

HUNGARY

*Budapest Wednesday November 15, 1905.
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VOL. III. NO 24.

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 . . .

XVII.

WHEN OUR forefathers conquered the present territory of Hungary they proceeded in neither of these ways. They did not tend to racial amalgamation with the conquered, after the Western type. They kept their own racial individuality untainted and left other racial types in their new country unmolested; but neither did they contemptuously ignore and oppress those races;

on the contrary, they extended to the deserving among aborigines and immigrants the privileges of Hungarian nobility, which stood them in the place of citizenship, just as the Romans had bestowed their citizens' rights on Italian cities.

Soon there was no distinction as to public rights between the offspring of conqueror and conquered; fusion into one political nation was already completed at the oldest epoch thoroughly known to history.

It is this political nation bearing indeed the stamp of the Magyar race, but knowing neither privilege nor disadvantage on account of



COUNTESS BÉLA ZICHY.

Photo by Strelisky.

native tongue happens to be; they are in fact zealously supported by several constituencies where foreign idioms prevail, especially by most of our German-speaking fellow citizens even against the practice which favours their own native tongue.

So strong is the organic influence of political unity that it generally prevails against racial instinct when the two come into collision. — To the maintenance of this state of feeling all forces must be directed.

rece, it is this indivisibly Hungarian nation organised as an independent and sovereign State of whose rights we are speaking in the text, as essentially different from racial pretensions, to which they are sometimes compared by the ignorant.

Under this head come the claims of the Hungarian language, not founded on the convenience or infatuation of the Hungarian speaking race, but on the fact of its being the official language of the Hungarian State. These claims are morally shared by all Hungarian citizens, whatever their

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The Past and the Future of "Hungary".

THE LIFE of a paper is human. Few indeed in this very workaday world realise that subtle sense of life a paper possesses. It is a human record of failure and success. It palpitates with human desire and expresses its disapprobation in language more distinct and forcible than tongue can convey. Such are all papers whose ideal is high.

With thoughts such as these one is able to close the second year of the issue of our paper and look forward with hope towards the new year. Readers are doubtless more capable or judging the success or failure of our literary efforts than we are, but we submit to no authority in the loftiness of our aim. An inspiration lies in the thought that every honest endeavour is eventually rewarded, but even editors are not free of that impatience born of activity. Therefore the success is not of course what we should have desired, though it is to be hoped that it is not more than we have deserved.

It is true that «Hungary» at the end of its second year is more widely known, but we shall not rest content until it becomes a household necessity. Both in England and in America we have made considerable progress, progress involving untiring energy and occasional depression; but it is of success that we must speak, and our measure of success is in no small degree due to our sympathisers abroad.

The future of «Hungary» must of necessity be a great one, and in the coming year we shall in a taking manner present to English reading peoples a great amount of up-to-date matter concerning our beloved country. Personal notes of our leading statesmen. The Economic and literary forces at work in Hungary. Social traits, and customs peculiar to Hungary. The Educational and ecclesiastical movements. Agricultural development. Art and Music in

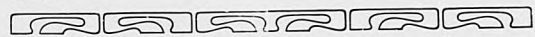
fact the whole genius of human experience will be touched and thus it is to be hoped that readers abroad will receive an adequate conception of the vices and virtues, the progress and the retrogression which envelop our dear people.

But we ask not your applause, but your support. Tell your friends of our ideal, show them our achievement. Place «Hungary» in a nice position on your table, then we are assured that our artistic and literary little paper will leap at a bound into the arena of popularity which we are assured you think it deserves.

★

Notice. With the present issue our readers will receive the last number of «Hungary». — The subscription for the year ending Nov. 30 1905 having expired and in order that we may be able to carry on our cherished aim, we shall be grateful if our readers will kindly continue their patronage in the future and send in their further subscriptions by return of post. Subscription post free is 14 Crowns, England and the United States 13 Shillings and 4^d 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-utca 2. Budapest. — Telephone: 89-52.



The Truth about Hungary.

I HAVE just received a letter from the Editor of the «Independent Review»: the address runs as follows «... The University, Budapest, Austria». No wonder the Editor of such a journal has no need of articles that would lay bare his utter ignorance and enlighten his readers. I can well imagine what rank misrepresentations adorn the columns of a periodical, the Editor of which does not know



Photo by Strelisky.

SIGISMUND KORNFELD

Member of the House of Lords, President of the Stock Exchange.

that Budapest is the Capital of the independent kingdom of Hungary. I pity such a man from the bottom of my heart, and would strongly advise him to begin learning his alphabet again. — His brain should be weeded of the rank undergrowth with which it must be infected: but, before being subjected to the cleansing process, he should be branded «ignoramus» in indelible characters.

Unfortunately this rank, and in the days of «Universal libraries» (whether instituted as snares for subscribers or for other purposes) quite unpardonable ignorance is not confined to the «Independent Review». Many an English journal and periodical has been and continues to be guilty of flaring misrepresentations of Hungarian affairs. The ridiculous information offered by a French work to the effect that «at Pozsony Hungarian maidens greeted our arrival, crying in *Hugarian** (sic!) «frisches Wasser», which in French means «bon jour» is capped by many similar ridiculousities (to use an archaism) in our leading English journals.

