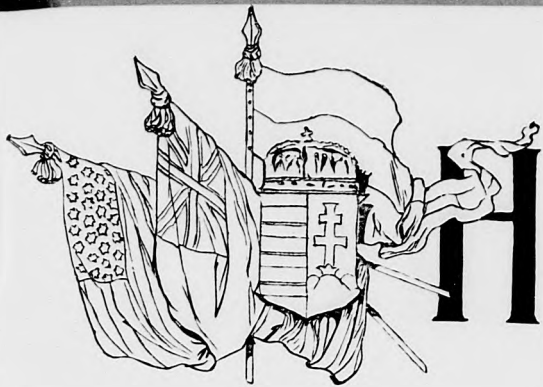


Budapest, Monday, June 1st, 1914.



HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Founded by EUGENE GOLONYA.

VOL. XII. No 11

Hungary and Its People.

The development of the intellectual life of the Hungarians.

By Prof. Zsolt de Beöthy.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország . . .

A WHOLE series of translations of the Bible was prepared by them, amongst which the Bible of Károlyi Gáspár, attained the highest reputation and is held in unshaken respect to the present day. The doctrines of their faith were proclaimed in a long series of sermons and disputations directed against the old religion. The Catholic Church torn by division and

pressed back, only took up the gauntlet at the end of the century. In these explanations and disputations, and that too on both sides, there is to be found a striking feature which, over and above the language in which they were carried on, gave them a peculiar national character. Besides the dogmatical, moral, and historical discussion there continually turns up the question which religious body was the cause, by exciting the wrath of God, of the nation's misfortunes and which teaching should conduct it to a happier harbour, the purity of the new doctrine, or the timehonoured traditions of the ancient faith? The national life



Miss STEFANIA GAÁL.

was drawn up into the world of religious life and pervaded it with zealous efforts. The Hungarian clergyman, even as clergyman, was just as much interested in the welfare of his country as in the saving of souls. The most general questions of Christianity became in the Hungarian mind questions of Hungarian politics. This intimate connection strikes us especially in the religious poetry of the century which is fond of drawing its subjects, its motives and its tone from the Old Testament. The old conception of the God of the Hun-

garians is renewed and parallels are drawn between the fortunes of the people of Israel and the Hungarian nation. The jealous God scourges his chosen people for their sins; this thought is expressed in those songs which have been named *jeremiads*, with the darkest variations and the most profound conviction of sin.

With the beginning of the XVIIth century, our literature not only assumed a more aristocratic character, but Protestantism lost its predominant position. The counter-reformation commenced its career, which the Imperial Court and its soldiers supported with a violence

and zeal which was inflamed by the Thirty Years War. An army of Jesuits settled in the country, who, with the weapons of learning, enthusiasm and violence, pressed out of the assemblies, the schools and the churches the Protestant clergy and sent the steadfast amongst them to the prisons and the galleys. (To be continued.)



Court and Society.

PRINCE JOHN promises to be what Prince George, now King, used to be before the responsibilities of the Heir Apparent were thrust upon him by



Mausoleum of Gül Baba.

fate — the pickle of the family. He has a fund of natural humour and high animal spirits. Not long since he was out with his governess in the Park. This latter was an ardent Anti-Suffragette. Being annoyed, for the moment, at some instruction or reproof the little Prince broke loose from her and raising his hat and voice at the same time shouted out, to the vast delight of all within hearing distance «Votes for Women!»

Baron Ivan Skerlec, the Ban of Croatia, recently visited the Capital for the purpose of taking part in the sitting of the House of Magnates and afterwards returned to his charge in Zágreb.

Dr. Stephen Ferenczi and Dr. Louis Heiner, students of the Kolozsvár University have been chosen for the honour of the Ring. They thus begin their different careers, scientific and medical, respectively, *sub auspiciis regis*, — best of all auspices.

The King has conferred the Third Class of the Order of the Iron Crown upon Dr. Michael Koós, Dr. Joseph Lavotta and Dr. George Kövess for administrative services in the Agricultural Department.

Young Count Csáky, Vice-President of the Hungarian State Employees and Officials Bank, may be congratulated on his enterprise in taking away, under the nose of various competitors, the Palace Hotel.

