

# HUNGARY

Budapest Monday May 15, 1905.

An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

VOL. III. No 12.

## The Army question in Austria and Hungary.

By Count A. APPONYI  
P. C. M. P. Ex-President of the  
Hungarian Lower-House.

*Motto:* Every man must  
do his duty to his  
country . . .

V.

IN ORDER to make mutual defence more permanent and efficient, those functions of public power which bear strict relation to it, foreign and military affairs, are to a certain extent declared common to both countries, and common executive agents, a common Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of War, are created for their direction. The Parliamentary control over these Ministries and the vote for their expenses is delegated by both Parliaments, Austrian and Hungarian, to committees elected by them, forming two distinct bodies, like the Parliaments themselves, but meeting at the same place (alternately at Vienna and at Budapest) in order to compromise matters in an easier way when they happen to disagree.

No common organ of legislative power has been called into existence, legislation on foreign and military affairs remains in the domain of both Parliaments, who are invited to agree in these matters as well as they can. None of the executive agents of common affairs, the common ministries, or their controlling bodies, the delegation, represent a public power superior to those of Hungary or Austria; no trace of such thought can be found in their constitutional po-



H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

sition. The common Ministries are simply Ministers of both countries; they serve His Majesty in those affairs in which he exercises, through the same Act, both his prerogatives, Royal and Imperial, and, even, between these strictly defined limits they must act in agreement with the Hungarian Ministers who are co-responsible for their administration before the Hungarian Diet. The delegations, on the other hand, are under the strict control of the mother-assemblies, of

their respective Parliaments; even the vote for the common expenses obtained the force of law — in Hungary at least — only when registered and inserted in the general Hungarian Budget by the Hungarian Diet.

It is no part of my present task to explain the working of this somewhat complicated machinery, or to give a detailed description of all its parts and organs. What I have to show and what I mean to impress the reader with is simply the fact that the great principle of Hungarian independence, the complete sovereignty of Hungary, has undergone no mutilation through that more talked about than known transaction of 1867. It is true that we have common organs with Austria, but these common organs are created by the free will of our legislative power, and may be abo-

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EUGENE GOLONYA,  
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listed at any moment by the same will; far from representing a public power superior to our own power, they are as much under our control as any other institution of the Kingdom; they are, in fact, part of *our* public powers, a part to which we have thought fit to give a particular form, a sort of exceptional connection with the corresponding powers of another State, but which we neither abdicated nor alienated.

As far as principles go, we are then clearly on safe ground; our logic, our consistency is and remains unimpeachable. But how in practice?

The somewhat unsatisfactory answer which, in candour, must be given to this question, *lies at the root of the present crisis.*



### The English Royal family and the Hungarian Nation.

The filial piety of the Princess of Wales.

IN THE lovely month of May between Easter and Whitsuntide a black granite monument has been erected in the antique ev. ref. Church at Erdőszentgyörgy. The stone is one metre long and 80 inches broad, decorated with Count Rhédey and Prince Würtembergs coats of arms, and bears the following English and Hungarian inscriptions:

IN MEMORY OF  
 CLAUDINE COUNTESS RHÉDEY  
 COUNTESS HOHENSTEIN  
 WIFE OF H. R. H. ALEXANDER  
 DUKE OF WÜRTEMBERG  
 DIED IN 1841  
 ERECTED BY HER GRANDDAUGHTER  
 VICTORIA MARY PRINCESS OF WALES

—

RHÉDEY CLAUDINA GRÓFNŐ  
 HOHENSTEIN GRÓFNŐ  
 SÁNDOR WÜRTEMBERGI HERCZEG  
 Ő FENSÉGE HITVESÉNEK EMLÉKÉRE  
 MEGHALT 1841  
 EMELTETTE UNOKÁJA VIKTORIA MÁRIA  
 WALESI HERCEGNŐ

This Anglo-Hungarian memorial serves to perpetuate the homage and devotion, with which Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales cherishes the memory of her grandmother, Claudina Rhédey, wife of Prince Alexander of Würtemberg. — Whenever the noble Princess has occasion to speak with Professor Arminius Vámbéry,

whose intimate connection with the English Royal Court is sufficiently known, H. R. H. never omits to mention her Hungarian origin with the greatest enthusiasm.

Thus the question being mooted, the Princess of Wales adopted with joyous eagerness the idea of giving an exterior sign of her touching attachment to the memory of her deceased grandmother.

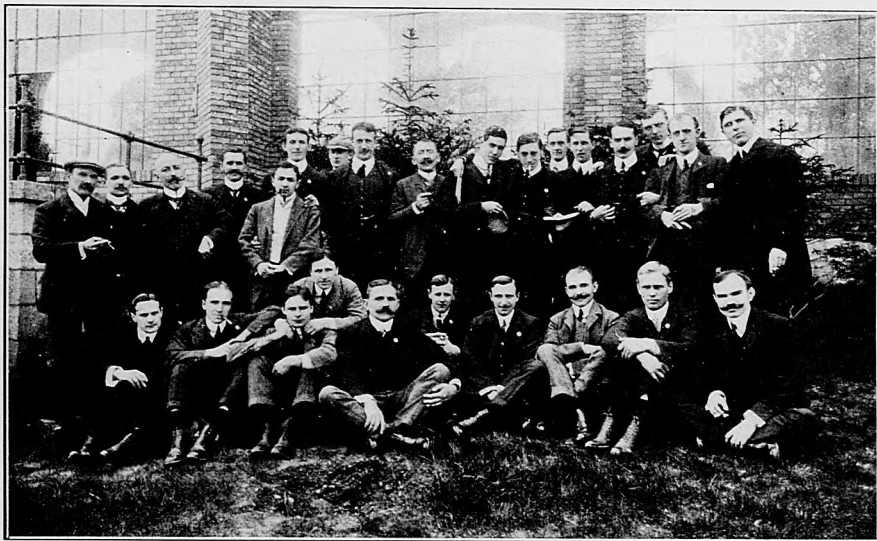
It came about thus: The Countess Lewis Rhédey, residing at St. Demeter, called upon Professor Vámbéry, at his Budapest residence before his departure to London and informed him how desirous she was to become acquainted with the Princess of Wales with the object, that the Count Rhédey family has not yet become entirely extinct. Complying with her request Prof. Vámbéry while in London communicated the fact to His Majesty King Edward, suggestion at the same time a more intimate connection between the English Royal Court and the Hungarian nation, Prof. Vámbéry's suggestion met the King's highest approval; so far from contradicting. «I rather desire it should be so» said His Majesty I passed very pleasant days in Hungary and always sympathised with the Hungarian nation; Prof. Vámbéry, then, bringing up the subject of the Princess of Wales' Hungarian origin and expressed an opinion, that the Princess might give a sign of her filial devotion by bestowing her care on her grandmothers' tomb in Hungary. King Edward, complying with the suggestion, Prof. Vámbéry then handed a memorandum on this subject to the Princess of Wales. Thus the scheme of the pious commemoration quite recently realised the Princess of Wales, adopting Prof. Vámbéry's proposal with eager readiness. On Prof. Vámbéry's returning to Hungary at the Princess's request proceeded to Erdőszentgyörgy, where with the assistance of Joseph Nagy, the ev. ref. priest of the parish he found that the remains of the late Princess were really inhumed in the antique church at Erdőszentgyörgy, probably under the Lord's table.

Erdőszentgyörgy, this romantic village in the County of Maros-Torda is the ancestral seat of the Count Rhédey family. The Church itself was built by Count John Rhédey in 1640 with the disposition, that his descendants should be buried in the vaulted crypt below the church. There the founder himself reposes and with him according to tradition the Count Francis Rhédey, who was elected by the state sovereign of Transylvania after the abdication of George Rákóczy II in 1657. Was buried in the ancient

crypt in the autumn of 1841 the Countess Claudine Rhédey, direct descendant of the sovereign lineage, Princess of Würtemberg, grandmother of the actual Princess of Wales.

