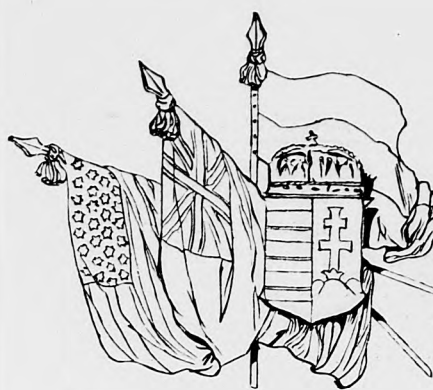


Budapest, Sunday, November 1st, 1914.



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The Russian System.

A Medieval Empire.

THE FEELINGS of hatred and disgust which Russian bureaucratic methods have aroused in the hearts of all intelligent men, — not only among her present enemies, but just as much among her friends and allies of today, — must have found vent sometime or other, for it has been, and is still, a universally accepted fact that the Russian Empire as it exists, and as it has existed for ages, cannot be allowed to continue.

There is hardly a statesman today whose blood has not boiled with rage, at one time or another, at the terrible acts of this headless, heartless monster, whose appetite seems to increase at each new deed of horror.

Every intelligent foreign writer who has visited Russia has come away with the same impression of a low, uncultivated people crushed down under the ruthless heels of a despotic government. Every Russian official is a petty tyrant, every common policeman has nearly all the power, without any of the intelligence, of a Spanish inquisitor. No man's life is safe, for nearly every second man is a spy in the pay of the police; neither sleeping nor waking, working nor playing, can a



General KUZMANEK.
The Hero of Przemysl.

man be sure that he is not being observed or that some terrible fate is not being prepared for him. Such a power should not — and cannot — exist in our modern world; either all the world would have to return to a state of barbarism or a barbarous state would have to be crushed out. The day of the great reckoning with Russia, for which all real lovers of humanity, all real thinkers and all real statesmen have fervently longed for, has come. The writing on the wall is plain. There can be no more

postponement, no more drawing back; the day of the Russian judgement has come and the sentence, which the world of intelligence has long ago passed upon her, must be executed: Russia must be conquered and reduced to dimensions capable of being dealt with. This is the only cure.

The puny attempts at reform from within which have been made are absurd, — like covering festering wounds with sticking-plaster — even if they had had any real idea of reform behind them they were doomed from the first to failure, for the state and the system which props it up is rotten to the core.

The pity is that any other nation, with any sort of claim to Culture or love of humanity,

could be so blind to its own interests and heedless of the world's opinion as to help to bolster up and protect from its just punishment such an impossible state. It is a pity, when all the world is looking ahead and working forward for Progress and Culture that one nation should halt in its forward march and go back to help an enemy of Culture and Progress. The shame of such an act of treachery to mankind can never be blotted out; no earthy reason will ever be sufficient to justify such a desertion of the flag of social advancement; and History will judge and condemn those who, for the preservation of such a state, have sacrificed one honest man's life.

That the sentence passed upon Russia by all men of feeling and intelligence will be executed there is not the slightest doubt, — to-day or to-morrow, it matters not to an hour when, but even if the World were obliged to remain under arms until that sentence is carried out, in the end carried out it must be.

The brave Magyar soldier hardly realises, when he rushes dauntlessly on the Russian guns the magnitude of the objects for which he fights. That he faces Death for his beautiful home, for the existence of his dear Motherland, is true, — and they are objects worthy of his blood; but he fights also for another object, not less noble than those nearer to his heart: for the Spirit of Liberty, — the Spirit of the Freedom of men, which the Russian bear would crush to death.

J. J. Dempsey.



The Knitters.

IT LOOKS such a childish work, as our hands cause the needles to glitter and glance, the tame little old-fashioned knitting needles, by which we cause to grow, out of grey and brown yarns, knee protectors and soft snow caps, in tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, for our fighting sons.

Humble little ant's work it is, but we are as many as the ant's.

