

HUNGARY

Budapest Sunday October 15, 1905.

An Illustrated fortnightly Society Newspaper.

VOL. III. No 22.

The Army question in Austria and Hungary.

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

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

XV.

BUT IT IS NO wisdom; better than such wisdom is simpleminded instinct, which guesses the great practical problem underlying what in appearance is but a question of national pride.

Military life is an essential organ of national life, not on sentimental grounds only. On the very coolest consideration we find it to be the most efficient instrument of national education. Under a system of general compulsory service — as present on the whole European continent — every young man is trained through three, or let it be two, years to certain duties, which, beyond the mechanical drudgery inherent in them, convey to him the idea of a community, the broadest he can conceive, of an authority the highest — the most crushing — he will ever know. That community requires devotion to the point of self-immolation; that authority commands submission and forbids the exercise of individual judgment. Such service would be deadening were it not ennobled by the constant practice of self-denial, and



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNTESS THEODORE ANDRÁSSY.

and ripens into maturity, is submitted to influences which pervade his innermost self, and put a stamp on his ideas and feelings on public matters. For ever will he feel inclined to consider the community, the power, the principle represented by his regiment as the highest one which he is able to imagine. Now if this community is his nation, if this power is the state which is his nation's juridical form, if this principle is his country, then indeed is militarism the most efficient school of true citizenship and patriotism on earth.

by the highest sense of public duty. Symbols of this public duty float before the young soldier — flags and emblems — which represent to him what he is to hold most sacred on earth, what he must be ready to die for, without even asking why. Through feelings of fear of awe, through aspirations of honour and of ambition, through a sense of hopeless weakness as an individual and of unconquerable strength as a member of his community, through all forces and facilities, low and high, of his soul, every young man in that age when receptiveness is at its highest

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VIEW OF THE RÉVI STALACTITE CAVE. (L.)

The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XXV.

HUNGARY alone kept true to its mission; steeped in that lofty sentiment, which has so little of earth in it, it refused to accept the most advantageous terms of peace, offered by Mohamed to Matthias, boasting itself in being the protector of Europe and the Christian faith; but for this altruism, scarcely promoting its worldly interests, unparalleled as it is in the history of nations, the adjacent countries, especially Vienna would have felt with a peculiar force the weight of the Turkish arms, by which fell the flower and blossom of the French chivalry at the battle of Nicapolis.

The exterior enemy was humiliated now, but the interior, though apparently calm and tranquil still rent the country into factions. Matthias defeated the Croation rebels, but the lesser and ignobler robbers, guided by Dzewala one of Matthias' Bohemian secretaries, entrenched themselves among the mountain fastnesses of the northwest, which the rugged nature of the country everywhere afforded, and sought to renew the ancient irresponsible life of bandits. A party of a far more formidable description rose now, enlisting and organizing a considerable force, styled the Great Company, with which they besieged cities and invaded states, without any object less shameless, than that of pillage. Their chief had been the Baron Pod-

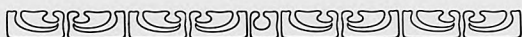
maniczky, whose romantic nature, fond of adventures, combined with his valour and genius tainted his name with dreaded celebrity. His example was soon imitated and numerous companies, similarly constituted devastated the distracted and divided land. Dzewala now invited Podmaniczky to participate in his violent depredations on Hungary, but he declined to ravage his native country and engaged his men in a fight against Dzewala, before which the latter retired to Kosztolánszky fortress; the fruit of his lawless warfare being every

day witnessed in bloodshed, rape and conflagration. Matthias, marching at the head of a little army against them, surrounded the eyric of Kosztolan, which soon became straitened for provisions and dismayed robbers, not relishing the turn, the game appeared likely to take, endeavoured to escape in the dead of the night, but were all cutdown by the knights of King Matthias, pursuing after the fugitives. The chief tains were hanged on the trees, among them Dzewala and at his right hand the Hussitan chaplain, as they used to sit during their merry banquets. The freebooters terrified at this sight surrendered the fortress with all its treasures to Matthias, who consigned the prisoners to Mr. Czobor, who threw them into the Danube, thinking, they could be nowhere more at rest, than at the bottom of it; the beautiful ladies of the fortress however Matthias sent to Servia.

The Transylvanian Saxons, in the meanwhile with Benedick Roth at their head, confiding in the alliance of Stephen, sovereign of Moldvia made a curious and futile attempt, at choosing an independent Transylvanian sovereign. But the best laid schemes go often wrong; Matthias as if by magic appeared before their united armies, arresting their chiefs, after a fruitless attempt to escape, taking in the gory war of Baja his revenge on Stephen, who finally renewed his vow of allegiance to him.

The Bohemian wars fall equally into this period. Podiebrad, a man of indomitable courage and extraordinary force of character, adopted together with the greater part of his subjects

the Hussitan religion; the Pope fulminated sentence of excommunication against him and dethroning him absolved his citizens from their vow of allegiance. Frederick, Duke of Austria and *Roman Emperor* suffered his excommunication to remain a dead letter, till at length the execution of the sentence was entrusted by the Pope to Matthias, son-in-law of the Bohemian king. And Matthias whose wife Catherine was dead long ago obeyed the chief of the Catholic world, imbued, as he was with the strong religious feelings of the time and waged war with his father in law. Troops were levied and placed under the command of experienced officers, but no fortress was conquered, no definite victory won, till at length the death of Podiebrad closed this series of long and ineffectual wars.



What I found in Hungary.

WHAT DID I find in Hungary? That was the question I was asked at the end of a three weeks' tour in that delightful country. But to reckon up all I found there, were difficult! I knew that fascinating land held many wonders, yet the half of them had not been told me in truth! «Is there scenery in Hungary?» one is asked by incredulous «stay-at-homes» who never go beyond their back-garden. «Scenery» indeed! Who shall describe it? As one looks back on the glories of the High-Tátra, with its mountain-beauties only equalled by those of the plains which lie below it; on the miraculous wonders of that frozen under-world of Dobsina, on the idyllic, indescribable charm of Máramaros-Sziget, with its girdle of green hills, or the sublime vaults of the Saltmines of Rónaszék, one feels how poor a thing a pen is to portray the natural beauties of Hungary.

«Historical interest?» Who will deny it to the time-honoured walls of «Royal» Kassa, whose noble cathedral yet witnesses to the richest glories of Gothic architecture, or to picturesque Debreczen, where the traditions of the ancient Hungarian capital mingle with the memories of Kossuth and Hungarian Nationality.

«Wealth and commercial prosperity?» Why, to be sure. Have you not its evidence in the luxuriant vineyards of Tokaj, in the

opal mines of Dubnik, above all, in those cultivated plains that so lately have yielded their golden foison of harvest.

But Hungary has something better than all these good things, better than all the attractions lavished by a prodigal Nature in her hills and valleys; better far than the material evidences of commercial prosperity. She has those lofty ideals of freedom and nationality, without which material well-being is but an empty name, and, more than this, the social, religious, and intellectual aspirations that alone make for true greatness in the life of a nation. Nay more, she has the open heart and outstretched hand that welcome the English stranger within her hospitable borders, not as an alien and outsider, but as a friend and comrade, looking, and who shall say it is vainly, to find in him the sharer of her ideals for the present, and of her hopes for the future.

All honour then to the noble Magyar people, and may England and Hungary be one in their aims, their hopes and their aspirations!