She died in the prime of her life, being only 28 years of age. A tragic end was destined for her beauty and her mental qualities. The circumstances of her life and death alike are worthy to form an interesting novels theme. In the 30th years of the 19th century Countess Claudine dwelt with her father at Vienna, where she made the acquaintance of H. R. H. Alexander of Würtemberg, who faithful to the custom of

catastrophe on the first of October 1841, brought about the end of the young couple's idyllic life and undisturbed happiness. A great military parade was held on that day on the field Schmeltz, in which Prince Alexander took part at the head of his regiment. Princess Claudine accompanied her husband to the drill-ground, then returned home, but wishing to surprise her beloved she retraced her course soon on horseback in the direction of the Schmeltz. Just at the moment she was about to reach the end of her ride from one of the sideways, she was overwhelmed by a hussar-regiment in full gallop, and



«THE CASUALS» FOOTBALL TEAM AND THEIR HUNGARIAN FRIENDS.

German sovereign families, served in the Austrian Army.

The Prince was 30 years old at this juncture, the Countess about twenty. They were the finest couple imaginable and the Würtemberg Kings' son conceived a deadly passion for the wondrous fair Hungarian Countess. Before their union could be effected, however, they had to overcome numerous serious difficulties, Court fashion then, as always had a great weight as to equality of rank between the persons to be married. Nor did Claudine's father consider their union with great enthusiasm and some days previous to their engagement, he retorted sharply to one of his friends, who remarked his future son-in-law was grandchild of the Würtemberg Kings: «And my ancestor was the sovereign of Transylvania». Their nuptial feast was celebrated on May 2, 1835; six years of cloudless, happy life ensued till a terrible

trampled down by rushing horses, expired under their hoofs, after the lapse of a few moments. Her husband, beside himself with despair quitted the Austrian military service and returned to Würtemberg, where he died in 1845.

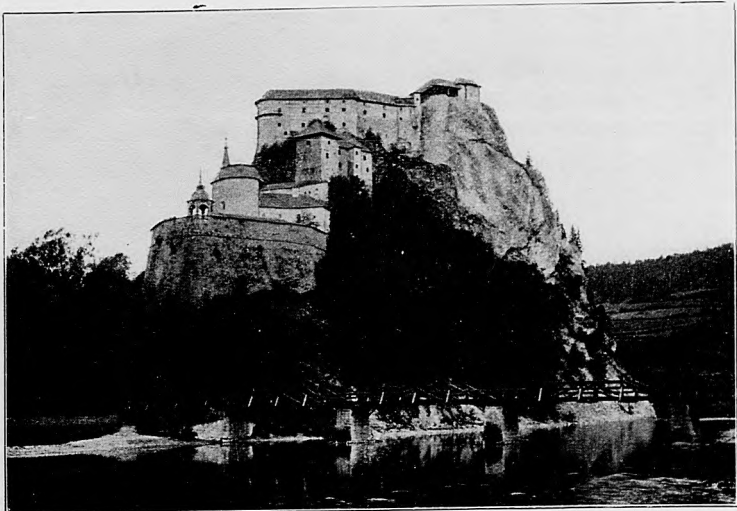
Francis, the unique issue of his union with Countess Claudine, marrying in 1866 on June 12, an English Princess Mary Adelaide, was the founder of the Teck family and father of Mary Victoria, the present Princess of Wales.

Thus in the grandchild of Claudine Rhédey flourishes the English Royal Family, her granddaughter the Princess of Wales having enriched her husband and the noble English nation with four beautiful sons and a single daughter whose portrait we shall publish at an early date.

As to her grandmother's tomb, the original scheme of the Princess of Wales was to deposit her bier in a rich mausoleum. but deferring the execution of this plan to a later period,

she requested however, Prof Vámbéry to cause a monument to be erected to her grandmother's ultimate resting place.

As we mentioned above, this memorial monument an eloquent sign of filial devotion, arrived lately at Erdőszentgyörgy, with such devotion cherishes 'the future Queen of England the memory of her defunct grandmother, and who should doubt, that the Princess of Wales, boasting proudly, as she does of her Hungarian origin should ever withdraw her interest in Hungary and its future destiny?



THE CASTLE OF ÁRVA (SOUTH).



### Lady Sara.

By KÁLMÁN MIKSZÁTH. Translated : by ELIZABETH BLEUER.

OH WATH a haughty air did he assume, that peasant, when he called a prince «mean fellow», and all this for having mistaken little Henriette for her! Had she been carried off, who would have cared?

No real man was there to defend her. They were all noughts and the one, who was not, loved someone else and considered Sara Keleny a mere cipher. Oh, how it stung her to be so considered who was everywhere the greatest. — How she hated those who loved and were happy! Lady Sara challenged happiness. This is the common sin of human vanity and ill breeding to long for things that don't exist and not to suffer others to have anything they are not yet tired with. And this psychological question can be easily solved. That little bit of flesh, the heart, consisting of contradiction, cruelty and vanity has much in common with the thief. It covets the highest and the lowest, but for being in the possession of someone else. And all means are welcome.

Lady Sara resolved to assume coquettish airs. The following day she went out for a ride surrounded by her suite. They chanced to meet in one of the forests George Fekete with his measuring chain. Lady Sara was given to whims. She ordered the grooms to prepare

luncheon there and invited the engineer to join them. The young man declined. He had never taken luncheon all his life and had no spare time. And turning on his heels he left her ladyship, who had been so gracious towards him.

Lady Sara flew into a wild passion. She went on raving all day and her ways towards the gentlemen were more than provoking.

Sir Richard even took offence and returned to his regiment. And then day after day something happened which rendered her temper worse and worse. Next day Prince Kukeleff was brought home cut to pieces and nobody knew anything about the details of this mysterious event.

Lady Sara questioned the engineer on this point.

— I take it for granted the prince has fought a duel.

— Do you fight sometimes?

— Yes, mylady, with fractions and those crooked lines geometry abounds in. But the sword and the pistol have nothing in common with me.

— And you never make any use of them?

— Why should I? I agree with everybody.

— But you also could disagree! I know there exists some one and you would sooner clear it away with your own blood than suffer any stain on her name.

— Yes, mylady, there really exists some one.

And with this the dialogue was cut short.

Lady Sara made a haughty bow and then betook herself to her chamber. She went into hysterics on account of that pert impudent fellow who dared to insult her in such a blood-curdling way.

(To be continued.)

## The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

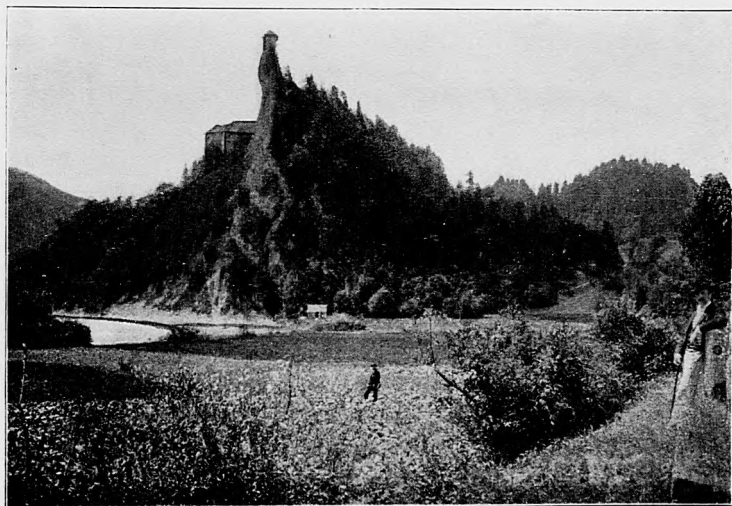
XVI.

