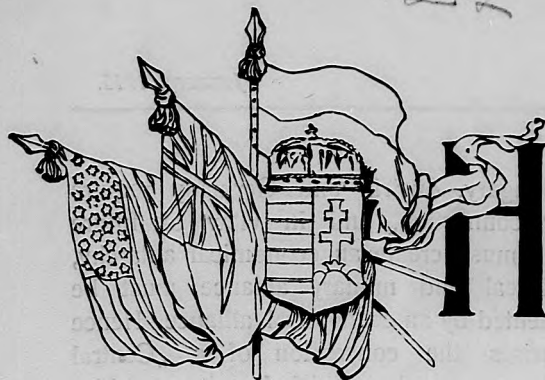


1-122

H. E. GOLONA KÖNYVTÁR
Naplókönyvtár
Hévíz
1916. / 739. sz.

Budapest, January 1916.



HUNGARY

VOL. XIV. No. 1.

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



Eugen

His Imp. and Roy. Highness, Arch-dux EUGENE.
Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army.

Our Economical Situation after the War.

From a Speech by Privy-Councillor JOSEPH STERÉNYI,
Ex-Secretary-of-State.

The war has raged for upwards of eighteen months and, as yet, there are no visible signs of its approaching end. The belligerents have spent approximately two hundred milliard of crowns in war-budgets and untold milliards have been dissipated through the destruction of property. And still these sacrifices are insufficient, for the same envy and hatred which caused the war combine to prevent the re-establishment of peace. Germany and Austria-Hungary are invincible on the field-of-battle; accordingly, they must be reduced to a condition of economical ruin. But this consummation, so ardently desired by our adversaries, will not be attained. In Germany a milliard marks in gold, formerly in the possession of private individuals, have flowed into the Imperial Bank since the beginning of the war, the national wealth has increased at the rate of ten milliards per annum, in less than a year and a half war-loans to the amount of thirty milliards of marks have been subscribed, and in addition to all this the bank-deposits show an increase of more than twenty milliard marks. A nation so admirably disciplined may indeed incur damage to its economical interests; the possibility of its economical ruin is excluded.

Of all the states now at war the Central Powers have suffered least from an economical stand-point. This is due to the fact that the Central Powers are in a position to supply their needs from their own home-resources — a circumstance where-in we find a starting-point for the development of our relations after the war. Even after the conclusion of peace our enemies will assuredly employ every means to continue the economical war. In no case, however, can the attempt have any permanent success, for national feeling is no-where developed to a degree which would render this possible.

Nevertheless, in view of the fact that our enemies will attempt to carry on this economical war-fare, let us by no means lightly regard the difficulties attendant on the period of transition. The economical and financial changes resulting from the war will be of a serious nature and we must make all preparations to cope with them. From the economical stand-

point Hungary, Austria and Germany require a closer connection, and in view of future trials we must create an economical autarchy, our political and military alliance must be supplemented by an economical alliance. Hence there arises the conception of a „Central Europe“, a conception which has its own historical past since it was, as a matter of fact, initiated when the alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary was concluded. That this relation has undergone no further development during the past decades is due to the fact that men are only disposed to embark on changes of great magnitude when compelled by the force of circumstances.

The idea of a Central Europe involves also the liberty and independence of the Balkan states. Central Europe must not be regarded as a State-Union but only as an Alliance of States where-in the independence of each individual state is absolutely assured. It is a matter of political and economical interest for us that such an alliance should come into existence. All possible misgivings on this point vanish if we bear in mind that we can only hold our own against the enemy-states by means of our united forces.

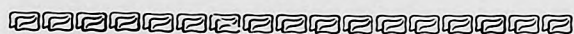
Considerations of a public-law nature preclude the possibility of realising this closer economical connection in the form of a »Zoll-Verein«, for such a union would involve a limitation of sovereign rights. The connection must have an international-law basis. From an economical stand-point also, Central Europe can only be constituted by states entirely independent among themselves. Economical territories, moreover, are not determined by customs-barriers but by divergent commercial policies.

