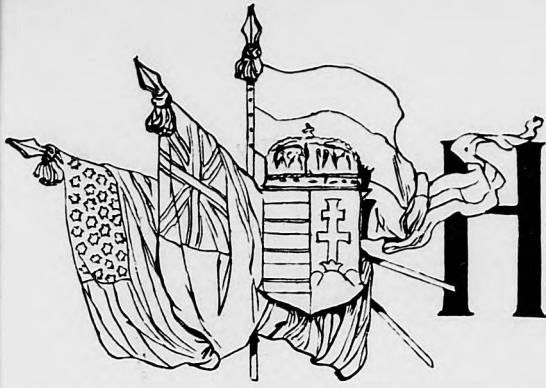


Budapest, Saturday, May 1st, 1915.



HUNGARY

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Founded by EUGENE GOLONYA.

Turkey and England.

OLD and many-sided are the relations between the Islamic world and Great Britain. Under the ancient *régiment* of absolutism every Ottoman looked toward the free, constitutional England, as a model nation, as the traditional champions of equality and liberty. The economic re-organisation of India and of Egypt under British guidance has but deepened the conviction of Britain's peaceful and benevolent intentions toward the Mohammedan world and its religious head, the Ottoman Caliphate. The dawn of a new era in Turkey was greeted with sincere enthusiasm not only by the Mohammadans of India, but by those ideal-minded Britishers who, based on their truly liberal political convictions, regarded it as the strongest means of cordial co-operation and of mutual assistance. King George is undoubtedly the most powerful Moslem ruler on earth, and were it not for the possession of Mecca, he could assume the sublime title of Caliph and call to arms all Mohammadans to join in a sacred war, against the enemies of Islam. It is obvious that Great Britain cannot be the enemy of Turkey, the present representative of Islam. The possession of India for



MRS. L. BIRÓ. Photo by Strelisky.

Britain, and the existence of the Ottoman Empire are mutually based on the good relations between the two Great Powers. I am firmly convinced that this is the opinion not only of students of the Oriental question, but prevalent— notwithstanding the present momentary enmity— among all objective Englishmen.

Everybody in England foresaw—seven years ago—that a final reckoning with the mightily developing youthful Germany was inevitable, but nobody ever dreamed that this reckoning would involve not only the most dreadful fratricidal war between the two mightiest Germanic nations, but would call to the surface the traditional enemies of Britain, the Russians, and that noble, old England would join arms with Servian murderers and Montenegrin robbers. Great Britain's policy has turned the English people into subservient helpers of the Slavs, and the assistance accorded to the fanatical Pan-Slav policy has made them the enemies of Turkey. Without Russian co-operation, England, the late defender of the Straits of the Dardanelles would never have come into collision with the Ottomans.

The participation of England in the present European conflagration has destroyed almost all favourable views fostered by Continentals

towards the English. We have been brought up to admire English ways and methods, and only a few months ago held up Britain's constitution as a model to be adopted or followed, and in less than a year the terrible cry of vengeance «Gott strafe England» has stifled all our platonic loves and admirations. Have the English really changed during such a short interval?