HERE FELL around his corpse Emerick Bebek, Stephen Bánffy, Benedick Losonczy as soldiers and Hungarians should fall. This was the signal for the Wallachs to join the ranks of the enemy. Hunyadi, taking heart, once more waved his arm and led forward his wild array. But these ineffectual struggles could not turn the tide of fortune effectually decided by the Wallach treachery. His sword shivered and broken Hunyadi retreated towards a narrow belt of wood, where 2 Turkish bandits attacked him, but as they quarrelled over his golden chain, he wrenched the sword of the one and beat him to the ground, the other taking in the meanwhile to his heels. From the extreme south, over the mountains of the robbers, through towns, in which his greatest enemies dwelt he passed on foot and alone, safe under the wings of the Almighty to the environs of Kladosa, where he asked the guidance of an old Servian peasant, who conducted him to Brankovich. This sovereign, half reduced, half terrified into Turkish submission, sought to gain Amurat's favour, by surrendering Hunyadi into his power, but the noble Turk, rejected the proposition with contempt, resenting it, as an affront upon his honour. It would have gone hard with the hero, but for his great popularity with the Hungarian nation, which made a universal application to Brankovich, for the deliverance of Hunyadi, to which he acceded under the condition, stipulated by several treaties, of retaining Ladislaus, Hunyadi's eldest son as a fief; Brankovich exacted more-

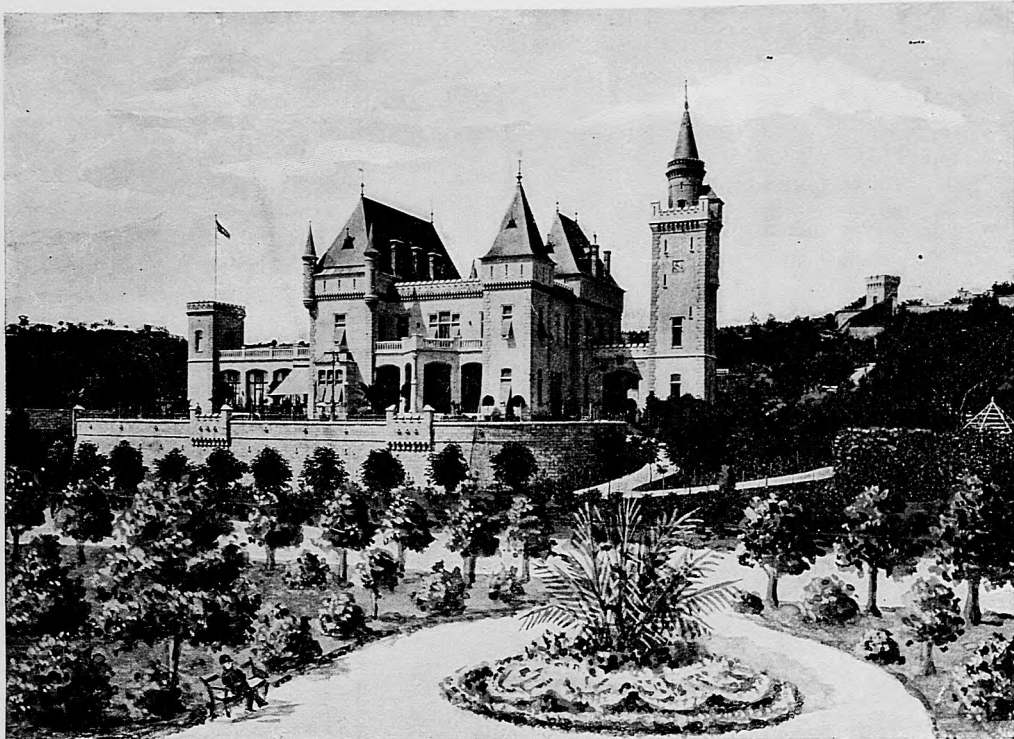
over, that Matthias, Hunyadi's second son, should marry Elisabeth Cilleo, his cousin, the young bride according to the custom of the time was educated at Vajda-Hunyad, in the castle of her future parents in law, but died at the age of 13 years of severe fever.

Hunyadi with his inflexible justice regarded every peril as became a Hungarian, Provident, watchful, selfcollected, never was seen so extraordinary a man; seeing the unscrupulous conduct of the oligarchy, Hunyadi sought to rescue the young king from the clutches of Frederick, who had been persuaded by his niece, the late Queen Elisabeth to take part in the internal dissensions of Hungary and now sought to secure for himself the rich inheritance of the little Ladislaus. Thanks to the united applications of the Hungariau and Austrian States, the young king and the crown were delivered in 1452 to Hungary, Frederick however appointed Cillei to be the young king's guardian. Thus the last service Hunyadi rendered to his country in his administrative office only contributed to the weal of his greatest enemy, Cillei, who exercised such an important and malignant influence over the destinies of Hungary, as to deserve more particular notice. He was descended from an ancient Styrian family, a house, which had figured in Hungarian history, notorious for the vices and even crimes of its representatives. Outrage, fraud, assassination, a sordid avarice in securing lucrative offices for themselves, an insolent oppression of their vassals mark the character of this great family, connected with the royal houses of Habsburg and of Luxembourg. Cillei's invention was ever busy in devising intrigues, which he recommended by his subtle and insinuating eloquence and he preferred the attainment of his purposes by a crooked rather than a direct policy. He was at the same time fierce haughty, intractable, supported in the execution of his abject enterprise by the extraordinary resources he commanded, as the uncle and near relative of the young king. He was both easily offended and implacable in his resentments and seems to have been almost equally formidable as a friend and as an enemy.

It soon became apparent, that he had been busy in

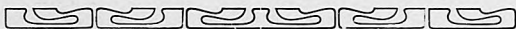


THE CASTLE OF ÁRVA (NORTH).



JOSEPH TÖRLEY'S PALACE AT BUDAFOK.

undermining the health and morals of the young king, in whom he endeavoured to awaken the appetite for the coarsest pleasures and vices. Hunyadi saw with sad heart the sorrowful turn of affairs and looked with an anxious heart on the southern frontier of the country, where dark and stormy clouds gathered over the skies of Hungary. It was at this juncture, that Mohamed I. took Constantinople by siege, an event, which startled Europe and showed the western nations the mercies, they had to expect for themselves.



## The truth about Hungary.

By ARTHUR B. YOLLAND.

### II.

DURING the University Extension Course held at Cambridge in 1902, lectures on history were delivered by Mr. *Bernard Pares*, whose knowledge of Hungarian history could not but fail to impress his Hungarian hearers most favourably, while his Austrian hearers went off into an ecstasy of rage; for he was entirely objective. Our good neighbours are no friends of objectivity: they prefer to look at every thing from a subjective point of view, and are naturally annoyed at hearing any subject which interests them treated from a truly historical point of view. Not long ago goods «made in Germany» were considered bugbears by most people who de-

sired to purchase reliable articles: and to all true Hungarians opinions and views «made in Austria» must be horrible bugaboos.

In my last article I spoke of the disastrous effect of leaving false reports unrefuted. Speaking on the same subject, the late eminent orator and statesman Gladstone says: «when long established falsehoods have had habitual and undisturbed possession of the public mind, they form an atmosphere which we inhale long before consciousness begins. Hence, the spurious colours with which we have thus been surreptitiously imbued, long survive the power, or even the act, of recurrence to the original standards. For that recurrence rarely takes place with such a concentration of the mind as is necessary to the double process, first, of disentangling itself from the snares of a false conception, and secondly, of building up for itself, and this too from the very ground, a true one». <sup>1</sup> The general knowledge about Hungary and its true relation to Austria is founded on «long-established falsehoods», which owing to the same nonchalance and passivity referred to once before, have indeed «had habitual and undisturbed possession of the public mind». In our special case no small part is played by the predominance of the double-headed eagle — the Hungarian arms are indeed emblazoned on the eagle's stomach, a fact which, however, seems only to pourtray the fact of their insignificance — and the disproportionate representation of Austria in the Austro-Hungarian Diploma-

<sup>1</sup> Studies on Homer. III.

fic Service: but a far heavier responsibility burdens the conscience of the English press. We all know and respect the authority and power of the press. It can make history — it has often done so; but it cannot unmake. What is written in the scrolls of the centuries is ineffaceable: Hungary's position as the coequal half of one of the Great Powers cannot be altered by any leading articles written with a purpose. The «last straw» which broke the back of opposition was the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 — I call it Austro-Prussian intentionally. The compromise of 1867, which resulted therefrom, only confirmed the constitutional rights established by a long series of Acts and was merely a ratification, by the constitutional King, of his predecessors' policy.