Sir Francis Laking, the Physician-in-Ordinary to King George, is dead. Sir Francis was *persona grata* at Court and was one of those Household officials of King Edward who could scarcely be spared by the new monarch. His probable successor will be Sir J. Reid.

The Marquis Pallavicini, Ambassador at Constantinople has had audience of King Carol of Roumania. He and the Duke of Waldeck-Pyrmont had lunch with the Royal family at the Castle of the Crown Prince. The guests included many newly-arrived German officers.

The Prince of Wales has taken to Polo. This is, of course, a game for Kings but it requires long and arduous apprenticeship and practice, Royalty, in England has no privilege on the field. It takes, as it gives, hard knocks and stands or falls on its ability to sustain fair competition.

Amongst the Christian names of the Prince of Wales come in order «George, Andrew, Patrick, David», these standing for the patron saints of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. Amongst his other, purely national titles, may be found those of Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Duke of Saxony, inherited from his great-grand father, the Prince Consort, and one very peculiar title Lord of the Isles which is very nearly intranslatable.

Kossuth,—the spell is still in the name of one who was a demigod in the twilight of the old regime,—left traditions which no true Magyar could bear to see interrupted. The succession devolved upon the son who has just passed away, the son about whom there is now nothing left to say except that old memories of old times are re-awakened throughout the world and universal sympathy will go out to the land and to those of his blood who remain in the loss of a great personality and a historic chain.

Whether Count Károlyi or Count Apponyi is to succeed Francis Kossuth as leader of the Independence Party is a problem which does not concern us. We are not so much interested in the matter from the political but rather from the social standpoint. Of the two Apponyi is undoubtedly the better known

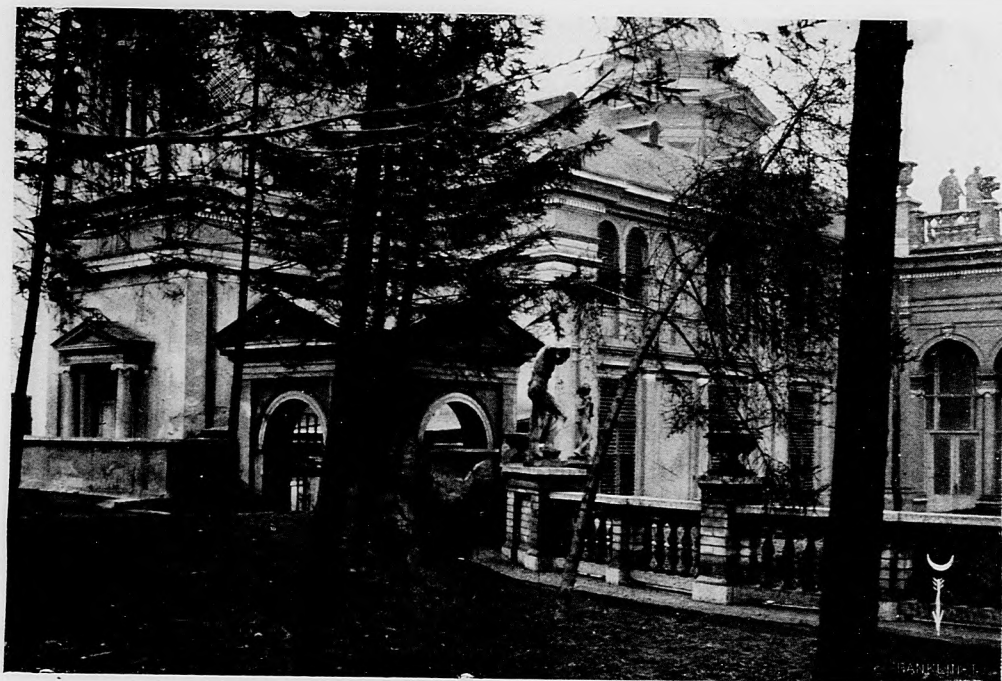
to the British and American world to which have contributed not only various studies of a socio-political nature but also a knowledge of English in some respects remarkable. Men who can deliver long and sustained argumentative speeches on controversial subjects in a foreign tongue before foreign audiences are rather rare. He is one of them. Most men verging on middle age grow conservative by instinct but the mind of Apponyi is still receptive. He continues to broaden under the influence of impressions engendered by constant travel and contact with the West. And he has yet a destiny to fulfil.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

Mawson replied: «I am pretty right now, but not quite the same man again yet.» He is to lecture next month to the Royal Geographical Society, and also to the public in the Queen's Hall.