And oh! how thankful to this simple, little work are we who are doomed to idleness; to do even such a little work, but into which we can throw our torturing thoughts around the only real events. The handwork which grows between our fingers connects us with that single object which is the only centre of our thoughts, to which all our lives are flowing, to which all our hearts are drawn; connects us with the Battle-field, — with the only Reality.

We knit the snow-caps and hasten on with them as if we felt that the more of them we make the more heroes each of us will have on the battle-field, for we knit into each of them our feelings which shall steel the spirits of our warriors, and we knit into each of them our prayers that they may guard their bodies,

I knit such a fervent prayer into every stitch of my cap that it will not only keep my soldier warm but protect him also. It feels good to think these thoughts to the moving of our fingers.

With prayerful thoughts we make up for the poor work of our hands; for our feeling has grown so high that it can no longer be expressed in words but only in prayer.

So now we must learn anew to pray.

To pray and to knit as in our childhood.

Have we not become incapable children — till the end of the war — *when others must act for us!*

Let us join our prayers for them, as we join in our weak little handworks, and send them as shields over their heads. These thoughts and these wishes are not empty air; the blessings and the curses fill it.

The ancients believed and therefore they said: «Curses seek a place and if they don't find it they return to their source.

Our blessings also fly where we send them. Every prayer reaches heaven.

So, let us pray!

Let us save our spiritual force for the one single *Will*.

Let us not expend our strength for other thoughts but only for this one: God of Creation! Strengthen the souls of our sons and carry Thou our weapons to victory!

Let this be our single thought now; let this be the only desire of our Will, and then our Will shall fly into the spirits of our sons, into their hearts and into their weapons, and carry them to Victory.

Sisters of mine, let us believe in the invisible power. Beautiful maidens of ours, let us throw out of our hearts all charlatan cynicism, and from off our heads the madness of french fashions which we wore under the name of *hats*, but compared to which the head-dress of a Sioux-Indian Queen is a real little Biedermeyer bonnet.

Let us go back to the sober *body-coverings*.

In the end dress is nothing more than a cover for our bodies; and what a beautiful form has the human body; how easy it is to cover it beautifully. But we have still time to speak of this; for the present let us wear what we possess. In the meantime there is other work to do.

What we feel quite surely already is, that, as in our dressing so in our morals there must be changes in some directions.

Because we know, that as in Nature, so in the life of nations, there can be no standing still, great events ripen our spirits more quickly; let us spring

over those few frivolous decades which, though stupid, would have tickled out our money, as the leaches suck the blood, under the form of foolish french fashions, and would have modelled our morals to it also; let us spring over them and begin immediately to examine our consciences, for which purpose the silent knitting is a great help, because it gives time and opportunity to the soul for ripening thought. Let us even hasten! The Winter is here. Our sons wrote three weeks ago already that the nights are «stiffening cold». Let us hasten with the head, arm, and body protectors, — even if we cannot make them from sheep-skins as the Russians do, — let us knit them big and thick to keep out the cold, and send them, — reach them out like a warm hand-clasp through which theirs shall be warmed also. They shall feel there, on the frontier of our home, that our hand reaches and warm theirs.

Maria Jásai,

Member of the Petöfi association, member of the National Theatre, Budapest.



The position of Japan.

ONE of the most interesting things in this great world war is the position of Japan «who is now standing at the back of her dear friend» Russia, and assisting with all her strength to further Russian ambitions against us.

When one recollects that scarce ten years have passed since Japan put forth all her strength, and risked her very existence, in an attempt to break the power of her dangerous neighbour.

It was Japan who cried out to the World scarce ten years ago that the wrongs and indignities which she had suffered at the hands of Russia had reached their climax; that the ever growing ambitions of Russia menaced her very existence, and begged the help and sympathy of Europe in her struggle with the great enemy of Freedom and Justice.

Surely the Japanese do not expect us to believe that the very nature of Russians has changed so much in a decade; surely they do not expect the world to believe that what was a terrible crime ten years ago is a shining virtue to-day; that those ambitions where were a danger to humanity then are any different now!