If my information is correct, an article entitled «Austria and Hungary» appeared in the November issue of the «Independent Review». The said article was written by Professor Joseph Redlich of Vienna University. I have not seen it; but I can picture to myself the spirit in which it has been written. I know Prof. Redlich is somewhat of an authority; and that is the unfortunate point. For, if on a par with the geographical and po-

* For the benefit of the Editor of the «Independent Review» and similar ignoramuses. I must explain that «frisches Wasser» is *German*, and means 'fresh water'; whereas «bon jour» means «good day».



THE HALL OF THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

litical knowledge of the Editor of the «Independent Review», Prof. Redlich's arguments and reasonings cannot but succeed in further obscuring the true relations between the two sovereign States. I say it is unfortunate; it is more, it is positively wicked; and it points to a want of that nice discrimination that should distinguish every Editor to publish the one-sided arguments coming from a city where everything Hungarian is spoken of with the overweening arrogance of people who know that they are in the wrong. Reports and public law «made in Vienna» are like tinsel: they catch the eye, but have no bottom in them. They positively revel in abusive epithets and delight in calling their self-made opponents by all the bad names they can think of. Such ranting declamation must unfortunately impose on people who have no opportunity of



THE SMOKING AND READING ROOM IN THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

hearing the other side of the question and impress them with the idea that the Hungarians must be a very low, barbarous set. But Pat, when brought up for disturbing the peace and greeted by the magistrate, who pointed at him with his stick, with the remark, «At the end of my stick there is a rogue», calmly replied «At which end, My Lord?» There are always two sides to a question; and we must adhere to the principle of «*audiatur et altera pars*» (with the accent on the *et*) if we would do justice to that which distinguishes us from brute beasts. It would be very easy to condemn the accused if he were not allowed to stand on his defence: martial law is all very well, under certain circumstances; but in history — and our great periodicals and journals claim to make history — it is quite out of place.

Neither the «Independent Review» nor the «Times» can wipe out the history of over a thousand years with a stroke of the pen or degrade Hungary to the position of a province of Austria. Hungary is an independent State, with a King, a Constitution and a separate Capital of her own. All the teaching of all the learned Professors of all the faculties of the Vienna University cannot alter facts, cannot unmake history. Nor can the ignorant stupidity of pamphlets issued by Austrian Steamship Companies in speaking of an «Austrian Crown Prince» convince or rather delude any but dunces into believing that Hungary is merely a pendant of the Austrian Empire.

I hope the Editor of the «Independent Review» will pardon my frankness: I do not expect him to be a paragon of omniscience; but I must confess that a man occupying his position ought to be above displaying gross ignorance of elementary matters. We live in an age when inventive genius is surpassing itself: all the more amazing is it to see the greatest of all God's wonderful creations, the human mind, capable of such lapses even in matters where it would be so easy to keep on the right path. Books of reference are so easily available: and yet, it seems, so difficult to find. Only beware of Austrian guides! They are as dangerous as weeds are to healthy plants.

Budapest, Nov. 8. 1905. *Arthur B. Yolland.*



The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

By MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XXVII.

MATTHIAS at this juncture, stationed in Boroszló, greeted with tournaments and great festivities the approach of the enemy. Six convoys of supplies and provisions, falling into the hands of the Hungarians, Ulászló's army thus became straitened for provisions. At the same time Zápolya and Kinizsi, pene-

trating into Poland, carried the most terrible desolation over the whole of its unprotected borders. The Polish gentlemen loudly murmured at being cooped up in Hungary, while their country was made the theatre of war. But reinforced by new troops they marched against Breslau and began the siege. Their first attack was repulsed; on the second night of the siege the whole town was illuminated and the besiegers, of opinion that incendiarism had taken place, thought it was high time to go to the rescue. But who shall describe their astonishment, on hearing the cause of the illumination, viz the impending union of Matthias with Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinand, the Neapolitan king. — Soon afterwards the Polish king entreated Matthias to make peace with him, which was accordingly arranged, the conditions being subscribed in the presence of three kings.

Matthias now turned with his forces against Frederick, Duke of Austria and Roman Emperor who guided all his enemies with his pernicious counsels and even helped them efficaciously in their dissensions with him. Frederick, his invention ever busy in devising intrigues, seemed to prefer the attainment of his purposes by a crooked rather, than a direct policy, even while the latter might equally well have answered. Although naturally humane and without violent or revengeful passions his restless spirit was perpetually involving his country, together with Hungary in all the disasters of civil war Matthias however — obeying the Pope, who urged him to direct his arms against the Moslem rather than a Christian prince — still waited in hope of a peaceful settlement and did not take the steps, which should have been taken at once. He first prepared a campaign against Bajazid, when his messengers informed him, that Frederick — in spite of his fourth armistice — was ravaging the country by sword and pillage. There was only one possible answer to this insolence: «War!» No one suggested the idea of tolerance of such a monstrous treason. Matthias made peace with the Turks, enraged against the Italian princes, who refrained from paying the stipulated money and provisions. The Turkish hordes now swept across the territories of Vemce, they ravaged Italy and the oligarchs, convulsing the kingdom with their selfish schemes of aggrandizement, learned at length to know the fate, which was to attend them — in case of Matthias's absence.

