

# THINKS MONEY PLOT WILL HELP HUNGARY

Count Albert Apponyi Looks for  
Restoration of Parliament's  
Authority as a Result.

## PRAISES BETHLEN'S ENERGY

Ascribes Misguided Patriotic Mo-  
tives to Culprits and Whole Affair  
to Post-War Psychology.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 11.—The belief that the counterfeiting scandal will prove a blessing in disguise for Hungary in the long run is the belief of Count Albert Apponyi, as expressed in an interview he gave today to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

He thinks it provides an opportunity to liquidate the abnormal situation inherited from the war and the defeat of two Red revolutions and the White reaction, eradicate cankers in the Hungarian political system they caused and restore completely the authority of Parliament.

Though known to be politically hostile to Count Bethlen on many viewpoints, he praised the Premier for his "courage and energetic steps." He believes that by his arrests of Dr. Nadossy, the Chief of Police, the Premier has already gone a long way toward the re-establishing of full constitutional government and hopes he will continue his vigorous methods until this is accomplished.

"Nadossy, as Chief of Police," Count Apponyi explained, "was to a certain extent a power in himself, occupying an independent position and exerting a force sometimes against which, I am afraid, even the Cabinet was helpless."

Answering a question, he brought out the fact that the Premier's position was further weakened through lack of control of the army, pointing out that it was under sole command of Admiral Horthy in accordance with a tradition giving this power to the Regent. He did not know of any friction now existing between Admiral Horthy and Count Bethlen, but added: "If it should be a question between them I think Bethlen would prove stronger than Horthy."

"Every one connected with the scandal must be tried as criminals," he declared, but it is only fair to add that beside them, at the bar of justice, should be the Treaty of Trianon. By its retrogressive action in putting millions of Hungarians who, after all, were accustomed to Western civilization, under the unspeakable rule of the Balkan countries it has bred a psychology here which justifies the use of almost any means to combat this injustice."

Contrary to this, a foreign office spokesman conversing with the correspondent had gone to great lengths to build up the most recent version adopted by the Government—that the sole aim of all the counterfeiters was only financial profit, patriotic motives entering into the scheme only as a convenient cloak for their criminal intent. To prove this the official went out of his way to blacken the characters of those imprisoned, even using Czechoslovakian official reports to do this after having previously said that he did not believe any of the propaganda and Dr. Nadossy were of the about this affair.

He said the aims of Prince Windisch-Graetz and Dr. Nadossy were of the most sordid kind, the Prince aiming thus to recoup his gambling losses.

### Statements Astonish Apponyi.

"I have known Windisch-Graetz since he was a boy," the Count remarked, "and am convinced his motives were altogether patriotic and not at all sordid. Though I am strongly opposed to many of the extra-legal methods Nadossy used in office, I am sure similar patriotic aims wholly actuated him in this affair. As for Legitimists being involved in the scandal, I know none connected with it. Windisch-Grätz, though formerly an

active Legitimist, has taken no part in the movement for the past eighteen months and severely criticized the way in which the Legitimist cause was conducted."

Asked concerning Archduke Albert's bid for the crown, he said such a movement existed. He himself thought it so dangerous that he had done all he could to prevent it, but he did not think the Archduke himself wanted to be King and was merely being used by others. "I cannot for a moment entertain the thought that Archduke Albert or any member of the Hapsburgs would be guilty of such treason as wanting to usurp the place of the rightful heir of the throne—Otto," he said.

This statement from the Legitimist leader adds importance to the fact that Archduke Joseph in his interview yesterday omitted expressing support for Otto, but, on the contrary, brought out discreetly all the points favoring himself. In stressing the need of an independent Hungarian kingdom, pointing out the national Hungarian character of his own branch of the family and especially in going so far as to say the Austrians—that is, the imperial Hapsburgs—suppressed the Hungarians for centuries, Archduke Joseph was clearly aiming, at the moment Archduke Albert has withdrawn from the race, to win over to himself the now disorganized Nationalist and anti-Legitimist elements which urged Albert's candidacy on these very grounds.

Moreover, the correspondent is in a position to know that Joseph's personal entourage are using the counterfeiting scandal as an argument in favor of the immediate need of restoring the monarchy, saying:

"It shows how the morals of the country have decayed under the present régime. If we had had a King such a disgraceful thing could never have happened."

### Albert Cancels Interview.

Archduke Albert, after having in the morning virtually promised an interview to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, suddenly found in the afternoon at the time set that he could not give it, as he had to go to a tea party and then to his country estate. The change was due to his consulting the Foreign Office and his mother, who, fearing indiscretions, forbade him to speak.

The Foreign Office apparently enjoys less control over Archduke Joseph. It is true when the interview was requested his aid immediately phoned in the correspondent's presence to the Foreign Office, which approved. But the Foreign Office, it appears, took pains to advise the Archduke to "emphasize his democratic sympathies in the interview for this important American." Joseph, however, did not mention democracy until the correspondent purposely brought up the subject.