The inclusion of Turkey and Bulgaria in this economical autarchy would open up the Levant to the advantage of Transylvania, regions which traded together centuries ago. The closer connection is for Hungary of great importance financially, for Germany requires annually 60 million metercentners of imported corn, which at ordinary peace-prices represents a value of a milliard crowns. If the people of Hungary would cultivate the soil as intensively as the Germans cultivate their own land, they could increase the yield — taking peace-prices as a basis — to the value of one milliard crowns. Our agriculture would thus form the strongest pillar of the future connection. With Bulgaria and Turkey our connection in economical mat-

ters could naturally not be so intimate as that between Germany and the two states of the Monarchy. A satisfactory solution will be found for the problem relating to the import of corn and cattle from the Balkans.

Unless adequate precautionary measures are taken, this rapprochement of agricultural interests may be attended with danger to our industry. At all events a method of solution can be found which will enable us to avoid any serious conflict of interests. Moreover the claims of industry will find compensation in supplying the increased demands of our more highly developed agriculture and satisfying the market-requirements of Turkey and Bulgaria.

The new economical conformation must not be based on considerations of sentiment but on reciprocal agricultural-interests. The most suitable form for this consists in a system of mutual preference between Germany and Austria-Hungary in all matters of economical life, in tariffs, legislation relating to agriculture, means of communication and traffic, a preferential system in which no other state can participate. To this is co-ordinated a common commercial policy towards other states, a policy to be assured by the creation of the necessary institutions. The solution of the question relating to our economical connection could naturally not be made binding for so long a period as ten years. This period is too short to enable us to arrive at deductions with respect to the effects of the war on our agriculture. New ways and means must be sought and for their development we must have time, and not only imagination and energy.



The Mission of „Hungary“

We beg 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.

*

Subscription: Half-year: 7 crowns. Per annum: 14 crowns. England or America: 16 crowns. Per copy: 60 fillér.

Art and the War.

When the hurricane of war burst forth and threatened the world with devastation, all lovers of Art were alarmed for the objects they held so dear. And indeed the feeling was en for it might well appear at first that the cataclysm would involve the whole frame-work of civilisation in ruin.

But happily there was no real cause for apprehension. The frame-work of civilisation proved more solidly constructed, more firmly based than had been anticipated. The structure triumphantly resisted all destructive influences and suffered no very great damage. Works of Art did indeed suffer, but the losses were for the most part insignificant and such as could easily be replaced. In the first months of the war, when the Germans occupied one Belgian town after another with marvellous rapidity, the friends of Art waited with anxiety to hear what fate had befallen the monumental Architecture and other treasures of Art accumulated in the occupied cities. First came news of destruction, but this, in common with all other reports of German vandalism and barbarity circulated by the enemy, proved to be untrue, and it was afterwards established that objects of Art had undergone but little damage. Such statues and pictures as could be moved had been placed in safety by the timely action of the authorities and were in no danger of destruction. Some edifices of architectural interest were damaged, as indeed is inevitable in time of war. But the damage is of no great magnitude and such as it is can in nowise be laid to the score of the German military commanders as the Entente-press would like us to believe.

The German Military Commanders evinced a high appreciation of Art even when the war raged at its fiercest and went to the furthest limits compatible with good general-ship in their efforts to spare the works of Art.

In his book entitled »Kleine Kriegs-Kunst Geschichte«, Robert Kehlen, the German art-critic, gives a detailed list of objects which have suffered from the war. From this it appears that the loss has not been great and indeed has already in some measure been made good, since those same Germans who are stigmatised as barbarians, immediately set about repairing the damaged objects and appointed government commissioners in Belgium and the occupied French territories with the task of determining the extent of the damage and officiating as curators of the museums and picture-galleries. The government commissioners fulfilled their task conscientiously and, at a meeting held in Brussels in the interests of the protection of art-objects and attended by representatives from Hungary, Austria and Switzerland, delivered a report of their labours.