The English people—many signs seem to prove this assertion—was systematically decoyed into the present war. Great conflicts are not only the outcome of economic competition but often originate in racial and traditional emmities. Russia was the greatest opponent and obstacle of Great Britain's Empire in Asia, and since our great compatriot and English politician Arminius Vámbéry has convincingly shown to the British that inevitable danger threatens British capital, British law and order in India from the uncultured Northern Giant, it has become the conviction of every Briton that Russia must always be regarded as the «enemy». Russia was the prototype of absolutism, so abhorrent to the English spirit, she represented lawlessness, atrocity and frivolity. The revolutions, the bloody Sundays, its martyr literature presented nothing but the negation of humanity. Such a people could not be helped or even sympathized with, by Englishmen and Englishwomen. But Russian sympathies have been skilfully awakened and fostered. Seven years ago a clever agent was sent to Austria who under the name of Scotus Viator depicted the sufferings (!) of the poor, oppressed Slavs of Hungary and Austria with such deep and glaring colours, that sentimental England began to look with kind sympathy towards the banks of the Danube, where the supposed chivalrous Magyars maltreated the innocent Slavs. Servians, Montenegrins, Ruthenians and the rest were passed off as the champions of culture and freedom against their ruthless oppressors, the Germans and their coadjutors, the Magyars. A Hungarian's voice was excluded from English newspapers (old Vámbéry often complained to me of being neglected) while Russian institutions, customs, Servian songs, literature and art were widely commented upon. Russia found an excellent M.P. in Mrs Novakoff, while a series of books written by Servian active ministers paved the way for Servia's cordial introduction into the sympathies of England. «Daily Mail» once wrote (January 1908) a laudatory article on Montenegrin virtues, and refused to publish

my letter which proved the article to be based on no personal experience and to be wholly misleading in its tendency. The terrible plot was well managed: the bulk of the English public was misled by sly partiality. But even these preparations for a Russian alliance were not sufficient to wholly rob the British of their hereditary common-sense. The question of the ill-fated Belgian neutrality had to be raised in order to carry public opinion by storm.

It was this immoral, this unnatural co-operation with Russia that involved Britain in a war with Turkey. A just war must be conducted with a definite aim. Has England any aim in its actions against the Ottoman Empire? Certainly not. Great Britain fights the Turks in the interest of the Russians. Those British guns which were directed against the Russian army advancing toward Constantinople are nowadays turned against the English-built fortifications of the Dardanelles, but somehow or other their shells do not explode with that exactness which was expected from British projectiles. It seems the guns are not willing to destroy those bulwarks which only a few months ago were regarded as safeguarding British commerce and British power in the Mediterranean — against Russian aggressions. It is said that on Russia's message that she would not continue to fight against Germany and Hungary, unless Britain took and promised her Constantinople, English ships were ordered to double in against the Straits, but not force them before British fortifications had been erected on the enclosing islands, Lemnos, Tenedos and Tawshan Ada: England is fain to sacrifice Constantinople to her arch-enemy, but only without giving it the much coveted and real object: the free passage into the Mediterranean. The Islands have been fortified against Russian ships and the bombarding of the Straits not only awakened the undecided Balkan States from their dubious lethargy, but opened the perspective of a coming conflict: that between England and her real enemy, Russia. Whether lacerated, impoverished Turkey will again be a party in that future struggle on her body is a question which I dare not broach at the present time. Let us hope she will be strong enough to decide once more her future destiny.

Prof. Julius Germanus D. Ph.

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England wins the day.

ENGLAND entered into war because of failing mercantile profit — and is carrying it on to redeem her commercial status. However many books may be published proclaiming the war a bad bargain, the English, the Armenians of the world's empire, are sure to get their full money's worth out of it. Mind, they won't win the battle, on the contrary, they are sure to lose it, as in fact they have lost it, the moment it gets plain that, their monopoly of the seas, the world-renowned power of the Invincible English Armada is already an object for legends. But whatever England loses in prestige, she will gain at the end of the bargain. How she is going to achieve that is already to be seen — by cheating her allies.

While Belgium lost its whole territory, England snatched Egypt under her sway. While the Russians fight with the Turks in Asia-Minor, England has gulped down a bit of Persia and while the French fleet is bleeding to death at the Dardanelles and the Russians are looking covetously toward radiant Constantinople, their dream for centuries, which seems will never be theirs in reality — England has already removed the Greek officials from Lemnos and Tenedos to Athens, and has instituted there the English military rule.

Whatever there is going to happen with the Dardanelles, England has already pocketed the positive gain. The Greek isles will be Greek possessions never again.