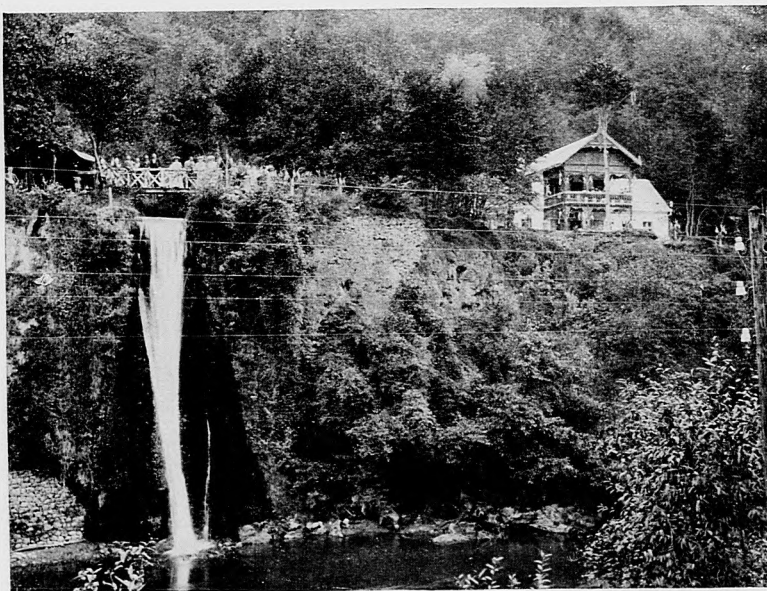
M. A. V.



The Wonders of Nature in Hungary.

THE RÉVI ZICHY-stalactite Cavern which has lately been discovered on the property of Count Ödön Zichy adds another pearl to the numerous natural treasures with which Hungary is so lavishly blessed.

The wild brook, which runs into the Sebes-Körös river by a waterfall, flowed from an opening in an enormous wall of rock, as if it sprang from the very heart of the earth. This simple clue led to the discovery of this striking phenomenon. By dint of considerable labour and blastings the *atrium* of the Révi Cavern was disclosed and after further careful



HOTEL AND WATERFALL AT THE RÉVI STALACTITE CAVE. (II.)

the Hussitan religion; the Pope fulminated sentence of excommunication against him and dethroning him absolved his citizens from their vow of allegiance. Frederick, Duke of Austria and *Roman Emperor* suffered his excommunication to remain a dead letter, till at length the execution of the sentence was entrusted by the Pope to Matthias, son-in-law of the Bohemian king. And Matthias whose wife Catherine was dead long ago obeyed the chief of the Catholic world, imbued, as he was with the strong religious feelings of the time and waged war with his father in law. Troops were levied and placed under the command of experienced officers, but no fortress was conquered, no definite victory won, till at length the death of Podiebrad closed this series of long and ineffectual wars.



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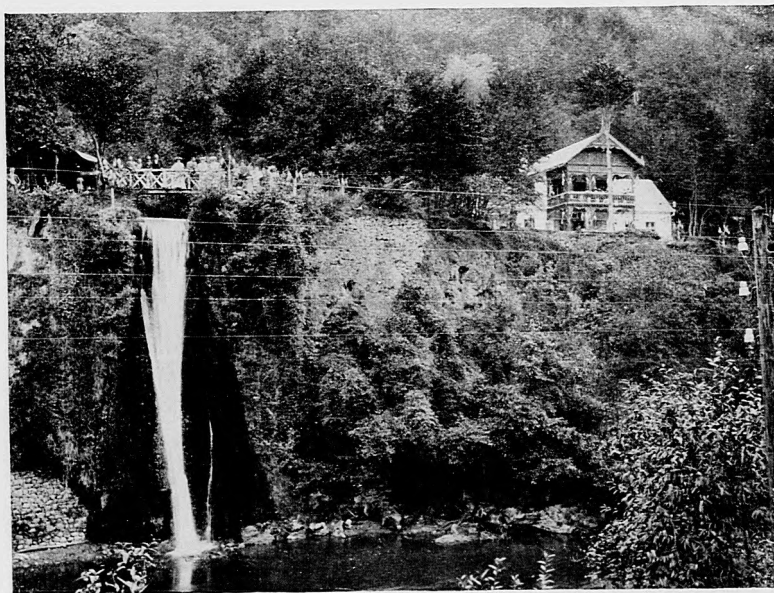
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HOTEL AND WATERFALL AT THE RÉVI STALACTITE CAVE. (II.)

explorations the wonders of the hidden magic world of stalagmites and stalactites was complete.

This beautiful gift of nature as seen from the accompanying illustrations (I to VII) has recently been opened to the public and to tourists by the Carpathian Association headed by the well-known proprietor Count Ödön Zichy, whose name the stalactite cavern bears. Convenient paths have been made into almost inaccessible caves, and we may safely say that a more wild, romantic, and lovely spot for excursion can hardly be found.



London Notes

London, oct. 10. 1905.

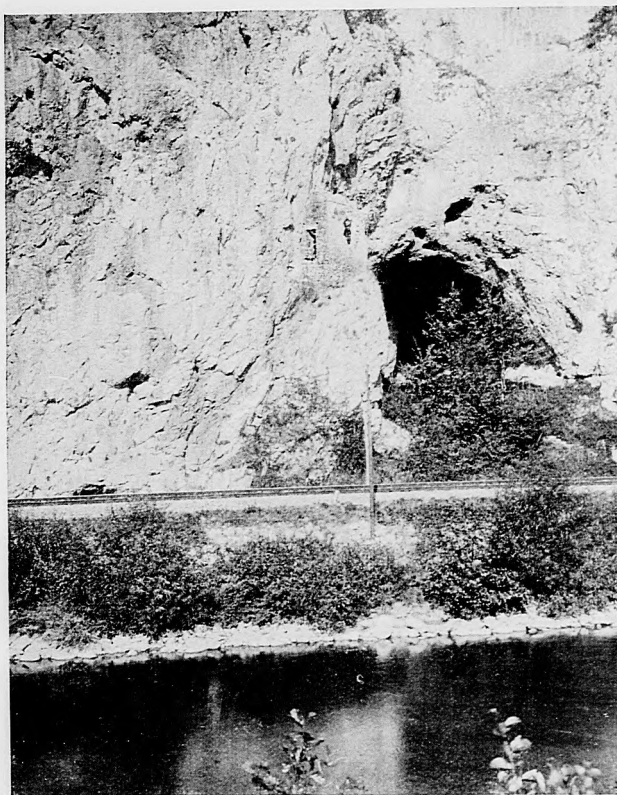
THE MOODY-MANNERS Opera Company under the Directorship of Mr. Charles Manners is at present making a most successful tour of the London Suburban, and provincial Theatres, Crowded houses, where even standing room is at a premium welcome the champion of English Opera and his Company. In the absence of Madame Fanny Moody the talented and charming wife of Mr. Manners, Madame de Vere ably sustained the leading parts.

Mr. Charles Manners whose portrait we give as Mephistopheles in Faust — his favourite and most successful rôle — after taking the Albert Student Scholarship at Dublin Academy studied at the Royal Academy, London, where he came out with first class honours. He then went to Florence for a year and on his return to London made his first public appearance in the Chorus of the Comic Opera «Claude Duval». He was principal bass in the Carl Rosa Opera Company for two years, and four years in Sir Augustus Harris's Italian Opera Company. He has sung in all the principal Choral societies throughout great Britain, America and S.-Africa. In conjunction with his wife he gave a prize of £ 100 and 5 percent on net receipts for the best Opera (written by a British Subject) without Chorus (1895).

Madame Fanny Moody studied singing for four years under Mr. Sainton Dolby, was prima donna in the Carl Rosa Company for three years and for four consecutive years prima donna in the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden. Since 1897 Madame has sung with her husband in their own Company.