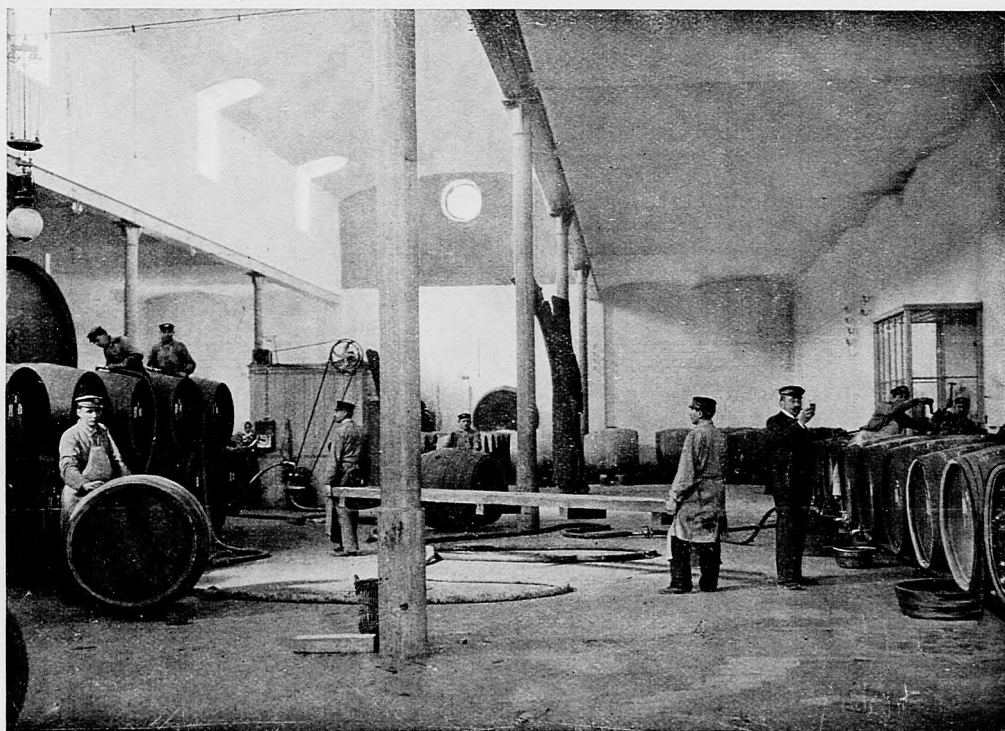
The English press, as I have remarked, is misinformed. The leading English journals can find no excuse for their misrepresentations in the fact that French people sometimes address their letters to «*Budapest, Autriche*» or that German newspapers write of Austro-Hungarian staff officers as «*Austrian*» generals. It is for England to show the lead in writing «the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth». Their correspondents must cease to see everything through the glasses of the Viennese circles and to get their information from Viennese sources: better still, the leading English journals should keep correspondents in Budapest as well; for «*audiatur et altera pars*», and Budapest is a very important centre not only for Hungarian politics but as a basis for England's policy in the East.

We English should seek the sympathy of the Hungarians. History has given us sister constitutions:

many traits of national character we have in common. «The sympathies of a free people ought to be a dear and precious object of our ambition.»<sup>1</sup> We do not live in a world of idealism: but we may hope that not every spark of chivalry, without which most that is good in us is lifeless, has died out. — We were always proud of being considered the champions of liberty: «there were days», says Gladstone,<sup>2</sup> «when England was the hope of freedom. Wherever in the world a high aspiration was entertained or a noble blow was struck, it was to England that the eyes of the oppressed were always turned — to this favourite, this darling home of so much privilege and so much happiness, where the people who had built up a noble edifice for themselves would, it was well-known, be ready to do what in them lay to secure the benefit of the same inestimable boon for others». Let us hope that the day of chivalry is not yet over and that the same country of which such words could be spoken will rouse itself to recognise the true significance of the land whose sons have always given England and Englishmen their due. The correspondent of the «*Times*» should be instructed that Count Goluchowski is *not* an «*Austrian*» minister, and that the conferences held by the former and Tittoni were important not for «*Austria*» only but for Hungary too. The correspondent of a leading journal must put himself in the place of an historian, and must so realise the important part he has to play. He

<sup>1</sup> Gladstone, Speech in Scotland. April 1880.

<sup>2</sup> Speech in the House of Commons. May 7, 1877.

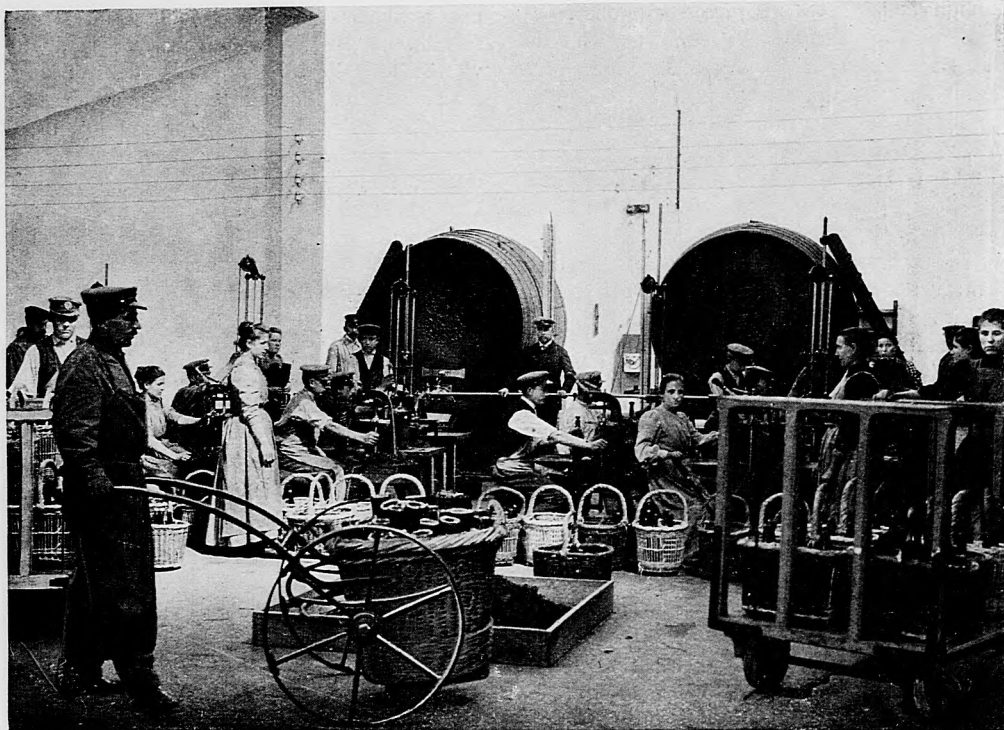


TÖRLEY'S CHAMPAGNE FACTORY. — DRAWING OFF THE WINES.

cannot undo the history of the past, cannot make Hungary less than she is except in the eyes of a too credulous public: but he has no right to conceal the truth. For the historian «the steady and loyal endeavour to be absolutely just and true in the lofty task of passing judgment will keep the head steady and the foot sure in many a dangerous path by bog and precipice, and will give mighty aid in raising the mind of man to its best capacity for the noblest of all its operations, the search and discernment of the truth».<sup>1</sup> If our friends the correspondents of the English journals working at Vienna, breathing the air of the Austrian capital and inhal-

gary in anything and at any time. We shall confine ourselves to a bare statement of the facts and leave unbiassed readers to judge for themselves. The figures we now quote are decisive enough.

The last balance sheet was published in the *Official Gazette* (Budapesti Közlöny) of July 17th 1904: the same was signed by men of honour and character and declared by the auditors as perfectly in agreement with the books of the Society. The auditors in question, whose position, as sworn accountants, corresponds practically to that of the notaries public in Hungary, are men who are always called into requisition to revise and audit the



TÖRLEY'S CHAMPAGNE FACTORY. — THE FILLING DEPARTMENT.

ing Austrian ideas, would bear in mind these principles, small harm would be done and a large amount of unnecessary controversy could be avoided.



