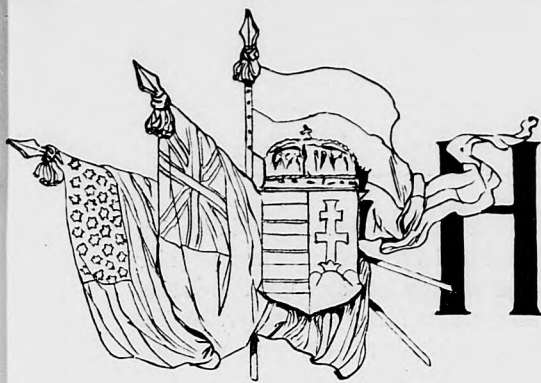


Budapest, Saturday, July 1st, 1916.



HUNGARY

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Anniversary.

A YEAR has elapsed since Italy began against us the war which her sacred egoism, in her opinion, rendered inevitable. Her base action has not met with success, and indeed could not hope for any. Her old friends have become enemies. A year ago the Italians did not dream that the anniversary of the declaration of war would be celebrated so sadly with a general collapse. On the same road, through the same mountain paths and passes, over the same mountain-ranges and ravines by which Prince Eugen of Savoy advanced in 1703, the

Crown-Prince Charles Francis Joseph now leads his victorious army into Italy. Our troops now stand on Italian territory in several places, and on the occasion of the anniversary we take abundant satisfaction for the treachery in the name of the outraged ethics of history.

Our army in South Tirol will prove worthy of the confidence we repose in it. Our advancing troops capture without much difficulty the bulwarks and forts which the Italians have built on the steep mountain-summits. And at the head of the victorious army stands the Hungarian Crown-Prince, strengthening in the midst of the fatigues of a triumphant campaign the experiences which the world-war provide as instruction for his future task of ruling.

Italy could hitherto point to no success; on the contrary, she has suffered heavy losses, and her situation is growing constantly more desperate. Some individuals, some few classes of society



Dr. STEPHEN ZSEMBERY, Representative of the Red-Cross Chief-Commissioner.

derive profit from the war, but the country as a whole is exposed to enormous losses. Many branches of industry have ceased entirely or have suffered heavy losses in consequence of the scarcity of coal. The losses due to the fall in the rate of exchange are incalculable. It has been necessary to cut down trees which were planted at great trouble and expense, and extensive forests, especially in the district of Consenza have been quite destroyed. In addition to these calamities, thanks to the good-will of the English government, there is a scarcity of iron.

The call for more labourers to supply the wants of agriculture becomes daily more clamorous. The agricultural societies urge the government to release the field-workers engaged at the front. The official organisations for helping the dependents of soldiers have proved absolutely inefficient. The state has been compelled to cast on private firms the task of providing for the families of their absent employees, but has forgotten to propose how these firms, which for the most part are on the verge of ruin, can find means for this purpose.

The effects of Italian policy, unwise as it is immoral, are only now beginning to be felt with their full weight. Italy is in a critical situation, both politically and economically. The losses suffered on the East shore of the Adriatic, exercised a profound effect on the Italian people and acted as a sort of narcotic. The re-action to the trance, however, has commenced, and in some quarters the true state of affairs is realised. The visit of Pasics

known the appointment of Mészáros to the command of the whole army and summoned Görgei to the control of the Ministry of War. Meanwhile Klapka did not order the retirement of the army to the capital, but, with Alexander Nagy, went personally to Pest to request in the name of all the officers that Görgei should retain the leadership of the army. In this he succeeded. But uniformity in the conduct of army affairs was effectively destroyed. Kossuth could not replace the famous commander to whom the army was so devoted. The Government decided that the whole army should retreat to the South-East. Görgei, however, again occupied a separate position with his army. On July 11, the army under Klapka made an unsuccessful attempt to break through Haynau's position on the right shore of the Danube, and two days later, the wounded Görgei, leaving behind a strong guard, started on the way to Komárom and Vác with about 27,000 men.

When he learned that a part of the Russian forces had already crossed the Tisza, he hastened with forced marches towards Arad where he arrived on August 9. Dembinszky, who was pursued by Haynau, was also to have gone to Arad, but he remained in Temesvár. Thus it became impossible to direct a united attack against the Austrians. Meanwhile the Russians were approaching from the North.

The armies of Dembinszky and Bem suffered a decisive defeat at Temesvár on August 9. This heavy blow to the Hungarian cause fell on the day when Görgei met Kossuth in Arad and they met again for the last time on the evening of the following day, Aug. 11. Görgei then declared that, in case the Austrians were victors at Temesvár — the result at the moment being unknown to him — he would be compelled to lay down his arms. Kossuth, on hearing of the defeat at Temesvár, sent to Görgei authorising him as head of the army, to make peace with the Russians. Görgei, through Csányi, called upon Kossuth to resign his position of Governor. Accordingly, on August 11, the Governor and Government resigned and the highest civil and military power was vested in Görgei.