«One Roaring Blizzard.»

In an interview with a correspondent of Reuter's Agency, who travelled to England with him, Dr. Mawson told how he reached his base in the Antarctic after a terrible journey. «I had only a couple of pounds of food left,» he said. «I had been compelled to discard nearly everything, and it was difficult to stand on the ice slopes in the terrific wind. In order to do so, it was necessary to destroy my theodolite and put the screws into my boots.



Mausoleum of Gül Baba. Wagner villa whose garden contains tomb.

A Gallant Adventurer.

ONCE AGAIN Dr. Douglas Mawson, the gallant Antarctic explorer, is in England. He arrived in London after suffering terrible hardships and narrowly escaping with his life, but it was a simple greeting, characteristic of the men who face death in the land of snow and blizzards, with which he was welcomed at Victoria Station by Sir Ernest Shackleton. «How do, Mawson!» were Sir Ernest's first words. Dr. Mawson was accompanied by his wife, whom he married just before leaving Melbourne for England, by Capt. Davis, who was in command of the expedition ship Aurora, and Mr. D. S. McClean, another member of the party. Among those who also welcomed Dr. Mawson were many members of the Shackleton expedition. In response to inquiries as to whether he had recovered from the effects of his terrible 30 days' struggle against cold and starvation after the death of his two companions, Dr.

Needless to say that on reaching my base, practically dead beat, I was overjoyed to see the Aurora, but my joy turned at first to dismay when I found that the vessel was steaming away from me. «Anyhow,» he adds, «the second season in the Antarctic proved a blessing in disguise for I doubt if I should have got through it if I had then left in the Aurora. During the second winter the weather, if possible, was worse than during the first. I think nobody realises the fact that the weather in Adelie Land is infinitely worse than in any other part of the Antarctic. The whole year, with us, except for two months, was simply one roaring blizzard, with a wind frequently a hundred miles an hour. Often it exceeded this, and the average for the whole year was 50 miles an hour.

Skin For Bandages.

The work we accomplished was therefore performed under tremendous difficulties, and sledging

was only possible in the height of summer. Attempts to do so in spring ended in disaster.» After the death of his companion Mertz, Dr. Mawson dragged his sledge for three weeks before he reached his base. His sufferings were terrible. His nails and hair came out, and large masses of his skin came off. The thick skin from his feet came off intact,



Spring toilettes from Paris Salons.

and resembled leather soles, and this he rubbed with lanoline and lashed to his skinless feet as a sort of bandage, being unable to stand the raw flesh rubbing against his footgear. Dr. Mawson will remain in London for two months, and at the end of that period will go to Australia to lecture before the British Association upon the result of his Antarctic expedition. It is not Dr. Mawson's intention again to explore the Antarctic.

Our Reading Table.

Catholic Missions — May 1914.

This little Magazine is a record of Catholic movements not only in England but in all parts of the world. As the organ of the Association for the propagation of the Faith it naturally has no geographical limits. A very interesting article is «The Uganda Chiefs in London» detailing the visit of the Chiefs, who came on a political mission, from the social and religious standpoint. The Church is doing good work in this, one of the newest of our possessions through the untiring efforts of the White Fathers.

What we do *not* like to see is a short note on «Protestant intolerance in Uganda» — or anywhere else. Surely these things might be smoothed over or ignored. No one will pretend that any one Church, Protestant or Catholic should have a monopoly of Holiness, Charity or the capacity for doing good. In my own wanderings round the world I have always observed that a certain mutual jealousy handicaps all engaged in the Mission Field and naturally reacts upon the poor natives who are the only ones to suffer. If Charity were no part of the common creed one could understand the human element making itself felt. But it is. «The Missionary Exhibition» is another article of real educational value. The Exhibition itself opened by Queen Amalia in the presence of a distinguished circle, was a great success and was a most welcome surprise to those whose jaded palate is satiated with the usual run of Exhibitions.