### "The Gresham" Life Assurance Society in Hungary.

MANY attacks have been made upon this prominent Society in connection with the resignation of the late Hungarian Manager. It does not lie within our province to enter into a controversy on the subject: but we consider it our duty, not only to represent Hungarian interests and correct the misstatements spread about Hungarian affairs in England, but also to *defend* English interests in Hun-

balance-sheets of the various public companies. Their approval of the same is sufficient guarantee of their correctness and accuracy.

On page 16 of the above-mentioned issue of the B. K. will be found the special balance-sheet dealing with the transactions of the Hungarian branch: this is the part of the main balance-sheet which, for our purpose, is most important.

According to the same the income of the Hungarian branch from premiums was 3,850,104.52 Cr. that from interest 1,128,555.66 Crowns, making a total of 4,978,570.18 Crowns. The income of the *Hungarian branch* — not that of the Society itself — from premiums has decreased for the simple reason that the Oriental business has been taken from it and given to the branches at Constantinople and Cairo. The amount paid by the Hungarian branch for expenses, commissions, taxes etc. was 875,679.70

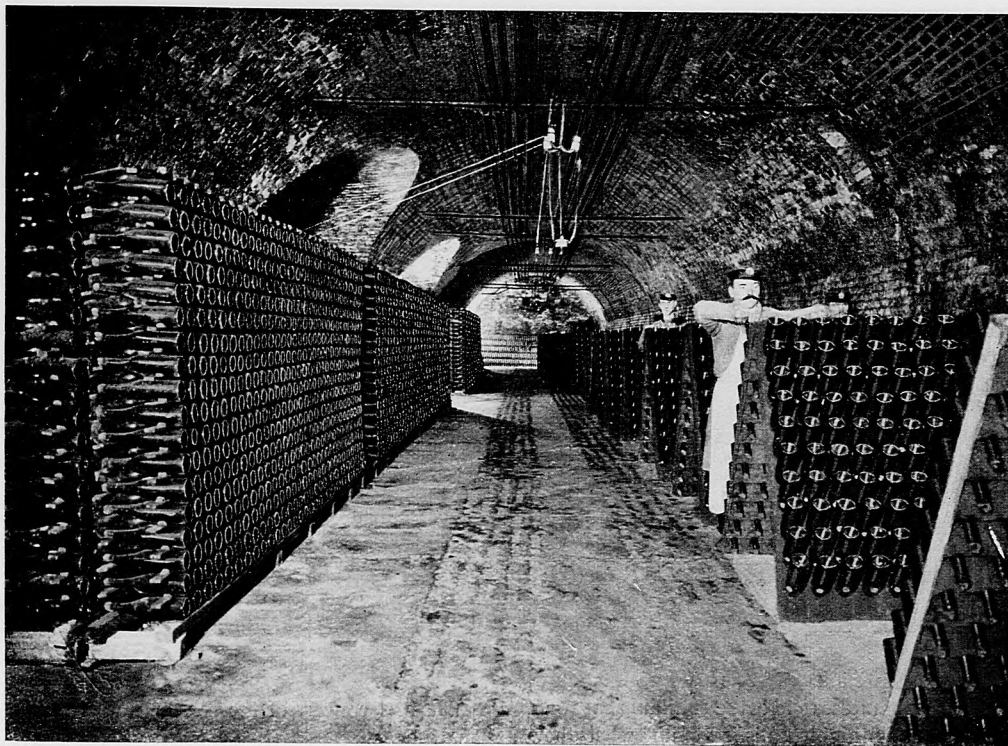
<sup>1</sup> Political Speech delivered in Scotland. Dec. 1879.

Crowns, i. e. 17.6% of the total income. For claims and policies due the Society paid 2,300.891.68 Cr., and also 56.354.44 Cr. for participation in profits. The profit shown was 576.738.83 Crowns.

In passing on to discuss the liabilities we must not forget to mention that, for security's sake, the security fund was, some years ago, increased to 600.000 Crowns.

The Premium Reserve amounted to 24,460.225.72 Crowns, an increase, in comparison with the year previous, of 926.412.99 Crowns. This Reserve is based on the Tables of 17 English societies on the basis of a rate of 3½%, thus providing ample gua-

at the Hung. General Credit Bank and the Pest Comm. Bank (open for inspection) 304.905.77 Cr. 3. Landed property (v. the land registers: unencumbered) 1,518.539.38 Cr. 4. Stocks held with interest thereon (the coupons are presented month by month at the Credit Bank) 19,286.185.36 Cr. 5. Loans on own policies (also the respective entries in the books of the Branch) 4,539.587.56 Crowns. 6. Mortgage Loans 1,510,280 Crowns. 7. Money outstanding at branch agencies, etc. (the doubtful part of this claim is covered by a reserve of 69,870.43 Crowns as above mentioned) 1,047.893.95 Crowns. 8. Inventory (a very modest figure) 9000 Crowns.



TÖRLEY'S CHAMPAGNE FACTORY. — SHARING THE BOTTLES.

rantee. The Reserve amounts to 527.169.57 Cr. The amount made in profit on stocks held by the Hungarian branch was 143.389.46 Crowns, a sum which increased the fund to 1,156.389.46 Cr., and was transferred in full to the Reserve.

The liabilities include two figures *a*) 1,358,133.94 Crowns premiums carried over *b*) 99,285.01 interest also carried over.

For doubtful debts due from agents 69.870.43 Crowns were placed in the reserve: and the various creditors figure as claiming 95.305.65 Crowns, a sum which includes the inland revenue dues to be paid on the 15th Jan. following.

To recapitulate, the liabilities amount to 28,366.379 Crowns 78 Fillér, profit as shown 576.738.83 Cr. Total: 28,943.118.61 Crowns.

The Assets of the Branch were as follows:

1. Cash in hand 30.198.48 Crowns. 2. Balance

9. Claims on the Head office (*A/C*) 696.528.11 Cr. this sum need give no anxiety, as the property of the H. O. (v. page 15) is £ 8,688.242. 1. 4. (= 208,669.245.66 Cr.). Total: 28,943.118.61 Cr.

The Society has always done its utmost and will do so in the future also to carry on business in a straightforward and throughgoing manner: its efforts have, thanks to the circumspection of the staff, been crowned with such success that it not only deserves the confidence hitherto reposed in it but can show that it is fully worthy of the same. This success will be best proved by the balance-sheet for 1904 which will shortly appear but particularly by that for 1905.

The splendid new palatial home of the society will soon be ready and the offices will be transferred to the same. All reports concerning the sale of the same are unfounded.

There is as yet no law concerning the deposit of the reserves, which are intrusted to the Society.  
Budapest, May 5. 1905.



### The 2<sup>nd</sup>. International Automobile and Balloon Exhibition at Budapest.

THE INTERESTING Exhibition comprises all the latest improvements which have up to now been achieved in the various modes and methods of Motor-technical constructions.

The rich Industrial Hall in the Hyde Park of Budapest was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the show was opened on May 7 by their Royal Highnesses the Archduke Joseph Augustus and Archduchess Augusta. The opening ceremony took place at 11 a. m. in the presence of a large number of our well-known aristocracy as well as political and military notabilities headed by the members of the Hungarian Automobile Club. Count Michael Eszterházy President of the H. O. C. Baron Frigyes Born President of the Exhibition, Charles de Hieronymi Minister of Commerce, Count Béla Széchenyi; Julius Justh President, Francis Bolgár vice-President of the House of Commons; Duke and Duchess Lobkowitz, Baron and Baroness Ernő Dániel, Duke Aladár Porcia, Count Alexander Károlyi. Countess Margaret Lónyay, Count and Countess Faul Szapáry, Countess Michael Eszterházy, Count Nicolaus Thoroczky, Count Maurice Eszterházy, Count George Festetich, Count Anton Sigray, Count Felix D'Harnoncourt, Baron Elemér Atzél, Mr. Joseph Törley, Peter Szalay Post Master General and many other distinguished visitors were present.