I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Charles Manners in his office the other evening after a most enjoyable performance of Tannhäuser. I had written to Mr. Manners asking him in accordance with the wish of many Hungarian friends if he would consider the Hungarian Opera «János Vitéz» and in

clude it in his rich and varied repertoire and should like to reproduce for the benefit of our Hungarian friends, the kindly and encouraging letter I received, Come, wrote this prince of Opera managers, to my office after the play, and tell me more about «János Vitéz», and I will if at all possible, bring the play before the English public. I found the great singer the very essence of goodnature and kindness, thoughtful and sympathetic to a degree for those under his charge, and filled with a charming hopefulness for the future success of English Opera. As it is, if Mr. Charles Manners were to choose at the present time to commence a London



THE "FAIRY TOWER" AT THE RÉVI STALACTITE CAVE. (III.)

season he could count on his tens of thousands of booked seats. He carried off the vocal score of János Vitéz as he said Good night and laughingly remarked — I hope it is not as doleful as the picture outside. But my wife and I will go over the music together and I'll let you know. I hope our friends in Budapest will do what they can to help Mr. Manners with particulars should he be able to fix the matter up. As I am sure the play would have the success it deserves on its own merits as well as the fact of Hungary being so much in evidence at present.

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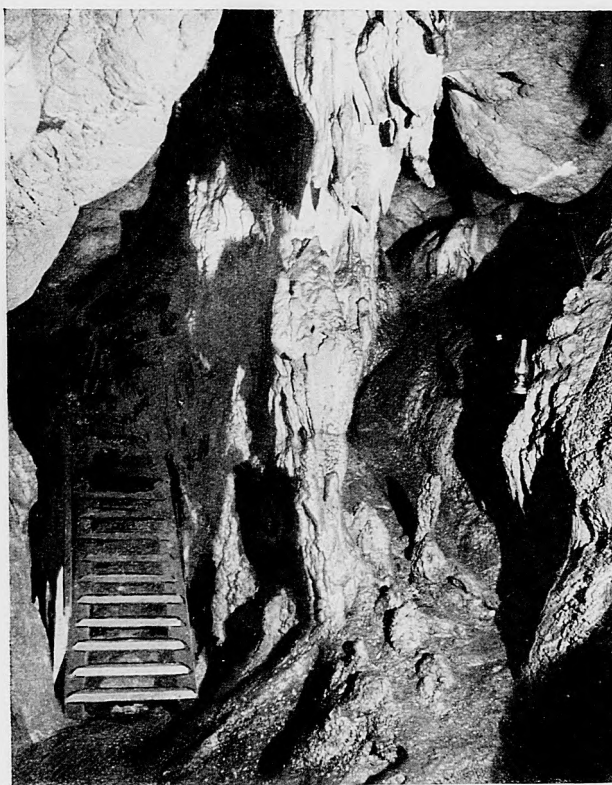
In the fashion publications I notice that Paris has decreed Velvet as one of the most fashionable ma-

terials in dresses for the forthcoming season. Would this not be a good opportunity for Velvet manufacturers in Hungary to show English people what they can do in Velvets. I shall be very pleased to show Hungarian Velvets or any other Hungarian speciality at the little exhibition we are arranging, in connection with the coming Grand Bazaar.

The Animals lovers Bazaar in aid of anti vivisection work is to take place on the 28th, 29th and 30th of November in the Caxton Hall Westminster. The list of patronesses contains the names of many well-known and influential people in Society, Miss Eva Janner the energetic organising Secretary will be

Let me here again thank our good friends in Hungary who did so much toward the enjoyment of our never to-be-forgotten and only too short sojourn in their beautiful homeland. For all we owe a debt of gratitude that will be difficult to repay. May we hope for however, I look forward to a return visit from our kind friends next year, and be allowed the great pleasure of trying somewhat to repay our great indebtedness for all the warm hospitality which met us at every turn.

COLIN MAC DONALD.



THE WAY UP THE RÉVI STALACTITE CAVE. (IV.)

pleased to receive gifts for the bazaar at 32 Charing Cross W. C. London. In one of the ante-rooms there will be a small exhibition of Hungarian goods, and we would urge manufacturers who wish to introduce Hungarian goods into England to avail themselves of this opportunity, with the result probably of permanent agencies in London. There is not much time to spare and it is necessary that those wishing to participate make their arrangements early. Mr. Golonya the editor of this paper will give any information, and goods sent to me at 9 Carleton Road, London N. either for sale or exhibition only will have the greatest care taken of them.

The Commerce of Hungary.

II.

UNDER the above heading an extract appeared in the last number of this paper, from the law which grants facilities to Industrial and Commercial undertakings in Hungary. I wish to draw the attention of the Commercial readers of this paper to some articles, whose export to England should be undertaken.

It is a great pity that the commercial men of this country do not visit England and viceversa, as this would be the best way, to make the English merchants acquainted with our articles, which are more or less suitable for export.

In the year 1903. the export of provisions to England amounted to 240 million pound sterling- $\frac{2}{3}$ of our total export to England. To this we could add the same amount for the goods which are exported from Germany and Austria and which really come from Hungary.

The import of eggs to England amounts to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ million dozens out of which a very small proportion comes from Hungary direct although the good quality of our eggs is well known all over Europe. This business in London, — where there is an egg exchange and special laws for the transport of eggs — is mostly in the hands of big English firms, The English firms buy any quantity of eggs, the foreigners take them only on commission and after having sold them the expenses prove so high, that nothing remains for the dealer.

We find the contrary in the turkey and game business. A large quantity of turkeys, and hares,

is imported yearly by London and the whole business lies in the hands of Hungarians who have their respective dealers in the different places in Hungary. Two firms nearly monopolise the trade, one in Szabadka the other in Nagykörös.

On some cold winterdays we can see special poultry express train run in the direc-

stand 8 day's transport? The price of it is not high and it could be sold in London at $\frac{1}{6}$ the pound.

Of our fruit only apples and pears are transportable and these fruits are very much liked especially in Germany and France. In London apples are comparatively dear and there is room for Hungarian apples which could be sold profitably.

Potatoes are very cheap this year in Hungary and a big trade might be done in this article though there is strong competition from Jersey.

«Hungary» is not a commercial paper, but its London Correspondent could do much good by calling attention to these facts.

GÉZA ADLER.



To the Editor of «Hungary».

Correspondence . . .

Dear Sir.

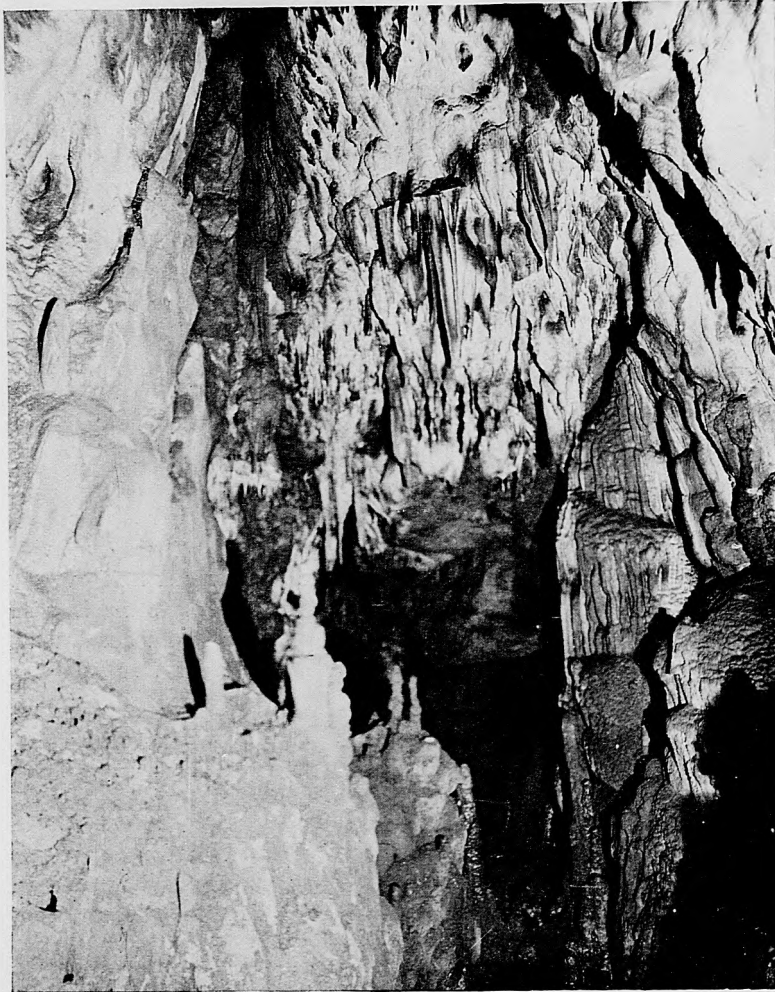
As an occasional reader of your excellent paper I wish through its medium to bring to public notice a very grave charge in connection with the church of St. Trinity which is situated in Alsó-Lendva in the county of Zala, upon the mount of the same name.