No, it is not good enough. Japan, by her present action has gone back on all she has said and has discredited herself before the world.

Let us see what Major Wasuke Jikemara has said in his introduction to the official history to the Russo-Japanese War. Here are his own words.

«The war between Japan and Russia is now a thing of the actual present. It is being actively waged at this very moment: the first naval actions at Chemulpo, and around Port Arthur are things

already of the past, and the Japanese fleet has covered itself with glory by reason of the successes which it has already achieved.

It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the causes of the present war. The continual encroachments of Russia on Manchuria, and even on Corea, have long been patent to the eyes of the whole world, and her increasing military activity was a menace not only to the independence of Corea, for which Japan has expended so much in blood and money, but also to that of Japan herself. It was therefore necessary as an act of self preservation for Japan to draw the sword in her own defence.

Russia is a power of such magnitude that her military and naval resources have always inspired her neighbours with respect; if not with anxiety, and when a few years the question of Manchuria came into prominence and Russia began ostentatiously increasing her fleets and armies in the Far East, there was but one conclusion to be drawn, which was that it was her deliberate intention, in spite of all pretention to the contrary, to compel Japan to renounce all pretention to a voice in the ultimate fate of Manchuria and Corea, and to acquiesce in her own illegal designs upon both these Countries.

The independence of Corea and the integrity of China are matters of life and death for Japan, to be maintained by her at the cost, if need be, of a great national sacrifice.

Japan has no reason to fear the size of the Russian army. She can put 500,000 well trained soldiers in the field, to meet her gigantic foe, and when danger calls, every Japanese is a soldier. Love of Emperor and Country unites us all as one man, and the chivalrous traditions of by-gone ages have left indelible traces on the national character. We prefer death to dishonour, are always ready to die for our fatherland, and do not know when we are beaten.

Russia is, in truth, a great foe of humanity and atagonistic to all true civilization; and as such is the enemy not of Japan only, but of the whole world. In the eyes of our people we are fighting for great principles, and this war represents a conflict between justice simple and unadorned, and injustice decked out in sham jewels such as the Czar's Peace Conference at the Hague.

The principal object of this book is to put before the reader in a clear and intelligible manner the successive stages of the operations of the war; but we also hope to demonstrate, as our record proceeds, *how just and honourable are the principles for which Japan is fighting against Russian perfidy and faithlessness».*

Such was the opinion of Japan ten years ago and it is the same Japan which now comes like an obedient little dog to help to further Russian ambitions against us. Verily it makes a difference as to whose calf is to be killed!

Echoes of the War.

The silent trumpet.

IT WAS evening, and the sun was sinking slowly down behind the hills of Servia. All the long day the battle had raged and during all the day the brave Magyar soldiers had moved slowly nearer and nearer to the Servians. Now they are within charging distance; the lieutenant springs up and with glittering blade aloft orders the trumpeter to sound the «Charge». The soldiers begin to move and the trumpeter blows into his trumpet but it gives no sound; again he blows but still it is silent; he strikes it on his hand—on his knees—but all in vain. He runs to the lieutenant: «Sir my trumpet gives no sound — my trumpet is silent!» The lieutenant turns round and sees that blood is coming from the lad's mouth, that his face is becoming grey white. «Go back lad! go back!» and the trumpeter, who was so proud, sinks to his knees,—rolls over, grasping his trumpet—still in his hand.

If he dies will he ever know why his trumpet was silent?

Business is business.

It happened in Galicia. Six Russian soldiers came suddenly upon a solitary magyar who seemed to have got lost, they promptly took him prisoner and began to escort him in great triumph to their lines. On the way it came out that they all belonged to the «chosen people» and the Magyar had an idea, «Look here» says he «its not much of a feather in your caps for six of you to take me prisoner and you won't get much thanks for it, now if you six give me your weapons and come back as my prisoners it will be something for me and you'll be well treated, get better food and won't have to fight. The Muscovites considered a second and said «Done!»