After the inspection of this interesting show their Royal Highnesses left the building at one o'clock, evidently highly satisfied with what they had seen.

Motor Car excursions to different parts of the country were arranged by the Hungarian Automobile Club and their friends, whilst several Motor Cars were granted by the club for the free use of the visiting public during the opening of this instructive and splendid Exhibition.



### Joseph Törley's Champagne Manufactory at Budafok.

MR. TÖRLEY'S champagne factory takes its origin from Reims in France where the founder and owner of the present splendid factory established his works in the year 1870 with the view to acquiring the original method of producing genuine French champagne. After a stay of several years at Reims, amidst studies and serious labour,

he built his factory in 1881 which was afterwards reconstructed in 1898-99 on its present grand scale as shewn in our illustration.

This forms a magnificent new home fitted with the latest modern improvements which serve even as models to the present Continental system.

The huge cellars are 10,000 square meters in extent, consist of two floors with communication by electric lifts and the method and preparation of its sparkling wines is unique of its kind.

Mr. Törley is now producing one million bottles of champagne per annum from pure Hungarian wines the quality of which is much appreciated both at home and abroad.



### London Notes.

*London, May 8, 1905.*

ONCE more the first of May has come, a day which is in every country a half holiday. — In England it is the day of May meetings and the opening of the grand season. It started with Wagner's «Das Rheingold». Their Majesties, elsewhere engaged, were represented by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Christian and other members of the Royal family. There were new comers in the cast, and it may be said that the standard set by the singers was high. Mr. Zádor, the famous Hungarian Bayreuth singer as Alberich was one of the best in the cast, which included Mr. Burrian as Loge, Madama Kirkby Lunn as Erda etc. Dr. Richter's control of his orchestra was masterly and complete. «Die Walküre» occupied the second night followed by «Siegfried» and «Die Götterdämmerung». In all these three performances the brilliant audience enjoyed the singing of Messrs Van Rooy, Burrián and Zádor.

The first concert of the season, was given by Mr. Jan Kubelik.

An audience strong in numbers and enthusiasm assembled in the Queen Hall. He played in conjunction with the London Symphony orchestra under the direction of Mr. Landon Ronald, the solo portions of Beethoven's Violin concerts.

That his rendering re-mains unimpaired its purity and grace of style was evident yesterday. The warmth and vivacity of his playing Wieniawski's Concerto so delighted his hearers, that they recalled him several times.

The greatest interest was taken in the little michus produced by Mr. George Edwardes at Daly's. It is a dainty story treated in a delicate and humorous manner, with music that charms the ear. The reception of the piece was never in doubt and each fall of the curtain was the signal for enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

From a cricket point of view the Australians have every reason to be satisfied with the opening of their tour yesterday at the Crystal Palace. Staying

in nearly all the time that play was practicable they scored 270 against Gentlemen of England.

The Ranelagh Club opened its polo season yesterday with a couple of matches in the handicap tournament, for which five teams had been made up. The play was very interesting and there was a brilliant gathering.

After along cruise in the mediterranean the King having spent a few days in Paris, where he visited the Salon, had luncheon at the Embassy and witnessed the races at St. Cloud, returned on the 5th inst to

6th day. Drive to Dobsina Ice Cavern.

7th day. Visit to Barlangliget and Béla Cavern.

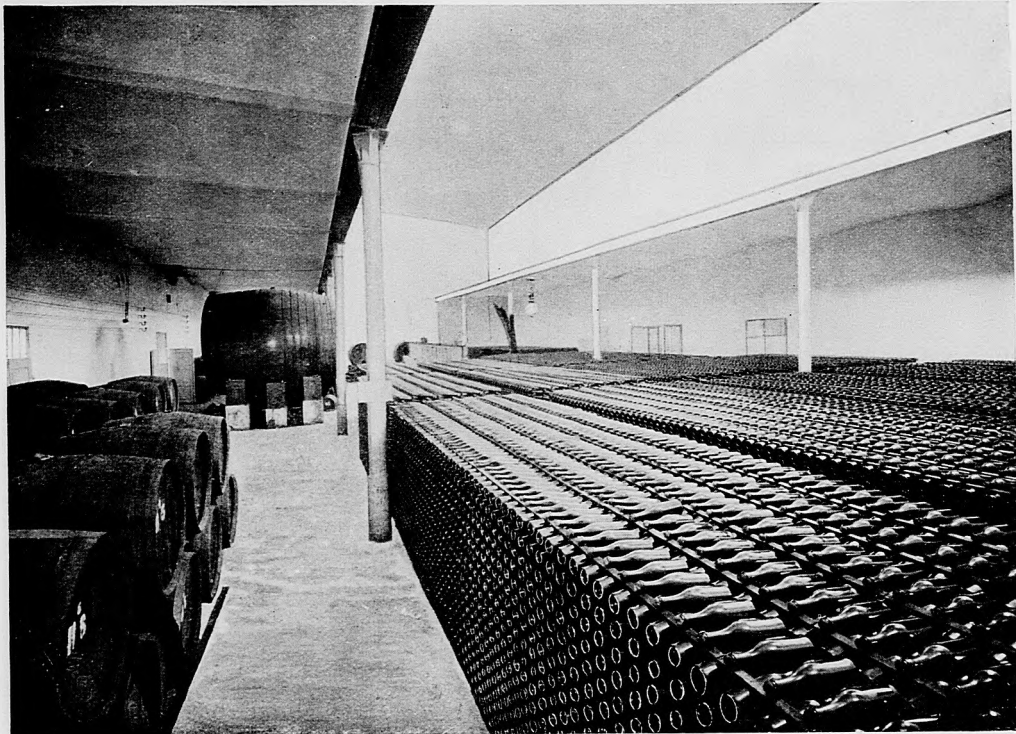
8th day. Walks etc. in Upper and Lower Tatrafüred.

9th day. Journey to Eperjes to inspect the Opal mines. Reception. Carriages free. Kassa stay of a half day.

10th day. Debreczen to visit Hortobágy where opportunities will be given to see the folk in their national costume.

11th day. Excursion to the famous Tokaj district.

12—13th day, to Mezőhegyes on route to Buda-



TÖRLEY'S CHAMPAGNE FACTORY. — STORE OF MARKETABLE CHAMPAGNE.

London. At Victoria Station a big crowd gathered to greet him on his arrival. After a short interview with the Prime Minister and the Marquis of Lansdowne he left for Buckingham Palace.

GÉZA ADLER.



### British Visitors in Hungary.

SINCE our last announcement respecting the tour to Hungary we are now in the position to give the following particulars, cost etc.

1st day the party will leave London on or about August 14 at 8.35 p. m.

2th day. Arrive in Berlin 6.48 p. m.

3th day. Leave Berlin 4.49 p. m.

4th day. Halt at Lake Csorba. Arrive at Tatra-Lomnicz (headquarters).

5th day. Ascent to Tengereszem.

pest to see the finest Government Horsebreeding the first of its kind. Arrival at Budapest for a stay of 6—7 days. Excursion to the Buda mountains, watering places, mineral baths, Margaret Island, Gödöllő and Budafok to see the huge wine cellar and champagne factories.

19th day. Start to Siófok, the Lake Balaton. Excursion by boat to Balatonfüred where a Sail will be arranged on the Lake, thence by boat to Balatonföldvár etc.

20th day. Start for Vienna.

22th day. Arrive in London.

Cost of the return journey via Flushing Berlin—Oderberg—Tatra-Lomnicz—Kassa—Budapest 1st class 224—60 Marks, 11th class 163—70 Marks.

Special trains at reduced rate will be granted on all the Hungarian State Railways while a special reception Committee is organized to give our British friends a hearty welcome in Hungary.

## The "Everton" F. C. in Budapest.

Sport and...  
...Pastime.