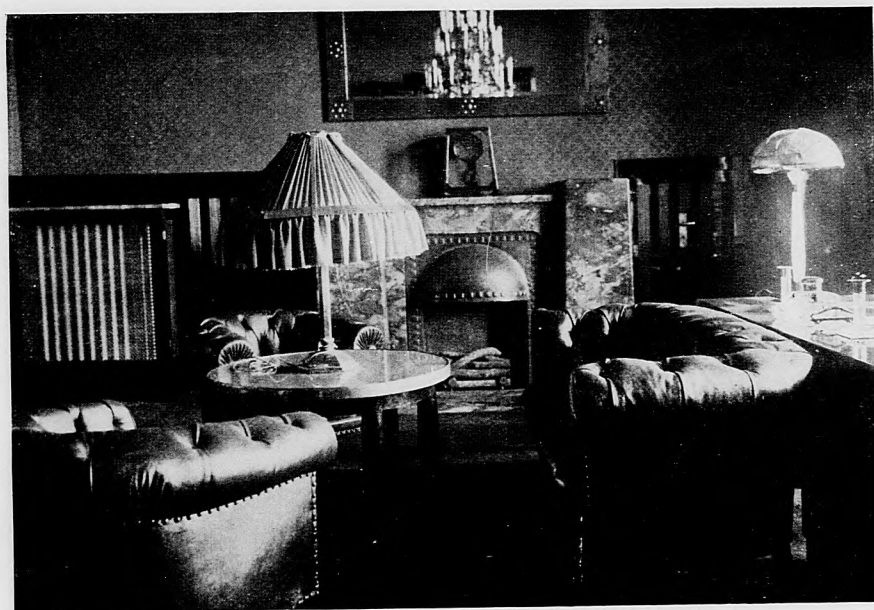
Thos. Cook and San Ludgate Circus London. Vienna 2. Stephansplatz. Tickets for all parts.

The New Stock Exchange in Budapest.

THE FINAL business transaction in the old Stock Exchange was done last Saturday week, and before the gates of the new Stock Exchange were thrown open, the members of the press received an invitation to view the structure. The magnificent home of the new Stock Exchange certainly surpasses its equal on the Continent and perhaps that of the United States. As will be seen from our illustrations the Mansion itself is more like a handsome Museum or Law Courts than a Stock Exchange, and the position on which it is erected is certainly unique. This noble building stands on the newly created Szabadság-tér — Liberty Square — in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament and opposite

The old Stock Exchange was opened in 1873 when culture, commerce and industry in Hungary were in their infancy, with transactions amounting to only 400 millions crowns, while to-day it is a hundred times as much. During that period up to the present day Hungary has built 14,000 kilometers of railways. The number of creditors of the Stock Exchange has increased from 325 to 3600, and the capital increased from 300 millions to 3800 million of crowns, while the Budget of the Hungarian treasury has accumulated from 325 to 365 million crowns.

In the erection of this fine edifice great credit is due to Mr. Sigismund Kornfeld, Member of the House of Lords, President of the Stock Exchange, who, by his able and indefatigable energy has hel-

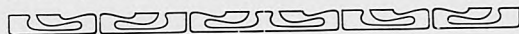


THE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER IN THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

the Austro-Hungarian Bank, the Post Office, Savings Bank and surrounded by many other mansions of artistic architecture all of which were only recently built and look more like a city just risen from the earth.

The new Stock Exchange was built by Ignátz Alpár with Messrs. Grünwald Bros. Messrs. Schiffer and Charles Neuschloss all well-known builders and architects, while the elegant and tasteful furniture and artistic decorations were carried out by Messrs. *Gelb* and Son, Decorators to the Imperial and Royal Court, whose luxurious, though practical upholstery and decoration shew excellent workmanship. Their well-known and most comfortable American arm-chairs, the patent of the firm are similar to those used in all the Saloon carriages of the Sleeping Car Company made by Messrs. *Gelb* and Son. All in all it is fitted in the latest modern style with the utmost comfort throughout.

ped to endow Budapest with a monument worthy of her present position.



The Industry of Hungary.

III.

IN ONE of our recent numbers we mentioned in brief the state of the commerce of Hungary in order to establish closer relations between the commercial branches of England and the United States. We now deal with the industry of this country: He who intends characterizing the present state of Hungary's industry can best do so by simply stating the fact that, industrial activity upon the old lines is about to cease and that modern industry is fast gaining ground, a fact to which many enterprises of great importance amply testify.



Enamelled glass showing a fight between Hungarians and Turks in 1612.

If we compare old fashioned industrial works, which cannot possibly subsist in connection with the present trend of economical development, with the extension of Hungarian industry taken in the modern sense of the word, we may perhaps find that the number of tradesmen was relatively greater in olden times when the word *trade* was identical with the word *industry*. But if we look at the existing modern developments, then — although this country far from having attained to that degree of industrial productiveness, to which it should and will — we

must admit that, both with respect to the invested capital and to the quantity and quality of production, our modern industrial activity has filled up in many ways the void — if we may say so — which had occurred by the disappearance of the industrial world of the middle ages. And those who judge in this way must not even heed what progress our industry has made, nor how the number of our industrial undertakings has increased especially during these last ten years.

