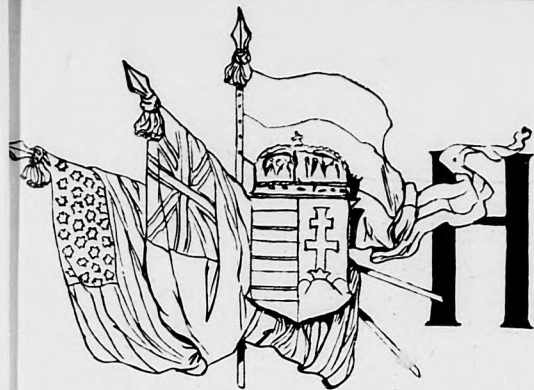


Budapest, Monday, February 1st, 1915.



# HUNGARY

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

## The Admiration of the World.

THE SIGHT of Germany and Austria-Hungary fighting, back to back, against the three greatest powers of Europe as well as their allies, is one which has aroused the admiration of the whole world. Even the enemies are compelled to acknowledge the splendid unity which has enabled the double alliance to withstand the attacks of the numerous foes. Not only to withstand the attacks but to attack themselves with such an irresistible force which has carried them far into the territories of the enemies.

Neutral countries like the United States of America, Italy, Sweden etc., are all loud in their praise of this unexampled devotion and agreement.

Edward Scarfoglio in an article in the Italian *Mattino* dealing with Italy's attitude admits that till to-day he did not feel himself a great admirer of Germany but that now however he is obliged to alter his views: «Germany's military power has proved itself inexhaustible. Its pressure is felt like an iron ring on every side. In face of numerous enemies it has shown one success after another.



Baron STEPHEN BURIÁN Photo by Strelisky.  
The new Foreign Minister.

Fighting in the Air and on the Earth, on land and on sea, in the South and in the East, in the Colonies and in Europe, in the mud of Poland and in the trenches in France, everywhere they have exhibited terrible energy. Seeing this can there be those in Italy who have even thought of a quarrel with such people? No.»

«Germany holds in occupation almost the whole of Belgium and eight *departments* of France. She has dared terrible battles with the Russians and taken their first line as well as an enormous number of prisoners.

Since September the Germans have built in France 1200 kilometres of railway lines to facilitate the advance of the army. They begin again the victorious offensive; they have, over and above the regular army, four million reserves. Who would dare to push his country into a terrible adventure against such an army and against such a people? Against such a people who have up to the present never done any wrong to another people; against such a people who have been our true allies during 30 years, against such a people to whom we owe gratitude for our 59th victory, — for Rome.»

Scarfoglio then occupies himself with the relations between Italy and Austria-Hungary and her attitude towards the Monarchy and announces that Italy shares the point of view of the Monarchy. He expresses the conviction that France and Russia can in a few months, easily fail in the war and that they shall tire out. The writer concludes his article with the remark that: «Among the peoples the knowledge spreads that they are carrying on this terrible war against the double alliance only for the purpose of delivering England from the commercial competition of Germany».



**The Gods intervene.**

IT WOULD seem that War, Cold and Hunger are not sufficiently swift in the destruction of poor Humanity and in the middle of the World War, when in almost every corner of Europe the battle goes on fiercely, when men are falling in hundreds — Fathers and Sons; Brothers and Uncles — who may be replaced in the Army but not in the family circle — even all this is insufficient: the Gods must intervene.

Italy which has remained neutral, which has refrained from sacrificing her sons, has lost, at one fell stroke some thirty thousand of her people — without speaking of the injured — by the terrible Earthquake which in the space of some minutes has thrown the whole country into mourning.

She has the sympathy of all the World in her great bereavement, the extent of which has moved His Holiness the Pope to break through the ancient rule and come forth from the shelter of the Vatican — thought not quite out of the premises — to bring consolation to the sufferers, most of whom look upon him as their spiritual father.

His Majesty the King of Italy was one of the first to hasten to the scene of the catastrophe where his presence moved his troops to almost super-human efforts to rescue those buried alive under the ruins.

The story of the catastrophe reminds one of that which devastated Messina; the same awful sights, the same heart-treaking cries for help when help is sometimes impossible to give. Everybody joins in the work of rescue, from the highest to the lowest, rank and class are forgotten: it is humanity fighting for humanity against the blind forces of nature.