LAST SUNDAY (April 30) the famous professional team which till the previous day had stood at the head of the English League — *Newcastle United* deprived them of first honours by defeating Middlesboro' — played against a combined XI composed of members of the *Budapesti Torna-Club* and the *Magyar Athletikai Club*. The day being fine and the attraction great, several thousands turned out to see the game. Of Everton's play we need hardly say anything except that it came up to all our expectations: and the moral success of the combined Hungarian team (in scoring two goals) only bears out our remarks in speaking of the «Casuals» matches. Hungarian football has improved: the Everton men had no need to use their physical strength, for they did practically as they pleased and could have scored half a dozen more, had they wished to do so: but, when they found their legs, the Hungarians (especially the outsiders, *Borbás* and *Blazsek* and of the defence *Kisfaludy* and *Höfle*) proved that they are a smart amateur team, consequently it was not so tame a display as that shown against Southampton two years ago. The Hungarians have made great strides both in combination, individual play and energy: in fact a marked improvement was noticeable in the forward line that contrasted favourably with the tame show against the «Casuals». If they play «hard» as the Casuals do, use their opportunities in front of goal as they did on Sunday (they only had two) and keep it going all the way through they will make fine players and be able to put a first class team in the field. *Izsó's* goalkeeping was also all that could be desired: he had no chance with any of the eleven shots that found the net. — Result 11:2 for Everton.

### Nicolaus Szemere's 4th International Shooting Contest.

This popular and interesting Shooting Contest will be held to-day commencing at 8 a. m. at St. Lőrincz. Mr. Szemere one of our most generous sport patrons has offered this season 20,000 Crowns besides other valuable prizes for the winners. There are 55 young men who take part in the shooting contest of whom most are Hungarians, and Miss Somló a young lady the sport-loving daughter of Alexander Somló the manager of the National Theatre.

Last year with the exception of the 2nd prize won by Count Henry Apponyi 18—46 pts. against 19—50 most of the prizes were taken by foreigners. Let us hope, however, that this season our boys will have more luck.

This contest will be quite a social event the same as it was last year, when a great many of our notabilities who admire sport went down to see it, for it must be said of Mr. Szemere that he always surpasses himself in his hospitality.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

## TOPICAL NOTES

AN INTERESTING account under the title of *A Glimpse into Hungary* was contributed by the Rev. G. D. Matthews D. D. L. L. D. in the May issue of «Sunday at Home» published in London. We heartily congratulate the writer for the able and sympathetic way in which he describes Hungary before the British public. We can at once perceive that Rev. Matthews has visited Hungary more than once for he has come in close contact with its people and understood them in the right way.

With the exception of a few errors which have evidently occurred through misinformation and with which we shall deal in one of our later editions the account with its excellent illustrations on the whole is a very good one indeed.

### Diplomatic Changes.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Plunkett, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., etc. etc. Ambassador to Austria-Hungary from His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, has presented his letters of recall to the Emperor-King Francis Joseph. Sir Francis has now closed a loyal and useful career as diplomatist, and leaves for England regretted by many friends. A kindly and courteous gentleman he was well adapted to the career he had chosen for himself. His successor is Sir Edward Goschen who has been previously Ambassador at Copenhagen. Bearing a well-known name, and an inheritor of many distinguished talents, he will soon be appreciated by all who come to know him.

\*

Mr. F. S. Clarke formerly British Consul of Stockholm has now taken up the duties of Consul-General at Budapest, recently laid down by Mr. F. W. Stronge on his appointment as Councillor to the Embassy of Constantinople. Mr. Clarke was formerly of Vienna and therefore will be welcomed by many friends, when he takes up his residence at Andrásy-ut 98.

\*

We are glad to learn that the Budapest English Club which flourished so well some years ago is now gaining life again. The former members of the committee at a meeting, held last week came to the decision to revive the old club at an early date. Further particulars will be published in the daily papers.

### Modern manners.

The other day a richly-apparelled and bejewelled woman rode in an omnibus from a fashionable emporium to a very smart street. Finding she had nothing smaller than a sovereign, which the conductor could not change, another passenger, clearly not heavily endowed with riches, politely offered to pay the required penny, which was accepted with thanks. When the lady alighted she did not even bestow a glance, to say nothing of a smile or final expression of thanks, on the woman who had come

to her rescue! Then, to complete this story of modern courtesy, one of two other richly-clothed passengers who had likewise been in the omnibus was overheard to remark, «That was Miss X.» «Ah», replied the other, languidly, «I thought I recognised her voice». Then both laughed softly and looked rather wonderingly at the person who had paid for «Miss X.» Who shall say that there is no decline in modern manners after this?»

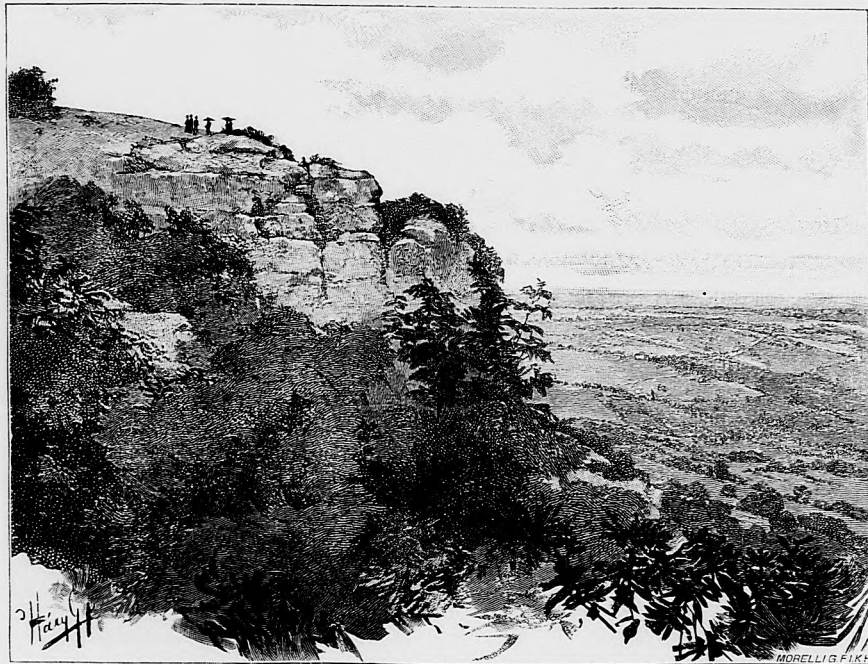
★

The Austria-Hungarian Ambassador has fixed the date for the *Soirée Musicale*, to be held in aid of

## Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

### Church of England.

THE ONLY SERVICES of the Church of England in Hungary are conducted by the S. P. G. Chaplain of Budapest, in the Hotel Hungaria at Budapest (by kind permission of the Manager) and in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of His Excellency Count Francis Eszterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8.15 a. m., and on other Sundays after Morning Prayer, which com-



A VIEW FROM THE BUDA MOUNTAINS.

By Julius Háry.

the Francis Joseph Institute for June the 29th, at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters, Princes' Hall, Piccadilly.

### Overdid it.

A tall, official-looking man, with pocket-book in his hand, called upon a young man recently and observed: «I beg your pardon, Mr. Jones, but I believe you possess a—ah, yes—a black retriever dog?» Visions of unpaid dog taxes burst upon Jones, and with great energy he replied: — «Oh, no; oh, dear, no. Nothing of the kind. He is a poor stray brute who followed me home, but he does not belong to me; indeed, I've been going to take him to the police station half a dozen times». «Oh, indeed», said the stranger, «that is all right then. Only my client, Mr. Robinson, accidentally shot the dog this morning, and I came round to compromise the matter by offering you five pounds, but, of course, if he is not your dog—why, good morning».

mences at 10.30 every Sunday. During the winter months there is usually evening service at Tata-Tóváros at 4 p. m. on Sunday. On the great Festivals and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged. May, 1905. M. R. SHARP.

### Reformed Church.

THE CHURCH SERVICE in the English language conducted in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland Mission is held on Sundays in the *Reformed Church*, Hold-utca. The hour of service is 11. 15. a. m. All who understand the language are made heartily welcome.