This old Hungarian industry had two chief characteristics, it worked to satisfy only the most immediate wants and wanting means of proper communication it was confined to the narrowest possible limits. This constituted its strength and weakness. The want of means of communication was an excellent protection, but it was the same reason which caused the tradesmen of that time to be caught totally unprepared by the new situation when Austrian great industry began to compete with Hungarian upon its own ground.

Our tradesmen could not stand such competition, they were unable to withstand the great industry which produced finer, better, and cheaper works more quickly, which was more inventive and possessed of larger capital. This period of decay of ancient Hungarian trade lasted during the fifties and sixties of this century.

But although there is no hope of ever resuscitating this industry, the new situation affords the possibility of making good the loss, of making

our own industry occupy the place which, after the removal of our old trade, foreign industry has taken possession of.

In connection with economical improvement capital to a vast amount became operative and was invested to that end.

Welfare increased together with the capacity for consumption, taste became refined, the necessities of life multiplied, so many reasons not only for capital trying for industrial employment in this country, but also for attracting foreign capital, for making foreign companies settle down in Hungary and assure themselves of the profit afforded by the liberal facilities granted by the Hungarian Government and by the vicinity of a great market of consumption.



Friends of Hungary at Work.

In the plains of Hungary.*

AT LAST we are down in the plains—those plains which have a subtle charm of their own, where just now the air is sweet with the warm fragrance of the stubble, and brown-faced harvesters are garnering the yellow sheaves under the August sun. We have left the green clefts of the High Tatra far behind, bringing with us pleasant enough memories of its wonders, notably of the famous ice-cavern at Dobshina, with its colossal icicles and frozen waterfalls, strangely reminiscent of that terrific lowest circle of Dante's «Inferno», where the traitors are punished in the everlasting cold.

Best of all is the souvenir of the gracious and kindly hospitality of an Hungarian châteline, who lives in a charming villa in the «Valley of Flowers», and who, sharing the love for everything English

* From the «Daily News».



PORTION OF THE XVIII-th CENTURY ROOM AT THE MUSEUM.

that is universal among Hungarians, receives a party of English tourists with every demonstration of delight.

For every other Hungarian one comes across speaks English admirably, and it will never be a language-barrier that hinders the «entente cordiale» betwixt the two countries. It is impossible to imagine a more royal hospitality than that extended by the Magyar folk to British tourists, and the only wonder is that Hungary, instead of counting its rare English guests by hundreds, does not reckon them by thousands.

But although Hungarians can entertain their

bering five thousand men, of whom three thousand are Austrians) gives, accidentally, and not intentionally, be it understood, the pass word in Hungarian instead of German. The culprit thereupon is promptly punished by his superior officer. Small wonder that some sharp criticism of the incident appears in the «Kassai Hirlap», whose editor refuses, when pressed, to withdraw the offending article, only one of several calculated to wound the prejudices of pro-Austrians.

The sequel is just what might be expected. Enter, in the editor's room, the aggrieved officer, supported by another lieutenant, angrily demanding instant



THE HUNGARIAN MUSEUM OF DECORATIVE ART. — E. LECHNER AND J. PÁRTOS ARCHITECTS.

English guests in the latter's own language, they mean to speak their own as well, and have just proved it in a way that, considering the political situation, is ominously suggestive. This, too, in the old-world city of Kassa (from where I write), once the «Royal City» of Hungary, rich with the hoary traditions of a thousand years, and the site of one of the noblest Gothic cathedrals in Europe.

*

Kassa has just now been roughly shaken from its accustomed tranquillity, as well it may be, considering that it has suddenly been drawn into the vortex of current politics in a somewhat rude fashion. Here are the facts, which provide a suggestive commentary on the «language grievance» now agitating all patriotic Magyar minds.

The other day, a sentry in the garrison (num-

retraction, which is as indignantly refused. The officer draws his sword, and the editor responds by a revolver, nor is this unhappy duel confined to the principals, for a printer, who came to the rescue and threw a box at his chief's assailant, is promptly transfixed by the lieutenant's sword, and has since died of his wounds in hospital.

It is perhaps only human that public opinion in Kassa has been running somewhat high, and it is an open secret that had it not been for the intervention of the police the two officers would have been lynched by the mob. Moreover, an indignation meeting was convened by the Socialists; the agitators as they returned along the Főutca (Kassa's principal street), and their shouts were anything but complimentary to the prevailing Army regulations.

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As for the «signs of the times», even in Kassa, those who list may read them, and find therein much food for reflection. For Kassa is demanding that the bones of her patriot hero, Rákóczi, be brought back from Turkish soil at Rodosto, where they have hitherto rested, to the cathedral—suggestive tribute of a freedom-loving folk to the champion of Hungarian liberty.