We congratulate our little contemporary on its enterprise.



Blockade-running.

THE RECENT importation into Ulster of arms, in contravention of the Proclamation revives many interesting memories. The most noted case of blockades in recent times was, of course, that of the Confederate coast in South America during the Civil War, though from its great extent it was at first some-

what ineffective. The most successful of the blockade-runners was an Englishman—the Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart Hampden, third son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who subsequently became better known to fame as Hobart Pasha, of the Ottoman navy, but who, as plain «Captain Roberts», took command of a blockade-runner, and several times managed to get through the naval cordon along the coast of the Southern States, his adven-

tures being most exciting and his escapes marvellous. Those adventures Hobart Pasha reduced to writing in «Never Caught,» as well as «Sketches from My Life,» which form most excellent reading. «Capt. Roberts»—a name to be presently brought to greater honour by an Irish-Indian soldier—wrote that more than 40 ships were captured out of 66 that left England and New York to run the blockade during the four years of the war. But the profits were enormous. In Willington Hobart sold for twelve shillings women's stays—a fine traffic, this, for a man of his noble birth and breeding in the British Navy!—which he had bought at thirteen pence, and also sold cotton in Liverpool for half-a-crown which in Wilmington only cost him twopence a pound. Besides those captured, many blockade-runners had to be run ashore or burnt to escape the cruisers. Set a thief to catch a thief—a shrewd old maxim, in spite of the fact that there is said to be honour even among thieves; and that was why, or at least partly why, «Capt. Roberts» afterwards took service with the Turkish Navy and became «Hobart Pasha» for his great services in checking the Greek blockade runners to Crete in 1867. In 1878 he was given the command of the Ottoman Black Sea fleet and died eight years later at Milan. A gallant Englishman, he shed fresh lustre on the great name of Hampden.

Another noted blockade-runner was the Confederate, Capt. Semmes, who did a good stroke of business in this capacity before assuming command of the famous privateer, Alabama, built at Birkenhead, which captured in all about 64 vessels, and was ultimately sunk by the Kearsarge off Cherbourg, in June, 1864. This Alabama, built and fitted out in the Mersey, in contravention of the laws of neutrality, did damage to the commerce of the United States to such an enormous extent that Great Britain, at the Arbitration Conference held at Geneva in 1871, was adjudged to pay the sum of over three and a-quarter million sterling for the depredations committed by the Alabama and two sister-ships. Capt. Semmes subsequently offered his services to Prussia against Austria in 1866, but Bismarck declined them.

Art, Science, and Literature.

DURING the winter the Museum of Fine Arts succeeded in acquiring a very valuable specimen of the work of Munkácsy. It belongs to the best period of the master and it is peculiar that throughout the whole literature dealing with his works no



Spring toilettes from Paris Salons.

mention should have been made of this. The subject is a maiden, apparently a wood-carrier, resting in the forest. The choice of subject is sufficient guarantee of the value of the work.

★

Our contemporary, the *Studio*, devotes, of its issue for April, two pages or more of detailed criticism of our Exhibition of Paintings. The article

is very appreciative indeed and should gladden the hearts of artists who have often had cause to complain that national Art is, as regards its influence, confined rather to home circles. England, of course, is not overwhelmingly artistic but that a journal of the calibre of the Studio should pay such detailed attention to the work of art circles in Budapest is a compliment which will be duly appreciated.

★

We have pleasure in noting that one of our most valued collaborateurs, Mr. Charles Townley-Fullam, is now regarded, in the United States, as a sort of universal referee on all matters relating to this country, — historical, legal, socio-political and municipal. His «Report on Municipal activity» prepared for Mr. Hudson Harper of the Chicago «Commerce»; his examination of the «Moral and Social aspects of Illegitimacy» in Hungary, for the *Forum*; his revelations concerning the «Pan-Slav movement in America» commissioned by the same Magazine are now being supplemented by a «Review of Modern Hungary» undertaken at the request of the National Geographical Society of America. This last will be profusely illustrated in colours and is destined for the *National Geographic Magazine*, the official organ of the Society.

These are, of course, sporadic essays only, of the

phase of national and social life. We can only hope that the value of the work will be commensurate with the time and labour devoted to it.