The Gipsy's thanks.

It was in a military hospital in Vienna, and among the wounded was a Hungarian gipsy. After some weeks of tender care and attention he was well enough to be sent home; on the evening of his departure he said to the sister in the ward «I cannot express my thanks for all the care and kindness I have met with here. I cannot say good-bye to all my kind soldier friends but if you can lend me a violin I shall play for you». The roomful of wounded soldiers fell silent when the sister brought a violin, and every eye was on the gipsy as he lovingly drew the bow across the strings. The last rays of the golden sunset entered the ward and shone on the brown-faced, large-eyed gipsy as he stood in the centre; then he played,—he played as only a Hungarian gipsy can play—from the heart to the heart; now a soft note like a young mothers lullaby; now rushing up like the clash and din of the battlefield and again sinking to a sweet and tender chord like the Good-bye of young lovers.

Slowly the golden rays of the sun faded from the ward, slowly the sweet music melted away but no one saw the young gipsy put the violin down and steal from the room, for every eye was dim with tears and with the memories which the gipsy had awakened.



Artists and the War.

IN TIME of War the public is liable to forget a certain class of the population which ministers to its pleasure and instruction in peace times and which is the first to suffer — I mean theatrical artists. Here in Hungary the artists are fortunate in having an institution which does a noble work for its members and which is the subject of our present article.

The Hungarian Artists Union.

This is an institution which so far as I know exists only in Hungary but which could be copied with advantage by many other nations as it is undoubtedly a most necessary — not to say humane, institution. Its objects are to protect the interests of actors and actresses as well as their children and to provide pensions for its members when they are too old to provide for themselves. It is an accepted fact that theatrical artists are among the most improvident of humans in regard to their care for the future, and it is not at all unusual, in some countries, to meet actors and actresses who have given the best years of their life to the instruction and amusement of the public, in a state of poverty towards the close of their days. In Hungary this rarely happens for every artist and manager is obliged to contribute to a fund for providing pensions.

It may be instructive and interesting to look into the working of this institution. It was founded in 1878 with 340 members and the pension fund was begun in 1880. It is selfgoverning with power from the State to make and enforce its own laws. In all Hungary with the exception of Budapest and Kolozsvár only those who have been accepted by the institution can become members of the theatrical profession. The acceptances are of two kinds: 1st, Pupils from the National Artists Academy, from the National Academy of Music or from the school of the National Theatrical Artists Union who have finished any of these schools and taken their diploma, such pupils are accepted as regular members with pension rights and, 2nd, Persons who have not finished any of these schools but who are examined by the Institution and, if found suitable, sent for 1—3 years for practice in the provinces after which they must make another examination to give them the right of making a contract with a theatre. All members must know and accept the duties and laws of the Institution before entering; these laws are of two kinds: those laid down by the Institu-

tion and those made by the chosen judges in the different theatres. The judges of the Institution are recruited from its councillors who have power not only to punish the members with fines of from 10—200 crowns for breaches of the rules but can eventually sentence offending members to expulsion from the Institution.

The Institution holds a general meeting every year which is composed of representatives sent from all the different theatres and from the council of the Institution. A company of 20 players can choose 1 representative, one of 30 players can choose 2 and companies of over 30 can choose three. The councillors are chosen every 3 years; 15 from the capital and 15 from the provinces. The Institution elects a president and 2 vice-presidents and other officials. The chief officials at present are Mr. Mór Ditrói, who has occupied the presidential chair for the past 15 years, with Mr. Géza Sebestyén and Mr. Dezső Vidor as vice-presidents.

The pension scheme is on a progressive system which is the most ideal from a social point of view; for instance a member with the minimum salary of 600 crowns annually pays 6%, or 36 crowns a year, for which he or she receives after 30 years membership a pension of 594 crowns or nearly 100%; a member who has 10,000 crowns salary pays 10% or 1000 crowns and gets a pension of 5000 crowns. If the husband dies the widow gets half the pension and 10 per cent. for each child under 16 years. The Institution does not differentiate between legitimate and illegitimate children when they are orphans.