For Hungary is realising her possibilities at last, and the measure of her progress as a nation is manifest on all hands. Nay, do you not see it here in Kassa? For the «Royal City» is not only rich in relics of the stirring past, but it is storing the best and truest of all regalities for the future—the common weal of its townsfolk—to whose kindly feeling for English visitors, inaugurated by their municipal reception at the station, I would now pay a hearty tribute.

One of the most interesting sights Kassa can give is the splendid Reformatory of Bankó, or, to give it the expressive German name, the «Verbesserungshaus»—an industrial colony devoted to the care and training of juvenile offenders. Here instead of being condemned to the blight of imprisonment, first offenders are redeemed from a felon's career by being trained in useful trades. Intelligent boyish faces, little suggestive of the criminal type, meet ours as we pass from workroom to work-room, where busy hands ply the looms or prepare the leather for trunk-making—here developed into a highly successful industry. Outside flower-beds gay with blossom witness to the skill of the youthful gardeners, who themselves in such a milieu are being trained as good and useful citizens, instead of qualifying as «gaol-birds» by a term of «first imprisonment».

M. A. V.



London Notes

London, Nov. 9, 1905.

ONE of the most interesting events of the past week was the unveiling of a beautiful statue of Gladstone which has been erected at the Strand end of Kingsway and does much to beautify the widened thoroughfare.

*

Apropos Mr. Forster-Bovill's powerful article in the last issue of «Hungary» on Hungary's weakness and the want of a great leader she may take comfort from the fact that she is not alone. England too is at present suffering from the same complaint, and at the present rate we shall soon have as many

divisions in our political economy as Hungary has. We too want a Gladstone or a Palmerston to pilot our Ship of State.

*

I cannot help quoting here a beautiful simile sent me by one of our fellow travellers in Hungary



THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE IN BUDAPEST.

lately Dr. Harvey of Liverpool. In writing of the crisis, he says: «I cannot help thinking it would be a calamitous thing for Europe were Hungary and Austria to go into the Divorce Court; and therefore I hope this likely and beautiful Magyar wife although she may have entered the matrimonial state very much against her will, suffered many affronts desertion and cruelty, will, notwithstanding all, see her way to forgive and perhaps some day to forget. There are so many outside interests and family

relationships, so to speak, involved that it is obviously the duty of all interested parties — and every country in Europe is directly interested in the matter, if they could only see it — to bring the utmost friendly pressure to bear upon Austria to act the part of conciliatory husband and meet all

securing the services of Mlle. Aurelie Révy, the Hungarian Prima Donna, Mlle. Amely Heller the clever young Hungarian Violinist. Miss Gertrude Tuson whose late visit called forth her interest in Hungary and M. Simó Lajos a zealous young patriot. With such a fine representation from the Fatherland and a goodly show of Hungarian products we hope much may be done to cement commercial relationship between England and Hungary.

SHEENA MAC DONALD.



The Hungarian Museum of Decorative Art.

FIFTY years ago Art in the general sense was unknown. Our ancestors were accustomed to admire pictures and sculptures but would never have believed that a porcelain vase, a majolica dish a rare jewel or a piece of furniture could possible range as an object of Art. Still less that Art Industry will once be considered as a science of wealth and consequently of power of a country.

The awakening is due to the practical sense of the English who were first to draw attention to the beauties of ancient industrial works, and as the only sensible corollary to attempt to reproduce the Art of the past.

The better to realise this idea the Art Museum of South Kensington was planned soon after the Great Exhibition of 1851.

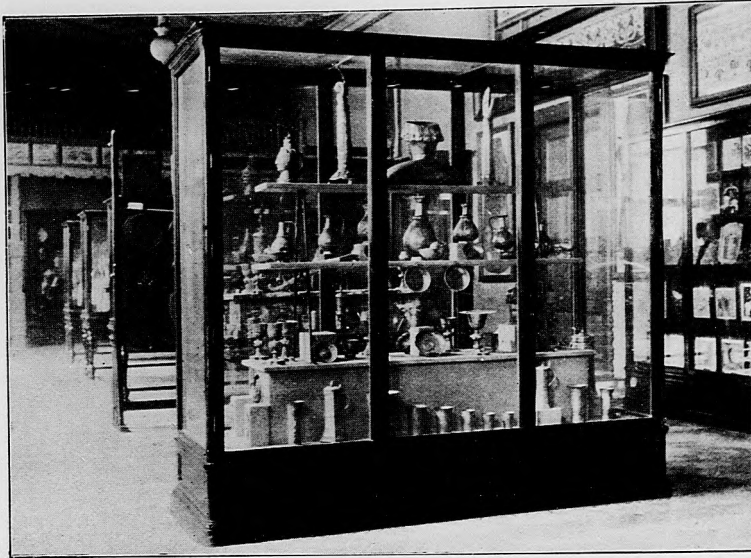
The Museum offered examples of ancient workmanship European and Oriental in order to refine the taste of the public and those connected with Art considered as an industry. The British Government realising that an Exhibition would not quite serve the purpose founded an Art Training centre where drawing and designing were taught.