According to this report, there exists absolutely no foundation for the accusation that Germany has infringed § 27 of the Hague International Agreement, relating to the immunity of art-objects in time of war. It transpires from the report that the art-treasures of Namur, Antwerp and Mons have remained intact. The churches at Dendermonde, Dinant, Lier, Louvain, Malines and Walcourt have incurred some damage, but only such as can easily be repaired. Unfortunately, irreparable damage has been done to the University Library of Louvain and to the Renaissance Town-hall of Dendermonde, the latter edifice having been destroyed by the Belgian artillery. Four famous paintings of the Brussels School have been destroyed in the parish church of Beyghem, but otherwise there has nowhere been any loss or wanton destruction of movable art-treasures.

In France, some little damage has been inflicted on monuments at Longnyon, Longwy and Rethel, but the numerous monuments of Cambrai, Douai, Laon, Noyon, St. Quentin and Valenciennes are intact. In Lille and in St. Mihiel there has occurred some small damage of a reparable character. The famous tomb in St. Stephen's church at St. Mihiel, the work of Ligier Richier, has been successfully protected by the Germans from the French granates by means of sand-bags. Of all the museums, only that of Lille has suffered to some small extent, but the valuable pictures and the famous wax-statue, »Une Fille de Lille« have remained untouched and are kept carefully protected.

In the Eastern theatre of the war there must have been greater destruction to works of art on the territories invaded and devastated by the Russians. These territories, however, are not rich in museums. In the towns and noblemen's castles of East Prussia and Galicia, some treasures have fallen a prey to Russian vandalism, but from the stand-point of Art, the loss is not considerable. In north Hungary, only the church at Sztrapko, the Laborcevi monastery and the Rákóczi castle at Zboro have been damaged. In Italy, the art-treasures of Venice are exposed to the attack of our aviators, but hitherto no harm has happened to any art-object of note. Let us hope it will continue so and that we shall find the loss in works of art during the war of no very great significance.

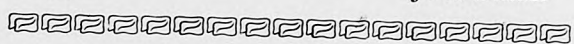
In this country as in others, the excitement attendant on the outbreak of war had its effect on the arts and for a time there was a complete cessation of artistic life. This is readily understood, for the baneful effect of the war and the rapid march of events absorbed the interest of the public to the exclusion of all else, thus also, for a time, to the exclusion of art. Some of the artists cast aside their brushes and took up arms. Those who remained at home likewise abandoned crea-

tive work for a period, having lost the calmness and harmony of spirit indispensable to the deep absorption which such work demands. But gradually the situation changed. The great excitement produced by the out-break of war began to abate. People became more tranquil and began to direct attention to other matters besides the war. They saw that in war-time more than ever art is necessary to inspire men with faith and strength and idealism, to carry our thoughts from the cares of daily life and raise them to a higher sphere.

When the public interest turned again towards art, work began again in the ateliers. Our art-schools re-commenced work, exhibitions were opened and art-life renewed. The votaries of art placed their services at the disposal of the philanthropical movement connected with the war and did their best to stay the grief roused by the fury of war. Our artists evinced most noble altruism, freely sacrificing their works on the altar of benevolence.

The great war will produce not only extensive political and economical changes; we may foresee that it will exercise also a transforming influence on our intellectual life. In all probability new ideals, new conceptions of life will be evolved, and in connection therewith, a great change in creative art, a rupture with the degeneration of Modernism and the exaggeration of Impressionism, and the development of new style due to the invigorating impulse derived from the world-wide struggle.

John Bende.



The Popularity of English Authors in Hungary.

It is a matter of considerable interest, but also of some difficulty to decide which English writer enjoys the highest degree of popularity in Hungary. For popularity is, on the one hand, a thing of fashion, subject to continual change; on the other hand, genuine worth always maintains its sway over the public mind and consequently ever remains popular.

Thus it is allowed to postulate two classes of authors, those who are popular and those who are of permanent value. This division, however, is only acceptable from the stand-point of the mass of readers, and accordingly we exclude from this brief article all considerations of higher aesthetic moment.