With the approval of the Army-Council, Görgei informed the Russian General Rüdiger that he was prepared to surrender, but only to the Russians. The surrender took place at Világos on August 13. Görgei was taken to Nagyváradi.

Through the intervention of the Csar, Görgei was pardoned by the Emperor, after being interned at Klagenfurt. In 1867 he returned to Hungary and spent the remainder of his life in retirement at Visegrád.

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Ukrainia.

II.

THE UKRAINIAN is an original, perfectly independent language, not a mongrel product of the Russian. It was part of the official Russian policy to pervert the opinion of the world by continually representing the Ukrainian language to be a dialect of the Russian. It would be impossible to regard these two languages as one and the same, since the Ukrainian is of quite separate origin and possesses its own rich literature extending back to the X century. But the most authoritative answer to the question was given in 1905 by the Russian Academy of Science itself, which at the request of the government, drew up a memorandum on the subject. The conclusion of the memorandum, giving the deliberate opinion of Russian savants, runs as follows:

«Accordingly the whole course of development of the Little-Russian (Ukrainian) language shows that it must be regarded as a language independent of the Great-Russian, and with regard to the progress of the millions of Little-Russians constituting a part of the Russian State, it is desirable and necessary, in the interests of civilisation and the State alike, that their language should be assured of a free and independent development.»

Subsequent to 1905 the State did indeed grant a few concessions, a few shreds, to the Ukrainians, but these came too late to modify the general discontent.

The Ukrainian language is as thoroughly distinct from the Polish as it is from the Russian. This has been proved by Miklosich, Jagič, Sachmatov, Kors and others who are all known and esteemed throughout the world as Slav linguists. The difference between the Russian and Ukrainian languages is very great, somewhat the same as the difference between the Slovak and the Serb. The Ukrainian can look back to a longer period of development than the Great-Russian. The Song of Igor, known under the name of Nestor's Chronicle, appeared during the time when the Dominion of Kiev existed as a Ukrainian State and is written in the most sonorous, Old-Ukrainian language.

The Tartar peril, which threatened and paralysed the nation for five hundred years, broke in twain the ancient Ukrainian literature. Apart from some few smaller fragments, it is only in the XVIII century that we meet again with literature of historical value. The period of revival is in close connection with the dominating advent of a pure, popular language. Undoubtedly the most noteworthy product of the period is Kotljárevszki's parody of the «Aeneid», published in 1798. The XIX century produced a whole army of Ukrainian writers, including the world-famed Sevcenkó. In addition to Sevcenkó, the writers most known abroad are Vovcsok, Fedkovics, Ivan Frankó and Kulis. Nor did the literature of science remain neglected, as is

shown by the fact that two Academical Societies of Science were founded, one in Lemberg and the other in Kiev. Future development is assured by the very considerable number of middle schools in which the quick-witted students are taught in Ukrainian to love and esteem their nation, language and literature.

Ethnographically, the Ukrainian people present a marked contrast to the Russian. The culture of the people is of a higher level and incomparably richer. Their ornamental art, their songs, epics and lyric poetry, their disposition for social life and intellectual vivacity contrast favourably with the bestial habits, apathy and in-born sloth of the Russians. According to the researches of Theodore Volkov and Rakovszkyj the Ukrainian race is anthropologically more akin to the Croat than to the Great-Russian. It is, however, not excluded that the Ukrainians are a people of Turanian origin and in the course of time have become slavised, as have the Bulgars. Certain it is that there is among them a strong admixture of Turanian races, of Magyars, Kuns, Besenyős, Bulgars and Kazars.

The bond between the Ukrainians and Hungarians has existed for more than a thousand years. The connection was strongest in the days of the Árpáds. The two nations were connected by economical and military bonds, by social and family interests. In the infancy of the organised Greek Church in Hungary, Ukrainians dwelt among us as teachers, and we Magyars, on the other hand, were propagators of the Catholic religion among the Ukrainians. Persecuted Hungarian princes found a refuge in the court of Kiev, as in the case of Andrew I. Our King Kálmán chose for his wife a member of the ruling family of the Grand principality of Kiev. Géza II undertook a great campaign in the interests of his brother-in-law, the Grand Prince Izjaszláv II of Kiev. The alliance reached its highest point in the year 1151. Through his son Moztiszláv, Izjaszláv proposed to the Hungarian King to form a real alliance for defence and offence. Vladimírko, the son of Jaroszláv was for a considerable period the ally of our King Stephen III. The Hungarian King Béla III, whose mother was a Ukrainian princess, acquired for his son Andrew the secundo-geniture rights to the country of Halics, at that epoch a very wealthy and flourishing province. Andrew II maintained his legal claim to Halics (Rex Galiciae et Lodomeriae), and indeed had his son Kálmán crowned King of Halics. Danilo Prince of Lodomeria married a daughter of Béla II and supported his father-in-law in arms against King Ottokár II of Bohemia. In the time of Louis the Great of Hungary the ties between the two nations were principally of an economical and commercial nature. He governed Halics with Magyar vajdas. In more recent times George Rákóczi entered into closer relations with Ukraina and formed an alliance with Bogdan Chmelnický, the great Ukrainian Liberator, against Poland and Russia. Lastly, in the