To the tales of horror there seems to be no end. Whole districts, whole communities have been wiped out of existence. What was on one day a rich and populated country was on the next a distorted mass of ruins. In one case fifty young girls were buried under the ruins of the demolished school edifice.

Had this happened a few centuries ago one

would have said that the Gods being out of patience with humanity desired by this terrible and dramatic stroke to show their anger; but to-day we know that there is only one God who loves humanity and to whose actions we must bow our heads and say «Thy will be done». *J. J. D.*



**The Resignation of Count Berchtold.**

THE NEWS of resignation of Count Berchtold came as a complete surprise to everybody and the real reasons for it are still clouded in fog. As the event is now however a thing of the past let us turn our attention on the new foreign Minister, Baron Stephen Burián.

From the point of view of Hungary one must agree that we lose nothing by the change. Baron Burián is a Hungarian through and through, a diplomat who will use all his great powers for the benefit of his mother-land and who will take good care that Hungary shall be represented as is suitable to her dignity. This is very gratifying to every Hungarian, especially at present when the world has at last recognised the quality of our soldiers, when their heroism is admitted by the Press of the whole world. It only remains now for her to back up her military exploits by vigorous diplomatical policy in order to assure her position in the Monarchy and before the world.

All Hungary is gratified by the appointment of Baron Burián and he is assured beforehand of the cordial support of all parties in his difficult work.



**An American Doctor's impressions.**

IT IS always interesting to learn the first impressions produced on a stranger by our Capital, our Culture, Manners etc. With this object we have requested Dr. B. F. Marowitz, one of those kind-hearted American doctors who have come to help our wounded, to tell us his impressions of Hungary and the Hungarians.

The doctor says: — «I am pleased to say that I have found a country and race quite different from the popular opinion in America, where, I regret to say, we know so comparatively little of Hungarian Culture, undoubtedly because of the vast stretch of land and water between the two countries and also the great difference between the two languages.

«I was indeed surprised to find, on arriving in Budapest, what a great similarity the city possessed to New York City. The buildings are modern and the general appearance is business-like, and from what I have seen of its stores and factories I draw the conclusion that the Hungarians are very progressive.

«What pleases me most is the politeness and congeniality of the people. They are kind and very hospitable. They are sentimental and have an artistic temperament, especially in their love for music. It is fortunate for me that most of them speak German or French or I should be completely lost with my ignorance of the Hungarian tongue. And, by keek, they can cook some!

«Of the Hungarians as soldiers I know little, in fact, almost nothing. «Nem tudom.» From what I hear, however, of their being so utterly outnumbered by the Russians, it appears to me that they necessarily must be excellent soldiers to keep such superior numbers in check. I hope I will have occasion to go to the front before the war ends that I may form an opinion.

«As a medical man it is extremely pleasing to me to find how very modern the hospitals are, and how wonderfully well they are equipped, and, from what I have seen of the work done, how very efficient and skillful are the surgeons. They handle their cases with perfect ease and are very conservative in their operations. The wounded are well taken care of, and seem to stand their treatment well, probably because of their health requirements before their entrance into military service. The hygienic conditions of the hospitals I have been in are «Par excellence», the patients being systematically divided and isolated according to their respective conditions.

«I must put in a kind word about the nurses, both trained and volunteer. I have seen nowhere in America such sisterly treatment as they give to the wounded. And how gently they handle the patients, almost affectionately! My heart softens and I am glad when I see such sympathy.»

Dr. Morowitz's remark about the ignorance which exists in America in regard to Hungary is worthy of attention. Everybody who visits Hungary is enchanted by the Culture, Hospitality and Genius which they find here, but it is not sufficient that these things should be known to visitors. It is necessary that our Culture should be made known also to those who cannot come here and that a means should be found to spread knowledge as to the Kingdom of Hungary.



### 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.*

### The War and its causes.

THE BEGINNING of 1914 saw the end of the Balkan War. After long negotiations, held in Bucarest and London, Bulgaria was deprived of a great part of the territories conquered by the might of her arms. Roumania occupied Silistria, and Serbia the greater part of Macedonia.