* * *

Without a doubt Shakespeare is the author who most frequently engrosses the interest of the Hungarian public, but his popularity has no flavour of fashion. His marvellous personality exercises, and must always exercise, a dominating influence over the minds of men. We do not wish to develop this brief sketch into a dissertation on the influence

of Shakespeare, but proceed rather to consider authors who are fashionably popular.

The first English writer, in point of time, whose book was received with real enthusiasm was Swift, the author of »Gulliver's Travels,« but his name, and likewise that of Defoe, the author of »Robinson Crusoe« remained for the most part unknown to the great public, although their books were known to, and studied in childhood by, all who learned to read. An authentic and complete translation of »Gulliver's Travels« only came into the bookmarket at a late epoch, but the early edition, mangled as it was, sufficed completely to secure popularity for the author.

At a later period Charles Dickens, who introduced to our public a hitherto-unknown view of the English novel and the English people, had some difficulty in competing with the older authors. His works not only possessed the charm of novelty but created a sensation through their spirit of affection and sincerity. His first translated novel, »Oliver Twist,« translated by Daniel Gondol and Edmund Gátszegi in 1843, immediately had the desired effect, and so fascinated the reading public, that translations of his later works were welcomed with enthusiasm. Dickens has become a household name.

With the exception of Oscar Wilde and, more recently, E. Knoblauch, no writer acquired such popularity as Dickens. Wilde became the fashion by dint of his sparkling paradoxes and novel audacity of thought. But no small measure of his popularity is due to the rumours and legends which always cast an air of mystery over the name of Wilde. Knoblauch owes all his reputation to »The Faun« and to that ready adaptability for stage effect which so remarkably characterises all his work.

Besides these, Bernard Shaw acquires popularity from time to time when a new satire, a new play or book appears; but his works have a somewhat fear-inspiring and repellent effect.

We must still mention Rudyard Kipling whose »Jungle Book« is an especial favourite with the reading public. Other favourites are Byron's »Don Juan« and »Manfred«, and Thackeray's »Vanity Fair«.

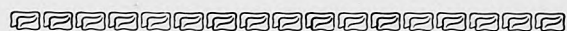
The English lyric poets never became popular in this country. For instance, the famous name of Robert Browning is only known to those who make a serious study of literature.

All the more fashionable for a time was the American poet, Edgar Allan Poe. For the space of ten years his famous poem, »The Raven« formed part of the daily repertory of reciters in mutual-improvement societies and other literary associations of amateurs. Although the enthusiasm for Poe has diminished, it has not gone entirely out of fashion, and indeed may be expected to subsist so long as students retain a bias for mystery.

* * *

These, then, are the English authors who are fashionable in this country. But this does not signify that we do not know of other great English writers. Especially during the last decade since the English language has become fashionable and appreciated in Hungary, we have become acquainted with all English writers of repute and for many of them have acquired an affection. For instance, Wells and Galsworthy, not to mention others, are favourites of the Hungarian public, and a glance at the columns of the daily papers immediately discloses the fact that the English dominate the market in supplying fiction for our daily consumption.

Naturally the war has brought about all manner of changes; but our respect and affection for great writers remain ever the same. *John. Mácza.*



The Struggle.

The day slowly waned and twilight crept silently over the great city. Soon the street-lamps began to shed their frosty light quivering through the gathering gloom.

A few pale rays penetrated the windows of the large atelier, high up on the fourth floor, and played about the gilt picture-frames and bronze mantel-piece.

The girl-sculptor wearily flung aside her handful of clay. Another day had fled, grey and dull and profitless like all the rest.

Before her stood an unfinished statue. She stepped back a few paces and examined it fixedly with knitted brows.

No, it was not her conception. It betrayed no freshness, no charm which could emanate from her. It seemed a strange, unknown thing, modelled by other hands and expressing another's thought. A clumsy, lifeless work. And yet, how many weary hours had she spent on it, fighting with the stubborn clay, vainly striving to breathe life into it! This figure surely could not be the incorporation of all her tears and struggles. It was only some shallow market-object such as any bungler might produce. The thing had better perish!