Here one may observe the 500 year old mummy of one of our national heroes in an open coffin, in a tumbledown hole covered with a ragged brown cloth which the pity and charity of a poor woman had provided.

The body was not embalmed yet its members are elastic. It is that of the well-known Hussar Colonel Count Hadik the ancestor of the great Count Hadik-Barkóczy who was wounded in the Turkish War.

The chapel of St. Trinity was built and endowed by the Hadik family and presented for the use of the Catholic church. Upon its priests rest the shame and responsibility. The family has many times begged the body in order to give it decent sepulture but the priests will neither care for it themselves nor allow those who have the best right so to do.

This should form the subject of Parliamentary action, as the whole nation is interested in the



THE "HAREM CURTAIN" AT THE RÉVI STALACTITE CAVE. (V.)

tion of Vienna—Frankfurt—London and the journey doesn't take more than 6 to 8 days. When the turkeys arrive in London, they are still quite fresh and a very high price is paid usually for the Hungarian variety.

Swiss-Danish-French-Australian even Siberian butters are well established upon the English markets but there are only two shops in London which keep Hungarian butter and people say the quality is very good. If butter from Siberia and Australia can stand the transport of weeks to London, why cannot the Hungarian

preservation of whatever relics of past ages may remain to Hungary.

But what can be said of the priests of the church who to their revolting selfishness add the basest ingratitude?

Semper eadem.

Alsó-Lendva, Oct. 1905.

John Ehrlich,
engineer.

Answers to Correspondents.

This Journal is not intended to take any position with relation to party politics, Hungarian or otherwise. It will maintain a perfectly impartial attitude in all such questions. But the Editor is open to accept signed contributions from individuals of all shades of opinion; each writer taking the full responsibility for the expression of his views.

Nothing personal will be admitted.



Friends of Hungary at Work.

In furthest Hungary.*

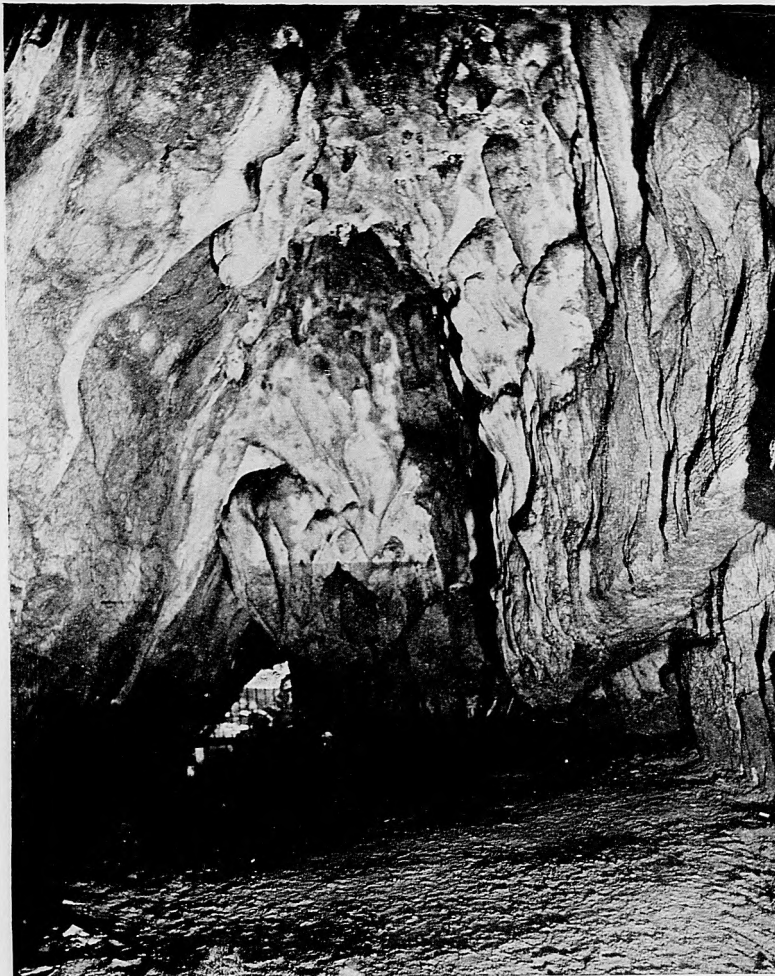
By one of the British party.

INTO the heart of Hungary! That is our goal in these delicious days of early autumn, when the Carpathian heights are but a chilly sojourn, and we are glad to reach the plains. So we hurry even past the vine-clad hills of rich Tokai, laden with the green and purple promise of the vintage, where, by the river bank, herds of white, long-horned cattle remind us we are already nearing the «Great Plain»—now arid with a drought grievous to man and beast alike. Yet in traversing this vast sun-smitten expanse one tastes an exhilaration of spirit wholly new and strange to the dweller in cities, till one feels inclined to wonder why its «sun cure» has not entered into the domain of our health specifics.

But there is no time for idle speculations, for here we are at last in touch with Magyar history and heroism at Debreczen, the ancient Magyar capital. In spite of the hour being close on midnight,

* Extract from «The Weeks's Survey».

we can hardly elbow our way through the crowds of townspeople assembled at the station to welcome English guests, and to offer them a truly Hungarian welcome—than which there is none heartier in the world. At Debreczen, we must own, we expected to find a fossilised survival of «old unhappy far-off things», but it is of the prosperous present, rather than of its tragic past, that the ancient Hun-



THE "STYX" AT THE RÉVI STALACTITE CAVE (VI)

garian capital, with its imposing public buildings and noble boulevards, is suggestive. Moreover, in the stormy days of '48-'49, when Hungary was responding in every fibre of her being to the clarion voice of Kossuth, was not Debreczen the seat of Government? In the oratory of the vast «Collegium», or Protestant college, whose church holds eight thousand souls, you may still see the seat occupied, during the Parliament temporarily held there, by the regenerator of Hungary, the great Kossuth himself—a tribune surely for ever sacred to all who love freedom and reverence her banner-bearers. Nor is the spirit of Kossuth dead to day:

you have only to hear the National Anthem, «God save Hungary!» chanted by the resonant voices of her sons to realise that while that hymn lives the religious and political aspirations of Hungary can never die!