beginning of the XVIII century, the Hetman Mazeppa sought the armed friendship of Hungary.

The Ukrainian question now stands on the threshold of events. Its solution would assure the peace of Europe for an incalculable time. The Russians, without Ukraina, would be compelled to devote themselves to their one natural task, the spread of European culture among the uncivilised races of Asia. This was the task apportioned by Bismarck to Russia in 1888.

The press throughout the world is discussing the liberation of the Ukrainian race. Powerful organisations and societies are at work to attain this object. In this, as in everything, Germany leads. In Munich has been constituted the «Freie Ukraina» society, with a General of Cavalry as president, and members from the best classes of German society, leading politicians, publicists, state-officials of high rank, scientists, artists and writers. New branches of the society have been established in Berlin and Leipzig. The «Ost-Europäische Zukunft» is the official organ of this society, the members of which are pledged to work for the liberation of Ukraina.

The movement in Austria extends back to a still earlier date. The periodical devoted to the Ukrainian question is the «Ukrainische Rundschau», published in Vienna, and now in the XIV year of its existence. In addition, there exist numerous papers and societies furthering the Ukrainian cause.

The liberation of the Ukrainians is a question of vital interest to the Hungarians, and the interests of humanity at large demand imperatively that the mammoth-state, supported on legs of clay, shall be dissolved into its various elements.

George Podhradzsky.



The Andrassy and Pálffy Art-Treasures in Vienna.

SOME two years ago, there passed away also the last female descendant of the Palatine branch of the Pálffys of Eröd in the person of the widow of Count Emmanuel Andrassy, born Countess Gabriella Pálffy. The widowed Countess Emmanuel Andrassy, the only sister of Count John Pálffy who died in 1908, lived for 24 years at No 6. Wallner street, Vienna, in the family palace, which contains a rare collection of objects of Art. This double-storied palace, built in the Empire style, stands in the vicinity of the Vienna Burg, and its grey-plastered exterior betrays no signs of the interior wealth and luxury. It was built in 1804, the first owner being the French Ambassador Dolin whose only daughter married a Count Pálffy. Later, in the third decade of the last century, the palace became the property of Count Francis Pálffy, and in 1852 passed by inheritance to his son John, the celebrated collector of art-objects, who made it his permanent abode.

In the wide, somewhat low vaulted gateway to the palace, and in the entrance stair-case, the visitor's gaze is first attracted by the slabs and pillars of yellow Ruzkica marble. Right and left along the walls stand valuable Roman statues, Empire tables and arm-chairs of black ebony, which were formerly in the Pale Pompeyen, the palace of Jerome Napoleon in Paris. Facing the entrance is a Thorwaldsen statue in Carrera marble, the one-and-a-half life-sized figure of a Vestal virgin. Turning to the right we come to the wide stair-case, where we are immediately attracted by a work of the sculptor Canova, representing a reclining nymph. The niches of the stair-case, constructed of superb yellow marble, contain a choice selection of life-sized statues, representing figures of Greek mythology.

On the first floor, to the right, are the five rooms where lived Count John Pálffy. These rooms have been left in the same state as they were at the time of that nobleman's decease. They are fitted up with magnificent furniture of the Napoleon epoch, and on the tables lie numerous works on the history of art and art-catalogues. In the antique branched-chandeliers can be seen the half-burnt candles as they were left by the great *mæcenas*.

In the late Count's drawing-room, upholstered in red brocade, is the furniture from the writing-room of Napoleon I, with other souvenirs of Bonaparte. Notable among them is Napoleon's great writing-table, richly gilded and resting on pillars of Empire style brought from Versailles. On the writing-table under a glass case are the writing-materials last used by the Count, and his last writings. Here we find rare specimens of antique Serres porcelain of great value. The antique table porcelain in the Count's dining-room, only used on the rarest occasions, represents a considerable fortune.