There-upon she set about destroying it, with rage in her heart, and continued till nought but the bare skeleton remained. The scalding tears rose to her eyes, but these she hurriedly brushed aside and then flung herself down on her favourite lounge, the thick, soft rug in front of the fire-place.

She opened the door of the stove. A red mass of flame glared at her angrily. For a moment she turned away her head, then changed her mind, and, leaning on her elbows, stared with deliberate defiance into the scarlet blaze. With such defiance would she meet every obstacle that crossed her

HUNGARY

AN ILLUSTRATED Fortnightly Society Journal.
 Publisher and Responsible Editor: Mrs. Eugene
 Golonya, VIII., Baross-utca 10. Budapest. Telephone
 József 49-92.

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

Contributions are invited from readers in all parts.
 „Hungary“ is the best medium for advertising.

Proprietor and responsible Editor MRS. EUGENE GOLONYA
 O O O O O O O O VIII., Baross-utca 10. Budapest.
 Kiadó és felelős szerkesztő: OZV. GOLONYA JENŐNÉ O O O

Joseph Ede Rigler & Co. Ld. Paper
 Manufacturers, Budapest. Central Establish-
 ment: VI., Rózsa-u. 55. Branches: V., Erzsé-
 bet-tér 19.; IV., Egyetem-tér 5. and 6. Ware-
 houses at Nagyvárad and Rustschuk (Bul-
 garia).

»Adria« Notepaper is the best. May be
 obtained from all Stationers and Booksellers.



BRACHFELD F.

Purveyor to the Imperial
 and Royal Court,

Budapest, V. kerület,
 Dorottya-utca 1. sz.

(corner Gizella-tér)

First-class Tailoring De-
 partment with all the latest
 London-patterns. — A First-
 class Gentlemen's Outfitter.



◆ Speciality in all kinds of Sporting Garments. ◆

LÁNG M.

cs. és kir. udvari szállító

Porcellán- és üvegraktár.
 Menyasszonyi kelengyék.

Budapest, IV., Koronaherceg-
 utca és Szervita-tér sarok.

„THE GRESHAM“
 ÉLETBIZTOSÍTÓ-TÁRSASÁG
 LONDONBAN

Alapított 1848-ban. Magyarorsz. igazgatóság:
 Budapest V., Ferenc-József-tér 5-6.
 (Saját palotájában.)

STANDARD

ÉLETBIZTOSÍTÓ-TÁRSASÁG
 EDINBURGHBAN, ANGOLHON

Magyarországi fiók: Budapest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 4
 (Standard-palota.)

ALAPÍTOTT 1825.	ALAPÍTOTT 1825.
Évi bevétel	36.000.000 korona.
Kiutalt nyereségrészek	170.000.000 korona.
Vagyon	285.000.000 korona.
Halálesetek folytán kifizetve	600.000.000 korona.

A Standard kötvényeinek nevezetesebb előnyei:
 Kétségtelen biztonság. — Alacsony díjak. — Szabad
 világkötvények. — Kötvények érvénybentartása díj-
 fizetések elmulasztásánál. — Tőkésítés és előre meg-
 állapított visszaváltási érték. — Megtámadhatatlanság.
 — Föltétlen fizetés öngyilkosság esetében, egyévi
 fennállás után. — Szabad háború-biztosítás népföl-
 kelők részére.

Dijtáblázatok kívánatra küldetnek.