The distribution was made thus: Constantinople is allotted to the Russians, Smyrna to France, Lemnos to England. Constantinople and Smyrna are as yet in the hands of the Turks, and as events show, are not very likely to be wrested away. Lemnos however, being the property of a non-combatant power, was therefore an easy prey to the world-renowned English fleet.

The Greeks did not guess that their country

could be a conquerable land, and therefore as hospitable masters of the house let in the English, who now will stay there for ever and ever — Amen. Of course, this mode of warfare is not hard — indeed the wonder of it is only the fact, that the allies of England, after eight months, have not come to the full knowledge that England does not intend to make war in another way, and that Lord H. H. Kitchener has discounted his promises in good cash, at the expense of his partners of the business. Insurance and counter-insurance constitute British warfare.

If the Dardanelles shall be in Russian possession, we English deserve to have Lemnos. The *if* is going to remain for ever *if*, but from Lemnos, no bug-hunting enterprise of the world shall be able to smoke out the colony-bug — that is England.



Hungarian Post Buildings.

Continuation of the article of April 1st.

THE principles mentioned in our last issue were the general ones to be considered in building Post Offices, but there are a lot of detail questions which present

difficulties less easy of solution than one would think.

So there is, for instance, the planning and construction of the registry-office, the room most highly frequented and therefore most exposed to dirt and deterioration — and nevertheless the room where the officials pass most part of the day and even of the night. It gives a great deal of trouble to the architect to make it answer all the demands of technical and hygienic considerations as well as the demands of the post-manipulation.

Therefore the greatest care must be taken to provide sufficient light both by day and by night; at the same time no less consideration must be devoted to the choice of materials which are least susceptible to damage and at the same time easiest to clean.

Where top-light had to be applied the room had



Eszék Post- and Telegraph-Building.

to be placed in such a way that it should not be exposed directly to the sun. Rooms with side-light are to have the largest possible windows. The type of this kind is shown in the great handling-room in the post-house of Eszék — the description of which will be given further on.

With a view to supplying the best possible light the Building Superintendence constructed a screen at the registry which with its metal frame and large window-panes is much more favourable to the light, than the old type with its massive wood-frame, covered with superfluous ornaments and divided window-panels. Also, compared with the old, darkly painted partition walls, the new railings are infinitely more to the purpose and give to the post-office almost the aspect of a banking office to which it is getting more and more similar also in manipulation.

To discard railings altogether is not yet advisable, partly because of the public being undisciplined, and partly because the strict privacy of the letters must be preserved. Another difficulty was the disposition and the appropriate shaping of the working tables used by the officials. Ordinary writing tables, when placed along the partition walls with the counters made the service very arduous for the officials. The seat being distant from the counter by the breadth of the table, the officials had to bend forward continually to be able to communicate with the public — an action injurious to health. as the chest and stomach of the official are thereby constantly exposed to pressure against the edge of the table.

To make the tables narrower was not possible, as there would not be room enough for the papers and articles which ought to be within reach.

To place the tables at a rectangle against the partition would not do either, as in that case the official would have to turn sideways in order to serve the public, thus also incurring an unnecessary strain.

One can see from these considerations that things

seemingly of so small importance are in fact of the greatest weight—and it may be considered as a happy success—and as the well deserved result of thorough study of the question — that at present there are tables convenient for the intercourse with customers as well as spacious enough for the accommodation of all the necessary objects.

The solution of this problem consists in making the tables considerably narrower than the old ones, but compensating for the loss of breadth by elongating the table at the left hand-side of the officials, in short, giving the table the shape of an L.

There is the same endeavour for the improvement of the telephone boxes — an improvement which has not been as yet attained. The old telephone boxes with their clumsy and bulky shape, with their lining of cloth, which not only lets through the sound but dust also, are being replaced by boxes of a German type. These are relatively small have a completely smooth surface inside and out—being lined with wood—and are therefore very easily kept clean.