Two years later Continental Governments followed suit, fearful of being overtaken in a Department which had come to be regarded as their own. The Austrian foundation dates from 1863; the Prussian, Hungarian and other States', Institutions from 1864.

The Hungarian Museum of Decorative Art is directly connected with South Kensington, the idea being suggested in a Report of the latter which the late Florian Romer submitted to the Hungarian Government. This gentleman summarised the intentions of the English and explained the benefits which would accrue to his Country by following the English model. This idea was carried out, but

just demands short of an actual separation.» The kindly doctor is assured that Hungary is on the right path at present, and above all she is doing what she undertakes thoroughly. He says, too, that it is the lamentable want of thoroughness which is dooming England. We hope to have something interesting from the Doctor ere long in the pages of «Hungary».

The arrangements for the Animal Lover's Bazaar are going on apace. I have been most fortunate in



PORTION OF THE HUNGARIAN ROOM OF THE MUSEUM.

the Museum was not opened until some fourteen years later and then hardly deserved the name. It took the labour of years to induce Parliament to vote a building-grant. The structure was at length completed and opened in the presence of His Majesty in 1896.

The new building is connected with the Museum and the Art Training School, an Institution founded twenty-five years ago but subsequently much improved.

The building covers an area of about 5500 square meters and is four storeys high. It contains a Central Hall, area 460 sq. meters, for temporary Exhibitions, rooms for permanent collections and offices; the rest of the space being given over to the School and Library.

Messrs. E. Lechner and J. Pártos, architects, won the prize for the designs and these were adopted. The front is covered with coloured, partly-glazed tiling of Hungarian manufacture, thus realising part of a design to introduce native decorative conceptions into modern architecture compared with English and with the best of the continental Museums ours would appear small — the natural result of straitened means.

Notwithstanding, specimens of all that is best in the various departments of Art, European and Oriental, Ancient and Modern are included, the principle followed being that of obtaining the best of the class.

The Library has been formed upon similar lines, its 5000, volumes and 70.000 Engravings and photographs etc.: representing the cream of the world's productions.

The chief attraction of the Museum, in accordance with its *motif*, is the due representation of Hungarian Arts as exemplified in earthenware, majolica, embroideries, ecclesiastical vestments, bed-cloths richly embroidered in silver and gold, glass

ware, specimens of enamelling, and of the goldsmith's craft, of the XV — XVIII century painted and carved woodwork, the former used in the inner decoration of churches; There are, further, textiles oriental carpets, and eighteenth-century French furniture.

The Museum is greatly assisted by the Hungarian Society of Decorative Art, a private Institution founded in 1884 by the then Minister of Public Instruction, Augustus Trefort, a man to whom Hungary is indebted for his strong initiative. This Society forms the link between the Museum and the public.

Every Christmas the Society organises an Exhibition, showing the years progress, arran-

ges Exhibitions in provincial centres, provides original artistic designs for trade purposes and publishes a monthly Review. The Hungarian Sections of the Paris, Turin, and St. Louis Exhibitions were also arranged by the Society.

To create a national modern Art industry forms the principal aim of the Museum. For this object, it has worked hard and long. As the country, in view of the many Institutions which claim State-Aid, cannot subsidise the Museum very heavily the authorities of the latter try to atone for their lack of means by popularising an Institution which is at once educational, interesting and beautiful, and, recognising that Duty has no limits, strive to bring their especial charge into line with those other factors which are working constantly to assist in the economic and moral development of a regenerated Hungary.



American Notes.

ALL TRUE Hungarians at home and abroad will I am sure congratulate the Editor upon the excellent way «Hungary» is put before its readers. My Hungarian compatriots who are absent from the dear country will no doubt heartily welcome the splendid issues of this useful and artistic little paper with its noble mission to make our country better known to the English speaking peoples.

There is no denying the fact that Hungary is very little known in America and if «Hungary» will do nothing else but remove that error, it will have fully justified its existence.

*

With the French steamer «La Lorraine» arrived the other day, Hungary's most celebrated actress Ilka Pálmay, countess Eugene Kinsky.

Strange to say, neither the theatrical world, nor

the Hungarian colony knew anything of the coming surprise; few close friends, were invited to share the secret. We, Hungarians, regret sincerely, that we were unable to greet her, on her arrival. It is undecided, whether she will appear on the stage as, at present, she has accepted only the invitation of an American lady, whose acquaintance she made at Ischl and to satisfy her constant requests, resolved, to visit the United States. In spite of the short time, she has been with us, she is delighted at New-York Life, American people, and anxious to know all about Americanism. Let us hope, that in the near future we shall have the delight, of seeing her on New-York six most prominent stages, that our hearts shall be filled with joy and pride, and America shall know that Hungary is a cultivated and progressive land in every respect.

Summer is over, New-York begins new life and we breathe again the fresh cool air. All steamers are crowded, bringing back the visitors from the old country, the *elite* has returned from its country resorts, theatres are opened for the winter season new shows, new stars, new life everywhere. New-York resembles Budapest in great many things. The New-Yorker always desires something new, and new grows rapidly old. Human brains are compelled constantly to evolve new ideas. Budapest has the same weakness, life varies day by day. — Hungarian ladies, Hungarian wine and Hungarian music, they are the three things hos, which every foreigner admits, Hungary possesses, unequalled in the whole world.