Everybody breathed a sigh of relief — but too soon, because Serbia, intoxicated by her victories, thought herself capable of dividing the Monarchy and re-annexing Bosnia. Serbia, openly, and with the knowledge of the Military authorities and of the government, conspired for the assassination of our Crown Prince. The Conspiracy succeeded only too well; the assassins killed not only the Crown Prince but also his wife, Princess Hohenberg.

The Monarchy, which had pursued a policy of Peace for 48 years, was compelled to demand satisfaction from the Servian Kingdom; everybody hoped that in the worst event, if war must be, it would be an isolated war; this however was not to be, because other nations thought that after the war they would lose in questions of prestige and economical interests, therefore Russia, the great Slav Protector, could not allow the punishment of Serbia; France could not deny her treaty with Russia, and, in the hope of destroying the growing German Fleet, England, using as a pretext the violation of Belgian neutrality, sided with our enemies. The growing up 8th Great-Power, Japan, demanded Kiau-Tschou from Germany, she was refused.

The war began. The already mobilised Russian Army took the offensive against Galicia. The Austro-Hungarian Army, after great victories, such as those of Krasnik, Frampol and Tomasziv, succeeded in holding up the Russian Army, but the Russians by sacrificing again and again masses of men forced our Army back.

During this time the Germans conquered Lutich, the «42cm.» burst Namur and the victorious Germans occupied all the closed forts on the Belgian-French frontier, as Longville—Maubeuge—Hirson—and on Sept. 2nd, the German Cavalry was before Paris. On Sept. 3rd, General Commander Joffre took the offensive and forced the Germans to retreat to the line Verdun—Rheims—Soissons—Noyon—Arras—La Bassée—Ypern. With the fall of Antwerp the Germans conquer the Belgian coast, Ostend and Dixmuid, there only remains of Belgium those 40 Kilometres by Ypern where they are now fighting.

Something similar happens on the other side; the Austro-Hungarian Army, pushed back to Tarnov, takes the offensive with the Germans, they free Przemyśl, the German Army is 12 Kilometres from Warsaw, bombarding Ivangorod, but is obliged to retire before the mass of Russians.

The Russians again surround Przemyśl which stands firmly as a rock, and this time General

Hindenburg assumes the offensive from Thorn, defeats the Russian Army, enters Lodz, and is now with the united German and Austro-Hungarian Armies on the way to Warsaw.

The present position in Servia may at first sight seem unfavourable to our army but when one considers that the Servian army is disorganised and broken, without munitions or provisions, that the hospitals are filled with their wounded and that there is no hope of replacing these losses, one will appreciate the real position much better.

\*

After the heroic defence lasting 4 months the Japanese at last, by superior numbers, conquered Kiau-Tschau.

The defence of Kiau-Tschau, the heroic attacks of the German Cruisers and their glorious end, the firm agreement between Germany and Austria-Hungary—to which later Turkey also joined, aroused the respect even of the enemies. The heroism displayed on both sides and the feeling of confidence in each other foreshadows a splendid future. It is impossible that the blood was spilt in vain. A time of Peace must come when future generations will reap the benefits of the sacrifices of the present; this time cannot be far away; let us hope it will come soon, let us receive the New-Year as the beginning of the beautiful, happy time of Peace, and if the heroic blood sacrificed, succeeded in assuring a better future, it was not shed in vain.

*Lorand Goldslager.*



## The End of the War.

ACCORDING to an article by Mr. R. E. Swing in the «Chicago Daily News», the war will be won and ended by the 42 cm. mortar. The following is quoted from the article mentioned.

### *War to be won by new gun.*

If Germany wins the war it will not have been might but science that conquered; it will have been the science of warfare, such as other nations have known and practiced, though not so well, but above all it will have been the science of artillery, for the pinnacle of German war science is the 42 centimeter (16.5 inch) Krupp mortar, the most miraculous and powerful weapon designed in the history of war.

The Krupp mortar is the one unique and astonishing product of this war. It has smashed apparently impregnable fortifications like those of Liege and Namur, and the perfect defenses of Antwerp, and, unless all predictions by German artillerists go astray, will soon blow open a roadway to Paris.