Debreczen, however, royal as is its hospitality to English guests, must not detain us too long, for the «Wandergeist» still urges us on eastwards, to our goal in distant Máramaros-Sziget, the «Ultima Thule,» so to speak, of our fascinating pilgrimage, which grows in interest at every stage. For it is at Máramaros-Sziget, with its gleaming white houses and green orchards, domed by a heaven of cloudless blue, and gloriously girdled by a magic circle of distant mountains, that you realise to its full the exquisite, innermost charm of Hungary. Nay, do you not hear the «East-a-calling» in this fairest of Hungarian towns, with its enchanting environs, where the darkskinned peasants, in their semi-oriental, brilliant-tinted garbs, gather to stare at the «Angol» visitors, and group, in all unconscious picturesqueness, for the inevitable «snapshot» the photographers of the party are quick to seize?

But there is more than the picturesque to attract English travellers in Máramaros-Sziget. In this remote Eastern province we are privileged to see, for the first time, Hungarian home-life in its gracious intimacy, for here no mere hôtel accommodation is permitted to the tourist by our generous entertainers, but the leading householders of the place vie with

one another in offering their English visitors the most royal hospitality imaginable—a hospitality one must go to Hungary to realise. Thanks to the great kindness of Baron Perényi, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Máramaros, we are enabled to take quite a unique journey down the river on rafts, and a more delicious method of locomotion it would be difficult to conceive. From the bridges that span the stream at intervals crowds of villagers watch our progress, and pelt us with flowers as we pass.

Yet the wonders of «furthest Hungary» are by no means exhausted. Within easy reach of Máramaros-Sziget are the famous salt-mines of Rónaszék, to whose incomparable grandeur it is impossible for any description to do justice. Only the traveller who plumbs for himself the colossal vaults of the «Ferencz» mine, only fifty feet lower than the top of St. Paul's, can realise the sublimity of that underworld, which is alone worth crossing Europe to see. The lesser «Apafi» mine, with its subterranean lake illuminated by electric light, struck one as rather savouring of a «coup de-théâtre» after the greater mine.

But Máramaros-Sziget can provide us with theatrical treats also in their proper place; witness its brilliant operatic performance of the latest «chef d'oeuvre» of Hungarian lyric art, «János vitéz» («John the Hero»), based on a work of the celebrated Magyar poet and patriot, Sándor Petöfi, to the music



Count Ödön Zichy Count Charles Kornis
Baron A. Feilitzsch Baron Alex. Mausberg

THE CELEBRATION OF THE OPENING AND HANDING OVER THE RÉVI STALACTITE CAVE TO THE PUBLIC. (VII.)

of Kacsóh Pongrácz—music so charmingly tuneful that it is just now having a deserved «furore». Music is a potent factor in Hungarian life, and it is in its music, so intensely individual and characteristic, that Hungary and its fascinating people are to be studied, be it in the wild dance rhythms of the «csárdás», the soulstirring solemnity of the church music, or in the rousing strains of the national hymns. Such music tells you more of its makers than any words can do, and voices the mingled strength, charm, and pathos of a nationality which, in many respects, is unique among Continental peoples.

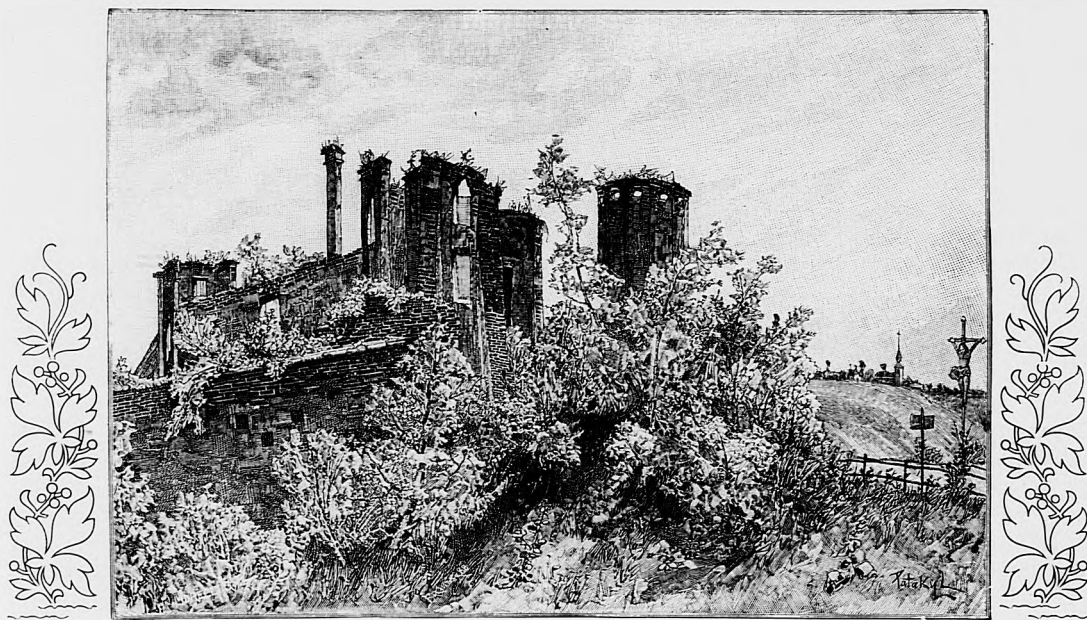
But this is a digression, and, moreover, we have come back to the beaten track of travel at brilliant Budapest. Small are the chances of doing justice

Political Economy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY is the name commonly given to economic science. Regarding the family, the study of human actions is Economic science; regarding the state, it is Political Science.

Four chief schools of economics, the Abstract, the Social, the Historical, and the Ethical strive for the mastery. The followers of the Abstract School try by interpretation clauses, modifications, restatements, and additions, to mend the broken vessel of the old political economy, and separate economics from ethics. France, Austria, and England are its strongholds. They tend towards Optimism and Eclecticism.

The Scientific Socialistic School and the Histori-



AN ANCIENT TOWER RUIN AT GYULA.

Sketch by John Jankó.

here to the attractions of this queen of European capitals, unchallenged in her glittering supremacy with her domed palaces and stately bridges, her ample boulevards and magnificent gardens—and the most majestic of all rivers for a worthy waterway. No wonder the enchanting Hungarian capital draws pilgrims from every part of the civilised world, to revel in her beauties and swell her tide of cosmopolitan life. And just now Budapest is very much alive, as befits the heart of a nation which is a-tingle, as well it may be, at the shameful menace to her liberties implied in the unfortunate «ultimatum» from Vienna. What can a Liberal and a foreigner say in these matters, but cry from his heart in the noble Magyar tongue, that Hungarians mean to keep as symbol of their nationality in its uncorrupted integrity: «Éljen Magyarország!» «Long Live Hungary!»

cal School though right in general on the relation of ethics and economics, err on the nature of ethics and are often much more radically opposed to the Christian family and Christian State than the abstract economists. Their intellectual strongholds are Germany and the Germanized Universities of Italy and North America.

The Christian «Ethical School», a product of the happy revival of Christian philosophy in the second half of the nineteenth century, claims to possess entire the fragments of truth held by the other schools; to be alone consistent with all observable phenomena; and to be alone able to give valuable counsel for averting imminent decay and convulsions. If the Christian family and Christian principles be expelled, two spectres will soon knock at our doors; the disorganized, unhappy, and sterile family, and the desperate and unprincipled civil strife for riches

and power. The evils of a Society once Christian can be cured only by a return to the Christian life and Christian institutions. To ignore this fact and the significant lessons of history seems frivolous instead of scientific. Without the aid of religion, no solution of any avail is to be found to the social problem. The proper combination of religions, domestic, and industrial education is one of the first conditions of national welfare. The Christian view of man and his surroundings, of the family, and of the state is a lantern through the gloomy forests of political and economic facts. The philosophy from which the most enduring and most numerous of all peoples have for two thousand years drawn their mental nourishment, that of Confucius and Mencius, like their Greek contemporaries, based politics and economics on ethics. Definitions matter little, but whether we regard Economics as an ethical Science or not, and if so, what are the ethical principles we follow — «that is the question». Things, not words, are the objects Statistics of the Science realities of domestic and national life, wages or other revenues, imports, exports, tea and sugar consumed per head are a false index of misery or happiness, virtue and vice, intellectual culture, moral dispositions piety and contentment, industrial harmony and domestic peace.