To illustrate the extent of the work of the Institution we give a few figures out of last years balance sheet; the pension fund paid out to 346 pensioners the sum of 313,061 crowns, to 35 widows 15,075 crowns and to 28 orphans 2,172 crowns.

These figures give an idea of the good work done by this Institution in Hungary for a class which in most other countries is left to shift for itself — and incidentally show Hungary again leading on the road of social progress.



Hungary

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Contributions are invited from readers in all parts.

Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

A Hadi hitelbank felállítása. A főváros pénzügyi bizottsága Bódy Tivadar alpolgármester elnöklése alatt ülést tartott a Magyar Hadi hitelbank megalakításában való részvétel dolgában. Az ügyet Vita Emil tanácsos referálta, aki előterjesztése során ismertette az ujonnan megalakuló pénzügyi intézet alapszabálytervezetét. Az intézet négy millió korona alaptőkével alakul meg és az esetleges veszteség fedezésére elsősorban az alaptőke szolgálna az állam három millió koronás és a főváros egymillió koronás garanciája mellett. Az előterjesztéshez Vázsonyi Vilmos, Walder Gyula, Biró Henrik, Glücksthal Samu és Leitner Adolf szóltak hozzá. Valamennyien örömmel üdvözölték az új intézményt.

A Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank igazgatósági ülésén Lánczy Leó titkos tanácsos mindenekelőtt a háború nagy eseményeiről, közgazdasági és pénzügyi hatásáról emlékezett meg. A Kereskedelmi Bank adminisztrációja zavartalanul tunkcionál, az intézet üzletfeleinek fokozott mértékben állt rendelkezésére. A betétek szaporodtak és a bank a válságos idő alatt is élvezte a közönség bizalmát. Az elnök bemutatta ezután a banknak ezidei félévi mérlegét, melynek tételei állandó előrehaladást és a múlt évi eredményhez képest nagy emelkedést mutatnak. A bank félévi nyereségét tartalékalapjainak megerősítésére fordította. Bejelentette végül az elnök, hogy a nemzet nagy harcában a Kereskedelmi Bank tisztviselői és alkalmazottai közül négyszázan vonultak hadba. Kegyeletes szavakkal emlékezett meg a szomorú tényről, hogy eddig a banknak hét tisztviselője halt hősi halált, több mint harmincan sebesültek meg a déli és északi harctéren s négy tisztviselő jutott hadi fogságba. Az igazgatóság jegyzőkönyvébe iktatta az elesett hősök emlékét és megbeszélte azt a nagyszabású segélyakciót, melyet a harcba vonult tisztviselők és hátramaradottaik érdekében indított.

A Hermes mérlege. A Hermes Magyar Általános Váltóüzlet Részvénytársaság igazgatósága Ullmann Adolf főrendiházi tag elnöklésével tartott ülésén megállapította az 1913—14-iki üzletév mérlegét, amely a rendkívüli helyzet mérlegelésével 345.381 korona 17 fillér nyereséggel zárul. Az igazgatóság az e hó 29-ére egybehívott közgyűlésben 5%-os, azaz részvényenként 10 korona osztalék kifizetését fogja javasolni.

A Rimamurányi közgyűlése. A Rimamurány-Salgótarjáni Vasmű Részvénytársaság a napokban tartotta harminczharmadik rendes évi közgyűlését Lánczy Leó titkos tanácsos elnöklése alatt. A közgyűlés elé terjesztett jelentés megállapítja, hogy bár a vaspiacnak visszaeső volt az irányzata, az elért nyereség kielégítő. Az esedékes szelvényeket tíz koronával váltják be. A nyugalomba vonult Borbély Lajos műszaki vezérigazgatónak a közgyűlés jegyzőkönyvi köszönetét nyilvánította. Biró Ármin vezérigazgató indítványára pedig a hadi jótékonykorság céljaira százezer koronát szavazott meg. Az igazgatóság Seeman Jenő és Satori Ernő czéggazdákat