### *Work Eight Years on Invention.*

Mentioned by thousands, the Krupp mortar is known only by a few. The gun was invented eight years ago, but only those in the confidence of the Krupps know who the inventor is. He may be

marooned with his secret, for he holds in his grasp the destiny of Germany.

For eight years the Krupps worked at the secret while guarding it with most rigorous precautions. This year they perfected it. This mortar uses the largest and most dangerous projectile ever shot from a weapon. In making it no single workman worked on more than one small piece, and one vital part of the machinery was made in Austria.

### *Kept Secret from Committee.*

Even the artillery subcommittee of the bundesrath was not informed this year. It was merely asked to withhold debate on the artillery situation, as something «extraordinary» was being provided. That something extraordinary was first seen when the Liege forts, which could withstand any artillery fire known to Belgian officers, collapsed like shantles burying thousands of the garrison under the wreckage.

At Namur the same story was repeated. I have just read an account in an English newspaper of the capture of Namur, in which it is said that two French regiments coming to the relief of the garrison found such carnage that they retired in awe. But the surprise of the Belgians was no greater than that of the German artillery officers themselves, who watched incredulously the miracle of the Krupp mortar. All that the official dispatches told the German public was that «the enemy had not reckoned on the power of our artillery».

### *Germans Retreat to Tunnel.*

So far as I can learn, what was done at Liege, Namur and at Antwerp was this:

At some distance from a fort a space was cleared and a great mortar set in a concrete bed occupying a circle with a radius of 100 feet. Behind the mortar and outside this circle was a tunnel leading to a subterranean chamber. The great mortar was sighted, the projectile was set in place and then the gunners retired to their underground chamber. Here they pressed a button and the mighty shot was fired.

The explosion was terrible. Anything within fifty feet of the gun at the time of the explosion would be killed. Even men in the neighboring armies complained of headaches and toothaches from the jar and the same complaints were made by the men in the forts where the projectiles exploded.

### *Passes Through Three Walls.*

The projectile pierced through one, two and three ordinary impenetrable walls and buried itself in a fourth. Here it lay silent many seconds, then exploded like a volcano, bringing to the ground in ruins every stone which had stood upon another.

A shot fired into the center of a fort buried itself deep in the ground and lay there as though gathering strength for its demoniacal eruption. Then, after twenty seconds, it exploded and razed the proudest walls in Belgium.

Each shell costs \$2,500. What it contains nobody but the Krupps know. It is brought to the battle field in pieces and assembled by the highest paid and most trusted of the Krupp engineers. It is aimed and loaded by them and not one member of the artillery corps in the kaiser's army has anything to do with it. The slogan of these men is, «One shot for one fort».

The Krupps in applying modern science at Essen have built the most remarkable community of comfortable homes in existence and by modern science have provided for their men in a manner surpassed by no other concern. The same science working along different lines built the Krupp 42 centimeter mortar.

There is something significant in this combination. This science is German and not the Krupp's. It is willing to work for peace and happiness, but it has proved that it can work for war. The Germans are working for the survival of the most scientific.



## Where is the Truth?

*Documents of Hatred.*

**B**EFORE much time had passed it became quite clear that the present awful war is carried on not only with sword, manlicher and shrapnell but with the weapons of Lies and Culumny.

Over what an enormous line this contest of millions is carried on is very richly illustrated by the polemics of the embittered press of Europe, which already extend to volumes, and for whose clearing up learned societies have already made arrangements. Here in Hungary we find the best attempt at the collection of these documents, in the «Teachers Journal» where Francis Kemény shows a rich and varied bunch. In Germany a special volume has been published under the title of «Documents of Hate» and this collection of documents will certainly be very important in painting the picture of the present time.

The list of famous men who have written about this deluge of blood in newspaper and periodical is already very great. There is the open correspondence between the French Román Roland and Captain Gerhart, there is the death sentence of all Germans by Maeterlinck. Bridges the English Poet-Laurete, according to whom the English carry on a holy war, is there, and the more honourable and benevolent Bernard Shaw, who has more than once lectured his own land for these world horrors. Barklay, the famous English jurist again accuses only Germany. Burzev, the Russian revolutionist and the exposé of the secret police of the Czar in the «Times», declares Russia the guardian of Justice and Civilisation. Geoffroy-Dansay, who in the «Züricher Zeitung» honours us with the title of «Barbarians» is answered by Dr. Eugène Kollárits.