FIUME FIRST HUNGARIAN RICE MILL AND
 RICE STARCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 LIMITED

Address for letters & telegrams: „REISMUEHLE, FIUME.“

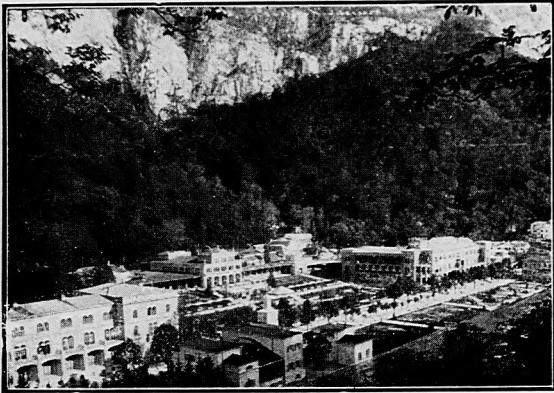
Rice Millers &
 Starch
 Manufacturers

Established 1882.

Established 1882.

Cleaned Rice, Broken Rice,
 Ground Rice, Granulated
 Rice, Rice Flour, Rice Feed-
 ing Meal, Rice Starch, etc.

10 Highest awards and Gold Medals at
 World's & National Exhibitions.
 Grand Prix Paris World's Exhibition 1900

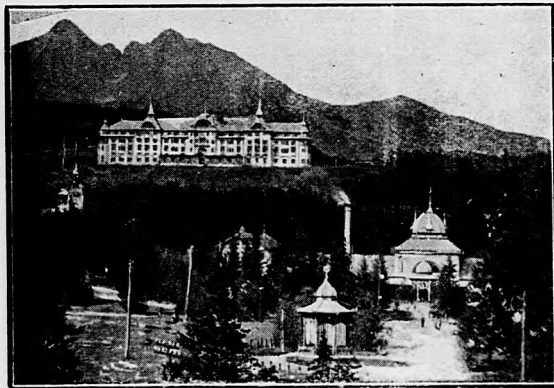


HERCULES-BATHS.

Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous springs at 56° Celsius. The saline baths are an excellent remedy for general debility, anaemia, neurasthenia, kidney disease-scrofula, and swollen glands. The saline and sulphurous baths are most efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and ichoria. Excellent table-water. Hydropathic treatment. Eau de régime. First-class Kur-salon. Most agreeable climate, magnificent vegetation. The Season commences in May, but the Establishment is in part open all the year round. Moderate charges. For further information apply to the **Manager, Royal Hungarian Baths, Herkulesfürdő, Hungary.**

TÁTRALOMNICZ.

Winter and Summer Resort for the Air-cure, in the midst of immense pine-forests, situated at 848 to 1030 metres above sea-level. The mountain air is most strengthening and invigorating. Modern hydropathic treatment. The Palace Hotel is a model of comfort, lift, magnificent hall, luxurious dining-room, reading-room, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Splendid view of the Poprád Valley and the glaciers. Music, concert, dramatic performances, balls, excursions in the mountains, horse races, hunting, tennis, winter sport. Summer Season, 15th. May till 15th. September: Winter Season, 15th. December till the end of February Sun-baths without-burning. Apply to the **Manager, Tátra-Lomnicz, Hungary.**



FENYŐHÁZA.

Thermal Bath and Health Resort, property of the State, in the valley of the Fátá, 450 metres above the sea-level, in the midst of mountains covered with pine-forests. Six modern hotels belonging to the State, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Excellent table-water. Water conduit, irrigation, and electric light. Season, 15th. May till the end of October. Modern hydrotherapeutic treatment, pine baths, saline baths, and carbonic acid baths. Railway Station. Post-office, Telegraph-office, and Telephone Call-office. — Recommended for disorders of the alimentary canal, anaemia, chlorosis, gout, affections of the respiratory organs and nervous diseases. All particulars on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Fenyőháza, Hungary.**



VIZAKNA.

State Salt-Baths, in the country of Alsó-Fehér, 424 metres above the sea-level, on the Nagyszében-Kiskapus railway-line. Surpassing in curative results the baths of Aussee, Gmunden, Ischl, Reichenhall, and Nauheim. Six large lakes containing 30% of salt. A newly-constructed warm-bath establishment. Furnished apartments at the Hotel, in private houses, and inns. Post- and Telegraph-Office, and Telephone Call-office. Further information on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Vizakna, Hungary.**

