Eric DRUMMOND, Secretary, League of Nations GENEVE Suisse.

"On behalf of British subjects of Magyar descent, we protest against the oppression of our three million brethren on the tenth Anniversary of the Trianon Treaty  
Canadian Hungarian News Winnipeg."

not despair of Hungary. After all, that which makes the greatness of a country is the spirit of its people; and the spirit of the Hungarian people is not broken. But we cannot but fear that provisions which are embodied in this Treaty will create a rankling sense of injustice, an anger, and a bitterness that will look for the first chance of redressing the wrongs that the Treaty inflicts. Unjust settlements seldom last. Can any one believe that the arrangements embodied in this Treaty are calculated to create peace? They are more likely to sow the seeds of future war, and that at a time when peace is the supreme need of the world.

Lord Phillimore: I cannot think that the present boundaries of Hungary will remain and stand the test of time. In any circumstance, I believe far the wisest thing would have been not to separate whole provinces, such as the kingdom of Slavonia, Slovakia and Transylvania, from Hungary, and not to cut through ancient divisions where people, after all, had got associated with each other in local government and local management for centuries. And if I may apply that principle, I apply it in my

mind chiefly to the invasion of Hungarian territory from the north — to the addition of large parts of Hungary to Czecho-Slovakia, as it is called. From such information as I have I share the doubt whether Slovaks are so very anxious to be what they really will be — because they are an inferior race — under, I will not say the domination, but under the supremacy of the Czechs, and how far they will prefer that to being under the supremacy of the Magyars.

Be that as it may, the addition of a large part of Northern Hungary to this new modern creation, Czecho-Slovakia, has the effect of taking a large number of Magyars away from the country with which they have been associated historically and nationally and ethnically ever since Hungary was a kingdom.

Czecho-Slovakia, with all respect to it, reminds me rather of a hyphenated parvenu and a profiteer, at the expense of her neighbour, Hungary. I would urge upon His Majesty's Government to make the burden easier for Hungary, and a little less likely to create permanent soreness, which will make the unrest of Eastern Europe certain.