New - York,
October.

A. SCHWABACH.



Topical . . . Notes. THE ANIMAL lovers' Bazaar which will be held in Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, on November 28th 29th and 30th to all friends of this noble cause are earnestly asked to contribute either in donations or goods — or in anything of a sa-

leable nature — Articles for sale should be sent to Miss A. Eva Tanner, Hun. Org. Sec. 32 Charing Cross London S. W. before Nov. 14.

Mrs. Colin Mac Donald our London correspondent will have a Stall devoted to display of a variety of Hungarian goods specially sent from Hungary. The Bazaar will certainly afford an excellent opportunity of obtaining Christmas presents of a unique kind. We are indebted to Mrs. Mac Donald for her great interest so often shewn towards the cause of Hungary.

We understand that Mrs. Colin Mac Donald will appear in Hungarian peasant costume, and Miss Tuson in Hungarian fancy dress at the Bazaar. Photographs of these ladies on post cards can be had at the offices of «Hungary»; the money thus raised going to the Bazaar funds.

The bottle of oil.

There was once an old gentleman who lived in a large house. He had servants and everything he wished for; yet he was not happy, for he had a bad temper. By degrees his servants all left him.

Quite out of temper, he went to a neighbour with the story of his distress.

«It seems to me», said his neighbour, «it would be better to oil yourself a little».

«What do you mean by that, sir?» asked he.



CENTRAL HALL OF THE MUSEUM.

«I will tell you. Some time ago the door of my house creaked; this was very disagreeable to us all; so I oiled the hinges, and we are no longer annoyed by it».

«So you think I resemble a creaking door. But how am I to oil myself?»

«That is an easy matter», said his neighbour.

«Look for the good more than the bad in the people about you. Praise when you can, and do not blame till you must. His life after became more pleasant for the oil of love he exercised in his dealings with his servants and friends.

*

Meaning of the word «Bankrupt».

Few people know the derivation of the word «Bankrupt» though he or she be so common amongst us nowadays.

It is one amongst the many interesting words with histories.

The Lombards, money changers of Venice, sat on benches round about the piazza of St. Mark. The word *banco* in Italian signify as bench, and when one of the money-changers defaulted, the others broke his bench into little pieces. He was known afterwards as «banco rupto», that is the man of the broken bench. Hence the word.

*

The «Cullinan» diamond.

The largest gem ever yet been discovered is the «Cullinan» diamond which was found on the Premier Diamond Mine near Pretoria (Transvaal) on the evening of January 26th last. This diamond weighs 3024¾ carats (approximately 1¾ lb) it is 4 inches long, 2½ inches high and 1½ inches in depth. It is of splendid quality, and singularly free from defects. It was discovered by the mine-manager Mr. J. Wells, who during his round of inspection between four and five o'clock saw the rays of the setting sun reflected from a projecting corner of the diamond high up on the mine face. He climbed up the sloping bank and with the efforts of his pocket knife, which he broke in two during his feverish exertions to dislodge the big gem, he eventually succeeded in digging it out; it had lain there for ages; this discovery caused extravagant sensation in Johannesburg where it was subsequently exhibited and afterwards went to England.

*

Madam: Bridget, didn't I see that policeman kissing you at the door last night?

Bridget: Shure yon might ma'am. I couldn't think of resisting an officer in the discharge of this duty, m'aam.

*

The absurdity of the «von» and «de»!

Many readers of this paper will agree with me that the words «von» and «de» have now come to be employed so generally as to be quite without meaning. That being so would it not be more dignified to abandon its use. Were we all entitled to use predicates orders of the Iding ete even these marks of great distinction would cease to have any value. How little then indeed must the «von» be worth in these days! An intelligent postman must have ample opportunities for noticing the many abuses of these titles! In England the «Esquire» is greatly abused it never meant very much but now it is worth almost nothing. A postman once told me that, he had once delivered a letter with «Esquire» addressed to a disreputable pauper who could not even read, in this case the honour was wasted! He could teach one a lesson that the title being now rendered ridiculous it is not particularly complimentary to a correspondent to believe either that his vanity will be tickled by its application to himself or that his dignity will be hurt by its being omitted. And yet that is the reason man give for their employment of the title. How many snobs affix a «De» and a «von» to their own surnames quite without justification. It is such a small

mattar in itself that, because of its very smallness, we should study our own dignity better by discontinuing the employment of the word, for it is only playing the snob to employ it. M. J. S.

*

The greatest sugar-eaters.

The Englishmen and Americans are the two great sugar-eaters in the world and between them manage to assimilate nearly half the earth's sugar crop. The consumption of sugar in the United States has been steadily rising for the last twenty years and now exceeds that of any other country amounting to 72 lbs a head. The figures for other nations are: England 86 lbs, Denmark 35; France 30; Holland 30; Switzerland 27; Germany 20; Sweden 20; Italy 10; Spain 6, The United States consumes therefore upwards of 2,500,000 tons of sugar a year or more than all Europe, exclusive of Great Britain which alone is responsible for 1,500,000 tons!