The improvement in railings, floor, colour of the wall painting, and lighting has already been mentioned, so that we need only add the remark that

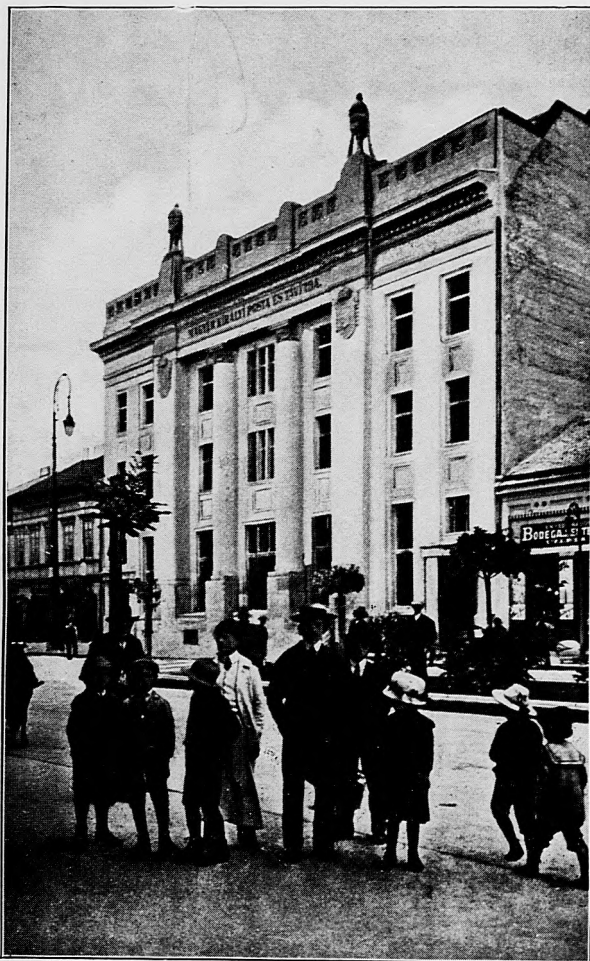
great care is being given to the ventilation of the different rooms.

In any case, the superiority of the new system of managing the post-offices can't be denied as compared to the old one — and the endeavour of the new post-offices Building Commission to eliminate the influence of inexperienced factors needs no justification.

To exhibit the results of the above-mentioned endeavors we think it best to give a description of some of the new post-offices.

In the West of Hungary we find the new Post-office-building in Sopron, the cost of which amounted to 1,300,000 crowns.

On the ground floor are placed, the great hall for manipulation, with top light, the offices of the



Marosvásárhely Post- and Telegraph-Building.

parcels-post, the office of the manager, the night service, the cash-office, the postmen's hall, the automobile-garage, the lodgings of the doorkeeper and of two servants.

On the first floor are situated the offices of the directorate, the apartments of the director, the great Morse and Hughes battery-halls with their siderooms.

On the second floor is the dwelling of the section-chief besides some offices of the directorate.

On the third floor we find the localities used for carrying on local and interurban communication, and here also are the offices of the technical superintendence.

The building was finished in the autumn of 1913; the plans were made by the engineers Ambrus Orth and Emil Somló.

In the same year was finished also the Post building at Marosvásárhely in the East of Hungary. The cost amounted to 550.000 crowns.

In spite of the difficulty due to the shape of the ground — (a very long and narrow strip, with buildings on both sides but having outlets into two streets) the plans successfully afforded convenient accommodation for all the necessary departments.

On the ground floor are the registry-office, the parcel-post the auto-garage and the lodgings of the doorkeeper and the machinist.

On the first floor there is the office of the manager, the cash-office, the Morse and Hughes battery-room, the dynamo- and accumulator-room, the depositing office for letters with their siderooms.

On the second floor we find the local and interurban switch rooms with siderooms, besides the lodgings of the director and the two officials. The plans were made by the architects J. Bierbauer and E. Hübner.

The same architect Mr. Bierbauer made the plan for the Post-office in Eszék. The ground is a corner-plot. The registry and parcel-post, the delivery service are placed on the ground floor.