The Ladies' Work Party meets every Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Hall, Hold-utca, 17; the Presidents of this Work Party, Mrs. Webster and Miss Burgess, will be glad if other ladies — English or Hungarian — join them and will welcome any who may be desirous of helping them to carry on the philanthropic work they have in hand. Hungarian and German meetings of an evangelistic

character are held every Wednesday evening at 7.30 in the above mentioned Hall, and also on Friday evenings at 7.30 in the Hall, Keriész-utca 39. Other meetings are held in Ujpest, Gyár-utca 35, on Friday evenings at 7.30 and on Sunday evenings at 6 o'clock. On alternate Tuesdays a Lantern Lecture is given. The Bible Class meets on alternate Sunday afternoons at 4.30 at Hold-utca 17. — the subject of study for the winter being, «The Life of Abraham».

Budapest, Damjanich-utca, 28/a. May, 1905.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.



## HUNGARY

Budapest, Monday May 15, 1905.

«Hungary» is published on the 1-st and 15-th of every month.

Copies of this paper can be seen by travellers at all the best Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Clubs.

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The publisher will answer any communication sent to him if the necessary postage for a reply be enclosed.

All advertisements should be addressed to the *Manager* of this paper. On referring to or answering advertisements the number should always be stated.



## Our Illustrations.

1. Our Frontispiece is the Portrait of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
2. Group of «The Casuals» football team photo taken together with their Hungarian friends at Mr. Törley's Champagne factory during their entertainment there last Easter.
- 3—4. The ancient Castle of Árva from the south and North situated on a picturesque spot in the county of Árva.
5. Törley's Palace at Budafok.
6. The drawing off the Wines.
7. The filling Department.
8. The shaking of the bottles.
9. Store of ready champagne.
10. A View from the Buda Mountains. By the well-known painter Julius Háry.

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## Important notice for Tourists.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the increasing number of inquiries from the travelling public, «Hungary» has established a special Department for the use of English and Americans visiting this country.

A register is kept exclusively reserved for Hotels, Pensions, Schools, Business Houses etc. in all parts of Hungary.

Strangers are therefore invited to apply personally or by letter, when every information and assistance will be afforded them free of any charge whatever.

Address: THE INFORMATION  
OFFICE «HUNGARY»

VIII., CSEPREGHY-U. 2, BUDAPEST.

### Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — AMERICAN CONSULATE. Mária-Valéria-u. 15/a. 9:30—12:30 P. M.

Depot of the British & Foreign Bible Society is at — IV., Deák-tér 4. — Agent, Mr. C. Wiederkehr.

Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London is at — V., Alkotmány-u 15. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.

Church of England in the Hotel Hungaria. Service Sundays 10—30. a. m.

Scotch Church. Hold-u., Service Sundays at 11—30 a. m.

Advertisements for «Hungary» in England should be forwarded to our London representative Mrs. Colin Mac Donald 9 Carleton Road London N.

Specialities of *Hungarian Antique* Jewelry, Furniture etc. Réthy »Standard» Mansions Városház-utca Nr. 1 Budapest.

### Hotel Coupons for visiting Hungary.

The *Travelling Bureau Enterprise* (Central Ticket Office of the R. Hungarian State Railways, IV., Vigadó-tér 1., Budapest) has introduced, much to the travelling public, the excellent Hotel Coupon System into **Hungary and the whole Continent.**

The Coupons are accepted at the principal first class Hotels and Resorts in Europe. The four coupons entitle the holder to a break fast (coffee tea or chocolate with bread and butter), one dinner (four courses), one supper (six courses), and a room (including light and service). The full pension therefore for one day costs 13 Francs.

With these Coupons one is enabled to travel in Hungary and throughout Europe without it being necessary to carry about cash for pension.

These Hotel Coupons are obtainable in the principal Travelling Offices in Europe and at the Central Ticket Office IV., Vigadó-tér 1. *Budapest*, where all informations and services are readily placed at the disposal of the interested public.

Lists of Hotels, accompanying these Coupons, furnished on application.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o  
Printed: by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Society printing Co., at Budapest.

### Magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága.

20. K. M. szám.

### Hirdetmény.

Van szerencsénk közölni hogy a városligetben levő magy. kir. közlekedési muzeum május hó 1-én, a közönség részére újból megnyílt és ezen időtől, november hó 1-ig minden hétfőn, szerdán, pénteken d. e. 9—12 ig és d. n. 2—6 óráig, vasárnap d. e. 9—12 óráig díjtalanul megtekinthető.

(Utánnyomás nem díjazatik.)

Az igazgatóság.

**Standard életbiztosító-társaság.** A társaság 79-ik közgyűlését 1905 április hó 4-én tartotta a társaság székhelyén Edinburgban. Az igazgató-tanács jelentéséből közöljük a következő adatokat: Az 1904-ik évben 6497 ajánlat lett benyújtva 74,566.178 korona biztosított összegről és kiállított 5466 kötvény 58,896.484 korona biztosított összegről 2,453.517 korona első évi díjjal. Az üzletév végén a társaságnál a biztosítási állomány 681,357.413 korona biztosított összeg volt és az évi jövedelem 34,635.872 koronára rugott, amiből 23,542.012 korona díjlevétel és 11,093.860 korona a beruházások jövedelme. Továbbá életjáradékokért 3,345.407 koronát vételezett be a társaság az elmúlt évben. A társaság vagyona az elmúlt évben 7,418.703 koronával 273,965.178 koronára emelkedett. Halálesetek és esedékességek fejében a társaság 1904-ben 20,199.314 koronát fizetett ki. Fennállása, vagyis 1825 óta több mint 170 millió korona nyeresémet utalt át a biztosítottaknak é több mint 570 millió koronát folyosított halálesetek folytan. A társaság vagyonából 107,203.404 korona van jelzálogkölcsonökben elhelyezve, a társaság kötvényeire és ezzel összefüggő kölcsonökben 19,596.388 korona, kölcsonök törvényhatósági és gyarmati kötvényekre 4,604.417 korona, ház- és földbirtokban 24,835.042 korona, értékpapirokban 103,473.437 korona, bank-letétek és készpénz 1,900.212 és 12,352.278 korona különféle értékekben.

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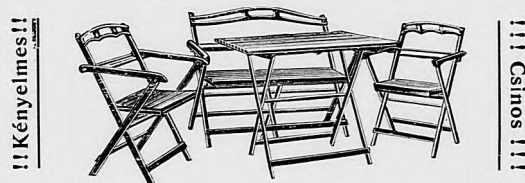
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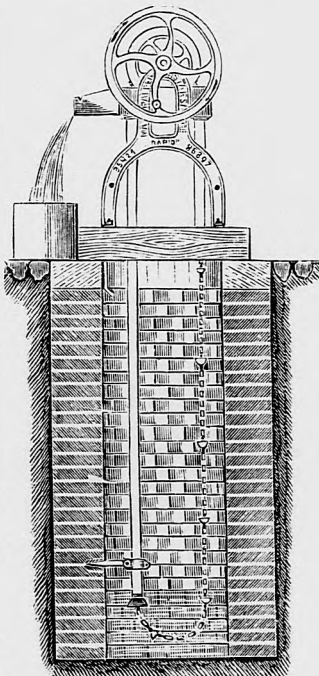
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 Budapest, VI. ker., Teréz-kürút 33.

Új javított lánczos kútszivattyú.

Saját gyártmány.

Ezen szivattyú kiváló szolid szerkezete, nagy működőképessége sőt az áránál fogva gazdasági célokra, kiváltsággal vízszivattyú gyanánt udvarok, kertek, épületekhez stb. kitűnően alkalmas. — A víz a végtelen öozott láncz által, melyen ruggyantakúpok vannak alkalmazva, emeltetik és azonnal lefolyik, ha a vízemelés belesz szüntetve, miáltal befagyás ellen óva van. Eltömődés nem fordulhat elő, mert a ruggyantakúpok a legvastagabb folyadékot is továbbvezetik. Oránkénti munkaképessége mintegy 5000 liter. — A szivattyúnak ára láncz, ruggyantakúpok és csövek nélkül 100 korona. — A rézesövek (35 mm. bel.) öozott láncz, karimák és ruggyantakúpok ára felszereléshez teljesen készen, folyó kútmélység méterenként 15 korona

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