The need of the State rests on the natural sociability of men; their endowment by their Creator with various rights; their moral and intellectual imperfections. The State is a society independent of any other (in the temporal order), having as its end, not some particular good, but the temporal welfare of all, by making peace and order, wisdom and justice prevail. In every state, the lawful authority, has like parental authority, all its rights from God.

The primary function of Government is the protection of rights, and the secondary, the promotion of public prosperity. The state is a necessary society and for the Common good; the strong and upright should help to bear the burdens of the fallen and the weak.

How beneficial is a good fiscal domain that allows taxation to be small and supplementary; how great the likely and even inevitable hardship,

injustice, and deception accompanying many kinds of taxation; how pressing the need in many countries of resisting the demon of fiscality, and of reducing the expenditure of the Government to conformity, with the resources of the subjects.

Almost every land can and is meant to be the seat of a happy and prosperous nation: a beloved fatherland for us to adorn and ennoble, turning to the best account the physical characteristics, adapting to them as much as needful our life and institutions, and making them a source of inspiration for art and literature.

Budapest, October 1905.

M. P. M.



MRS MANDEL.

road, like all good Hungarian patriots, Mr. Mandel has come home with his wife and son to pay his relatives and the country he still loves a visit. The visit lasted three weeks. Mr. Mandel more attached to his native land than ever has purchased a large quantity of famous Tokaj-er wine to take back with him. He, in common with the majority of Hungarians appreciates it very much as will his friends in Wellington; in which city Mr. Mandel is very well known and respected as a good citizen.

We wish the family god-speed and hope to see it once again in Hungary before many years have gone.

*

On Saturday October 7th a large company assembled in the School-House Hall, Hold-utcza, to celebrate the completion of the Rev. J. T. Webster's

Topical . . .
Notes.

tenth year of work in Budapest. After tea speeches were delivered by Dr. Moody, Professor Szabó and other leaders of the Hungarian Reformed Church, testifying to the esteem in which Mr. Webster's self-denying labours are held, and the hearty co-operation between the British and Hungarian churches.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the presentation to Mr. Webster of a handsome roll-top desk from his friends and wellwishers, and another was the homage paid by the children to Mr. and Mrs. Webster.

In reply Mr. Webster referred to the difficulties which had been overcome, and to the encouragement and support Mrs. Webster had rendered him in his work.

*

The Chicago Education Board has discovered a score of wives under compulsory school age of 14. It is proposed that unmarried schoolgirls shall not be put into the same classes as the so-called child wives.

Curiosities of Revenue.

Some curious facts are disclosed in a Blue-book dealing with the revenue of the United Kingdom during the year 1904/5. Fines for slave-dealing brought England £ 41 16s. 10d. while «conscience money» came to £ 1.032. Is it due to the bridge craze that the revenue on playing cards amounted to nearly a quarter of a million? The sweepings of the gold and silver rooms in the Mint realised £ 1.178, while some of the properties left over from the Coronation were sold for seven guineas. Nearly a dozen pensions on the civil lists of George IV. and William IV. are still being paid.

Royalty's new pet.

The next toy-dog boom is likely to take place in French bulls, for three monarchs have recently invested in specimens of the breed M. Aaron, the principal Parisian dealer in «bataars», boasts that he has recently made sales to King Edward, King Alfonso, and the Kaiser. The King's purchase was a splendid specimen called Melba, which cost him 4.500 francs. The Kaiser has bought a pair of the

little dogs, and the discreet M. Aaron, pressed for particulars as to the price, whispered the words. «Douze mille» — that is, £ 480 the pair. King Alfonso did not acquire his bull-dog by direct purchase. It was really a gift and no entreaty would persuade the vendor to say how much it cost.

Cut short.

The following incident occurred at an entertainment in a large provincial town. On the programme a young vocalist was down to sing a song in which a gold miner tells of his dream of home, and to add special effect to it he, having a friend a fireman at the fire-station, about three minutes' walk from the hall, ran out and borrowed his top boots. His turn on the programme came round. He appeared on the stage in all the glory of a red blouse, slouch that, white breeches, and the fireman's top boots. His rendering of the song was a great success up to the middle of the second verse, when a commotion was heard at the entrance to the hall.

Then at hot and eager fireman forced his way through the audience up to the footlights, and bawled out at the top of his voice: — «Bill, you've got to come out of them 'ere boots, if

you value your life. I'm called to a fire».

*

During President Roosevelt's visit to New York thousands of mothers carrying their babies came out to greet him, and his drive across the city was an incessant acknowledgment of the army of infants. He bowed right and left to the babies, waved his hat and cried «By George!»

*

From Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, the treasurers of Guy's Hospital has received £3,000 towards the £100,000 recently appealed for.

International Commerce.

The question of a commercial treaty between Hungary and Italy is again taking a hopeful turn.



MR CHARLES MANNERS.

All the broad outlines of a treaty have been settled, but the degree of compensation to be given by Austria for the stringent limitation placed upon the importation of Italian wines remains open. Italy claims in return the right to impose a light duty on timber and horses, hitherto admitted free, and an increase in the duties on imported Hungarian manufactured products, and a reduction of Hungarian duties on all Italian fruits. In general, the points of disagreement have been greatly narrowed down.

*

After having been pronounced dead by two doctors and a nurse, a lady at St. Louis, U. S. A., has been restored to life by the infusion of a salt solution into her veins.

Work of the post office in England.

Lord Stanley's report on the work of the Post Office during the year ended March 31 was issued this week. It is dated September 9. In it he says:—It is estimated that the number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year 1903—4 was as follows.—Letters, 2,597,600,000; postcards, 613,700,000; halfpenny packets, 820,400,000; newspapers, 174,800,000; parcels, 94,400,000 — total, 4,300,900,000. The increase in the number of letters on the previous year is slight; and the letters delivered in London show an actual decrease (1½ per cent.) This falling off is doubtless partly due to the stagnation in trade, and partly to the increased use of the telephone; but is also largely the result of the enormous increase in the use of pictorial postcards, which show a tendency to displace letters as well as official postcards.

The number of postcards

shows an increase of no less than 25½ per cent., following on an increase of 10 per cent. in the previous year, and of 6 per cent. in the year before. In Scotland the increase amounted to 35 per cent. Private postcards are now estimated to be about 77 per cent. of the whole number passing through the post. The number of letters registered in the United Kingdom during the year 1903—4 was 19,029,114 a slight increase on the figures for 1902—3; while the number of parcels registered was 1,043,927, a decrease of 2 per cent. on the previous year. The depression in the cheap jewellery trade has tended to diminish the number of registered packets sent through the post. A tabular statement of postcards delivered is appended to the report. It shows that in 1894—5 the total delivered in England and Wales was 271,600,000; and in 1903—4 it was 517,100,000. The increase was not so great in London as in the country.

The telegraph explained.

To explain the working of the wondrous telegraph is a puzzle for the philosopher; and no wonder simple folks come to grief over the task. The follo-

wing is the explanation given by an Italian peasant to another of his companions.

— Don't you see those poles and wires that run along beside the railway?

— I know that is the telegraph; but how does it work?

A Derby Romance.