Sport

GASPAR, the phenomenal young jumper, whom we hope to see upholding the Flag in Berlin Olympiad, is getting into form. He recently won his event at a sport-meeting by surmounting 1.89 meters which is two centimeters worse than his record of last year. But the season is early.

★

It is many years since the Davis Cup was such an open affair. Both Australians and Americans are in England getting serious practice on the best Courts but as America is the holder one must go to New York for the actual sport.

★

Miss Cecil Leitch has won the Ladies' Golf Championship at last after a great struggle with the Champion of two years ago, Miss Ravenscroft. Of course everybody knows that Miss Leitch is champion form but it is a question whether her temperament is really fitted for wearing match play



The Kubelik family at play.

character of the enquiry into «Magyar Origins» for the *Westminster Review*, and do not affect Mr. Townley-Fullam's main objective which is to produce, as the result of from fifteen to twenty years of study and personal observation, a work dealing with every

of this kind. She was much more likely to be one of those potentialities which never materialise than an actual finalist.

★

Lacrosse, the Canadian national game now acclim-

atised in England should have a future in Hungary. I am sure if two teams of good reputation were to come here and shew the finer points of the game

The St. George's Vase has gone to an Englishman after all. The three or four Americans including Ouimet, Travers, and Evans were never in it



The old Castle, Sárvár.

it would arouse much interest and perhaps lead to its establishment.

★

Polo and Hockey, both hitting game, have a sort of existence here, but the Prince of hitting games, Cricket is not likely to find support. I know. I have tried it.

★

It is not so certain that the Olympiad of 1920 will be held in Budapest. It was so understood some years ago, but, since then, there have been at work influences of a very purposeful character to transfer the venue to some other Capital. But a promise is a promise. If you want people to play fairly they must be treated fairly.

★

What is wrong with Kennymore, winner of the Two Thousand? Now that the Tetrarch is out of it the public, until last week, would hear of nothing else for the Derby and now, for some mysterious reason, the bookies are making a dead set against him. They ought to know why. Their money, their gusto. It would be most amusing, for all but them, if Kennymore did win.

★

The Celtic—F.T.C. match was a great disappointment. Celtic shewed all that beautiful finesse and short passing which lost Newcastle the Cup three times, but nothing of the less delicate but much more effective work of teams like Barnsley and Corinthians who are out to score and win. However if the Budapest folk like to see useless technique it is quite a matter for them. Once more, — their money their gusto.

★

with the home lot. But the Vase and the Championship are two different matters.

★

Newman, John Roberts young protege, is doing wonderfully well. His latest effort in receipt of 2000 points from Gray marks him as having the proper mental equipment for either a fighting or a winning game.

★

A. N. Jackson's sensational win in the Universities Stafeta in America was the subject of a page of very appreciative criticism in the *Sport Hirlap*. Jackson is a great runner. He won at Stockholm against the world in splendid fashion and now has put the seal on his fame. Sullivan said it was the finest finish he had ever seen in his life. And Sullivan is no chicken.

★

The Football Association had provisionally accepted invitations from Austria and Hungary to send a representative team of professionals to play a couple of matches in the latter country and one at Vienna. We understand that the tour has been abandoned, satisfactory arrangements between the parties not having been made.

The English amateur international team, under the captaincy of V. J. Woodward, that will play Denmark at Copenhagen on June 5 and Sweden at Stockholm on June 10 and June 12 will leave England on May 30, and return on June 17. Mr. Harry Walker is in charge. T. C. Burn (London Caledonians), L. A. Louch (Shepherd's Bush), and R. H. Callender (Cambridge University) will not be able to make the journey, and E. F. Grimsdell (St. Albans City), who has twice captained the South

in amateur international trial games, will play at right back, and B. J. Bateman (Crystal Palace) and another will complete the forward line.

The public opinion concerning the Celtic—Burnley match properly expressed the truth of the matter which is, that neither was likely to break its individual or collective neck in an endeavour to capture the Cup offered in Budapest. Football in summer is opposed to British ideas, is, indeed, forbidden by British law. As the real object of inviting great and famous teams abroad is to see what can be learned from various forms of technique the result is justifiable. But to expect teams to shew that frantic opposition which attends matches where things that matter are at stake is to expect too much.



