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# HUNGARY

Vol. XIII. No 1.

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal  
published in English but for the Interests of Hungary.  
Founded by EUGENE GOLONYA.*

## A Happy New Year!

«HUNGARY», entering on its 13th year of usefulness wishes all its readers and supporters the old, old wish — A Happy New Year!

The wish may seem vain in the present troublous times, when nations are in a death struggle, when nearly all the world is at war, but who knows but that our wish may be fulfilled? Who knows but that 1915 may prove a year of happiness and hope to scarred humanity?

The war-cloud descended so swiftly and suddenly on Europe that we may hope it will rise again just as suddenly. We may hope to awaken one morning to find the sun of peace shining and the cloud of war dispersed, to find the battle ended and only the wounds to be bound up, to find Hungary standing firmly on the ground of vindicated right and the Magyar character shining even brighter than ever before all the world.

We may wake up to a world in which our enemies will allow their peoples to go back and till that soil which belongs to them, — which no magyar ever desired to take from them, in a world in which they will be allowed



Photo: Strelisky.

Sons of Duke NICHOLAS ESZTERHÁZY.

to live at peace with us and not excited to assassinations, revolutions and wars.

Perhaps all this will come soon, sooner than some imagine — and the events of the past months will be looked back upon as a dream, a dream of horror it is true but one whose effects may perhaps confer some benefits on Man.

It may be that our wish for a happy new year will be fulfilled, and that the year which begins to-day will start a new era of human happiness. Who knows to what de-

vine uses our present sufferings may be put? Who knows but that the conflict of to-day may be the last in which men shall destroy Man? Perhaps the compassion aroused in the hearts of all men by the sight of the wounded may be the seed which shall generate love for humanity; love which shall bring understanding, which shall limit covetuous ambition and draw the weapon out of the assassin's hand.

To-day we begin a new year, everybody stops a moment to glance back over the year just passed and to look forward into the one beginning. What has the past given, what shall the future bring? What are the losses, what the gains? Among the losses of 1914 «Hun-

gary» has also to count a very serious one, we mean our late and respected Editor Mr. Eugene Golonya of whom we take again an affectionate farewell. «Rest in Peace! «Hungary» goes on, the work thou hast begun so nobly in being carried on and on the same lines, the child of thy noble mind will live on even tho' it's founder sleeps.» The past we cannot change but the future we can influence. So let us resolve to begin with a spirit of hope in our hearts, to work for a better understanding among men and to fight against the spirit of Intolerance and Bigotry.

#### *The Mission of «Hungary».*

To-day «Hungary» enters on its thirteenth year of usefulness, every succeeding year shows more clearly that the Mission of «Hungary» is a real one. The great value of the work done by our journal in the past is admitted to have been incalculable, but to-day our work is even more important than ever before. To-day Hungary needs every helping hand to assist in repulsing the enemies, not only those enemies whose weapons are Fire and Sword but also, and more especially, those whose weapons are Lies and Columnies.

Formerly our work was valuable in making known to the outside world the real and lovable Hungary, but to-day when she is fighting for her life, when so many are working against her and trying hard to blacken her in the eyes of those over the sea whose sympathy we fain would win, to-day our work is more important than ever before and we go boldly forward into the New Year fully resolved to carry our work to a successful conclusion, and, by the help of Truth and the justice of our cause, to defeat the Enemy.

Relying on the continued support of our readers as well as of all lovers of Truth we go cheerfully into the New Year, repeating again, in spite of the times, a «Happy New Year to you all!»

*J. J. Dempsey.*

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#### **The Mission of „Hungary.”**

IT SEEMS that some mis-informed people consider that this is an English journal. We beg to correct this impression and to state that this is a Hungarian journal whose mission is to make our institutions etc. known throughout the world; it is published in the English because that is also the language of the Western hemisphere. Our mission is now, in view of the war, still more important as it is more than ever necessary that other peoples (especially Americans) should get true information about Hungary in their mother tongue.

*The Editor.*

#### **America's gifts to the Children.**

THE WARM heartedness and benevolence of Americans is so well known, especially here in Hungary, that it needs no repetition.

The three most generous people in the world are, in my opinion, the Americans, the Irish and the Magyars, and they are consequently the most lovable and beloved of all peoples.

There is something in that quick sympathy and fine generosity exhibited by these peoples, which bring sweet tears to our eyes; generosity is always beautiful, but that quick-acting generosity is most affecting.