The Allan liner Pretorian landed at Liverpool some days ago the young couple who are alleged to have eloped from the neighbourhood of Derby, and were sent back from Halifax. They went out as steerage passengers, booking in the names of Percy Mason and Harriet Hendon, but these are said not to be their real names. When it was ascertained they had gone to Halifax steps were taken to separate them on the arrival of the steamer there, but the girl, who is only about 18, refused to leave her lover, and it was then decided by the authorities to *send them both home*. The young man had plenty of money, and they travelled steerage going out to avoid observation. They were not entered on the passenger list coming back, but their expected arrival caused some curiosity. The girl was met at Liverpool by the vicar of Duffield, in Derbyshire and his wife, who were accompanied by the matron of a home in the city. They induced the girl to leave her lover, and go with them. The couple looked much crest-fallen.



NOTICE

THIS JOURNAL has been started with the object of bringing **Hungary** before the British and American people in order that this country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

*

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».

*

«Hungary» will be sent to subscribers **post free** for **14 Crowns**, England and America **13 Shillings, and 4d per annum**, payable in advance. **Cheques, Post Office Orders or Postal Orders** should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», and addressed VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. Telephone: 89—52.

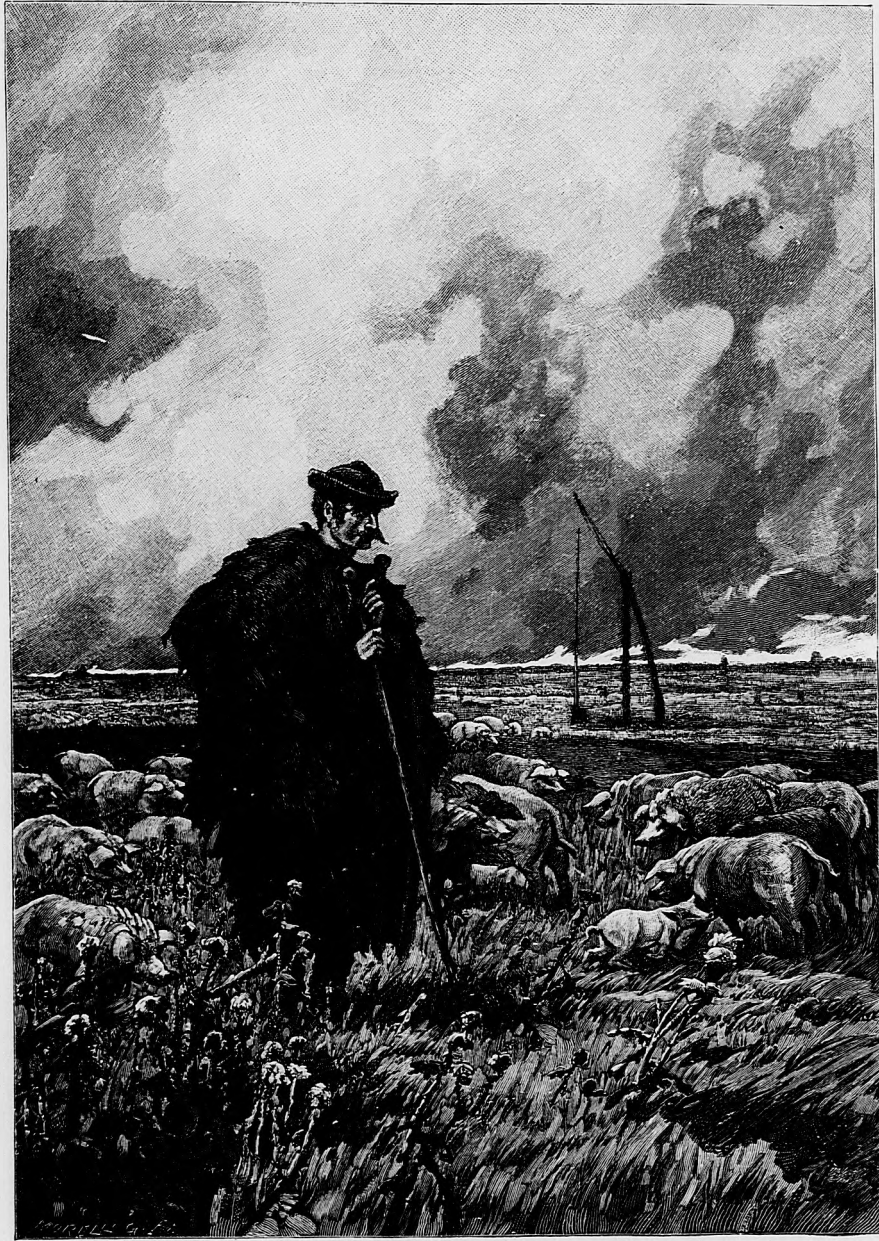
*

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 and 1904 ready bound in an **Album** form. Reduced **Price 12 Crowns**, England

and America **13 Crowns** ($10/10$) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary» VIII. kerület, Csepreghy-utca 2. szám. Budapest. — Telephone: 89—52.*

Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

THE CHURCH SERVICES in the English language conducted in connection with the United Free



HERDSMAN IN THE BIHAR COUNTY.

Sketch by A. Feszty.

Messrs. **Rigler Stationers Limtd.** Their well known native speciality of superior quality *note paper* may be obtained at all good firms of Stationers. *Rigler's* book and stone-printing appliances are fitted with the latest modern improvements (Adv.)

Thos. Cook and Son Ludgate Circus London. **Vienna 2. Stephanplatz.** Tickets for all parts.

Church of Scotland Mission are held every Sunday at 11.15 a. m. in the Reformed Church, Hold-uteza (beside the Cultusministerium). All who understand the language are made heartily welcome.

The Ladies' Bible Class meets on Sunday afternoons at 3.30, and the Ladies' Work Party on Tuesday afternoons at 5 o'clock in the large hall, Hold-

utcza 17. In the same Hall Evangelistic Addresses or Lantern Lectures in the Hungarian and German languages are given on Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock. On Friday evenings at 7.30 Bible Lectures also in Hungarian and German, are delivered in the hall, Kertész-utcza 39. The Religious Tract Society's Depot at Alkotmány-utcza 15, is open daily from 8 a. m. till 6.30 p. m.

Budapest, Oct. 1905.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.

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 commences 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. Oct., 1905.

M. R. SHARP.



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.
TELEPHON 89-52.

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.

The Depot of the National Bible Society of Scotland, formerly at Rudolf-rakpart 7, will now be found in the Tükör House, sometimes called the Tükör Palace, in Arany János-utcza. *Andrew Moody D. D.*

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

Church of England in the Hotel Hungaria. Service Sundays at 11—30. a. m.

Places of Interest.

Hungarian National Museum Archaeological Division: Tuesdays and Fridays from 9—1 o'clock. Natural

history department Mondays and Thursdays from 9—1. Picture Gallery: Wednesdays and Saturdays from 9—12 a. m. Other collections may be seen on Sundays and holidays. These collections can be viewed on days not officially open, by an entrance fee of 1 crown (10*d*). Full details will be given in the Tourist season of this Interesting Museum the Library of which contains over 400.000 volumes mostly Hungarian. 16.000 manuscripts, 230.000 documents and 14.000 newspapers.

National Picture Gallery (Akadémia, Ferencz József-tér) Admission Wednesdays and Fridays from 9—1. On other days and afternoons a fee of 1 crown is charged.

Industrial Arts' Museum. Üllői-út Admission free Sundays and Thursdays from 9—12 a. m. Interesting building. Hungarian style of building shown in the ancient Hungarian ornament and decoration. In its shape and form the magnificent building inclines to the Oriental style. The facade is laid out with artistic coloured tiles throughout.

Royal Hungarian Technological Industry Museum. József-körút 1. May be viewed with the exception of Saturdays daily from 9—12. a. m. and from 2—5 p. m.