Hungary

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All communication should be addressed to the Editor at the office as above.

Contributions are invited from readers in all parts of the world: these, if other than fiction should deal with subjects of interest to Hungarian, English and American readers.

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Germany and Shakespeare.

THE GERMAN Shakespeare Society has celebrated its 50th birthday with great vigour and success. There have been speeches and banquetings and striking interchanges of international goodwill. As



for Weimar, what a spirit still breathes over the palace! It has remained itself, without losing its vitality, but escaping the noise and bustle that have overtaken so many of the great German university towns and centres of letters and learning. For the festival there was a very brilliant gathering of Germans—some 20 or 30 professors, among them Brandl, Creizenach, Köster, Förster, Kuno Meyer, Schick; a poet like Ludwig Fulda; an actor like von Possart; representatives of the great theatres,

critics, officials, members of famous literary families, and, by no means least, schoolmasters. They were, however, there to receive the homage of Europe and America to Germany's cult of Shakespeare, and the Weimar meeting will have done much to bring the whole world together in its homage to



Interior of the Hungarian National Statistical Office.

the British poet. The election of King George to membership of the German society was very warmly welcomed. The society has been most happily inspired in sending the veteran actor, Herr von Possart, as a delegate to the International Committee in London, in reply to the invitation which Professor Gollancz brought from Lord Bryce.

Professor Brandl interrupted his presidential address yesterday in order to receive remarkable messages from the foreign delegates. Professor

Feuillerat, of Rennes, spoke in warm terms on behalf of the newly-elected honorary member, M. Jusserand, French Ambassador in Washington, of the Franco-German fellowship in letters. Professor Alexander, of Budapest, surprised his audience a good deal by remarking that, apart from England and Germany, Hungary was the greatest «Shakespeare country» in the world. He presented a new Hungarian translation of Shakespeare in three volumes, Professor Shorey, of Chicago, claimed for America the third place in the «Germanic Trinity» of Shakespearean study and drama. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Lionel Cust, the Stratford-on-Avon trustees had to be content with a written address, but Professor Gollancz, for the British Academy, referred to Professor Brandl's brilliant lecture last year in London, and spoke of Shakespeare as the greatest international bond, the British genius who was the common possession of the world.



New Poem of Sappho.

Interesting Discovery in Egypt.

AN INTERESTING addition has now been made to the few examples of Sappho's work a new poem having been discovered, reports «The Times» at Oxyrhynchus, in Egypt, by Dr. B. P. Grenfell and Mr. A. S. Hunt, the directors of the Egypt Exploration Fund. The following is a translation by Mr. J. M. Edmonds, of Cambridge, a number of missing words and lines having been supplied by Mr. Edmonds:—

The fairest thing in all the world some say is a host of horsemen, and some a host of foot, and some again a navy of ships, but to me 'tis the heart's beloved. And 'tis easy to make this understood by any. When Helen surveyed much mortal beauty she chose for best the destroyer of all the honour of Troy, and thought not so much either of child or parent dear, but was led astray by Love to bestow her heart afar; for woman is ever easy to be bent when she thinks lightly of what is near and dear. Even so you to-day, my Anactoria, remember not, it seems, when she is with you, one of whom I would rather the sweet sound of her footfall and the sight of the brightness of her beaming face than all the chariots and armoured footmen of Lydia. I know that in this world man can

not have the best; yet to pray for a share in what was once shared is better than to forget it...

Sappho who lived in Lesbos in the seventh century B.C., was the most famous poetess of antiquity. Until recently all her work that had been preserved was two short odes and a few fragments quoted by other writers. Recently, however, a number of fresh fragments have been discovered in Egypt.