igazgatóhelyettesekké, Pálmai Andor és Décsi Mór főhivatalnokokat cégvezetőkké nevezte ki. — A napokban tartotta évi közgyűlését a *Hernádvölgyi Magyar Vasipar Részvénytársaság* is, melynek ezidei nyeresége 2,366.076 korona 33 fillér. A különböző tartalékok megerősítése után ebből öt százalékot, vagyis tíz koronát fizet a társaság részvényenként. A közgyűlés tudomásul vette a jelentést és a felmentvényeket megadta.

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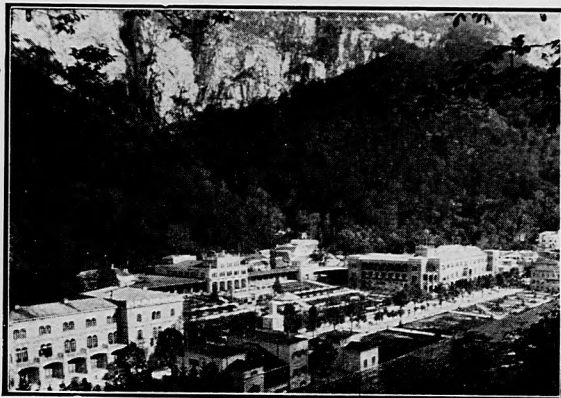
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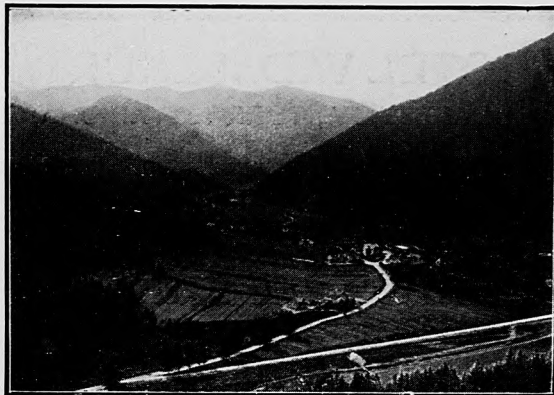
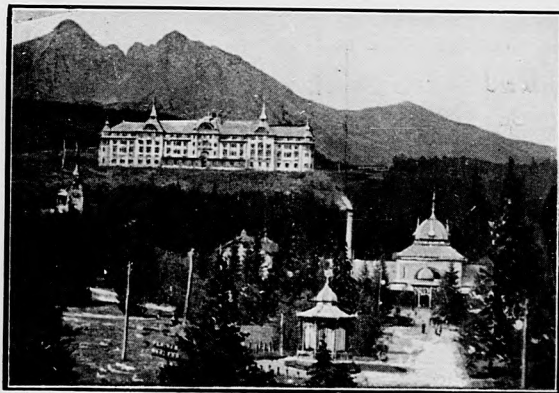


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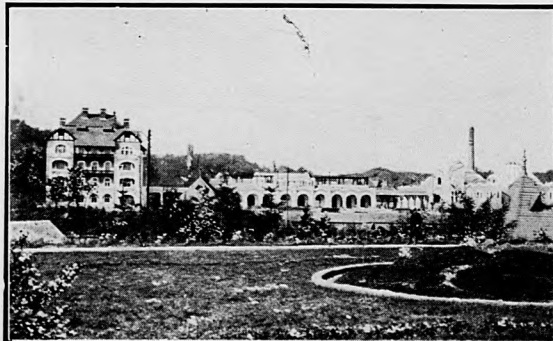


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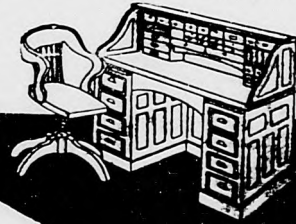
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