It is hardly possible to write of the present action of the Americans with dry eyes, what they have given *and the way they have given it*. Not only did they send a big ship, loaded with millions of gifts to gladden the hearts of millions of little ones whose fathers are far away, fighting and dying for their Motherland, but with charming thoughtfulness, the little American children send sweet, consoling letters to their little Hungarian brothers and sisters. It would require the pen of a poet to express the wide spread joy which those gifts and letters cause in Hungary. One can faintly imagine the feelings of joy that warm the hearts of those little ones to know that not all the world in fighting and killing papas and uncles, that there is a beautiful land, far, far over the sea, where the sun is still shining and Peace serenely reigning; that from that land, thousands of warm little hands full of gifts are stretched out to them, thousands of little red lips, which every day press a father's, send kisses to those little ones who have long missed a father's kiss, — alas! many will never receive one again in this life.

#### *The Gifts arrive.*

The good ship «Jazon» arrived at the pier of Genoa. Julius Pekár. M. P. in the name of the government accepted the gifts designed for the children of Hungarian Soldiers. The Italian authorities kindly done all in their power to assist, and the harbour due, amounting to about 5000 lire, *they themselves paid*, as well as *conveying the gifts to the Austro-Hungarian frontier free*.

In Budapest the gifts were unpacked in the house of Parliament; whole committees worked at the joyful labour of un-packing and even Count Tisza himself, who has a warm heart for the little ones, helped in the work.

It is believed that the number of gifts are sufficient to assure that not one soldier's child — or child whose father was a soldier — shall go without a present this Christmas.

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## Hospital Work in Budapest.

**H**ARDLY a street in Budapest but what a red cross flag can be seen flying from window on over a door. For heart and soul of the populace are at one in doing for the brave soldier boys or helping the widows and fatherless children. Far out on Mexikói-út is located the blind asylum joining close to the cripple's home, both are fine buildings which have been turned over to hospital work, the former being occupied by «The Americans».

September 13th 1914 their ship left New-York Harbour with 135 Red Cross Nurses and 35 Doctors, making a ten-days voyage, landing in Holland. Each country received a proportionate number, 13 nurses and 3 Doctors falling to Hungary. We shake hands with sister Alice and ply the questions. Yes she likes Hungary and wants to see more of it when the war is over. The surprise of the entire party on arriving was the Welcome speech being given in English, the only foreign country through which they passed where their native tongue had been used. Soon the little crowd settled down to work after visiting the large Budapest Clinic where 1000 beds are under Dr. Dollinger's Charge. The American Hospital is controlled and supplied by the State, and the guards and military Attendants serve as directed. Many ask «How can the nurses make themselves understood?» Go and see for yourself how smoothly things run. Germans, Hungarians, Austrians and Wallachians are treated as one big brotherhood, and when the heart is put into the work things are made clear. These nurses have had a thorough 3 years course of medical study. A kind-hearted Hungarian gentleman donated 200 iron beds, a Countess gave flannel night robes, caps and slippers, others send in old linen for Slings, but the bandages and appliances were brought with them from America, except an Xray machine donated by Countess Széchenyi. Nearly four months have passed and close on to 500 patients have been treated.

Its not rare to find a wounded man who has been in America and his broken English is a great help. Ten Christmas trees gave The 200 wounded a few happy hours, and the large airy rooms echoed with cheers when each received his package of note-paper, cigarettes and lighter. The frail-looking young ladies who have under taken to cross the ocean to a foreign land deserve much credit for always keeping a brave mien and smiling face, for to handle the magyar tongue with a smattering of German calls for patience, and an earnestness to please must be at the heart of it all. Before the war there were in Hungary about 500 general Hospitals 40,000 beds and 6000 medical practitioners, now the number is more than doubled, for in Budapest alone 70,000 wounded are being treated. Many public edifices including the large

School buildings and private homes have been turned over to relief work.

Our space does not allow of our mentioning in detail the many public buildings which are now occupied by wounded soldiers, from the little hospital of 45 beds which has been opened and is supported by the members of the National Theatre and the Opera to the huge building where 3—4000 wounded are treated.