Current News

IF ONLY Adam had saved £1 and invested it with Eve his riches would have reached a total nothing short of appalling. This was pointed out in the House of Commons by Mr. Worthington Evans

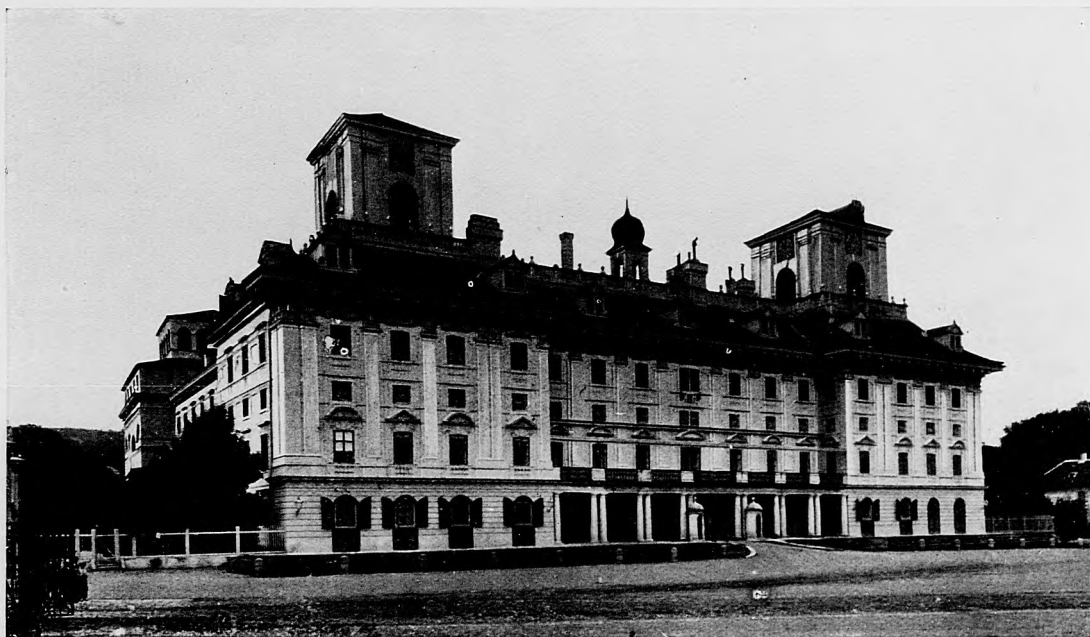
it is all right but men who live «theoretically» do not live on this planet.

★

The appointment of Dr. Yolland to the Professorship in English at the University creates in effect, a new chair. It is a tribute to the growing importance of the language on the threshold of the East and an encouragement to many of us to go forward in the work of forging new links between Hungary and the Anglo-Saxon Countries.

★

An interesting new competition to be held at Bisley this year will be that in which marksmen will shoot at «running wild boar» targets presented to the National Rifle Association. A valuable gun is offered as a prize. The War Office also are mak-



Prince Eszterházy's Castle, Kismarton.

after Mr. Philip Snowden had said that if Adam had been a thrifty man he would never, if he had lived till now, had the income of a millionaire.—Mr. Evans said that assuming the Garden of Eden to have existed 6,000 years ago, Adam would now possess—

£13,671,000,000,000,000,000,000,
000,000,000,000,000,000,000,
000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

and so on for several more lines—a hundred and twenty-three noughts in all. It should be remembered that £1 invested at 3 per cent. compound interest doubles itself before the end of the 24th year. When Adam was only 648 years old he would have over £67,000,000.

This, of course, is all Tommy-rot. Productive investments originated some time after Adam's death and it might be remembered that there is a point beyond which productiveness cannot go. Theoretically

ing it obligatory for their rifle clubs to have moving targets, which, by the way, will be used at the Berlin Olympic games in 1916. A «Times» correspondent is responsible for a very frank criticism of the method of scoring adopted by the War Office. He writes:—

To begin with, the War Office have evidently employed a pos'-futurist artist of the most rabid description to draw the «man figure.» Next, one can miss the figure of the man clean every shot, and yet make a highest possible score of all bull's eyes. On the other hand, one can put every shot in the «man's» brain and only score «inners» a 28 out of a possible 35. Is it not all too childish? At the German «boar» the scoring is on the sensible system of the more vital the spot hit, the higher the score.

★

The correspondent of the *Stampa* announces that the Austro-Hungarian Government has sold to

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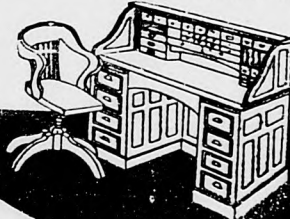
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