The letter post, the chief's office as well as his flat of five rooms are on the first floor. On the second floor are the conductors and batteries and their accessories, and a lodging for an official, constructed with a view to enlargement later, and offices of the State Architects.

On the third floor is the telephone and telegraph-office, the wardrobe and the offices for the night service.

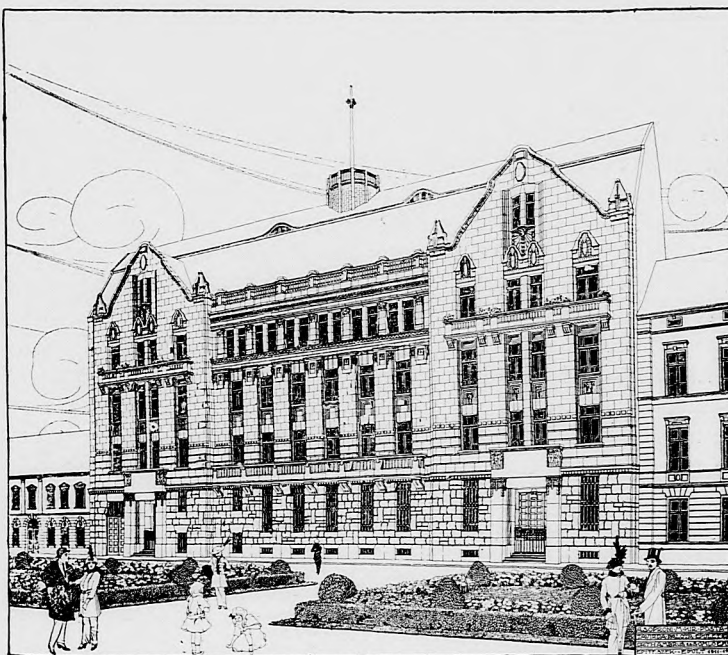
In the yard there is the generating station, with stores for building and engineering materials. The cost was 590.000 crowns.

Of course there are other post-offices worth

mentioning, but the newest ones will suffice to show that the programme drawn up by the Superintendence has been fully perfected and to give assurance for the future when there will be, let us hope, in every greater town a post-office, which will answer all the just requirements of health and convenience for the public and the officials, and which will be an object worth seeing for the travellers from our own country as well as for those from abroad.

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Manager's Department of Post- and Telegraph-Service, Sopron.

### The Mission of the Journal "Hungary".

IT SEEMS that some misinformed 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 better known the Institutions of our Kingdom, throughout the world; it is published in 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 people (especially Americans) should get true information about Hungary in their mother tongue.

The Journal is edited and published by Hungarians and works for the interest and upbuilding of the Land.

Any contributions in English or Hungarian on political and social events will be gladly received.

*The Editor.*

## How do we stand?

*A bilance drawn up in the ninth month of the war.*

SINCE the fall of Przemysl, the 25<sup>th</sup> of March, there was published by the war press as a healing balsam on the burning wound, a most interesting statistical account about the conquests made by the Austro-Hungarian and German troops on Russian territory.

How do we stand? A most difficult question to answer. Unparalleled battles are raging on a front of such extensions as could not have been even imagined in older times, with a vehemence and stubbornness without equal in the world's history. And still the results of these gigantic fights are in no relation with the final issue. Therefore the only answer to the question, how we stand, is the official statistical account above mentioned. From this, we may state, that we stand at least as well as the Russians.

As to the question about the time of the end of war there can be only guesses. As the phrase runs, the war will come to its end, when one of the combatant parties will lie on the ground — or when one of the parties has come to the knowledge that it can't get the better of the other.

To come back to the statistical account, we can gather from it that the Austro-Hungarian and German troops have taken possession of 53,010·3 square kilometres of Russian-Poland and that the number of inhabitants thereof is 5,492,620. We are not authorized to give the accurate number of square kilometres of the Austro-Hungarian territory held by the Russians, but we can say that the Russians hold a smaller area of our land, by at least 12—15,000 square kilometres with no more than 3 millions inhabitants on it.