Tile, glazed majolica, representing Saint Ladislas the King of Hungary XVth Century.

Tiresome visitors.

Lord Otto Russel, while calling upon Prince Bismarck, asked him how he managed to rid himself of that class of visitors whom he could not well refuse to see, but whose room he found preferable to their company.

— Oh replied the Chancellor, «I have a very simple method! my wife knows them pretty well and, when she sees they are with me, she generally contrives to come in and call me away upon some pretext or other.

He had scarcely done speaking when the Princess put her head in at the door and said, «Otto, you must come and take your medicine. You ought to have had it ten minutes ago.

Lord Otto Russell had not till then had any idea that his room could be more welcome than his company.

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.

Ecclesiastical Notes

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

United Free Church of Scotland Mission are held every Sunday at 11.15 a. m. in the Reformed Church, Hold-utcza (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, Nov. 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. Nov., 1905.

M. R. SHARP.



WALL-TILE, GLAZED MAJOLICA REPRESENTING I. FERDINAND THE KING OF HUNGARY XVIth CENTURY.

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★

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».

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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., Csepregy-utcza 2. Budapest. — Telephone: 89—52.*

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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»
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TELEPHONE 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-utca. *Andrew Moody D. D.*

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Az útipodgyász elszállítása a lakásról. A m. kir. államvasutak igazgatóságától vett értesítés szerint a magyar királyi államvasutak központi menetjegyi-irodája (Budapest IV., Kigyó-tér 1. sz.) az utazó közönség kényelmére a vasuton föladandó útipodgyászt élöszóval, írásban vagy telefon (32—06) útján való bejelentésére a székesfőváros IV—IX. kerületeiben fekvő lakásokon átveszi és azt megállapított szállítási díjak beszedése mellett saját hivatalos helyiségében vasuti podgyásként fölveszi, az illető budapesti pályaudvarra kiszállítja és a kívánt vonathoz átadja. A bejelentésnek a központi menetjegyi-irodában a szándékolt utazást megelőző napon kell történnie. Az átadott podgyászra vonatkozó hivatalos bevényt és a szükséges vasuti menetjegyet a menetjegyi-iroda hivatalos helyiségében szolgáltatja ki, vagy kívánatra 40 fillér díjért a lakásra is elküldi. Az említett menetjegyi-irodában, melynek helyiségeiben idegenforgalmi iroda, olvasóterem, «etnografiai» és házi iparbazár, továbbá a hazai fürdők ismertetésére vonatkozó fölvilágosító iroda és külön bankosztály van rendszeresítve, a szükséges összes

különféle menetjegyek, még pedig a tervezett utazás megkezdése előtt már néhány nappal elébb is megválthatók és ugyanott bármely utazási ügyben élő szóval vagy írásban díjmentes fölvilágosítás nyerhető.

A magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatóságától vett értesítés szerint az osztrák-magyar személyforgalomban 1906. évi január hó 1-jével új díjszabási füzet lép érvénybe, mely helyesbítéseken és kiegészítéseken kívül több díjszabási határozomány-módosítást és néhány új viszonylatban újonnan létesített menetjegyek menetdíjait tartalmazza és a mely által egyrészt a szabad. osztrák-magyar államvasut-társaság, a cs. kir. szabad. déli vaspálya-társaság és a m. kir. államvasutak állomásai, másrészt a szlavóniai drávavidéki vasut állomásai közötti közvetlen személyforgalomban 1904. évi szeptember hó 1-től érvényes díjszabás érvényen kívül helyeztetik.

Az új díjszabás a m. kir. államvasutak díjszabás elárúsító irodájában (VI., Csengery-utca 33.) 1 koronáért kapható.

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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 « 39,634.667-70
összeg értékben. — Prospektusokkal és díjtáblázatokkal, melyek alapján a társaság kötvényeket kiállít, továbbá ajánlatokkal díjmentesen szolgál a magyarországi fiók Budapesten, valamint ennek ügynökei az ország minden nagyobb városában.

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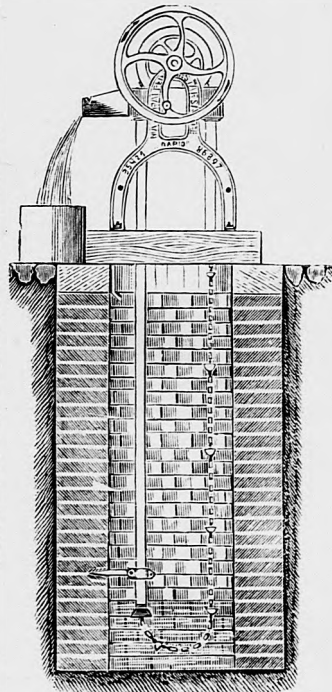
Mátrai, Feik és Társa

— Budapest, VI. ker., Teréz-körút 33. —

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Művészi Cliché

készülnek HERBST SAMU photochemigraphiai műintézetében BUDAPEST, VII., MIKSA-UTCZA 8.

Egy és többszínű illusztrációk kereskedelmi — nyomtatványokhoz, szép-irodalmi és tudományos munkákhoz.