To give a slight idea of the hospital work done in Budapest we shall take a walk through one of the principal streets beginning at the City Park. The first building which we notice is the skating Pavilion, where, in the skating season, the family life of Budapest is represented, where the little tots join hands with grand-parents and execute graceful curves on the ice; now how different is the scene; the blaze of lights tell only of the night watches of nurses bending over the sick beds. The next building is the Múcsarnok (Art Palace) where only a short time ago the orchestra performed weekly under the rounded dome, where the saloons were filled with ladies in Paris fashions, and the walls were hung with the masterpieces of Hungarian artists. Now we enter, and what a contrast! the eye takes in at one glance 400 beds, not one unoccupied. These soldiers from the great battle-field of southern Russia, who have taken part in that record-breaking battle, are suffering, yet not a groan escapes their lips; the blank stare was unbearable, we pass on feeling too numb to give comfort. The question arises in our mind: For what is all this human suffering, is it to satisfy the ambition of the great Powers? will it ensure Peace for the future magyar homes, or will this great tragic spectacle be repeated again?

We continue our walk. A few blocks farther on the Red Cross flag floats from the Studio windows of Mr. Benczur, the noted Hungarian painter and from those of Mr. Strobl, the sculptor, the latter has joined the fighting ranks.

Next comes the School of Fine Arts, where the long halls and wide staircases are lined with copies of the pictures of all the principal European Galleries, the white-aproned nurses run in and out and stretchers with wounded are carried in. Fifteen rooms are now used for hospital work, 400 beds occupy the space and on Christmas day, flowers were blooming and trees were aglow with lighted candles, as Christmas cakes were passed around. This hospital and another of the same size is under the charge of Dr. Lomnitzer while Countess Almásy attends daily to assist. *Lola Smith.*

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## Count Andrassy on the cause of the War.

ON THE 13th ult. the fifth «War afternoon» was held at the Ritz Hotel. A very large number of leading people gathered to hear Count Julius Andrassy who, in a most interesting lecture, painted in realistic colours the horrors which happen in these days of Culture and Civilisation. Works of Art which have delighted millions during years, are destroyed in a few moments by the murdering weapons of war, and humanity stands dumb and helpless before it all, asking: Who and What caused it? Have States and nations the right to demand such sufferings and sacrifices, and why? Yes they have. The present situation, on the part of some nations, was caused not by mistaken motives, wrong ambitions or question of prestige, but solely by the necessity of self-defence.

Neither Austria-Hungary nor Germany has followed such a policy which would have threatened the existence of other states. The enemy wanted to put on Austria-Hungary the accusation that the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina was an aggressive measure. This is absolutely false. Because by altering the title under which we held the provinces we got neither one soldier nor one penny, our territory was not even enlarged. Russia objected to the annexation but, from the first moment to the last, she agreed to our policy there. Gorcsakow, Giers and Izwolsky, all accepted the establishment made before the Congress of Berlin. In the last Balkan war they also complained that we were aggressive, that is also untrue.

We were patient and indulgent to the extreme and the end was that we gave up the Sandjak and certain rights on the shores of Montenegro. Now they attack us with the fact that the measures taken by the Government after the assassination of our beloved Crown Prince, were aggressive. It may be that the fact of certain of our officials having rights there would have collided with Servian sovereignty, but did their actions not collide with our sovereignty?

They simply wanted to take some territory from us; they organised conspiracies and openly declared that we have no right to be where we are. By these actions did they not violate our rights a hundred times more than we, by our demands, violated theirs?

A short time ago Servia made similar demands on Turkey. The last Eastern Turkish war broke out because the Balkan states demanded that Macedonia should have a foreign police, that the Servian and Bulgarian representatives should practice interference and superintendance over the treatment of the affairs of the Porte. Really our demands were not unprecedented, rather more unprecedented was the conduct which forced us to make those demands.

We cannot be accused of the desire for Conquest,

Now the question is whether Germany, that greater Power, pursued a policy which threatened the others? No. Germany has always pursued a policy of Peace. France has threatened again and again, but Germany has always stood up for the Peace, and when Germany took a leading position we see that England fortified herself enormously and procured a colonial Empire such as no single nation possesses, while Germany got the least, — which also shows that Germany did not pursue an aggressive policy. They objected the most to her conduct in the Morocco question but in that she has not shown the slightest aggressivity. France and England wanted, in spite of existing treaties, to conquer Morocco and wanted to exclude Germany from this question. Germany protested against their making a new map while completely excluding her because she desired that one should consider her also, and public opinion both in France and Germany acknowledged that though Germany achieved her object France profited the most in the division. But that one should count for something in the solution of the World's great question is, I think, not an exaggerated demand from such a state which disposes over seventy million inhabitants, a great army and a Fleet. The present war is the result of the aggressive conduct of the Entente powers. The real cause is Russia's conduct.