To distinguish the conquests, which are properly those of Austria-Hungary — we may give the following list.

1. Out of the district Kielce about 4000 km<sup>2</sup>. Inhabitants 486,000.
  2. Out of the district Radom about 1300 km<sup>2</sup>. Inhabitants 148,000.
  3. The whole district of Pietrikow 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Inhabitants 1,981,366
- which gives the total sum of 15—16,000 km<sup>2</sup>. with 2,615,566 inhabitants.

The eight districts of Russian-Poland conquered by the allies are not only important from a strategical or political view but perhaps more so, by their advanced economical and industrial condition, so that they are surely far more valuable than the ravaged and devastated Galicia, which except Lemberg has scarcely an important town. The territory which is in the hands of the allies is to be considered a great loss to Russia, as all the important coal and iron mines, and the centres of the textile manufacturing are situated there, and more-over it is the store-house for West-Russia. As to the political weight of the conquest, the fact is to be

reported, that the German and Austro-Hungarian troops are hailed throughout as deliverers, and their respective administrations received most willingly as they afford by lenient and simpler measures much greater order than Russia can establish in Galicia.

At the beginning of the war there was to be seen in Belgrad — in the windows of several book-shops a map: Great-Servia. It comprised the Bánát, Torontál, Szerémség (parts of Hungary) the whole of Croatia and Slavonia, Bosnia and Dalmatia. In November another map of Russia could be seen in Lodz, the property of a Russian soldier, which had on it as parts of Russia: Galicia, half of Austrian Silesia, the whole of East-Prussia and the half of Hungary.

Now, as counterpiece to these utopian maps, another map was constructed and hung on the walls of the mess-room of our warpress headquarters: Oppeln, Plock, Breslau, Pietrikow. The red lines showing the limits of the newly conquered land go far beyond the frontiers of Germany, and also of Austria-Hungary. For us it is a gratifying illustration of the present situation of the war — and compared to the strongly biased lies of the Servian and Russian maps described above, it tells by the simplicity of truth.

Of course the extent or the number of inhabitants of the conquered parts will not be decisive for the result, but it surely will strongly influence the negotiations of peace.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> of August the Austro-Hungarian troops crossed the Russian frontier and by now they have penetrated 53,000 km<sup>2</sup>. in the enemy's country. — This is the balance of the nine months' warfare.



## Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

**A Magyar Bank közgyűlése.** A Magyar Bank és Kereskedelmi Részvénytársaság a napokban tartotta huszonegyedik évi rendes közgyűlését báró Herzog Mór Lipót alelnök elnöklésével. A közgyűlésen előterjesztett igazgatósági jelentés a háborúval kapcsolatos közszélű akciókról, a banknak 401 hadba-vonult alkalmazottjáról s a harctéren hősi halált halt 19 tisztviselőjéről emlékezik meg, majd a hadi-kölcsön-kibocsátásban s a Hadi Hitelintézet alapításában való részvételről.

A jelentés szerint a folyó banküzlet a nehéz viszonyok ellenére is teljesen kielégítő volt. A kamatjövödelmek csökkenése nem mondható jelentékenynek. A banküzleti jutalékok nagy visszaesése a tőzsdebizományi üzlet szünetelésével van összefüggésben. A váltók és devizák tétele s a váltóleszámitolási forgalom az előző év színvonalán mozog. Az értékpapírtárca örvendetes emelkedést mutat, az értékpapír-előleg üzlet pedig természetszerű visszaesést. A betétállomány lényege emelkedést tüntet fel. Az intézet 8 budapesti, valamint a soproni, váci, sarajevói, bécsi és konstantinápolyi bankfiókja kielégítő eredménnyel működött. Az affiliált intézetek üzletévé szintén megnyugtató volt. A bank új ér-



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