Zangwill, the well-known English writer, with changed opinion, ventures even the assertion that the black soldiers fight for a white cause. Gorky is also an anti-German. Chiapelli the Italian philosopher attacks D'Annunzio and glorifies Germany. Honnotaux, Capris, Donnay, Bergson French Academicians, Saint-Saens, Puccini, Leoncavallo accuse the Germans of barbarism. Burns, the former English Labour Minister, and Jerome K. Jerome the dramatist, are against the war. Anatole France again washes himself a little and announces that the French do not fight against the land of Goethe and Beethoven but against the spirit of Potsdam.

The leading men of Scandanavia all side with Germany. Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian historian accuses Russia, for her spreading towards the West, as the real cause of the war. Sven Hedin, the Swede traveller, declared that never in his life had he heard such awful lies as what now overwhelm Germany. Nansen, the scientist and Polar traveller says in his lecture that the invasion of Belgium was a necessity. Gran the Norwegian University Professor answering Nils Kjar the Norwegian Dramatist says that Germany must always be regarded as the cradle of Goodness and Worth. Lehmann the Norwegian academician voicing the spiritual community of the scandinavian Germans, turns against Russia. Karni Michaelis, the famous Danish novelist by her own experience defends Germany against the title of Barbar. Björn Björnson is convinced that England wanted the war and that Germany fights for a great principle.

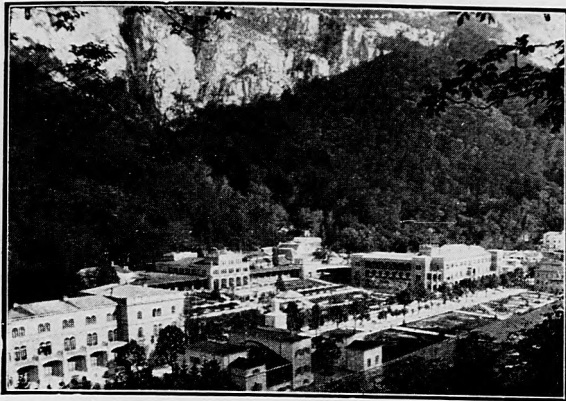
Naturally the leaders of the spiritual aristocracy of Germany line up with an imposing flourish in the battle of Hatred. Even if Paul Schlenther merely says in a tone of fine contempt «Let them talk», the other ones hit back soundly: Dr. P. Rohrbach, Hans Delbruck, Adolf von Harnack, Carl Hauptman, Rudolf Eucken, Ernst Haeckel, Carl Lamprecht, Eugen Kühnemann, Roethe, Werner, Sombart, Wilhelm Wundt, Wedekind Sudermann and Oswald say that Germany holds the future culture of Europe in her hands and that the French, out of the fantastical rage for power, the Russians out of an atavistical idea of revenge, and the English from mercenary interests, all strike for the common aim: the destruction of Germany.

Wilamovits-Moelendorf, the famous professor, declares that this war has destroyed belief in continual progress. The German Universities work with great force for the enlightenment of foreign countries, the leading Scientists and Artists have founded a Union and a comittee has also been founded for the enlightenment of America!

In Berlin a scientific literary society has started a journal in ten languages.

Here in Hungary Count Julius Andrássy, Count Apponyi, Berzeviczy and others join in the fight for Truth, while out there one of our most famous compatriots, Dr. Philip Lénárd, professor of physics at Heidelberg has started a journal under the title



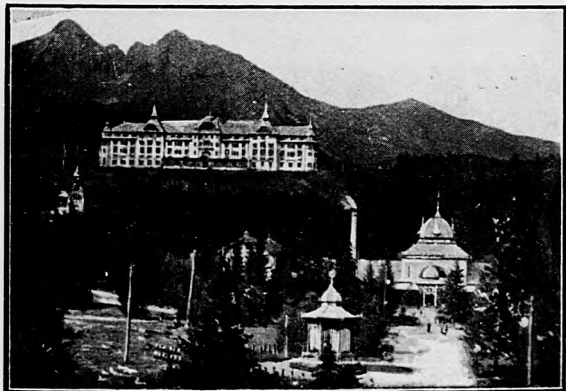


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