In the left wing, on the first floor of the palace is an entrance-hall twenty metres long, containing antique statues and vases, also taken from the Paris Pompeyen. From this entrance-hall we pass into the writing-room of Countess Géza Andrassy who resided for years in the palace, taking care of her mother-in-law. The principal ornament of this room is a costly arm chair of splendid ebony, inlaid with pearls, made in the time of Louis XIV, obtained from an Indian Maharaja and once the property of Madame Maintenon. From the writing-room a corridor, upholstered in rosecoloured brocade, leads us to the great drawing-room where we find heavily-gilt, antique arm-chairs. On the table are yellow coffee-services of Old-Vienna porcelain, and photographs of members of the Andrassy family. Next to this room is another drawing-room in which are placed antique statues on coloured marble pedestals, taken from the Palais Pompeyen. In fitting up the whole of the first floor with antique furniture, Count Pálffy jealously guarded against

any modern object of furniture disturbing the ensemble effect of the Empire style.

Passing from the drawing-rooms, we come to the concert-hall, and thence to the palace state-room which is provided with sky-lights. The yellow marble walls of the state-room, with its many thousands of candlelights, are decorated with a splendid series of amourettes in relief, and a number of beautiful electroliers in Empire style. For some time during the eighties of last century, the palace was occupied by the Chancellor Bismarck, whose son Herbert held his wedding-banquet here when he married in Vienna the Countess Hoyos, a cousin of Count John Pálffy. Count John Pálffy, in his time, gave brilliant soirées in the state-room, where the excentric nobleman usually spent half-an-hour among his guests, only so long as the members of the Court were there, and then retired to his private apartments. So much the greater was the love and respect he evinced for his sister, the Countess Emanuel Andrassy, who presided as lady of his house-hold. The last soirée was given in 1907 on the occasion of the début of the Countess Marica, now the wife of John Duke of Lichtenstein.

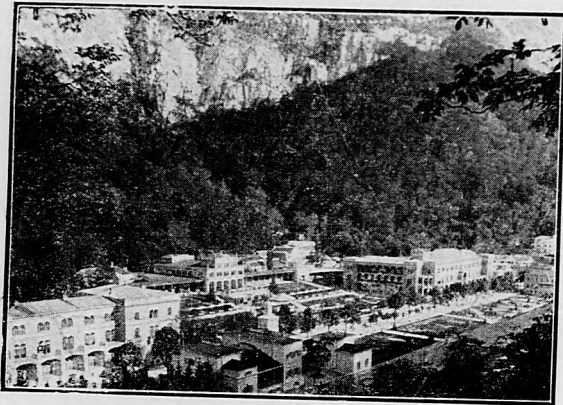
Adjoining the state-room is the great dining-hall, likewise furnished with antique furniture of the Louis XIV, epoch. Here were kept Count John Pálffy's most valuable pictures, until, in accordance with his testament, they were transferred to the Museum of Fine Arts.

Nicholas Markó.



Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

A Folyam- és Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság közgyűlése. A Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság június hó 27-én tartotta huszonegyedik rendes évi közgyűlését Horváth Elemér főrendiházi tag elnöklete alatt, Hozspotzky Alajos miniszteri tanácsos, miniszteri biztos jelenlétében. A közgyűlés helyesléssel vette tudomásul az évi jelentést, elhatározta a karbantartási alap javára 1.785,343 korona 36 fillérnek a leírását s a biztosítási alapnak 180,703 korona 85 fillérrel való növelését. Az ezután fennmaradó 2.195,643 korona 28 fillér nyereségből az 1915. évi osztalékot, mint 1914-ben, 10 korona összegben állapította meg; elhatározta 1.272,929 korona 2 fillérnek, mint nyereségmaradványnak az 1916. üzletév javára történő átvitelét és megadta az igazgatóságnak és felügyelő-bizottságnak a felmentvényt. A közgyűlés elhatározta továbbá az alaptőkének 15 millió koronáról 20 millió koronára való felemelését s evégből 25,000 drb 200 korona névértékű részvénynek 230 korona árfolyamon való kibocsátását. A kibocsátandó új részvényeket részben a m. kir. államkincstár, részben a Magyar Általános Hitelbank vezetése mellett a Magyar Leszámítoló- és Pénzváltóbankból és a Hazai Bankból álló érdekcsoport fogja átvenni.

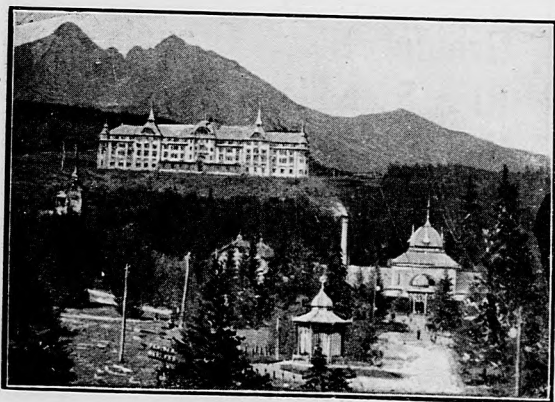


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