Agricultural Museum. Town-Park Open Mondays all day. Ad. free. Museum of Relics from the War of Independence in 1848—9 Károly-körút 3. Open from 9—1. o'clock.

Aquincum Museum. Szent-Endrey-út near the ruins. Splendid collection of Roman monuments found in the excavations, in a building specially erected for the purpose.

Hungarian Museum of Commerce. Oriental depôt of variety of Samples, temporary office in the Városliget 57 (Town Park) 9—2 a. m. Office of information and a fine library in the Kerepesi-út 20. Open on Wednesdays 9—12 a. m. and from 3 till 6 p. m. on holidays from 9—12 a. m.

Bridges.

Suspension bridge. Margaret bridge. Elizabeth bridge, Francis Joseph bridge. Railway Junction bridge. New-pest and Ó-Buda bridge.

The Ó-Buda Ship yard is not far off, it may be reached either by Electric Tramway or by boat.

Baths in Buda.

Rudasfürdő. A most beautiful Turkish bath. *Ráczfürdő* elegant Roman steam and tub baths. *Lukácsfürdő* fronted by a splendid park and excellent bathhouses in modern style, both Turkish, steam and tub baths; *Császárfürdő* famous old Turkish baths and swimming baths.

Hungarian Currency.

The first question always when we go to a foreign country is to know the currency. The monetary unit, since the regulation of the Gold Value, is the Crown, Hungarian: Korona, German: Krone, divided into 100 farthings (Hung.: Filler, German: Heller) and still called, at times, half a florin; as yet the old florin is used as currency. Legal currency is at present, banknotes of the value of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1000 Crowns, silver coins of one florin and one crown, small change of nickel and bronze, nickel 10 and 20 farthings (fillérs), and copper one and two farthings. To put it more clearly to strangers, this currency is: 1 florin = 2 crowns; Strangers should be careful to refuse accepting one florin paper notes, silver coins of ¼ florin 10 and 20 kreutzers as they are

out of date; but now are so scarce that there is hardly any danger of making a mistake.

Further particulars and details of Budapest lions will be permanently given in «Hungary».

The proof of the champagne is in the drinking. Joseph Törley's Famous «Talisman». The «King of champagne» is delivered free in England at 60/- per doz. Address Törley Budafok Hungary. (Adv.)

A Magyar Kereskedelmi Részvénytársaság tőkeemelése. A Magyar Kereskedelmi Részvénytársaság igazgatósága a napokban tartott ülésén elhatározta, hogy az október 28-ikára egybehívandó rendkívüli közgyűlésnek javasolni fogja, miszerint a társaság alaptőkéje az eddigi 8 millió koronáról 4 millió korona névértékű részvény kibocsátásával 12 millió koronára fölemeltessék 10.000 darab, egyenként 400 korona névértékű részvény kibocsátása által, mely részvények darabonként 500 korona összegben lesznek befizetendőek s az ilyként nyerendő 1 millió koronányi többletösszeg a társaság tartalékalapjának gyarapítására fog fordíttatni. E kibocsátás alkalmával a társaság eddigi részvényeseinek javára elővételi jog biztosítatik minden 4 darab régi részvényre kiadandó 1 darab új részvény arányában.

Pesti magyar kereskedelmi bank. A mint röviddel ezelőtt jelentettük, a *Pesti magyar kereskedelmi bank* szófiai alapítását, a *Banque de Commerce de Sophia*-t részvényitőkénének szaporítása által nagyobbíttant szándékozik. Mint most értesülünk, e megnagyobbítás olyformán fog végbemenni, hogy a *Banque de Commerce* egy új, a *Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas* és a *Pesti magyar kereskedelmi bank* által közösen alapítandó bankba fog beolvadni. Az új bank 4 millió lewa részvényitőkével fog rendelkezni s a *Banque de Commerce* eddigi működését fokozott mértékben és tágított hatáskörben fogja folytatni. Az új bank igazgatósága a *Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas* s a *Pesti magyar kereskedelmi bank* képviselőiből, valamint néhány bolgár előkelőségből fog állani.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o
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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 breakfast (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.

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

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Westend Agency MAY AND WILLIAMS, British and foreign news agents, 160, Piccadilly, *London W.*

AMERICA: JOHN SKOTTHY *New-York* Office 333 East 13th Street.

All application for *Advertisements* and *Subscriptions* should be made to the above addresses where all necessary information will be given.

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

Genuine old Hungarian Tokaj-er Wine sold in cases of 12 bottles direct from the winegrower at Tokaj. «P. B.» «Hungary» Office Csepregy u. 2. *Budapest*.

Specialities of *Hungarian Antique*, Jewelry and various other antiquities and furniture *Adolf Roger & Co.* IV., Városház-utca 12. *Budapest*.

„THE GRESHAM”

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Magyarországi fiók: **Budapest**, (a Ferencz József-tér 5—6. alatt épülő új palota elkészüléséig) **IV., Ferencz József-rakpart 27.**

A társaság vagyona 1904 december hó 31-én K 216,505.894-39
Évi bevétel biztosítások- és kamatokból 1904. évi december 31-én « 32,391.311-51
Kifizetések, biztosítási és járadéki szerződések, valamint visszavásárlások stb. után a társaság fennállása óta (1848) « 491,748.857-43
Az 1904. évben a társaság 5114 kötvényt állított ki « 39,634.667-79
összeg értékben. — Prospektusokkal és díjtáblázatokkal, melyek alapján a társaság kötvényeket kiállít, továbbá ajánlatokkal díjmentesen szolgál a magyarországi fiók *Budapest*-ben, valamint ennek ügynökei az ország minden nagyobb városában.

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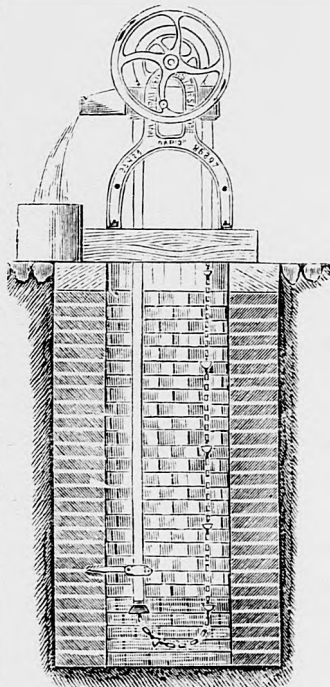
Mátrai, Feik és Társa

Budapest, VI. ker., Teréz-körút 33.

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ködőképessége s olcsó áránál fogva gazdasági czé-
lokra, kiváltképen vízsziv-
attyú gyanánt udvarok,
kertek, épületekhez stb. ki-
tünően alkalmas. — A víz
a végtelen ónozott láncz
által, melyen ruggyanta-
kúpok vannak alkalmazva,
emeltetik és azonnal le-
folyik, ha a vízemelés be-
lesz szüntetve, miáltal be-
fagyás ellen óva van. El-
tömődés nem fordulhat
elő, mert a ruggyanta-
kúpok a legvastagabb fo-
lvadékok is továbbvezetik.
Óránkénti munkaképes-
sége mintegy 5000 liter. —
A szivattyúnak ára láncz-,
ruggyanta-kúpok és eső-
vek nélkül 100 korona. —
A rézesvek (35 mm. bel.)
ónozott láncz, karimák és
ruggyanta-kúpok ára föl-
szereléshez teljesen ké-
szen, folyó kútmélység
méterenként 15 korona



„RAPID“-kutak
egész 60 méter mély-
ségig már üzemben
állanak.

„RAPID“

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Művészi Clichék



készülnek HERBST SAMU
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Egy és többszínű illusz-
trációk kereskedelmi —
nyomatványokhoz, szép-
irodalmi és tudományos
munkákhoz.