For a long time two tides have warred with each other in Russia: the one which desires expansion towards Asia, India and Manchuria, the other which has discovered that Russia has a Mission in Europe that she must rule the Bosphoros and the Dardanelles and bring the Balkans under control. The cause of the present war is that the latter direction became stronger, that they have adopted the aggressive aims of Servia to such an extent that she would not tolerate even the humiliation of Servia. Servia not only desired Herzegovina and Dalmatia, she desired the Banat and the whole pan-Slav country.

There is a map in general circulation in Serb circles in which Seged, Fiume and Triest are all shown as parts of Servian territory — and Russia gave the nurishment to cultivate such ideas.

But even then Russia would not have risked the war had she not been sure of assistance, and therefore France and England bear a great responsibility.

France's conduct is quite comprehensible for the idea of revenge always ruled there. The whole ambition of the German Emperor was concentrated on becoming reconciled with the French public, but he stood before an impossibility, until the French either got back their lost provinces, or realised that they are incapable of doing so. Therefore the French support was natural and this was one of the principal reasons for the Russian decision. What led England in her procedure is difficult to say at once. It is excluded that she was led by the desire for conquest or that she wanted to obtain certain German Colonies, because such



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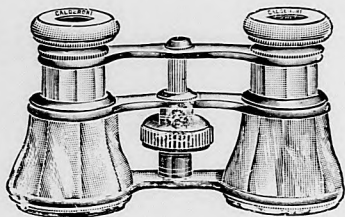
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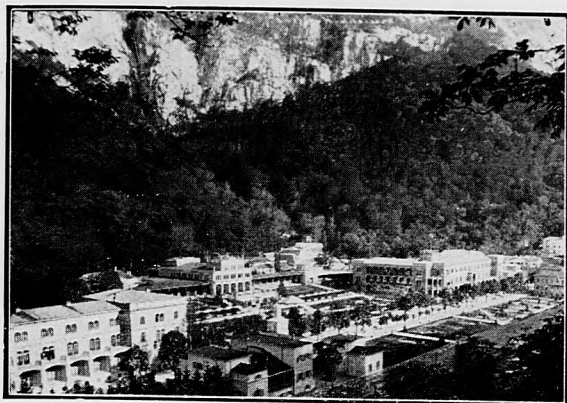
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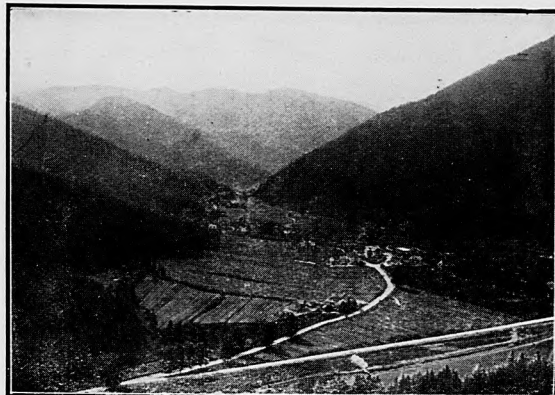
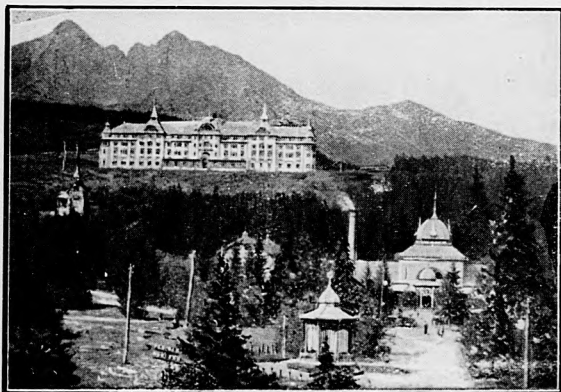


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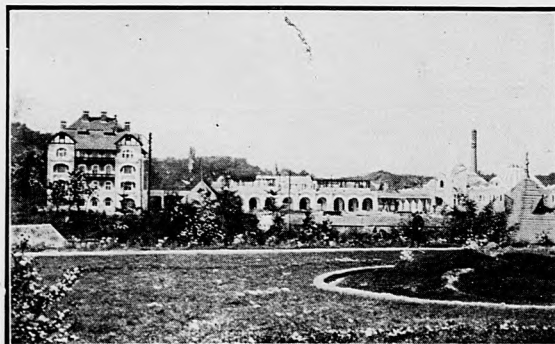


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